



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The management of **CashKo Insurance Brokerage Corp.** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, in accordance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

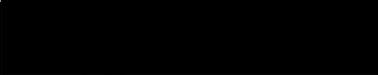
In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the financial statements and submits the same to the stockholders.

Diaz Murillo Dalupan and Company, the independent auditor appointed by the members for the periods 2022 and 2021, has audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in their reports to the members, have expressed their opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.


DANIEL R. ARCENAS
President/Chairman of the Board


JUSTIN DANIEL T. ARCENAS
Treasurer

April 28, 2023

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

Tax Identification No. 003-294-822

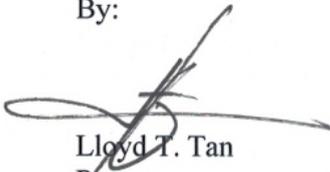
BOA/PRC No. 0234, effective until August 4, 2023

SEC Accreditation No. 0234-SEC, Group A, issued on March 17, 2022 and
valid in the audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions

IC Accreditation No. 0234-IC, Group A, issued on March 4, 2021 and
valid in the audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements of IC covered institutions

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001911-000-2022, effective until March 15, 2025

By:



Lloyd T. Tan

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 117307

SEC Accreditation No. 117307-SEC, Group A, issued on November 3, 2022 and
valid in the audit of 2022 financial statements of SEC covered institutions

IC Accreditation No. 117307-IC, Group A, issued on October 28, 2021 and
valid in the audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of IC covered institutions

Tax Identification No. 246-442-524

PTR No. 4772587, January 5, 2023, Cebu City

BIR Accreditation No. 13-531012-002-2021, effective until October 27, 2024

April 28, 2023

Global Reach, Global Quality

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Website : www.dmdcpa.com.ph

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, 2022 and 2021, 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, 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 *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.

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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

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valid in the audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions

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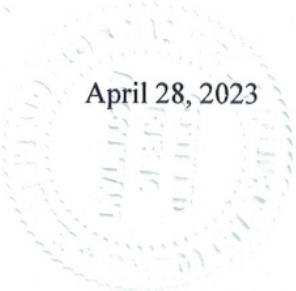
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Tax Identification No. 246-442-524

PTR No. 4772587, January 5, 2023, Cebu City

BIR Accreditation No. 13-531012-002-2021, effective until October 27, 2024

April 28, 2023



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

	As at December 31	
	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash - note 4	₱4,482,506	₱326,472
Trade and other receivables - note 5	824,694	214,791
Due from a related party - note 10	17,728,743	16,125,659
Prepaid income tax	20,462,838	6,799,347
Input VAT	2,017,993	1,131,887
Prepaid insurance	18,007	97,306
	45,534,781	24,695,462
Noncurrent asset		
Deferred tax asset - note 11	-	1,072,923
TOTAL ASSETS	₱45,534,781	₱25,768,385
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liability		
Trade and other payables - note 6	₱5,140,365	₱1,525,838
Noncurrent liability		
Advances from related parties - note 10	1,889,779	3,927,063
	7,030,144	5,452,901
Equity		
Capital stock - note 7	27,100,000	27,100,000
Retained earnings (deficit)	11,404,637	(6,784,516)
	38,504,637	20,315,484
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	₱45,534,781	₱25,768,385

(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	
	2022	2021
COMMISSION REVENUE	₱129,029,845	₱26,709,279
SERVICE FEES - note 8	(96,483,913)	(20,053,235)
GROSS INCOME	32,545,932	6,656,044
INTEREST INCOME - note 4	12,038	3,475
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES - note 9	(8,566,236)	(5,008,883)
INCOME BEFORE TAX	23,991,734	1,650,636
INCOME TAX EXPENSE - note 11		
Current	(4,729,658)	-
Deferred	(1,072,923)	(1,639,903)
	(5,802,581)	(1,639,903)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	₱18,189,153	₱10,733

(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, 2022 and 2021

	Capital stock (note 7)	Retained earnings (deficit)	Total
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021	₱27,100,000	(₱6,795,249)	₱20,304,751
Total comprehensive income			
Net income for the year	-	10,733	10,733
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	27,100,000	(6,784,516)	20,315,484
Total comprehensive income			
Net income for the year	-	18,189,153	18,189,153
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	₱27,100,000	₱11,404,637	₱38,504,637

(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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before tax	₱23,991,734	₱1,650,636
Changes in operating assets and liability:		
Decrease (increase) in assets:		
Trade and other receivables	(1,603,084)	6,573
Due to a related party	(609,903)	(13,029,744)
Input VAT	(886,106)	(405,401)
Prepaid insurance	79,299	(26,615)
Increase in trade and other payables	3,614,527	420,341
Cash generated from (used in) operations	24,586,467	(11,384,210)
Income taxes paid	(18,393,149)	(3,230,883)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	6,193,318	(14,615,093)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Advances from related parties - note 10	327,360	48,136
Payments to related parties	(2,364,644)	(519,417)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,037,284)	(471,281)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	4,156,034	(15,086,374)
CASH BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	326,472	15,412,846
CASH BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	₱4,482,506	₱326,472

(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, 2022 and 2021

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 was 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, 2022, including its comparatives as at and for the year ended December 31, 2021, were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on April 28, 2023.

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. 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.

Revised standard chart of accounts (SCA)

On November 5, 2021, the IC issued Circular Letter (CL) No. 2021-69 presenting a revised SCA for Insurance Brokers, Reinsurance Brokers and both Insurance and Reinsurance Brokers, which shall be effective for reporting periods beginning January 1, 2022. The revised SCA is in line with the requirements of Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule 68, Section 189 of the amended Code, and current accounting standards in the Philippines.

The adoption of the revised SCA had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), the Association's functional and presentation currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest peso except when otherwise indicated.

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, 2022.

- ***COVID-19-related Rent Concessions beyond June 30, 2021 (Amendments to PFRS 16)***. The amendment provides relief to lessees from applying the PFRS 16 requirement on lease modifications to rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. A lessee may elect not to assess whether a rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification if it meets all of the following criteria: (a) the rent concession is a direct consequence of COVID-19; (b) the change in lease payments results in a revised lease consideration that is substantially the same as, or less than, the lease consideration immediately preceding the change; (c) any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022; and (d) there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

A lessee that applies this practical expedient will account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19 related rent concession in the same way it would account for a change that is not a lease modification, i.e., as a variable lease payment.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- ***Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to PAS 16).***
The amendments to *PAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment* prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. It also clarifies that an entity is ‘testing whether the asset is functioning properly’ when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset. The financial performance of the asset is not relevant to this assessment. Entities must disclose separately the amounts of proceeds and costs relating to items produced that are not an output of the entity’s ordinary activities.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- ***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 above amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- ***Annual Improvements to PFRSs Cycle 2018 to 2020***
 1. ***PFRS 9, Financial Instruments*** - clarifies which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities.
 2. ***PFRS 16, Leases - Lease Incentives*** - amendment of illustrative example 13 to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements. The objective of the amendment is to avoid any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives because of how the requirements for lease incentives are illustrated
 3. ***PFRS 1, First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards*** - allows subsidiaries that have measured their assets and liabilities at carrying amounts recorded in their parent’s books to also measure any cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent. This amendment will also apply to associates and joint ventures that have taken the same *PFRS 1* exemption.
 4. ***PAS 41, Agriculture, Taxation in Fair Value Measurements*** - removal of the requirement for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value under *PAS 41*. This amendment is intended to align with the requirement in the standard to discount cash flows on a post-tax basis.

The above annual improvements are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

New accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards effective subsequent to January 1, 2022

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of the Company’s financial statements are listed below. This listing of standards and interpretations issued are those that the Company reasonably expects to have an impact on disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

- ***Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to PAS 12)***. 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). The annual improvements are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

An entity intends to apply 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. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

- ***Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to PAS 8)***. 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. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

- ***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 amendment provides 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 amendment is applied prospectively. The amendment is 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. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

- **Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to PAS 1).** 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:
 1. What is meant by a right to defer settlement;
 2. That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period;
 3. That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right; and
 4. 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. The Company is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice.

- **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:

1. A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach); and
2. 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 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. The new standard is not applicable to the Company since it has no activities that are predominantly connected with insurance or issue insurance contracts.

Deferred effectivity

PFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements and PAS 28, Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments). 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 FRSC deferred the original effective date of April 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the IASB has completed 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.

The Company has not early adopted the previously mentioned new, amended and improved accounting standards and interpretations. The Company continues to assess the impact of the above new, amended and improved accounting standards and interpretations that are effective subsequent to January 1, 2022 on its financial statements in the period of initial application. Additional disclosures required by these amendments will be included in the consolidated financial statements when these amendments are adopted.

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 14 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.

Financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration given (in case of an asset) or received (in case of a liability). The initial measurement of financial instruments includes transaction costs, except for those financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) where the transaction costs are charged to expense in the period incurred. Receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are recognized initially at their transaction price.

The Company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and FVTPL.

The classification of debt instruments at amortized cost or at 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 FVTPL include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL, 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 FVTPL, 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 FVTPL 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 FVTPL.

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, 2022 and 2021, included under financial assets at amortized cost are the Company's *Cash, Trade and other receivables and Due from a related party* (see notes 4, 5 and 10).

- (a) Cash includes cash in banks.
- (b) Trade and other receivables represent the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional. Trade receivables represent receivables from customers for the sale of services. Other receivables include advances to officers and employees.
- (c) Due from a related party are collections made by the Company's related party in behalf of the Company. 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 FVTPL, 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, 2022 and 2021, included in financial assets at amortized cost are the Company's *Trade and other payables* (excluding due to government agencies) and *Advances from related parties* (see notes 6 and 10).

- (a) *Trade and other payables* include payable to insurance companies, which represent insurance premiums collected by the Company from policyholders that shall be remitted to insurers.

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 presented 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 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 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 creditable withholding tax, input value-added tax (VAT) and prepaid insurance.

Creditable withhold tax is deducted from income tax payable on the same year the revenue was recognized.

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.

Retained earnings 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 Company 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 Company 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.

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 reassesses 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 depend 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, 2022 and 2021.

(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, 2022 and 2021 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.

Trade and other receivables and *Due from a related party* - The Company assessed trade and other receivables and due from a related party as not impaired and fully collectible since these are immediately settled on demand.

4. CASH

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Cash in bank	P4,340,720	P122,472
Revolving fund	141,786	204,000
Total	P4,482,506	P326,472

Interest income earned from bank deposits are presented as *Interest income* in the statements of comprehensive income and amounted to P12,038 in 2022 and P3,475 in 2021.

There is no restriction on the Company's cash as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Commission receivables from insurance companies	P511,511	P -
Advances to officers and employees	313,183	214,791
Total	P824,694	P214,791

Commission receivables from insurance companies are usually settled within 15 to 30 days after billing date and are non-interest bearing.

Advances to employees refer to duly approved cash advances for official business to the Company's officers and employees that are subject to liquidation.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the management believes that the recoverability of trade and other receivables is certain. In determining the recoverability of trade receivables, the Company considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period.

6. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

This account consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Payable to insurance companies	P2,203,852	P -
Output VAT	2,283,825	1,128,956
Due to government agencies	449,275	270,058
Accrued salaries, wages, and employee benefits	70,492	112,351
Others	132,921	14,473
Total	P5,140,365	P1,525,838

Payable to insurance companies represent insurance premiums collected by the Company from policyholders which shall be remitted to insurers.

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

7. CAPITAL STOCK

Details of this account are as follow:

	2022	2021
Common shares: P1,000 par value		
Authorized: 100,000 shares, P100,000,000	P100,000,000	P100,000,000
Subscribed, issued and paid-up: 27,100 shares	27,100,000	27,100,000

8. SERVICE FEES

This pertains to business support services provided by the Parent Company which include collection fees for an agreed amount of remuneration. The fee will be based on the schedule of the unit rates and to be applied to the monthly collections of the Company (see note 10).

Service fees expenses amounted to ₱96,483,913 in 2022 and ₱20,053,235 in 2021.

9. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

This account consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	₱4,865,071	₱2,201,415
Professional fees	1,933,912	1,812,789
Representation	620,979	175,417
Taxes and licenses	260,585	218,926
Travel and transportation	322,534	59,835
Communications	107,839	79,676
Training and development	90,483	90,539
Recruitment	26,650	6,720
Stationery and office supplies	21,896	82,191
Annual dues	11,160	10,230
Documentation and processing	10,315	214,041
Advertising and promotions	7,140	6,800
Meetings	6,992	5,783
Repairs and maintenance	2,679	8,840
Dues and subscriptions	-	930
Supplies	590	-
Miscellaneous	277,411	34,751
Total	₱8,566,236	₱5,008,883

10. 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	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
<i>Due from a related party (a)</i>				
RI	₱105,729,377	₱56,611,329	₱17,728,743	₱16,125,659

	Transactions		Outstanding balances	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
<i>Advances from related parties (b)</i>				
HDC	₱ -	₱48,136	₱6,027	₱2,370,671
Officers	327,360	-	1,883,752	1,556,392
Total	₱327,360	₱48,136	₱1,889,779	₱3,927,063

- (a) *Commission income and service fees* - RI serves as the Company's collecting agent for its insurance commissions from third-party insurers. Total collections received by RI in behalf of the Company amounted to ₱105,729,377 in 2022 and ₱56,611,329 in 2021.

On the other hand, the Company is charged by RI for service fees in relation to the commission earned for the period. These are presented as *Service fees* in the statements of comprehensive income, which amounted to ₱96,483,913 in 2022 and ₱20,053,235 in 2021 (see note 8).

The net outstanding balance is presented as *Due from 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 *Advances from related parties* 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 2022 and 2021.

Compensation to key management personnel

The Company paid ₱350,000 in short-term benefits to key management personnel both in 2022 and 2021.

11. INCOME TAXES

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

	2022	2021
Income before tax	₱23,991,734	₱1,650,636
Tax at the applicable tax rate (25% in 2022 and 20% in 2021)	5,997,934	330,127
Add (deduct) tax effect of the following:		
Non-deductible expenses	73,880	21,771
Non-taxable income	(1,002)	(695)
Expiration of NOLCO	-	384,425
Change in tax rates	(268,231)	904,275
Reported income tax expense	₱5,802,581	₱1,639,903

The deferred tax asset of ₱1,072,923 as at December 31, 2021 pertains to the future deductible expense for NOLCO against taxable income in the succeeding three years. This was applied in 2022 against net taxable income subject to regular corporate income tax.

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

Year incurred	Year of expiry	2021	Additions	Applied	2022
2019	2022	₱5,364,616	₱ -	₱5,364,616	₱ -

12. 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, Trade and other receivables, Due from a related party, Trade and other 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, 2022

	Gross carrying amount	Net maximum exposure
Cash	₱4,482,506	₱4,340,720
Trade and other receivables	824,694	-
Due from a related party	17,728,743	-
Total	₱23,035,943	₱4,340,720

December 31, 2021

	Gross carrying amount	Net maximum exposure
Cash	₱326,472	₱122,472
Trade and other receivables	214,791	-
Due from a related party	16,125,659	-
Total	₱16,666,922	₱122,472

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

Cash balances are held by reputable banking institutions and trade and other receivables are collectible from reputable insurance companies, while advances to employees are collectible through salary deductions. The identified impairment loss on these financial assets is immaterial, hence no ECL is recognized. Due from a related party are collectible 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, 2022

	Within one year	Later than one year but not more than five years	Total
Trade and other payables*	₱2,407,265	₱ -	₱2,407,265
Advances from related parties	-	1,889,779	1,889,779
Total	₱2,407,265	₱1,889,779	₱4,297,044

* - excluding due to government agencies totaling ₱2,733,100

December 31, 2021

	Within one year	Later than one year but not more than five years	Total
Trade and other payables**	₱126,824	₱ -	₱126,824
Advances from related parties	-	3,927,063	3,927,063
Total	₱126,825	₱3,927,063	₱4,053,887

** - excluding due to government agencies totaling ₱1,399,014

13. 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:

	2022	2021
Total equity (a)	₱38,504,637	₱20,315,484
Total assets (b)	45,534,781	25,768,385
Equity ratio (a/b)	85%	79%

14. CATEGORIES AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of *Cash*, *Trade and other receivables*, *Due from a related party*, and *Trade and other payables* approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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

December 31, 2022

	Carrying values	Fair values	Fair value hierarchy
Financial liability			
Advances from related parties	₱1,889,779	₱1,799,790	Level 2

December 31, 2021

	Carrying values	Fair values	Fair value hierarchy
Financial liability			
Advances from related parties	₱3,927,063	₱3,740,060	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 2022 and 2021.

15. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE (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, 2022

	VATable	Exempt	Zero-rated	Total
Sale of services	₱129,029,845	₱ -	₱ -	₱129,029,845

In 2022, the total amount of VAT output tax amounted to ₱15,483,581.

b. Details of input (output) VAT are as follows:

	2022
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,131,887
Add: Current year's domestic purchases	11,682,239
Total available input VAT	12,814,126
Less: Applied against output VAT during the year	(10,796,133)
Balance at end of year	₱2,017,993

- c. Taxes and licenses account pertains to business permits and licenses amounting to ₱260,585 in 2022.
- d. Schedule of withholding taxes are as follows:

	2022
Expanded withholding taxes	₱2,101,505
Tax on compensation and benefits	631,862
<u>Total</u>	<u>₱2,733,367</u>

- e. The Company has no deficiency tax assessment during the year 2022. The Company has no tax cases under preliminary investigation, litigation and/or prosecution in courts or bodies outside BIR.

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