STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANNUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

The Management of **PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION** (formerly PGA Sompo Japan Insurance Inc.) is responsible for all information and representations contained in the Annual Income Tax Return for the year ended **December 31, 2017**. Management is likewise responsible for all information and representations contained in the Financial Statements accompanying the Annual Income Tax Return covering the same reporting period. Furthermore, the Management is responsible for all information and representations contained in all the other tax returns filed for the reporting period, including, but not limited to, the value added tax and/or percentage tax returns, withholding tax returns, documentary stamp tax returns, and any and all other tax returns.

In this regard, the Management affirms that the attached Audited Financial Statements for the year ended **December 31, 2017** and the accompanying Annual Income Tax Return are in accordance with the books and records of **PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation**, complete and correct in all material respects. Management likewise affirms that:

a) the Annual Income Tax Return has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and pertinent tax regulations and other issuances of the Department of Finance and the Bureau of Internal Revenue;

b) any disparity of figures in the submitted reports arising from the preparation of financial statements pursuant to financial accounting standards and the preparation of the income tax return pursuant to tax accounting rules has been reported as reconciling items and maintained in the company's books and records in accordance with the requirements of Revenue Regulations No. 8-2007 and other relevant issuances;

c) the **PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION** has filed all applicable tax returns, reports and statements required to be filed under Philippine tax laws for the reporting period, and all taxes and other impositions shown thereon to be due and payable have been paid for the reporting period, except those contested in good faith.

FUMIHIKO HARADA, President/Chief Executive Officer

JAMES G. COYIUTO, Vice President/Treasurer

HIROSHI ISIKAWA, Vice President

Date JUN 0 2018

TSIS

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ey.com/ph

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001,
December 14, 2015, valid until December 31, 2018
SEC Accreditation No. 0012-FR-4 (Group A),
November 10, 2015, valid until November 9, 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation
5th Floor, Corinthian Plaza Building
121 Paseo de Roxas, Legaspi Village
Makati City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation (the Company), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the statements of income, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with PSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations 15-2010

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations 15-2010 in Note 26 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Bernalette L. Ramos

Bernalette L. Ramos
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 0091096
SEC Accreditation No. 0926-AR-2 (Group A),
June 16, 2016, valid until June 16, 2019
Tax Identification No. 178-486-666
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-81-2018,
March 14, 2018, valid until March 13, 2021
PTR No. 6621314, January 9, 2018, Makati City

April 27, 2018

JUN 0? 2018

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31		January 1
	2017	2016 (As restated - Note 2)	2016 (As restated - Note 2)
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4, 21 and 22)	**₱357,650,474**	₱640,383,217	₱347,291,787
Short-term investments (Notes 4, 21 and 22)	**242,844,962**	4,972,000	24,806,578
Insurance receivables - net (Notes 5, 21 and 22)	**557,529,709**	461,907,681	398,014,729
Financial assets (Notes 6, 21 and 22)			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**177,821,185**	155,530,599	108,328,796
Available-for-sale financial assets	**63,133,992**	42,047,775	39,071,749
Loans and receivables	**90,209,722**	36,683,217	28,259,339
Reinsurance assets (Notes 7, 11 and 21)	**2,889,988,031**	1,007,313,911	840,568,386
Deferred acquisition costs (Note 8)	**78,653,782**	41,470,001	27,628,114
Property and equipment - net (Note 9)	**6,288,710**	4,697,430	3,411,210
Deferred tax assets - net (Note 19)	**16,554,758**	15,728,818	13,242,960
Other assets (Note 10)	**41,704,482**	18,224,222	7,859,824
TOTAL ASSETS	**₱4,522,379,807**	₱2,428,958,871	₱1,838,483,472
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities (Notes 11 and 21)	**₱2,956,042,413**	₱1,078,919,714	₱865,446,461
Insurance payables (Notes 12, 21 and 22)	**629,178,203**	462,872,893	482,145,479
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (Notes 13, 21 and 22)	**91,925,110**	83,435,114	70,793,731
Deferred reinsurance commissions (Note 8)	**109,021,607**	67,038,660	51,219,564
Net pension benefit obligation (Note 14)	**3,750,880**	11,879,799	10,176,494
Total liabilities	**3,789,918,213**	1,704,146,180	1,479,781,729
Equity			
Capital stock - ₱100 par value (Notes 21 and 24)			
Authorized - 3,000,000 shares			
Issued and outstanding - 3,000,000 shares	**650,000,000**	300,000,000	300,000,000
Deposits for future subscriptions	–	350,000,000	–
Contributed surplus	**4,666,000**	4,666,000	4,666,000
Revaluation reserve on available-for-sale financial assets (Note 6)	**35,552,736**	37,143,223	34,167,197
Remeasurements on defined benefit plan (Note 14)	**(2,123,655)**	(1,228,470)	(1,067,388)
Retained earnings	**44,366,513**	34,231,938	20,935,934
Total equity	**732,461,594**	724,812,691	358,701,743
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**₱4,522,379,807**	₱2,428,958,871	₱1,838,483,472

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2017	2016 (As restated - Note 2)
Gross premiums earned	**₱1,516,228,822**	₱1,348,522,165
Reinsurers' share of gross premiums earned	**1,436,910,082**	1,311,004,577
Net premiums earned (Notes 11, 15 and 23)	**79,318,740**	37,517,588
Commission income (Note 8)	**209,786,550**	141,354,321
Investment and other income - net (Note 16)	**22,181,105**	9,869,793
Foreign currency exchange gains	–	3,433,385
Other income	**231,967,655**	154,657,499
Total income	**311,286,395**	192,175,087
Gross insurance contract benefits and claims paid	**1,346,189,159**	97,267,895
Reinsurers' share of gross insurance contract benefits and claims paid	**(1,282,757,262)**	(88,985,785)
Gross change in insurance contract liabilities	**1,834,490,074**	158,402,108
Reinsurers' share of gross change in insurance contract liabilities	**(1,819,096,888)**	(154,568,352)
Net insurance contract benefits and claims (Notes 11 and 17)	**78,825,083**	12,115,866
Commission expense (Note 8)	**154,132,860**	85,090,940
General expenses (Note 18)	**65,284,437**	74,396,461
Foreign currency exchange losses	**195,886**	–
Interest expense (Note 12)	–	2,947
Other expenses	**219,631,183**	159,490,348
Total insurance contract and other expenses	**298,438,266**	171,606,214
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**12,848,129**	20,568,873
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 19)	**2,713,554**	7,272,869
NET INCOME	**₱10,134,575**	₱13,296,004

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2017	2016 (As restated - Note 2)
NET INCOME	**₱10,134,575**	₱13,296,004
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Other comprehensive income (loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Changes in the fair values of available-for-sale financial assets (Note 6)	**(1,590,487)**	2,976,026
Other comprehensive loss not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plan, net of tax (Note 14)	**(895,185)**	(161,082)
Total other comprehensive income	**(2,485,672)**	2,814,944
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱7,648,903**	₱16,110,948

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Capital Stock (Notes 21 and 24)	Deposits for future subscriptions (Note 24)	Contributed Surplus	Revaluation Reserve on Available-for-sale Financial Assets (Note 6)	Remeasurements on Defined Benefit Plan (Note 14)	Retained Earnings	Total
At January 1, 2017							
As previously reported	**₱300,000,000**	**₱350,000,000**	**₱4,666,000**	**₱37,143,223**	**(₱1,228,470)**	**₱89,922,831**	**₱780,503,584**
Effect of restatement (Note 2)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(55,690,893)**	**(55,690,893)**
As restated	**300,000,000**	**350,000,000**	**4,666,000**	**37,143,223**	**(1,228,470)**	**34,231,938**	**724,812,691**
Deposits for future subscriptions	**350,000,000**	**(350,000,000)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Net income for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**10,134,575**	**10,134,575**
Other comprehensive loss	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1,590,487)**	**(895,185)**	**–**	**(2,485,672)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1,590,487)**	**(895,185)**	**10,134,575**	**7,648,903**
At December 31, 2017	**₱650,000,000**	**₱–**	**₱4,666,000**	**₱35,552,736**	**(₱2,123,655)**	**₱44,366,513**	**₱732,461,594**
At January 1, 2016							
As previously reported	₱300,000,000	₱–	₱4,666,000	₱34,167,197	(₱1,067,388)	₱77,351,039	₱415,116,848
Effect of restatement (Note 2)	–	–	–	–	–	(56,415,105)	(56,415,105)
As restated	300,000,000	–	4,666,000	34,167,197	(1,067,388)	20,935,934	358,701,743
Deposits for future subscriptions	–	350,000,000	–	–	–	–	350,000,000
Net income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	13,296,004	13,296,004
Other comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	–	2,976,026	(161,082)	–	2,814,944
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	2,976,026	(161,082)	13,296,004	16,110,948
At December 31, 2016	₱300,000,000	₱350,000,000	₱4,666,000	₱37,143,223	(₱1,228,470)	₱34,231,938	₱724,812,691

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31	
	2017	2016 (As restated - Note 2)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	**₱12,848,129**	₱20,568,873
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 9 and 18)	**1,927,072**	2,507,112
Fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 6 and 16)	**311,364**	1,977,639
Foreign currency exchange losses (gains)	**195,886**	(3,433,385)
Dividend income (Note 16)	**(2,660)**	(3,710)
Gain on sale of property and equipment (Note 9)	**(1,563,035)**	–
Interest income (Note 16)	**(16,879,419)**	(10,080,242)
Interest expense (Note 12)	**–**	2,947
Operating income (loss) before working capital changes	**(3,162,663)**	11,539,234
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in:		
Other assets	**(8,934,567)**	(12,068,263)
Deferred acquisition costs	**(37,183,781)**	(13,841,886)
Loans and receivables	**(52,548,685)**	(12,056,175)
Insurance receivables	**(95,622,028)**	(63,892,952)
Reinsurance assets	**(1,882,674,120)**	(166,745,525)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Insurance contract liabilities	**1,877,122,699**	213,473,253
Insurance payables	**166,305,310**	(19,272,586)
Deferred reinsurance commissions	**41,982,947**	15,819,096
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**(6,055,697)**	14,345,248
Net pension benefit obligation	**(9,407,754)**	1,473,188
Net cash used in operations	**(10,178,339)**	(31,227,368)
Interest received	**15,885,918**	9,655,298
Dividends received	**2,660**	3,710
Income tax paid (Note 19)	**(3,155,844)**	(2,199,067)
Interest paid	**–**	(2,947)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**2,554,395**	(23,770,374)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal or maturities of:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 6)	**30,300,000**	62,200,000
Short-term investments (Note 4)	**26,915,073**	19,834,578
Property and equipment (Note 9)	**1,563,035**	–
Acquisitions of:		
Property and equipment (Note 9)	**(3,518,352)**	(3,793,332)
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 6)	**(22,676,704)**	–
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 6)	**(52,901,950)**	(111,379,442)

(Forward)

	Years Ended December 31	
	2017	2016 (As restated - Note 2)
Short-term investments (Note 4)	**(₱264,968,240)**	₱–
Net cash used in investing activities	**(285,287,138)**	(33,138,196)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Deposit for future stock subscription (Note 24)	**–**	350,000,000
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(282,732,743)**	293,091,430
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**640,383,217**	347,291,787
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 4)	**₱357,650,474**	₱640,383,217

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation (the Company) is a joint venture of two of Asia's leading nonlife insurance organizations, Prudential Guarantee and Assurance Incorporated (PGAI) (through its major shareholders) and Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Holdings, Inc. The Company is engaged in the business and operation of all kinds of insurance on sea, land and air, on properties, goods and merchandise, on transportation or conveyance, against fire, earthquake, marine perils, accidents and all other forms and lines of insurance authorized by law, except life insurance.

The Company was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on September 25, 1959. On July 6, 2009, it was approved by at least a majority of the Board of Directors (BOD) and the stockholders owning and representing at least two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding capital stock, that the Articles of Incorporation will be amended to extend the existence of the Company for another fifty (50) years from its original expiry date. The SEC approved the Amended Articles of Incorporation on September 8, 2009.

On August 14, 2014, it was approved by at least a majority of the BOD and by the vote of the stockholders owning or representing at least two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding capital stock that the Articles of Incorporation will be amended to change the corporate name from PGA Sompo Japan Insurance, Inc. to PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation. The SEC approved the Amended Articles of Incorporation on January 12, 2015.

The registered office address of the Company is 5th Floor, Corinthian Plaza Building, 121 Paseo de Roxas, Legaspi Village, Makati City.

The accompanying financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the BOD of the Company on April 27, 2018.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets that have been measured at fair value.

The accompanying financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are rounded off to the nearest peso values, unless otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial years except for the adoption of the following pronouncements which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. The adoption of these pronouncements did not have any impact on the financial statements.

- Amendments to PFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, Clarification of the Scope of the Standard* (Part of *Annual Improvements to PFRSs* 2014 - 2016 Cycle)

- Amendments to PAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows, Disclosure Initiative*

- Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Taxes, Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses*

- Circular Letter 2016-67, *Valuation Standards for Non-life Insurance Policy Reserves*
  The Circular prescribes the new valuation methodology for the non-life insurance companies. Non-life insurance companies will be changing the basis of valuation of their non-life insurance reserves. In addition to the unearned premium reserves, the concept of unexpired risk reserves is also included in the calculation of the premium liability. The incurred but not reported (IBNR) reserves will now be computed using actuarial projection techniques such as but not limited to the chain ladder method, expected loss ratio method and Bornheutter-Ferguson method.

  A margin for adverse deviation is estimated based on standard projection techniques or combination of such techniques, to bring the actuarial estimate of the Policy Liabilities at the 75th percentile level of sufficiency. Discount rates to be used shall be current risk-free rates. The rates shall exactly match the duration of the policy and the currency of the cash flows and shall be prescribed by the IC.

  Further, under the circular, the unearned premium reserve shall be calculated based on the 24th method for all classes of business, on a gross of reinsurance basis. Previously, marine cargo premiums for the last two months are considered earned in the following year.

  The changes in accounting policies have been applied retrospectively. In addition, the Company retroactively impaired the balance of creditable withholding taxes under "Other assets" amounting to ₱53.91 million (see Note 10). The impairment did not have an impact on the 2016 profit or loss. The effects of the aforementioned adjustments to the Company's financial statements are as follows:

	As at December 31, 2016		
Statements of Financial Position	As previously reported	Effect of adoption	As restated
Increase (decrease) in:			
Reinsurance assets	₱1,001,261,549	₱6,052,362	₱1,007,313,911
Deferred acquisitions costs	40,769,648	700,353	41,470,001
Deferred tax assets – net	14,967,405	761,413	15,728,818
Other assets	95,618,743	(53,914,261)	41,704,482
Insurance contract liabilities	(1,070,591,635)	(8,328,079)	(1,078,919,714)
Deferred reinsurance commissions	(66,075,979)	(962,681)	(67,038,660)
Retained earnings	(89,922,831)	55,690,893	(34,231,938)

	Year ended December 31, 2016		
Statements of Income	As previously reported	Effect of adoption	As restated
Increase (decrease) in:			
Gross premiums earned	₱1,348,084,526	₱437,639	₱1,348,522,165
Reinsurers' share of gross premiums earned	1,310,977,949	26,628	1,311,004,577
Commission income	141,179,055	175,266	141,354,321
Gross change in insurance contract liabilities	158,716,621	(314,513)	158,402,108
Commission expense	85,224,739	(133,799)	85,090,940
Provision for income tax	6,962,492	310,377	7,272,869

	As at January 1, 2016		
Statements of Financial Position	As previously reported	Effect of adoption	As restated
Increase (decrease) in:			
Reinsurance assets	₱834,489,396	₱6,078,990	₱840,568,386
Deferred acquisition costs	27,061,560	566,554	27,628,114
Deferred tax assets - net	12,171,170	1,071,790	13,242,960
Other assets	72,138,483	(53,914,261)	18,224,222
Insurance contract liabilities	(856,366,230)	(9,080,231)	(865,446,461)
Deferred reinsurance commissions	(50,081,617)	(1,137,947)	(51,219,564)
Retained earnings	(77,351,039)	56,415,105	(20,935,934)

Future Changes Accounting Policies
Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Company does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on its financial statements. The Company intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2018

- Amendments to PFRS 2, *Share-based Payment, Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*

- Amendments to PAS 28, *Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value* (Part of *Annual Improvements to PFRSs* 2014 - 2016 Cycle)

- Amendments to PAS 40, *Investment Property, Transfers of Investment Property*

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-22, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*

- PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*
  PFRS 9 reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, and all previous versions of PFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. Retrospective application is required but providing comparative information is not

compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting the standard. As discussed in the subsequent section, the Company has an option to defer the adoption of PFRS 9 since its activities are predominantly connected to insurance.

- Amendments to PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts, Applying PFRS 9, Financial Instruments, with PFRS 4*
  The amendments address concerns arising from implementing PFRS 9, the new financial instruments standard before implementing the forthcoming insurance contracts standard. They allow entities to choose between the overlay approach and the deferral approach to deal with the transitional challenges. The overlay approach gives all entities that issue insurance contracts the option to recognize in other comprehensive income, rather than profit or loss, the volatility that could arise when PFRS 9 is applied before the new insurance contracts standard is issued. On the other hand, the deferral approach gives entities whose activities are predominantly connected with insurance an optional temporary exemption from applying PFRS 9 until the earlier of application of the forthcoming insurance contracts standard or January 1, 2021.

  The overlay approach and the deferral approach will only be available to an entity if it has not previously applied PFRS 9.

  The Company is assessing which approach it will use and the potential impact of the chosen approach in its financial statements.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2019

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*

- Amendments to PAS 28, *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*

- PFRS 16, *Leases*
  PFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under PAS 17, *Leases*. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognize a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognize the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

  Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognize the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under PAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in PAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

PFRS 16 also requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under PAS 17.

Early application is permitted, but not before an entity applies PFRS 15. A lessee can choose to apply the standard using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. The standard's transition provisions permit certain reliefs.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting PFRS 16.

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10 and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

Product Classification

Insurance contracts

Insurance contracts are those contracts where the Company (the insurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

Investment contracts

Investment contracts mainly transfer financial risk but can also transfer insignificant insurance risk.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or have expired. Investment contracts can however be reclassified as insurance contracts after inception if the insurance risk becomes significant.

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. All foreign exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss, except where it relates to equity securities where gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets at fair value at each reporting date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are disclosed in Note 22.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- *Level 1* - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- *Level 2* - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- *Level 3* - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statement on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) and at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly-liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less from dates of placement and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Short-term Investments
Short-term investments are short-term placements with maturities of more than three months but less than one year from the date of acquisition. These earn interest at the respective short-term investment rates.

Insurance Receivables

Insurance receivables are recognized on policy inception dates and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration receivable for the period of coverage. Subsequent to initial recognition, insurance receivables are measured at amortized cost. The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in profit or loss.

Insurance receivables are derecognized under the derecognition criteria of financial assets.

Financial Instruments

Date of recognition

Financial instruments are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the trade date.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value of the consideration given (in case of an asset) or received (in the case of a liability). Except for financial instruments at FVPL, the initial measurement of financial assets includes transaction costs. The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at FVPL, AFS financial assets, loans and receivables and held to maturity (HTM). The Company classifies its financial liabilities into financial liabilities at FVPL and other financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired and whether they are quoted in an active market. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every end of the reporting period.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company's financial instruments are in the nature of financial assets at FVPL, AFS financial assets, loans and receivables and other financial liabilities.

Financial Assets at FVPL

This category consists of financial assets that are held for trading or designated by management as at FVPL on initial recognition. Derivative instruments, except those covered by hedge accounting relationships, are classified under this category.

Financial assets may be designated at initial recognition as at FVPL if the following criteria are met: (a) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis; or (b) the assets are part of a group of financial assets which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy; or (c) the financial asset contains an embedded derivative that would need to be separately recorded.

Financial assets at FVPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value, with changes in the fair value recorded in profit or loss. Interest earned or incurred is recorded in interest income or interest expense, respectively, while dividend income is recorded when the right to receive the payment has been established.

The Company's financial assets at FVPL as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 consist of treasury bills and notes denominated in Philippine Peso which were designated as at FVPL upon initial recognition.

Loans and Receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market. They are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale and are not classified as financial assets held for trading, designated as AFS or FVPL. This accounting policy relates to the statement of financial position captions "Cash and cash equivalents", "Short-term investments", "Insurance receivables" and "Loans and receivables".

After initial measurement, loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are integral part of effective interest rate. The amortization is recorded as part of interest income under the statement of income caption "Investment and other income". The loss arising from impairment of such loans and receivables are recognized in profit or loss.

AFS Financial Assets
AFS financial assets are those which are designated as such or do not qualify to be classified as designated as FVPL, HTM or loans and receivables. They are purchased and held indefinitely, and may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions.

After initial measurement, AFS financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

The effective yield component of AFS debt securities, as well as the impact of restatement on foreign currency-denominated AFS debt securities, is reported in statement of income. Interest earned on holding AFS debt securities are recorded as interest income under "Investment and other income" account in the statement of income using the effective interest rate.

Dividends earned on holding AFS equity securities are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive the payment has been established. The unrealized gains and losses arising from the fair valuation of AFS financial assets are reported as "Revaluation reserve on available-for-sale financial assets" in the equity section of the statement of financial position. The losses arising from impairment are charged to profit or loss. When the security is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

Where the Company holds more than one investment in the same security, the cost used is determined using the weighted average method.

Other Financial Liabilities
Issued financial instruments or their components, which are not designated at FVPL are classified as other financial liabilities, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Company having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity shares.

After initial measurement, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Any effects of restatement of foreign currency-denominated liabilities are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

This accounting policy applies principally to the Company's "Insurance payables" and "Accounts payable and accrued expenses".

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each end of the reporting period whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial asset is deemed to be impaired, if and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred loss event), and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Loans and receivables

For loans and receivables carried at amortized cost, the Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment for impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Time value is generally not considered when the effect of discounting is not material. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate, adjusted for the original credit risk premium. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is charged against the statement of profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of credit risk characteristics such as past-due status and term.

AFS financial assets

In case of equity investments classified as AFS, impairment indicators would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investments below its cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in equity - is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the statement of profit or loss. Increases in fair value after impairment are recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

In case of debt instruments, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. Future interest income is based on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount future cash flows for the purpose of measuring impairment loss and is recognized in profit or loss. If subsequently, the fair value of a debt instrument increased and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Company assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company and all of the counterparties.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets

Financial assets (or where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of a similar financial assets) are derecognized when: (a) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; (b) the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; or (c) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (i) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or has expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Reinsurance

The Company cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business for all of its businesses. Reinsurance assets represent recoverable loss balances due from insurance and reinsurance companies and the deferred reinsurance premiums. Recoverable amounts are estimated in a manner consistent with the claims provision and in accordance with the reinsurance contracts.

An impairment review is performed at each end of the reporting period or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when objective evidence exists that the Company may not recover outstanding amounts under the terms of the contract, and when the impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurer can be measured reliably. The impairment is recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its obligations to policyholders.

The Company also assumes reinsurance risk in the normal course of business. Premiums and claims on assumed reinsurance are recognized as income and expenses in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business. Reinsurance liabilities represent balances due to reinsurance companies. Amounts payable are estimated in a manner consistent with the associated reinsurance contract.

Premiums and claims are presented on a gross basis for both ceded and assumed reinsurance.

Reinsurance assets or liabilities are derecognized when the contractual rights have expired, are extinguished or when the contract is transferred to another party.

When the Company enters into a proportional treaty reinsurance agreement for ceding out its insurance business, the Company initially recognizes a liability at transaction price. Subsequent to initial recognition, the portion of the amount initially recognized as a liability, which is presented as "Insurance Payables" in the liabilities section of the statement of financial position, will be withheld and recognized as funds held for reinsurers and included also as part of the "Insurance Payables" in the liabilities section of the statement of financial position.

Deferred Acquisition Costs (DAC)
Commission and other acquisition costs that vary with and are primarily related to the acquisition of new and renewal insurance contracts are deferred and charged to expense in proportion to the premium revenue recognized. These costs are amortized on a straight-line basis using the 24th method over the life of the contract. Amortization is charged against profit or loss. The unamortized acquisition costs are shown in the assets section of the statement of financial position as "Deferred acquisition costs". All other acquisition costs are recognized as incurred.

An impairment review is performed at each end of the reporting period or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises. The carrying value is written down to the recoverable amount and the impairment is charged against the statement of profit or loss. The DAC is also considered in the liability adequacy test for each end of the reporting period.

Property and Equipment
All items of property and equipment, which include owner-occupied properties, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of the property and equipment comprises its purchase price, nonrefundable taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged against income in the period the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of the related property and equipment.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the individually significant components of property and equipment. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the related lease term or the estimated useful life.

The estimated useful lives of the individually significant components of property and equipment follow:

	Years
Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	5
Leasehold improvements	5
Transportation equipment	5
Computer equipment	5

The estimated useful lives and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period and method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset, which is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is included in the statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

At each end of the reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that its non-financial assets (e.g., property and equipment) may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed as part of the cash generating unit to which it belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is charged against operations in the year in which it arises, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is charged against the revaluation increment of the said asset.

For nonfinancial assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each end of the reporting period as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statements of income unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation expense is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining estimated useful life.

Creditable Withholding Taxes (CWTs)
Creditable withholding taxes pertain to the taxes paid by the Company withheld by its counterparty for the payment of its expenses and other purchases. These CWTs are initially recorded at cost as an asset under "Other assets" account.

At each end of the tax reporting deadline, these CWTs may either be offset against future tax income payable or be claimed as a refund from the taxation authorities at the option of the Company. If these CWTs are claimed as a refund, these will be recorded as a receivable under "Loans and receivables" account.

At each end of the reporting period, an assessment for impairment is performed as to the recoverability of these CWTs.

Value-added Tax (VAT)
The input value added tax (VAT) pertains to the 12% indirect tax paid by the Company in the course of the Company's trade or business on local purchase of goods or services.

Output VAT pertains to the 12% tax due on the sale of insurance policies and other goods or services by the Company.

Insurance Contracts Liabilities
Provision for unearned premiums
The proportion of written premiums, gross of commissions payable to intermediaries, attributable to subsequent periods or to risks that have not yet expired, is deferred as provision for unearned premiums and presented as part of "Insurance contract liabilities" in the liabilities section of the statement of financial position. Premiums from short-duration insurance contracts are recognized as revenue over the period of the contracts using the 24th method. The change in the provision for unearned premiums is taken to profit or loss in the order that revenue is recognized over the period of risk. Further provisions are made to cover claims under unexpired insurance contracts which may exceed the unearned premiums and the premiums due in respect of these contracts.

Claims provisions and incurred but not reported (IBNR) losses
Provision for claims reported and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) are based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the reporting date together with related claims handling costs and reduction for the expected value of salvage and other recoveries. Delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of claims, therefore the ultimate cost of which cannot be known with certainty at the end of the reporting period.

The liability is not discounted for the time value of money and includes provision for IBNR losses. The IBNR is calculated at the reporting date using a range of actuarial projection techniques such as but not limited to the chain ladder method, expected loss ratio method and Bornheutter-Ferguson method. The liability is derecognized when the contract is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Liability adequacy test
At each reporting date, liability adequacy tests are performed, to ensure the adequacy of insurance contract liabilities, net of related DAC assets. In performing the test, current best estimates of future cash flows, claims handling and policy administration expenses are used. Changes in expected claims that have occurred, but which have not been settled, are reflected by adjusting the liability for claims and future benefits. Any inadequacy is immediately charged to profit or loss by establishing an unexpired risk provision for losses arising from the liability adequacy tests. The provision for unearned premiums is increased to the extent that the future claims and expenses in respect of current insurance contracts exceed future premiums plus the current provision for unearned premiums.

Net Pension Benefit Obligation

The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any), adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

- Service cost
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in profit or loss.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Company, nor can they be paid directly to the Company. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The Company's right to be reimbursed of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when and only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

Equity

Capital stock represents the value of shares that have been issued at par.

Contributed surplus includes any premiums received in excess of par value on the issuance of capital stock. Any transaction costs associated with the issuance of shares are deducted from contributed surplus.

Retained earnings include all the accumulated earnings of the Company less dividends declared.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Premium income

Gross insurance written premiums comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by contracts entered into during the accounting period and are recognized on the date on which the policy incepts. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the accounting period for premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior periods.

Premiums are recognized as revenue over the period of the contracts using the 24th method. The portion of the premiums written and assumed that relate to the unexpired periods of the policies as of reporting date are accounted for as provision for unearned premiums and presented in the liabilities section of the statement of financial position under "Insurance contract liabilities" account. The related reinsurance premiums that pertain to the unexpired periods at reporting date are accounted for as deferred reinsurance premiums which are presented in the assets section of the statement of financial position under "Reinsurance assets". The net changes in these accounts between reporting dates are charged against or credited to profit or loss for the year.

Commission income

Commissions are recognized as revenue over the period of contracts using the 24th method. The portion of the commissions that relates to the unexpired periods of the policies at the reporting date is accounted for as "Deferred reinsurance commissions" and presented in the liabilities section of the statement of financial position.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield of the asset. Interest income includes the amortization of any discount or premium using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established.

Benefits and Claims

Gross benefits and claims consists of benefits and claims paid to policyholders as well as changes in the gross valuation of "Insurance contract liabilities", except for gross changes in the provision for unearned premiums which are included in net premiums earned. It further includes internal and external claims handling costs that are directly related to the processing and settlement of claims. Amounts receivable in respect to salvage and subrogation are also considered and are offset against the related claim. General insurance claims are recorded in the basis of notifications received.

Other Expenses

General expenses and interest expense are recognized in profit or loss as they are incurred.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

a. There is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the arrangement;
b. A renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless that term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term;
c. There is a change in the determination of whether fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset; or
d. There is a substantial change to the asset.

Where a reassessment is made, lease accounting shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the reassessment for scenarios (a), (c) or (d) above, and at the date of renewal or extension period for scenario (b).

Leases where the lessor does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating lease. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance leases, which transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income.

Income Tax

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefit of the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward of MCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each end of the reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Movements in the deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from changes in tax rates are charged against or credited to profit or loss for the period.

Current tax and deferred tax relating to items directly recognized in equity are also recognized directly in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities, and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized only when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Events after the Reporting Period

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Company's position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the Company's financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires the Company to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Future events may occur which will cause the judgments and assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in judgments and estimates are reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be determinable under the circumstances.

Judgments
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimates and assumptions, which have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Classification of financial assets
The Company classifies financial assets by evaluating, among others, whether the asset is quoted or not in an active market. Included in the evaluation on whether a financial asset is quoted in an active market is the determination on whether quoted prices are readily and regularly available, and whether those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Estimates and Assumptions
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Claims liability arising from insurance contracts
For nonlife insurance contracts, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the end of the reporting period and for the expected ultimate cost of the IBNR claims at the reporting date. It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claim costs can be established with certainty and for some type of policies, IBNR claims form the majority of the statement of financial position claims provision.

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Ladder and Bornheutter-Ferguson methods.

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that a Company's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. As such, these methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim and claim numbers based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is mainly analysed by accident years, but can also be further analysed by geographical area, as well as by significant business lines and claim types. Large claims are usually separately addressed, either by being reserved at the face value of loss adjuster estimates or separately projected in order to reflect their future development. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios. Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based.

The carrying value of provision for claims reported and loss adjustment expenses amounted to ₱2,169.07 million and ₱343.02 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Provision for IBNR claims amounted to ₱10.46 million and ₱2.03 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively (see Note 11).

Estimation of allowance for impairment losses on receivables
The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts at a level considered adequate to provide for potential uncollectible receivables. The level of this allowance is evaluated by management on the basis of factors that affect the collectability of the accounts. These factors include, but are not limited to, the length of the Company's relationship with the debtor, the debtor's payment behavior and known market forces. The Company reviews the age and status of receivables, and identifies accounts that are to be provided with allowance on a continuous basis. The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if the Company made different judgments or utilized different estimates.

The carrying value of insurance receivables amounted to ₱557.53 million and ₱461.91 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The allowance for doubtful accounts for insurance receivables amounted to ₱0.31 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 (see Note 5).

The carrying value of loans and receivables amounted to ₱90.21 million and ₱36.68 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The allowance for doubtful accounts for loans and receivables is nil as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 (see Note 6).

Estimation of useful lives of property and equipment
The Company reviews annually the estimated useful lives of property and equipment based on expected asset utilization. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment would increase recorded depreciation and amortization expense and decrease the related asset accounts.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the carrying value of the Company's property and equipment amounted to ₱6.29 million and ₱4.70 million, respectively (see Note 9).

Recognition of deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which these can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized. These assets are periodically reviewed for realization. Periodic reviews cover the nature and amount of deferred income and expense items, expected timing when assets will be used or liabilities will be required to be reported, reliability of historical profitability of businesses expected to provide future earnings and tax planning strategies which can be utilized to increase the likelihood that tax assets will be realized.

The carrying value of recognized deferred tax assets amounted to ₱18.80 million and ₱24.52 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 respectively. There are no unrecognized deferred tax assets for December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Estimation of pension benefit obligation
The determination of pension obligation and cost of pension is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, discount rates and salary increase rates.

Due to the long-term nature of this plan, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. The assumed discount rates were determined using the market yields on Philippine government bonds with terms consistent with the expected employee benefit payout as of the reporting date. In accordance with PAS 19, actual results that differ from the Company's assumptions are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. While the Company believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may affect the pension obligations.

The carrying value of net pension benefit obligation as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to ₱3.75 million and ₱11.88 million respectively (see Note 14).

Contingencies
The Company is currently involved in various legal proceedings. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims has been developed in consultation with the legal counsels and based upon an analysis of potential results. The Company currently does not believe these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position. It is possible, however, that the results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2017	2016
Cash on hand:		
Special fund	**₱20,000**	₱30,000
Petty cash fund	**20,000**	10,000
	40,000	40,000
Cash in banks	**140,770,162**	107,664,653
Cash equivalents	**216,840,312**	532,678,564
	₱357,650,474	₱640,383,217

Cash in banks earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents are placed for varying periods of up to three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the prevailing short-term investments rates. Interest income amounted to ₱8.82 million and ₱3.80 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively (see note 16).

Short-term Investments

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	2017	2016
At January 1	**₱4,972,000**	₱24,806,578
Acquisitions	**264,968,240**	–
Maturities	**(26,915,073)**	(19,834,578)
Foreign exchange losses	**(180,205)**	–
At December 31	**₱242,844,962**	₱4,972,000

Short-term investments pertain to time deposits with terms of more than 90 days but less than 360 days and earn interest at the respective short-term investment rates. Interest income amounted to ₱1.47 million and ₱0.63 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively (see note 16).

Interest accrued from cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments amounted to ₱1.32 million and ₱0.89 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively as included in "Interest receivable" (see Note 6).

5. Insurance Receivables - net

This account consists of:

	2017	2016
Due from policyholders	**₱235,708,197**	₱202,324,012
Due from ceding companies	**289,133,900**	243,337,958
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses:		
Facultative reinsurers	**19,651,636**	11,824,734
Treaty reinsurers	**13,341,749**	4,726,750
	557,835,482	462,213,454
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	**(305,773)**	(305,773)
	₱557,529,709	₱461,907,681

The aging analysis of insurance receivables follows:

December 31, 2017

	1 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 120 days	121 to 360 days	Over 360 days	Total
Due from policyholders	**₱96,146,418**	**₱27,059,550**	**₱9,928,125**	**₱17,182,392**	**₱73,840,204**	**₱11,551,508**	**₱235,708,197**
Due from ceding companies	**1,475,471**	**182,289,376**	**3,047,956**	**34,204,017**	**41,254,175**	**26,862,905**	**289,133,900**
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	**72,104**	**5,954,783**	**344,420**	**544,865**	**15,734,390**	**10,342,823**	**32,993,385**
	₱97,693,993	**₱215,303,709**	**₱13,320,501**	**₱51,931,274**	**₱130,828,769**	**₱48,757,236**	**₱557,835,482**

December 31, 2016

	1 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 120 days	121 to 360 days	Over 360 days	Total
Due from policyholders	₱97,243,272	₱54,749,856	₱26,751,773	₱387,587	₱12,837,399	₱10,354,125	₱202,324,012
Due from ceding companies	173,229,907	644,315	2,601,862	34,162,883	32,380,908	318,083	243,337,958
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	612,606	189,686	1,576,980	32,696	6,948,225	7,191,291	16,551,484
	₱271,085,785	₱55,583,857	₱30,930,615	₱34,583,166	₱52,166,532	₱17,863,499	₱462,213,454

There was no impairment recognized during the year since the Company believes that all receivables are collectible and there was no experience of uncollected accounts for the past 10 years.

6. Financial Assets

The Company's financial assets are summarized by measurement categories as follows:

	2017	2016
Financial assets at FVPL	**₱177,821,185**	₱155,530,599
AFS financial assets	**63,133,992**	42,047,775
Loans and receivables	**90,209,722**	36,683,217
	₱331,164,899	₱234,261,591

a) Financial Assets at FVPL

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, treasury bills and notes with total face values amounting to ₱178.40 million and ₱155.70 million, respectively, are deposited with the IC in accordance with the provision of the Insurance Code (the Code) as security for the benefit of policyholders and creditors of the Company. These investments are included under financial assets at FVPL. The carrying amounts of these investments are equal to their fair values.

Interest earned for treasury bills and notes amounted to ₱5.34 million and ₱5.11 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively (see Note 16). Interest accrued amounted to ₱1.51 million and ₱0.95 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively as included in "Interest receivable" (see Note 6).

The rollforward analysis of financial assets at FVPL follows:

	2017	2016
At January 1	**₱155,530,599**	₱108,328,796
Acquisitions	**52,901,950**	111,379,442
Fair value losses (Note 16)	**(311,364)**	(1,977,639)
Disposals	**(30,300,000)**	(62,200,000)
At December 31	**₱177,821,185**	₱155,530,599

b) AFS Financial Assets

AFS financial assets consist of investments in golf club shares and quoted equity securities carried at fair value.

This account consists of:

	2017	2016
Quoted securities - at fair value		
Listed equity securities	**₱22,181,256**	₱4,552
Club shares	**42,000,000**	42,000,000
	₱63,133,992	₱42,047,775

	2017	2016
Quoted securities - at cost		
Listed equity securities	**₱22,681,256**	₱4,552
Club shares	**4,900,000**	4,900,000
	₱27,581,256	₱4,904,552

The rollforward analysis of AFS financial assets follows:

	2017	2016
At January 1	**₱42,047,775**	₱39,071,749
Acquisitions	**22,676,704**	–
Fair value gains (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	**(1,590,487)**	2,976,026
At December 31	**₱63,133,992**	₱42,047,775

The rollforward analysis of the revaluation reserve of AFS financial follows:

	2017	2016
At January 1	**₱37,143,223**	₱34,167,197
Fair value gains (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	**(1,590,487)**	2,976,026
At December 31	**₱35,552,736**	₱37,143,223

c) Loans and Receivables

This account consists of:

	2017	2016
Long-term investments	**₱54,744,185**	₱21,822,644
Accounts receivable	**22,621,002**	5,947,196
Cash advances	**6,021,799**	6,054,142
Interest receivables	**2,831,600**	1,838,099
Miscellaneous deposits	**2,820,000**	1,000,000
Rental deposits	**1,171,136**	21,136
	₱90,209,722	₱36,683,217

Long-term investments are money market placements made for varying periods of more than one (1) year and earned interest at 3.50% and 3.00% in 2017 and 2016, respectively. Interest income amounted to ₱1.25 million and ₱0.54 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively (see Note 16).

Accounts receivable includes monitoring fees for Coface and membership fees for Medicard, in which the Company collects from the assured and subsequently remits to Medicard and the cost is allocated to Sompo Japan by way of reimbursement.

Cash advances includes car plans availed by managerial employees. Outstanding balances of the car plans amounted to ₱1.46 million and ₱1.32 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. These car plans will mature in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

7. Reinsurance Assets

This account consists of:

	2017	2016
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses (Notes 11 and 21)	**₱2,148,033,283**	₱328,936,395
Deferred reinsurance premiums (Note 11)	**741,954,748**	678,377,516
	₱2,889,988,031	₱1,007,313,911

8. Deferred Acquisition Costs and Deferred Reinsurance Commissions

Deferred Acquisition Costs

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	2017	2016
At January 1	**₱41,470,001**	₱27,628,114
Cost deferred during the year	**191,316,641**	98,932,827
Amortization during the year	**(154,132,860)**	(85,090,940)
At December 31	**₱78,653,782**	₱41,470,001

Deferred Reinsurance Commissions

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	2017	2016
At January 1	**₱67,038,660**	₱51,219,564
Income deferred during the year	**251,769,497**	157,173,417
Amortization during the year	**(209,786,550)**	(141,354,321)
At December 31	**₱109,021,607**	₱67,038,660

9. Property and Equipment - net

The rollforward analysis of this account as of December 31 follows:

	2017				
	Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	**Leasehold Improvements**	**Transportation Equipment**	**Computer Equipment**	**Total**
Cost					
Balance at beginning of year	**₱6,604,507**	**₱2,907,105**	**₱12,327,950**	**₱21,881,239**	**₱43,720,801**
Additions	**497,263**	**1,054,841**	**1,121,260**	**844,988**	**3,518,352**
Disposals	–	–	**(5,701,242)**	–	**(5,701,242)**
Balance at end of year	**7,101,770**	**3,961,946**	**7,747,968**	**22,726,227**	**41,537,911**
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at beginning of year	**5,766,719**	**2,844,883**	**11,019,762**	**19,392,007**	**39,023,371**
Depreciation (Note 18)	**254,279**	**106,390**	**915,564**	**650,839**	**1,927,072**
Disposals	–	–	**(5,701,242)**	–	**(5,701,242)**
Balance at end of year	**6,020,998**	**2,951,273**	**6,234,084**	**20,042,846**	**35,249,201**
Net book value					
December 31, 2017	**₱1,080,772**	**₱1,010,673**	**₱1,513,884**	**₱2,683,381**	**₱6,288,710**

	2016				
	Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Computer Equipment	Total
Cost					
Balance at beginning of year	₱5,585,382	₱2,843,105	₱12,282,950	₱19,216,032	₱39,927,469
Additions	1,019,125	64,000	45,000	2,665,207	3,793,332
Balance at end of year	6,604,507	2,907,105	12,327,950	21,881,239	43,720,801
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at beginning of year	5,482,946	2,843,105	9,784,440	18,405,768	36,516,259
Depreciation (Note 18)	283,773	1,778	1,235,322	986,239	2,507,112
Balance at end of year	5,766,719	2,844,883	11,019,762	19,392,007	39,023,371
Net book value December 31, 2016	₱837,788	₱62,222	₱1,308,188	₱2,489,232	₱4,697,430

In 2017, the Company disposed of certain assets which resulted to gain on sale of property and equipment amounting to ₱1.56 million. Cost of fully depreciated property and equipment still being used amounted to ₱25.51 million and ₱24.34 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

10. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	2017	2016
Creditable withholding taxes	**₱72,940,835**	₱61,526,545
Documentary stamps fund	**22,637,944**	10,593,248
Security fund	**39,964**	18,690
	95,618,743	72,138,483
Less allowance for impairment losses	**53,914,261**	53,914,261
	₱41,704,482	₱18,224,222

Creditable withholding taxes represent the taxes withheld at source by the counterparty which can be applied against future income tax liability.

11. Insurance Contract Liabilities and Reinsurance Assets

Analysis of short-term insurance contract liabilities net of reinsurance assets follows:

	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities (Note 7)	Net 2017	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities (Note 7)	Net 2016
Provision for claims reported and loss adjustment expenses	**₱2,169,070,353**	**₱2,148,033,283**	**₱21,037,070**	₱343,017,916	₱328,936,395	₱14,081,521
Provision for IBNR claims	**10,463,182**	**–**	**10,463,182**	2,025,545	–	2,025,545
Total provision for claims reported and IBNR claims (Note 21)	**2,179,533,535**	**2,148,033,283**	**31,500,252**	345,043,461	328,936,395	16,107,066
Provision for unearned premiums	**776,508,878**	**741,954,748**	**34,554,130**	733,876,253	678,377,516	55,498,737
Total insurance contract liabilities	**₱2,956,042,413**	**₱2,889,988,031**	**₱66,054,382**	₱1,078,919,714	₱1,007,313,911	₱71,605,803

Provision for claims reported and IBNR claims may be analyzed as follows:

	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities (Note 7)	Net 2017	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities (Note 7)	Net 2016
Balance at beginning of year	**₱345,043,461**	**₱328,936,395**	**₱16,107,066**	₱186,641,353	₱174,368,043	₱12,273,310
Claims incurred during the year	**3,172,241,596**	**3,101,854,150**	**70,387,446**	256,012,895	243,554,137	12,458,758
Increase (decrease) in IBNR claims	**8,437,637**	**–**	**8,437,637**	(342,892)	–	(342,892)
Claims paid during the year (Note 17)	**(1,346,189,159)**	**(1,282,757,262)**	**(63,431,897)**	(97,267,895)	(88,985,785)	(8,282,110)
Balance at end of year	**₱2,179,533,535**	**₱2,148,033,283**	**₱31,500,252**	₱345,043,461	₱328,936,395	₱16,107,066

Provision for unearned premiums may be analyzed as follows:

	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities (Note 7)	Net 2017	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities (Note 7)	Net 2016
Balance at beginning of year	**₱733,876,253**	**₱678,377,516**	**₱55,498,737**	₱678,805,108	₱666,200,343	₱12,604,765
New policies written during the year (Note 15)	**1,558,861,447**	**1,500,487,314**	**58,374,133**	1,403,593,310	1,323,181,750	80,411,560
Premiums earned during the year (Note 15)	**(1,516,228,822)**	**(1,436,910,082)**	**(79,318,740)**	(1,348,522,165)	(1,311,004,577)	(37,517,588)
Balance at end of year	**₱776,508,878**	**₱741,954,748**	**₱34,554,130**	₱733,876,253	₱678,377,516	₱55,498,737

12. Insurance payables

This account consists of due to reinsurers and ceding companies amounting to ₱583.04 million and ₱462.87 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The rollforward analysis of insurance payables follows:

	2017			2016		
	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	Funds held for reinsurers	Total	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	Funds held for reinsurers	Total
At January 1	**₱462,872,893**	**₱–**	**₱462,872,893**	₱482,145,479	₱–	₱482,145,479
Arising during the year (Note 15)	**1,500,487,314**	**46,148,680**	**1,546,635,994**	1,323,181,750	–	1,323,181,750
Settled	**(1,380,330,684)**	**–**	**(1,380,330,684)**	(1,342,454,336)	–	(1,342,454,336)
At December 31	**₱583,029,523**	**₱46,148,680**	**₱629,178,203**	₱462,872,893	₱–	₱462,872,893

13. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

This account consists of:

	2017	2016
Commission payable	**₱28,860,367**	₱22,921,300
Taxes payable	**19,729,740**	4,155,478
Customers' deposits	**16,182,729**	11,653,552
Accounts payable	**15,170,972**	36,124,484

(Forward)

	2017	2016
Output VAT	**₱7,577,026**	₱4,385,674
Accrued expenses	**4,225,078**	4,040,825
Others	**179,198**	153,801
	₱91,925,110	₱83,435,114

Commission payable pertains to unpaid commissions on the Company's direct business, payable to agents and brokers, which are due upon the collection of the related premiums receivable.

Taxes payable consists of taxes and licenses payable, documentary stamps, withholding taxes and other taxes.

Customers' deposits are advanced premium collections from policyholders which will be recognized as premium income upon the inception of the policies.

Accounts payable and accrued expenses are expected to be settled within twelve (12) months after the end of the reporting period.

Output VAT is mainly composed of VAT due from premium income and reinsurance commission earned.

14. Net Pension Benefit Obligation

The Company has a funded, noncontributory, defined benefit retirement plan covering substantially all of its employees. Under the existing regulatory framework, Republic Act 7641 requires a provision for retirement pay to qualified private sector employees in the absence of any retirement plan in the entity, provided however that the employee's retirement benefits under any collective bargaining and other agreements shall not be less than those provided under the law. The law does not require minimum funding of the plan.

The following tables summarize the components of the "Net pension benefit expense" recognized in the statement of income, under "General expenses" account (see Note 18), "Remeasurements on defined benefit plan" recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, and the unfunded status recognized in the statement of financial position for the retirement plan.

Net pension benefit expense

	2017	2016
Current service cost	**₱1,294,290**	₱975,558
Net interest cost	**597,554**	497,630
Net benefit expense (Note 18)	**₱1,891,844**	₱1,473,188

Remeasurement effects to be recognized in OCI

	2017	2016
Actuarial gain (loss):		
Due to change in financial assumption	**(₱590,817)**	₱39,375
Due to experience	**(460,266)**	(157,890)
Due to change in demographic assumption	**(145,452)**	–
	(1,196,535)	(118,515)
Actuarial loss on plan assets	**(82,300)**	(111,602)
Total losses to be recognized in OCI	**(1,278,835)**	(230,117)
Deferred tax effect	**383,650**	69,035
Total losses to be recognized in OCI, net of tax effect	**(₱895,185)**	(₱161,082)

Rollforward analysis of remeasurements of defined benefit obligation

	2017	2016
At January 1	**₱1,228,470**	₱1,067,388
Losses recognized in OCI during the year	**895,185**	161,082
At December 31	**₱2,123,655**	₱1,228,470

Net pension benefit obligation

	2017	2016
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**₱10,780,593**	₱14,445,459
Less fair value of plan assets	**7,029,713**	2,565,660
Net pension benefit obligation	**₱3,750,880**	₱11,879,799

The reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	2017	2016
At January 1	**₱14,445,459**	₱12,728,941
Interest cost	**726,607**	622,445
Current service cost	**1,294,290**	975,558
Actuarial loss on obligation	**1,196,535**	118,515
Benefits paid	**(3,582,700)**	–
Benefits paid from Company's operational asset	**(3,299,598)**	–
At December 31	**₱10,780,593**	₱14,445,459

The movements in the fair value of the plan assets follow:

	2017	2016
At January 1	**₱2,565,660**	₱2,552,447
Interest income	**129,053**	124,815
Actuarial loss	**(82,300)**	(111,602)
Contributions	**8,000,000**	–
Benefits paid from plan assets	**(3,582,700)**	–
At December 31	**₱7,029,713**	₱2,565,660
Actual return on plan assets	**₱46,753**	₱13,213

The distribution of plan assets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 follows:

	2017	2016
Investments in government securities	**₱6,289,933**	₱2,048,296
Accrued interest income	**75,404**	15,857
Savings and time deposits	**673,489**	504,726
	7,038,826	2,568,879
Less trust fund fees payable	**9,113**	3,219
	₱7,029,713	₱2,565,660

The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining pension benefit obligation are as follows:

	2017	2016
Salary increase rate	**3.00%**	3.00%
Discount rate	**5.64%**	5.03%

The Company expects to contribute ₱2.00 million to its defined benefit plan in 2018.

Sensitivity analysis
The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation as of the end of the reporting period, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

	Change in variables	2017 Increase (Decrease)	2016 Increase (Decrease)
Discount rate	**+0.5%**	**(₱274,618)**	(₱114,788)
	-0.5%	**315,548**	146,459
Salary increase rate	**+1.0%**	**663,466**	320,165
	-1.0%	**(497,390)**	(206,191)

Maturity profile
Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefits payments as of December 31, 2017:

	2017	2016
Less than one (1) year	**₱5,316,961**	₱4,850,257
More than one (1) year to five (5) years	**4,036,485**	1,268,117
More than five (5) years to 10 years	**4,868,261**	10,055,832
More than 10 years to 15 years	**8,927,424**	7,127,901
More than 15 years to 20 years	**8,075,471**	7,019,463
More than 20 years	**102,937,388**	42,354,992
	₱134,161,990	₱72,676,562

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 21 years.

15. Net Premiums Earned

Net premiums earned on insurance contracts are as follows:

	2017	2016
Gross premiums on insurance contracts:		
Direct insurance	**₱671,729,985**	₱691,294,620
Assumed reinsurance	**887,131,462**	712,298,690
Total gross premiums on insurance contracts (Note 11)	**1,558,861,447**	1,403,593,310
Gross change in provision for unearned premiums	**(42,632,625)**	(55,071,145)
Total gross premiums earned on insurance contracts (Note 11)	**1,516,228,822**	1,348,522,165
Reinsurers' share of gross premiums on insurance contracts:		
Direct insurance	**625,958,837**	617,880,511
Assumed reinsurance	**874,528,477**	705,301,239
Total reinsurers' share of gross premiums on insurance contracts (Note 11)	**1,500,487,314**	1,323,181,750
Reinsurers' share of change in provision for unearned premiums	**(63,577,232)**	(12,177,173)
Total reinsurers' share of gross premiums earned on insurance contracts (Note 11)	**1,436,910,082**	1,311,004,577
Net premiums earned (Note 11)	**₱79,318,740**	₱37,517,588

16. Investment and Other Income - net

Investments and other income consist of the following:

	2017	2016
Interest income:		
Financial assets at FVPL (Note 6)	**₱5,339,981**	₱5,105,634
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	**8,820,310**	3,802,402
Short-term investments (Note 4)	**1,472,791**	634,915
Long-term investments (Note 6)	**1,246,337**	537,291
Income from SJNK	**5,610,390**	1,763,480
Dividend income	**2,660**	3,710
Fair value losses (Note 6)	**(311,364)**	(1,977,639)
	₱22,181,105	₱9,869,793

Income from SJNK pertains to reimbursements from Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Holdings, Inc. for its share of the Company's general expenses.

17. Net Insurance Contract Benefits and Claims

Gross insurance contract benefits and claims paid consist of the following:

	2017	2016
Insurance contract benefits and claims paid:		
Direct insurance	**₱203,236,492**	₱73,952,846
Assumed reinsurance	**1,142,952,667**	23,315,049
Total insurance contract benefits and claims paid (Note 11)	**₱1,346,189,159**	₱97,267,895

Reinsurers' share of gross insurance contract benefits and claims paid consist of the following:

	2017	2016
Reinsurers' share of insurance contract benefits and claims paid:		
Direct insurance	**₱140,071,960**	₱65,362,369
Assumed reinsurance	**1,142,685,302**	23,623,416
Total reinsurers' share of insurance contract benefits and claims paid (Note 11)	**₱1,282,757,262**	₱88,985,785

Gross change in insurance contract liabilities:

	2017	2016
Change in provision for claims reported:		
Direct insurance	**₱60,619,453**	(₱26,403,775)
Assumed reinsurance	**1,765,432,984**	185,148,775
Change in provision for IBNR claims	**8,437,637**	(342,892)
Total gross change in insurance contract liabilities (Note 11)	**₱1,834,490,074**	₱158,402,108

Reinsurers' share of gross change in insurance contract liabilities:

	2017	2016
Reinsurers' share of gross change in outstanding claims provisions:		
Direct insurance	**(₱1,813,937,156)**	(₱126,881,703)
Assumed reinsurance	**(5,159,732)**	(27,686,649)
Total reinsurers' share of gross change in insurance contract liabilities (Note 11)	**(₱ 1,819,096,888)**	(₱154,568,352)

18. General Expenses

This account consists of:

	2017	2016
Salaries and benefits (Notes 14 and 23)	**₱31,010,630**	₱31,683,729
Professional fees	**5,646,546**	7,366,634
Rent (Note 23 and 25)	**4,692,334**	5,547,216
Communication, light and water	**3,793,271**	4,604,894
Service fees	**3,637,474**	3,725,004
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	**3,373,689**	4,563,724
Maintenance and repairs	**2,725,355**	2,591,283
Taxes, licenses and fees (Note 26)	**2,692,872**	2,066,535
Transportation	**2,365,906**	2,924,741
Depreciation and amortization (Note 9)	**1,927,072**	2,507,112
Net pension benefit expense (Note 14)	**1,891,844**	1,473,188
Others	**1,527,444**	5,342,401
	₱65,284,437	₱74,396,461

19. Income Tax

The provision for income tax consists of:

	2017	2016
Current	**₱–**	₱7,490,625
Final	**3,155,844**	2,199,067
Deferred	**(442,290)**	(2,416,823)
	₱2,713,554	₱7,272,869

The Company is in a taxable loss in 2017. The current provision for income tax in 2016 pertains to RCIT.

The components of net deferred tax assets follow:

	2017	2016
Deferred tax assets:		
NOLCO	**₱14,697,834**	₱–
Net pension benefit obligation - profit or loss	**2,947,165**	3,037,453
Unrealized impairment loss on AFS financial assets	**150,000**	150,000
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**91,732**	91,732
Deferred reinsurance commissions	**–**	20,111,598
Provision for IBNR claims	**–**	607,664
Total deferred tax assets	**₱17,886,731**	₱23,998,447
Deferred tax assets through OCI remeasurements on pension	**910,137**	526,487
Total deferred tax assets	**₱18,796,868**	₱24,524,934

	2017	2016
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Provision for IBNR claims	**₱1,923,627**	₱–
Unrealized foreign currency exchange gains	**318,483**	3,494,921
Deferred acquisition costs	**–**	12,441,000
Difference in provision for unearned premiums per books over tax basis - net	**–**	(7,139,805)
Total deferred tax liabilities	**2,242,110**	8,796,116
Net deferred tax assets	**₱16,554,758**	₱15,728,818

Movements in net deferred tax assets comprise of:

	2017	2016
At beginning of the year	**₱15,728,818**	₱13,242,960
Amounts credited to statements of income	**442,290**	2,416,823
Amount charged against statements of comprehensive income	**383,650**	69,035
At end of the year	**₱16,554,758**	₱15,728,818

The reconciliation of provision for income tax computed at the statutory corporate income tax rate to provision for income tax shown in the statements of income follows:

	2017	2016
Income at statutory income tax rate	**30.00%**	30.00%
Tax effects of:		
Interest income subjected to final tax	**(14.85)**	(4.01)
Dividend income	**(0.01)**	(0.01)
Nondeductible expenses	**4.82**	6.49
Fair value losses on financial assets at FVPL	**1.16**	2.32
Loss on redemption of financial assets at FVPL	**–**	0.56
Provision for income tax	**21.12%**	35.35%

20. Contingencies

The Company operates in the insurance industry and is subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. While it is not practicable to forecast or determine the final results of all pending or threatened legal proceedings, management does not believe that such proceedings (including litigations) will have a material effect on its results and financial position and results of operation.

21. Management of Capital, Insurance and Financial Risks

Governance Framework

The Company, pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Regulation Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines submitted to the Insurance Commission the general disclosure requirement with respect to its operations. It includes capitalization, shareholders of record, board composition and size including qualifications, mission and responsibilities of the board, management accountability, internal control and operational risk management. It likewise declares its public accountability and transparency in financial reporting in compliance with the good governance requirements.

Regulatory Framework

Regulators are interested in protecting the rights of the policyholders and maintain close vigil to ensure that the Company is satisfactorily managing affairs for their benefit. At the same time, the regulators are also interested in ensuring that the Company maintains appropriate solvency position to meet liabilities arising from claims and that the risk levels are at acceptable levels.

The operations of the Company are subject to the regulatory requirements of the IC. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g. minimum statutory net worth requirements and risk-based capital requirements).

Capital Management Framework

The Company maintains a certain level of capital to ensure sufficient solvency margins and to adequately protect the policyholders.

The Company reviews the capital requirements through monthly computation of the statutory networth and the RBC which is regularly communicated to the major shareholders. With this procedure, shareholders are forewarned in anticipation of the IC requirements of additional capital infusion. Shareholders are well updated with these externally imposed capital requirements since these are being discussed during annual BOD meeting. Evidently they have shown their commitment to comply with this regulation, same as prior years when they willingly infused additional cash as the need arises.

Minimum Statutory Networth

On August 15, 2013, the President of the Philippines approved Republic Act No. 10607, otherwise known as the "New Insurance Code" which provides the new capitalization requirements for all existing insurance companies based on net worth on a staggered basis starting June 30, 2013 up to December 31, 2022. The following presents the amount of required net worth and the schedule of compliance per New Insurance Code:

Networth	Compliance Date
₱250,000,000	June 30, 2013
550,000,000	December 31 ,2016
900,000,000	December 31, 2019
1,300,000,000	December 31, 2022

On January 13, 2015, the IC issued the Circular Letter (CL) No. 2015-02-A which provides for the clarification of minimum capital requirements under Sections 194, 197, 200 and 289 of the New Insurance Code. The said circular supersedes the Department Order Nos. 27-06 and 15-2012 and CL Nos. 22-2008 and 26-2008.

The net worth consist of (1) Paid-up capital; (2) Retained earnings; (3) Unimpaired surplus; (4) Revaluation of assets and reduced by the cost of treasury shares.

The minimum networth requirement must remain unimpaired for the continuance of the license.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company's estimated statutory networth amounted to ₱668.54 million and ₱555.96 million, respectively.

Risk-based Capital Requirements
IMC No. 7-2006 provides for the RBC framework for the non-life insurance industry to establish the required amounts of capital to be maintained by the companies in relation to their investment and insurance risks. Every nonlife insurance company is annually required to maintain a minimum RBC ratio of 100% and not fail the trend test. Failure to meet the minimum RBC ratio shall subject the insurance company to the corresponding regulatory intervention which has been defined at various levels.

The RBC ratio shall be calculated as networth divided by the RBC requirement. Networth shall include the Company's paid-up capital, contributed and contingency surplus and unassigned surplus. Revaluation and fluctuation reserve accounts shall form part of networth only to the extent authorized by the IC.

In 2016, the IC issued Circular Letter No. 2016 68, Amended Risk-Based Capital (RBC2) Framework, pursuant to Section 437 of the Amended Insurance Code. The RBC ratio shall be calculated as Total Available Capital (TAC) divided by the RBC requirement. TAC is the aggregate of Tier I and Tier 2 capital minus deductions, subject to applicable limits and determinations. Tier I Capital represents capital that is fully available to cover losses of the insurer at all times on a going-concern and winding up basis (e.g. Capital Stock, Statutory Deposit, Capital Stock Subscribed, Contributed Surplus, etc.). Tier 2 Capital does not have the same high quality characteristics of Tier I capital, but can provide an additional buffer to the insurer (e.g. Reserve for Appraisal Increment — Property and Equipment, Remeasurement Gains (Losses) on Retirement Pension Asset (Obligation), etc.). Tier 2 Capital shall not exceed 50% of Tier I Capital.

The following table shows how the RBC ratio as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 was determined by the Company:

	2017	2016
Networth	**₱668,540,232**	₱555,995,977
RBC requirement	**355,998,585**	594,870,625
RBC Ratio	**188%**	93%

The 2016 networth was computed using the RBC component prescribed by the IC. While during 2017, IC required that the computation should be based on the RBC 2 components.

The final RBC ratio can be determined only after the accounts of the Company have been examined by IC.

If an insurance company failed to meet the minimum statutory networth requirements and risk-based capital requirements, the IC is authorized to suspend or revoke all certificates of authority granted to such companies, its officers and agents, and no new business shall be done by and for such company until its authority is restored by the IC.

Insurance Risk
The risk under insurance contract is the possibility of occurrence of insured event and uncertainty of the amount and timing of the resulting claim. The principal risk the Company faces under such contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments will exceed the carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims and actual benefits paid that are greater than originally estimated.

The variability of risks is improved by diversification of risk of loss to a large portfolio of insurance contracts, as a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by a change in any subset of the portfolio. The variability of risks can also be improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategies and guidelines.

The majority of reinsurance business ceded is placed on a quota share basis with retention limits. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the assumptions used for ascertaining the underlying policy benefits and are presented in the statement of financial position as reinsurance assets.

Although the Company has reinsurance agreements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to reinsurance ceded, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements.

The Company's placement of reinsurance is diversified such that it is neither dependent on a single reinsurer nor are the operations of the Company substantially dependent upon any single reinsurance contract.

The business of the Company mainly comprises of short-term nonlife insurance contracts.

The Company principally issues the following types of general insurance contracts: fire, engineering, marine, motor car, personal accident, general accident and bonds.

The table below sets out the concentration of the claims provisions as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 by type of contract (see Note 11).

	Gross	**Reinsurers' Share**	**Net 2017**	Gross	Reinsurers' Share	Net 2016
Property	**₱2,001,885,090**	**₱1,984,033,569**	**₱17,851,521**	₱289,570,111	₱285,760,867	₱3,809,244
Marine	**18,061,806**	**15,909,778**	**2,152,028**	16,492,712	15,384,346	1,108,366
General Accident	**18,100,290**	**14,807,218**	**3,293,072**	30,253,107	27,319,056	2,934,051
Motor	**2,430,375**	**38,663**	**2,391,712**	5,888,634	353,315	5,535,319
Personal Accident	**206,162**	**36,127**	**170,035**	149,431	118,811	30,620
Medical	**5,540,002**	**–**	**5,540,002**	2,053,253	–	2,053,253
Casualty	**133,309,810**	**133,207,928**	**101,882**	636,213	–	636,213
	₱2,179,533,535	**₱2,148,033,283**	**₱31,500,252**	₱345,043,461	₱328,936,395	₱16,107,666

The most significant risk arises from climate changes and natural disasters and terrorist activities. These risks vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Company, type of risks insured and, in respect of commercial and business interruption by industry.

The Company also enforces a policy of actively managing and promptly pursuing claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the Company.

The Company also has limited its exposure level by imposing maximum claim amounts on certain contracts as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements in order to limit exposure to catastrophic events. The purpose of these underwriting and reinsurance strategies is to limit exposure to catastrophes to a predetermined maximum amount based on the Company's risk appetite as decided by management.

Assumptions
The principal assumption underlying the estimates is the Company's past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claim costs, claims handling costs, claims inflation factors and claim numbers for each accident year. Judgment is used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimates.

Other key assumptions include delays in settlement and changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Sensitivities
In insurance, as a rule, there may be claims filed in the current year that would attach policies issued in the previous years. This in effect makes claims provisions highly sensitive as represented by the table below. Other unpredictable circumstances, like legislative uncertainties, make it impossible to quantify claims. Also, due to delays arising between occurrence of claims and their subsequent reporting to and settlement by the Company, the outstanding claim provisions cannot be ascertained with confidence at the reporting date. As a result, the final liabilities will change as a result of succeeding developments. Differences from recomputation of the final liabilities are taken up in subsequent year's financial statements.

The table below shows the impact of changes in certain important assumptions in general insurance business while other assumptions remain unchanged. The interrelation of these assumptions will have an important impact in the computation of the final liabilities. But these assumption changes should be done on an individual basis to show the effect on the claims liabilities.

Sensitivity analysis as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 follows:

	2017			
	Change in assumption	**Impact on gross insurance contract liabilities**	**Impact on net insurance contract liabilities**	**Impact on income before income tax**
Average claim costs	**25% increase**	**₱33,654,729**	**₱13,461,892**	**(₱13,461,892)**
Average number of claims	**10% increase**	**1,585,797**	**634,319**	**(634,319)**

	2016			
	Change in assumption	Impact on gross insurance contract liabilities	Impact on net insurance contract liabilities	Impact on income before income tax
Average claim costs	25% increase	₱25,314,357	₱3,107,595	(₱3,107,595)
Average number of claims	10% increase	10,125,743	1,243,038	(1,243,038)

Claims Development Table

The following tables reflect the cumulative incurred claims, including both claims notified and IBNR claims for each successive accident year at each reporting date, together with cumulative payments to date (see Note 11).

Gross Insurance Contract Liabilities

Accident year	2008 and prior	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:											
At the end of accident year	₱353,993,838	₱330,447,511	₱560,353,419	₱106,500,448	₱188,839,808	₱199,101,904	₱113,943,504	₱71,441,553	₱283,120,944	₱3,145,859,844	₱3,145,859,844
One year later	511,027,436	453,241,737	936,409,875	183,087,250	335,518,056	272,812,278	106,927,612	77,883,222	334,647,638	–	334,647,638
Two years later	568,896,790	513,219,330	936,443,223	189,739,012	397,181,911	252,577,638	99,911,720	68,066,983	–	–	68,066,983
Three years later	595,982,317	529,435,210	936,443,224	189,296,357	670,013,028	232,342,999	97,800,182	–	–	–	97,800,182
Four years later	601,285,733	534,702,347	936,444,654	189,285,745	670,029,466	216,927,629	–	–	–	–	216,927,629
Five years later	601,290,677	534,167,443	936,452,500	189,269,133	673,448,309	–	–	–	–	–	673,448,309
Six years later	601,429,270	534,128,157	936,460,346	189,241,005	–	–	–	–	–	–	189,241,005
Seven years later	601,454,845	534,088,872	936,460,346	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	936,460,346
Eight years later	601,140,277	534,242,844	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	534,242,844
Nine years later	601,147,079	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	601,147,079
Current estimate of cumulative claims	601,147,079	534,242,844	936,460,346	189,241,005	673,448,309	216,927,629	97,800,182	68,066,983	334,647,638	3,145,859,844	6,797,841,859
Cumulative payments to date	601,147,079	534,173,419	936,458,917	189,188,342	668,339,281	214,090,610	89,115,031	64,901,192	153,255,059	1,178,102,576	4,628,771,506
Liability recognized in the statement of financial position	₱–	₱69,425	₱1,429	₱52,663	₱5,109,028	₱2,837,019	₱8,685,151	₱3,165,791	₱181,392,579	₱1,967,757,268	₱2,169,070,353

Net Insurance Contract Liabilities

Accident year	2008 and prior	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:											
At the end of accident year	₱72,357,570	₱4,908,139	₱3,723,444	₱4,327,116	₱4,849,821	₱20,520,072	₱113,658,947	₱4,059,626	₱12,191,187	₱74,950,568	₱74,950,568
One year later	95,629,908	5,021,128	10,501,912	6,268,439	533,789	94,230,447	113,809,732	5,489,125	9,523,147	–	9,523,147
Two years later	98,839,813	5,166,514	10,502,833	10,867,800	62,197,645	94,153,327	113,960,517	4,904,346	–	–	4,904,346
Three years later	48,741,119	5,348,938	10,502,833	10,425,145	335,061,691	94,076,207	115,113,409	–	–	–	115,113,409
Four years later	49,527,408	5,768,414	10,504,264	10,430,912	335,111,058	93,308,639	–	–	–	–	93,308,639
Five years later	49,584,044	5,233,510	10,504,855	10,430,680	334,949,668	–	–	–	–	–	334,949,668
Six years later	49,596,886	5,235,429	10,505,447	10,418,025	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,418,025
Seven years later	49,622,696	5,237,348	10,506,817	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,506,817
Eight years later	49,623,530	5,066,873	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,066,873
Nine years later	26,093,462	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,093,462
Current estimate of cumulative claims	26,093,462	5,066,873	10,506,817	10,418,025	334,949,668	93,308,639	115,113,409	4,904,346	9,523,147	74,950,568	684,834,954
Cumulative payments to date	26,093,462	5,066,873	10,505,387	10,417,196	334,920,480	93,252,687	113,545,249	4,762,951	8,120,404	57,113,195	663,797,884
Liability recognized in the statement of financial position	₱–	₱–	₱1,430	₱829	₱29,188	₱55,952	₱1,568,160	₱141,395	₱1,402,743	₱17,837,373	₱21,037,070

The Company aims to maintain strong reserves in respect of its insurance business in order to protect against adverse future claims experience and development. As claims develop and the ultimate costs of claims become more certain, adverse claims experiences are eliminated which results in the release of reserves from earlier accident years. In order to maintain strong reserves, the Company transfers much of this release to current accident year reserves when the development of claims is less mature and there is much greater uncertainty attaching to the ultimate cost of claims.

Financial Risk
The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and financial liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from its financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance contracts. The most important components of this financial risk are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

These risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The risk that the Company primarily faces due to the nature of its investments and liabilities is interest rate risk.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is a risk due to uncertainty in a counterparty's ability to meet its obligation.

Prior to extending credit, the Company manages its credit risk by assessing credit quality of its counterparty.

Another method by which the Company manages its credit risk exposure is through credit analysis. This is a process of assessing the credit quality of a counterparty, which is a process that entails judgment.

The credit policy group reviews all information about the counterparty which may include its statements of financial position, statements of income and other market information. The nature of the obligation is likewise considered. Based upon this analysis, the credit analyst assigns the counterparty a credit rating to determine whether or not credit may be provided.

Credit risk limit is also used to manage credit exposure which specifies maximum credit exposure for each intermediary depending on the size of its portfolio and its ability to meet its obligation based on past experience.

The following table provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	2017	2016
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	**₱357,610,474**	₱640,343,217
Short-term investments	**242,844,962**	4,972,000
Insurance receivables - net	**557,529,709**	461,907,681
Financial assets at FVPL	**177,821,185**	155,530,599
AFS financial assets	**63,133,992**	42,047,775
Loans and receivables - net	**90,209,722**	36,683,217
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	**2,148,033,283**	328,936,395
Total	**₱3,637,183,327**	₱1,670,420,884

The table below provides information regarding the credit quality of the Company by classifying assets according to the Company's credit ratings of counterparties as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

December 31, 2017

	Neither past due nor impaired					
	High grade	**Medium grade**	**Low grade**	**Past due but not impaired**	**Impaired**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	**₱357,610,474**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱357,610,474**
Short-term investments	**242,844,962**					**242,844,962**
Insurance receivables	**326,012,430**	**–**	**–**	**231,517,279**	**305,773**	**557,835,482**
Financial assets at FVPL	**177,821,185**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**177,821,185**
AFS financial assets	**63,133,992**					**63,133,992**
Loans and receivables	**90,209,722**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**90,209,722**
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	**2,148,033,283**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,148,033,283**
	₱3,405,666,048	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱231,517,279**	**₱305,773**	**₱3,637,489,100**

December 31, 2016

	Neither past due nor impaired					
	High grade	Medium grade	Low grade	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	₱640,343,217	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱640,343,217
Short-term investments	4,972,000					4,972,000
Insurance receivables	357,294,484	–	–	104,613,197	305,773	462,213,454
Financial assets at FVPL	155,530,599	–	–	–	–	155,530,599
AFS financial assets	42,047,775					42,047,775
Loans and receivables	36,683,217	–	–	–	–	36,683,217
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	328,936,395	–	–	–	–	328,936,395
	₱1,565,807,687	₱–	₱–	₱104,613,197	₱305,773	₱1,670,762,657

The credit quality of the financial assets was determined as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, financial assets at FVPL and AFS financial assets - Based on the nature of counterparty. High grade pertains to cash, cash equivalents deposited or invested in local banks belonging to the top 10 rankings, short-term investments, financial assets FVPL and AFS financial assets with counterparties having a strong capacity to meet its obligation.

Insurance receivables, loans and receivables - High grade pertains to receivables from counterparties with strong capacity to meet its obligation and has no default in payment history; medium grade pertains to receivables from counter parties with average capacity to meet its obligation; and low grade pertains to receivables from counterparties with high probability of default.

The aging analysis of financial assets that are impaired and past due but not impaired follows:

	2017			
	Past due but not impaired			
	91 to 120 days	**121 days beyond**	**Impaired**	**Total**
Due from policyholders	**₱17,182,392**	**₱85,391,712**	**₱305,773**	**₱102,879,877**
Due from ceding companies	**34,204,017**	**68,117,080**	**–**	**102,321,097**
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	**544,865**	**26,077,213**	**–**	**26,622,078**
	₱51,931,274	**₱179,586,005**	**₱305,773**	**₱231,823,052**

	2016			
	Past due but not impaired			
	91 to 120 days	121 days beyond	Impaired	Total
Due from policyholders	₱387,587	₱23,191,524	₱305,773	₱23,884,884
Due from ceding companies	34,162,883	32,698,991	–	66,861,874
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	32,696	14,139,516	–	14,172,212
	₱34,583,166	₱70,030,031	₱305,773	₱104,918,970

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from either: the inability to sell financial assets quickly at their fair values; counterparty failing on repayment of a contractual obligation; insurance liability falling due for payment earlier than expected; or inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated.

The Company monitors its cash position on a daily basis by preparing a cash report wherein the disbursements and collections are monitored. This report helps the Company in determining periods where it has excess cash or cash short fall.

The table below analyzes financial assets and liabilities of the Company into their relevant maturity groups based on the remaining period at the reporting dates to their contractual maturities or expected repayment dates as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

	2017			
	Up to a year	**1-3 years**	**No term**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	**₱216,840,312**	**₱–**	**₱140,770,162**	**₱357,610,474**
Short-term investments	**242,844,962**	–	–	**242,844,962**
Insurance receivables	**509,078,246**	**48,757,236**	–	**557,835,482**
Financial assets at FVPL	–	**177,821,185**	–	**177,821,185**
AFS financial assets	–	**63,133,992**	–	**63,133,992**
Loans and receivables	–	**90,209,722**	–	**90,209,722**
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	**1,965,034,127**	**182,999,156**	–	**2,148,033,283**
Total financial assets	**₱2,933,797,647**	**₱562,921,291**	**₱140,770,162**	**₱3,637,489,100**
Insurance payables	**611,510,191**	**17,668,012**	–	**₱629,178,203**
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**91,925,110**	–	–	**91,925,110**
Provision for claims reported and IBNR claims	**2,179,533,535**	–	–	**2,179,533,535**
Total financial liabilities	**₱2,882,968,836**	**₱17,668,012**	**₱–**	**₱2,900,636,848**

	2016			
	Up to a year	1-3 years	No term	Total
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	₱640,303,217	₱–	₱–	₱640,303,217
Insurance receivables	444,349,955	17,863,499	–	462,213,454
Financial assets at FVPL	7,182,284	148,348,315	–	155,530,599
AFS financial assets	–	–	42,047,775	42,047,775
Loans and receivables	8,806,431	27,876,786	–	36,683,217
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	328,936,395	–	–	328,936,395
Total financial assets	₱1,429,578,282	₱194,088,600	₱42,047,775	₱1,665,714,657

(Forward)

	2016			
	Up to a year	1-3 years	No term	Total
Insurance payables	₱462,872,893	₱–	₱–	₱462,872,893
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	83,435,115	–	–	83,435,115
Provision for claims reported and IBNR claims	345,043,461	–	–	345,043,461
Total financial liabilities	₱891,351,469	₱–	₱–	₱891,351,469

Market Risk
Market risk is the risk of change in fair value of financial instruments from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates (currency risk), market interest rates (interest rate risk) and market prices (price risk), whether such change in price is caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

The Company manages market risk exposures by setting up limits structures and by promulgating specific investment guidelines and strategies. The Company also invests in financial institutions with acceptable ratings from domestic and international credit rating agencies or at least within the top 15 ranking in case of banks. The Company also ensures that its investments comply with the guidelines and requirements set out by the IC.

a. *Currency risk*
The Company's principal transactions are carried out in Philippine Peso and its exposure to foreign exchange risk arises primarily with respect to US Dollar and Japanese Yen transactions and balances.

The table below summarizes the Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risks as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 by categorizing assets and liabilities by major currencies.

	2017		2016	
	U.S. Dollar	**Japanese Yen**	U.S. Dollar	Japanese Yen
Cash and cash equivalents	**USD1,888,766**	**¥4,913,590**	USD1,003,318	¥4,662,892
Insurance receivables	**4,039,325**	**8,684,251**	13,853,174	8,886,470
Insurance payables	**(4,301,169)**	**(129,133)**	(2,731,670)	(5,965,484)
Insurance contract liabilities	**(129,345)**	**(116,856)**	(1,236,694)	(1,333,580)
	USD1,497,577	**¥13,351,852**	USD10,888,128	(¥6,250,298)
Philippine peso equivalent	**₱74,774,020**	**₱5,905,524**	₱541,357,724	(₱2,657,002)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US Dollar and Japanese Yen exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax.

December 31, 2017

	Change in rate	**Impact on income before tax Increase (decrease)**
US Dollar	**+3.55%**	**₱2,652,209**
Japanese Yen	**+2.08%**	**122,827**
US Dollar	**-3.55%**	**(2,652,209)**
Japanese Yen	**-2.08%**	**(122,887)**

December 31, 2016

	Change in rate	Impact on income before tax Increase (decrease)
US Dollar	+1.16%	₱576,613
Japanese Yen	+2.25%	44,626
US Dollar	–1.16%	(576,613)
Japanese Yen	–2.25%	(44,626)

There is no impact on equity other than those already affecting the net income.

b. *Fair value interest rate risk*
Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates. The Company's FVPL financial assets bear fixed interest rates and therefore the Company is exposed to fair value interest rate risk but not to cash flow interest rate risk.

The following table shows the information relating to the Company's financial instruments that are exposed to fair value interest rate risk presented by maturity profile.

		2017			
	Interest Rates	**Up to a year**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	**0.25% to 3.00%**	**₱216,840,312**	**₱–**	**₱140,770,612**	**₱357,610,474**
Short-term investments	**0.75% to 2.65%**	**242,844,962**	**–**	**–**	**242,844,962**
Financial assets at FVPL	**2.2% to 4.15%**	**–**	**177,821,185**	**–**	**177,821,185**

		2016			
	Interest Rates	Up to a year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	0.25% to 2.00%	₱640,343,217	₱–	₱–	₱640,343,217
Short-term investments	2.00%	4,972,000	–	–	4,972,000
Financial assets at FVPL	0% to 3.87%	7,182,284	125,731,805	31,391,657	164,305,746

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on revaluing fixed rate FVPL financial assets.

The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on interest rate risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be changed on an individual basis.

	Change in variables	**Impact on income before tax Increase (decrease)**
December 31, 2017	**+100 basis points**	**(₱3,333,120)**
	–100 basis points	**3,438,213**
December 31, 2016		
	+100 basis points	(₱2,738,713)
	–100 basis points	2,815,645

There is no impact on the Company's equity other than those already affecting net income.

c. *Price risk*
The Company's price risk exposure at year-end relates to financial assets and liabilities whose values will fluctuate as a result changes in market prices, principally AFS equity securities. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company's AFS equity securities pertain to investment in club shares and quoted equity securities.

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on equity (that reflects changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets).

	2017	
	Change in variables	**Impact on equity Increase (decrease)**
PSEi	**+12.95%**	**₱1,211,350**
	-12.95%	**(1,211,350)**

	2016	
	Change in variables	Impact on equity Increase (decrease)
PSEi	+4%	₱1,957
	-4%	1,957

22. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities are estimated as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, insurance receivables, loans and receivables, insurance payables and accounts payable and accrued expenses - Due to the short-term nature of the instruments, the fair values approximate the carrying amounts as of the reporting date.

Financial assets at FVPL and *AFS financial assets* - Fair values are generally based on quoted market prices.

Fair value hierarchy
The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly
Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

	2017			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
AFS Financial Assets				
Listed equity securities	**₱21,133,992**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱21,133,992**
Club shares	**42,000,000**	**–**	**–**	**42,000,000**
Financial assets at FVPL				
Government debt securities	**177,821,185**	**–**	**–**	**177,821,185**
	₱240,955,177	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱240,955,177**

	2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
AFS Financial Assets				
Listed equity securities	₱47,775	₱–	₱–	₱47,775
Club shares	42,000,000	–	–	42,000,000
Financial assets at FVPL				
Government debt securities	155,530,599	–	–	155,530,599
	₱197,578,374	₱–	₱–	₱197,578,374

There were no financial instruments classified under Levels 2 and 3 categories. There were also no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

23. Related Party Transactions

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at normal market prices. Outstanding balances as of year-end are unsecured, interest free and settled in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Significant transactions with related parties include the following:

a. The Company enters into several reinsurance transactions with its related parties in the normal course of business.

   Transactions during the year and outstanding balances as of year-end are as follows:

	2017			
	Amount	**Outstanding balance**	**Terms**	**Conditions**
PGAI (Common control)				
Sublease agreement	**₱6,467,661**	**₱–**	(1) On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Premiums assumed (net of RI commission expense)	**320,338,766**	**240,008,727**	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Premiums ceded (net of RI commission earned)	**70,512,765**	**41,036,549**	–	–
Losses incurred (assumed business)	**–**	**–**	–	–
Losses recoverable (ceded business)	**–**	**–**	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Service agreement	**1,539,641**	**187,402**	(2) On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment

(Forward)

	2017			
	Amount	**Outstanding balance**	**Terms**	**Conditions**
Sompo Japan Insurance Inc. (Venturer)				
Premium ceded (net of RI Commission earned)	**₱317,339,228**	**₱174,771,965**		
Cost allocation with 10% mark-up	**10,929,105**	–	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Tenet Sompo Insurance PTE Ltd				
Premium ceded (net of RI Commission earned)	–	**20,878,684**	–	–

	2016			
	Amount	Outstanding balance	Terms	Conditions
PGAI (Common control)				
Sublease agreement	₱6,156,327	₱–	(3) On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Premiums assumed (net of RI commission expense)	204,643,077	220,156,300	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Premiums ceded (net of RI commission earned)	43,085,665	24,500,385	–	–
Losses incurred (assumed business)	196,427,887	221,642,310	–	–
Losses recoverable (ceded business)	89,816,983	80,159,195	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Service agreement	1,742,273	–	(4) On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Holdings, Inc. (Venturer)				
Cost allocation with 10% mark-up	3,700,350	1,677,799	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Tenet Sompo Insurance PTE. LTD. (Common control)				
Premiums ceded (net of RI commission earned)	233,897	8,454,202		

(1) Sublease agreement with PGAI is renewable at each calendar year. This includes payment for office and parking space rent, association dues and utilities.

(2) Service agreement with PGAI pertains to salaries of PGAI employees who are seconded to the Company.

(3) The Company bills Sompo Japan Insurance, Inc. for its share in the expenses with 10% mark-up quarterly.

b. Key management personnel of the Company include executive and non-executive directors and senior management. The salaries of key management personnel amounted to ₱16.14 million and ₱16.10 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

24. Equity

The Company's capital stock consists of:

	2017		2016	
	Shares	**Amount**	Shares	Amount
Authorized - ₱100 par value	**150,000,000**	**₱1,500,000,000**	3,000,000	₱300,000,000
Issued and outstanding:				
Beginning	**3,000,000**	**300,000,000**	3,000,000	300,000,000
Issuances during the year	**3,500,000**	**350,000,000**	–	–
Ending	**6,500,000**	**₱650,000,000**	3,000,000	₱300,000,000
Deposits for future subscriptions	–	–	3,500,000	₱350,000,000

The capital infusion made by the stockholders in 2016 for the increase of authorized capital stock was recorded under Deposit for future subscriptions pending approval of the SEC. On April 19, 2017, the SEC approved the increase and the Company consequently reclassified the account to capital stock.

25. Lease Commitments

The Company entered into a three (3) year lease contract with Prudential Guarantee and Assurance, Inc., for the lease of its office space from June 1, 2016 to May 31, 2019.

Rent expense amounted to ₱4.69 million and ₱5.55 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively (see Note 18).

Minimum lease payments due:

	2017	2016
Within one (1) year	**₱1,291,127**	₱2,520,771
More than one (1) year but less than five (5) years	**2,711,366**	4,002,493
	₱4,002,493	₱6,523,264

26. Supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations 15-2010

In compliance with the requirements set forth by RR No. 15-2010, hereunder are the information on taxes and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year.

a. Output Value Added Tax (VAT)
The Company is a VAT-registered company with VAT output tax declaration of ₱44.15 million for the year based on the total amount received, both on premiums and commissions, amounting to ₱367.88 million and VAT input tax declaration of ₱19.90 million for the year based on the amount of purchases of ₱165.82 million.

The Company has zero-rated and exempt receipts for the year amounting to ₱414.06 million and ₱889.48 million respectively.

The amount of VAT input taxes claimed are broken down as follows:

Balance at January 1	₱12,841,828
Current year's domestic purchases/payments for:	
Goods other than for resale	19,897,741
Total Input VAT claimed during the year	(32,739,569)
Balance at December 31	₱–

b. Documentary Stamp Tax (DST)
The DST paid on insurance policies amounted to ₱88.18 million.

c. Other Taxes and Licenses

Details of other taxes, local and national, follow:

Local:	
Municipal tax	₱15,960
Other permit	1,343,460
Barangay clearance	2,200
National:	
Miscellaneous	1,331,252
Total	₱2,692,872

d. Other taxes paid are:

Fire service tax	₱1,430,084
Premium tax	44,668
	₱1,474,752

e. Withholding Taxes

The amount of withholding taxes paid/accrued for the year amounted to:

Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	₱7,322,604
Expanded withholding taxes	8,525,637
	₱15,848,241

f. Tax assessment

On September 22, 2015, the Company received final tax assessment notice from the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) covering taxable year 2009. The Company appealed the case to the BIR dated October 22, 2015. Tax assessments amounted to ₱102.50 million.

As of June 30, 2016, the BIR performed a thorough evaluation of the documents submitted and recomputed the deficiency internal revenue taxes which amounted to ₱101.00 million. The Company escalated the case to the Court of Tax Appeals (CTA).