



Quarterly Report

1 message

Philippine Stock Exchange <no-reply@pse.com.ph>

Mon, May 23, 2022 at 8:22 AM

Dear Sir/Madam:

Your disclosure was approved for Filing. Details are as follows:

Company Name: National Reinsurance Corporation of the Philippines

Reference Number: 0018800-2022

Date and Time: Monday, May 23, 2022 08:22 AM

Template Name: Quarterly Report

Best Regards,
PSE EDGE

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The Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc., 6th to 10th Floors, PSE Tower, 5th Avenue corner 28th Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, Philippines 1634

COVER SHEET

8 0 1 1 8
SEC Registration Number

NATIONAL REINSURANCE
CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

(Company's Full Name)

3 1 F B P I - P H I L A M L I F E M A K A T I
6 8 1 1 A Y A L A A V E N U E M A K A T I

(Business Address: No., Street City / Town / Province)

Jacqueline Michelle Dy
Contact Person

(02) 8988-7400
Company Telephone Number

1 2
Month

3 1
Day

Fiscal Year

SEC Form 17-Q
1st Quarter ending March 31, 2022
FORM TYPE

4th Wednesday of
June
Month Day

Annual Meeting

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Dept Requiring this Doc

Total Amount of Borrowings

Total No. of Stockholders

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document ID

Cashier

STAMPS

Remarks: Please use BLACK ink for scanning

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC FORM 17-Q

**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE
SECURITIES REGULATIONS ACT AND SRC RULE 17 (2) (b) THEREUNDER**

1. For the quarter ended **March 31, 2022**
2. Commission identification Number **80118**
3. BIR Tax Identification Number **000-480-869-000**
4. **NATIONAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES** doing business **under the names and styles of Nat Re; Philippine National Reinsurance Company; PhilNaRe**
Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter
5. **PHILIPPINES**
Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization
6. Industry classification code (SEC Use Only)
7. **31st FLOOR, BPI-PHILAM LIFE MAKATI, 6811 AYALA AVENUE MAKATI CITY,
PHILIPPINES** **1227**
Address of registrant's principal office Postal Code
8. **(632) 8988-7400**
Registrant's telephone number, including area code
9. **N/A**
Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA as at quarter ended:

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding</u>
Common	2,123,605,600
11. Are any or all of the securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange?
Yes []No []
12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:
 - (a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period the registrant was required to file such report);
Yes []No []
 - (b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes []No []

PART I. - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

The financial statements listed below and covering pages 13 to 88 of this report are filed as part of this Form 17-Q:

- a. Statements of Financial Position as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.
- b. Statements of Income for the three-month ended March 31, 2022 and 2021.
- c. Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the three-month ended March 31, 2022 and 2021.
- d. Statements of Changes in Equity for the three-month ended March 31, 2022 and 2021.
- e. Statements of Cash Flows for the three-month ended March 31, 2022 and 2021.

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

I. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three-month ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

In Millions PHP	For the three-month ended		Inc(dec)	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	Amount	%
REINSURANCE PREMIUM INCOME				
Reinsurance premiums - net of returns	P1,042.6	P953.7	P88.9	9%
Retroceded premiums	(261.6)	(202.8)	(58.8)	29%
Net premiums retained	781.0	750.9	30.1	4%
Movement in premium reserves – net	(137.0)	(53.4)	(83.6)	157%
	644.0	697.5	(53.5)	-8%
UNDERWRITING DEDUCTIONS				
Share in reported losses – net	(850.1)	(352.3)	(497.8)	141%
Share in unreported loss reserves – net	475.8	(35.8)	511.6	-1,429%
Commissions – net	(199.2)	(183.0)	(16.2)	9%
	(573.5)	(571.1)	(2.4)	0%
NET UNDERWRITING INCOME	70.5	126.4	(55.9)	-44%
INVESTMENT AND OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES – net	92.4	128.4	(36.0)	-28%
PROFIT AFTER INVESTMENT AND OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES	162.9	254.8	(91.9)	-36%
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	(64.2)	(68.7)	4.5	-7%
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	98.7	186.1	(87.4)	-47%
TAX EXPENSE	(17.5)	(30.8)	13.3	-43%
NET PROFIT	P81.2	P155.3	(P74.1)	-48%

Underwriting Results

Net underwriting income amounted to P70.5 million, lower by P55.9 million or 44% than the first quarter of 2021. This resulted from (a) net underwriting losses from non-life domestic and foreign businesses in 2022 amounting to P7.1 million compared to the net underwriting income in 2021 amounting to P36.2 million; and (b) lower net underwriting income from the life business amounting to P12.6 million.

Net underwriting losses recognized in 2022 as compared to net underwriting income in 2021 from non-life domestic and foreign businesses resulted mainly from (a) Higher loss and commission ratios relative to earned premiums, and lower reinsurance premium income from non-life domestic business; and (b) Higher loss ratio and lower reinsurance premium income from Non-life foreign business. These were paired with lower net underwriting income from life business resulting mainly from higher loss ratio from the non-modified co-insurance business, partially negated by higher underwriting income from modified co-insurance business.

Reinsurance premium income amounted to P644.0 million, lower by P53.5 million or 8% than the first quarter of 2021. This resulted from (a) Lower reinsurance premium income from Non-life foreign business resulting mainly from lower premiums written due to renewal of certain treaties at a lower share; and (b) Lower reinsurance premium income from the Non-life domestic business as the Company increased its provision for unexpired risk reserves. These were partially negated by higher reinsurance premium income from the Life business due to higher reported premiums from the modified co-insurance business.

Share in reported losses, net and Share in unreported loss reserves, net amounted to P374.3 million, lower by P13.8 million than the first quarter of 2021 which resulted to loss ratios of 58% in 2022 versus 56% in 2021 relative to earned premiums. Higher loss ratio in 2022 resulted mainly from (a) Lower reinsurance premium income due to additional provision for unexpired risk reserves for Non-life domestic business; (b) Unfavorable impact of foreign currency and discount rates for Non-life foreign business, partially negated by favorable development on losses incurred in prior years; and (c) Unfavorable development of losses incurred from prior years for Life business.

	For the three-month ended		Inc (dec)	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	Amount	%
Share in reported losses – net (A)	P850.1	P352.3	P497.8	141%
Share in unreported loss reserves – net (B)	(475.8)	35.8	(511.6)	1,429%
Total share in reported losses and unreported loss reserves (C) [A+B]	374.3	388.1	(13.8)	-4%
Total earned premiums (D)	644.0	697.5	(53.5)	-8%
Loss ratio (C/D)	58%	56%		

Commissions, net amounted to P199.2 million, higher by P16.2 million or 9% than the first quarter of 2021 which resulted to commission ratios of 31% in 2022 versus 26% in 2021 relative to earned premiums. Higher commission ratio in 2022 resulted mainly from the impact of additional unexpired risk reserves recognized for the Non-life domestic business and higher reported premiums for the modified co-insurance business.

Investment and other income and expenses, net amounted to P92.4 million, lower by P36.0 million than the first quarter of 2021 as investment income and other income were lower by P31.6 million and P4.4 million, respectively.

Investment income was lower by P31.6 million than the first quarter of 2021. Lower investment income resulted mainly from (a) Lower gain on sale from available-for-sale financial assets by P29.8 million; and (b) Lower interest and dividend income by P5.0 million. These were partially negated by the favorable changes in fair value from held-for-trading securities amounting to P3.2 million.

Other income was lower by P4.4 million than the first quarter of 2021 resulting mainly from lower foreign exchange gains.

General and administrative expenses amounted to P64.2 million, lower by P4.5 million or 7% than the first quarter of 2021 resulting mainly from lower other taxes and licenses and professional fees.

Tax expense amounted to P17.5 million, lower by P13.3 million or 43% than the first quarter of 2021 resulting mainly from lower underwriting income.

II. FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

In Millions PHP	Unaudited	Audited	Inc(dec)	
	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Amount	%
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	P715.2	P658.2	P57.0	9%
REINSURANCE BALANCES RECEIVABLE – net	3,229.6	3,422.2	(192.6)	-6%
HELD-FOR-TRADING (HFT) SECURITIES	217.5	-	217.5	-
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE (AFS) FINANCIAL ASSETS	5,754.4	5,952.7	(198.3)	-3%
HELD-TO-MATURITY (HTM) INVESTMENTS	2,561.8	2,390.8	171.0	7%
LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	50.4	57.7	(7.3)	-13%
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT – net	49.9	52.0	(2.1)	-4%
REINSURANCE RECOVERABLE ON REPORTED LOSSES – net	2,145.4	1,854.9	290.5	16%
REINSURANCE RECOVERABLE ON CLAIMS RESERVES	1,324.4	912.0	412.4	45%
DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS	673.1	658.3	14.8	2%
DEFERRED REINSURANCE PREMIUMS	357.4	434.5	(77.1)	-18%
OTHER ASSETS – net	383.7	325.4	58.3	18%
TOTAL ASSETS	P17,462.8	P16,718.7	P744.1	4%
<u>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</u>				
REINSURANCE BALANCES PAYABLE	P1,530.2	P1,597.1	(P66.9)	-4%
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES	365.9	319.5	46.4	15%
LOSSES AND CLAIMS PAYABLE	5,208.3	4,492.4	715.9	16%
CLAIMS RESERVES	3,039.5	3,102.9	(63.4)	-2%
PREMIUM RESERVES	1,593.2	1,533.3	59.9	4%
DEFERRED REINSURANCE COMMISSIONS	7.3	9.3	(2.0)	-22%
TOTAL LIABILITIES	11,744.4	11,054.5	689.9	6%
EQUITY	5,718.4	5,664.2	54.2	1%
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	P17,462.8	P16,718.7	P744.1	4%

Cash and cash equivalents amounting to P715.2 million increased by P57.0 million or 9% from the balance as at December 31, 2021 of P658.2 million. The increase resulted mainly from the net cash generated from investing activities amounting to P97.7 million and foreign currency gains amounting to P4.1 million. These were partially negated by the net cash used in operating activities amounting to P44.8 million.

Reinsurance balances receivable - net amounting to P3,229.6 million decreased by P192.6 million or 6% from the balance as at December 31, 2021 of P3,422.2 million. The decrease resulted mainly from the collection of premiums during the period, partially negated by reinsurance premiums, net of commissions, recognized during the period.

Held-for-trading (HFT) securities amounting to P217.5 million in 2022 pertains to acquisition of equity securities amounting to P562.0 million and favorable movement in market value of P3.2 million, partially negated by disposals of P347.7 million.

Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets amounting to P5,754.4 million decreased by P198.3 million from the balance as at December 31, 2021 of P5,952.7 million. The movement in the account balance can be explained by the following:

	2022	2021
Cost		
Balance at beginning of period	P5,923.5	P5,669.0
Acquisitions	97.7	4,938.6
Disposals/maturities	(268.5)	(4,673.1)
Impairment losses	-	(6.8)
Unrealized foreign currency gains (losses)	3.5	(4.2)
	5,756.2	5,923.5
Fair value adjustment		
Balance at beginning of period	29.2	264.1
Changes in fair value	(20.9)	(147.3)
Fair value gains on disposal	(10.1)	(94.4)
Impairment losses	-	6.8
	(1.8)	29.2
Balance at end of period	P5,754.4	P5,952.7

The decrease resulted mainly from the net disposals amounting to P180.9 million (acquisitions net of disposals / maturities) and decrease in fair value by P20.9 million. The disposal of certain AFS financial assets during the period was undertaken to fund the set-up of the HFT portfolio.

Held-to-maturity (HTM) investments amounting to P2,561.8 million increased by P171.0 million or 7% from the balance as at December 31, 2021 of P2,390.8 billion. This resulted mainly from the purchase of corporate bonds amounting to P170.4 million.

Loans and receivables amounting to P50.4 million, decreased by P7.3 million or 13% from the balance as at December 31, 2021 of P57.7 million. This resulted mainly from the decrease in accounts receivable amounting to P6.1 million due to collection of receivables from the sale of AFS securities and decrease in accrued interest receivable amounting to P4.2 million due to due to timing differences and lower interest rates. These were partially negated by the increase in dividend receivable amounting to P3.0 million.

Reinsurance recoverable on reported losses - net and Reinsurance recoverable on claims reserves amounting to P3,469.8 million increased by P702.9 million or 25% from the balance as at December 31, 2021 of P2,766.9 million. The increase in the balance is aligned with the increase in Losses and claims payable and Claims reserves.

Deferred reinsurance premiums amounting to P357.4 million decreased by P77.1 million or 18% from the balance as at December 31, 2021 of P434.5 million. The decrease in the balance is expected as it is mainly comprised of reinsurance premiums from the Company's excess of loss facility which runs from the second quarter of 2021 to the first quarter of 2022.

Other Assets – net amounting to P383.7 million increased by P58.3 million or 18% from the balance as at December 31, 2021 of P325.4 million. The increase resulted mainly from the reclassification of cash in bank amounting to P53.1 million that was subjected to regulatory restrictions therefore not available for general use.

Reinsurance balances payable amounting to P1,530.2 million decreased by P66.9 million from the balance as at December 31, 2021 of P1,597.1 million. The decrease resulted mainly from the settlement of retroceded premiums from the previous year, net of retroceded premiums accrued for the current year.

Accounts payable and accrued expenses amounting to P365.9 million increased by P46.4 million or 15% from the balance as at December 31, 2021 of P319.5 million. The increase in the balance is due mainly to timing differences as most of these originated from the acquisition of HTM and HFT securities that are normally settled within three days from the acquisition date.

Losses and claims payable and Claims reserves amounting to P8,247.8 million increased by P652.5 million or 9% from the balance as at December 31, 2021 of P7,595.3 billion. The increase resulted mainly from recognizing reported losses and loss reserves for Typhoon Odette and large domestic fire losses. This was partially negated by the settlement of claims.

Deferred reinsurance commission amounting to P7.3 million decreased by P2.0 million or 22% from the balance as at December 31, 2021 of P9.3 million. The decrease resulted mainly from the normal amortization of the account balance to the Commissions – net account in the profit and loss statement, partially negated by deferred reinsurance commissions recognized during the period.

III. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

	For the three-month ended March 31, 2022	For the three-month ended March 31, 2021	% Inc.(Dec.)
1. Net income (loss)	P81.2 million	P155.3 million	-48%
2. Earnings Per Share (EPS) ^a	P0.038	P0.073	-48%
3. Retention Ratio ^b	75%	79%	-5%
4. Combined Ratio ^c	99%	92%	8%
5. Return on Average Equity (ROE)	1.4%	2.7%	-48%

(a) Net income divided by weighted average number of shares issued.

(b) Net premium written (NPW) divided by gross premiums written (GPW).

(c) Sum of following:

	2022	2021
Loss Ratio	58%	56%
Commission Ratio	31%	26%
Expense Ratio	10%	10%
Total	99%	92%

IV. FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

	As at March 31, 2022	As at Dec. 31, 2021
Current Ratio	2.19 : 1.00	2.25 : 1.00
Asset to Equity Ratio	3.05 : 1.00	2.95 : 1.00
Total Liabilities/Equity	2.05 : 1.00	1.95 : 1.00

V. MATERIAL EVENT/S AND UNCERTAINTIES:

Other than the disclosure described in the preceding sections, the Company has nothing to report on the following:

1. Any known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will have a material impact on its liquidity.
2. Events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.
3. Material off balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.
4. Any material commitments for capital expenditures.

5. Any known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales/revenues/income from continuing operations.
6. Any significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the issuer's continuing operations.
7. Any seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations.

VI. FINANCIAL RISK DISCLOSURE

The Company's investments are regulated under the pertinent provisions of the Amended Insurance Code, otherwise known as Republic Act (R.A.) 10607. The Amended Insurance Code generally requires all insurance companies to obtain prior approval of the Insurance Commission (IC) for any and all investments. Further, the Company reports all investments made and sold during the previous month to the IC. The IC reviews these investment reports and may require the immediate sale or disposal of any investment found to be too risky.

A portion of the Company's funds is invested in equities. Section 207 of the Amended Insurance Code provides that insurance companies may invest in listed equities of other financial institutions without need of prior approval by the Commissioner. Beyond the provisions of the Amended Insurance Code, the Company, through its Investment Committee, has established additional guidelines to manage the risk inherent in equity investments. The Company's own investment policy requires that the Company invest only in shares of common stock of companies that are listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange. Furthermore, these listed companies must have profitable business operations and market capitalization are on a scale that would qualify them as blue chips.

The Company also invests in fixed income securities in which it attempts to manage interest rate risk by managing the duration and average maturity of its fixed income portfolio. Asset-liability duration mismatches are evaluated based on the team's outlook on interest rates vis-a-vis the duration of the Company's liabilities. The fixed income portfolio is structured such that maturity profiles align with funding needs. Moreover, investments in fixed income securities are limited only to securities issued by entities of undisputedly strong creditworthiness and to those instruments have active secondary markets to allow transparent valuation and easier liquidation as needed.

A certain portion of the Company's investments is in foreign currencies, particularly the U.S. Dollar. These investments are monitored closely and are limited largely to dollar-denominated obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the Republic of the Philippines (ROP's). Foreign currency denominated investments are reported to the BSP on a monthly basis for monitoring.

VII. OTHER DISCLOSURE

Pursuant to SEC Memorandum Circular No. 8 (Series of 2016) provides guidance to non-bank financial institutions that are covered by Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) regulations, the Company is still evaluating/assessing the potential effects of FATCA to its business. Based on the regulation, the Company is a 'Non-financial foreign Entity' (NFFE) may either be an "exempt NFFE" or "non-exempt NFFE". Under the regulations also, excepted NFFEs such as publicly traded corporations are generally exempt from withholding tax as required by FATCA if a proper FATCA certification is provided to the payor.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) advised all concerned Philippine Financial Institutions to take necessary steps to prepare for full implementation of the Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) on FATCA between the Philippines and the United States of America was signed on July 13, 2015. On December 01, 2016 President Duterte ratified the FATCA agreement and its transmitted to the Senate on December 06, 2016 for concurrence.

II. – OTHER INFORMATION

B. No other material information.

**NATIONAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION
OF THE PHILIPPINES**
(Registrant)

(originally signed)

SANTINO U. SONTILLANO
Vice President & Head of Finance

(originally signed)

ALLAN R. SANTOS
President & Chief Executive Officer

NATIONAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	<i>Notes</i>	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	P715,231	P658,187
Reinsurance balances receivable – net	5	3,229,620	3,422,158
Held-for-trading (HFT) securities	6	217,485	–
Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets	7	5,754,374	5,952,670
Held-to-maturity (HTM) investments	8	2,561,785	2,390,758
Loans and receivables	9	50,409	57,719
Property and equipment – net	10	49,937	52,041
Reinsurance recoverable on reported losses – net	11	2,145,400	1,854,884
Reinsurance recoverable on claims reserves	11	1,324,416	912,031
Deferred acquisition costs	12	673,049	658,344
Deferred reinsurance premiums	13	357,370	434,511
Other assets – net	14	383,709	325,444
TOTAL ASSETS		P17,462,785	P16,718,747
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Reinsurance balances payable	15	P1,530,190	P1,597,074
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	16	365,900	319,526
Losses and claims payable	17	5,208,321	4,492,427
Claims reserves	17	3,039,481	3,102,939
Premium reserves	18	1,593,207	1,533,329
Deferred reinsurance commissions	19	7,292	9,242
Total Liabilities		11,744,391	11,054,537
Equity	23	5,718,394	5,664,210
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		P17,462,785	P16,718,747

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

NATIONAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts in thousands, except Earnings Per Share)

	<i>Notes</i>	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Reinsurance premium income			
Reinsurance premiums – net of returns	<i>18</i>	P1,042,574	P953,713
Retroceded premiums	<i>13</i>	(261,618)	(202,772)
Net premiums retained		780,956	750,941
Movement in premium reserves – net	<i>13,18</i>	(137,019)	(53,405)
		643,937	697,536
Underwriting deductions			
Share in reported losses – net	<i>21.1</i>	850,153	352,377
Share in unreported loss reserves – net	<i>21.2</i>	(475,843)	35,776
Commissions – net	<i>21.3</i>	199,179	183,019
		573,489	571,172
Net underwriting income		70,448	126,364
Investment and other income and expenses – net	<i>20</i>	92,422	128,415
Profit after investment and other income and expenses		162,870	254,779
General and administrative expenses	<i>22</i>	64,202	68,654
Profit before tax		98,668	186,125
Tax expense		17,464	30,776
Net profit		P81,204	P155,349
Earnings per share – basic and diluted	<i>26</i>	P0.038	P0.073

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

NATIONAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	<i>Notes</i>	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Net profit		P81,204	P155,349
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that are and will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value losses on AFS financial assets during the period	7	(20,860)	(189,972)
Amortization of unrealized gains on reclassified HTM securities to profit or loss		3,628	2,165
Fair value gains on disposal of AFS financial assets reclassified to profit or loss	7, 20	(10,151)	(39,994)
Income tax effect		363	(23)
Total other comprehensive loss		(27,020)	(227,824)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		P54,184	(P72,475)

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

NATIONAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021
(Amounts in thousands)

	Capital Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital <i>(Note 23)</i>	Treasury Shares at Cost <i>(Note 23)</i>	Revaluation Reserves			Retained Earnings		Total Equity
	No. of shares <i>(in thousands)</i>	Amount <i>(Note 23)</i>			AFS Financial Assets	HTM Investments	Defined Benefit Liability	Appropriated	Unappropriated	
Balance at January 1, 2022	2,181,955	P2,181,955	P3,019,218	(P100,525)	P26,626	(P55,578)	(P73,366)	P69,570	P596,310	P5,664,210
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,204	81,204
Other comprehensive income (loss):										
Items that are and will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	(30,648)	3,628	-	-	-	(27,020)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(30,648)	3,628	-	-	81,204	54,184
Balance at March 31, 2022	2,181,955	P2,181,955	P3,019,218	(P100,525)	(P4,022)	(P51,950)	(P73,366)	P69,570	P677,514	P5,718,394
Balance at January 1, 2021	2,181,955	P2,181,955	P3,019,218	(P100,525)	P261,721	(P66,351)	(P73,877)	P55,400	P468,781	P5,746,322
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,349	155,349
Other comprehensive income (loss):										
Items that are and will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	(229,989)	2,165	-	-	-	(227,824)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(229,989)	2,165	-	-	155,349	(72,475)
Balance at March 31, 2021	2,181,955	P2,181,955	P3,019,218	(P100,525)	P31,732	(P64,186)	(P73,877)	P55,400	P624,130	P5,673,847

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

NATIONAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts in thousands)

	<i>Notes</i>	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		P98,668	P186,125
Adjustments for:			
Movement in premium reserves – net	<i>13, 18</i>	137,019	53,405
Movement in share in reported losses - net	<i>11, 17</i>	5,555	(5,729)
Movement in share in unreported loss reserves – net	<i>11, 17</i>	(475,843)	35,776
Commissions – net	<i>12, 19</i>	(16,655)	(14,557)
Interest income	<i>20</i>	(64,040)	(65,771)
Dividend income	<i>20</i>	(12,789)	(16,063)
Gain on sale of AFS financial assets	<i>7, 20</i>	(10,151)	(39,994)
Unrealized foreign currency gains		(5,274)	(8,565)
Fair value gains on HFT securities	<i>6, 20</i>	(3,195)	–
Movement in deposit liability	<i>16, 20</i>	(1,407)	898
Depreciation and amortization	<i>22</i>	3,944	4,893
Operating income (loss) before working capital changes		(344,168)	130,418
Decrease (increase) in:			
Reinsurance balances receivable – net		215,027	(52,569)
HFT securities		(214,290)	–
Loans and receivables		(447)	517
Reinsurance recoverable on reported losses – net		(257,777)	555,216
Other assets – net		(60,552)	(5,093)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Reinsurance balances payable		(69,899)	(75,123)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		47,781	8,549
Losses and claims payable		655,762	(484,296)
Cash generated from operations		(28,563)	77,619
Cash paid for income taxes		(16,278)	(16,174)
Net cash from (used) in operating activities		(P44,841)	P61,445

Forward

	<i>Notes</i>	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from disposal/maturities of:			
AFS financial assets	7	P278,650	P1,825,070
HTM investments	8	–	164,998
Loan receivables		7,745	634
Property and equipment	10	1,285	–
Interest received		71,233	93,681
Dividends received		9,786	13,407
Acquisitions of:			
AFS financial assets	7	(97,691)	(1,485,583)
HTM investments	8	(170,429)	(411,797)
Loan receivables		(1,148)	(14,759)
Property and equipment	10	(1,661)	(250)
Net cash from investing activities		97,770	185,401
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		52,929	246,846
EFFECTS OF FOREIGN CURRENCY REVALUATION ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		4,115	826
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS – January 1		658,187	950,914
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS – March 31		P715,231	P1,198,586

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

NATIONAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

National Reinsurance Corporation of the Philippines (the Company) was incorporated on June 7, 1978 by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 1270 (the Decree), as a domestic professional reinsurance firm to provide life and non-life reinsurance capacity to the Philippines and neighboring insurance markets. Under the Decree, it became the vehicle for the Philippine insurance industry's participation in the Asian Reinsurance Corporation (ARC), a multi-government-initiated reinsurance entity, based in Bangkok, Thailand, which was established to foster regional cooperation among insurance companies doing business in Asia. The Company's shares are listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

The Company is licensed by the Insurance Commission to engage in business until December 31, 2024.

The Company's registered office and principal place of business is located at 31st floor BPI-Philam Life Makati, 6811 Ayala Avenue, Makati City.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2021, as summarized below and in the succeeding pages.

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards

The accompanying interim condensed financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*. Accordingly, the condensed financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the December 31, 2021 audited financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2021.

(b) Basis of Measurement

The interim condensed financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs) for each type of asset, liability, income, and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies that follow.

(c) Presentation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are presented in accordance with PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The Company presents the statement of comprehensive income in two statements: a statement of income and a statement of comprehensive income (loss).

(d) Functional and Presentation Currency

These interim condensed financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, the Company's functional and presentation currency, and amounts are presented in thousands except when otherwise indicated.

Items included in the interim condensed financial statements of the Company are measured using its functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

2.2 Adoption of New and Amended PFRSs and Framework*(a) Effective in 2022 that are Relevant to the Company*

As at March 31, 2022, there are no new and amended PFRSs that are relevant to the Company.

(b) Effective Subsequent to 2022 but not Adopted Early

There are new and amended PFRSs effective for annual periods subsequent to 2022, which were adopted by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC). Management is currently assessing the impact of these new and amended standards on the Company's financial statements.

- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to PAS 1 and PFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements) (effective January 1, 2023). The amendments are intended to help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures. The key amendments to PAS 1 include:
 - requiring companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies;
 - clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and
 - clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company's financial statements.

The amendments are effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent (Amendments to PAS 1) (effective January 1, 2023). To promote consistency in application and clarify the requirements on determining whether a liability is current or non-current, the amendments:
 - removed the requirement for a right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period to be unconditional and instead requires that the right must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period;
 - clarified that a right to defer settlement exists only if the company complies with conditions specified in the loan agreement at the end of the reporting period, even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date; and
 - clarified that settlement of a liability includes transferring a company's own equity instruments to the counterparty, but conversion options that are classified as equity do not affect classification of the liability as current or non-current.

The amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

In November 2021, the International Accounting Standards Board issued the Exposure Draft, *Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants* after considering stakeholder feedback on the December 2020 tentative agenda decision issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee about the amendments. The exposure draft proposes to again amend IAS 1 as follows:

- Conditions which the entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period will have no effect on the classification as current or non-current.
 - Additional disclosure requirements will apply to non-current liabilities subject to such conditions to enable the assessment of the risk that the liability could become repayable within twelve months.
 - Separate presentation in the statement of financial position will be required for non-current liabilities for which the right to defer settlement is subject to conditions within 12 months after the reporting period.
 - The effective date of the amendments will be deferred to no earlier than January 1, 2024.
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*). To clarify the distinction between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates, the amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates, clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.

The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that an accounting estimate is developed to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy.

Developing an accounting estimate includes both selecting a measurement technique and choosing the inputs to be used when applying the chosen measurement technique. The effects of changes in such inputs or measurement techniques are changes in accounting estimates. The definition of accounting policies remains unchanged. The amendments also provide examples on the application of the new definition.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted, and will apply prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the amendments are applied.

- PFRS 9 (2014) (adoption deferred to January 1, 2025). This new standard on financial instruments will replace PAS 39, *Financial Instruments* and PFRS 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013 versions). This standard contains, among others, the following:
 - three principal classification categories for financial assets based on the business model on how an entity is managing its financial instruments;
 - an expected loss model in determining impairment of all financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), which generally depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of a financial asset; and
 - a new model on hedge accounting that provides significant improvements principally by aligning hedge accounting more closely with the risk management activities undertaken by entities when hedging their financial and non-financial risk exposures.

In accordance with the financial asset classification principle of PFRS 9 (2014), a financial asset is classified and measured at amortized cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal outstanding. Moreover, a financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets the SPPI criterion and is held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets. All other financial assets are measured at FVTPL.

In addition, PFRS 9 (2014) allows entities to make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity instrument that is not held for trading in other comprehensive income.

The accounting for embedded derivatives in host contracts that are financial assets is simplified by removing the requirement to consider whether or not they are closely related, and, in most arrangements, does not require separation from the host contract.

For liabilities, the standard retains most of the PAS 39 requirements which include amortized cost accounting for most financial liabilities, with bifurcation of embedded derivatives. The amendment also requires changes in the fair value of an entity's own debt instruments caused by changes in its own credit quality to be recognized in other comprehensive income rather than in profit or loss.

The following table provides an overview of the fair values as at March 31, 2022, and the amounts of change in the fair values during the reporting period separately for financial assets that meet the SPPI criterion (i.e. financial assets with contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, excluding any financial asset that meets the definition of held for trading in PFRS 9, or that is managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis) and all other financial assets:

	Notes	Financial assets that meet the SPPI criteria*		All other financial assets	
		Fair Value	Fair value change during the reporting period	Fair Value	Fair value change during the reporting period
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 28	P715,231	P–	P–	P–
AFS financial assets	7, 28	–	–	5,754,374	(20,860)
HTM investments	28	2,578,154	16,369	–	–
Loans and receivables	9, 28	50,409	–	–	–
Funds held by ceding companies	5	232,693	–	–	–
Other assets**	14, 28	1,331	–	–	–
		P3,577,818	P16,369	P5,754,374	(P20,860)

* Excluding any financial asset that meets the definition of held for trading in PFRS 9, or that is managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis.

** Consists of deposit and security fund

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company's financial assets as at March 31, 2022 by classifying assets according to the Company's credit grading of counterparties.

	Notes	Neither Past Due nor Impaired			Total
		Investment High Grade	Non-investment Grade	Past Due but not Impaired	
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 28	P715,231	P–	P–	P715,231
Reinsurance balances receivable	5	1,916,699	656,591	656,330	3,742,795
AFS financial assets - debt securities	7, 28	4,246,194	–	–	4,246,194
HTM investments	8, 28	2,561,785	–	–	2,561,785
Loans and receivables	9, 28	42,273	8,136	–	50,409
Reinsurance recoverable on reported losses	11, 28	1,242,185	630,237	–	1,971,866
Other assets	14, 28	1,331	–	–	1,331
		P10,725,698	P1,294,964	P656,330	P13,289,611

The Company uses a credit grading system based on the borrowers and counterparties overall credit worthiness, as described below.

Investment High Grade – This pertains to accounts with a very low probability of default as demonstrated by the borrower’s strong financial position and reputation. The borrower has the ability to raise substantial amounts of funds through credit facilities with financial institutions. The borrower has a strong debt service record and a moderate use of leverage.

Non-investment Grade – Satisfactory – This pertains to current accounts with no history of default or which may have defaulted in the past, but the conditions and circumstances directly affecting the borrower’s ability to pay has abated already. The borrower is expected to be able to adjust to the cyclical downturns in its operations. Any prolonged adverse economic conditions would, however, ostensibly create profitability and liquidity issues. The use of leverage may be above industry or credit standards but remains stable.

Past Due but not Impaired – Rating given to borrowers and counterparties where outstanding obligation is already past due without impairment indicator.

Impaired – This pertains to accounts with impairment indicator and uncertain collectability. Allowance for impairment losses were recognized by the Company for these accounts.

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts* (effective January 1, 2025). The new standard will eventually replace PFRS 4, that will set out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within its scope.

This new standard requires a current measurement model where estimates are remeasured in each reporting period. Moreover, contracts are measured using the building blocks of:

- discounted probability-weighted cash flows;
- an explicit risk adjustment; and,
- a contractual service margin representing the unearned profit of the contract which is recognized as revenue over the coverage period.

PFRS 17 further allows a choice between recognizing changes in discount rates either in the statement of income or directly in other comprehensive income. The choice is likely to reflect how insurers account for financial assets under PFRS 9.

In addition, the standard provides an optional, simplified premium allocation approach for the liability for the remaining coverage for short duration contracts, which are often written by non-life insurers.

PFRS 17 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Full retrospective application is required, unless it is impracticable, in which case the entity chooses to apply the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach. However, if the entity cannot obtain reasonable and supportable information necessary to apply the modified retrospective approach, then it applies the fair value approach.

Early application is permitted for entities that apply PFRS 9 on or before the date of initial application of PFRS 17.

2.3 Reinsurance Contracts

Product Classification

Reinsurance contracts are those contracts under which the Company (the reinsurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from insurance and reinsurance companies (the cedants) by agreeing to compensate the cedants if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the cedants. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits paid when an insured event occurs with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur.

Reinsurance contracts can also transfer financial risks. Contracts that transfer financial risks which create financial assets or financial liabilities, but do not expose the Company to significant insurance risk, are within the scope of PAS 39 and are recognized as Deposit liability under Accounts payable and accrued expenses.

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

Retrocession Contracts Held

Contracts entered into by the Company with retrocessionaires under which the Company is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Company and that meet the classification requirements for reinsurance contracts above are classified as retroceded contracts held. Contracts that do not meet those classification requirements are classified as financial assets.

Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses are included as part of Reinsurance balances receivable. These balances represent the retrocessionaires' share in the amounts paid to the cedants and are in accordance with the retroceded contract. Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses represents balances due from retrocessionaires for its share on the unpaid losses and Reinsurance recoverable on claims reserves represent the retrocessionaires' share for its losses in the loss reserves are presented under Reinsurance recoverable on reported losses and Reinsurance recoverable on claims reserves, respectively, in the statements of financial position. The recoverable amounts are estimated in a manner consistent with the losses and claims payable and claims reserves and are in accordance with the retroceded contract.

Reinsurance balances receivable, Reinsurance recoverable on reported losses and Reinsurance recoverable on claims reserves are reviewed for impairment at the end of each reporting period or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when objective evidence exists that the Company may not recover outstanding amounts under the terms of the contract and when the impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the cedants and retrocessionaires can be measured reliably.

The impairment loss is recognized as part of General and administrative expenses in the statements of income.

Retroceded insurance risk does not relieve the Company from its obligations to ceding companies.

Reinsurance balances payable primarily represent premiums due to retrocessionaires. Amounts payable are estimated in a manner consistent with the associated retrocession contract.

Assets and liabilities arising from reinsurance activities are derecognized when the contractual rights are extinguished or expired or when the contract is transferred to another party.

2.4 Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to an agreement and agrees to sell goods or services for a fixed amount of money. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase the asset.

For purposes of classifying financial assets, an instrument is considered as an equity instrument if it is non-derivative and meets the definition of equity for the issuer in accordance with the criteria of PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. All other non-derivative financial instruments are treated as debt instruments.

(a) Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

Financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories: financial assets at FVTPL, loans and receivables, HTM investments and AFS financial assets. Financial assets are assigned to the different categories by management on initial recognition, depending on the purpose for which the investments were acquired.

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value of the consideration given. Except for financial assets at FVTPL, the initial measurement of financial assets includes transaction costs.

(i) Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These arise when the Company provides money or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivables.

The Company's financial assets categorized as loans and receivables are presented as cash and cash equivalents, reinsurance balances receivable – net, loans and receivables, reinsurance recoverable on reported losses, deposit and security fund (presented under Other assets – net account in the statements of financial position).

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method subject to any impairment loss. 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. The amortization, if any, is included as part of Interest income presented under Investment and other income and expenses – net account in the statements of income.

(ii) *Financial assets at FVTPL*

This category consists of financial instruments that are held-for-trading or designated by management on initial recognition. Financial assets at FVTPL are recorded in the statements of financial position at fair value, with changes recorded in the Investment and other income and expenses - net account in the statements of income.

Held-for-trading securities are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, unless they are no longer held for the purpose of being sold or repurchased in the near term and the following conditions are met:

- if the financial asset would have met the definition of loans and receivables (if the financial asset had not been required to be classified as held-for-trading at initial recognition), then it may be reclassified if the Company has the intention and the ability to hold the financial asset in the foreseeable future or until maturity; and
- the financial asset may be reclassified out of the held-for-trading securities category only under “rare circumstances”.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company does not have any financial asset designated by management as financial instruments at FVTPL. The Company’s held-for-trading investments consist of equity securities listed in the PSE (see Note 6).

(iii) *AFS Financial Assets*

This category includes non-derivative financial assets that are designated as AFS financial assets or are not classified as loans and receivables, HTM investments or financial assets at FVTPL. The Company’s AFS financial assets include listed and unlisted equity securities, Unit Investment Trust Fund (UITF) and government and corporate bonds.

All financial assets within this category are subsequently measured at fair value, except for certain equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured which are measured at cost less any impairment loss. Fair value gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are reported as part of the Revaluation reserves account in the equity except for interest and dividend income, impairment losses and foreign exchange differences on monetary assets, which are recognized in the statements of income.

(iv) HTM Investments

This category includes non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity, and that the Company has the intention and ability to hold to maturity other than: (a) those that Company designates as financial assets at FVTPL upon initial recognition; (b) those that the Company designates as AFS; and (c) those that meet the definition of loans and receivables. This category includes corporate bonds and government securities.

HTM investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method subject to any impairment loss. Interest income is recognized under Investment and other income and expenses – net account in the statements of income.

(b) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

The Company recognizes impairment loss based on the category of financial assets as follows:

(i) Carried at Amortized Cost – Loans and Receivables and HTM Investments

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at cost has been incurred, the amount of the impairment loss is determined as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred), discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate or current effective interest rate determined under the contract if the loan has a variable interest rate.

Evidence of impairment is the age of the receivable and/or any financial difficulties of the counterparty. Allowances are set up on the net balance, meaning all balances related to the same counterparty are considered. The amount of the allowance is set up in relation to the time a receivable has been due and any financial difficulties of the counterparty and can be as high as the outstanding net balance.

The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in the statements of income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment is recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The reversal shall not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date of the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognized in the statements of income.

Reclassification of AFS Financial Assets to HTM Investments

For a financial asset reclassified from AFS financial assets category to HTM investments, the Company shall reclassify the financial asset at its fair value on the date of reclassification which becomes its new amortized cost. Any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognized in other comprehensive income and any difference between the new amortized cost and maturity amount is amortized in profit or loss over the remaining life of the investments using the effective interest method similar to the amortization of a premium and a discount. This is presented as Revaluation reserves – HTM investments in the statements of changes in equity. If the financial asset is subsequently impaired, any gain or loss that has been recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

(ii) *Carried at Fair Value – AFS Financial Assets*

When a decline in the fair value of an AFS financial asset has been recognized in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortization) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in statements of income – is reclassified from Revaluation reserves to statements of income as a reclassification adjustment even though the financial asset has not been derecognized.

Impairment losses recognized in statements of income on equity instruments are not reversed through profit or loss. Reversal of impairment losses is recognized in other comprehensive income, except for financial assets that are debt securities which are recognized in profit or loss only if the reversal can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss is recognized.

(c) *Items of Income and Expense Related to Financial Assets*

All income and expenses, except for recognition and reversal of impairment loss on reinsurance balances receivable and reinsurance recoverable on reported losses, relating to financial assets that are recognized in the statements of income are presented as part of Investment and other income and expenses – net account. Provision for and reversal of impairment losses on reinsurance balances receivable and reinsurance recoverable on reported losses are presented at net as part of Impairment losses – net under General and administrative expenses account in the statements of income.

Non-compounding interest, dividend income and other cash flows resulting from holding financial assets are recognized in the statements of income when earned, regardless of how the related carrying amount of financial assets is measured.

(d) Derecognition of Financial Assets

The financial assets (or where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of financial assets) are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial instruments expire, or when the financial assets and all substantial risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

(e) Fair Value Measurement of Financial Assets

'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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When one is available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

If an asset measured at fair value has a bid price, then the Company measures assets and long positions at a bid price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

2.5 Deferred Acquisition Costs (DAC)

Commissions are recognized as expense over the coverage period of the contracts using the 24th method [see Note 2.17(b)] except for DAC from modified co-insurance arrangements. The portion of the commissions that relates to the unexpired periods of the contracts at the end of the reporting period is accounted for as DAC and is presented in the Assets section of the statements of financial position. The net change in the account between each end of reporting periods are recognized as part of Commission expense under Commissions – net account in the statements of income.

For modified co-insurance arrangements, the related commissions are initially capitalized as DAC and amortized as Commission expense in the profit or loss throughout the term of the contract.

2.6 Deferred Reinsurance Premiums (DRP)

The ceded reinsurance premiums that pertain to the unexpired period of the contracts at the end of the reporting period are accounted for as DRP and presented in the Assets section of the statements of financial position. Subsequent to initial recognition, the amount is amortized using the 24th method [see Note 2.16(a)]. The net change in the account between each end of reporting periods are recognized in the statements of income under Movement in premium reserves – net.

2.7 Reinsurance Recoverable on Reported Losses and Reinsurance Recoverable on Claims Reserves

Reinsurance recoverable on reported losses and reinsurance recoverable on claims reserves represent the amount recoverable from retrocessionaires under retroceded contracts as their share on unpaid losses, including unreported losses and loss adjustment expenses, net of salvage of recoveries.

2.8 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment represent tangible items that are held for use in the Company's business operations or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used for more than one year. An item of property and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset shall be measured at its cost less any accumulated depreciation, and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Expenditures for additions, major improvements and renewals are capitalized, while expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred.

Depreciation is computed on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Condominium unit	40 years
Office improvements	10 years
Office furniture and equipment	5 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Electronic data processing (EDP) equipment	5 years

The Company depreciates right-of-use (ROU) assets included as part of property and equipment on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the end of the lease term (see Note 2.18).

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until these are no longer in use. No further charge of depreciation is made in respect of those assets.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (see Note 2.20).

The residual values, estimated useful lives and method of depreciation of property and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An item of property and equipment, including the related accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included as part of Investment and other income and expenses – net account in the statements of income in the period the item is derecognized.

2.9 Other Assets

Other assets pertain to other present economic resources controlled by the Company as a result of past events. An economic resource is a right that has the potential to produce economic benefits and the asset has a cost or value that can be measured reliably. They may include the following accounts:

(a) Restricted Cash

Restricted cash pertains to cash in bank which was subjected to regulatory restrictions and are therefore not available for general use by the Company.

(b) Investment Properties

Investment properties are property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the supply of services or for administrative purposes.

Except for land, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value. The cost of the investment properties comprise their purchase price and directly attributable costs incurred such as legal fees, transfer taxes and other transaction costs.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the property which is 10 years.

Transfers to, or from, investment properties shall be made when and only when there is a change in use or purpose for such property.

The carrying amount of investment properties is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (see Note 2.20).

Investment properties are derecognized upon disposal or when permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss on the retirement or disposal of the investment properties are recognized in the statements of income in the period of retirement or disposal.

(c) *Intangible Assets*

Intangible assets include acquired software licenses which are accounted for under the cost model. The cost of the asset is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of other considerations given up to acquire the asset at the time of its acquisition. Capitalized costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over five years as the lives of these intangible assets are considered finite. In addition, intangible assets are subject to impairment testing as described in Note 2.20.

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the cost incurred to acquire and install the specific software. Costs associated with maintaining computer software and those costs associated with research activities are recognized under Data, licenses and subscriptions and Repairs and maintenance as part of General and administrative expenses in the statements of income as incurred.

When an intangible asset is disposed of, the gain or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statements of income.

(d) *Creditable Withholding Tax (CWT)*

CWT mainly arises from taxes withheld by the ceding companies upon payment of reinsurance premiums to the Company.

CWT is recorded at cost. It can either be used to offset against future income tax liabilities or be claimed as a tax refund from the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR).

(e) *Deferred CWT*

Deferred CWT represents taxes to be withheld by the ceding companies upon payment of reinsurance premiums to the Company.

(f) *Input Value-added Tax (VAT)*

The input VAT pertains to the 12% tax paid by the Company on commissions and local purchases of goods or services.

The input VAT is recorded at cost. It is used to offset against output VAT due to the BIR. Excess input VAT is recorded under the Other assets – net account in the statements of financial position.

(g) Deferred Input VAT

Deferred input VAT pertains to the 12% tax arising from acquisition of capital assets exceeding P1.00 million. Deferred input VAT arising from capital assets is amortized to input VAT over the useful lives of the capital assets or 60 months, whichever is shorter.

(b) Deferred Withholding VAT

Deferred withholding VAT pertains to the unapplied input VAT on unpaid premiums from a certain government entity.

(i) Prepayments

Prepayments pertain to expenditure paid for in one (1) accounting period, but for which the underlying asset will not be consumed until a future period. When the asset is eventually consumed, it is charged to expense. If consumed over multiple periods, there may be a series of corresponding charges to expense.

2.10 Financial Liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities at initial recognition into the following categories: financial liabilities at FVTPL and other liabilities. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition, and were allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every reporting date.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company has no financial liabilities at FVTPL.

Other financial liabilities pertain to financial liabilities that are not designated or classified at FVTPL. Other financial liabilities are initially measured at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company's other financial liabilities include Reinsurance balances payable, Losses and claims payable (excluding Margin for Adverse Deviation (MfAD) and loss adjustment expenses) and Accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding deferred output VAT and other taxes payable), are recognized when the Company becomes a party to an agreement and agrees to purchase goods or services for a fixed amount of money. All interest-related charges are recognized as part of Investment and other income and expenses – net account in the statements of income.

Dividend distributions to shareholders are recognized as financial liabilities upon declaration by the Company.

Financial liabilities are derecognized from the statements of financial position only when the obligations are extinguished either through discharge, cancellation or expiration. 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, with the difference in the respective carrying amounts recognized in the statements of income.

Derivative financial instruments are classified under financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL, unless these are designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge or financial guarantee contracts. Derivatives are initially recorded at fair value on the date at which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair values of derivatives (except those accounted for as cash flow hedges) are taken directly to the statements of income and are included in Investment and other income and expenses – net account. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. The Company has no outstanding derivative asset or liability as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

2.11 Losses and Claims Payable and Claims Reserves

Losses and claims payable represent the present value of the estimated cost of all reported claims at the end of the reporting period, together with related claims handling costs and reduced for the expected value of salvage and other recoveries. This includes outstanding claim reserves, loss adjustment expenses payable plus MfAD based on a certain percentage of the total outstanding claim reserves and loss adjustment expenses payable to allow for inherent uncertainty of the best estimate of the policy reserves.

Claims reserves represent the estimated ultimate cost of all incurred but not reported claims (IBNR), including incurred but not enough reported claims plus MfAD at the end of the reporting period. Claims reserves are measured on a discounted basis, using actuarial estimates of historical claims expense, adjusted for current trends and conditions. These estimates are continually reviewed and the ultimate liability may vary significantly from the amount recognized, which are reflected in losses and claims payable in the statement of financial position in the period in which they are determined.

2.12 Premium Reserves

Premium reserves refer to unearned premium reserves (UPR) plus any deficiency resulting from the liability adequacy test.

UPR refers to the portion of the premiums attributable to the unexpired risks at the balance sheet date and is recognized as revenue over the coverage period of the contracts using the 24th method [see Note 2.16(a)].

Liability Adequacy Test

Liability adequacy tests are performed at end of each reporting period, to ensure the adequacy of premium reserves. The test is performed by comparing the UPR, net of related DAC, and the present value of the current best estimates of future cash flows including claims handling and policy administration expenses. Any deficiency is charged to the statements of income and is recognized as premium reserves.

2.13 Deferred Reinsurance Commissions (DRC)

Commissions earned from retrocession contracts are recognized as revenue over the coverage period of the contracts using the 24th method [see Note 2.16(c)]. The portion of the commissions that relates to the unexpired periods of the contracts at end of the reporting period is accounted for as Deferred reinsurance commissions and is presented in the Liabilities section of the statements of financial position. The net change in the account between each end of reporting periods are recognized as Commission income under Commissions – net in the statements of income.

2.14 Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

These represent other liabilities which cannot be appropriately classified under the foregoing liability accounts. These comprise, among others, the following accounts:

(a) Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when present obligations will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources and they can be estimated reliably even if the timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the end of the reporting period, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. When time value of money is material, long-term provisions are discounted to their present values using pre-tax rate that reflects market assessments and the risks specific to the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases, where the possible outflow of economic resource as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, or the amount to be provided for cannot be measured reliably, no liability is recognized in the financial statements. Similarly, possible inflows of economic benefits that do not yet meet the recognition criteria of an asset are considered contingent assets, hence, are not recognized in the financial statements. On the other hand, any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognized as a separate asset not exceeding the amount of the related provision.

(b) Accounts payable and accrued expenses

Accounts payable represents balances due to suppliers or for the purchase of goods or services. This includes accrued expenses pertaining to accruals of outside services, utilities, uniforms, membership dues and meeting expenses and the related input VAT.

(c) Withholding tax payable

Withholding tax payable represents amounts payable to the local tax authority mainly arising from taxes withheld by the Company from its suppliers of goods and services.

(d) Dividends payable

Dividends payable represents cash dividends declared by the Company that remain unpaid as of reporting date.

(e) Deferred Output VAT

Deferred output VAT, presented as part of Accounts payable and accrued expenses, represents the 12% tax due on commission income on retroceded premiums and other goods based on amounts still to be collected from counterparties. Such amounts are still not due for remittance to the BIR until the receivables are collected.

2.15 Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the resulting net amount is reported in the statements of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The right to offset must be available at the end of the reporting period, that is, it is not contingent on future event. It must also be enforceable in the normal course of business, in the event of default, and in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy; and must be legally enforceable for both entity and all counterparties to the financial instruments.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under PFRSs, such as in the case of any realized gains or losses arising from the Company's trading activities.

2.16 Revenue and Income Recognition

Revenue is recognized only when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of the promised services to the customer. Expenses and costs, if any, are recognized in the statement of income upon utilization of the resources or services or at the date these are incurred. All finance costs are reported on an accrual basis.

The Company's significant revenues pertain to net reinsurance premiums and investment income which are accounted for by the Company in accordance with PFRS 4 and PAS 39, respectively. The Company also earns other income from sale of non-financial assets, which is recognized as income once the Company transferred the goods. These are accounted for by the Company in accordance with relevant accounting standards.

The following provides information about the specific recognition criteria of revenues recognized in accordance with PFRS 4 and PAS 39:

- (a) *Reinsurance premiums* – Reinsurance premiums are recognized as revenue when the Company enters into a contract with cedants assuming insurance risks in exchange for reinsurance premium. Reinsurance premiums include premiums reported by cedants and accrued premiums. The Company records accrued premiums on a cedant-by-cedant basis taking into consideration the terms of the reinsurance treaty, historical experience and latest information from cedants.

Reinsurance premiums are recognized over the coverage period of the contracts using the 24th method. The 24th method assumes that the average date of issue of all contracts written during any one month is the middle of that month. Accordingly, 1/24th of the net premiums are considered earned in the month the reinsurance contracts are issued and 2/24th for every month thereafter (or 1/24th for every 15-day period after the issue month). The portion of the gross reinsurance premiums that relates to the unexpired periods of the contracts at the end of the reporting period is accounted for as Premium reserves and is presented in the Liabilities section of the statements of financial position while the portion of the retroceded reinsurance premiums that relates to the unexpired periods of the contracts at the end of the reporting period is accounted for as Deferred reinsurance premiums and is presented in the Assets section of the statements of financial position.

Uncollected premiums net of deferred CWT and accrued premiums are recognized as due from ceding companies as part of Reinsurance balances receivable – net in the statements of financial position.

The net changes in the Premium reserves and Deferred reinsurance premiums accounts between the end of the reporting periods are recognized in the statements of income as part of Movement in premium reserves – net.

- (b) *Retroceded premiums* – Retroceded premiums are recognized as an expense when the Company enters into a contract with a retrocessionaire transferring insurance risks to the retrocessionaire in exchange for retroceded premiums. Retroceded premiums include premiums reported to the retrocessionaires and accrued retroceded premiums. The Company records accrued retroceded premiums based on individual retrocession treaties taking into consideration the terms of the treaty, historical experience and latest information relevant to the treaty.
- (c) *Commission on retrocession* – Commission is deferred and is subjected to the same amortization as the retroceded reinsurance premiums (see Note 2.13). Deferred portion is presented in the statements of financial position as Deferred reinsurance commissions.
- (d) *Interest income* – Interest income for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognized using the effective interest rate method.
- (e) *Dividend income* – Revenue is recognized when the Company's right to receive the dividend is established.
- (f) *Gain on sale of assets* – Revenue is recognized when the risks and rewards of ownership of the investments have passed to the buyer or at a point in time when the control of the non-financial assets transfers to the customer.

Determining whether the Company is Acting as Principal or an Agent

The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against the following criteria to determine whether it is acting as a principal or an agent:

- whether the Company has primary responsibility for providing the services
- whether the Company has discretion in establishing prices; and
- whether the Company bears the credit risk.

If the Company has determined it is acting as a principal, the Company recognizes revenue on gross basis with the amount remitted to the other party being accounted as part of cost and expenses. If the Company has determined it is acting as an agent, only the net amount retained is recognized as revenue.

The Company has determined that it is acting as principal in its revenue arrangements.

2.17 Expense Recognition

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or depletions of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decrease in equity, other than those relating to distribution to equity participants.

(a) Claims and Losses Recognition

Share in claims and losses relating to insurance contracts are accrued when insured events occur. These arise from events that have occurred up to reporting date even if these have not yet been reported to the Company. The share in claims (including those for IBNR losses) are based on the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims and are discounted for time value of money. The method of determining such estimates and establishing reserves are continually reviewed and updated. Changes in estimates of claims and losses resulting from the continuous review process and differences between estimates and payments for claims are recognized as income or expense in the period in which the estimates are changed or payments are made.

Share in recoveries on claims are evaluated in terms of the aggregate share of the retrocessionaire on the claims and losses and adjustment expenses of the Company on business retroceded under retrocession arrangements. Recoveries on paid, unpaid claims and claims reserves are recognized in the period the claims are made as Retrocessionaires' share in losses paid, Retrocessionaires' share in change in provision for claims reported and Retrocessionaires' share in change in provision for IBNR, respectively. The Retrocessionaires' share in losses paid and Retrocessionaires' share in change in provision for claims reported are presented under Share in reported losses – net while, Retrocessionaires' share in change in provision for IBNR is part of Share in unreported loss reserves – net in the statements of income. Uncollected balances are presented as part of Reinsurance balances receivable, Reinsurance recoverable on reported losses and Reinsurance recoverable on claims reserves accounts in the statements of financial position.

(b) Acquisition Costs

Costs that vary with and are primarily related to the acquisition of new and renewal reinsurance contracts, other than those related to modified co-insurance, such as commissions and certain underwriting costs, are recognized as expense over the period of the contracts using the 24th method. Unamortized acquisition costs are presented in the statements of financial position as Deferred acquisition costs (see Note 2.5).

(c) General and Administrative Expenses

Costs and expenses are recognized in the statements of income upon utilization of goods or services at the date they are incurred.

2.18 Leases – Company as Lessee

For any new contracts entered into, the Company considers whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To apply this definition, the Company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Company;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Company assesses whether it has the right to direct ‘how and for what purpose’ the asset is used throughout the period of use.

At lease commencement date, the Company recognizes an ROU asset and a lease liability in the statement of financial position. The ROU asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received). Subsequently, the Company depreciates the ROU asset on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the end of the lease term (see Note 2.8). The Company also assesses the ROU asset for impairment when such indicators exist (see Note 2.20).

On the other hand, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company’s incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed) less lease incentives receivable, if any, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and payments arising from options (either renewal or termination) reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the ROU asset, or profit and loss if the ROU asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a ROU asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognized as an expense in statements of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

On the statements of financial position, ROU assets and lease liabilities have been presented as part of Property and equipment – net and Accounts payable and accrued expenses, respectively.

2.19 Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

The accounting records of the Company are maintained in Philippine peso. Foreign currency transactions during the period are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates which approximate those prevailing on transaction dates.

Foreign currency gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at closing exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statements of income as part of Investment and other income and expenses – net (see Note 20).

2.20 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Company's property and equipment, investment properties, intangible assets and other non-financial assets are subject to impairment testing. All other individual assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). As a result, assets are tested for impairment either individually or at the cash-generating unit level.

Impairment loss is recognized in the statements of income for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use. In determining value-in-use, management estimates the expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines the suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect management's assessment of respective risk profiles, such as market and asset-specific risk factors.

All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognized may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if the asset's or cash generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

2.21 *Employee Benefits*

The Company provides post-employment benefits to employees through a defined benefit plan.

(a) *Defined Benefit Plan*

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment plan that defines an amount of post-employment benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and salary. The legal obligation for any benefits from this kind of post-employment plan remains with the Company, even if plan assets for funding the defined benefit plan have been acquired. Plan assets may include assets specifically designated to a Long-term benefit fund, as well as qualifying insurance policies. The Company's defined benefit post-employment plan covers all regular full-time employees. The pension plan is tax-qualified, non-contributory and administered by two (2) trustees.

The asset recognized in the statements of financial position for a defined benefit plan is the fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation (asset) is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows for expected benefit payments using a discount rate derived from the interest rates of a zero coupon government bonds using the reference rates as published by Bloomberg using its valuation technology, Bloomberg Valuation (BVAL) that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related post-employment liability. BVAL provides evaluated prices that are based on market observations from contributed sources.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions and the return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest), are reflected immediately in the statements of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period, unless there is a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement during the reporting period.

The calculation also takes into account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability or asset during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest is reported as part of Interest income under Investment and other income and expenses – net account in the statements of income.

Past service costs are recognized immediately in the statements of income in the period of plan amendment and curtailment.

(b) *Compensated Absences*

Compensated absences are recognized for the number of paid leave days remaining at the end of the reporting period. These are included in the Accounts payable and accrued expenses account in the statements of financial position at the undiscounted amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

2.22 Income Taxes

Tax expense recognized in the statements of income comprises the sum of final tax, current tax and deferred tax not recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, if any.

Current tax assets or liabilities comprise those claims from, or obligations to, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are uncollected or unpaid at the end of the reporting period and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. They are calculated using the tax rates and tax laws applicable to the fiscal periods to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes to current tax assets or current tax liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in the statements of income.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the asset-liability method, on temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Under the asset-liability method, with certain exceptions, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and the carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will be available to allow such deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled provided such tax rates have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Most changes in deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in the statements of income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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

2.23 Related Party Transactions and Relationships

Related party transactions are transfers of resources, services or obligations between the Company and its related parties, regardless whether a price is charged.

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. These parties include: (a) individuals owning, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by, or under common control with the Company; (b) associates; (c) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the Company and close member of the family of any such individual; and, (d) the Company's funded retirement plan.

Based on the requirement of SEC Memorandum Circular 2019-10, *Rules on Material Related Party Transactions for Publicly-listed Companies*, transactions amounting to ten percent (10%) or more of the total assets based on the latest audited financial statements that were entered into by the Company with related parties are considered material.

All individual material related party transactions shall be approved by at least two-thirds vote of the board of directors, with at least a majority of the independent directors voting to approve the material related party transactions. In case that a majority of the independent directors' vote is not secured, the material related party transaction may be ratified by the vote of the stockholders representing at least two-thirds of the outstanding capital stock. For aggregate related party transactions within a 12-month period that breaches the materiality threshold of ten percent (10%) of the Company's total assets based on the latest audited financial statements, the same board approval would be required for the transaction(s) that meets and exceeds the materiality threshold covering the same related party.

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

2.24 Equity

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

Additional paid-in capital includes any premiums received on the initial issuance of capital stock. Any transaction costs associated with the issuance of shares are deducted from additional paid-in capital, net of any related income tax benefits.

Treasury shares are stated at the cost of reacquiring such shares and are deducted from equity attributable to the Company's holders until the shares are cancelled, reissued or disposed of.

Revaluation reserves comprise gains and losses due to the revaluation of AFS financial assets, unamortized fair value gains and losses from HTM investments, and remeasurements of defined benefit plan.

Retained earnings represent all current and prior period results of operations as reported in the statements of income, reduced by the amounts of dividends declared. The appropriated portion of the retained earnings is intended as additional reserve for contingencies.

2.25 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing net profit by the weighted average number of shares issued, adjusted for stock dividends and stock split, less shares held in treasury during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of dilutive potential shares.

2.26 Segment Reporting

For purposes of segment reporting, the Company does not have other reportable segments. The Company has one reportable business segment which is the reinsurance market. The financial information about the sole business segment is presented in the financial statements.

The management monitors the operating results of its business segment for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. The segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with the income before income tax in the financial statements.

2.27 Events After the End of the Reporting Period

Any event subsequent to the balance sheet date that provides additional information about the Company's financial position at the end of the reporting period (adjusting event) is reflected in the financial statements. Events subsequent to the balance sheet date that are not adjusting events, if any, are disclosed when material to the financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes.

Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may ultimately differ from these estimates.

3.1 *Critical Management Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies*

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the judgments as presented below and in the succeeding pages, apart from those involving estimation, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

(a) *Impairment of Financial Assets*

(i) *Financial Assets at Fair Value – AFS Financial Assets*

The Company considers that investments are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost. The determination of what is significant or prolonged decline requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Company evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share or market price. In addition, impairment may be appropriate when there is evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows.

Based on the recent evaluation of information and circumstance affecting the Company's AFS financial assets, management concluded that decline in fair value of certain AFS financial assets amounting to P6.81 million is considered impairment in value as at December 31, 2021 (see Notes 7). No impairment was noted as at March 31, 2022. Future changes in those information and circumstance might significantly affect the carrying amount of the assets.

(ii) *Financial Assets at Amortized Cost*

The Company reviews its financial assets at amortized cost to assess impairment at least on an annual basis, or as the need arises due to significant movements on certain accounts. These financial assets that are individually significant are assessed to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists on an individual basis, while those that are not individually significant are assessed for objective evidence of impairment either on an individual or on collective basis.

In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statements of income, the Company makes judgment as to whether there are any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets before the decrease can be identified with an individual financial asset in that portfolio.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company has recognized allowance for impairment loss amounting to P612.62 million and P610.66 million, respectively (see Notes 5 and 11).

(b) Classification of Financial Instruments

The Company exercises judgment in classifying a financial instrument, or its component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial asset or liability. The substance of a financial instrument, rather than its legal form, governs its classification in the statements of financial position. In addition, the Company classifies assets by evaluating among others, whether the asset is quoted or not in an active market. Included in the evaluation on whether a financial asset is quoted in an active market is the determination on whether the quoted prices are readily and regularly available and whether those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

As at March 31, 2022, the Company classified its financial instruments as financial assets at FVTPL, AFS financial assets, HTM investments, loans and receivables, and other financial liabilities. As at December 31, 2021, the Company classified its financial instruments as AFS financial assets, HTM investments, loans and receivables, and other financial liabilities.

(c) Recognition of Provisions and Contingencies

Judgment is exercised by management to distinguish between provisions and contingencies. Policies on recognition and disclosure of provision and contingencies are discussed in Note 2.14(a) and relevant disclosures are presented in Note 27.

3.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period:

(a) Impairment of Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost

Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics. An adequate amount of allowance for impairment is made for specific and groups of accounts, where objective evidence of impairment exists. The Company evaluates the amount of allowance for impairment based on available facts and circumstances, including, but not limited to, the length of the Company's relationship with the counterparties, the counterparties' current credit status based on known market forces, average age of accounts, collection experience and historical loss experience.

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

The carrying value of reinsurance balances receivable, reinsurance recoverable on reported losses and the analysis of allowance for impairment on such financial assets are shown in Note 5 and 11.

The carrying values of HTM investments and loans and receivables are shown in Notes 8 and 9, respectively.

(b) *Fair Value Measurement of HFT securities and AFS financial assets*

The Company carries certain financial assets at fair value, which requires the extensive use of accounting estimates and judgment. In cases when active market quotes are not available, fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same or is calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net base of the instrument. The amount of changes in fair value would differ if the Company utilized different valuation methods and assumptions. Any change in fair value of these financial assets and liabilities would affect profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying value and the amounts of fair value changes recognized from the Company's HFT securities and AFS financial assets are disclosed in Note 6 and 7.

(c) *Estimation of Useful Lives of Property and Equipment, Investment Properties and Intangible Assets*

The Company estimates the useful lives of property and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets.

The carrying amount of property and equipment is analyzed in Note 10, and of investment properties and intangible assets in Note 14. Based on management's assessment as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, there is no change in the estimated useful lives of those assets during these years. Actual results, however, may vary due to changes in estimates brought about by the changes in factors mentioned above.

(d) *Impairment of Non-financial Assets*

The Company's policy on estimating the impairment of non-financial assets is discussed in Note 2.20. Though management believes that the assumptions used in the estimation of fair value reflected in the financial statements are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable values and any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations.

No impairment was recognized on the Company's non-financial assets as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

(e) *Determination of Realizable Amount of Deferred Tax Assets*

The Company reviews its deferred tax assets at each reporting period and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Any deferred tax asset will be remeasured if it might result to derecognition where the expected tax law to be enacted has a possible risk on the realization.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company recognized net deferred tax assets amounting to P262.71 million and P264.61 million, respectively, as management has assessed that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets amounted to P525.19 million and P524.42 million as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

(f) *Valuation of Post-employment Defined Benefit Obligation*

The determination of the Company's obligation and cost of post-employment defined benefit is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by an independent actuary in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, discount rates, salary rate increase and employee turnover rate.

A significant change in any of these actuarial assumptions may generally affect the recognized expense and the carrying amount of the post-employment benefit obligation in the next reporting period.

(g) *Valuation of Reinsurance Premiums*

Reinsurance premiums include premiums reported by cedants and accrued reinsurance premiums. The Company records accrued premiums based on a cedant-by-cedant basis taking into consideration the terms of the reinsurance treaty, historical experience and latest information from cedants.

The Company's accrued reinsurance premiums were recognized as part of Reinsurance premiums – net of returns in the statements of income.

(h) *Valuation of Retroceded Premiums*

Retroceded premiums include premiums reported to the retrocessionaires and accrued retroceded premiums. The Company records retroceded premiums based on individual retroceded treaties taking into consideration the terms of the retroceded treaty, historical experience and latest information relevant to the treaty.

The Company's accrued retroceded premiums were recognized as part of Retroceded premiums in the statements of income.

(i) *Valuation of Reinsurance Contract Liabilities*

The Company's Reinsurance contract liabilities are composed of premium liabilities and claim liabilities. Premium liabilities are the premium reserves while claim liabilities are equal to the present value of Losses and claims payable and Claims reserves accounts in the statements of financial position which include outstanding losses, IBNR losses, loss adjustment expenses payable plus the MfAD. Claim liabilities are discounted for the time value of money.

The Company estimates the present value of future cash flows, used in performing the liability adequacy test and in determining claims liabilities, through the use of historical claims experience and claims settlement patterns.

The principal assumption underlying the claim liability estimates is that the Company's future claims development will depend on the estimate of the ultimate loss during a period of time for a particular risk exposure and then estimate the percentage of this ultimate loss that was not reported as of the reporting date.

The Company's claim liability estimates, as ascertained by an independent actuary, are determined by calculating the estimated ultimate losses as the sum of reported losses plus IBNR losses. Ultimate losses were estimated using generally accepted actuarial methods such as the Chain Ladder Method, Bornhuetter-Ferguson Method and the Expected Loss Ratio Method. The Company also included MfAD as a percentage of the total outstanding losses, IBNR best estimate and loss adjustment expenses payable, to allow for inherent uncertainty of the best estimate of the policy reserves.

Additional qualitative judgments are used by the independent actuary to assess the extent to which the full tail of the claims development is influenced by the different factors, for example, changes in market factors such as public attitude to claiming, economic conditions, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix and policy conditions. Judgment is further used to assess the extent to which external factors such as juridical decisions and government legislation affect the estimates.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the carrying value of provision for claims reported and IBNR losses are recognized as Losses and claims payable and Claims reserves accounts, respectively, in the statements of financial position (see Note 17).

The following tables show the estimates of cumulative incurred claims, gross of retrocession, for each underwriting year at each reporting date, together with cumulative claims paid at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

March 31, 2022												
Underwriting Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
At the end of the financial year	P846,131	P1,517,806	P278,093	P720,430	P900,312	P1,138,057	P1,166,071	P1,290,466	P1,183,374	P2,040,812	P77,121	P77,121
One year later	1,479,571	2,474,672	692,265	1,286,124	1,659,396	1,937,270	2,289,508	2,772,517	2,312,647	3,171,392	-	3,171,392
Two years later	1,553,907	2,756,250	663,639	1,239,501	1,537,864	2,064,256	2,362,975	2,629,680	2,333,088	-	-	2,333,088
Three years later	1,676,474	2,643,911	605,379	1,220,851	1,346,228	1,975,410	2,239,546	2,631,199	-	-	-	2,631,199
Four years later	1,701,021	2,559,103	539,079	1,166,945	1,236,293	1,843,450	2,245,162	-	-	-	-	2,245,162
Five years later	1,654,200	2,397,686	572,946	1,175,463	1,232,203	1,845,832	-	-	-	-	-	1,845,832
Six years later	1,609,139	2,399,282	574,258	1,172,284	1,231,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,231,761
Seven years later	1,609,110	2,399,100	579,783	1,172,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,172,185
Eight years later	1,604,687	2,050,196	579,727	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	579,727
Nine years later	1,613,703	2,050,495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,050,495
Ten years later	1,613,694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,613,694
Estimate of cumulative claims	P1,613,694	P2,050,495	P579,727	P1,172,185	P1,231,761	P1,845,832	P2,245,162	P2,631,199	P2,333,088	P3,171,392	P77,121	P18,951,656

Forward

December 31, 2021

Underwriting Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
At the end of the financial year	P446,197	P846,131	P1,517,806	P278,093	P720,430	P900,312	P1,138,057	P1,166,071	P1,290,466	P1,183,374	P2,040,812	P2,040,812
One year later	2,285,183	1,479,571	2,474,672	692,265	1,286,124	1,659,396	1,937,270	2,289,508	2,772,517	2,312,647	–	2,312,647
Two years later	2,444,928	1,553,907	2,756,250	663,639	1,239,501	1,537,864	2,064,256	2,362,975	2,629,680	–	–	2,629,680
Three years later	3,754,928	1,676,474	2,643,911	605,379	1,220,851	1,346,228	1,975,410	2,239,546	–	–	–	2,239,546
Four years later	3,837,886	1,701,021	2,559,103	539,079	1,166,945	1,236,293	1,843,450	–	–	–	–	1,843,450
Five years later	3,821,055	1,654,200	2,397,686	572,946	1,175,463	1,232,203	–	–	–	–	–	1,232,203
Six years later	3,796,121	1,609,139	2,399,282	574,258	1,172,284	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,172,284
Seven years later	3,806,419	1,609,110	2,399,100	579,783	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	579,783
Eight years later	3,790,200	1,604,687	2,050,196	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,050,196
Nine years later	3,785,807	1,613,703	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,613,703
Ten years later	3,804,185	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,804,185
Estimate of cumulative claims	P3,804,185	P1,613,703	P2,050,196	P579,783	P1,172,284	P1,232,203	P1,843,450	P2,239,546	P2,629,680	P2,312,647	P2,040,812	P21,518,489

Forward

The following tables show the estimates of cumulative incurred claims, net of retrocession, for each underwriting year at each reporting date, together with cumulative claims paid as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

March 31, 2022												
Underwriting Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
At the end of the financial year	P752,041	P871,508	P213,369	P408,903	P611,372	P1,019,477	P1,070,831	P1,104,462	P993,097	P1,371,731	P60,680	P60,680
One year later	1,166,414	1,316,239	530,461	633,978	1,300,749	1,858,551	2,026,991	2,230,141	1,955,794	1,677,613	–	1,677,613
Two years later	1,233,206	1,058,624	540,712	609,307	1,297,926	1,939,580	2,009,116	2,124,286	1,963,772	–	–	1,963,772
Three years later	1,127,832	1,083,323	517,872	602,343	1,275,113	1,907,942	1,911,154	2,116,371	–	–	–	2,116,371
Four years later	1,149,516	1,162,020	485,300	567,379	1,222,112	1,776,201	1,915,666	–	–	–	–	1,915,666
Five years later	1,088,884	1,145,255	507,988	569,312	1,220,092	1,777,270	–	–	–	–	–	1,777,270
Six years later	1,067,718	1,136,074	510,739	564,351	1,220,238	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,220,238
Seven years later	1,079,424	1,098,729	510,815	564,290	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	564,290
Eight years later	1,107,050	1,090,661	510,766	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	510,766
Nine years later	1,109,625	1,090,680	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,090,680
Ten years later	1,109,418	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,109,418
Estimate of cumulative claims	P1,109,418	P1,090,680	P510,766	P564,290	P1,220,238	P1,777,270	P1,915,666	P2,116,371	P1,963,772	P1,677,613	P60,680	P14,006,764

Forward

December 31, 2021

Underwriting Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
At the end of the financial year	P388,456	P752,041	P871,508	P213,369	P408,903	P611,372	P1,019,477	P1,070,831	P1,104,462	P993,097	P1,371,731	P1,371,731
One year later	580,212	1,166,414	1,316,239	530,461	633,978	1,300,749	1,858,551	2,026,991	2,230,141	1,955,794	–	1,955,794
Two years later	587,782	1,233,206	1,058,624	540,712	609,307	1,297,926	1,939,580	2,009,116	2,124,286	–	–	2,124,286
Three years later	1,257,465	1,127,832	1,083,323	517,872	602,343	1,275,113	1,907,942	1,911,154	–	–	–	1,911,154
Four years later	1,256,110	1,149,516	1,162,020	485,300	567,379	1,222,112	1,776,201	–	–	–	–	1,776,201
Five years later	1,279,786	1,088,884	1,145,255	507,988	569,312	1,220,092	–	–	–	–	–	1,220,092
Six years later	1,287,779	1,067,718	1,136,074	510,739	564,351	–	–	–	–	–	–	564,351
Seven years later	1,296,229	1,079,424	1,098,729	510,815	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	510,815
Eight years later	1,281,610	1,107,050	1,090,661	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,090,661
Nine years later	1,280,708	1,109,625	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,109,625
Ten years later	1,280,793	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,280,793
Estimate of cumulative claims	P1,280,793	P1,109,625	P1,090,661	P510,815	P564,351	P1,220,092	P1,776,201	P1,911,154	P2,124,286	P1,955,794	P1,371,731	P14,915,503

Forward

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash on hand and in banks	P157,261	P305,165
Short-term placements	557,970	353,022
	P715,231	P658,187

Cash in banks generally earn interest at rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Short-term placements include time deposits and special deposit accounts made for varying periods of up to three months depending on the liquidity requirements of the Company.

Interest income recognized from cash in banks and short-term placements amounting to P0.45 million in 2022 and P0.81 million in 2021 is presented as part of the Investment and other income and expenses – net account in the statements of income (see Note 20).

Peso short-term placements earn annual interest ranging from 0.23% to 1.30% in 2022 and 0.08% to 1.70% in 2021, while U.S. dollar short-term placements earn annual interest ranging from 0.05% to 0.50% in 2022 and 0.02% to 0.13% in 2021.

The Cash and cash equivalents account includes cash denominated in U.S. dollar amounting to \$6.30 million or P327.60 million and \$5.45 million or P276.69 million as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

5. REINSURANCE BALANCES RECEIVABLE – NET

The details of this account are as follows:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Due from ceding companies	P3,092,042	P3,331,369
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	417,000	376,040
Funds held by ceding companies	232,693	224,901
Due from reinsurers	1,060	1,060
	3,742,795	3,933,370
Allowance for impairment	(513,175)	(511,212)
	P3,229,620	P3,422,158

The movements in these accounts are as follows:

March 31, 2022						
	<i>Notes</i>	Due from ceding Companies	Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	Funds held by ceding companies	Due from Reinsurers	Total
Balance at beginning of period		P3,331,369	P376,040	P224,901	P1,060	P3,933,370
Loss recoveries during the period	11, 21.1	–	148,888	–	–	148,888
Premiums written net of funds held during the period		1,036,053	–	–	–	1,036,053
Funds held during the period		–	–	6,521	–	6,521
Reclassification		9,298	–	(1,474)	–	7,824
Collections during the period		(1,304,713)	(109,600)	–	–	(1,414,313)
Foreign exchange revaluation		20,035	1,672	2,745	–	24,452
		3,092,042	417,000	232,693	1,060	3,742,795
Allowance for impairment		(198,653)	(313,437)	(25)	(1,060)	(513,175)
Balance at end of period		P2,893,389	P103,563	P232,668	P–	P3,229,620

December 31, 2021						
	<i>Notes</i>	Due from ceding companies	Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	Funds held by ceding companies	Due from reinsurers	Total
Balance at beginning of year		P2,741,537	P328,005	P157,563	P1,060	P3,228,165
Loss recoveries during the year	11	–	474,644	–	–	474,644
Premiums written net of funds held during the year		3,777,678	–	–	–	3,777,678
Funds held during the year		–	–	417,447	–	417,447
Reclassification		495,374	49,921	(327,585)	–	217,710
Collections during the year		(3,754,274)	(472,384)	–	–	(4,226,658)
Write-off during the year		(19,032)	(10,979)	(24,033)	–	(54,044)
Foreign exchange revaluation		90,086	6,833	1,509	–	98,428
		3,331,369	376,040	224,901	1,060	3,933,370
Allowance for impairment		(198,570)	(311,557)	(25)	(1,060)	(511,212)
Balance at end of year		P3,132,799	P64,483	P224,876	P–	P3,422,158

The Company's collections of these reinsurance receivable include collections equivalent to underwriting costs and claims deducted by cedants from their statements of accounts.

Reinsurance balances receivables are reviewed for any indicators of impairment as of reporting date and allowance for impairment is recognized when necessary.

A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment at the beginning and end of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 is as follows.

March 31, 2022					
	Due from ceding companies	Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	Funds held by ceding companies	Due from reinsurers	Total
Balance at beginning of period	P198,570	P311,557	P25	P1,060	P511,212
Revaluation	83	1,880	–	–	1,963
Balance at end of period	P198,653	P313,437	P25	P1,060	P513,175

	December 31, 2021				
	Due from ceding companies	Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	Funds held by ceding companies	Due from reinsurers	Total
Balance at beginning of year	P206,546	P326,756	P21,451	P1,060	P555,813
Write-off during the year	(19,032)	(10,979)	(24,033)	–	(54,044)
Reclassification	11,050	(11,050)	–	–	–
Revaluation	6	6,830	2,607	–	9,443
Balance at end of year	P198,570	P311,557	P25	P1,060	P511,212

The fair value of these short-term financial assets is not individually determined as the carrying amount is considered reasonable approximation of their fair value.

6. HELD-FOR-TRADING SECURITIES

The details of the HFT securities are as follow:

	<i>Note</i>	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Balance at beginning of period		P–	P–
Acquisitions		562,005	–
Disposals		(347,715)	–
Changes in fair value	<i>20</i>	3,195	–
Balance at end of period		P217,485	P–

In 2022, dividend income earned from HFT securities amounted to P1.15 million (see Note 20).

7. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

This account is composed of the following:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Debt securities	P4,246,194	P4,470,558
Equity securities – net	1,236,293	1,427,640
UITF	236,757	20,144
Investment in ARC shares	35,130	34,328
	P5,754,374	P5,952,670

Debt securities include investments in corporate bonds and government securities.

Debt securities earn interest at annual rates ranging from 1.10% to 8.00% in 2022 and from 0.85% to 8.00% in 2021. Interest income amounting to P36.03 million in 2022 and P38.47 million in 2021 is presented as part of Investment and other income and expenses – net account in the statements of income (see Note 20).

The following presents the fair value of investment in bonds by contractual maturity dates:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Due within one year	P1,336,429	P953,813
Due after one year through five years	2,594,024	3,187,184
Due after five years through ten years	315,741	329,561
	P4,246,194	P4,470,558

The balance of equity securities classified as AFS financial assets consists of:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cost:		
Quoted in the stock exchange	P1,172,336	P1,384,994
Not quoted in the stock exchange	14,745	14,745
	1,187,081	1,399,739
Unrealized foreign currency gains	399	102
Fair value gains (losses):		
Quoted in the stock exchange	54,076	33,262
Not quoted in the stock exchange	(5,263)	(5,463)
	48,813	27,799
	P1,236,293	P1,427,640

Equity securities consist mainly of investment in companies listed in the PSE.

Dividend income from these equity securities amounting to P11.64 million and P16.06 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively, is presented under the Investment and other income and expenses – net account in the statements of income (see Note 20).

UITF is a collective investment scheme, wherein funds of investors are pooled together. Subscription and/or redemption to these UITFs are reflected through units of participation. This is managed by a professional fund manager and is invested in various underlying instruments, such as time deposits and government securities.

The shares of ARC have been issued in the name of the Government of the Philippines (GoP) as the Philippine government's participation in the joint undertaking of Asian countries to organize a reinsurance company that will service the needs of the region. The GoP assigned such shares, including any interest accruing thereon, to the Company.

The GoP designated the Company as the national institution authorized to subscribe and pay for the said shares of stock. The shares of stock of ARC, while not for sale, were classified under this category since these do not qualify for inclusion in any other categories of financial assets. The fair value of investment in ARC shares amounted to P35.13 million and P34.33 million as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

The reconciliation of the carrying amount of AFS financial assets is as follows:

	<i>Notes</i>	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cost			
Balance at beginning of period		P5,923,442	P5,668,881
Acquisitions		97,691	4,938,658
Disposals/maturities		(268,499)	(4,673,132)
Impairment losses	<i>3, 20</i>	–	(6,811)
Unrealized foreign currency gains (losses)		3,523	(4,154)
		5,756,157	5,923,442
Fair value adjustment			
Balance at beginning of period		29,228	264,186
Changes in fair value		(20,860)	(147,335)
Fair value gains on disposal	<i>20</i>	(10,151)	(94,434)
Impairment losses	<i>3, 20</i>	–	6,811
		(1,783)	29,228
Balance at end of period		P5,754,374	P5,952,670

Fair value losses recognized in the statements of comprehensive income (loss) amounted to P20.86 million and P189.97 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

In 2018, the Company reclassified certain investments classified under AFS financial assets to HTM investments amounting to P473.13 million (see Note 8) and to Other assets amounting to P0.88 million.

The Company sold AFS financial assets with carrying amount of P268.50 million and P1,785.08 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Accordingly, the Company recognized gain on sale of AFS financial assets amounting to P10.15 million and P39.99 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively. These are presented as part of Investment and other income and expenses – net account in the statements of income (see Note 20).

Fair value gains reclassified to profit or loss, as presented in the statements of comprehensive income (loss), amounted to P10.15 million and P39.99 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 20).

The fair value of majority of the AFS financial assets has been determined directly by reference to published prices in active market (see Note 29.2).

8. HELD-TO-MATURITY INVESTMENTS

The following presents the carrying value of corporate bonds and government securities by contractual maturity dates:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Due within one year	P280,977	P251,084
Due after one year through five years	1,856,997	1,771,809
Due after five years through ten years	423,811	367,865
	P2,561,785	P2,390,758

The reconciliation of the carrying amount of HTM investment is as follows:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Balance at beginning of period	P2,390,758	P1,958,534
Additions	170,429	1,023,140
Maturities	-	(596,794)
Amortization	598	5,878
Balance at end of period	P2,561,785	P2,390,758

In May 2017, the Company's Board of Directors (BOD) approved the reclassification of certain investment in corporate bonds amounting to P1.09 billion previously classified as AFS financial assets to HTM investments due to change in intention to collecting interest coupons until maturity. New effective interest rates at the date of reclassification range from 2.36% to 6.24%.

In September 2018, the Company's BOD approved the reclassification of certain government securities from AFS financial assets to HTM investments amounting to P473.13 million with face value of P562.50 million (see Note 8). These are earmarked as security for the benefit of cedants and creditors of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Insurance Code. The new effective interest rate at the date of reclassification is 7.13%.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the fair value of the reclassified debt securities amounted to P897.32 million and P901.33 million, respectively, and the unamortized fair value gains that would have been recognized in other comprehensive income if the AFS financial assets had not been reclassified amounted to P44.59 million and P51.32 million for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

The carrying amount of the reclassified debt securities amounted to P852.74 million and P850.02 million as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

In 2022 and 2021, the Company recognized interest income on HTM investments amounting to P27.02 million and P26.26 million, respectively (see Note 20).

9. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

This account is comprised of the following:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current:		
Loans and notes receivable	P5,593	P11,958
Dividend and interest receivable	42,273	43,433
	47,866	55,391
Non-current:		
Loans and notes receivable	2,543	2,328
	P50,409	P57,719

Loans and notes receivable include car loans extended to certain officers as part of their benefits. These loans are collected through salary deductions for a period of five years with an annual effective interest rate of 8.00%.

Interest income on Loans and notes receivable amounting to P0.08 million in 2022 and P0.10 million in 2021, is presented as part of Investment and other income and expenses – net account in the statements of income (see Note 20).

The carrying value of these financial assets approximate their fair value as the interest rates approximate the prevailing market interest rates. No impairment loss was recorded for loans and receivables in 2022 and 2021.

10. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT – NET

A reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 of property and equipment is shown below and in the succeeding page.

	March 31, 2022					
<i>Note</i>	Condominium Unit	Office Improvements	Transportation Equipment	EDP Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Total
Cost						
Balance at beginning of period	P101,310	P25,241	P12,000	P21,247	P11,225	P171,023
Additions	-	-	250	1,411	-	1,661
Disposals/retirement	-	-	(2,429)	(67)	-	(2,496)
Balance at end of period	101,310	25,241	9,821	22,591	11,225	170,188
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance at beginning of period	74,857	10,198	7,073	17,008	9,846	118,982
Depreciation	844	631	181	474	350	2,480
Disposals/retirement	-	-	(1,191)	(20)	-	(1,211)
Balance at end of period	75,701	10,829	6,063	17,462	10,196	120,251
Net Book Value	P25,609	P14,412	P3,758	P5,129	P1,029	P49,937

December 31, 2021						
	Condominium Unit	Office Improvements	Transportation Equipment	EDP Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Total
<u>Cost</u>						
Balance at beginning of year	P101,310	P25,241	P12,353	P20,194	P11,225	P170,323
Additions	–	–	2,491	1,053	–	3,544
Disposals/retirement	–	–	(2,844)	–	–	(2,844)
Balance at end of year	101,310	25,241	12,000	21,247	11,225	171,023
<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>						
Balance at beginning of year	71,480	7,676	7,835	14,913	8,446	110,350
Depreciation	3,377	2,522	2,082	2,095	1,400	11,476
Disposals/retirement	–	–	(2,844)	–	–	(2,844)
Balance at end of year	74,857	10,198	7,073	17,008	9,846	118,982
Net Book Value	P26,453	P15,043	P4,927	P4,239	P1,379	P52,041

The original cost of fully depreciated property and equipment that are still in use amounted to P17.40 million and P17.75 million as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

ROU assets capitalized are recognized as part of EDP Equipment. As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, ROU assets and Lease liabilities amounted to P0.53 million and P0.62 million, respectively.

In 2022 and 2021, depreciation associated with ROU assets amounted to P0.09 million and P0.44 million, respectively.

11. REINSURANCE RECOVERABLE ON REPORTED LOSSES AND REINSURANCE RECOVERABLE ON CLAIMS RESERVES

The movement in the accounts are as follows:

	Notes	Reinsurance recoverable on reported losses	Reinsurance recoverable on claims reserves
March 31, 2022			
Balance at beginning of period		P1,954,328	P912,031
Claims reported during the period	21.1	429,853	–
Transferred to reinsurance recovered on paid losses	5, 21.1	(148,888)	–
Claims incurred but not reported, net of adjustments	21.2	–	412,385
Reclassification		2,509	–
Foreign exchange revaluation		7,042	–
		2,244,844	1,324,416
Allowance for impairment		(99,444)	–
Balance at end of period		P2,145,400	P1,324,416
	Notes	Reinsurance recoverable on reported losses	Reinsurance recoverable on claims reserves
December 31, 2021			
Balance at beginning of year		P2,526,370	P330,634
Claims reported during the year		(173,948)	–
Transferred to reinsurance recovered on paid losses	5	(474,644)	–
Claims incurred but not reported, net of adjustments		–	581,397
Reclassification		56,964	–
Foreign exchange revaluation		19,586	–
		1,954,328	912,031
Allowance for impairment		(99,444)	–
Balance at end of year		P1,854,884	P912,031

All of the Company's reinsurance recoverable on reported losses and claims reserves have been reviewed for indicators of impairment. Certain reinsurance recoverable on reported losses was found to be impaired and provisions have been recorded accordingly.

12. DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS

The movements in this account are as follows:

	<i>Note</i>	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Balance at beginning of period		P658,344	P620,854
Cost deferred during the period		223,018	944,579
Cost recognized during the period	<i>21.3</i>	(208,313)	(907,089)
Balance at end of period		P673,049	P658,344

The amortization of deferred acquisition costs for the period is presented as part of Commissions – net under Underwriting deductions in the statements of income (see Note 21.3).

13. DEFERRED REINSURANCE PREMIUMS

The movements in this account are as follows:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Balance at beginning of period	P434,511	P407,404
Premiums retroceded during the period	261,618	1,357,272
Premiums amortized during the period	(338,759)	(1,330,165)
Balance at end of period	P357,370	P434,511

The movements in deferred reinsurance premiums for the period are presented as part of Movement in premium reserves – net account in the statements of income.

14. OTHER ASSETS – NET

This account is composed of the following:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets – net	P262,708	P264,608
Input VAT	201,188	201,221
Restricted cash	53,065	–
Prepaid income tax	19,961	18,885
Prepayments	17,434	7,077
Deferred withholding VAT	9,203	9,203
Intangible assets – net	9,037	10,501
Deferred creditable tax	8,185	8,019
Defined benefit asset	6,962	9,919
Investment properties – net	3,705	3,705
Deposit	687	687
Security fund	644	644
Deferred input VAT	425	470
Others	138	138
	593,342	535,077
Allowance for impairment	(209,633)	(209,633)
	P383,709	P325,444

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, there is no change in the amount of allowance for impairment with respect to the balances disclosed above.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash pertains to cash in bank which was subjected to regulatory restrictions as a result of the Warrant of Garnishment issued by the BIR on March 17, 2022 in relation to the Final Decision on Disputed Assessment (FDDA) issued for the taxable year 2016 (see Note 27.3).

Prepayments

Prepayments pertain to software licenses and support maintenance costs and prepaid health and group life insurance premiums of the Company.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets pertain to acquired computer software licenses used in operation and administration. The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of intangible assets as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cost	P163,289	P163,289
Accumulated amortization	(154,252)	(152,788)
Balance at end of period	P9,037	P10,501

A reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 of intangible assets is shown below.

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Balance at beginning of period, net of accumulated amortization	P10,501	P17,516
Amortization	(1,464)	(7,015)
Balance at end of period, net of accumulated amortization	P9,037	P10,501

Investment Properties – net

Investment properties consist of land which are owned for capital appreciation. The carrying amount of investment properties as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 is P3.71 million.

The total estimated fair value based on the latest available selling price of the properties obtained by the Company amounted to P23.30 million as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively (see Note 29.4).

Security Fund

Security fund represents amount deposited with the IC, as required by the IC, and in instances of the Company becoming insolvent, can be used as payment for valid claims against the Company. The balance of the fund earns interest at rates determined by the IC annually.

Deferred Input VAT

Deferred input VAT pertains to VAT from the purchase of goods and services that are due to the suppliers as at reporting date.

15. REINSURANCE BALANCES PAYABLE

The details of this account are as follows:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Due to retrocessionaires	P1,488,297	P1,554,687
Due to cedant	22,029	21,927
Funds held for retrocessionaires	19,864	20,460
	P1,530,190	P1,597,074

Due to retrocessionaires

Due to retrocessionaires represent unpaid premiums payable to the Company's retrocessionaires.

Funds held for retrocessionaires

Funds held for retrocessionaires represent portion of the reinsurance premium ceded to retrocessionaires, which were withheld by the Company in accordance with reinsurance agreements.

The Company's payments of these reinsurance liabilities are netted by the retrocessionaires' share in underwriting costs and losses paid.

The movements in these accounts are shown below.

	March 31, 2022			Total
	Due to retrocessionaires	Due to cedant	Funds held for retrocessionaires	
Balance at beginning of period	P1,554,687	P21,927	P20,460	P1,597,074
Retroceded premiums net of funds held during the period	258,302	–	–	258,302
Funds held during the period	–	–	3,316	3,316
Funds released during the period	3,912	–	(3,912)	–
Reclassification	2,509	92	–	2,601
Payments made during the period	(334,117)	–	–	(334,117)
Foreign exchange revaluation	3,004	10	–	3,014
Balance at end of period	P1,488,297	P22,029	P19,864	P1,530,190

	December 31, 2021			Total
	Due to retrocessionaires	Due to cedant	Funds held for retrocessionaires	
Balance at beginning of year	P1,157,660	P9,174	P12,753	P1,179,587
Retroceded premiums net of funds held during the year	1,340,201	–	–	1,340,201
Funds held during the year	–	–	17,071	17,071
Funds released during the year	14,509	–	(14,509)	–
Reclassification	222,899	14,135	5,128	242,162
Payments made during the year	(1,188,251)	(1,409)	–	(1,189,660)
Foreign exchange revaluation	7,669	27	17	7,713
Balance at end of year	P1,554,687	P21,927	P20,460	P1,597,074

16. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

This account includes the following:

	Note	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		P199,587	P147,524
Deposit liability		134,368	137,711
Deferred output VAT		26,609	26,247
Withholding taxes payable		2,793	5,501
Dividends payable	23.3	2,543	2,543
		P365,900	P319,526

In February 13, 2020, the Company entered into an ordinary life coinsurance agreement with a ceding company for its specific in-force block of business, where it assumed a share of the gross premium in return for a proportionate share of the coverage of all benefits. An initial consideration of P211.10 million was transferred to the Company representing the statutory reserves of the underlying contracts. As the related insurance risk of the underlying contracts were not considered significant, this contract was accounted for as a Deposit liability. The statutory reserves are measured based on the assumptions consistent with the Life's valuation standards set by the IC. Movements resulting from the remeasurement of the statutory reserves are recognized as Movement in deposit liability as reported under Investment and other income and expenses – net account (see Note 20). As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the statutory reserves amounted to P134.37 million and P137.71 million, respectively.

Accounts payable represent balances due to suppliers or for the purchase of goods or services. This includes accrued expenses pertaining to accruals of outside services, utilities, uniforms, membership dues and meeting expenses and the related input VAT.

Deferred output VAT pertains to VAT from the sale of goods and services that are still outstanding as at end of period. These amounts are not due for remittance to the BIR until the receivables are collected.

Other than the statutory reserves discussed above, the Management considers the carrying amount of accounts payable and accrued expenses recognized in the statements of financial position to be a reasonable approximation of their fair value due to their short duration.

17. LOSSES AND CLAIMS PAYABLE AND CLAIMS RESERVES

Losses and claims payable and claims reserves are losses due to ceding companies under reinsurance agreements inclusive of reserves for IBNR losses, loss adjustment expenses payable and MfAD as shown below.

March 31, 2022	<i>Notes</i>	Losses and Claims Payable	Claims Reserves
Balance at beginning of period		P4,492,427	P3,102,939
Claims incurred during the period – net	21.1	1,280,006	–
Claims incurred but not reported, net of adjustments	21.2	–	(63,458)
Reclassification		7,732	–
Claims paid during the period	21.1	(600,725)	–
Foreign exchange revaluation		28,881	–
Balance at end of period		P5,208,321	P3,039,481

December 31, 2021		Losses and Claims Payable	Claims Reserves
Balance at beginning of year		P4,824,992	P2,255,646
Claims incurred during the year – net		1,522,628	–
Claims incurred but not reported, net of adjustments		–	847,293
Reclassification		(18,948)	–
Claims paid during the year		(1,906,123)	–
Foreign exchange revaluation		69,878	–
Balance at end of year		P4,492,427	P3,102,939

18. PREMIUM RESERVES

The movements in Premium reserves are as follows:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Balance at beginning of period	P1,533,329	P1,539,347
Premium written during the period	1,042,574	4,195,125
Premiums earned during the period	(982,696)	(4,201,143)
Balance at end of period	P1,593,207	P1,533,329

The movements in premiums reserves for the period are presented as part of Movement in premium reserves – net account in the statements of income.

19. DEFERRED REINSURANCE COMMISSIONS

The movements in Deferred reinsurance commissions are as follows:

	<i>Note</i>	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Balance at beginning of period		P9,242	P6,920
Income deferred during the period		7,184	48,098
Income recognized during the period	<i>21.3</i>	(9,134)	(45,776)
Balance at end of period		P7,292	P9,242

The amortization of deferred reinsurance commissions for the period is presented as part of Commissions – net under Underwriting deductions in the statements of income (see Note 21.3).

20. INVESTMENT AND OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES – NET

The details of this account are as follows:

	<i>Notes</i>	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest income:			
Cash and cash equivalents	<i>4</i>	P450	P811
AFS financial assets	<i>7</i>	36,034	38,473
HTM investments	<i>8</i>	27,023	26,258
Loans and receivables	<i>9</i>	84	104
Others		449	125
Dividend income	<i>6, 7</i>	12,789	16,063
Gain on sale of AFS	<i>7</i>	10,151	39,994
Foreign currency gains		4,543	9,029
Fair value gains on HFT securities	<i>6</i>	3,195	–
Movement in deposit liability	<i>16</i>	1,407	(898)
Other charges		(3,703)	(1,544)
		P92,422	P128,415

21. UNDERWRITING DEDUCTIONS

The accounts below represent the aggregate amount of the Company's share in net losses and claims relative to its acceptances under reinsurance agreements.

21.1 Share in Reported Losses – Net

	<i>Notes</i>	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Gross claims paid	17	P600,725	P592,270
Retrocessionaires' share in losses paid	5, 11	(148,888)	(319,213)
Gross change in provision for claims reported	17	679,281	(529,519)
Retrocessionaires' share in change in provision for claims reported	11	(280,965)	608,839
		P850,153	P352,377

21.2 Share in Loss Reserves – Net

	<i>Notes</i>	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Gross change in provision for IBNR	17	(P63,458)	P9,834
Retrocessionaires' share in change in provision for IBNR	11	(412,385)	25,942
		(P475,843)	P35,776

21.3 Commissions – Net

This account consists of the following:

	<i>Notes</i>	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Commission expense	12	P208,313	P201,155
Commission income	19	(9,134)	(18,136)
		P199,179	P183,019

Commission expense refers to the amortized portion of the fees deducted by ceding companies from reinsurance premiums assumed under reinsurance agreements, while commission income pertains to the amortization for the period of the fees charged by the Company related to reinsurance premiums retroceded under retrocession agreements.

22. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The details of this account are as follows:

	<i>Notes</i>	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Salaries and employee benefits	22.1	P40,405	P39,192
Data, licenses and subscriptions		5,946	5,674
Depreciation and amortization	10,14	3,944	4,893
Professional fees		2,958	6,104
Taxes, licenses and fees		2,385	4,999
Repairs and maintenance		2,364	2,049
Outsourced functions		1,653	823
Communication and postages		922	1,309
Dues and fees		805	844
Light and water		317	351
Advertising and publicity		298	95
Insurance		193	296
Rentals	27.1	43	59
Printing and office supplies		40	41
Meetings, conferences and conventions		28	6
Representation and entertainment		14	4
Miscellaneous		1,887	1,915
		P64,202	P68,654

Data, Licenses and Subscriptions

Data, licenses and subscriptions are the amortized portion of subscriptions paid for the use of various computer licensed software.

Professional Fees

Professional fees are the expenses charged for external services engaged such as, tax consultancy, external audit, legal and actuarial services.

Taxes, Licenses and Fees

Taxes, licenses and fees consists of payments made for the local and national taxes, business permits and licenses.

22.1 Salaries and Employee Benefit Expense

The details of salaries and employee benefits are presented below.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Short-term employee benefits	P37,453	P36,577
Post-employment defined benefits	2,952	2,615
	P40,405	P39,192

23. EQUITY

The Company's equity is composed of the following:

	<i>Note</i>	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Capital stocks		P2,181,955	P2,181,955
Additional paid-in capital		3,019,218	3,019,218
Treasury shares	<i>23.1</i>	(100,525)	(100,525)
Revaluation reserves		(129,338)	(102,318)
Retained earnings		747,084	665,880
		P5,718,394	P5,664,210

23.1 Capital Stock

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company has authorized shares of 3,000,000,000 and has issued and outstanding shares amounting to P2.08 billion net of treasury shares, which is divided into 2,123,605,600 shares with a par value of P1 per share.

On April 27, 2007, the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved the listing of the Company's shares totalling 741,902,600. The shares were initially issued at an offer price of P3.80 per share.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, there are 269 holders of the listed shares. Such listed shares closed at P0.61 and P0.60 per share as at those dates, respectively.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, total treasury shares amounted to P100.53 million representing 58,349,000 shares. There were no treasury stock transactions in 2022 and 2021.

23.2 Appropriation for Special Reserve

In 1989, the BOD approved the establishment of a special reserve for extraordinarily high loss occurrences or severe catastrophic losses. As such, 10% of profit is set aside as special reserve provided there is no deficit. For the periods ended March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company appropriated nil and P14.17 million, respectively, for special reserve.

23.3 Retained Earnings

There was no declaration of cash dividends in 2022 and 2021. The total outstanding dividends payable amounted to P2.54 million as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. These are presented as Dividends payable under Accounts payable and accrued expenses account in the statements of financial position (see Note 16).

The Company's retained earnings are restricted to the extent of the cost of the treasury shares as of the end of the reporting periods.

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties include its stockholders, related parties under common ownership, retirement plan and the Company's key management personnel with which the Company had transactions as described below and in the succeeding pages.

24.1 Reinsurance Contracts with Related Parties

The Company accepts and cedes insurance business under various reinsurance contracts with related parties. The details of which are presented as follows:

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Stockholders	Related Parties Under Common Ownership	Stockholders	Related Parties Under Common Ownership
Premiums	P-	P70,521	(P3)	P33,046
Retroceded premiums	-	-	(2)	-
Commission expense	-	8,191	(1)	7,268
Losses incurred	44	85,721	2,867	11,995
Loss recoveries (reversal)	2	-	(13)	-

The outstanding balance of the Reinsurance balances receivable from and payable to related parties as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are presented as follows:

	March 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Stockholders	Related Parties Under Common Ownership	Stockholders	Related Parties Under Common Ownership
Due from (to) ceding companies	(P39,805)	P39,662	(P2)	P104,788
Reinsurance recoverable on losses	8,480	-	8,478	-
Losses and claims payable	152,773	653,021	192,532	575,222
Due to retrocessionaires	6	6,805	6	6,678
Funds held for retrocessionaires	1	-	1	-

The balances discussed above are non-interest bearing, unsecured and is common for all reinsurance agreements regardless of whether the counterparties are related or unrelated to the Company. Premiums receivable, premiums payable and the related commission income/expense are expected to be settled in cash in accordance with the underlying reinsurance contracts. Claims payable and claims recoverable are expected to be settled in cash when the insured/reinsured party has fully substantiated the underlying claim. The allowance for impairment recognized under Due from ceding companies amounted to P74.85 million and P74.88 million as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

24.2 Other Transactions

The Company's other transactions with related parties are presented as follows:

		March 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
		Amount of Transactions	Outstanding Balance	Amount of Transactions	Outstanding Balance
Stockholder:					
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	P135,265	P177,373	(P19,472)	P42,108
HFT securities	(b)	3,984	3,984	–	–
AFS financial assets	(b)	68,031	148,939	1,134	80,908
HTM investments	(b)	–	50,000	–	50,000
Interest income – bank accounts	(a)	25	1	51	–
Interest income – bonds	(b)	381	183	1,525	183
Dividend income – AFS financial assets	(b)	–	–	1,046	–
Other expenses		53	–	2	–
Related Party Under Common Ownership:					
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	(46,842)	269,344	(34,746)	316,186
HFT securities	(b)	57,419	57,419	–	–
AFS financial assets	(b)	(5,928)	183,986	(145,866)	189,914
HTM investments	(b)	(95)	163,912	113,574	164,007
Contributions paid	(c)	–	–	10,461	–
Benefits paid	(c)	–	–	(6,489)	–

(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company maintains several savings and current accounts with a stockholder and related party under common ownership. Interest income recognized is presented as part of Interest income under Investment and other income and expenses – net account in the statements of income (see Note 20).

(b) Investments

The Company has investment in shares of stock of a stockholder, and fixed income securities and UITF investments with related parties under common ownership classified as HFT securities, AFS financial assets and HTM investments. Relative to these transactions, the Company recognized dividend income, interest income and trading gains which are presented as part of Investment and other income and expenses – net account in the statements of income (see Note 20), while accrued interest on HTM investments is presented as part of Loans and receivables in the statements of financial position (see Note 9).

(c) Investment Management and Custodianship

The Company has entered into “Investment Management Agreement” and “Custodianship Agreement” with related parties under common ownership for the management and custodianship of certain investible funds of the Company subject to terms and conditions in the said agreements. In consideration for the services rendered, the Company pays the related parties under common ownership service fees equivalent to a certain percentage of the market value of the investments.

The total service fees paid is charged against Other charges under Investment and other income and expenses – net account in the statements of income (see Note 20).

24.3 Investment Management of Retirement Fund

The Company has existing “Retirement Fund Investment Management Agreement” with related parties under common ownership for the management of the investments of the Company’s retirement funds subject to the terms and conditions in the said agreement.

24.4 Transactions with Retirement Fund

The Company maintains a wholly funded, tax-qualified, non-contributory retirement plan that is being administered by two trustees covering all regular full-time employees. The Company’s transactions with its retirement fund are limited to contributions made to the fund in 2021 (nil in 2022). The retirement fund does not hold any security issued by the Company as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

24.5 Key Management Personnel Compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including director, whether executive or otherwise, of the Company.

The compensation of key management personnel is presented as follows:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Short-term benefits	P7,291	P9,836
Post-employment defined benefit	762	835
	P8,053	P10,671

25. SOLVENCY

Under the Amended Insurance Code, an insurance company doing business in the Philippines shall at all times maintain the minimum paid-up capital, and net worth requirements as prescribed by the IC Commissioner. Such solvency requirements shall be based on internationally accepted solvency frameworks and adopted only after due consultation with the insurance industry associations.

Whenever the aforementioned requirement is found to be less than the required to be maintained, the IC Commissioner shall direct the Company to make good any such deficiency by cash, to be contributed by all stockholders of record in proportion with their respective interests, and paid to the treasurer of the Company, within 15 days from receipt of the order. Provided, that the Company in the interim shall not be permitted to take any new risk of any kind or character unless and until it makes good any such deficiency.

In case that a stockholder pays the contribution due from another stockholder by reason of failure or refusal of the latter to do so, shall have a lien on the certificates of stock of the Company appearing in its books in the name of the defaulting stockholder on the date of default, as well as on any interests or dividends that have accrued or will accrue to the said certificates of stocks, until the corresponding payment or reimbursement is made by the defaulting stockholder.

26. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The earnings per share are presented as follows:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Net profit available to common shareholders	P81,204	P155,349
Divided by the average number of outstanding common shares (in thousands)	2,123,606	2,123,606
	P0.038	P0.073

Diluted earnings per share is not determined since the Company does not have dilutive shares as at March 31, 2022 and 2021.

27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The following are the significant commitments and contingencies involving the Company:

27.1 Lease Commitments – Company as Lessee

The Company is a lessee under various leases covering warehouse and parking lots having a term of one year with renewal options. The future minimum rentals payable under this non-cancellable operating lease as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 is P0.91 million and P1.12 million, respectively, which is payable not later than one year.

Rental expense recognized amounted to P0.04 million and P0.06 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively, and is presented in the statements of income as Rental under General and administrative expenses (see Note 22).

27.2 Legal Claims

The Company is currently involved in various legal proceedings. In consultation with the legal counsel, the related risk has been analyzed as to likelihood of occurrence and amount of future obligation. The Company believes that the outcome of these proceedings as at March 31, 2022 will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

27.3 Deficiency Tax Assessments

The Company is in receipt of FDDA for the taxable period July 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012 and taxable year 2016 in relation to its VAT. These assessments are in pursuant to which the BIR has sought to investigate the tax periods identified against the Company and consequently examine certain books, records and accounts that relate to transactions in the ordinary course of business. Pursuant to the Company's policy of addressing such actions and in line with prudent business practice, the Company has engaged tax counsel in relation to these matters.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, management believes that there is no probable reason that an outflow of resources will be required considering the merits of the Company's protest and the sufficiency and validity of the documents submitted to the local tax authorities to support the Company's position. Accordingly, the Company did not provide any provision for contingent tax liability.

27.4 Others

In the normal course of business, the Company makes various commitments and incurs certain contingent liabilities that are not given recognition in the accompanying financial statements. Management believes that losses as at March 31, 2022, if any, that may arise from these commitments and contingencies will not have any material effect on the financial statements.

28. CATEGORIES AND OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

28.1 Comparison of Carrying Amounts and Fair Values

The carrying amounts and fair values of the categories of financial assets and financial liabilities presented in the statements of financial position are shown below.

	Notes	March 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
		Carrying Values	Fair Values	Carrying Values	Fair Values
Financial assets:					
Loans and receivables:					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	P715,231	P715,231	P658,187	P658,187
Reinsurance balances receivable – net	5	3,229,620	3,229,620	3,422,158	3,422,158
Loans and receivables	9	50,409	50,409	57,719	57,719
Reinsurance recoverable on reported losses - net	11	1,872,422	1,872,422	1,634,719	1,634,719
Other assets*	14	1,331	1,331	1,331	1,331
		P5,869,013	P5,869,013	P5,774,114	P5,774,114
<hr/>					
HFT equity securities	6	P217,485	P217,485	P–	P–
<hr/>					
AFS financial assets:					
Debt securities		4,246,194	4,246,194	P4,470,558	P4,470,558
Equity securities		1,236,293	1,236,293	1,427,640	1,427,640
UITF		236,757	236,757	20,144	20,144
Investment in ARC shares		35,130	35,130	34,328	34,328
	2, 7	P5,754,374	P5,754,374	P5,952,670	P5,952,670
<hr/>					
HTM investments	2, 8	P2,561,785	P2,578,154	P2,390,758	P2,446,718
<hr/>					
Financial liabilities:					
Reinsurance balances payable	15	P1,530,190	P1,530,190	P1,597,074	P1,597,074
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses**	16	336,498	336,498	287,778	287,778
Losses and claims payable	17	4,657,382	4,657,382	4,034,776	4,034,776
		P6,524,070	P6,524,070	P5,919,628	P5,919,628

* Consists of deposit and security fund

** Excluding taxes payable

Due to the short-term duration, management considers the carrying value of the Company's loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortized cost approximate their fair value as at the end of the reporting periods.

28.2 Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

For financial assets and financial liabilities, subject to enforceable master netting agreements or similar arrangements, each agreement between the Company and counterparties, including related parties, allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis.

29. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT AND DISCLOSURES

29.1 Fair Value Hierarchy

In accordance with PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities and non-financial assets which are measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis and those assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed in accordance with other relevant PFRS, are categorized into three levels based on the significance of inputs used to measure the fair value. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that an entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and,
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level within which the asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

For purposes of determining the market value at Level 1, a market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

29.2 Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value

The table below shows the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial assets measured at fair value in the statements of financial position on a recurring basis (amounts in thousands).

	<i>Note</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
March 31, 2022					
HFT securities	6	P217,485	P–	P–	P217,485
AFS financial assets	7	5,709,762	1,850	42,762	5,754,374
December 31, 2021					
AFS financial assets	7	P5,909,060	P1,650	P41,960	P5,952,670

The movements of the AFS financial assets classified under Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy is shown below:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Balance at beginning of period	P41,960	P39,893
Fair value gains	209	698
Foreign currency gains	593	1,369
Balance at end of period	P42,762	P41,960

The Company has no financial liabilities measured at fair value as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. Also, there has been no transfer between levels in 2022 and 2021.

Described below are the information about how the fair value of the Company's classes of financial assets are determined.

a) Equity securities

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, instruments included in Level 1 comprise equity securities classified as HFT securities and AFS financial assets. These securities were valued based on their market prices quoted in the PSE at the end of each reporting period.

Golf club shares classified as AFS financial assets are included in Level 2 as their prices are not derived from market considered as active due to lack of trading activities among market participants at the end or close to the end of the reporting period. Moreover, investment in equity securities held in a private company is included in Level 3 since its market value is not quoted in an active market, hence, measured by reference to the private company's book value using the most recent available financial data. The estimated fair value will increase (decrease) if the book value increases (decreases).

b) Debt securities

The fair value of the Company's debt securities, which consist of government and corporate bonds, is estimated by reference to quoted bid price in active market at the end of the reporting period and is categorized within Level 1.

c) UITF

The fair value of the Company's UITF which is classified as money market funds and consist of units of participation on the Fund's investments in short-term fixed income instruments consisting of time deposits and government securities with tenors of less than one year is estimated by reference to the net asset value published by the fund managers and is categorized within Level 1.

29.3 Financial Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost for which Fair Value is Disclosed

The tables below summarize the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities which are not measured at fair value in the statements of financial position but for which fair value is disclosed.

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
March 31, 2022					
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	P715,231	P-	P-	P715,231
HTM investments	2	2,578,154	-	-	2,578,154
Loans and receivables	9	-	-	50,409	50,409
Reinsurance balances receivable - net	5	-	-	3,229,620	3,229,620
Reinsurance recoverable on reported losses - net	11	-	-	1,872,422	1,872,422
Other assets*	14	-	-	1,331	1,331
		P3,293,385	P-	P5,153,782	P8,447,167
Financial liabilities:					
Reinsurance balances payable	15	P-	P-	P1,530,190	P1,530,190
Losses and claims payable	17	-	-	4,657,382	4,657,382
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses**	16	-	-	336,498	336,498
		P-	P-	P6,524,070	P6,524,070

* consists of deposit and security fund

** excluding taxes payable

		<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
December 31, 2021					
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	P658,187	P-	P-	P658,187
Reinsurance balances receivable - net	5	-	-	3,422,158	3,422,158
HTM investments		2,446,718	-	-	2,446,718
Loans and receivables	9	-	-	57,719	57,719
Reinsurance recoverable on reported losses - net	11	-	-	1,634,719	1,634,719
Other assets*	14	-	-	1,331	1,331
		P3,104,905	P-	P5,115,927	P8,220,832
Financial liabilities:					
Reinsurance balances payable	15	P-	P-	P1,597,074	P1,597,074
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses**	16	-	-	4,034,776	4,034,776
Losses and claims payable	17	-	-	287,778	287,778
		P-	P-	P5,919,628	P5,919,628

* consists of deposit and security fund

** excluding taxes payable

For financial assets other than HTM investments, management considers that the carrying amount of those short-term financial instruments approximate their fair value.

29.4 Fair Value Measurement for Non-financial Assets

The Company used market comparable approach as a valuation technique in measuring the fair value of its investment properties to arrive at fair value that is more representative of the investment properties' highest and best use. As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the fair value of the investment properties is P23.30 million, and is classified under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (see Note 14). The most significant input into this valuation approach is the price per square meter, hence, the higher the price per square meter, the higher the fair value.

30. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Company's capital management objectives are (a) to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; and, (b) to provide an adequate return to shareholders by complying with the capital requirements and limitation enforced by the IC and by aligning the Company's operational strategy to its corporate goals. The capital requirements and limitations are as follows:

30.1 Minimum Capitalization

Under Section 289 of the RA No. 10607 (The Amended Insurance Code), any partnership, association, or corporation authorized to transact solely reinsurance business must have a capitalization of at least P3,000,000,000 paid in cash of which at least 50% is paid-up capital and the remaining portion thereof is contributed surplus, which in no case shall be less than P400,000,000 or such capitalization as may be determined by the Secretary of Finance, upon the recommendation of the IC Commissioner.

The IC issued Circular Letter (CL) No. 2015-02-A dated January 13, 2015, to clarify the minimum capitalization requirements under Sections 194, 197, 200 and 289 of RA No. 10607. Under the said CL, all existing reinsurance companies authorized to transact solely reinsurance business must have a net worth of at least P2.5 billion by December 31, 2019. The minimum net worth of the said companies shall remain unimpaired at all times and shall increase to P3.0 billion as at December 31, 2022.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company has complied with the minimum capital requirements.

30.2 Risk-Based Capital Requirements

As per IC CL No. 2016-68, *Amended Risk-Based Capital (RBC2) Framework*, all insurance companies must satisfy the annual minimum statutory RBC Ratio set at 100%. RBC ratio is computed by dividing the Company's Total Available Capital (TAC) by the RBC requirement. TAC is the aggregate of Tier 1 and Tier 2, minus deductions, subject to applicable limits and determinations. Tier 1 capital represents capital that is fully available to cover losses of the insurer at all times on a going-concern and winding up basis and is considered to be the highest quality capital available to the insurer. Tier 2 refers to capital not having the same high-quality characteristics of Tier 1, but can provide additional buffer to the insurer. RBC requirement or the total required capital of an insurance company is the capital that is required to be held appropriately to the risks an insurance company is exposed to.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company has complied with the risk-based capital requirements.

30.3 *Limitation on Dividend Declaration*

The Company's BOD is authorized to declare dividends. A cash dividend declaration does not require any further approval from the stockholders. However, a stock dividend declaration requires further approval of the stockholders holding or representing not less than two-thirds of the Company's outstanding capital stock. Dividends may be declared and paid out of the unrestricted retained earnings which shall be payable in cash, property, or stock to all stockholders on the basis of outstanding stock held by them, as and at such times as the BOD may determine and in accordance with law.

Section 201 of the Amended Insurance Code provides that no domestic insurance company shall declare or distribute dividends on its outstanding stock unless it has met the minimum paid-up capital and net worth requirements under Section 194 and except from profits attested in a sworn statement to the Commissioner by the president or treasurer of the corporation to be remaining on hand after retaining unimpaired:

- the entire paid-up capital stock;
- the solvency requirements defined by Section 200;
- the legal reserve fund required by Section 219; and,
- a sum sufficient to pay all net losses reported, or in the course of settlement, and all liabilities for expenses and taxes.

The Company is required to report such dividend declaration or distribution to the IC within 30 days from the date of such declaration. Moreover, the SEC, through its Memorandum Circular 11 dated December 5, 2008 has set guidelines in determining the appropriate amount of Retained Earnings available for dividend distribution. This shall be based on the net profit for the period based on the audited financial statements, adjusted for unrealized items which are considered not available for dividend declaration. These unrealized items consist of the following:

- share/equity in net income of the associate or joint venture;
- unrealized foreign currency gains, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents;
- unrealized actuarial gains arising from the exercise of the option of recognizing actuarial gains or losses directly to the statements of comprehensive income;
- fair value adjustment arising only from marked-to-market valuation which are not yet realized;
- the amount of deferred tax asset that reduced the amount of income tax expense;
- adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/Generally Accepted Accounting Principles which results to gain; and,
- other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings.

31. **SELECTED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

The following basic ratios measure the financial performance of the Company:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Asset-to-equity	3.05 : 1.00	2.95 : 1.00
Liability-to-equity	2.05 : 1.00	1.95 : 1.00

32. OTHER SEC REQUIREMENTS

The following information, as a minimum, should be disclosed in the notes to financial statements, if material and if not disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanatory comments about the seasonality or cyclical nature of interim operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing to report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and amount of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income, or cash flows that are unusual because of their nature, size, or incidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing to report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim years of the current fiscal year or changes in estimates of amounts reported prior financial years, if those changes have a material effect in the current interim year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Note 3 for the development of claims liabilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuances, repurchases, and repayments of debt and equity securities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing to report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dividends paid (aggregate or per share) separately for ordinary shares and other shares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing to report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segment revenue and segment result for business segments or geographical segments, whichever is the issuer's primary basis of segment reporting. (This shall be provided only if the issuer is required to disclose segment information in its annual financial statements) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing to report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material events subsequent to the end of the interim year that have not been reflected in the financial statements for the interim year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing to report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effect of changes in the composition of the issuer during the interim year, including business combinations, acquisitions or disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings, and discontinuing operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing to report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the last annual balance sheet date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing to report.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Existence of material contingencies and any other events or transactions that are material to an understanding of the current interim year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nothing to report.
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AGING OF REINSURANCE BALANCES RECEIVABLE

As at March 31, 2022

(In million pesos)

	Total	Below 360 days	Over 360 days	Not due
Due from ceding companies	P3,092	P312	P237	P2,543
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	417	60	327	30
Funds held by ceding companies	233	233	–	–
Due from reinsurers	1	–	1	–
	<u>P3,743</u>	<u>P605</u>	<u>P565</u>	<u>P2,573</u>
Allowance for impairment*	<u>(513)</u>			
	<u><u>P3,230</u></u>			

*The Company's policy on providing allowance for impairment is primarily based on specific identification of accounts, which are deemed uncollectible after taking into consideration the result of collection efforts, age of receivables and company status or perceived degree of financial capacity.