

**Quidan Pag-Inupdanay Mutual
Benefit Association, Inc.**

Financial Statements
December 31, 2022 and 2021

and

Independent Auditors' Report



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Trustees
Quidan Pag-Inupdanay Mutual Benefit Association, Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Quidan Pag-Inupdanay Mutual Benefit Association, Inc. (the Association), a nonstock, not-for-profit association, which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in fund balances 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 Association as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Association'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 Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association'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 Association's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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



Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations No. 34-2020 and 15-2010

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations No. 34-2020 and 15-2010 in Note 18 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 Quidan Pag-Inupdanay Mutual Benefit Association, Inc. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Glenda C. Anisco-Niño

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 114462

Tax Identification No. 225-158-629

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024

SEC Partner Accreditation No. 114462-SEC (Group A)

Valid to cover audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements of SEC covered institutions

SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)

Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-151-2022, November 7, 2022, valid until November 6, 2025

PTR No. 9369771, January 3, 2023, Makati City

May 30, 2023



QUIDAN PAG-INUPDANAY MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, INC.
(A Nonstock, Not-for-Profit Association)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31	
	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	₱3,188,320	₱8,235,166
Receivables (Note 6)	21,215,794	16,746,658
Financial assets (Note 8)		
Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets	5,686,756	5,694,391
Held-to-maturity (HTM) investments	10,427,000	8,997,321
Other assets (Note 7)	11,562,658	11,286,055
	₱52,080,528	₱50,959,591
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities		
Accounts and other payables (Note 10)	₱212,344	₱674,317
Life reserve fund (Notes 11)	14,290,889	14,343,247
Retirement savings fund (Note 12)	9,138,209	9,044,100
Claims fund (Note 13)	58,706	92,513
Total Liabilities	₱23,700,148	₱24,154,177
Fund Balance		
Guaranty fund (Note 14)	8,973,211	8,905,808
Unappropriated fund balance	(7,826,350)	(7,855,298)
Appropriated fund balance (Note 16)	26,878,106	25,391,856
Donated equity	163,776	163,776
Unrealized gain on AFS financial assets (Note 8)	191,637	199,272
Total Fund Balance	28,380,380	26,805,414
	₱52,080,528	₱50,959,591

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



QUIDAN PAG-INUPDANAY MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, INC.
(A Nonstock, Not-for-Profit Association)

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
REVENUE		
Income from members (Note 16)	₱1,526,250	₱6,501,363
Gross premiums earned	1,436,357	1,261,853
Interest income (Notes 4, 5, 6 and 8)	374,264	569,980
Other income	234,900	207,849
	3,571,771	8,541,045
COSTS AND OPERATING EXPENSES		
Net insurance claims and reserves		
Increase in aggregate reserves - net (Note 15)	795,147	1,091,664
Underwriting expense	195,998	174,216
	991,145	1,265,880
Operating expenses		
Salaries and allowances	584,074	1,104,243
Provision for losses (Note 15)	206,528	–
Professional fees	89,250	89,250
Finance charges	72,797	–
Supplies and materials	5,376	–
Depreciation (Note 9)	–	8,560
	958,025	1,202,053
	1,949,170	2,467,933
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	1,622,601	6,073,112
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
<i>Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years</i>		
Unrealized gain (loss) on AFS financial assets (Note 8)	(7,635)	17,816
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	₱1,614,966	₱6,090,928



QUIDAN PAG-INUPDANAY MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, INC.
(A Nonstock, Not-for-Profit Association)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022					Total
	Guaranty Fund (Notes 14 and 16)	Unappropriated Fund Balance (Notes 11, 12 and 16)	Appropriated Fund Balance (Notes 11, 12 and 16)	Donated Equity	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on AFS Financial Assets (Note 8)	
Balances at beginning of year	₱8,905,808	(₱7,855,298)	₱25,391,856	₱163,776	₱199,272	₱26,805,414
Excess of revenue over expenses	–	1,622,601	–	–	–	1,622,601
Reclassification of unappropriated fund	–	(1,526,250)	1,526,250	–	–	–
Appropriation during the year	71,818	(71,818)	–	–	–	–
Release of guaranty fund	(4,415)	4,415	–	–	–	–
Utilization of appropriated fund balance	–	–	(40,000)	–	–	(40,000)
Unrealized loss on AFS financial assets	–	–	–	–	(7,635)	(7,635)
Balances at end of year	₱8,973,211	(₱7,826,350)	₱26,878,106	₱163,776	₱191,637	₱28,380,380

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021					Total
	Guaranty Fund (Notes 14 and 16)	Unappropriated Fund Balance	Appropriated Fund Balance (Notes 11, 12 and 16)	Donated Equity	Unrealized Gain on AFS Financial Assets (Note 8)	
Balances at beginning of year	₱8,675,241	(₱7,196,481)	₱18,893,493	₱163,776	₱181,456	₱20,717,485
Excess of revenue over expenses	–	6,073,113	–	–	–	6,073,113
Appropriation during the year	63,093	(63,093)	–	–	–	–
Reclassification of unappropriated fund	–	(6,501,363)	6,501,363	–	–	–
Utilization of appropriated fund balance	–	–	(3,000)	–	–	(3,000)
Reclassification of unappropriated fund	167,474	(167,474)	–	–	–	–
Unrealized gain on AFS financial assets	–	–	–	–	17,816	17,816
Balances at end of year	₱8,905,808	(₱7,855,298)	₱25,391,856	₱163,776	₱199,272	₱26,805,414

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



QUIDAN PAG-INUPDANAY MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, INC.
(A Nonstock, Not-for-Profit Association)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenue over expenses	₱1,622,601	₱6,073,113
Adjustments for:		
Movement in aggregate reserves (Note 15)	795,147	1,091,663
Depreciation (Note 9)	–	8,560
Operating income before working capital changes	2,417,748	7,173,336
Decrease (increase) in:		
Receivables (Note 6)	(4,469,136)	7,701,280
Other assets (Note 7)	(276,603)	(11,277,793)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts and other payables (Note 10)	(461,973)	(25,209)
Life reserve fund (Note 11)	(514,398)	(409,799)
Retirement savings fund (Note 12)	75,967	73,115
Claims fund (Note 13)	(348,772)	(451,833)
Cash generated from (used in) operations	(3,577,167)	2,783,097
Utilization of appropriated fund balance	(40,000)	(3,000)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	(3,617,167)	2,780,097
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of HTM investments (Note 8)	(1,429,679)	(7,497,321)
Proceeds from disposal of short-term investment (Note 5)	–	10,137,524
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	(1,429,679)	2,640,203
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(5,046,846)	5,420,300
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	8,235,166	2,814,866
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 4)	₱3,188,320	₱8,235,166

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



QUIDAN PAG-INUPDANAY MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, INC.
(A Nonstock, Not-for-Profit Association)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information, Status of Operations and Authorization for Issue of the Financial Statements

Corporate Information

Quidan Pag-Inupdanay Mutual Benefit Association, Inc. (the Association) was duly registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as a nonstock, not-for-profit association on February 26, 2009 for the purpose of advancing the interest and promoting the welfare of the poor, in particular, and the welfare of the Philippines, in general. It specifically seeks to extend financial assistance to its members' spouses, children and parents in the form of death benefits, sickness/accident benefits and provident savings. It was granted a license by the Insurance Commission (IC) on January 12, 2010 to engage as a mutual benefit association and has started commercial operations thereafter. The Association actively involves the members in the direct management of the Association including the implementation of policies and procedures geared towards sustainability and improved services. The Board of Trustees (BOT) is responsible in making operational policies for the Association. The officers and the members of BOT are elected during the annual general membership assembly.

As a nonstock, not-for-profit mutual benefit association, the Association was granted tax exemption with respect to income and value-added taxes as provided under the National Internal Revenue Code (NIRC) of 1997 as amended by Republic Act (RA) 8424 known as the Comprehensive Tax Reform Program by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR).

On July 22, 2013, the BIR issued Revenue Memorandum Order No. 20-2013 which prescribes the policies and guidelines in the issuance of tax exemption rulings to qualified nonstock, non-profit corporations and associations under Section 30 of the NIRC of 1997. The Association submitted the application requirements to the BIR for tax exemption in previous years. As of December 31, 2022, the Association has not yet received the BIR approval for the tax exemption ruling.

The registered office address of the Association is at Lot 8, Block 9, Molave Street, Villa Soledad Subdivision, Barangay Estefania, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental.

Authorization for Issue of the Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements of the Association were authorized for issue by the BOT on May 30, 2023.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets that have been measured at fair value. The Association's financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), which is also the Association's functional and presentation currency. All values are rounded to the nearest Peso, unless otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Association have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).



The Association met the definition of a small entity under the PFRS for Small Entities and the Philippine SEC Notice dated March 26, 2019 and is, therefore, covered by PFRS for Small Entities. However, the Association is exempted from the adoption of PFRS for SEs as the Association is a holder of secondary license. Accordingly, the Association still adopted full PFRS instead of PFRS for Small Entities.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new standards effective as at January 1, 2022. The Association has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

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

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

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

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

- *Amendments to PAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use*

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

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

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

- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle*

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

The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of PFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported in the parent’s consolidated financial statements, based on the parent’s date of transition to PFRS, if no



adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of PFRS 1.

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

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

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

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

Future Change in Accounting Policies

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023

- Amendments to PAS 1 and PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*
- Amendments to PAS 8, *Definition of Accounting Estimates*
- Amendments to PAS 12, *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2024

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
- Amendments to PFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

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

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



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

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

Deferred effectivity

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

The Association continues to assess the impact of the above new and amended accounting standards and Interpretations effective subsequent to December 31, 2021 on the financial statements in the period of initial application. Additional disclosures required by these amendments will be included in the financial statements when these amendments are adopted.

Accounting Standard Effective but not yet Adopted

Amendments to PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*, *Applying PFRS 9, Financial Instruments*, with *PFRS 4*.

The amendments address concerns arising from implementing PFRS 9, the new financial instruments standard before implementing the new insurance contracts standard. The amendments introduce two options for entities issuing insurance contracts: a temporary exemption from applying PFRS 9 and an overlay approach. The temporary exemption is first applied for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. An entity may elect the overlay approach when it first applies PFRS 9 and apply that approach retrospectively to financial assets designated on transition to PFRS 9. The entity restates comparative information reflecting the overlay approach if, and only if, the entity restates comparative information when applying PFRS 9.

Qualifying for temporary exemption from PFRS 9

The Association applies the temporary exemption from PFRS 9 as permitted by the amendments to PFRS 4, *Applying PFRS 9, Financial Instruments with PFRS 4, Insurance Contracts*. The temporary exemption permits the Association to continue applying PAS 39 rather than PFRS 9 for annual periods beginning before January 1, 2025.

The assessment for whether a reporting entity's activities are predominantly connected with insurance is based on the liabilities connected with insurance in proportion to the entity's total liabilities. An entity may elect the temporary exemption if, and only if:

- The carrying amount of its liabilities arising from contracts within the scope of PFRS 4 is significant compared to the total carrying amount of all its liabilities; and
- The percentage of the total carrying amount of its liabilities connected with insurance relative to the total carrying amount of all of its liabilities is:
 - Greater than 90 percent; or
 - Less than or equal to 90 percent but greater than 80 percent, and the insurer does not engage in a significant activity unconnected with insurance.



Applying the requirements, the Association performed the predominance assessment using the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2015 and concluded that it qualified for the temporary exemption from PFRS 9. Since December 31, 2015, there has been no change in the activities of the Association that requires reassessment of the use of the temporary exemption.

Fair value disclosures

The table below presents an analysis of the fair value of classes of financial assets of the Association as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, as well as the corresponding change in fair value for the year then ended. The financial assets are divided into two categories:

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

	2022			
	SPPI Financial assets		Other financial assets	
	Fair value	Fair value change	Fair value	Fair value change
Cash and cash equivalents	₱3,188,320	₱-	₱-	₱-
Receivables	21,215,793	-	-	-
AFS financial assets	-	-	5,686,756	(7,635)
HTM investments	10,499,796	-	-	-
	₱34,903,909	₱-	₱5,686,756	(₱7,635)

	2021			
	SPPI Financial assets		Other financial assets	
	Fair value	Fair value change	Fair value	Fair value change
Cash and cash equivalents	₱8,235,166	₱-	₱-	₱-
Receivables	16,746,658	-	-	-
AFS financial assets	-	-	5,694,391	17,816
HTM investments	8,997,321	-	-	-
	₱33,979,145	-	₱5,694,391	₱17,816

Credit risk disclosures

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

	2022					
	Total	Credit Rating				Unrated
		AAA	AA/A	BBB	BB/B	
Cash and cash equivalents	₱3,188,320	₱3,188,320	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-
Receivables	21,215,794	-	-	-	-	21,215,794
AFS financial assets	5,686,756	1,691,637	-	-	-	3,995,119
HTM investments	10,499,796	10,499,796	-	-	-	-
	₱40,590,666	₱15,379,753	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱25,210,913



	2021					
	Credit Rating					
	Total	AAA	AA/A	BBB	BB/B	Unrated
Cash and cash equivalents	₱8,235,166	₱8,235,166	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-
Receivables	16,746,658	-	-	-	-	16,746,658
AFS financial assets	5,694,391	1,699,272	-	-	-	3,995,119
HTM investments	8,997,321	8,997,321	-	-	-	-
	₱39,673,536	₱18,931,759	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱20,741,777

Financial assets that passed the SPPI test have low credit risk as of December 31, 2022.

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Association presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on whether it is current and noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Association classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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

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 non-financial 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 Association 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 of 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 of input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level of 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 Association determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing 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.

At each reporting date, the Association analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or reassessed as per the Association's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Association verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Association 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.

Product Classification

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

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire.

Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash in banks are stated at face amount and earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates.

Short-term Investments

Short-term investments are short-term placements with maturities of more than three months but less than one year from the date of acquisition and are carried in the statement of financial position at nominal amount. These earn interest at the prevailing short-term investment rates.



Financial Instruments

The Association applies the temporary exemption from PFRS 9 as permitted by the amendments to PFRS 4 Applying PFRS 9 Financial Instruments with PFRS 4 Insurance Contracts issued in September 2016. The temporary exemption permits the Association to continue applying PAS 39 rather than PFRS 9 for annual periods beginning before January 1, 2025. The Association concluded that it qualified for the temporary exemption from PFRS 9 because its activities are predominantly connected with insurance.

The Association recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs, if any, are included in the initial measurement of all financial assets and financial liabilities, except for financial instruments measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL).

The Association classifies its financial assets as financial assets at FVPL, HTM financial assets, loans and receivables, or AFS financial assets, as appropriate. Financial liabilities, on the other hand are classified as either financial liabilities at FVPL or other financial liabilities, as appropriate. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired or originated. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Association's financial instruments consist of cash, short-term investments, receivables, AFS financial assets, HTM investments and accounts and other payables (except statutory payables).

Financial Assets at FVPL

Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held-for-trading purposes or designated by management as financial asset at FVPL at initial recognition. Derivative instruments, except those covered by hedge accounting relationships, are classified under this category.

Financial assets are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term.

Financial assets are designated as at FVPL by management on initial recognition when any of the following is met:

- i. The designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the financial assets or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis;
- ii. The financial assets are part of a group of financial assets which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- iii. The financial asset contains an embedded derivative, unless the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows or it is clear, with little or no analysis, that it would not be separately recorded.

These financial assets are subsequently measured at fair market value. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair market value of financial assets at FVPL are recognized in the statements of income. Interest earned on debt securities is recognized as the interest accrues. Dividend income on equity securities is recognized according to the terms of the contract or when the right to receive payment has been established.



Held-to-Maturity investments

HTM investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities for which the Association has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These investments are initially recognized at cost, including all transaction costs, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of investment. Where the Association sells other than an insignificant amount of HTM investments, the entire category would be tainted and reclassified as AFS financial assets. After initial measurement, these investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment in value.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR). The effective interest amortization is included in "Interest income" in the statement of comprehensive income. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the HTM investments are derecognized and impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale and are not designated as AFS financial assets or financial assets at FVPL. This accounting policy relates to "Cash," "Short-term investments" and "Receivables."

After initial measurement, loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method, less allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the EIR and transaction costs. The amortization is included in "Interest income" in the statement of comprehensive income. The losses arising from impairment of such loans and receivables are recognized under "Provision for impairment losses" in the statement of comprehensive income.

AFS financial assets

AFS financial assets include equity investments. Equity investments classified as AFS are those that are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at FVPL.

When the fair value of the AFS financial assets cannot be measured reliably because of lack of reliable estimation of future cash flows and discount rates necessary to calculate the fair value of computed equity instruments, these investments are carried at cost less allowance for impairment losses.

Financial assets may be designated at initial recognition as AFS financial assets if they are purchased and held indefinitely and may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions. After initial measurement, AFS financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. The unrealized gains or losses arising from the fair valuation of AFS financial assets are excluded from reported earnings and are reported as "Unrealized gain (loss) on AFS financial assets" in the equity section of the statement of financial position.

When the security is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income under the "Other income" account or "Miscellaneous expense" account. Where the Association holds more than one investment in the same security, these are deemed to be disposed of on a first-in first-out basis. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income under the "Miscellaneous expenses" account.



The Association evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its AFS financial assets in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Association is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets, the Association may elect to reclassify these financial assets if the management has the ability and intention to hold the assets for foreseeable future.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Association assesses at each reporting date whether there is an objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Association first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Association determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses for impairment. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtor's ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment for impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted, generally, at the financial assets' original EIR (i.e., the EIR computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account, and the amount of loss is charged to "Provision for impairment losses" in the statement of comprehensive income. Interest income continues to be recognized based on the original EIR of the asset.

If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment has been recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is recovered. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

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

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss



experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Association to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

AFS financial assets

For AFS financial assets, the Association assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

In case of equity investments classified as AFS financial assets, this would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investments below its cost.

Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in the statement of comprehensive income is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the "Miscellaneous expenses" account. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through statement of comprehensive income. Increases in fair value after impairment are recognized directly in equity through other comprehensive income.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities pertain to issued financial instruments that are not classified or designated at FVPL and contain contractual obligations to deliver cash or other financial asset to the holder, or to settle the obligation other than through the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares. After initial measurement, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are integral parts of the EIR. This accounting policy relates to "Accounts and other payables," "Life reserve fund," "Retirement savings fund," and "Claims fund."

"Day 1" difference

Where 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 Association recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a "Day 1" difference) in the statement of comprehensive income unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset. 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 statement of comprehensive income when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Association determines the appropriate method of recognizing the "Day 1" difference amount.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial asset

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

- the right to receive cash flows from the assets has expired;
- the Association retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third-party under a "pass-through" arrangement; or



- the Association has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset and either (i) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) has neither transferred nor retained the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Association 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 Association’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 Association could be required to repay.

Financial liability

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

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Association assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event or default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Association and all of the counterparties.

Other Assets

Other assets are carried at cost less the amortized portion. These typically comprise prepayments for insurance, rental deposit, and other expenses. These assets are expensed as consumed or when the related goods and services are provided to the Association.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Subsequent costs are capitalized as property and equipment only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Association and the cost of the items can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged against current operations as incurred.

Depreciation of property and equipment is computed using the straight-line basis over estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Transportation equipment	5
Computer and office equipment	3
Office furniture and fixtures	3



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

When property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost, and the related accumulated depreciation and accumulated provision for impairment losses, if any, are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is credited to or charged against current operations.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The Association assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Association estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other current assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

In determining fair value less cost to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in statement of comprehensive income.

Insurance Contract Liabilities

Life insurance contract liabilities

Life insurance liabilities are recognized when the contracts are entered into and the premiums are recognized. The reserve for life insurance contracts is calculated on the basis of a prudent prospective actuarial valuation method where the assumptions used depend on the circumstances prevailing in each contract. This accounting policy pertains to "Life reserve fund" in the statement of financial position.

Liability adequacy test

Liability adequacy tests are performed annually to ensure the adequacy of the insurance contract liabilities. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows, claims handling and policy administration expenses are used. Any deficiency is charged to "Provision for impairment losses" in the statement of comprehensive income arising from the liability adequacy tests.



Life Reserve Fund

Under the Association's life insurance program, members and their qualified dependents are entitled to receive a minimum amount of benefit upon death or permanent disability duly approved by the Association after meeting certain conditions as stated in the certificate of membership issued to members.

A member who withdraws membership from the Association shall be entitled to an equity value of at least 50% of the total membership contribution payable upon termination of his/her membership from the Association, provided the member has been an active member for two (2) consecutive years.

Retirement Savings Fund

Under the Association's mutual benefit plan, 20% of the contribution received from a member represents the members' savings in the Association, which is directly reported as additions to "Retirement savings fund".

According to the policy given to members, interest shall be credited to the accumulated fund every anniversary at a rate to be determined by the BOT. As stipulated in the revised Implementing Rules Regulations of the Association duly approved by the IC on October 23, 2013, the interest rate of the fund should not be lower than the prevailing interest rate on savings deposit of any commercial bank. In 2022 and 2021, the members' savings fund earned interest at 1% per Board Resolution Number 11 S2014. The interest expense is charged to statement of comprehensive income, while the retirement savings fund balance is shown as liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Claims Fund

This account is set up to cover all contractual benefits in the insurance plan. The fund is set up from the total gross premiums collected and is adjusted at year-end, such that the remaining balance of the fund pertains only to the actuarial valuation of the Association's (a) required reserves for life policies and contracts, and its (b) incurred policy and contract claims that remain unpaid at the end of the period. The amount of the claims fund set up from the total gross premiums collected should not exceed 33% of the said premiums as mandated by the IC.

Fund Balance

Fund balance represents guaranty fund, donated equity, appropriated fund balance and unappropriated fund balance.

Guaranty fund

Guaranty fund represents the appropriation of 5% from the gross premiums earned for the current year as mandated by the IC.

Unappropriated fund balance

Unappropriated fund balance results from revenue, gains and other supports that are derived from the Association's regular operations unless the receipts are limited by donor-imposed restrictions. Association's expenses are reported as decreases in the unappropriated fund balance.

Appropriated fund balance

Appropriated fund balance consists of funds appropriated and managed by the Association for specific purposes and are subject to certain restrictions.

Donated equity

Donated equity pertains to the gift of assets given by Pag-Inupdanay Inc. (PI) to the Association at the start of its operations.



Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Association and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Association assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Association has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Gross premiums earned

Premiums are recognized as earned when collected from members by the Association's collection agents.

Income from members

Income from members are recognized as earned when collected from members by the Association's collection agents and are appropriated from unappropriated fund balance in order to sustain the Association's prompt service delivery to the members. These funds will be used for the recovery of the Association.

Interest

Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues using EIR method.

Dividend

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive dividend is established.

Other income

Other income is recognized when earned.

Other Comprehensive Income

OCI are items of income and expense that are not recognized in the profit or loss for the year in accordance with PFRSs. The Association's OCI in 2022 and 2021 pertains to gains or loss on fair value changes of their AFS investments which cannot be recycled to profit or loss.

Cost and Expense Recognition

Cost and expenses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income when decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. The following specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before cost and expenses are recognized:

Increase (decrease) in aggregate reserves

Increase (decrease) in aggregate reserves are recorded on the basis of actuarial valuation and reasonable actuarial assumptions.

Claims

Claims consist of claims paid to members, which includes excess benefit claims. Death claims and surrenders are recorded on the basis of notifications received.

Underwriting expense

Underwriting expense are the fees charged by Association's agents for collecting premiums from members. Amounts charged are 4% of the collection for life insurance and retirement savings fund and 20% for the collection for credit life insurance policy.



Interest expense

Interest expense on accumulated policyholders' dividends and premium deposit fund is recognized as it accrues.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses constitute cost of administering the business. These are recognized as expenses when incurred.

Leases

The Association applies the short-term lease recognition exemption in applying PFRS 16 to its short-term leases of office space. Lease payments on short-term leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. These 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.

Provisions

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. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. Provisions are reviewed at each financial reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Events After the Reporting Period

Post year-end events up to the date of when the financial statements are authorized for issue that provide additional information about the Association'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, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the accompanying financial statements in conformity with PFRSs requires the Association to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The judgments, estimates and assumptions used in accompanying financial statements are based on the management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from the estimates and assumptions used. Uncertainty about these judgments and estimates could result in outcomes that require material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Association's accounting policies, management has made the judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

Product classification

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



The significance of insurance risk is dependent on both the probability of an insured event and the magnitude of its potential effect. As a general guideline, the Association defines significant insurance risk as the possibility of having to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event that are at least 10% more than the benefits payable if the insured event did not occur.

Classification of Financial Instruments

The Association exercises judgment in classifying financial instruments. The Association classifies a financial instrument, or its component, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability, or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument. The substance of a financial instrument, rather than its legal form, governs its classification in the Association's statements of financial position.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Association's business model for managing them. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Association commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are described below. The Association based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared.

Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Association. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Estimation of aggregate reserves

Previous experience and trends are fundamentally considered in determining the liability.

In determining the provision for reserves, estimates are made as to the expected number of deaths, illness, or injury, among others, for each of the years in which the Association is exposed to risk.

These estimates are based on standard industry and national mortality and morbidity tables. These estimates determine the value of possible future benefits to be paid out, which will be factored into ensuring sufficient cover by reserves, which in return is monitored against current and future premiums. Estimates are also made on future investment income arising from the assets backing life insurance contracts. These estimates are based on weighted average rate of return arising from the assets backing the insurance contracts.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the carrying values of the Association's aggregate reserves are as follows:

	2022	2021
Life reserve fund (Note 11)	₱14,290,889	₱14,343,247
Retirement savings fund (Note 12)	9,138,209	9,044,100
Claims fund (Note 13)	58,706	92,513
	₱23,487,804	₱23,479,860



Estimating allowance for doubtful accounts on receivables

The Association reviews its receivables portfolio to assess impairment at least on an annual basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income, the Association makes judgment as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from receivables.

Provision for doubtful accounts on receivables amounted to ₱9.05 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021. The carrying amounts of receivables amounted to ₱15.19 million and ₱16.59 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 6).

Impairment of AFS financial assets

The Association treats AFS financial assets as impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is “significant” or “prolonged” requires judgment. The Association treats “significant” generally as 20% or more, and “prolonged” as greater than 12 months. In addition, the Association evaluates other factors, including future cash flows and the discount factors for unquoted equities.

In 2022 and 2021, no impairment loss was recognized on AFS financial assets. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, AFS financial assets amounted to ₱5.69 million. (see Note 8).

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Petty cash fund	₱10,000	₱10,000
Cash in banks	637,764	5,725,166
Cash equivalent	2,540,556	2,500,000
	₱3,188,320	₱8,235,166

Cash in banks earns interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. Cash equivalent earn at a rate of 1.75% in 2022 and 2021. Interest income from cash and cash equivalents amounted to ₱0.04 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

5. Short-term Investments

This account consists of short-term investments in one local bank - Bank of the Philippine Islands (BPI), which bears annual interest rate of 2.25% to 2.50% in 2020, amounted to ₱9.00 million as of December 31, 2020. Interest income from short-term investment in a local bank amounted to ₱0.21 million in 2021. The investment has matured in 2021.



6. Receivables

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Trade receivables	₱24,235,912	₱25,641,655
Nontrade receivables	5,960,112	115,233
Advances to officers and employees	67,639	37,639
	30,263,663	25,794,527
Allowance for impairment loss	(9,047,869)	(9,047,869)
	₱21,215,794	₱16,746,658

Trade receivables represent unremitted premiums and contributions pertaining to life insurance and provident savings fund, and loans to the Microfinance Institutions (MFI) for the maintenance of its operations.

Nontrade receivables pertain to transactions advanced by the Association in 2022 on behalf of Quidan Kaisahan -Negros Occidental, Inc. (QKNOI), a non-government organization that serves the poor in Negros Occidental, to support the Association's operations. These were subsequently collected on March 17, 2023.

Advances to officers and employees represent advances for business expenses of the Association and advances for emergencies and medical assistance. These are settled through salary deduction.

7. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Advances to Pag-inupdanay, Inc.	₱11,211,333	₱11,286,055
Advances to contractor	351,325	-
	₱11,562,658	₱11,286,055

Advances to Pag-inupdanay, Inc. (PI) pertains to accumulated unremitted cash collections from members and advances made by the Association.

Advances to contractor pertains to advances made by the Association in 2022 to a contractor for an accounting system that will benefit the Association starting 2023.

8. Financial Assets

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

	2022	2021
AFS financial assets	₱5,686,756	₱5,694,391
HTM investments	10,427,000	8,997,321
	₱16,113,756	₱14,691,712



The assets included in each of the categories above are detailed below:

a) *AFS financial assets*

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Unquoted equity securities	₱3,995,119	₱3,995,119
Unit investment trust fund (UITF)	1,500,000	1,500,000
	5,495,119	5,495,119
Unrealized gain on AFS financial assets - UITF	191,637	199,272
	₱5,686,756	₱5,694,391

- *Unquoted equity securities*

Unquoted equity securities are investments in shares of stocks of Federation of People's Sustainable Development Cooperative (FPSDC) carried at cost. The Association owns 3,995 common shares of FPSDC as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

- *UITF*

In 2018, the Association invested in unit investment trust fund (UITF) of BPI Asset Management and Trust Corporation carried at fair value. In 2021, additional investments in UITF were made. Unrealized gain (loss) on this investment amounted to (₱0.01 million) and ₱0.02 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

b) *HTM investments*

This account consists of investment in fixed treasury note amounting to ₱10.50 million and ₱9.00 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, with interest rate of 3.65% per annum and will mature on April 22, 2028.

Interest income earned from HTM investments amounted to ₱0.05 million and 0.06 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The carrying values of AFS financial assets and HTM investments have been determined as follows:

	AFS	HTM
At January 1, 2021	₱5,676,575	₱1,500,000
Additions	-	8,997,321
Disposals/maturities	-	(1,500,000)
Fair value gain recognized in OCI	17,816	-
At December 31, 2021	5,694,391	8,997,321
Additions	-	1,429,679
Fair value gain recognized in OCI	(7,635)	-
At December 31, 2022	₱5,686,756	₱10,427,000



9. Property and Equipment

The rollforward analyses of this account follow:

	2022			
	Transportation Equipment	Computer and Office Equipment	Office Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Cost				
At January 1 and December 31	₱890,000	₱558,905	₱178,263	₱1,627,168
Accumulated Depreciation				
At January 1 and December 31	890,000	558,905	178,263	1,627,168
Net Book Value	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-

	2021			
	Transportation Equipment	Computer and Office Equipment	Office Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Cost				
At January 1 and December 31	₱890,000	₱558,905	₱178,263	₱1,627,168
Accumulated Depreciation				
At January 1	890,000	552,856	175,752	1,618,608
Depreciation	-	6,049	2,511	8,560
At December 31	890,000	558,905	178,263	1,627,168
Net Book Value	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-

10. Accounts and Other Payables

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Accrued expenses	₱138,748	₱120,688
Trade payable	-	108,354
Others	73,596	445,275
	₱212,344	₱674,317

Accrued expenses include accruals for professional fees, employee benefits, and other miscellaneous expenditures. These are noninterest-bearing and are to be settled on the following month.

Trade payable includes outstanding obligation to Grassroot Community of Educators and Leaders for the services rendered as a coordinator between the Association and its collection agent, and fund held in trust for educational assistance. These are noninterest-bearing and are to be settled within one year.

Others consist of payable to various government agencies. These are noninterest-bearing and are to be settled in the following month.



11. Life Reserve Fund

The movements in this account follow:

	2022	2021
At January 1	₱14,343,247	₱14,162,104
Provision for the year (Note 15)	661,486	590,943
Amount refunded during the year	(514,398)	(409,800)
Reversal due to lapsed accounts (Note 15)	(199,446)	-
At December 31	₱14,290,889	₱14,343,247

This account represents provisions for reserve liabilities for life insurance computed on the basis of a prudent prospective actuarial valuation method where the assumptions used depend on the circumstances prevailing in each life operation. Life reserve fund accumulates 50% of life premium contributions of its members.

12. Retirement Savings Fund

The movements in this account follow:

	2022	2021
At January 1	₱9,044,100	₱8,953,040
Contributions received during the year	332,287	293,379
Provisions during the year (Note 15)	18,142	17,945
Refunds paid during the year	(256,320)	(220,264)
At December 31	₱9,138,209	₱9,044,100

This account represents retirement contributions of members of the Association including interest accruals. It is used to finance the retirement obligations in the event of resignation and termination of coverage. Upon reaching the termination age of sixty-five (65) or if a member resigns from the Association prior to age 65, the member shall be entitled to payment of 100% of the total retirement savings fund contributions plus interest credits during his/her period of membership. Interest shall be credited to the accumulated fund every anniversary at a rate to be determined by the BOT but in no case less than the prevailing interest rate on savings deposit of any commercial bank.

13. Claims Fund

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Policy and contract claims payable	₱28,889	₱72,145
Aggregate reserves for credit life insurance policies	15,591	10,356
Aggregate reserves for life policies and contracts	14,226	10,012
	₱58,706	₱92,513



Movement in the claims fund as follows:

	2022	2021
At January 1	₱92,513	₱61,570
Provision for the year (Note 15)	314,965	482,776
Claims paid	(348,772)	(451,833)
At December 31	₱58,706	₱92,513

Claims payable represent reserves for payment of claims and obligations computed on the basis of a prudent prospective actuarial valuation method. The components of policy and contract claims payable are those incurred but not reported (IBNR) amounting to ₱28,889 and ₱72,145 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

14. Guaranty Fund

In accordance with Republic Act No. 10607 Sec. 405, this account must be maintained at a minimum of ₱5,000,000. In accordance with Insurance Memorandum Circular (IMC) No. 9-2006, every year thereafter, it is increased by an amount equivalent to 5% of gross premium collections. The additional appropriation for guaranty fund amounted to ₱0.07 million and ₱0.06 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively. Guaranty fund amounted to ₱8.97 million and ₱8.91 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

15. Costs and Operating Expenses

Increase in aggregate reserves - net consists of the net provisions of:

	2022	2021
Life reserve fund (Note 11)	₱462,040	₱590,943
Retirement savings fund (Note 12)	18,142	17,945
Claims fund (Note 13)	314,965	482,776
	₱795,147	₱1,091,664

Operating expenses

In 2022 and 2021, the Association implemented cost-saving strategies resulting to lower expenses. This includes migrating its business operations under the support of QKNOI. In 2022, the Association recorded provision for probable losses amounting to ₱0.21 million incident to the ordinary course of business.

16. Management of Insurance and Financial Risks, Capital Management and Regulatory Requirements

Governance Framework

The Association has established a risk management function with clear terms of reference and with the responsibility for developing policies on market, credit, liquidity, insurance and operational risk. It also supports the effective implementation of policies at the overall association and individual business unit levels.



The policies define the Association's identification of risk and its interpretation, limit structure to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets, alignment of underwriting strategies to the corporate goals and specify reporting requirements.

Guaranty Fund

As a mutual benefit association, the IC requires the Association to possess a guaranty fund of ₱5,000,000. This minimum amount shall be maintained at all times and it must be increased by an amount equivalent to 5% of the Association's gross premium collections until the guaranty fund reaches 12.5% of the minimum paid up capital for domestic life insurance companies.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Association has a total of ₱8.97 million and ₱8.91 million, respectively, representing guaranty fund which is deposited with the IC.

The main risks arising from the Association's insurance contracts follow:

Insurance risk

The principal risk the Association faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid are greater than originally estimated and subsequent development of long-term claims. Therefore, the objective of the Association is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The above risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts and geographical areas. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy and guidelines.

The Association determines its concentration of insurance risk based on sum insured. It has two (2) types of insurance contracts, namely, term life insurance and credit life insurance. In 2022, the Association has 7,299 numbers of policies with 21,923 legal dependents which totaled to 25.84 million of term life insurance and has 4,344 policies which totaled to 10.96 million of credit-life insurance. In 2021, the Association has 14,687 numbers of policies with 28,777 legal dependents which totaled to 21.55 million of term life insurance and has 1,089 policies which totaled to 7.71 million of credit-life insurance.

Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk represents the exposure to loss resulting from actual policy experience adversely deviating from assumptions made in the product pricing. Underwriting risks are brought about by a combination of the following:

- *Mortality risk* - risk of loss arising due to policyholder death experience being different than expected.
- *Morbidity risk* - risk of loss arising due to policyholder health experience being different than expected.
- *Investment return risk* - risk of loss arising from actual returns being different than expected.
- *Expense risk* - risk of loss arising from expense experience being different than expected.
- *Policyholder decision risk* - risk of loss arising due to policyholder experiences (lapses and surrenders) being different than expected.



These risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Association, type of risk insured and by industry. Undue concentration by amounts could have an impact on the severity of benefit payments on a portfolio basis.

The Association's underwriting strategy is designed to ensure that risks are well diversified in terms of type of risk and level of insured benefits. Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. For example, the Association has the right not to renew individual policies, it can impose deductibles and it has the right to reject the payment of fraudulent claims. Insurance contracts also entitle the Association to pursue third parties for payment of some or all cost. The Association further enforces a policy of actively managing and promptly pursuing of claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the Association.

The key assumptions to which the estimation of liabilities is particularly sensitive are as follows:

Mortality and morbidity rates

Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, according to the type of contract written, reflecting recent historical experience and which are adjusted where appropriate to reflect the Association's own experiences. An appropriate but not excessive prudent allowance is made for expected future improvements.

An increase in rates will lead to a larger number of claims and claims could occur sooner than anticipated, which will increase the expenditure and decrease the funds of the Association.

Expenses

Operating expenses assumptions reflect the projected costs of maintaining and servicing in force policies and associated overhead expenses. The current level of expenses is taken as an appropriate expense base, adjusted for expected expense inflation adjustments if appropriate.

An increase in the level of expenses would result in an increase in expenditure thereby reducing the funds of the Association.

Lapse rates

The following lapse rates were assumed in preparing the projections:

<u>Policy Year</u>	<u>Lapse Rate</u>
1	20%
2	12%
3-5	5%
6 and over	4%

Surrender rates

Same as lapse rates, where surrender benefit is one-half (1/2) of all paid contributions.

Discount rate

Life insurance liabilities are determined as the sum of the discounted value of the expected benefits and future administration expenses directly related to the contract, less the discounted value of the expected theoretical premiums that would be required to meet these future cash outflows. Discount rates are based on current industry risk rates, adjusted for the Association's own risk exposure.

A decrease in the discount rate will increase the value of the liability.



Fair Value Information

The methods and assumptions used by the Association in estimating fair value of the financial instruments are:

Cash, short-term investments, receivables, HTM investments, accounts and other payables (except statutory payables) - carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the relative short-term nature of these transactions;

AFS financial assets

Investments in unquoted equity securities - carried at cost less allowance for impairment losses due to the lack of suitable methods for arriving at a reliable fair value;

Investments in UITFs - fair values are determined with reference to the published net asset value of the underlying funds.

Aggregate reserves (life reserve fund, retirement savings fund, claims fund) - determined based on generally accepted actuarial methodologies.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurement.

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

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

The main objectives of the Association's financial risk management are as follows:

- To identify and monitor such risks on an ongoing basis;
- To minimize and mitigate such risks; and
- To provide a degree of certainty about costs.

Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Association's exposure to credit risk:

- a. The credit risk in respect of customer balances, incurred on nonpayment of premiums or contributions will only persist during the grace period specified in the policy document or when the policy is either paid up or terminated.
- b. The Association sets the maximum amounts and limits that may be advanced to corporate counterparties by reference to their long-term credit ratings.



As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the carrying values of the Association's financial instruments represent maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date. The Association's credit risk is concentrated on its receivables.

The gross maximum exposure to credit risk of the Association approximates its net maximum exposure. There were no amounts that are set-off in accordance with PAS 32, *Financial instrument - presentation*. There were no amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The tables below provide information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Association by classifying assets according to the Association's credit ratings of counterparties.

	2022				
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired		Past Due but Not Impaired	Impaired	Total
	Investment Grade	Non- investment Grade			
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	₱3,178,320	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱3,178,320
Receivables					
Trade receivables	21,215,793	-	-	9,047,869	30,263,662
Advances to officers and employees	67,639	-	-	-	67,639
Others	5,960,112	-	-	-	5,960,112
AFS financial assets*	1,691,637	-	-	-	1,691,637
HTM investments	10,427,000	-	-	-	10,427,000
	₱42,540,502	₱-	₱-	₱9,047,869	₱51,588,371

*excluding unquoted equity securities

	2021				
	Neither Past due nor Impaired		Past Due but Not Impaired	Impaired	Total
	Investment Grade	Non- investment Grade			
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	₱8,225,166	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱8,225,166
Receivables					
Trade receivables	16,593,786	-	-	9,047,869	25,641,655
Advances to officers and employees	37,639	-	-	-	37,639
Others	115,233	-	-	-	115,233
AFS financial asset*	1,699,272	-	-	-	1,699,272
HTM investments	8,997,321	-	-	-	8,997,321
	₱35,668,417	₱-	₱-	₱9,047,869	₱44,716,286

*excluding unquoted equity securities

The Association uses a credit rating concept based on the borrowers and counterparties' overall credit worthiness, as follows:

- Investment grade - Rating given to borrowers and counterparties who possess strong to very strong capacity to meet its obligations.
- Non-investment grade - Rating given to borrowers and counterparties who possess above average capacity to meet its obligations.



Trade receivables represent mostly of collections of Pag-Inupdanay Inc. pertaining to contributions for premiums for life insurance and provident fund unremitted to the Association. Trade receivables are neither past due nor impaired.

Liquidity risk

This is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial instruments.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Association's exposure to liquidity risk:

- a. The Association liquidity risk policy sets out the assessment and determines what constitutes liquidity risk for the Association. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported to the management. The policy is regularly reviewed for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.
- b. Set guidelines on asset allocations, portfolio limit structures and maturity profiles of assets, in order to ensure sufficient funding available to meet insurance and investment contracts obligations.

The tables below show an analysis of assets and liabilities analyzed according to whether they are expected to be recovered or settled within one year and beyond one year from reporting date.

	2022					Total
	Up to One Year*	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	Over 5 Years	No Term	
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	₱3,188,320	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	3,188,320
Receivables	21,215,794	-	-	-	-	21,215,794
AFS financial statements	-	-	-	-	5,686,756	5,686,756
HTM investments	-	-	-	10,427,000	-	10,427,000
Total undiscounted financial assets	24,404,114	-	-	10,427,000	5,686,756	40,517,870
Financial liabilities						
Accounts and other payables*	167,495	-	-	-	-	167,495
Life reserve fund	-	-	-	-	14,290,889	14,290,889
Retirement savings fund	-	-	-	-	9,138,209	9,138,209
Claims fund	-	-	-	-	58,706	58,706
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	167,495	-	-	-	23,487,804	23,655,299
Liquidity position (gap)	₱24,236,619	₱-	₱-	₱10,427,000	(₱17,801,048)	₱16,862,571

*Net of taxes payable to government agencies amounting to ₱44,849.



	2021					Total
	Up to One Year*	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	Over 5 Years	No Term	
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	₱8,235,166	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱8,235,166
Receivables	16,746,658	-	-	-	-	16,746,658
AFS financial statements	-	-	-	-	5,694,391	5,694,391
HTM investments*	-	-	-	8,997,321	-	8,997,321
Total undiscounted financial assets	24,981,824	-	-	8,997,321	5,694,391	39,673,536
Financial liabilities						
Accounts and other payables**	257,789	-	-	-	-	257,789
Life reserve fund	-	-	-	-	14,343,247	14,343,247
Retirement savings fund	-	-	-	-	9,044,100	9,044,100
Claims fund	-	-	-	-	92,513	92,513
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	257,789	-	-	-	23,479,860	23,737,649
Liquidity position (gap)	₱24,724,035	₱-	₱-	₱8,997,321	(₱17,785,469)	₱15,935,887

*Net of taxes payable to government agencies amounting to ₱20,015.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risks:

- *Foreign currency risk* - Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.
- *Price risk* - Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices
- *Interest rate risk* - Interest rate risk is that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Association's exposure to market risk:

- The market risk policy sets out the assessment and determines what constitutes market risk for the Association. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported to the BOT. The policy is reviewed regularly for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.
- Set asset allocation and portfolio limit structure, to ensure that assets back specific member liabilities and that assets are held to deliver income and gains for members which are in line with expectations of the members.
- Stipulated diversification benchmarks by type of instrument, as the Association is exposed to guaranteed bonuses, cash and annuity options when interest rates falls.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Association is not exposed to significant foreign currency, price and interest rate risk.



Capital

The primary objective of the Association's capital management is to comply with the statutory requirements on Margin of Solvency (MOS) and Risk-Based Capital (RBC) for Mutual Benefit Associations (MBA).

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Association has fully complied with the externally imposed capital requirements, except for the RBC requirement for 2021.

The Association considers the following as capital:

	2022	2021
Guaranty fund	₱8,973,211	₱8,905,808
Unappropriated fund balance	(7,826,350)	(7,855,298)
Appropriated fund balance	26,878,106	25,391,856
Donated equity	163,776	163,776
Unrealized gain on AFS financial assets	191,637	199,272
	₱28,380,380	₱26,805,414

Limit to Unappropriated Balance

Per IC Circular Letter 2015-46, a mutual benefit association shall only maintain free and unassigned fund balance of not more than twenty percent (20%) of its total liabilities as verified by the IC. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 the Association has not exceeded the limit.

Appropriated Fund Balance

On May 31, 2013, the BOT approved the appropriation of ₱1.10 million from the Association's unappropriated fund balance for the educational and calamity fund assistance of the members, and the retirement and employee benefits fund of the employees. The purpose of the educational fund is to give education support as help to its members and to reward members for their continuous membership in the Association. The purpose of the calamity fund is to give immediate aid to its members who may be victims of catastrophic events. The purpose of the retirement and employee benefits fund is to set aside funds for the retirement and other benefits granted to permanent employees in case of termination or resignation from the Association.

The appropriated fund may already be utilized as long as the provisions of the guidelines provided by the BOT are adhered to. In 2022 and 2021, ₱0.04 million and ₱0.003 million was utilized from the fund. The appropriation pertains to income from pre-termination charges from members with membership of less than 2 years and the time for reinstatement has also lapsed (see Notes 11 and 12).

During the Association's General Assembly on May 21, 2021, the Association approved the additional members' assessment to be collected from existing and new members for the next 3 years starting July 2021. Total members assessment in 2022 and 2021 amounted to ₱1.53 million and ₱6.50 million, respectively. These additional funds represent contributions from members in order to sustain the Association's prompt service delivery to the members. These funds will be used for the recovery of the Association. Members who will resign from the Association cannot refund such contribution. Return of such funds is at the sole discretion of the Association. Consistent with IC's recommendation, these contributions from members are presented as "Income from Members" in the statements of comprehensive income.

Appropriated fund balance amounted to ₱26.88 million and ₱25.39 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.



Regulatory Framework

Regulators are interested in protecting the rights of the members and maintain close vigil to ensure that the Association is satisfactorily managing affairs for the members' benefit.

The regulators are also interested in ensuring that the Association maintains an appropriate solvency position to meet liabilities arising from claims and that the risk levels are at acceptable levels.

The operations of the Association are subject to the regulatory requirements of the IC. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g., MOS to minimize the risk of default and insolvency on the part of the insurance companies to meet the unforeseen liabilities as these arise, minimum guaranty fund, risk-based capital requirements).

Margin of solvency (MOS)

The Association is required to maintain at all times, an MOS equal to ₱500,000 or 10% of the total amount of its net premiums written during the preceding year, whichever is higher. The MOS shall be the excess of the value of its admitted assets (as defined under the Code), exclusive of its paid-up capital, over the amount of its liabilities, unearned premiums and reinsurance reserves.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Association's MOS based on its calculations amounted to ₱5.14 million and ₱1.10 million, respectively. The final amount of the MOS can only be determined after the accounts of the Association have been examined by the IC specifically as to admitted and non-admitted assets as defined under the same Code.

The surplus available for MOS for the Association follows:

	2022	2021
Admitted assets	₱28,839,023	₱25,256,530
Admitted liabilities	(23,700,148)	(24,154,177)
Net worth	₱5,138,875	₱1,102,353

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the estimated non-admitted assets of the Association's life operations, as defined under the Code, which are included in the statement position follows:

	2022	2021
Trade receivables	₱11,611,207	₱14,379,367
Advances to officers and employees	67,639	37,639
Other assets	11,562,658	11,286,055
	₱23,241,504	₱25,703,061

The Association received additional contributions from its members amounting to ₱1.53 million and ₱6.50 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively. The contributions from members received by the Association in 2021 were retroactively considered by the IC as additional admitted asset in 2020 and is also considered in the computation of admitted assets in 2021.

If an insurance Association failed to meet the minimum required MOS, the IC is authorized to suspend or revoke all certificates of authority granted to such companies, its officers and agents, and no new business shall be done by and for such Association until its authority is restored by the IC.



Risk-based capital (RBC)

In October 2006, the IC issued IMC No. 6-2006 adopting the RBC framework for the life insurance industry to establish the required amounts of capital to be maintained by entities in relation to their investment and insurance risks. Every life insurance entity is annually required to maintain a minimum RBC ratio of 125% and not fail the trend test. Failure to meet the minimum RBC ratio shall subject the insurance entity to the corresponding regulatory intervention which has been defined at various levels.

The RBC ratio shall be calculated as Members' equity divided by the RBC requirement. Whereas, Members' equity is defined as admitted assets minus all liabilities inclusive of actuarial reserves and other policy obligations.

On December 28, 2016, IC CL No. 2016-68, *Amended Risk-Based Capital (RBC2) Framework* was issued to supersede IC CL No. 2015-30, *Risk-Based Capital (RBC2) Quantitative Impact Study (QIS)*. This circular provides solvency requirements based on accepted solvency frameworks, requires insurance companies that at all times shall hold the RBC requirement determined in accordance with the rules and guidelines set forth by the circular plus any additional supervisory adjustments that may be required by the IC, and requires the satisfaction of the minimum statutory ratio. The new CL took effect on January 1, 2018.

IC has adopted a three-pillar risk-based approach to solvency. This is a quantitative requirement in relation to the calculation of capital requirements and recognition of eligible capital, governance and risk management requirement, and disclosure requirements. The risk-based capital ratio is calculated as the total available capital divided by the RBC requirement. The RBC requirement takes into account various risks such as credit, insurance liability, market, operational, catastrophic and surrender risks. The minimum statutory RBC ratio required is set at 100%. In addition, all insurance companies are required to maintain the minimum RBC ratio and to not fail the trend test. The trend test is the same as the previous circular.

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

	2022	2021
	Estimated	Actual
Members' equity	₱5,138,875	₱1,102,353
RBC requirement	2,199,323	1,838,542
RBC Ratio	234%	60%

The final amount of the RBC ratio as of December 31, 2022 can only be determined after the accounts of the Association have been examined by the IC.

Based on the examination made by the IC for the Association's balances as of December 31, 2021, the RBC ratio was determined to be 60%, which is not compliant with the ratio prescribed by the relevant regulations.

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



In order to meet the RBC requirements, the Association approved additional members' assessment in 2022 amounting to ₱1.53 million. Furthermore, in 2023, the Association intends to increase membership recruitment by building new partnerships that seek to reach a large number of groups, such as cooperatives, driver associations, and other organizations of marginalized sectors that have been not reached by social protection services and other cost cutting activities.

17. Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

The following table show an analysis of assets and liabilities analyzed according to when they are expected to be recovered, settled or reversed:

	2022		Total
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	₱3,188,320	₱–	₱3,188,320
Receivables	21,215,794	–	21,215,794
Financial assets:			
AFS financial assets	–	5,686,756	5,686,756
HTM investments	–	10,427,000	10,427,000
Other assets	–	11,562,658	11,562,658
Total Assets	₱24,404,114	₱27,676,414	₱52,080,528
Liabilities			
Accounts and other payables	₱212,344	₱–	₱212,344
Life reserve fund	–	14,290,889	14,290,889
Retirement savings fund	–	9,138,209	9,138,209
Claims fund	–	58,706	58,706
Total Liabilities	₱212,344	₱23,487,804	₱23,700,148
2021			
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	₱8,235,166	₱–	₱8,235,166
Receivables	16,746,658	–	16,746,658
Financial assets:			
AFS financial assets	–	5,694,391	5,694,391
HTM investments	–	8,997,321	8,997,321
Other assets	–	11,286,055	11,286,055
Total Assets	₱24,981,824	₱25,977,767	₱50,959,591
Liabilities			
Accounts and other payables	₱674,317	₱–	₱674,317
Life reserve fund	–	14,343,247	14,343,247
Retirement savings fund	–	9,044,100	9,044,100
Claims fund	–	92,513	92,513
Total Liabilities	₱674,317	₱23,479,860	₱24,154,177



18. Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 34-2020 and 15-2010

Revenue Regulations No. 34-2020

The Association is not covered by the requirements and procedures for related party transactions under Section 2 of Revenue Regulations No. 34-2020.

Revenue Memorandum Circular 54-2021 clarifies that taxpayers who are exempt from income tax under Section 30 or similar provisions of the Tax Code or special laws are not required to file the Related Party Transaction form.

Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010

On December 28, 2010, RR No. 15-2010 became effective and 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 PFRS.

Below is the additional information required by RR No. 15-2010. This information is presented for purposes of filing with the BIR and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Value-Added Tax (VAT)

As a nonstock, not-for-profit mutual benefit association, the Association was granted tax exemption with respect to value-added taxes as provided under the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997 as amended by Republic Act 8424 known as the Comprehensive Tax Reform Program by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Landed Cost

In 2022 the Association has no importations; thus, no custom duties and tariff fees were paid or accrued.

Excise Tax

In 2022, the Association has no excise taxes paid or accrued.

Documentary Stamp Tax

In 2022, the Association has no documentary stamp taxes paid or accrued.

Taxes and Licenses

The Association has not paid any taxes and licenses in 2022 since this was subsidized by QKNOI to aid the Association in its financial and operations recovery.

Withholding Taxes

In 2022, the Association has no withholding taxes paid or accrued.

Tax Contingencies

The Association did not receive any Letter of Assessment, Preliminary Assessment Notice and Final Tax Assessment before or during 2022, nor does it have tax cases under preliminary investigations, litigation, and/or prosecution in courts or bodies outside the administration of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

