COVER SHEET
for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

1	5	9	4	0						

COMPANY NAME

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION

PRINCIPAL OFFICE *(No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province)*

5TH FLOOR CORINTHIAN PLAZA BUILDING, 121 PASEO DE ROXAS, LEGASPI VILLAGE, MAKATI CITY

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
AAFS	SEC	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number	Mobile Number
accounting@pgasompo.com	(632) 8811-3417	N/A

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
17	4/08	12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person ***MUST*** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
Maria Rosalina T. Coyiuto	bea.coyiuto@pgasompo.com	8811-3417	+639988891207

CONTACT PERSON's ADDRESS

5th Floor Corinthian Plaza Building, 121 Paseo de Roxas, Legaspi Village, Makati City

NOTE 1 *In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.*

2 *All Boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies.*

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.
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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, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022 and 2021, 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.

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 28 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.

Juan Carlo Maminta

Juan Carlo B. Maminta
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 115260
Tax Identification No. 210-320-399
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
SEC Partner Accreditation No. 115260-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-132-2020, November 27, 2020, valid until November 26, 2023
PTR No. 9564655, January 3, 2023, Makati City

May 23, 2023

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31	
	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	**₱670,802,011**	₱728,389,865
Short-term investments (Note 4)	**507,336,341**	239,330,553
Insurance receivables - net (Note 5)	**2,169,669,580**	1,433,320,955
Financial assets (Note 6)		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**56,263,595**	20,031,140
Available-for-sale financial assets	**105,046,095**	103,690,213
Held-to-maturity financial assets	**880,698,322**	926,335,557
Loans and receivables	**81,151,204**	168,729,122
Reinsurance assets (Notes 7 and 11)	**4,091,399,519**	3,102,133,670
Deferred acquisition costs (Note 8)	**71,629,630**	58,099,778
Property and equipment - net (Note 9)	**15,142,182**	24,044,489
Deferred tax assets - net (Note 19)	**–**	–
Other assets (Note 10)	**98,584,672**	254,899,688
TOTAL ASSETS	**₱8,747,723,151**	₱7,059,005,030
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities (Notes 11 and 21)	**₱4,714,423,327**	₱3,212,343,686
Insurance payables (Note 12)	**1,938,643,620**	1,903,254,686
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (Note 13)	**253,381,607**	272,259,055
Deferred reinsurance commissions (Note 8)	**183,583,715**	184,047,252
Lease liabilities (Note 25)	**–**	7,428,580
Net pension benefit obligation (Note 14)	**7,737,476**	8,411,275
Deferred tax liabilities - net (Note 19)	**1,963,945**	2,871,587
Total liabilities	**7,099,733,690**	5,590,616,121
Equity		
Capital stock - ₱100 par value (Notes 21 and 24)		
Authorized - 15,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding - 9,500,000 shares	**950,000,000**	950,000,000
Contributed surplus	**4,666,000**	4,666,000
Revaluation reserve on available-for-sale financial assets (Note 6)	**85,126,544**	64,393,959
Remeasurements on defined benefit plan (Note 14)	**(3,550,475)**	(5,540,638)
Retained earnings	**611,747,392**	454,869,588
Total equity	**1,647,989,461**	1,468,388,909
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**₱8,747,723,151**	₱7,059,005,030

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Gross premiums earned (Note 15)	**₱3,187,526,879**	₱2,597,960,041
Reinsurers' share of gross premiums earned (Note 15)	**3,120,669,471**	2,555,287,682
Net premiums earned (Notes 11, 15 and 23)	**66,857,408**	42,672,359
Commission income (Note 8)	**398,736,141**	373,463,301
Investment and other income - net (Note 16)	**63,876,645**	48,153,504
Other income	**462,612,786**	421,616,805
Total income	**529,470,194**	464,289,164
Gross insurance contract benefits and claims paid (Note 17)	**326,815,226**	378,218,556
Reinsurers' share of gross insurance contract benefits and claims paid (Note 17)	**(812,609,789)**	(339,092,154)
Gross change in insurance contract liabilities (Note 17)	**1,119,139,221**	1,072,269,344
Reinsurers' share of gross change in insurance contract liabilities (Note 17)	**(600,579,424)**	(1,075,931,943)
Net insurance contract benefits and claims (Notes 11 and 17)	**32,765,234**	35,463,803
Commission expense (Note 8)	**183,500,458**	162,142,108
General expenses (Note 18)	**147,204,688**	57,849,185
Foreign currency exchange gains	**(57,040,409)**	(38,364,192)
Interest expense (Notes 12 and 25)	**9,313,059**	10,294,364
Other expenses	**282,977,796**	191,921,465
Total insurance contract and other expenses	**315,743,030**	227,385,268
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**213,727,164**	236,903,896
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 19)	**56,849,360**	67,745,997
NET INCOME	**₱156,877,804**	₱169,157,899

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
NET INCOME	**₱156,877,804**	₱169,157,899
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
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, net of tax (Note 6)	**20,732,585**	12,739,041
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)	**1,990,163**	1,867,471
Total other comprehensive income	**22,722,748**	14,606,512
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱179,600,552**	₱183,764,411

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Capital Stock (Notes 21 and 24)	Contributed Surplus	Revaluation Reserve on Available-for-sale Financial Assets (Note 6)	Remeasurement on Defined Benefit Plan (Note 14)	Retained Earnings	Total
At January 1, 2022	**₱950,000,000**	**₱4,666,000**	**₱64,393,959**	**(₱5,540,638)**	**₱454,869,588**	**₱1,468,388,909**
Net income for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**156,877,804**	**156,877,804**
Other comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**20,732,585**	**1,990,163**	**–**	**22,722,748**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**–**	**–**	**20,732,585**	**1,990,163**	**156,877,804**	**179,600,552**
At December 31, 2022	**₱950,000,000**	**₱4,666,000**	**₱85,126,544**	**(₱3,550,475)**	**₱611,747,392**	**₱1,647,989,461**
At January 1, 2021	₱950,000,000	₱4,666,000	₱51,654,918	(₱7,408,109)	₱285,711,689	₱1,284,624,498
Net income for the year	–	–	–	–	169,157,899	169,157,899
Other comprehensive income	–	–	12,739,041	1,867,471	–	14,606,512
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	12,739,041	1,867,471	169,157,899	183,764,411
At December 31, 2021	₱950,000,000	₱4,666,000	₱64,393,959	(₱5,540,638)	₱454,869,588	₱1,468,388,909

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	**₱213,727,164**	₱236,903,896
Adjustments for:		
Foreign currency exchange losses (gains)	**(57,040,409)**	(38,364,192)
Interest income (Note 16)	**(51,727,145)**	(37,597,878)
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 9 and 18)	**14,840,646**	15,789,951
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses (Note 5)	**12,206,022**	(1,131,338)
Interest expense (Notes 12 and 25)	**9,313,059**	10,294,364
Retirement expense (Note 14)	**2,979,751**	3,266,959
Gain on sale of AFS financial assets (Notes 6 and 16)	**(8,732,624)**	–
Dividend income (Notes 6 and 16)	**(1,145,215)**	(944,294)
Fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 6 and 16)	**50,081**	364,998
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for impairment losses (Note 10)	**7,114,083**	(53,914,266)
Gain on sale of property and equipment (Note 9)	**–**	(259,996)
Operating income before working capital changes	**141,585,413**	134,408,204
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in:		
Reinsurance assets	**(989,265,849)**	(1,366,669,396)
Insurance receivables	**(716,897,025)**	(635,018,012)
Loans and receivables	**94,054,961**	(63,985,893)
Deferred acquisition costs	**(13,529,852)**	6,972,215
Other assets	**98,405,268**	(199,010,532)
Financial assets at FVPL (Note 6)	**(36,282,537)**	20,281,488
Increase (decrease) in:		
Insurance payables	**35,388,934**	1,026,692,727
Insurance contract liabilities	**1,502,079,641**	1,360,709,982
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**(18,877,448)**	122,166,296
Deferred reinsurance commissions	**(463,537)**	19,648,742
Net cash provided by operations	**96,197,969**	426,195,821
Interest received	**47,346,762**	40,949,263
Contributions paid	**(1,000,000)**	(1,000,000)
Dividends received	**1,145,215**	944,294
Income Tax Paid	**(10,935,097)**	–
Interest paid	**(8,328,121)**	(10,238,622)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**124,426,728**	456,850,756
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal and maturities of:		
Short-term investments (Note 4)	**311,881,012**	664,551,095
HTM financial assets (Note 6)	**283,333,361**	–
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 6)	**31,409,327**	–
Property and equipment (Note 9)	**1,373,934**	2,204,638
Acquisitions of:		
Short-term investments (Note 4)	**(561,696,799)**	(319,366,923)
HTM financial assets (Note 6)	**(232,600,000)**	(375,271,144)
Property and equipment (Note 9)	**(4,752,465)**	(4,249,885)
Software (Note 10)	**(4,311,240)**	(5,949,446)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(175,362,870)**	(38,081,665)

(Forward)

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities (Note 25)	**(₱6,651,712)**	(₱6,651,712)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(6,651,712)**	(6,651,712)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(57,587,854)**	412,117,379
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**728,389,865**	316,272,486
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 4)	**₱670,802,011**	₱728,389,865

See accompanying 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 of the Company 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 February 20, 2019, Republic Act No. 1132, otherwise known as the "Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines" or "RCC", was signed into law by President Rodrigo Duterte. The RCC took effect on February 23, 2019. The corporate term of a corporation with certificate of incorporation issued prior to the effectivity of the RCC and which continue to exist, shall be deemed perpetual upon the effectivity of the RCC, without any action on the part of the corporation. As of February 23, 2019, the Company is deemed to have selected a perpetual term.

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 of the Company 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 May 23, 2023.

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 (PFRSs).

Changes in Accounting Policies
The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new standards effective in 2022. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Unless otherwise indicated, adoption of these new standards did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- Amendment to PFRS 3, *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*

  The amendments are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued in 1989, with a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements. The amendments added an exception to the recognition principle of PFRS 3, *Business Combinations* to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2'gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* or Philippine-IFRIC 21, *Levies*, if incurred separately.

  At the same time, the amendments add a new paragraph to PFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

- Amendment to PFRS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use*

  The amendments prohibit entities deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

- Amendment to PAS 37, Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

  The amendments specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making. The amendments apply a "directly related cost approach". The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs* 2018-2020 Cycle

  - Amendments to PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Philippines Financial Reporting Standards, Subsidiary as a first-time adopter*

    The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of PFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to PFRS, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of PFRS 1.

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, *Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities*

  The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.

- Amendments to PAS 41, *Agriculture, Taxation in fair value measurements*

  The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of PAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of PAS 41.

<u>Product Classification</u>
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.

<u>Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations</u>
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency of the Company at the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the respective date of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date and are not subsequently restated. 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. Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

All foreign exchange differences are taken to profit or loss, except where it relates to AFS financial assets which gains or losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income (OCI). In this case, the gain or loss is then recognized net of the exchange component in the other comprehensive income.

<u>Fair Value Measurement</u>
The Company measures financial assets at FVPL and 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.

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>
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.

<u>Short-term Investments</u>
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) financial assets. 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, 2022 and 2021, the Company's financial instruments are in the nature of financial assets at FVPL, AFS financial assets, loans and receivables, HTM financial assets 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, 2022 and 2021 consist of treasury bills and notes denominated in Philippine Peso which were designated as at FVPL upon initial recognition.

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 EIR.

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.

The Company's AFS financial assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 consist of club shares and quoted equity securities which are not held for trading.

HTM financial assets
HTM financial assets are quoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities which the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Where the Company sells other than an insignificant amount of HTM financial assets before their maturity, the entire category would be tainted and reclassified as AFS investments unless for sales or reclassifications that:

- are so close to maturity or the financial asset's call date (for example, less than three months before maturity) that changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the financial asset's fair value;
- occur after the entity has collected substantially all of the financial asset's original principal through scheduled payments or prepayments; or
- are attributable to an isolated event that is beyond the entity's control, is non-recurring and could not have been reasonably anticipated by the entity.

Once tainted, the Company is not permitted to classify any of its financial assets as HTM financial assets for the next two fiscal years after the year of reclassification.

After initial measurement, these investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method, less any impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the EIR. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss in the statement of income when the HTM financial assets are derecognized and impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

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 (EIR) 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 EIR. The amortization is recorded as part of interest income under “Investment and other income” in the statements of income. The loss arising from impairment of such loans and receivables are recognized in profit or loss.

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 EIR. 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.

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 statements of income. 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 OCI.

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.

HTM financial assets
The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the financial asset's original EIR. If a financial asset carried at amortized cost has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR, adjusted for the original credit risk premium. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized as "Provision for credit and impairment losses" in profit or loss in the statement of income under "General expenses".

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 EIR. 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 EIR, 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.

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 statements of income.

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 statements of income.

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.

It is the Company's policy to classify right-of-use assets as part of property and equipment. The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The initial cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful life and lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

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 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years or term of the lease, whichever period is shorter
Transportation equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	5 to 10 years
Right-of-use assets	3 years

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.

Computer Software
Costs associated with the acquisition of computer software are capitalized only if the asset can be reliably measured, will generate future economic benefits, and there is an ability to use or sell the asset.

Computer software is carried at cost less accumulated amortization. All computer software components are amortized over ten (10) years. Amortization commences when the asset is available for use or when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets
At each end of the reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that its nonfinancial 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 OCI 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 Company follows a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The five-step model is as follows:

a. Identify the contract(s) with a customer
b. Identify the performance obligations in the contract
c. Determine the transaction price
d. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract
e. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The Company exercises its judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized within the scope of PFRS 15:

Other income
Other income is recognized in the profit or loss as it accrues when there is reasonable degree of certainty as to its collectability. This includes income charged to related parties for administrative services.

<u>*Revenues outside the scope of PFRS 15*</u>
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.

<u>Benefits and Claims</u>
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.

<u>Other Expenses</u>
General expenses and interest expense are recognized in profit or loss as they are incurred.

<u>Leases</u>
The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

(a) Right-of-use (ROU) assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

The Company presents right-of-use of assets in “Property and equipment” and subjects it to impairment in line with the Company’s policy on impairment of non-financial asset.

Depreciation of ROU asset is presented under “Depreciation and amortization” in the statement of income.

(b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest, presented under “Interest expense”, and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(c) Short-term leases and low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office premises (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the leases of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be of low value (i.e., below ₱250,000). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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. The Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretations and establishes provisions where appropriate.

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.

Standards Issued but not yet Effective
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, 2023

- Amendments to PAS 12, *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*

  The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under PAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

  The amendments also clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognized in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense).

  An entity applies the amendments to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented for annual reporting periods on or after January 1, 2023.

- Amendments to PAS 8, *Definition of Accounting Estimates*

  The amendments introduce a new definition of accounting estimates and clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors.

  Also, the amendments clarify that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

  An entity applies the amendments to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after January 1, 2023 with earlier adoption permitted.

- Amendments to PAS 1 and PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*

  The amendments provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

  - Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies, and
  - Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures

  The amendments to the Practice Statement provide non-mandatory guidance. Meanwhile, the amendments to PAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2024

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

  The amendments clarify paragraphs 69 to 76 of PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

  - What is meant by a right to defer settlement
  - That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
  - That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
  - That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. However, in November 2021, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) tentatively decided to defer the effective date to no earlier than January 1, 2024.

- Amendments to PFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*

  The amendments specify how a seller-lessee measures the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

  PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*.

This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

On December 15, 2021, the FRSC amended the mandatory effective date of PFRS 17 from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025. This is consistent with Circular Letter No. 2020-62 issued by the Insurance Commission which deferred the implementation of PFRS 17 by two (2) years after its effective date as decided by the IASB.

PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

Deferred effectivity

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

  The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

  On January 13, 2016, the Financial Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the IASB completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

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.

a. *Classification of product*
The significance of insurance risk is dependent on both the probability of an insured event and the magnitude of its potential effect. As a general guideline, the Company defines significant insurance risk as the possibility of having to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event that are at least 5% more than the benefits payable if the insured event did not occur.

The Company has determined that the insurance policies it issues have significant insurance risks and therefore meet the definition of an insurance contract and should be accounted for as such.

b. *Determination of lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Company as a lessee*
The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company determined that generally, the options to extend or terminate the lease are not included in the determination of the lease term. These optional periods to renew are not enforceable, as the Company cannot enforce the extension of the lease without the agreement from the lessor, and therefore, the Company does not have the right to use the asset beyond the non-cancellable period. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

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.

a. *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, expected loss ratio 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 ₱1.97 billion and ₱1.10 billion as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Provision for IBNR claims amounted to ₱730.60 million and ₱483.24 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 11).

b. *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 ₱2.17 billion and ₱1.43 billion as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The allowance for doubtful accounts for insurance receivables amounted to ₱27.37 million and ₱15.16 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 5).

The carrying value of loans and receivables amounted to ₱81.15 million and ₱168.73 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The allowance for doubtful accounts for loans and receivables is nil as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (see Note 6).

c. *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 OCI 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, 2022 and 2021 amounted to ₱7.74 million and ₱8.41 million, respectively (see Note 14).

d. Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate
The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company ‘would have to pay’, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs such as market interest rates when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

The Company’s lease liabilities amounted to nil and ₱7.43 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 25).

e. 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:

	2022	2021
Cash on hand	**₱50,000**	₱40,000
Cash in banks	**417,364,511**	438,055,420
Cash equivalents	**253,387,500**	290,294,445
	₱670,802,011	₱728,389,865

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 ranging from 0.15% to 5.00% and 0.10% to 0.75% in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Interest income from cash and cash equivalents amounted to ₱1.85 million and ₱2.48 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 16).

Short-term investments
The roll forward analysis of this account follows:

	2022	2021
At January 1	**₱239,330,553**	₱581,223,713
Acquisitions	**561,696,799**	319,366,923
Maturities	**(311,881,012)**	(664,551,095)
Foreign exchange gains	**18,190,001**	3,291,012
At December 31	**₱507,336,341**	₱239,330,553

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 ranging from 0.63% to 5.55% and 0.15% to 1.20% in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Interest income on short-term investments amounted to ₱5.03 million and ₱2.57 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 16).

Interest accrued from cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments amounted to ₱4.30 million and ₱0.64 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 6).

5. Insurance Receivables - net

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Due from policyholders	**₱954,456,691**	₱1,097,098,052
Due from ceding companies	**620,812,029**	250,273,849
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses:		
Facultative reinsurers	**577,775,701**	79,300,889
Treaty reinsurers	**43,995,639**	21,812,623
	2,197,040,060	1,448,485,413
Less allowance for credit losses	**(27,370,480)**	(15,164,458)
	₱2,169,669,580	₱1,433,320,955

The aging analysis of insurance receivables follows:

	2022						
	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	**₱925,400,205**	**₱6,465,029**	**₱3,572,941**	**₱2,945,914**	**₱12,619,635**	**₱3,452,967**	**₱954,456,691**
Due from ceding companies	**289,137,567**	**23,915,844**	**15,870,851**	**7,415,036**	**93,431,795**	**191,040,936**	**620,812,029**
,Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	**20,400,016**	**1,173,998**	**1,802,122**	**1,712,174**	**527,556,824**	**69,126,206**	**621,771,340**
	₱1,234,937,788	**₱31,554,871**	**₱21,245,914**	**₱12,073,124**	**₱633,608,254**	**₱263,620,109**	**₱2,197,040,060**

	2021						
	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	₱811,804,849	₱7,160,377	₱235,925,406	₱7,849,781	₱13,030,972	₱21,326,667	₱1,097,098,052
Due from ceding companies	56,373,889	6,447,850	19,432,005	8,826,005	63,317,861	95,876,239	250,273,849
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	30,140,012	6,151,655	743,261	6,107,891	4,364,843	53,605,850	101,113,512
	₱898,318,750	₱19,759,882	₱256,100,672	₱22,783,677	₱80,713,676	₱170,808,756	₱1,448,485,413

The following is a reconciliation of the changes in allowance for doubtful accounts for insurance receivables:

	Due from policyholder	**Due from ceding companies**	**Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses**	**Total**
At January 1, 2022	**₱2,503,345**	**₱3,926,224**	**₱8,734,889**	**₱15,164,458**
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses (Note 18)	**(221,560)**	**6,526,837**	**5,900,745**	**12,206,022**
At December 31, 2022	**₱2,281,785**	**₱10,453,061**	**₱14,635,634**	**₱27,370,480**
Individual impairment	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**
Collective impairment	**2,281,785**	**10,453,061**	**14,635,634**	**27,370,480**
	₱2,281,785	**₱10,453,061**	**₱14,635,634**	**₱27,370,480**

	Due from policyholder	Due from ceding companies	Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	Total
At January 1, 2021	₱3,444,501	₱7,614,966	₱5,236,329	₱16,295,796
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses (Note 18)	(941,156)	(3,688,742)	3,498,560	(1,131,338)
At December 31, 2021	₱2,503,345	₱3,926,224	₱8,734,889	₱15,164,458
Individual impairment	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–
Collective impairment	2,503,345	3,926,224	8,734,889	15,164,458
	₱2,503,345	₱3,926,224	₱8,734,889	₱15,164,458

6. Financial Assets

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

	2022	2021
Financial assets at FVPL	**₱56,263,595**	₱20,031,140
AFS financial assets	**105,046,095**	103,690,213
HTM financial assets	**880,698,322**	926,335,557
Loans and receivables	**81,151,204**	168,729,122
	₱1,123,159,216	₱1,218,786,032

a) Financial Assets at FVPL

The rollforward analysis of financial assets at FVPL follows:

	2022	2021
At January 1	**₱20,031,140**	₱40,677,626
Acquisitions	**56,313,676**	–
Fair value losses (Note 16)	**(50,081)**	(364,998)
Maturities/Disposals	**(20,031,140)**	(20,281,488)
At December 31	**₱56,263,595**	₱20,031,140

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, treasury bills and notes classified as financial assets at FVPL have total carrying value amount of ₱56.26 million and ₱20.03 million, respectively, The carrying amounts of these investments are equal to their fair values. The interest rates of these investments range from 1.72% to 4.00% and 3.50% to 4.00% in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Interest earned from treasury bills and notes classified as financial assets at FVPL amounted to ₱0.80 million and ₱0.96 million in 2022 and in 2021, respectively (see Note 16). Interest accrued from these investments amounted to ₱0.60 million and ₱0.34 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

b) *AFS financial assets*

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Quoted securities - at fair value		
Listed equity securities	**₱46,095**	₱20,690,213
Golf club shares	**105,000,000**	83,000,000
	₱105,046,095	₱103,690,213

The rollforward analysis of AFS financial assets follows:

	2022	2021
At January 1	**₱103,690,213**	₱88,701,172
Disposals	**(22,676,704)**	–
Changes in fair value	**24,032,586**	14,989,041
At December 31	**₱105,046,095**	₱103,690,213

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

	2022	2021
At January 1	**₱64,393,959**	₱51,654,918
Transfer to profit or loss	**(8,732,624)**	–
Fair value gains during the year	**32,765,209**	14,989,041
Changes in fair value	**24,032,585**	14,989,041
Income tax effect	**(3,300,000)**	(2,250,000)
Fair value gains (losses) recognized in OCI, net of tax effect	**20,732,585**	12,739,041
At December 31	**₱85,126,544**	₱64,393,959

Dividend income from listed equity securities amounted to ₱1.15 million and ₱0.94 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 16).

c) *HTM financial assets*

The rollforward analysis of HTM financial assets follows:

	2022	2021
At January 1	**₱926,335,557**	₱554,866,443
Acquisitions	**232,600,000**	375,271,144
Amortization of net premium	**(2,096,660)**	(3,802,030)
Foreign exchange gain/loss	**7,192,786**	–
Maturities	**(283,333,361)**	–
At December 31	**₱880,698,322**	₱926,335,557

HTM financial assets consist of treasury notes and corporate bonds. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, treasury notes with total carrying value amounting to ₱495.6 million and ₱292.98 million, respectively, are deposited with the Insurance Commission (IC) in accordance with the provision of the Insurance Code (the Code) as security for the benefit of policyholders and creditors of the Company. The interest rates of these investments range from 1.38% to 7.45% and 1.15% to 7.19% in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Interest income earned from HTM investments amounted to ₱42.02 million and ₱29.56 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 16).

Interest accrued amounted to ₱5.37 million and ₱5.24 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

d) Loans and receivables

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Long-term investments	**₱50,000,000**	₱50,000,000
Accounts receivable	**12,841,470**	106,505,831
Interest receivables	**10,605,712**	6,225,329
Miscellaneous deposits	**4,743,150**	3,008,078
Cash advances	**2,960,872**	2,989,884
	₱81,151,204	₱168,729,122

Long-term investments are money market placements made for varying periods of more than one year and earned interest of 4.00% in 2022 and 2021. Interest income amounted to ₱2.03 million in 2022 and 2021 (see Note 16). Interest accrued amounted to ₱0.33 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Accounts receivable includes receivable from Sompo Japan Insurance Inc. for its share of the Company's general expenses at a mark-up and advance payment of share on losses to reinsurer with ongoing documentation completion.

Miscellaneous deposits consist of a 2-month advance condo rental which is refundable upon termination and advances to clients.

Cash advances pertain to advances made to officers and employees for costs and expenses to be incurred on behalf of the Company subject to liquidation.

7. Reinsurance Assets

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses (Note 11)	**₱1,422,924,784**	₱1,066,452,966
RI Share on IBNR	**689,085,993**	444,978,387
Deferred reinsurance premiums (Note 11)	**1,979,388,742**	1,590,702,317
	₱4,091,399,519	₱3,102,133,670

8. Deferred Acquisition Costs and Deferred Reinsurance Commissions

Deferred Acquisition Costs

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	2022	2021
At January 1	**₱58,099,778**	₱65,071,993
Cost deferred during the year	**197,030,310**	155,169,893
Amortization during the year	**(183,500,458)**	(162,142,108)
At December 31	**₱71,629,630**	₱58,099,778

Deferred Reinsurance Commissions

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	2022	2021
At January 1	**₱184,047,252**	₱164,398,510
Income deferred during the year	**398,272,604**	393,112,043
Amortization during the year	**(398,736,141)**	(373,463,301)
At December 31	**₱183,583,715**	₱184,047,252

9. Property and Equipment - net

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

	2022					
	Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	**Leasehold Improvements**	**Transportation Equipment**	**Computer Equipment**	**Right-of-use Assets-Building** (Note 25)	**Total**
Cost						
Balance at beginning of year	**₱8,642,429**	**₱7,508,164**	**₱13,716,658**	**₱35,087,052**	**₱23,023,994**	**₱87,978,297**
Additions	**–**	**229,586**	**2,921,964**	**1,600,915**	**–**	**4,752,465**
Remeasurement	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1,761,806)**	**(1,761,806)**
Disposals/termination	**–**	**–**	**(67,411)**	**(2,232,277)**	**(21,262,188)**	**(23,561,876)**
Balance at end of year	**8,642,429**	**7,737,750**	**16,571,211**	**34,455,690**	**–**	**67,407,080**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at beginning of year	**7,653,866**	**5,395,499**	**8,986,141**	**25,046,904**	**16,851,398**	**63,933,808**
Depreciation (Note 18)	**341,422**	**663,643**	**3,225,335**	**1,877,842**	**4,410,790**	**10,519,032**
Disposals/termination	**–**	**–**	**(67,411)**	**(858,343)**	**(21,262,188)**	**(22,187,942)**
Balance at end of year	**7,995,288**	**6,059,142**	**12,144,065**	**26,066,403**	**–**	**52,264,898**
Net book value						
December 31, 2022	**₱647,141**	**₱1,678,608**	**₱4,427,146**	**₱8,389,287**	**₱–**	**₱15,142,182**

	2021					
	Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Computer Equipment	Right-of-use Assets-Building (Note 25)	Total
Cost						
Balance at beginning of year	₱8,548,146	₱6,729,307	₱15,074,787	₱33,734,320	₱23,023,994	₱87,110,554
Additions	94,283	778,857	2,024,013	1,352,732	–	4,249,885
Disposals	–	–	(3,382,142)	–	–	(3,382,142)
Balance at end of year	8,642,429	7,508,164	13,716,658	35,087,052	23,023,994	87,978,297
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at beginning of year	7,166,215	4,817,837	7,867,884	22,716,042	10,346,606	52,914,584
Depreciation (Note 18)	487,651	577,662	2,555,757	2,330,862	6,504,792	12,456,724
Disposals	–	–	(1,437,500)	–	–	(1,437,500)
Balance at end of year	7,653,866	5,395,499	8,986,141	25,046,904	16,851,398	63,933,808
Net book value						
December 31, 2021	₱988,563	₱2,112,665	₱4,730,517	₱10,040,148	₱6,172,596	₱24,044,489

In 2022 and 2021, the Company disposed of certain assets which resulted to gain on sale of property and equipment amounting to nil and ₱0.25 million.

Cost of fully depreciated property and equipment still being used amounted to ₱30.95 million and ₱16.86 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Details of depreciation and amortization in the statement of income are as follows:

	2022	2021
Property and equipment	**₱10,519,032**	₱12,456,724
Software costs (Note 10)	**4,321,614**	3,333,227
	₱14,840,646	₱15,789,951

10. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Creditable withholding taxes	**₱69,712,950**	₱64,192,867
Software costs	**23,512,159**	23,522,533
Input VAT	**10,991,093**	9,332,128
Documentary stamps fund	**1,806,044**	1,201,547
Advances to ceding companies	–	157,051,357
Others	**117,196**	39,943
	106,139,442	255,340,375
Allowance for impairment losses	**(7,554,770)**	(440,687)
	₱98,584,672	₱254,899,688

Creditable withholding taxes represent the taxes withheld at source by the policyholders and ceding companies which can be applied against future income tax liability.

Advances to ceding companies include remittances of advance commission to ceding companies.

Others consist of prepaid expenses related to Bayad Center and security deposits.

Movements in software costs follow:

	2022	2021
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	**₱31,163,704**	₱25,214,258
Additions	**4,311,240**	5,949,446
Balance at end of year	**35,474,944**	31,163,704
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance at beginning of year	**7,641,171**	4,307,944
Amortization (Note 9)	**4,321,614**	3,333,227
Balance at end of year	**11,962,785**	7,641,171
Net Book Value at End of Year	**₱23,512,159**	₱23,522,533

Movement in allowance for impairment losses:

	2022	2021
At January 1	**₱440,687**	₱54,354,953
Provision for (recovery from) impairment losses (Note 16)	**7,114,083**	(53,914,266)
At December 31	**₱7,554,770**	₱440,687

11. Insurance Contract Liabilities and Reinsurance Assets

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

	2022			2021		
	Insurance Contract Liabilities	**Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities** (Note 7)	**Net 2022**	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities (Note 7)	Net 2021
Provision for claims reported and loss adjustment expenses	**₱1,971,578,983**	**₱1,422,924,784**	**₱548,654,199**	₱1,099,802,843	₱1,066,452,966	₱33,349,877
Provision for IBNR claims	**730,600,949**	**689,085,993**	**41,514,956**	483,237,868	444,978,387	38,259,481
Total provision for claims reported and IBNR claims (Note 21)	**2,702,179,932**	**2,112,010,777**	**590,169,155**	1,583,040,711	1,511,431,353	71,609,358
Provision for unearned premiums	**2,012,243,395**	**1,979,388,742**	**32,854,654**	1,629,302,975	1,590,702,317	38,600,658
Total insurance contract liabilities	**₱4,714,423,327**	**₱4,091,399,519**	**₱623,023,809**	₱3,212,343,686	₱3,102,133,670	₱110,210,016

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

	2022			2021		
	Insurance Contract Liabilities	**Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities** (Note 7)	**Net 2022**	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities (Note 7)	Net 2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱1,583,040,711**	**₱1,511,431,353**	**₱71,609,358**	₱510,771,367	₱435,499,410	₱75,271,957
Claims incurred during the year	**1,198,591,366**	**1,169,081,607**	**29,509,759**	1,260,024,607	1.230,163,773	29,860,834
Increase (decrease) in IBNR claims	**247,363,081**	**244,107,606**	**3,255,475**	190,463,293	184,860,324	5,602,969
Claims paid during the year (Note 17)	**(326,815,226)**	**(812,609,789)**	**485,794,563**	(378,218,556)	(339,092,154)	(39,126,402)
Balance at end of year	**₱2,702,179,932**	**₱2,112,010,777**	**₱590,169,155**	₱1,583,040,711	₱1,511,431,353	₱71,609,358

Provision for unearned premiums may be analyzed as follows:

	2022			2021		
	Insurance Contract Liabilities	**Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities** (Note 7)	**Net 2022**	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities (Note 7)	Net 2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱1,629,302,975**	**₱1,590,702,317**	**₱38,600,658**	₱895,883,950	₱854,986,477	₱40,897,473
New policies written during the year (Note 15)	**3,570,467,299**	**3,509,355,896**	**61,111,403**	3,331,379,066	3,291,003,522	40,375,544
Premiums earned during the year (Note 15)	**(3,187,526,879)**	**(3,120,669,471)**	**(66,857,407)**	(2,597,960,041)	(2,555,287,682)	(42,672,359)
Balance at end of year	**₱2,012,243,395**	**₱1,979,388,742**	**₱32,854,654**	₱1,629,302,975	₱1,590,702,317	₱38,600,658

12. Insurance payables

This account consists of due to reinsurers and ceding companies amounting to ₱1.94 billion and ₱1.90 billion as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The rollforward analysis of insurance payables follows:

	2022			2021			
	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	**Funds held for reinsurers**	**Total**	Due to Policyholders	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	Funds held for reinsurers	Total
At January 1	**₱1,519,186,837**	**₱384,067,849**	**₱1,903,254,686**	₱4,376,612	₱446,668,979	₱429,892,980	₱876,561,959
Arising during the year (Note 15)	**3,509,355,896**	**384,406,802**	**3,893,762,698**	–	3,291,003,522	–	3,291,003,522
Settled	**(3,506,859,302)**	**(351,514,462)**	**(3,858,373,764)**	(4,376,612)	(2,218,485,664)	(45,825,131)	(2,264,310,795)
At December 31	**₱1,521,683,431**	**₱416,960,189**	**₱1,938,643,620**	–	₱1,519,186,837	₱384,067,849	₱1,903,254,686

Funds held for reinsurers incurred interest at 3.00%. The Company recognized an amount of ₱8.33 million and ₱ 10.24 million as 'Interest expense' in the statements of income in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

13. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Output VAT	**₱119,968,215**	₱175,064,709
Accounts payable	**12,389,576**	11,150,904
Commission payable	**62,071,732**	55,985,215
Customers' deposits	**21,892,614**	15,550,688
Taxes payable	**8,979,705**	14,053,343
Handling fees payable	**20,321,854**	–
Monitoring fees payable	**6,159,487**	–
Accrued expenses	**916,648**	133,148
Others	**681,776**	321,048
	₱253,381,607	₱272,259,055

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.

Output VAT is mainly composed of VAT due from premium income and reinsurance commission earned. Customers' deposits are advanced premium collections from policyholders which will be recognized as premium income starting from the inception of the policies.

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

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

Handling fees are survey fees paid by policy holders that the Company will remit to surveyors for survey/assessment of the property risks and location.

Monitoring fees are fees paid by policy holders as part of the premium charges. This amount is being remitted to Coface for the credit monitoring service they rendered.

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 No. 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 for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 consists of:

	2022	2021
Current service cost	**₱2,560,029**	₱2,914,848
Net interest cost	**419,722**	352,111
Net benefit expense (Note 18)	**₱2,979,751**	₱3,266,959

The rollforward analysis of remeasurement on defined benefit plan follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	**(₱5,540,638)**	(₱7,408,109)
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liability		
Changes in financial assumptions	**2,351,593**	2,935,365
Deviations of experience from assumptions	**776,034**	702,070
Actual return on plan assets	**(474,077)**	(441,939)
Remeasurement gain (loss) during the year	**2,653,550**	3,195,496
Tax effect on current year remeasurement	**(663,387)**	(798,874)
	1,990,163	2,396,622
Impact of CREATE Act	**–**	(529,151)
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liability during the year, net of tax	**1,990,163**	1,867,471
Balance at the end of year, net of tax	**(₱3,550,475)**	(₱5,540,638)

Changes in net pension benefit obligation as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 follow:

	2022		
	Present Value of Pension Obligation	**Fair Value of Plan Assets**	**Net Pension Liability (Asset)**
At January 1	**₱16,416,000**	**₱8,004,725**	**₱8,411,275**
Expense recognized in statements of income:			
Current service cost	**2,560,029**	**–**	**2,560,029**
Net interest cost	**819,158**	**399,436**	**419,722**
	3,379,187	**399,436**	**2,979,751**
Benefits paid	**(2,569,200)**	**(2,569,200)**	**–**
Contributions	**–**	**1,000,000**	**(1,000,000)**
Remeasurements in OCI:			
Loss on plan asset	**–**	**(474,077)**	**474,077**
Actuarial changes arising from:			
Changes in financial assumptions	**(2,351,593)**	**–**	**(2,351,593)**
Experience adjustments	**(776,034)**	**–**	**(776,034)**
	(5,696,827)	**(2,043,277)**	**(3,653,550)**
At December 31	**₱14,098,360**	**₱6,360,884**	**₱7,737,476**

	2021		
	Present Value of Pension Obligation	Fair Value of Plan Assets	Net Pension Liability (Asset)
At January 1	₱21,599,737	₱12,259,925	₱9,339,812
Expense recognized in statements of income:			
Current service cost	2,914,848	–	2,914,848
Net interest cost	814,310	462,199	352,111
	3,729,158	462,199	3,266,959
Benefits paid	(5,275,460)	(5,275,460)	–
Contributions	–	1,000,000	(1,000,000)
Remeasurements in OCI			
Loss on plan asset	–	(441,939)	441,939
Actuarial changes arising from:			
Changes in financial assumptions	(2,935,365)	–	(2,935,365)
Experience adjustments	(702,070)	–	(702,070)
	(8,912,895)	(4,717,399)	(4,195,496)
At December 31	₱16,416,000	₱8,004,725	₱8,411,275

The distribution of plan assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 follows:

	2022	2021
Investments in government securities	**₱3,695,050**	₱4,725,756
Savings and time deposits	**3,020**	3,644
Investment in mutual funds	**2,618,084**	3,225,473
Accrued interest income	**49,724**	56,826
	6,365,878	8,011,699
Less trust fund fees payable	**4,994**	6,974
	₱6,360,884	₱8,004,725

The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining pension benefit obligation as of January 1, 2022 and 2021 are shown below:

	2022	2021
Salary increase rate	**6.00%**	6.00%
Discount rate	**4.99%**	3.77%

Discount rates in computing for the present value of the obligation of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are 7.11% and 4.99%, respectively. Salary increase rates are 7.00% and 6.00% as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

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:

		2022	2021
	Change in variables	**Increase (Decrease)**	Increase (Decrease)
Discount rate	+0.5%	**(₱771,352)**	(₱957,365)
	-0.5%	**916,962**	1,079,664
Salary increase rate	+1.0%	**1,935,713**	2,205,530
	-1.0%	**(1,357,023)**	(1,771,382)

Maturity profile
Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefits payments as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
Less than one year	**₱2,878,119**	₱2,732,924
More than one year to five years	**622,858**	3,526,745
More than five years to 10 years	**8,180,102**	8,184,055
More than 10 years to 15 years	**13,674,801**	6,168,745
More than 15 years to 20 years	**33,740,118**	20,425,205
More than 20 years	**306,366,110**	220,626,390
	₱365,462,108	₱261,664,064

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 22 years.

15. Net Premiums Earned

Net premiums earned on insurance contracts are as follows:

	2022	2021
Gross premiums on insurance contracts:		
Direct insurance	**₱2,355,299,460**	₱2,673,531,828
Assumed reinsurance	**1,215,167,839**	657,847,238
Total gross premiums on insurance contracts (Note 11)	**3,570,467,299**	3,331,379,066

(Forward)

	2022	2021
Gross change in provision for unearned premiums	**(₱382,940,420)**	(₱733,419,025)
Total gross premiums earned on insurance contracts (Note 11)	**3,187,526,879**	2,597,960,041
Reinsurers' share of gross premiums on insurance contracts:		
Direct insurance	**2,934,977,046**	2,646,312,203
Assumed reinsurance	**574,378,850**	644,691,319
Total reinsurers' share of gross premiums on insurance contracts (Note 11)	**3,509,355,896**	3,291,003,522
Reinsurers' share of change in provision for unearned premiums	**(388,686,425)**	(735,715,840)
Total reinsurers' share of gross premiums earned on insurance contracts (Note 11)	**3,120,669,471**	2,555,287,682
Net premiums earned (Note 11)	**₱66,857,408**	₱42,672,359

16. Investment and Other Income - net

Investment and other income consist of the following:

	2022	2021
Interest income:		
Financial assets at FVPL (Note 6)	**₱802,113**	₱955,147
HTM financial assets (Note 6)	**42,022,915**	29,564,446
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	**1,849,282**	2,480,830
Short-term investments (Note 4)	**5,025,057**	2,570,069
Long-term investments (Note 6)	**2,027,778**	2,027,386
Gain on sale of AFS financial assets (Note 6)	**8,732,624**	–
Income from SJII	**901,972**	858,865
Fair value losses on financial assets at FVPL (Note 6)	**(50,081)**	(364,998)
Dividend income (Note 6)	**1,145,215**	944,294
Miscellaneous	**1,419,770**	9,117,465
	₱63,876,645	₱48,153,504

Miscellaneous income consists mainly of referral fees, mark up passed on to Sompo Japan Insurance Inc on their share Company's general expenses, intervention fee and other miscellaneous income.

17. Net Insurance Contract Benefits and Claims

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

	2022	2021
Insurance contract benefits and claims paid:		
Direct insurance	**₱128,268,392**	₱221,410,889
Assumed reinsurance	**198,546,834**	156,807,667
Total insurance contract benefits and claims paid (Note 11)	**₱326,815,226**	₱378,218,556

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

	2022	2021
Reinsurers' share of insurance contract benefits and claims paid:		
Direct insurance	**₱614,957,113**	₱271,169,914
Assumed reinsurance	**197,652,676**	67,922,240
Total reinsurers' share of insurance contract benefits and claims paid (Note 11)	**₱812,609,789**	₱339,092,154

Gross change in insurance contract liabilities:

	2022	2021
Change in provision for claims reported	**₱871,776,140**	₱881,806,051
Change in provision for IBNR claims	**247,363,081**	190,463,293
Total gross change in insurance contract liabilities (Note 11)	**₱1,119,139,221**	₱1,072,269,344

Reinsurers' share of gross change in insurance contract liabilities:

	2022	2021
Change in provision for claims reported	**₱356,471,818**	₱891,071,619
Change in provision for IBNR claims	**244,107,606**	184,860,324
Total reinsurers' share of gross change in insurance contract liabilities (Note 11)	**₱600,579,424**	₱1,075,931,943

18. **General Expenses**

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Salaries and benefits (Notes 14 and 23)	**₱44,850,582**	₱38,304,236
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses (Note 5)	**12,206,022**	(1,131,338)
Depreciation and amortization (Note 9)	**14,840,646**	15,789,951
Taxes, licenses and fees (Note 28)	**25,540,967**	15,074,654
Service fees	**8,002,435**	12,325,043
Advertisements	**7,192,299**	7,863,331
Provision for (recovery of) impairment losses (Note 10)	**7,114,083**	(53,914,261)
Professional fees	**6,672,425**	9,746,062
Communication, light and water	**5,528,813**	4,447,323
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	**5,171,811**	2,238,706
Net pension benefit expense (Note 14)	**2,979,751**	3,266,959
Training expense	**534,194**	529,907
Maintenance and repairs	**2,356,985**	1,240,681
Transportation	**1,510,551**	1,287,528
Rent (Notes 23 and 25)	**788,082**	589,115
Others	**1,915,042**	191,288
	₱147,204,688	₱57,849,185

Others includes maintenance and repairs, insurance expense, advertisements, training expense and other expenses.

19. **Income Tax**

Current tax regulations provide that the RCIT rate shall be 25.00% and that interest allowed as a deductible expense is reduced by 33.00% of interest income subjected to final tax.

An Optional Standard Deduction (OSD) equivalent to 40.00% of gross income may be claimed as an alternative deduction in computing for the RCIT.

Current tax regulations also provide for a Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) of 1.00% on modified gross income and allow a NOLCO. The MCIT is imposed on the fourth taxable year from commencement of the Company's business operations. The MCIT and NOLCO may be applied against the Company's income tax liability and taxable income, respectively, over a three-year period from the year of inception.

President Rodrigo Duterte signed into law on March 26, 2021 the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act to attract more investments and maintain fiscal prudence and stability in the Philippines. Republic Act (RA) 11534 or the CREATE Act introduces reforms to the corporate income tax and incentives systems. It takes effect 15 days after its complete publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation or April 11, 2021.

The following are the key changes to the Philippine tax law pursuant to the CREATE Act which have an impact on the Company:

- Effective July 1, 2020, regular corporate income tax (RCIT) rate is reduced from 30% to 25% for domestic and resident foreign corporations.
- Minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) rate reduced from 2% to 1% of gross income effective July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023.

Based on the provisions of Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 5-2021 dated April 8, 2021 issued by the BIR, the prorated CIT rate of the Company for CY2020 is 27.5%.

- This resulted in lower provision for current income tax for the year ended December 31, 2020 and lower income tax payable as of December 31, 2020, amounting to ₱3.91 and nil, respectively. which was reflected in the Company's 2020 annual income tax return but recognized for financial reporting purposes in its 2021 financial statements.
- This resulted in lower deferred tax assets amounting to ₱4.66 million and additional provision for deferred tax expenses and other comprehensive income for the year ended of ₱4.13 million and ₱0.53 million, respectively. These were recognized in the 2021 financial statements.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company does not have NOLCO and MCIT.

The provision for income tax consists of:

	2022	2021
Current:		
RCIT	**₱50,785,292**	₱46,387,726
Final	**10,935,097**	7,493,147
Impact of CREATE Act	**–**	(3,905,776)
	61,720,389	49,975,097
Deferred:		
Deferred income tax	**(4,871,029)**	13,642,994
Impact of CREATE Act	**–**	4,127,906
	(4,871,029)	17,770,900
	₱56,849,360	₱67,745,997

The components of net deferred tax assets follow:

	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets:		
Provision for IBNR claims	**₱10,378,739**	₱9,564,870
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**6,842,620**	3,791,119
Retirement liability	**1,934,369**	2,102,819
Unamortized past service cost	**1,006,791**	1,230,470
Lease liabilities	**–**	313,996
Total deferred tax assets	**20,162,519**	17,003,274
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Unrealized foreign currency exchange gain	**7,111,464**	8,159,861
Revaluation of AFS financial assets	**15,015,000**	11,715,000
Total deferred tax liabilities	**22,126,464**	19,874,861
Net deferred tax liabilities	**(₱1,963,945)**	(₱2,871,587)

	2022	2021
At beginning of the year	**(₱2,871,587)**	₱18,477,338
Amounts credited to statements of income	**4,871,029**	(17,770,900)
Amount charged against statements of comprehensive income	**(3,963,387)**	(3,578,025)
At end of the year	**(₱1,963,945)**	(₱2,871,587)

The Company has no unrecognized deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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:

	2022	2021
Income at statutory income tax rate	**25.00%**	25.00%
Tax effects of:		
Impact of CREATE Act	**0.00%**	0.09%
Interest income subjected to final tax	**(0.93%)**	(0.80%)
Dividend income	**(0.13%)**	(0.10%)
Nondeductible expenses	**2.61%**	0.79%
Fair value losses on financial assets at FVPL	**(0.01%)**	0.04%
Movement in recognized deferred taxes	**0.07%**	3.57%
Provision for income tax	**26.60%**	28.59%

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 (IC) 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 net worth 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 Net worth

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.

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 following presents the amount of required net worth and the schedule of compliance per New Insurance Code:

Net worth	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

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

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's estimated statutory net worth amounted to ₱1.60 billion and ₱1.33 billion, respectively. The Company's net worth as of December 31, 2021 after verification of the IC amounted to ₱0.92 billion.

Risk-based Capital Requirements
Insurance Memorandum Circular (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 net worth divided by the RBC requirement. Net worth shall include the Company's paid-up capital, contributed and contingency surplus and unassigned surplus. Revaluation and fluctuation reserve accounts shall form part only to the extent authorized by the IC.

In 2016, the IC issued CL 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 1 and Tier 2 capital minus deductions, subject to applicable limits and determinations. Tier 1 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 1 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 minimum RBC ratio is set at 100%. All insurance companies are required to maintain the minimum RBC ratio and not fail the Trend test.

Pursuant to IC CL No. 2017-15, Regulatory Requirements and Actions for the New Regulatory Framework, effective January 1, 2017, non-life insurance companies are required to maintain minimum RBC2 requirement as prescribed under IC CL No. 2016-68. Under the RBC2 Framework, the RBC ratio shall be calculated as total available capital divided by the RBC2 requirement.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the estimated amounts of non-admitted assets, as defined under the insurance regulations, which are included in the statements of financial position are as follows:

	2022	2021
Premiums receivable	**₱46,102,372**	₱53,944,327
Property and equipment at net book value	**6,752,896**	7,831,747
Other assets	**80,216,387**	80,695,543
	₱133,071,655	₱142,471,617

The following table shows how the RBC ratio as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 was determined by the Company:

	2022	2021
Net worth	**₱1,595,496,723**	₱1,327,391,904
RBC requirement	**279,713,407**	239,244,451
RBC Ratio	**570.40%**	554.83%

Net worth computation is based on the IC's RBC2 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 net worth 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, 2022 and 2021 by type of contract (see Note 11).

	Gross	**Reinsurers' Share**	**Net 2022**	Gross	Reinsurers' Share	Net 2021
Property	**₱1,996,572,531**	**₱1,430,313,507**	**₱566,259,024**	₱1,162,367,656	₱1,112,377,864	₱49,989,792
Marine	**449,074,673**	**439,744,818**	**9,329,855**	285,689,620	281,939,635	3,749,985
General Accident	**172,340,108**	**165,832,416**	**6,507,692**	77,984,948	70,165,183	7,819,765
Motor	**6,202,114**	**40,305**	**6,161,809**	5,368,988	25,818	5,343,170
Personal Accident	**775,273**	**347,573**	**427,700**	474,271	161,908	312,363
Medical	**1,221,181**	**–**	**1,221,181**	4,196,851	–	4,196,851
Engineering	**75,994,052**	**75,732,158**	**261,894**	46,958,377	46,760,945	197,432
	₱2,702,179,932	**₱2,112,010,777**	**₱590,169,155**	₱1,583,040,711	₱1,511,431,353	₱71,609,358

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, 2022 and 2021 follows:

	2022			
	Change in assumption	**Impact on gross insurance contract liabilities**	**Impact on net insurance contract liabilities**	**Impact on income before income tax**
Average claim costs	**18% increase**	**₱478,874,193**	**₱104,041,532**	**(₱104,041,532)**
Average number of claims	**76% increase**	**2,042,687,204**	**443,799,874**	**(443,799,874)**

	2021			
	Change in assumption	Impact on gross insurance contract liabilities	Impact on net insurance contract liabilities	Impact on income before income tax
Average claim costs	24% decrease	(₱277,707,673)	(₱17,473,971)	₱17,473,971
Average number of claims	35% increase	398,467,594	25,072,448	(25,072,448)

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 for 2022

Accident year	2013 and prior	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:											
At the end of accident year	₱393,342,745	₱122,284,733	₱97,717,683	₱282,233,816	₱3,142,592,771	₱607,520,060	₱557,575,008	₱217,849,544	₱835,859,900	₱132,083,914	₱132,083,914
One year later	506,610,376	134,567,621	105,313,976	334,644,027	3,355,292,856	546,038,908	512,785,142	356,822,248	1,423,346,220	–	1,423,346,220
Two years later	482,972,517	127,551,729	95,497,737	321,284,158	3,229,530,023	553,453,057	538,675,594	926,155,266	–	–	926,155,266
Three years later	461,721,086	125,440,192	95,175,323	209,223,218	3,149,297,114	556,972,442	540,236,076	–	–	–	540,236,076
Four years later	446,208,702	122,877,354	95,232,926	200,889,234	3,150,054,123	559,076,206	–	–	–	–	559,076,206
Five years later	451,652,891	122,877,354	95,232,926	201,834,206	3,281,207,108	–	–	–	–	–	3,281,207,108
Six years later	451,869,713	122,877,354	95,232,926	272,106,820	–	–	–	–	–	–	272,106,820
Seven years later	451,826,460	122,877,857	99,158,292	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99,158,292
Eight years later	451,912,261	175,297,335	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	175,297,335
Nine years later	732,666,938	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	732,666,938
Current estimate of cumulative claims	732,666,938	175,297,335	99,158,292	272,106,820	3,281,207,108	559,076,206	540,236,076	926,155,266	1,423,346,220	132,083,914	8,141,334,175
Cumulative payments to date	451,574,366	122,876,421	95,214,926	212,193,703	3,140,636,456	545,352,561	425,508,826	902,545,121	236,025,243	37,827,570	6,169,755,192
Liability recognized in the statement of financial position (Note 11)	₱281,092,572	₱52,420,914	₱3,943,366	₱59,913,117	₱140,570,652	₱13,723,646	₱114,727,250	₱23,610,145	₱1,187,320,977	₱94,256,344	₱1,971,578,983

Net insurance contract liabilities for 2022

Accident year	2013 and prior	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:											
At the end of accident year	₱14,440,000	₱12,066,000	₱7,323,000	₱14,912,000	₱71,684,000	₱47,695,000	₱43,791,000	₱29,703,000	₱23,559,000	₱62,158,374	₱62,158,374
One year later	24,256,000	16,092,000	7,876,000	14,529,000	76,735,000	45,532,000	41,700,000	37,634,000	104,996,848	–	104,996,848
Two years later	25,584,000	15,399,000	7,481,000	21,576,000	76,508,000	51,732,000	45,776,000	49,390,995	–	–	49,390,995
Three years later	24,859,000	14,620,000	7,580,000	22,290,000	76,254,000	51,480,000	69,185,990	–	–	–	69,185,990
Four years later	23,225,000	14,154,000	7,625,000	22,396,000	76,316,000	81,104,339	–	–	–	–	81,104,339
Five years later	23,210,000	14,154,000	7,625,000	22,480,000	94,047,492	–	–	–	–	–	94,047,492
Six years later	28,084,000	14,154,000	7,643,000	87,696,323	–	–	–	–	–	–	87,696,323
Seven years later	28,088,000	14,154,000	78,567,969	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78,567,969
Eight years later	28,092,000	81,138,512	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81,138,512
Nine years later	149,178,308	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	149,178,308
Current estimate of cumulative claims	149,178,308	81,138,512	78,567,969	87,696,323	94,047,492	81,104,339	69,185,990	49,390,995	104,996,848	62,158,374	857,465,150
Cumulative payments to date	28,878,166	14,151,862	7,642,371	22,463,002	76,151,202	49,327,735	39,809,501	33,035,932	26,864,840	10,485,788	308,810,398
Liability recognized in the statement of financial position (Note 11)	₱120,300,142	₱66,986,650	₱70,925,598	₱65,233,321	₱17,896,291	₱31,776,604	₱29,376,489	₱16,355,063	₱78,132,008	₱51,672,586	₱548,654,752

Gross insurance contract liabilities for 2021

Accident year	2012 and prior	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	Total
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:											
At the end of accident year	₱1,540,135,024	₱199,101,904	₱113,943,504	₱71,441,553	₱283,120,944	₱3,145,859,844	₱600,749,241	₱565,122,050	₱215,064,391	₱837,470,181	₱837,470,181
One year later	2,419,284,354	272,812,278	106,927,612	77,883,222	334,647,638	3,358,559,929	539,268,090	520,332,184	354,037,094	–	354,037,094
Two years later	2,605,480,266	252,577,638	99,911,720	68,066,983	321,287,769	3,232,797,096	546,682,238	546,222,636	–	–	546,222,636
Three years later	2,921,170,136	232,342,999	97,800,182	67,744,569	209,226,828	3,152,564,187	550,201,624	–	–	–	550,201,624
Four years later	2,931,747,945	216,927,629	95,237,344	67,802,172	200,892,844	3,153,321,196	–	–	–	–	3,153,321,196
Five years later	2,934,628,062	218,963,594	95,237,344	67,802,172	201,837,816	–	–	–	–	–	201,837,816
Six years later	2,934,954,469	218,961,161	95,237,344	67,802,172	–	–	–	–	–	–	67,802,172
Seven years later	2,934,897,506	218,961,161	95,237,847	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95,237,847
Eight years later	2,934,831,475	218,961,161	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	218,961,161
Nine years later	2,930,229,816	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,930,229,816
Current estimate of cumulative claims	2,930,229,816	218,961,161	95,237,847	67,802,172	201,837,816	3,153,321,196	550,201,624	546,222,636	354,037,094	837,470,181	8,955,321,543
Cumulative payments to date	2,929,905,136	218,961,161	95,236,411	67,802,172	187,022,541	3,139,454,986	544,477,165	395,855,138	250,070,365	26,733,625	7,855,518,700
Liability recognized in the statement of financial position (Note 11)	₱324,680	₱–	₱1,436	₱–	₱14,815,275	₱13,866,210	₱5,724,459	₱150,367,498	₱103,966,729	₱810,736,556	₱1,099,802,843

Net insurance contract liabilities for 2021

Accident year	2012 and prior	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	Total
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:											
At the end of accident year	₱90,166,090	₱20,520,072	₱113,658,947	₱4,059,626	₱12,191,187	₱74,950,568	₱40,915,488	₱57,197,288	₱26,919,207	₱25,119,476	₱25,119,476
One year later	117,955,176	94,230,447	113,809,732	5,489,125	9,523,147	80,001,632	38,753,932	55,106,728	34,848,286	–	34,848,286
Two years later	187,574,605	94,153,327	113,960,517	4,904,346	16,570,727	79,775,023	44,952,847	59,183,185	–	–	59,183,185
Three years later	410,079,726	94,076,207	115,113,409	5,003,062	17,284,462	79,521,940	44,701,130	–	–	–	44,701,130
Four years later	411,342,056	93,308,639	114,646,873	5,048,271	17,390,256	79,583,942	–	–	–	–	79,583,942
Five years later	410,702,757	93,437,559	114,646,873	5,048,271	17,474,901	–	–	–	–	–	17,474,901
Six years later	410,706,764	98,337,559	114,646,873	5,065,911	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,065,911
Seven years later	77,137,258	98,337,559	114,646,886	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114,646,886
Eight years later	410,582,091	98,337,559	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98,337,559
Nine years later	376,258,525	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	376,258,525
Current estimate of cumulative claims	376,258,525	98,337,559	114,646,886	5,065,911	17,474,901	79,583,942	44,701,130	59,183,185	34,848,286	25,119,476	855,219,801
Cumulative payments to date	376,248,470	98,337,559	114,645,450	5,065,911	17,474,806	76,151,201	49,260,066	43,233,543	31,813,039	9,639,879	821,869,924
Liability recognized in the statement of financial position (Note 11)	₱10,055	₱–	₱1,436	₱–	₱95	₱3,432,741	(₱4,558,936)	₱15,949,642	₱3,035,247	₱15,479,597	₱33,349,877

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, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	**₱670,752,011**	₱728,349,865
Short-term investments	**507,336,341**	239,330,553
Insurance receivables - net	**2,169,669,580**	1,433,320,935
Financial assets at FVPL	**56,263,595**	20,031,140
HTM financial assets	**880,698,322**	926,335,557
Loans and receivables - net	**80,262,883**	168,729,122
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	**1,422,924,231**	1,066,452,966
	₱5,787,906,963	₱4,582,550,138

The Company does not hold any collateral held as security and other credit enhancements on its financial assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. Therefore, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of its financial assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities
The Company has entered into inward and outward reinsurance with various counterparties. The Company, however, has no intention to net settle or to gross settle the accounts simultaneously. Also, the enforceability of netting upon default is contingent on a future event, and so the offsetting criteria under PAS 32 are not met. Consequently, the gross amount of the 'Due from ceding companies' and 'Due to ceding companies' are presented separately in the Company's statement of financial position.

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, 2022 and 2021.

December 31, 2022

	Neither past due nor impaired			**Past due but**		
	High grade	**Medium grade**	**Low grade**	**not impaired**	**Impaired**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	**₱670,752,011**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱670,752,011**
Short-term investments	**507,336,341**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**507,336,341**
Insurance receivables	**1,212,797,424**	**74,941,149**	**–**	**909,301,487**	**27,370,480**	**2,224,410,540**
Financial assets at FVPL	**56,263,595**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**56,263,595**
HTM financial assets	**880,698,322**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**880,698,322**
Loans and receivables	**60,605,712**	**20,545,492**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**81,151,204**
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	**910,139,951**	**512,784,280**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,422,924,231**
	₱4,298,593,356	**₱608,270,921**	**₱–**	**₱909,301,487**	**₱27,370,480**	**₱5,843,536,244**

December 31, 2021

	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but		
	High grade	Medium grade	Low grade	not impaired	Impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	₱728,349,865	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱728,349,865
Short-term investments	239,330,553	–	–	–	–	239,330,553
Insurance receivables	1,077,956,783	96,222,521	–	259,141,631	15,164,478	1,448,485,413
Financial assets at FVPL	20,031,140	–	–	–	–	20,031,140
HTM financial assets	926,335,557	–	–	–	–	926,335,557
Loans and receivables	56,225,329	112,503,793	–	–	–	168,729,122
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	682,131,242	384,321,724	–	–	–	1,066,452,966
	₱3,730,360,469	₱593,048,038	₱–	₱259,141,631	₱15,164,478	₱4,597,714,616

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

Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, financial assets at FVPL and HTM 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 HTM financial assets with counterparties having a strong capacity to meet its obligation.

Insurance receivables and 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:

	2022			
	Past due but not impaired			
	91 to 120 days	**121 days beyond**	**Impaired**	**Total**
Due from policyholders	**₱2,945,914**	**₱16,072,602**	**₱2,281,785**	**₱21,300,301**
Due from ceding companies	**7,415,036**	**284,472,731**	**10,453,061**	**302,340,828**
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	**1,712,174**	**596,683,030**	**14,635,634**	**613,030,838**
	₱12,073,124	**₱897,228,363**	**₱27,370,480**	**₱936,671,967**

	2021			
	Past due but not impaired			
	91 to 120 days	121 days beyond	Impaired	Total
Due from policyholders	₱7,849,781	₱31,854,294	₱2,503,345	₱42,207,420
Due from ceding companies	8,826,005	155,267,876	3,926,224	168,020,105
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	6,107,891	49,235,784	8,734,909	64,078,584
	₱22,783,677	₱236,357,954	₱15,164,478	₱274,306,109

Credit risk disclosure under the Amendments to PFRS 4

The following table shows the carrying amount of the SPPI assets included in the table above by credit risk rating grades reported to key management personnel. The carrying amount is measured in accordance with PAS 39. For assets measured at amortized cost, the carrying amount shown is before impairment allowance.

December 31, 2022

SPPI financial asset	**Investment grade**	**Non-investment grade: Satisfactory**	**Unrated**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱670,752,011**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱670,752,011**
Short-term investments	**507,336,341**	**–**	**–**	**507,336,341**
HTM financial assets	**880,698,322**	**–**	**–**	**880,698,322**
Loans and receivables	**60,605,712**	**20,545,492**	**–**	**81,151,204**

December 31, 2021

SPPI financial asset	Investment grade	Non-investment grade: Satisfactory	Unrated	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	₱728,349,865	₱–	₱–	₱728,349,865
Short-term investments	239,330,553	–	–	239,330,553
HTM financial assets	926,335,557	–	–	926,335,557
Loans and receivables	56,225,329	112,503,793	–	168,729,122

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, 2022 and 2021.

	2022			
	Up to a year	**1-5 years**	**No term**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents* (excluding cash on hand)	**₱254,053,798**	**₱–**	**₱417,364,511**	**₱671,418,309**
Short-term investments*	**514,639,217**	**–**	**–**	**514,639,217**
Insurance receivables	**1,933,419,951**	**263,620,109**	**–**	**2,197,040,060**
Financial assets at FVPL	**56,263,595**	**–**	**–**	**56,263,595**
HTM financial assets*	**486,183,231**	**817,921,782**	**–**	**1,304,105,013**
AFS financial assets	**–**	**–**	**105,046,095**	**105,046,095**
Loans and receivables*	**25,917,586**	**55,844,444**	**–**	**81,762,030**
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	**–**	**1,422,924,231**	**–**	**1,422,924,231**
Total financial assets	**3,270,477,378**	**2,560,310,566**	**522,410,606**	**6,353,198,550**
Insurance payables**	**1,355,977,682**	**582,665,939**	**–**	**1,938,643,621**
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**124,433,134**	**–**	**–**	**124,433,134**
Provision for claims reported and IBNR claims	**2,702,179,932**	**–**	**–**	**2,702,179,932**
Total financial liabilities	**₱4,182,590,748**	**₱582,665,939**	**₱–**	**₱4,765,256,687**

**includes accrued interest receivable and future interest*

	2021			
	Up to a year	1-5 years	No term	Total
Cash and cash equivalents* (excluding cash on hand)	₱290,334,920	₱–	₱438,055,420	₱728,390,340
Short-term investments*	239,924,256	–	–	239,924,256
Insurance receivables	1,277,676,657	170,808,756	–	1,448,485,413
Financial assets at FVPL	20,031,140	–	–	20,031,140
HTM financial assets*	262,398,102	731,435,860	–	993,833,962
AFS financial assets	–	–	103,690,213	103,690,213
Loans and receivables*	114,103,793	58,955,556	–	173,059,349
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	–	1,066,452,966	–	1,066,452,966
Total financial assets	2,204,468,868	2,027,653,138	541,745,633	4,773,867,639
Insurance payables	1,331,225,012	572,029,674	–	1,903,254,686
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	67,590,315	–	–	67,590,315
Provision for claims reported and IBNR claims	1,138,062,324	–	–	1,138,062,324
Total financial liabilities	₱2,536,877,651	₱572,029,674	₱–	₱3,108,907,325

**includes accrued interest receivable and future interest*

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, 2022 and 2021 by categorizing assets and liabilities by major currencies.

	2022		2021	
	U.S. Dollar	**Japanese Yen**	U.S. Dollar	Japanese Yen
Cash and cash equivalents	**USD8,435,974**	**¥48,584,014**	USD659,970	¥800,179,949
Short-term investments	**6,000,000**	**–**	1,500,638	–
HTM financial assets	**1,500,000**	**–**	–	–
Insurance receivables	**15,085,383**	**139,325,068**	18,196,271	1,344,240,308
Insurance payables	**(19,943,809)**	**(143,412,665)**	(18,036,223)	(793,141,780)
Insurance contract liabilities	**(286,638)**	**(306,851)**	(692,548)	(313,361)
	USD10,790,910	**USD44,189,566**	USD1,628,108	¥1,350,965,116
Philippine peso equivalent	**₱601,647,187**	**₱18,444,725**	₱83,031,880	₱596,180,906

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, 2022

	Change in rate	**Impact on income before tax Increase (decrease)**
US Dollar	**+6.22%**	**₱37,409,530**
Japanese Yen	**+12.69%**	**2,340,493**
US Dollar	**–6.22%**	**(37,409,530)**
Japanese Yen	**–12.69%**	**(2,340,493)**

December 31, 2021

	Change in rate	Impact on income before tax Increase (decrease)
US Dollar	+4.35%	₱3,612,754
Japanese Yen	+6.37%	37,961,534
US Dollar	–4.35%	(3,612,754)
Japanese Yen	–6.37%	(37,961,534)

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.

	Interest Rates	Up to a year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets at FVPL					
2022	**1.72% to 1.73%**	**₱56,260,796**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱56,260,796**
2021	3.50% to 4.00%	20,031,140	–	–	20,031,140

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, 2022		
	+100 basis points	**(₱99,816)**
	–100 basis points	**100,168**

December 31, 2021	**Change in variables**	**Impact on income before tax Increase (decrease)**
	+100 basis points	(₱11,268)
	–100 basis points	11,280

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, 2022 and 2021, 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 AFS financial assets).

	2022	
	Change in variables	**Impact on equity Increase (decrease)**
PSEi	**+20.60%**	**₱8,099**
	-20.60%	**(8,099)**

	2021	
	Change in variables	Impact on equity Increase (decrease)
PSEi	+18.61%	₱2,521,329
	-18.61%	(2,521,329)

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

	2022	
	Change in variables	**Impact on equity Increase (decrease)**
Price share	**+15.77%**	**₱16,554,990**
	-15.77%	**(16,554,990)**

	2021	
	Change in variables	Impact on equity Increase (decrease)
Price share	+14.28%	₱11,855,688
	-14.28%	(11,855,688)

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, accounts 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.

Long-term investments - Fair values are estimated using the present value technique, which links the future amounts to a present amount using a risk-free rate plus credit spread as the discount rate. This valuation technique captures estimate of future cash flows, time value of money as represented by the rate on risk-free monetary assets that have maturity dates or durations that coincide with the period covered by the cash flows and other factors that market participants would take into account in the circumstances.

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.

		2022			
	Carrying Amount	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets for which fair value are disclosed:					
HTM financial assets	**₱880,698,322**	**₱759,391,824**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱759,391,824**
Loans and receivables					
Long-term investment	**50,000,000**	**–**	**–**	**44,232,298**	**44,232,298**
	930,698,322	**₱759,391,824**	**–**	**44,232,298**	**803,624,122**
Assets measured at fair value:					
AFS Financial Assets					
Listed equity securities	**46,095**	**46,095**	**–**	**–**	**46,095**
Club shares	**105,000,000**	**–**	**105,000,000**	**–**	**105,000,000**
Financial assets at FVPL					
Government debt securities	**56,263,595**	**56,260,796**	**–**	**–**	**56,260,796**
	161,309,690	**56,306,891**	**105,000,000**	**–**	**161,306,891**
	₱1,092,008,012	**₱815,698,715**	**₱105,000,000**	**₱44,232,298**	**₱964,931,013**

		2021			
	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets for which fair value are disclosed:					
HTM financial assets	₱926,335,557	₱932,347,168	₱–	₱–	₱932,347,168
Loans and receivables					
Long-term investment	50,000,000	–	–	41,884,669	41,884,669
	976,335,557	932,347,168	–	41,884,669	974,231,837
Assets measured at fair value:					
AFS Financial Assets					
Listed equity securities	20,690,214	20,690,214	–	–	20,690,214
Club shares	83,000,000	–	83,000,000	–	83,000,000
Financial assets at FVPL					
Government debt securities	20,031,140	20,031,140	–	–	20,031,140
	123,721,354	40,721,354	83,000,000	–	123,721,354
	₱1,100,056,911	₱973,068,522	₱83,000,000	₱41,884,669	₱1,097,953,191

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.

The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the Company's long-term investment is current incremental lending rate of 1.50%. Significant increases (decreases) in discount rate would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value of long-term investments.

<u>Fair value disclosure under the Amendments to PFRS 4</u>
The table below presents an analysis of the fair value of classes of financial assets of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, as well as the corresponding change in fair value for the years then ended.

The financial assets are divided into two categories:

- Assets for which their contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), excluding any financial assets that are held for trading or that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis; and
- All financial assets other than those specified in SPPI above (i.e. those for which contractual cash flows do not represent SPPI, assets that are held for trading and assets that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis).

<u>December 31, 2022</u>

	SPPI financial assets		**Other financial assets**	
Financial asset	**Fair value**	**Fair value change**	**Fair value**	**Fair value Change**
Cash and cash equivalents*	**₱670,802,011**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**
Short-term investments*	**507,336,341**	–	–	–
AFS financial assets	–	–	**105,046,095**	**24,032,586**
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss	–	–	**56,263,595**	**(50,081)**
HTM financial assets	**759,391,824**	**121,306,498**	–	–
Loans and receivables*	**81,151,204**	–	–	–

**Amortized cost of these financial assets has been used as a reasonable approximation of fair value*

<u>December 31, 2021</u>

	SPPI financial assets		Other financial assets	
Financial asset	Fair value	Fair value change	Fair value	Fair value change
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱728,389,865	₱–	₱–	₱–
Short-term investments*	239,330,553	–	–	–
AFS financial assets	–	–	103,690,213	14,989,041
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss	–	–	20,031,140	(364,998)
HTM financial assets	932,347,168	6,011,611	–	–
Loans and receivables*	168,729,122	–	–	–

**Amortized cost of these financial assets has been used as a reasonable approximation of fair value*

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, 2022 and 2021, 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:

	2022			
	Amount	**Outstanding balance**	**Terms**	**Conditions**
PGAI (Common control)				
Sublease agreement	**₱6,651,712**	**₱–**	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Premiums assumed (net of RI commission expense)	**(782,677,237)**	**554,455,396**	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; With impairment
Premiums ceded (net of RI commission earned)	**24,832,210**	**42,393,846**	–	–
Losses recoverable (ceded business)	**(1,399,294)**	**23,201,576**	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Service agreement	**–**	**–**	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Sompo Japan Insurance Inc. (Venturer)				
Premium ceded (net of RI commission earned)	**497,456,557**	**43,151,589**	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Losses recoverable (ceded business)	**(119,889,409)**	**26,752,852**	–	–
Cost allocation with 5%-10% mark-up	**14,857,256**	**–**	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment

	2021			
	Amount	Outstanding balance	Terms	Conditions
PGAI (Common control)				
Sublease agreement	₱5,749,740	₱–	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Premiums assumed (net of RI commission expense)	468,768,531	214,149,300	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; With impairment
Premiums ceded (net of RI commission earned)	23,579,695	43,775,508	–	–
Losses recoverable (ceded business)	9,836,584	43,413,636	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Service agreement	270,000	–	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Sompo Japan Insurance Inc. (Venturer)				
Premium ceded (net of RI commission earned)	458,263,156	367,221,953	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Losses recoverable (ceded business)	62,454,850	21,577,620	–	–
Cost allocation with 5%-10% mark-up	12,071,594	2,987,090	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment

(1) *Sublease agreement with PGAI is renewable every three years. 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 administrative services and cost allocations.*

b. Key management personnel of the Company include executive and non-executive directors and senior management. The salaries of key management personnel amounted to ₱21.98 million and ₱22.49 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

24. **Equity**

The Company's capital stock consists of:

	2022		2021	
	Shares	**Amount**	Shares	Amount
Authorized - ₱100 par value	**15,000,000**	**₱1,500,000,000**	15,000,000	₱1,500,000,000
Issued and outstanding:				
Beginning	**9,500,000**	**950,000,000**	9,500,000	950,000,000
Issuances during the year	**–**	**–**	–	–
Ending	**9,500,000**	**₱950,000,000**	9,500,000	₱950,000,000

On November 20, 2019, the Board of Directors approved the issuance of 3,000,000 shares at par amounting to ₱300 million from the Company's unissued capital stock. The additional shares were fully subscribed and paid as of December 31, 2019.

On April 22, 2020, the Company paid the related documentary stamp tax for the issuance of additional shares amounting to ₱3.00 million. The Company recorded the payment as a reduction on contributed surplus.

25. **Leases**

Company as a Lessee

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, 2019 to December 31, 2022 on such terms and conditions mutually accepted by both parties and bears annual rent increase of 5.00%.

The estimated minimum future annual rentals payable under non-cancellable leases follow:

	2022	2021
Within one year	**₱–**	₱7,700,188
After one year but not more than five years	**–**	–
	₱–	₱7,700,188

Lease Liabilities

The carrying amount of lease liabilities follow:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱7,428,580**	₱14,024,550
Additions	**–**	–
Interest expense	**984,938**	55,742
Remeasurements	**(1,761,806)**	–
Payments	**(6,651,712)**	(6,651,712)
	₱–	₱7,428,580

The following are the amounts recognized in statement of income:

	2022	2021
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets included in property and equipment (Note 9)	**₱4,410,790**	₱6,504,792
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**984,938**	55,742
Expenses relating to short-term leases (included in general expenses)	**788,082**	589,115
Total amount recognized in statement of income	**₱6,183,810**	₱7,149,649

26. Current and Non-current Classification

The Company's classification of its accounts is as follows:

	2022			2021		
	Current	**Non-current**	**Total**	Current	Non-current	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱670,802,011**	**₱–**	**₱670,802,011**	₱728,389,865	₱–	₱728,389,865
Short-term investments	**507,336,341**	**–**	**507,336,341**	239,330,553	–	239,330,553
Insurance receivables – net	**2,136,336,872**	**33,332,708**	**2,169,669,580**	1,433,320,955	–	1,433,320,955
Financial assets						
Financial assets at FVPL	**56,263,595**	**–**	**56,263,595**	20,031,140	–	20,031,140
Available-for-sale financial assets	**–**	**105,046,095**	**105,046,095**	–	103,690,213	103,690,213
Held-to-maturity financial assets	**115,090,105**	**765,608,217**	**880,698,322**	232,286,744	694,048,813	926,335,557
Loans and receivables	**31,151,204**	**50,000,000**	**81,151,204**	118,729,122	50,000,000	168,729,122
Reinsurance assets	**4,091,399,519**	**–**	**4,091,399,519**	3,102,133,670	–	3,102,133,670
Deferred acquisition costs	**71,629,630**	**–**	**71,629,630**	58,099,778	–	58,099,778
Property and equipment - net	**–**	**15,142,182**	**15,142,182**	–	24,044,489	24,044,489
Deferred Tax Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–
Other assets	**871,891**	**97,712,781**	**98,584,672**	231,377,175	23,522,533	254,899,688
Total assets	**₱7,680,881,168**	**₱1,066,841,983**	**₱8,747,723,151**	₱6,163,699,002	₱895,306,048	₱7,059,005,030
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	**₱4,714,423,327**	**₱–**	**₱4,714,423,327**	₱3,212,343,686	₱–	₱3,212,343,686
Insurance payables	**1,938,643,620**	**–**	**1,938,643,620**	1,903,254,686	–	1,903,254,686
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**253,381,607**	**–**	**253,381,607**	272,259,055	–	272,259,055
Deferred reinsurance commissions	**183,583,715**	**–**	**183,583,715**	184,047,252	–	184,047,252
Lease liabilities	**–**	**–**	**–**	7,428,580	–	7,428,580
Net pension benefit obligation	**–**	**7,737,476**	**7,737,476**	–	8,411,275	8,411,275
Deferred tax liabilities - net	**–**	**1,963,945**	**1,963,945**	–	2,871,587	2,871,587
Total liabilities	**₱7,090,032,269**	**₱9,701,421**	**₱7,099,733,690**	₱5,579,333,259	₱11,282,862	₱5,590,616,121

27. Note to Statement of Cash Flows

Significant non-cash investing transaction of the Company includes the increase in AFS financial assets due to mark-to-market valuation.

Presented below is the supplemental information on the Company's lease liability arising from financing activities (Note 25):

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱7,428,580**	₱14,024,550
Payments	**(6,651,712)**	(6,651,712)
Non-cash changes:		
Remeasurement	**(1,761,806)**	–
Interest expense	**984,938**	55,742
	₱–	₱7,428,580

28. **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 ₱326.1 million for the year based on the total amount received, both on premiums and commissions, amounting to ₱ 2.7 billion and VAT input tax declaration of ₱29.74 million for the year based on the amount of purchases of ₱248.03 million.

The Company has zero-rated and exempt receipts for the year amounting to ₱519.11 million and ₱104.19 million respectively.

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

Balance at January 1	**₱9,332,128**
Current year's domestic purchases/payments for:	
Goods other than for resale	**3,317,930**
Total Input VAT claimed during the year	**(1,658,965)**
Balance at December 31	**₱10,991,093**

Documentary Stamp Tax (DST)
The DST paid on insurance policies amounted to ₱298.83 million.

b. Other Taxes and Licenses
Details of other taxes, local and national, follow:

Local:	
Municipal tax	**₱21,540**
Community tax certificate	**10,500**
National:	
Documentary stamp tax	**11,303,704**
Assessment and permits	**594,555**
Miscellaneous	**13,610,668**
Total	**₱25,540,967**

c. Other taxes paid are:

Fire service tax	**₱25,144,071**
Premium tax	**200,252**
	₱25,344,323

d. Withholding Taxes
The amount of withholding taxes paid and accrued for the year amounted to:

	Total remittances	Balance
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	**₱4,615,546**	**₱319,254**
Expanded withholding taxes	**20,265,319**	**1,359,257**
Final Withholding taxes	**1,886,090**	**1,034,337**
	₱26,766,955	**₱2,712,848**

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 ₱101.03 million. The Company escalated the case to the Court of Tax Appeals (CTA).

On August 8, 2018 the court decided to cancel all tax deficiencies and administrative penalties for the taxable year 2009 amounting ₱101.03 million.

The BIR submitted Motion for Reconsideration dated August 30, 2019. The CTA Special First Division in its Resolution dated November 29, 2019 denied for lack of merit the BIR's Motion for Reconsideration.

On December 18, 2019, the BIR filed a Petition for Review before the CTA En Banc appealing the decision of the CTA Special First Division. The Court referred the case for mediation, however, parties were not able to agree on compromise.

On October 29, 2020, the Court submitted the case for decision.

On September 15, 2021, CTA En Banc denied the Petition for Review and affirmed the decision dated August 8, 2019.

On October 12, 2021, BIR submitted a Motion for Reconsideration which was denied by the CTA En Banc in its resolution dated March 17, 2022. The BIR has until April 8, 2022 to file a Petition for Review. BIR requested for an extension of thirty days from April 8, 2022 or until May 8, 2022.

Finally on December 6, 2022 the Company received a Notice of Resolution issued by Supreme Court in the instant case wherein the Supreme Court resolved to note the office of the Solicitor General's manifestation stating that after thorough evaluation of the facts and circumstances, it finds that the Court of Tax Appeals En Banc Decision dated September 15, 2021 and Resolution dated March 17, 2022 were in accordance with law and jurisprudence, hence, petitioner will no longer fila a petition for review on certiorari and the motion for extension of time to file a petition for review was merely filed as a precautionary measure to ensure that petitioner will not lose its right to appeal the case. Hence, the instant case is now considered closed and terminated.

SGV
Building a better working world

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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

We have audited the financial statements of PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation (the Company) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, on which we have rendered the attached report dated May 23, 2023.

In compliance with Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, we are stating that the Company has seven (7) stockholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares each.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Juan Carlo Maminta

Juan Carlo B. Maminta
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 115260
Tax Identification No. 210-320-399
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
SEC Partner Accreditation No. 115260-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-132-2020, November 27, 2020, valid until November 26, 2023
PTR No. 9564655, January 3, 2023, Makati City

May 23, 2023