

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
CASHKO INSURANCE BROKERAGE CORP.
(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Ruralnet, Inc.)
3rd Floor Arcenas Building, Osmeña Boulevard
Kamagayan, Cebu City, Philippines

Report on the Audits of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **CashKo Insurance Brokerage Corp.** (the “Company”), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the 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, 2020 and 2019, 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 *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audits 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 audits 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 Statement

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 statement, 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.

Global Reach, Global Quality

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Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audits 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 auditors' 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 statement.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 statement, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represents 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 audits.

Report on Supplementary Information required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information in Note 15 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 **CashKo Insurance Brokerage Corp.** 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.

DIAZ MURILLO DALUPAN AND COMPANY

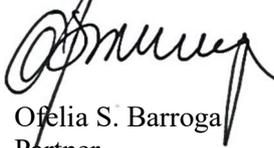
Tax Identification No. 003-294-822

BOA/PRC No. 0234, effective until August 4, 2023

SEC Accreditation No. 0192-FR-3, Group A, effective until April 2, 2022

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001911-000-2019, effective until March 27, 2022

By:



Ofelia S. Barroga

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 47189

SEC Accreditation No. 1090-AR-2, Group A, effective until March 10, 2023

Tax Identification No. 104-576-733

PTR No. 8555597, January 15, 2021, Makati City

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001911-006-2019, effective until April 9, 2022

April 12, 2021

Statement Required by Section 8-A, Revenue Regulations No. V-1

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
CASHKO INSURANCE BROKERAGE CORP.
(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Ruralnet, Inc.)
3rd Floor Arcenas Building, Osmeña Boulevard
Kamagayan, Cebu City, Philippines

None of the partners in this firm have any financial interest in the Company or any family relationships with its president, managers or principal stockholders.

The supplementary information on taxes and licenses is presented in Note 15 to the financial statement.

DIAZ MURILLO DALUPAN AND COMPANY

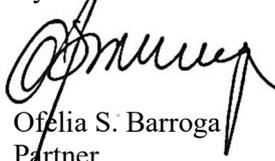
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**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR ANNUAL INCOME TAX RETURN**

The Management of **CashKo Insurance Brokerage Corp.** is responsible for all information and representations contained in the Annual Income Tax Return for the year ended December 31, 2020. Management is likewise responsible for all information and representations contained in the financial statements accompanying the Annual Income Tax Return covering the same reporting period. Furthermore, the Management is responsible for all information and representations contained in all the other tax returns filed for the reporting period, including, but not limited, to the value added tax and/or percentage tax returns, withholding tax returns, documentary stamp tax returns, and any and all other tax returns.

In this regard, the management affirms that the attached audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 and the accompanying Annual Income Tax Return are in accordance with the books and records of **CashKo Insurance Brokerage Corp.**, complete and correct in all material respects. Management likewise affirms that:

- (a) The Annual Income Tax Return has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and pertinent tax regulations and other issuances of the Department of Finance and the Bureau of Internal Revenue;
- (b) Any disparity of figures in the submitted reports arising from the preparation of financial statements pursuant to financial accounting standards and the preparation of the income tax return pursuant to tax accounting rules has been reported as reconciling items and maintained in the Company's books and records in accordance with the requirements of Revenue Regulations No. 8-2007 and other relevant issuances; and
- (c) The **CashKo Insurance Brokerage Corp.** has filed all applicable tax returns, reports and statements required to be filed under Philippine tax laws for the reporting period, and all taxes and other impositions shown thereon to be due and payable have been paid for the reporting period, except those contested in good faith.


DANIEL R. ARCENAS
President


MARILOU T. ARCENAS
Treasurer

April 12, 2021

CASHKO INSURANCE BROKERAGE CORP.
(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Ruralnet, Inc.)
Statements of Financial Position

	As at December 31	
	2020	2019
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash - note 4	₱15,912,244	₱4,262,531
Advances to employees	221,364	187,539
Creditable withholding tax	3,576,929	2,666
Input VAT	2,192,236	35,383
Prepaid insurance	70,691	43,826
	21,973,464	4,531,945
Noncurrent assets		
Advances to a related party - note 9	3,087,450	9,099,527
Deferred tax asset - note 10	2,660,020	2,806,077
	5,747,470	11,905,604
TOTAL ASSETS	₱27,720,934	₱16,437,549
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liability		
Payables - note 5	₱2,896,918	₱485,281
Noncurrent liability		
Advances from related parties - note 9	4,398,344	-
	7,295,262	485,281
Equity		
Capital stock - note 6	27,100,000	23,000,000
Deficit	(6,674,328)	(7,047,732)
	20,425,672	15,952,268
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	₱27,720,934	₱16,437,549

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

CASHKO INSURANCE BROKERAGE CORP.
(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Ruralnet, Inc.)
Statements of Comprehensive Income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
COMMISSION REVENUE	₱24,350,031	₱ -
COMMISSION EXPENSES - note 7	(18,267,105)	-
GROSS INCOME	6,082,926	-
INTEREST INCOME - note 4	32,605	24,295
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES - note 8	(5,596,070)	(5,445,135)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TAX	519,461	(5,420,840)
DEFERRED INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE) - note 10	(146,057)	1,609,385
NET INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	₱373,404	(₱3,811,455)

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

CASHKO INSURANCE BROKERAGE CORP.
(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Ruralnet, Inc.)
Statements of Changes in Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

	Capital stock (note 6)	Retained earnings	Total
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019	₱20,000,000	(₱3,236,277)	₱16,763,723
Total comprehensive loss			
Net loss for the year	-	(3,811,455)	(3,811,455)
Transactions with owners			
Paid-up capital stock	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	23,000,000	(7,047,732)	15,952,268
Total comprehensive income			
Net income for the year	-	373,404	373,404
Transactions with owners			
Paid-up capital stock	4,100,000	-	4,100,000
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	₱27,100,000	(₱6,674,328)	₱20,425,672

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

CASHKO INSURANCE BROKERAGE CORP.
(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Ruralnet, Inc.)
Statements of Cash Flows

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income (loss) before tax	₱519,461	(₱5,420,840)
Changes in operating assets and liability:		
Increase in assets:		
Advances to employees	(33,825)	(73,695)
Input VAT	(2,156,853)	(21,084)
Prepaid insurance	(26,865)	(22,661)
Increase in payables	2,411,637	439,568
Cash generated from (used in) operations	713,555	(5,098,712)
Income taxes paid	(3,574,263)	(2,666)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,860,708)	(5,101,378)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Advances to a related party - note 9	(16,679,744)	(10,931,610)
Receipts from a related party	22,691,821	1,832,083
Net cash provided by (used in) an investing activity	6,012,077	(9,099,527)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuance of shares	4,100,000	3,000,000
Advances from related parties - note 9	4,398,344	-
Payments to related parties	-	(2,331,317)
Net cash provided by financing activities	8,498,344	668,683
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	11,649,713	(13,532,222)
CASH BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	4,262,531	17,794,753
CASH BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	₱15,912,244	₱4,262,531

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

CASHKO INSURANCE BROKERAGE CORP.

(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Ruralnet, Inc.)

Notes to Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

CashKo Insurance Brokerage Corp. (the “Company”) was registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on March 9, 2018 with SEC Registration No. CS201802840. Its primary purpose is to engage in the business of selling insurance policies, such as life, non-life, variable unit life and micro-insurance, to the public.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ruralnet, Inc. (the “Parent Company”), a corporation duly organized and incorporated in the Philippines. The Company and Parent Company are under the common control of Handumanan Development Corporation (the “Ultimate parent Company”), a corporation duly organized and incorporated in the Philippines.

On November 27, 2018, the Company was given the Insurance Broker’s License by the Insurance Commission (IC) under the Chapter IV, Title I and II of the Insurance Code with License No. IB-04-2018-O-A. The license is valid until December 31, 2020. On February 2, 2021, the Company obtained the renewal of its Insurance Broker’s License from the IC with License No. IB-01-2021-R effective from January 1, 2021 until December 31, 2023.

The registered principal address of the Company is located at 3rd Floor Arcenas Building, Osmeña Boulevard, Kamagayan, Cebu City, Philippines.

The accompanying financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2020, including its comparatives as at and for the year ended December 31, 2019, were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on April 12, 2021.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized in this note. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs). The term PFRSs in general includes all applicable PFRSs, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Interpretations issued by the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC), the Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), which have been approved by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and adopted by the SEC.

The Company opted to apply PFRSs since it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of a parent company reporting under PFRSs.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except when otherwise stated. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial years except for the following new and amended PFRS that are mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

- ***Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.*** The IASB has issued a revised Conceptual Framework which will be used in standard-setting decisions with immediate effect. Key changes include:
 - a) increasing the prominence of stewardship in the objective of financial reporting
 - b) reinstating prudence as a component of neutrality
 - c) defining a reporting entity, which may be a legal entity, or a portion of an entity
 - d) revising the definitions of an asset and a liability
 - e) removing the probability threshold for recognition and adding guidance on derecognition
 - f) adding guidance on difference measurement basis, and
 - g) stating that profit or loss is the primary performance indicator and that, in principle, income and expenses in other comprehensive income should be recycled where this enhances the relevance of faithful representation of the financial statements.
- ***Definition of Material (Amendments to PAS 1 and PAS 8).*** The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements. The amendments will not have a significant impact on the disclosures and amounts recognized on the financial statements.

New accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards effective subsequent to January 1, 2020

- ***Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to PAS 37)***

The amendment to PAS 37 clarifies that the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling contracts. Before recognizing a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity recognizes any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

- ***Annual improvements to PFRS Standards 2018-2020***

a) *PFRS 9, Financial Instruments* - clarifies which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities.

- b) *PFRS 16, Leases* - amendment of illustrative example 13 to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements, to remove any confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.

The annual improvements are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

- ***Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent (Amendments to PAS 1)***

The narrow-scope amendments to *PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements* clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or noncurrent, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (e.g., the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). The amendments also clarify what PAS 1 means when it refers to the ‘settlement’ of a liability. The amendments could affect the classification of liabilities, particularly for entities that previously considered management’s intentions to determine classification and for some liabilities that can be converted into equity. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted.

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

The narrow-scope amendments *PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements* require entities to disclose material accounting policy information instead of significant accounting policies. The amendments also clarify the following: (1) accounting policy information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial; (2) accounting policy is material if users of an entity’s financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the statements; and (3) if an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information shall not obscure material accounting policy information. Further, the amendments provide several paragraphs to explain how an entity can identify material accounting policy information and to give examples of when accounting policy information is likely to be material. In addition, PFRS Practice Statement 2 has been amended by adding guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of ‘four-step materiality process’ to accounting policy information in order to support the amendments to PAS 1. The amendments are applied prospectively. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted. Once the entity applies the amendments to PAS 1, it is also permitted to apply the amendments to PFRS Practice Statement 2.

- ***Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to PAS 8)***

The amendments to *PAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* focus entirely on accounting estimates and clarify the following:

- a) The definition of a change in accounting estimates is replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are “monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty”.
- b) Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

- c) A change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. In addition, the effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.
- d) A change in an accounting estimate may affect only the current period's profit or loss, or the profit or loss of both the current period and future periods. The effect of the change relating to the current period is recognized as income or expense in the current period. The effect, if any, on future periods is recognized as income or expense in those future periods.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted.

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

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 by 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.

A fair value measurement of a nonfinancial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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 statements 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) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement and for non-recurring measurement.

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.

Fair value measurement disclosures of financial and non-financial assets are presented in note 13 to the financial statements.

“Day 1” difference

When the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a “Day 1” difference) in the statements of comprehensive income unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset or liability.

In cases where use is made of data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the statements of comprehensive income when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Company determines the appropriate method of recognizing the “Day 1” difference amount.

Financial instruments

Initial recognition, measurement and classification

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities in the statements of financial position when it 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 market place are recognized on the settlement date.

The Company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost.

The classification of debt instruments at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) depends on the financial asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company’s business model for managing the financial assets. The Company’s business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Company’s business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at FVPL, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at FVPL, irrespective of the business model.

Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, debt instruments may be designated at FVPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces the measurement or recognition inconsistency and produce more relevant information.

Upon initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income changes in the fair value of an equity investment that is not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at FVPL.

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost when both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method less allowance for impairment.

Gains and losses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income when the financial assets at amortized cost are derecognized, modified or impaired. These financial assets are included in current assets if maturity is within 12 months from the end of reporting period. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, included under financial assets at amortized cost are the Company's *Cash, Advances to employees* and *Advances to a related party* (see notes 4 and 9).

- (a) Cash includes cash in banks.
- (b) Advances to employees are non-interest bearing advances collectible through liquidations and salary deductions, respectively.
- (c) Advances to a related party are non-interest bearing cash advances to a related party for working capital purposes. These are unsecured, unguaranteed and have no fixed repayment period. All transactions will be settled through cash payment or offset arrangement.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held for trading, or designated as at FVPL, are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, included in financial assets at amortized cost are the Company's *Payables* (excluding due to government agencies) and *Advances from related parties* (see notes 5 and 9).

- (a) Payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Other payables include non-trade payables, due to government agencies and accrued expenses. Payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer while non-trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, these are presented as noncurrent liabilities.
- (b) Advances from related parties are non-interest bearing cash advances from related parties for working capital purposes. These are unsecured, unguaranteed and have no fixed repayment period. All transactions will be settled through cash payment or offset arrangement.

Amortized cost and effective interest method

The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortized cost and at FVOCI. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Company recognizes interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses (ECLs), through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortized cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

Interest income is recognized under *Other operating income* in the statements of comprehensive income.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statements 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 assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

(a) Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- 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 third party under a “pass-through” arrangement; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either: (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Company has transferred its rights 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.

(b) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability was 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 comprehensive income.

Impairment of financial assets

Credit losses are the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. The Company recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at the end of each reporting period. The ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment, including time value of money where appropriate.

When the credit risk on financial instruments for which lifetime ECLs have been recognized subsequently improves, and the requirement for recognizing lifetime ECLs is no longer met, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting period, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

The Company recognizes impairment loss (reversals) in profit or loss for all financial assets with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account in the statements of financial position.

The Company assesses at each end of the reporting period whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime ECLs. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs. Lifetime ECL represents the ECLs that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting period.

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the end of reporting period with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Company's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organizations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Company's core operations.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument, e.g. the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortized cost;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Company presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 60 days past due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the end of reporting period. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

- the financial instrument has a low risk of default;
- the debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there are no past due amounts.

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lenders of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lenders would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Write-off policy

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables and contract assets, when the amounts are over one year past due, whichever occurs sooner.

Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

Other current assets

The Company's other current assets consist of input value-added tax (VAT) and prepaid insurance.

Claims for input VAT are stated at fair value less provision for impairment loss, if any. Allowance for unrecoverable input VAT, if any, is maintained by the Company at a level considered adequate to provide for potential uncollectible portion of the claims. The Company, on a continuing basis, makes a review of the status of the claims designed to identify those that may require provision for impairment losses.

Prepaid insurance is apportioned over the period covered by the payment and charged to the appropriate accounts in the statements of comprehensive income when incurred.

Other current assets that are expected to be realized for no more than 12 months after the reporting period are classified as current assets, otherwise, these are classified as other noncurrent assets.

Related parties and related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has ability, directly and indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individual or corporate entities.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationships, and not merely the legal form.

Equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

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

Deficit includes all current and prior results as disclosed in the statements of comprehensive income and the statements of changes in equity.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when service is rendered to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue from the following sources:

- (a) *Commission revenues* - Commission revenues refer to fees earned by brokers and agents of the Company from its sale of insurances contracts to customers. Revenues from commission is recognized when earned.
- (b) *Interest income* - Interest is recognized as it accrues using the effective interest method.

Expense recognition

Expenses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income when decrease in the future economic benefit is related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Operating expenses constitute costs of administering the business. These are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income: on the basis of a direct association between the cost incurred and the earning of specific items of income; on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods, and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or immediately when an expenditure produces no future economic benefit or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the statements of financial position as an asset.

Foreign currency transactions

- (a) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), the Company's functional and presentation currency.

- (b) *Transactions and balances*

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the Philippine Peso (₱) using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. At the end of each reporting period, foreign currency monetary items are restated using the closing rate. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the profit or loss.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The Company recognizes a liability net of amounts already paid and an expense for services rendered by employees during the accounting period that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the reporting period. A liability is also recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Income taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. The management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each reporting date the Company reassess the need to recognize previously unrecognized deferred income tax asset.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carrying forward benefits of unused tax credits from 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 sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carrying forward benefits of unused tax credits from excess of MCIT over RCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax asset against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized 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 assessments 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 interest expense. When the Company expects a provision or loss to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain and its amount is estimable. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statements of comprehensive income, net of any reimbursement.

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 disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the financial statements.

Events after reporting date

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with PFRS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. The estimates and assumptions used in the financial statements are based upon the management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances at the end of the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from such estimates.

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

Significant accounting judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies

(a) Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the business model and solely for payments of principal and interest test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective.

This assessment includes judgment reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated.

The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets. No such changes were required during the periods presented.

(b) Significant increase in credit risk

ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage one assets, or lifetime ECL for stage two or stage three assets. An asset moves to stage two when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. The standard does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased, the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

The management assessed that there has no significant increase in credit risk on the Company's financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. No allowance for ECLs recognized as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 for the Company's financial assets.

The Company's assessment of its financial assets for not recognizing allowance for ECL are as follows:

Cash - Cash includes cash in bank and the Company assessed cash as not impaired as these are all maintained in banks with good credit rating on standing.

Advances to employees and advances to a related party - The Company assessed advances to employees and advances to a related party as not impaired and fully collectible since these are immediately settled on demand.

4. CASH

This includes cash in bank amounting to ₱15,912,244 and ₱4,262,531 as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Interest income earned from bank deposits are presented as *Interest income* in the statements of comprehensive income and amounted to ₱32,605 in 2020 and ₱24,295 in 2019.

There is no restriction on the Company's cash as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

5. PAYABLES

This account consists of the following:

	2020	2019
Deferred output VAT	₱1,465,750	₱ -
Payable to suppliers	509,579	250,504
Due to government agencies	444,312	36,305
Accrued salaries, wages, and employee benefits	423,610	197,172
Others	53,667	1,300
Total	₱2,896,918	₱485,281

Due to government agencies pertains to the tax withheld from payment to suppliers, employee's compensation, and statutory contributions to SSS, PHIC and HDMF.

6. CAPITAL STOCK

Details of this account are as follow:

	2020	2019
Common shares: ₱1,000 par value		
Authorized: 100,000 shares, ₱100,000,000	₱100,000,000	₱100,000,000
Subscribed, issued and paid-up:		
27,100 shares in 2020 and 23,000 shares in 2020	27,100,000	23,000,000

7. COMMISSION EXPENSES

This account consists of service charges incurred and directly attributable to revenues from commission earned during the year. Commission expenses amounted to ₱18,267,105 in 2020.

8. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

This account consists of the following:

	2020	2019
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	₱2,433,139	₱2,078,029
Professional fees	1,807,749	1,601,597
Documentation and processing	642,793	603,858
Travel and transportation	190,450	659,648
Taxes and licenses	158,223	9,265
Stationery and office supplies	151,257	41,299
Communications	118,105	98,814
Training and development	36,324	43,543
Representation	27,993	80,519
Meetings	9,878	68,383
Advertising and promotions	5,750	147,773
Light and water	875	1,563
Miscellaneous	13,534	10,844
Total	₱5,596,070	₱5,445,135

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company in the normal course of business, has transactions with its related parties. The following are the specific relationship, amount of transactions, account balances, the terms and conditions, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement.

Related parties			Relationship	
Handumanan Development Corporation (HDC)			Ultimate parent company	
Ruralnet, Inc. (RI)			Parent company	
	Transactions		Outstanding balances	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
<i>Advances to a related party (a)</i>				
RI	₱16,679,744	₱10,931,610	₱3,087,450	₱9,099,527
<i>Advances from related parties (b)</i>				
HDC	₱2,322,435	₱ -	₱2,322,535	₱ -
Officers	2,075,909	-	2,075,909	-
Total	₱4,398,344	₱ -	₱4,398,444	₱ -

- (a) The Company extended non-interest bearing cash advances to a related party for working capital purposes. The outstanding receivable balance is presented as *Advances to a related party* in the statements of financial position.
- (b) The Company received non-interest bearing cash advances from related parties for working capital purposes. The outstanding payable balances are presented as net of *Advances to a related party* in the statements of financial position.

The related party transactions are unsecured, unguaranteed and have no fixed repayment period. All transactions will be settled through cash payment or offset arrangement. No impairment loss recognized for receivable from a related party in 2020 and 2019.

Compensation to key management personnel

The Company paid ₱350,000 in short term benefits to key management personnel in 2020. There was no key management personnel compensation paid in 2019.

10. INCOME TAXES

The reconciliation of tax on pre-tax income or loss computed based on the applicable statutory income tax rate and recognized as income tax expense or benefit in the statements of comprehensive income is as follows:

	2020	2019
Income/(Loss) before tax	₱519,461	(₱5,420,840)
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 30%	155,839	(1,626,252)
Add (deduct) tax effect of the following:		
Non-deductible expenses	-	24,156
Non-taxable income	(9,782)	(7,289)
Reported income tax expense (benefit)	₱146,057	(₱1,609,385)

The deferred tax asset of ₱2,660,020 and ₱2,806,077 as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, pertains to the future deductible expense for NOLCO against taxable income in the succeeding three years.

Details of NOLCO, which can be applied as a deduction in the succeeding three years are as follow:

Year incurred	Year of expiry	2019	Additions	Applied/ expired	2020
2018	2021	₱3,988,972	₱ -	₱486,856	₱3,502,116
2019	2022	5,364,616	-	-	5,364,616
Total		₱9,353,588	₱ -	₱486,856	₱8,866,732

11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks which result from both its operating and investing activities. The Company's risk management policies focus on actively securing the Company's short-term to medium-term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial markets. Long-term financial investments are managed to generate lasting returns.

The Company's principal financial instruments are composed of *Cash in banks*, *Trade Receivables*, *Advances to employees*, *Advances to a related party*, *Payables* (excluding local and other taxes and other liabilities to government agencies) and *Advances from related parties*. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise financing for the Company's operations. The Company does not actively engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes, nor does it have options.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

Credit risk management

In order to minimize credit risk, the Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored, and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

Credit risk exposure

The table below shows the gross maximum exposure to credit risk of the Company:

	December 31, 2020	
	Gross carrying amount	Net maximum exposure
Cash	₱15,912,244	₱15,912,244
Advances to employees	221,364	-
Advances to a related party	3,087,450	-
Total	₱19,221,058	₱15,912,244

	December 31, 2019	
	Gross carrying amount	Net maximum exposure
Cash	₱4,262,531	₱4,262,531
Advances to employees	187,539	-
Advances to a related party	9,099,527	-
Total	₱13,549,597	₱4,262,531

Cash, trade receivables, advances to employees and advances to a related party are assessed to have low credit risk at each reporting period.

Cash balances are held by reputable banking institutions and advances to employees are payable through salary deductions. The identified impairment loss on these financial assets is immaterial, hence no ECL is recognized. Net maximum exposure on advances to employees is none since these are payable through liquidations and salary deductions. Advances to a related party are payable on demand.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Company encounters difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company seeks to manage its funds through cash planning on a weekly basis. This undertaking specifically considers the maturity of both the financial investments and financial assets and projected operational disbursements. As part of its liquidity risk management, the Company regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. As a general rule, cash balance should be at least equal to ₱1,000,000 at any given time to compensate for two months of operational expenses due fluctuation of cash inflows.

The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

December 31, 2020

	Within one year	Later than one year but not more than five years	Total
Payables (excluding due to government agencies totaling ₱1,910,062)	₱986,856	₱ -	₱986,856

December 31, 2019

	Within one year	Later than one year but not more than five years	Total
Payables (excluding due to government agencies totaling ₱36,305)	₱448,976	₱ -	₱448,976

12. CAPITAL RISK OBJECTIVE AND MANAGEMENT

Based on Circular Letter No. 1-2006 dated April 24, 2006, the IC issued the capitalization requirements for insurance brokers. This requires minimum paid-up capitalization of ₱20,000,000.

The Company's objectives in managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for its shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital such as interest expense and reduce the need to obtain long-term borrowings.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the number of dividends to be paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The capital that the Company manages includes all components of its equity attributable to equity holders of the Company as shown in the statements of financial position. The Company monitors its capital through its equity ratio. This financial ratio is indicative of the relative proportion of equity applied to finance the assets of the Company. The Company's strategy was to maintain the equity ratio within 70% to 80%, in order to secure access to finance at a reasonable cost. The equity ratios are as follows:

	2020	2019
Total equity (a)	₱20,425,672	₱15,952,268
Total assets (b)	27,720,934	16,437,549
Equity ratio (a/b)	74%	97%

13. CATEGORIES AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of *Cash*, *Trade receivables*, *Advances to employees*, *Advances to a related party*, and *Payables* approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The carrying amount and fair value of the categories of noncurrent financial liabilities presented in the statements of financial position are shown below:

	2020		
	Carrying values	Fair Values	Fair value hierarchy
Financial liability			
Advances from related parties	₱4,398,344	₱4,188,899	Level 2

The fair value of the advances from related parties is determined based on the discounted cash flow analysis using risk-free interest rates of 5% in 2020.

14. CORPORATE RECOVERY AND TAX INCENTIVES FOR ENTERPRISES (CREATE) ACT

On March 26, 2021, the RA No. 11534, known as "The Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act" (CREATE Act), was passed into law. The salient provisions of the CREATE Act applicable to the Company are as follow:

1. **Lower Regular Corporate Income Tax (RCIT)** - Lowering RCIT from 30% to 25% for large corporations and 20% for small and medium-sized corporations (with net taxable income below ₱5,000,000 and total assets below ₱100,000,000) starting July 1, 2020.

2. **Lower MCIT** - CREATE Act lowers the MCIT from 2% to 1% from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2023.
3. **Better Taxpayer Experience with Creditable Withholding Tax (CWT)** - Requiring the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) to review processes for CWT every three years to improve such processes if they materially impact the taxpayer.

The financial impact of the RA No. 11534 in the Company's financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2020 is presented below:

	As reported at December 31, 2020	Effect of changes in tax rates	Adjusted amount based on the reduced tax rates
<i>Statement of financial position</i>			
Deferred tax asset	₱2,660,020	(₱886,673)	₱1,773,347
<i>Statement of comprehensive income</i>			
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	146,057	886,673	1,032,730

15. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE BIR

On December 28, 2010, the BIR issued Revenue Regulation (RR) No.15-2010 which amended certain provisions of RR No. 21-2002 prescribing the manner of compliance with any documentary and/or procedural requirements in connection with the preparation and submission of financial statements and income tax returns. Section 2 of RR No. 21-2002 was further amended to include in the Notes to Financial Statements information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the year in addition to what is mandated by PFRSs. This supplemental information is presented as follows:

- a. Output VAT

December 31, 2020

	VATable	Exempt	Zero-rated	Total
Sale of services	₱ 21,888,102	₱ -	₱ -	₱21,888,102

In 2020, the total amount of VAT output tax amounted to ₱2,626,572.

- b. Details of input VAT are as follows:

	2020
Balance at beginning of year	₱35,383
Add: Current year's domestic purchases	3,921,214
Total available input VAT	3,956,597
Less: Applied against output VAT during the year	(1,764,361)
Balance at end of year	₱2,192,236

c. Taxes and licenses account pertains to business permits and licenses amounting to ₱158,223 in 2020.

d. Schedule of withholding taxes are as follows:

	2020
Expanded withholding taxes	₱182,265
Tax on compensation and benefits	17,150
Total	₱199,415

e. The Company has no deficiency tax assessment during the year 2020. The Company has no tax cases under preliminary investigation, litigation and/or prosecution in courts or bodies outside BIR.

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