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Isla Lipana & Co.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of
AIG Philippines Insurance, Inc.
30th Floor Philamlife Tower
8767 Paseo de Roxas
Makati City

Report on the Audits of the Financial Statements

Our Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of AIG Philippines Insurance, Inc. (the "Company") as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards ("PFRS").

What we have audited

The financial statements of the Company comprise:

- the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021;
- the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021;
- the statements of changes in equity for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021;
- the statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing ("PSA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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Report on the Bureau of Internal Revenue Requirement

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information in Note 28 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of management and has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Isla Lipana & Co.

Imelda Dela Vega-Mangundaya
Partner
CPA Cert. No. 0090670
PTR No. 0024586, issued on January 9, 2023, Makati City
SEC A.N. (individual) as general auditors 90670-SEC, Category A; valid to audit 2019 to 2023 financial statements
SEC A.N. (firm) as general auditors 0142-SEC, Category A; valid to audit 2020 to 2024 financial statements
TIN 152-015-124
BIR A.N. 08-000745-047-2021, issued on November 23, 2021; effective until November 22, 2024
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0142, effective until November 14, 2025

Makati City
April 17, 2023

Isla Lipana & Co.

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

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of
AIG Philippines Insurance, Inc.
30th Floor Philamlife Tower
8767 Paseo de Roxas
Makati City

None of the partners of the firm has any financial interest in AIG Philippines Insurance, Inc. or any family relationships with its president, directors or principal shareholders.

The supplementary information on taxes and licenses is presented in Note 28 to the financial statements.

Isla Lipana & Co.

Imelda Dela Vega-Mangundaya
Partner
CPA Cert. No. 0090670
PTR No. 0024586, issued on January 9, 2023, Makati City
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Makati City
April 17, 2023

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AIG Philippines Insurance, Inc.

Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2022	2021
Gross earned premiums on insurance contracts	7	2,179,558,038	1,932,248,182
Reinsurers' share of gross earned premiums on insurance contracts	7	1,935,071,780	1,716,673,618
NET EARNED INSURANCE PREMIUMS		244,486,258	215,574,564
Commission income		432,038,938	346,625,722
Net investment income	8	74,794,146	54,600,201
Other income, net	9	46,353,803	46,556,207
OTHER INCOME		553,186,887	447,782,130
TOTAL INCOME		797,673,145	663,356,694
Gross insurance claims paid	10	416,511,657	379,225,191
Reinsurers' share of gross insurance claims paid	10	(348,756,937)	(323,616,821)
Gross change in claims liabilities	10	779,403,932	(433,495,935)
Reinsurers' share of gross change in claims liabilities	10	(788,673,906)	357,771,935
NET INSURANCE BENEFITS AND CLAIMS		58,484,746	(20,115,630)
Operating expenses	11	398,538,082	286,095,119
Commission expense	15	136,924,394	111,882,711
Interest expense on funds held for reinsurers	27	18,687,240	8,955,401
Reversal of impairment loss	18	(8,844,377)	(2,719,170)
Foreign exchange loss (gain), net		12,543,705	(43,264,082)
Investment expenses		1,484,798	1,297,725
OTHER EXPENSES		559,333,842	362,247,704
TOTAL INSURANCE CLAIMS AND OTHER EXPENSES		617,818,588	342,132,074
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		179,854,557	321,224,620
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	12	59,741,289	94,106,300
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		120,113,268	227,118,320

(forward)

AIG Philippines Insurance, Inc.

Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

(forwarded)

	Notes	2022	2021
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		120,113,268	227,118,320
Other comprehensive loss			
Item that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Change in fair value reserve on available-for-sale financial assets	16	(21,644,212)	(20,972,560)
Income tax effect	20	6,099,237	7,463,863
		(15,544,975)	(13,508,697)
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain (loss) on defined benefit plan	21	3,053,959	(285,932)
Income tax effect	20	(763,490)	(1,776,587)
		2,290,469	(2,062,519)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		(13,254,506)	(15,571,216)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		106,858,762	211,547,104

(The notes on pages 1 to 58 are integral part of these financial statements)

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AIG Philippines Insurance, Inc.

Statements of Financial Position
December 31, 2022 and 2021
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Deferred income tax assets, net	12	74,422,260	65,372,862
Property and equipment, net	13	64,852,373	14,891,959
Other assets		27,451,543	5,741,622
Insurance contracts			
Reinsurance assets	14	2,579,222,304	1,694,320,024
Deferred acquisition costs	15	56,637,090	50,356,142
Accrued income		22,029,856	19,749,057
Available-for-sale financial assets	16	2,193,144,294	2,339,228,827
Loans and receivables	17	87,367,437	28,451,329
Insurance receivables, net	18	483,566,403	342,941,917
Cash and cash equivalents	19	1,990,753,818	1,407,892,133
TOTAL ASSETS		7,579,447,378	5,968,945,872
EQUITY			
Share capital	20	935,852,400	935,852,400
Share premium		60,204,136	60,204,136
Accumulated other comprehensive income	20	72,136,813	85,391,319
Retained earnings	20	1,498,893,790	1,378,780,522
TOTAL EQUITY		2,567,087,139	2,460,228,377
LIABILITIES			
Retirement benefit obligation	21	4,215,066	519,264
Income tax payable		-	11,827,512
Deferred reinsurance commissions		168,637,443	134,115,250
Insurance contract liabilities	22	2,975,044,290	2,121,890,558
Insurance payables	24	1,406,796,111	1,042,992,603
Trade and other liabilities	25	457,667,329	197,372,308
TOTAL LIABILITIES		5,012,360,239	3,508,717,495
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		7,579,447,378	5,968,945,872

(The notes on pages 1 to 58 are integral part of these financial statements)

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AIG Philippines Insurance, Inc.
Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Share capital (Note 20)	Share premium	Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 20)	Retained earnings (Note 20)	Total
As at January 1, 2021	935,852,400	60,204,136	100,962,535	1,151,662,202	2,248,681,273
Other comprehensive income					
Net income for the year	-	-	-	227,118,320	227,118,320
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(15,571,216)	-	(15,571,216)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	-	-	(15,571,216)	227,118,320	211,547,104
As at December 31, 2021	935,852,400	60,204,136	85,391,319	1,378,780,522	2,460,228,377
Other comprehensive income					
Net income for the year	-	-	-	120,113,268	120,113,268
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(13,254,506)	-	(13,254,506)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	-	-	(13,254,506)	120,113,268	106,858,762
As at December 31, 2022	935,852,400	60,204,136	72,136,813	1,498,893,790	2,567,087,139

(The notes on pages 1 to 58 are integral part of these financial statements)

AIG Philippines Insurance, Inc.

Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax		179,854,557	321,224,620
Adjustments for:			
Amortization of premium	8,16	18,999,914	16,896,990
Interest expense	26, 27	19,127,473	9,730,505
Depreciation and amortization	11,13	15,623,477	16,977,527
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	13	(410,714)	-
Unrealized foreign exchange gain, net		(1,198,572)	411,630
Loss on sale of available-for-sale financial assets	8	4,956,260	2,299,267
Impairment loss on available-for-sale financial assets	8	16,547,336	11,221,908
Changes in incurred but not reported losses, net	22	(24,753,810)	(707,430)
Reversal of impairment loss	18	(8,844,377)	(2,719,170)
Retirement expense	21	5,272,683	5,512,108
Provision for other post-employment benefits	21	244,796	219,503
Provision for fines and penalties	11	29,753,045	-
Interest income	8	(110,465,149)	(80,772,170)
Dividend income	8	(4,832,507)	(4,246,196)
Operating loss before changes in operating assets and liabilities		139,874,412	296,049,092
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase) decrease in:			
Other assets		(40,294,953)	4,476,864
Reinsurance assets		(659,016,474)	204,842,451
Deferred acquisition costs		(6,280,948)	(7,715,215)
Loans and receivables		(59,785,141)	(14,932,528)
Insurance receivables, net		(130,946,368)	(39,995,264)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Deferred reinsurance commissions		34,522,192	14,738,266
Insurance contract liabilities		652,021,737	(268,649,931)
Insurance payables		361,102,190	297,407,147
Trade and other liabilities		211,370,198	(143,742,855)
Cash from operations		502,566,845	342,478,027
Interest paid	26, 27	(19,127,473)	(9,730,505)
Employee benefit payments	21	(55,254)	(87,003)
Income tax paid		(55,220,343)	(30,897,971)
Net cash from operating activities		428,163,775	301,762,548

(forward)

AIG Philippines Insurance, Inc.

Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

(forwarded)

	Notes	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from:			
Sale of available-for-sale financial assets	16	19,332,227	12,627,866
Maturities and sale of government securities	16	370,000,000	309,000,000
Collections of mortgage and guaranteed loans		1,052,444	84,855
Sale of property and equipment	13	410,714	-
Purchases of:			
Available-for-sale financial assets	16	(305,395,416)	(749,071,403)
Property and equipment	13	(40,555,022)	-
Interest income received		108,184,351	77,114,854
Dividends received		4,832,507	4,293,459
Net cash from (used in) investing activities		157,861,805	(345,950,369)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Payment of lease liabilities	25	(7,039,748)	(11,610,436)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		578,985,832	(55,798,257)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	19		
January 1		1,407,892,133	1,463,202,600
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		3,875,853	487,790
December 31		1,990,753,818	1,407,892,133

(The notes on pages 1 to 58 are integral part of these financial statements.)

1. General information

AIG Philippines Insurance, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the SEC on February 23, 1961 to engage in the business of non-life insurance, indemnifying others against loss, damage or liability arising from unknown or contingent events. Non-life insurance includes lines such as health, accident, fire and allied lines, motor vehicles, casualty, surety, marine cargo, comprehensive liability insurance and allied risks, and/or such other insurance coverage allied with and incident to aforementioned lines.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of AIG Asia Pacific Insurance Pte. Ltd. (the "Parent Company"), a company incorporated in Singapore. The Company's ultimate parent is the American International Group, Inc. ("AIG") and is incorporated in the United States of America.

The registered office address of the Company, which is also its principal place of business is 30th Floor, Philamlife Tower, 8767 Paseo de Roxas, Makati City.

The Company has a Board of Directors ("BOD") which met seven (7) times during 2022. The directors, including certain members of senior management concurrently serving as director, only hold qualifying shares in the Company. None of these shares have been traded during the year. The Board also appoints certain members to constitute the Audit Committee which met three (3) times in 2022.

The Company has no operating subsidiary, joint venture and special purpose vehicles.

Status of consumer insurance operations

In 2016, AIG implemented a value-based geography strategy, in which the commercial and consumer businesses globally assessed the countries where superior results can be achieved. As a result, the Company formally announced that effective July 31, 2016, the Company will no longer offer consumer insurance in the Philippines, particularly: personal accident, travel, supplemental health, lifestyle and extended warranty. All existing policies under the consumer business will continue to be serviced for the remaining period of the policy.

As of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the remaining consumer business pertains to certain credit card-linked policies that the Company continues to renew from 2016 which are related to key business relationships that the Company decided to maintain. Considering the pattern of renewal in the past years, the Company assessed that the product will reasonably continue to be renewed in the foreseeable future. Due to this, the remaining consumer business has been reported as part of continuing operations starting from the year ended December 31, 2020.

Authorization of the financial statements

The accompanying financial statements of the Company were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 11, 2023. There are no material events that occurred from April 11 to 17, 2023.

2. Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

(a) Amendments to existing standards adopted by the Company

The following amendments to existing standards have been adopted by the Company effective January 1, 2022:

Amendment to PAS 16, '*Property, Plant and Equipment*'

The amendment prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. It also clarifies that an entity is 'testing whether the asset is functioning properly' when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset.

Amendment to PFRS 3, '*Business Combinations*'

Amendments were made to update the references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and add an exception for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of PAS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' and Interpretation 21, 'Levies'.

PAS 37, *'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'*

The amendment clarifies that the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contracts. Before recognizing a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity recognizes any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract.

Annual Improvements to PFRS Standards 2018-2020

The following improvements were finalized in May 2020:

i. PFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments', clarifies which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities.

ii. PFRS 16, 'Leases', amendment to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements, to remove any confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.

The adoption of the above amendments did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued by the IASB but which are not effective for the financial year beginning on January 1, 2022 and have not been adopted early by the Company are listed below.

Insurance contracts

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' (IFRS 17), which establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts'. In addition, the IASB issued further amendments to IFRS 17 in June 2020 and December 2021. The December 2021 amendment permits the Company to present comparative information about financial assets as if the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (IFRS 9) had been applied to that financial asset in the comparative period (the "Classification overlay").

IFRS 17 is effective for annual reporting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2023. The adoption of IFRS 17 will result in significant changes to the accounting for insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held by the Company. In the Philippines, in view of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Insurance Commission issued Circular Letter 2020-62 dated May 18, 2020 to further defer the implementation of PFRS 17 for life and non-life insurance industries to January 1, 2025.

The Group's IFRS 17 implementation project has made significant progress. Accounting policies have been developed which together with associated application guidance has been used to assess the insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held by the Group. As at the date of the publication of the financial statements, the Group has already transitioned to IFRS 17 effective January 1, 2023 and has estimated impact to retained earnings and total equity.

Locally, the Company has yet to perform an in-depth analysis of its systems, end-to-end methodologies and processes to confirm that these are capable of producing data at the appropriate level of granularity to ensure compliance with the requirements of IFRS 17. These new systems currently being developed for other affiliates will be reviewed to address any local regulatory requirements that might not yet be covered by the existing system and methodologies and processes will be subject to rigorous review and testing in the latter part of 2023 in anticipation of adopting PFRS 17. The Company anticipates that the majority of its insurance operations will be eligible to apply the premium allocation approach. The Company notes that the impact to the financial statements resulting from the adoption of this standard will significantly be influenced by interest rate sensitivity and overall macroeconomic environment that poses volatility.

Financial Instruments

- *PFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'.* PFRS 9 deals with the classification, measurement and impairment of financial instruments, as well as hedge accounting.

  Classification and measurement - financial assets are classified into one of three measurement categories: fair value through profit or loss; fair value through other comprehensive income; or amortized cost. The classification is determined with reference to the business model for managing and holding financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instruments held. The classification requirements for financial liabilities remain largely unchanged from the existing requirements of PAS 39 with the exception of financial liabilities measured under the fair value option where changes in fair value arising from changes in the entity's own credit risk are excluded from recognition within income for the year.

  Impairment - a new 'expected credit loss' impairment model is introduced for the measurement of impairment of financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income or at amortized cost. This replaces the 'incurred credit loss' model under PAS 39.

  Hedge accounting - a new hedge accounting model designed to more closely align with an entity's risk management policies for the hedging of financial and non-financial risk exposures.

  The Company expects that majority of its financial investments will be classified as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, as the insurance contracts that these investments support will be subject to discounting - with the impact of changes in discount rates recognized in profit or loss, the Company expects to utilize the fair value option and classify such financial investments as measured at fair value through profit or loss to minimize or eliminate accounting differences arising.

- *Deferral of PFRS 9, Financial instruments*

  The Company meets the eligibility requirements set out in 'Applying PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* with PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts* (Amendments to PFRS 4)'; and has elected to defer the application of PFRS 9 until the Company adopts PFRS 17.

The Company's activities were predominantly connected with insurance activities at December 31, 2015 (which is its annual reporting date immediately preceding April 1, 2016) at which date the percentage of the total carrying amount of the Company's liabilities connected with insurance activities was more than 95%. This is greater than 90% of the total carrying amount of all of its liabilities as at December 31, 2015. There has been no significant change in the Company's activities subsequent to this date.

The following tables set out the fair value at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and the changes in fair values for the years then ended, of financial assets separately for the following groups:

- Financial assets that meet the SPPI criteria in PFRS 9, excluding those financial assets that are defined as 'held-for-trading' or that are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis; and
- All other financial assets, including those assets that do not meet the SPPI criteria in PFRS 9 and those financial assets that are defined as 'held-for-trading' or that are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis.

Financial assets that meet the SPPI criteria in PFRS 9 are those whose cash flows comprise solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on principal outstanding.

The fair value of financial instruments at December 31, 2022 and 2021 classified between those that meet and those that fail the SPPI criterion are described as follows:

	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
December 31, 2022				
Security deposits	2,787,421	-	-	-
Accrued income	22,029,856	-	-	-
AFS financial assets	1,812,348,780	(62,537,384)	380,795,514	30,329,757
Loans and receivables				
Mortgage loans	1,016,757	-	-	-
Intercompany accounts receivable	84,887,980	-	-	-
Miscellaneous receivables	1,462,700	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	1,990,753,818	-	-	-
	3,915,287,312	(62,537,384)	380,795,514	30,329,757

	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
December 31, 2021				
Security deposits	2,849,194	-	-	-
Accrued income	19,749,057	-	-	-
AFS financial assets	1,977,827,040	(42,929,895)	361,401,787	24,253,267
Loans and receivables				
Mortgage loans	2,069,201	-	-	-
Intercompany accounts receivable	23,619,151	-	-	-
Miscellaneous receivables	2,762,978	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	1,407,892,133	-	-	-
	3,436,768,754	(42,929,895)	361,401,787	24,253,267

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

The financial assets that meet the SPPI criteria are tagged as neither past due nor impaired and have a high credit rating.

The Company did not subsequently reassess its eligibility for the temporary exemption from PFRS 9 as there was no change in the Company's activities for the period ending December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Other new and revised PFRSs

In addition to the above, the following are new revisions and amendments to existing standards that are not expected to have any material impact on the Company's results or financial position:

- *Amendment to IAS 12 – Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (issued May 2021 and effective from January 1, 2023);*
- *Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (issued in July 2020 with a revised effective date of January 1, 2023);*
- *Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and IFRS Practice Statement 2 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies (issued in February 2021 and effective from January 1, 2023);*
- *Amendments to IAS 8 – Definition of Accounting Estimates (issued in February 2021 and effective from January 1, 2023);*
- *Amendments to IFRS 16 'Leases' – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (issued in September 2022 and effective from January 1, 2024); and*
- *Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (issued in October 2022 and effective from January 1, 2024).*

There are no other standards, amendments or interpretations that are not yet effective that are considered relevant and have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to both years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards ("PFRS"). The term PFRS in general includes all applicable PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards ("PAS"), and interpretations of the Philippine Interpretations Committee ("PIC"), Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") which have been approved by the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (formerly known as the Financial Reporting Standards Council), the Board of Accountancy, and the SEC.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale ("AFS") financial assets and retirement plan assets. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with PFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

The presentation of items in the statements of financial position has been shown in increasing order of liquidity. The presentation of items in the statements of comprehensive income has been shown to reflect all income and all expenses which is a relevant consideration to the user's understanding of the Company's financial statements.

3.2 Foreign currency transactions and translation

3.2.1 Functional and presentation currency

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

3.2.2 Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are translated at exchange rates as at the date of initial recognition. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale are analyzed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the security, and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences are recognized in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets such as equities classified as available-for-sale are included in other comprehensive income as part of the fair value reserve.

3.3 Insurance contracts

3.3.1 Product classification

Insurance contracts are defined as those contracts under which the Company (the "insurer") accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the "policyholder") by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the "insured event") adversely affects the policyholder. As a general guideline, the Company defines insurance risk as significant if the insured event could cause an insurer to pay significant additional benefits even if the insured event is extremely unlikely to happen.

Insurance contract can also transfer financial risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, security price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of price or rates, a credit rating or credit index or other variable.

Investment contracts mainly transfer financial risk but can also transfer insignificant insurance risk.
Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire. Investment contracts can however, be reclassified as insurance contracts after inception if the insurance risk becomes significant.

3.3.2 *Revenue recognition*

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Premium revenue

Premiums from short-duration insurance contracts are recognized as revenue over the period of the contracts using the 365th method. The portion of the premiums pertaining to the premiums written that relate to the unexpired periods of the policies at reporting date is accounted for as Provision for unearned premiums and presented as part of Insurance contract liabilities in the liabilities section of the statement of financial position. The related reinsurance premiums that pertain to the unexpired periods at reporting date are accounted for as Deferred reinsurance premiums as part of "Reinsurance assets" presented in the assets section of the statement of financial position. The net changes in these accounts between reporting dates are included in the determination of net insurance revenue.

Commission income

Reinsurance commissions are recognized as revenue over the period of the contracts using the 365th method. The portion of the commissions that relates to the unexpired periods of the policies at the reporting date is accounted for as "Deferred reinsurance commissions" in the liabilities section of the statement of financial position.

Other income

Fee income and other income is generated from services from a single performance obligation provided at a fixed price over time, such as administrative services to a related entity, or when a specific transaction is delivered at a point in time such as engineering and surveying services as separate service from any insurance. The revenue is based on the depiction of transfer of the service in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. Revenue is determined at the gross amount of consideration receivable for the services provided.

Fee income is generally earned from short term contracts with payment terms that do not include a significant financing component.

There are no warranties and other similar obligation and refunds agreed with counterparties.

3.3.3 *Insurance claims*

Insurance claims consists of claims paid to policyholders, which include changes in the valuation of insurance contract liabilities, except for changes in the provision for unearned premium which are recorded in Gross earned premiums on insurance contracts. Insurance claims are recorded on the basis of notifications received.

3.3.4 *Deferred acquisition costs ("DAC")*

Commission and other acquisition costs incurred during the financial period that vary with and are related to securing new insurance contracts and/or renewing existing insurance contracts, but which relates to subsequent financial periods, are deferred to the extent that they are recoverable out of future revenue margins. All other acquisition costs are recognized as an expense when incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract. Amortization is reported as part of Commission expense in the statement of comprehensive income. The unamortized acquisition costs are shown as "Deferred acquisition costs" in the assets section of the statement of financial position.

An impairment review is performed at each reporting date or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises. The carrying value is written down to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss is charged to profit or loss. The deferred acquisition cost is also considered in the liability adequacy test for each reporting period.

3.3.5 Insurance contract liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities are recognized when the contracts are entered into and the premiums are charged. Insurance contract liabilities are divided into expired and unexpired portions.

The liability is derecognized when the contract has expired, is discharged or is cancelled.

Claims liabilities (Expired portion)

The expired portion, which is known as provision for claims, is based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the reporting date, whether reported or not, together with related claims handling costs and reduction for the expected value of salvage and other recoveries. The Company does not discount liabilities for unpaid claims.

Provision is made at the reporting date for the estimated cost of claims incurred but not settled at the reporting date, including the cost of claims incurred but not yet reported ("IBNR") to the Company. Delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of claims, therefore, the ultimate cost of which cannot be known with certainty at the reporting date. The liability is calculated at the reporting date using a range of standard actuarial claim projection techniques based on empirical data and current assumptions that may include a margin for adverse deviation. No provision for catastrophic reserves is recognized unless the catastrophe is sustained at reporting period.

Although the Company takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claim exposures, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will be different from the original liability established.

The IBNR reserve is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of the cost of settling claims already notified to the Company, where more information about the claim event is generally available. It includes an allowance for any consistent under or over-estimation in the case reserves. The IBNR review is conducted on a class of business basis. The in-house actuarial team conducts the assessment which is subject to an internal peer review process. Standard actuarial methodologies are used to evaluate and determine the IBNR reserves for all areas of the business including loss development methods and the analysis of individual cases in more volatile lines as appropriate. The Company's actuaries determine and select the most appropriate actuarial method to adopt for each business class. They also determine the appropriate segmentation of data from which the adequacy of the reserve can be established. A point estimate is determined from these detailed reviews and the sum of these point estimates for each class of business provides the overall actuarial point estimate for the IBNR reserve for the Company.

The ultimate process by which the actual carried reserves are determined takes into account both the actuarial point estimate and numerous other internal and external factors such as claims initiatives and economic conditions in the Philippines. To ensure local regulatory compliance, the Company engaged an external actuary to review the analysis and certify the reasonableness of the reserves. The majority of the IBNR reserve relates to the longer-tail classes of business and the actuaries conduct sensitivity analysis so that senior management understand the key areas of uncertainties which could potentially lead to the final actual outcome being materially different. The Company's actuaries determine their best estimate of the undiscounted IBNR reserve and report to the Reserves Committee.

The general insurance loss reserves can generally be categorized into two distinct groups. One group is short-tail classes of business consisting mainly of property, consumer lines, marine and energy. The other group is long-tail commercial lines of business which includes excess and primary liability, Directors and Officers (D&O), professional liability, employers' liability, general liability and related classes.

Short-tail classes do not have a significant delay from the date of accident to date of report to the Company and then settled by the Company. The estimates for these classes are more reliant on the case estimate on individual claims and utilizes loss development methodologies in the projection of the future development of these case estimates.

Long-tail classes generally relate to claims where liability has to be established or where there is an element of bodily injury. For these classes it may take some time from the date of accident for the claim to emerge and for claims to be settled from notification date due to the time taken to establish liability. Estimation of ultimate net indemnity losses and loss expenses for long-tail lines of business is a complex process and depends on a number of factors, including the class and volume of business involved as well as premium rate changes, changes in exposure and claim inflation. The actuarial methods used by the Company for most long-tail commercial lines include loss development methods and expected loss ratio methods, including the Bornhuetter-Ferguson (BF) method. Exceptional large claims or events, to the extent that these distort the historical development, are removed from the analysis and considered separately.

Premium liabilities (Unexpired portion)

The Company's premium liabilities are valued equal to the provision for unearned premiums plus the difference between the unexpired risk reserve and the provision for unearned premiums, net of DAC. The Company's outstanding premium liabilities is reported under Insurance contract liabilities.

Provision for unearned premiums

The proportion of written premiums, gross of commissions to intermediaries, attributable to subsequent periods or to unexpired risks, is deferred as provision for unearned premiums using the 365th method, except for marine cargo, where the provision for unearned premiums pertain to the premiums for the last two months of the year. The change in the provision for unearned premiums is taken to profit or loss in the order that revenue is recognized over the period of risk. Further provisions are made to cover any deficiency to the extent that the unexpired risk reserve exceeds the provision for unearned premiums (net of DAC) which is consistent with the requirements of the IC. The unexpired risk reserve represents the premiums to match future claims and expenses in the unexpired coverage period of in-force contracts. The future claims and expenses are adjusted for potential changes or uncertainties.

Liability adequacy test

At each reporting date, liability adequacy tests are performed, to ensure the adequacy of insurance contract liabilities, net of related DAC assets. In performing the test, current best estimates of future cash flows and claims handling and policy administration expenses are used. Changes in expected claims that have occurred, but which have not been settled, are reflected by adjusting the liability for claims and future benefits. Any inadequacy is immediately charged to profit or loss by establishing an unexpired risk provision for losses arising from the liability adequacy tests. The liability adequacy test is addressed by the current premium valuation method used by the Company for its premium liabilities.

3.3.6 Reinsurance assets

The Company cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Recoverable amounts are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and in accordance with the reinsurance contract.

An impairment review is performed at each reporting date 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 reinsurance can be measured reliably. The impairment loss is charged to profit or loss.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its obligation to policyholders.

The Company also assumes reinsurance risk in the normal course of business for insurance contracts. Premiums and claims on assumed reinsurance are recognized as income and expenses in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business. Amounts payable are estimated in a manner consistent with the associated reinsurance contract.

Premiums and claims are presented on a gross basis for both ceded and assumed reinsurance.

Reinsurance assets or liabilities are derecognized when the contractual rights are extinguished or expired or when the contract is transferred to another party.

3.4 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, and any impairment in value. Property and equipment includes right-of-use asset recognized under PFRS 16 which is included in office premises.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets as follows:

	Years
EDP equipment	3
Furniture and fixtures	5
Transportation equipment	5

Leasehold improvements and office premises are amortized over the estimated useful life of the assets or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter.

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

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in profit or loss in the year the item is derecognized.

3.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that its non-financial assets, mainly property and equipment, may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes a formal estimate of the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed as part of the cash generating unit to which it belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset (or cash generating unit) is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value and the risks specific to the asset (or cash generating unit).

For non-financial assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized.

If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such reversal, the depreciation expense is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining life.

3.6 Financial instruments

3.6.1 Classification

The classification of the financial assets is as follows: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), available-for-sale ("AFS") financial assets, held-to-maturity ("HTM") investments, and loans and receivables. Financial liabilities are either designated at FVTPL or classified as other financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the assets and liabilities were acquired or incurred and whether they are quoted in an active market. Management determines the classification at initial recognition.

Financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL

This category consists of financial assets or financial liabilities that are held for trading or designated by management as at FVTPL on initial recognition. Derivative instruments, except those covered by hedge accounting relationships, are classified under this category.

In 2022 and 2021, the Company has not classified any of its financial assets or liabilities at FVTPL.

AFS financial assets

AFS financial assets are those which are designated as such or do not qualify to be classified or designated at FVTPL, held to maturity or loans and receivables. They are purchased and held indefinitely, and may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions. They include government securities, equity investments, and other debt instruments.

In 2022 and 2021, the Company's AFS financial assets consist of government debt securities, listed equity securities and proprietary shares.

HTM investments

HTM investment are quoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities for which management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

In 2022 and 2021, the Company has not classified any of its financial assets as HTM investments.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market. They are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale and are not classified as financial assets held for trading, designated as AFS or FVTPL. This accounting policy relates to the statement of financial position captions: (a) "Cash and cash equivalents" (b) "Insurance receivables, net", (c) "Loans and receivables", (d) "Accrued income" and (e) Security deposits within Other assets.

Other financial liabilities

Issued financial instruments or their components, which are not designated at FVTPL are classified as other financial liabilities, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in an entity having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial assets to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial assets for a fixed number of own equity shares.

This accounting policy applies primarily to the Company's insurance payables and trade and other liabilities that meet the above definition (other than liabilities covered by other accounting standards, such as retirement benefit obligation and income tax payable).

3.6.2 Recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the trade date.

Initial recognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date - the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

AFS financial instruments

After initial measurement, AFS investments are subsequently measured at fair value. The effective yield component of AFS debt securities, as well as the impact of restatement on foreign currency denominated AFS debt securities, are reported in profit or loss. Interest earned on holding AFS investments is reported as interest income under investment income using the effective interest rate. Dividends earned on holding AFS investments are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as investment income when the right of payment has been established.

The unrealized gains and losses arising from the fair valuation of AFS financial assets are reported as part of "Accumulated other comprehensive income" in the equity section of the statement of financial position. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized as "Provision for impairment loss" in the statement of comprehensive income. When the security is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized as gain or loss on sale of AFS financial assets in the statement of comprehensive income.

When the fair value of AFS financial assets cannot be measured reliably because of lack of reliable estimates of future cash flows and discount rates necessary to calculate the fair value of unquoted equity instruments, these are carried at cost.

Loans and receivables

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

Other financial liabilities

After initial measurement, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Any effects of restatement of foreign currency-denominated liabilities are recognized in profit or loss.

Determination of fair value

The fair value of instrument in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations, without any deduction for transaction costs. When current bid and asking prices are not available, the price of the most recent transaction provides evidence of the current fair values as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances since the time of the transaction.

For all other financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, option pricing model, and other relevant valuation models.

Day 1 profit

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the value from other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include data from observable market, the Company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a "Day 1" profit) in profit or loss unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset or liability. In cases where use is made of data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in profit or loss when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Company determines the appropriate method of recognizing the "Day 1" profit amount.

3.6.3 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial asset

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

- The right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired.
- The Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or,
- The Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and reward of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of original amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial liability

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

3.6.4 Insurance receivables

Insurance receivables are recognized when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the amount of the receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, insurance receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in profit or loss.

Insurance receivables are derecognized following the derecognition criteria for financial assets.

3.6.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three (3) months or less from the date of acquisition and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.7 *Offsetting*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, there are no financial assets and liabilities that have been offset.

3.8 *Investment income*

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial instruments classified as AFS financial assets, interest income is recorded at the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options), including any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate. The change in carrying amount is recorded as interest income.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognized using the original effective interest rate applied to the new carrying amount.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established.

3.9 *Impairment of financial assets*

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an "incurred loss" event) and that loss event (or events) has an impact in the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that a borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Loans and receivables

For loans and receivables carried at amortized cost, the Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for individually assessed financial assets, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment for impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Time value is generally not considered when the effect of discounting is not material. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate, adjusted for the original credit risk premium. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from the foreclosures less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is recognized in profit or loss. Interest income continues to be accrued in the reduced carrying amount based on the original effective interest rate of the asset. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral, if any, has been realized or has been transferred to the Company. If in a subsequent period, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

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

AFS financial assets

In the case of equity investments classified as AFS, impairment indicators would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investments below its cost. Generally, the Company treats 'significant' as 20% or more and 'prolonged' as greater than twelve months. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss of that financial asset previously recognized in the statement of comprehensive income - is removed from equity and recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity investment are not reversed through profit or loss. Increases in fair value are recognized directly in equity.

In the case of debt instruments classified as AFS financial assets, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. Future interest income is based on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued on the rate of interest used to discount future cash flows for the purpose of measuring impairment loss. Such accrual is recorded as part of interest income in the statement of comprehensive income. If, in subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

3.10 Leases

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Interest expense is recognized in profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

a) Measurement of lease liabilities

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for the Company's leases, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received;
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held for entities which do not have recent third-party financing; and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease (i.e. term, currency and security).

Lease payments are allocated between principal and interest expense. Interest expense is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

b) Measurement of right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

c) Extension and termination options

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is revised only if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

d) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in the profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT-equipment.

e) Lease modifications

Lease modifications are accounted either as a separate lease or not a separate lease. The Company accounts for the lease modification as a separate lease if both:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right of use to one or more underlying assets; and
- the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For lease modification that is not accounted for a separate lease, at the effective date of lease modification, the Company:

- allocates the consideration in the modified contract on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components;
- determine the lease term of the modified lease; and
- remeasure the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The revised discount rate is determined as the interest rate implicit in the lease for the remainder of the lease term, or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the effective date of the modification, if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by:

- decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease; and
- making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset for all other lease modifications.

The Company recognizes in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

3.11 Income tax

Current and deferred income tax

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

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

Deferred income tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, carry-forward of unused tax losses (net operating loss carryover or "NOLCO") and unused tax credits (excess minimum corporate income tax or "MCIT"). Deferred income tax is determined using the tax rate (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the temporary differences, NOLCO and MCIT can be utilized. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized in full for all taxable temporary differences.

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

The Company reassesses at each reporting date the need to recognize previously unrecognized deferred income tax assets.

Deferred income tax expense or credit included in "Provision for income tax" is recognized for the changes during the year in the deferred income tax assets and liabilities.

3.12 Employee benefits

The Company operates various post-employment schemes, including defined benefit retirement plan and post-employment retirement life and medical plans.

3.12.1 Retirement benefit obligations

The Company has a defined benefit plan that covers substantially all of its employees. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of retirement benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The net defined benefit liability or asset is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. This method reflects services rendered by employees up to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs, and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when a plan amendment or curtailment occurs.

3.12.2 Other post-employment obligations

The Company provides post-retirement life and medical benefits to qualified retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment and calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

3.13 Expenses

General, operating and other expenses

General, operating and other expenses are recorded in the period in which they are incurred.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain and the expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and where appropriate the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provisions due to passage of time is recognized as a borrowing cost.

3.14 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. These are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.15 Share capital; Share premium

Common shares are classified as share capital.

Share premium includes any premiums on consideration received in excess of par value on the issuance of share capital.

3.16 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's BOD.

The amended Insurance Code provides that no domestic insurance corporation shall declare or distribute any dividend on its outstanding stocks unless it has met the minimum paid-up capital and net worth requirements.

3.17 Related party transactions and relationships

Related party relationships exist when one party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party, or exercises significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationships also exist between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting enterprise, or between and/or among the reporting enterprise and its key management personnel, directors or its shareholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely the legal form.

3.18 Events after the reporting period

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

4. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with PFRS requires the Company to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Future effects of any change in estimates and judgments are reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

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

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

(a) Claims liability arising from insurance contracts (Note 22)

Provision is made at the reporting date for the estimated cost of claims incurred but not settled at the reporting date. The liability for outstanding claims includes the cost of claims reported but yet to be paid, claims incurred but not reported ('IBNR'), and the estimated expenses to be incurred in settling claims, including margin for adverse deviation to address uncertainty in the estimate of claims.

The process of establishing liability estimates is subject to considerable variability as it requires the use of informed estimates and judgments. These estimates and judgments are based on numerous factors, and may be revised as additional experience becomes available or as regulations change. The Company takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.

The estimation of IBNR is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of the cost of settling claims already notified to the Company, where more information about the claim event is available. Classes of business which have a longer reporting tail and where the IBNR proportion of the total reserve is therefore high will typically display greater variations between initial estimates and final outcomes because of the greater degree of difficulty in estimating these liabilities. For the short-tailed classes, claims are typically reported soon after the claim event, and tend to display less variation. In calculating the required levels of provisions, the Company uses a variety of estimation techniques, generally based upon statistical analyses of historical experience, which assumes that the development pattern of the current claims will be consistent with past experience.

In arriving at booked claims provisions, management also makes allowance for changes or uncertainties which may create distortions in the underlying statistics, or which might cause the cost of unsettled claims to increase or reduce when compared with the cost of previously settled claims including:

- changes in patterns of claim incidence, reporting, processing, finalization and payment;
- changes in the legal environment;
- the impact of inflation (both economic/wage and superimposed);
- changes in the mix of business;
- the impact of large losses;
- movements in industry benchmarks;
- medical and technological developments; and
- changes in policyholder behavior.

The methods used to analyze past claim experience and to project future claim experience are largely determined by the available data and the nature of the portfolio. The projections given by the different methodologies assist in setting the range of possible outcomes. The most appropriate estimation technique is selected taking into account the characteristics of the business class and the extent of the development of each accident year.

Large claims impacting each relevant business class are generally assessed separately, being measured on a case by case basis or projected separately in order to allow for the possible distortive effect of the development and incidence of these large claims.

Outstanding claims are calculated gross of reinsurance. A separate estimate is made of the amounts recoverable from reinsurers and third parties under insurance contracts based on the gross outstanding claims provision. Future cash flows are not discounted for time value of money.

The carrying value of claims liabilities, gross of reinsurance, as at December 31, 2022 amounts to P2,349.04 million (2021 - P1,569.64 million).

The sensitivity analysis for claims liability is detailed in Note 23.

(b) Reinsurance assets (Note 22)

The Company's estimate of reinsurance recoveries is based on the relevant reinsurance program in place for the calendar year in which the related losses have been incurred. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim reserves associated with the reinsured policy. An estimate for potential reinsurance failure and possible disputes is provided to reduce the carrying amount of reinsurance assets to their net recoverable amount.

The carrying amount of reinsurance assets as at December 31, 2022 amounts to P2,033.32 million (2021 - P1,244.65 million).

The sensitivity analysis for reinsurance assets is detailed in Note 23.

(c) Unexpired risk reserves (Note 22)

The Company calculates for the URR at 75th level percentile of sufficiency using the best estimate of future claims and expenses for all classes of business, including margin for adverse deviation to address uncertainty in the estimate of unexpired risks. In order to arrive at the URR, the provision for unearned premium for each class of business is multiplied by the expected loss ratio, adjusted for future expenses and margin for adverse deviation.

The expected future claims include all claims which might occur during the unexpired period including: claims which are reported after the end of the unexpired exposure period, but have occurred within the unexpired exposure period; and claims which are reopened at any date, but have occurred within the unexpired exposure period. The expected future expenses include estimates of claims expenses and general policy maintenance expenses based on actual historical experience. The claims expense ratio is being applied to the gross unexpired risk reserves while the policy maintenance expense ratio is applied on the provision for unearned premiums.

The process of establishing liability estimates is subject to considerable variability as it requires the use of informed estimates and judgments. These estimates and judgments are based on numerous factors, and may be revised as additional experience becomes available or as regulations change. The Company takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its unexpired risk exposures.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's URR did not exceed its provision for unearned premium, net of DAC.

(c) Retirement and other employee benefits (Note 21)

The present value of the retirement obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate and salary increase rate and any changes to assumptions will impact the carrying amount of retirement obligations.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the retirement obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement obligation.

Other key assumptions for retirement obligations are based in part on current market conditions.

Additional information, including the related sensitivity analysis, is disclosed in Note 21.

4.2 Critical judgments

(a) Impairment of financial assets (Notes 16, 17 and 18)

The Company treats AFS equity investments as impaired where there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgment. The Company treats 'significant' generally as 20% or more and 'prolonged' as greater than twelve (12) months. In addition, the Company evaluates other factors, including normal volatility in share price for quoted equities and the future cash flows and the discount factors for unquoted equities. Impairment may be appropriate also when there is evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, the industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flows. The Company reviews its insurance receivables and loans and receivables at each reporting date to assess whether an allowance for impairment should be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income. In particular, judgment by management is required in determining the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance required. The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if the Company made a different judgment. An increase in allowance for impairment losses would increase recorded expenses and decrease net income.

The Company recognized impairment loss on AFS financial assets amounting to P16.55 million as at December 31, 2022 (2021 - P11.22 million).

Loans and receivables and insurance receivables, net of allowance for impairment as at December 31, 2022 amount to P87.36 million and P483.56 million (2021 - P28.45 million and P342.94 million), respectively.

(b) Deferred income tax assets (Note 12)

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets at each reporting date and reduces deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized.

The Company's recognized deferred income tax assets as at December 31, 2022 amount to P74.42 million (2021 - P65.37 million).

5. Insurance and financial risks and capital management

Governance framework

The primary objective of the Company's risk and financial management framework is to protect the Company from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of the Company's performance objectives, including failing to exploit opportunities. The Company recognizes the importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

The Company's local management team is assisted and supervised on a day-to-day basis by the management team of the ultimate parent company at the regional and corporate levels. There are established divisional and functional reporting lines to the ultimate parent company across the profit centers and service departments. The risk management function of the Company is aligned with that of its ultimate parent company. A risk oversight committee, consisting of certain members of the Company's Board of Directors, provides oversight on the risk management function of the Company. Most of the Company's policies on market (consisting of foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, and price risk), credit, liquidity, insurance, investment and operational risks are developed at the regional and corporate levels which are implemented by the ultimate parent company across its global operations, including the Philippine operations. The policies primarily encompass underwriting, reinsurance, claims, credit control, finance, system infrastructure and business continuity and recovery and serve as minimum guidance for the Company.

(a) Insurance risk

The risk under an insurance contract is the possibility of occurrence of an insured event and uncertainty of the amount and timing of any resulting claim. The principal risk the Company faces under such contracts is that the actual claims will exceed the carrying amount of insurance liabilities. This could occur due to any of the following:

- Occurrence risk - the possibility that the number of insured events will differ from those expected.
- Severity risk - the possibility that the cost of the events will differ from those expected.
- Development risk - the possibility that changes may occur in the amount of an insurer's obligation at the end of the contract period.

The variability of risks is improved by diversification of risk of loss to a large portfolio of insurance contracts as a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by a change in any subset of the portfolio. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategies and guidelines. The policies and procedures are developed internally and mandated by the regional and corporate offices of its ultimate parent company.

The business of the Company comprises primarily of short-term non-life insurance contracts. For non-life insurance contracts, claims are often affected by accidents, natural disasters, calamities and the like.

These risks currently do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Company while undue concentration by amounts could have an impact on the severity of benefit payments on a portfolio basis.

The Company has an objective to control and minimize insurance risk to reduce volatility of operating profits. The Company manages insurance risk through the following mechanisms:

- The use and maintenance of sophisticated management information systems that provide up-to-date, accurate and reliable data on risk exposure at any point in time.
- Guidelines are issued for concluding insurance contracts and assuming insurance risks.
- Proactive claims handling procedures are followed to investigate and adjust claims thereby preventing settlement of dubious or fraudulent claims.
- Reinsurance is used to limit the Company's exposure to large claims by placing risk with reinsurers providing high security.
- Diversification is accomplished by achieving sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome. The diversification strategy seeks to ensure that underwritten risks are well diversified in terms of type and amount of risk, industry and geography.

The Company principally underwrites the following types of general insurance contracts: commercial, liability, marine insurance, accident and health, and personal lines.

2022	Note	Gross claims liabilities	Reinsurers' share of claims liabilities	Net claims liabilities
Commercial property		1,702,925,860	1,485,395,374	217,530,486
Liability		535,081,920	459,345,711	75,736,209
Marine		108,922,675	87,033,775	21,888,900
Accident and health		2,115,066	1,550,579	564,487
Personal line		3	2	1
	22	2,349,045,524	2,033,325,441	315,720,083

2021	Note	Gross claims liabilities	Reinsurers' share of claims liabilities	Net claims liabilities
Commercial property		1,022,271,930	779,579,700	242,692,230
Liability		500,117,902	429,022,492	71,095,410
Accident and health		1,033,843	764,052	269,791
Marine		46,210,717	35,278,570	10,932,147
Personal line		7,200	6,721	479
	22	1,569,641,592	1,244,651,535	324,990,057

The Company maintains sufficient assets and adequate capital to support settlement of its claims liabilities.

(b) Financial risk

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets, financial liabilities and insurance contracts. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from its financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance contracts. The most important components of this financial risk are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. These risks arise from open which are exposed to general and specific market movements.

(b.1) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The Company manages the level of risk it accepts by putting in place policies on credit terms extended to its producers and cancellation of insurance contracts with unpaid premiums beyond the agreed credit terms; limiting the list of reinsurance providers to those that are highly rated by established rating agencies and recommended by the ultimate parent company; limiting banking exposures to levels determined by the Company, taking into account overall group exposure; and limiting investment transactions with Company accredited equity brokers ensuring all contracts are subjected to legal and financial review and reviewing regularly the status of reinsurance and financial service providers. When applicable, the Company enters into netting arrangements with counterparties to reduce credit exposures. Significant credit risk management expertise and resources are available at the regional and corporate offices of the ultimate parent company. The Company adopts policies and procedures developed internally and those mandated by the regional and corporate offices of its ultimate parent company.

The Company has put in place various monitoring and control measures depending on the types of financial assets for which the credit risk arises. For cash and cash equivalents, the Company monitors credit risk through the use of monthly liquidity report. Also, a quarterly recertification of all bank accounts is being prepared. For receivables, the Company prepares aging reports for each creditor type (producer, reinsurer, ceding companies and employees) which management reviews on a monthly basis. A management level receivable committee discusses monthly collection issues and major receivable balances and develops action plans to address identified issues. For receivables from foreign reinsurers, the Company reports its recoverable position to the corporate office on a monthly basis.

Specific action steps are taken as necessary to address receivables beyond the normal credit terms. For receivables from producers, amounts falling beyond the credit terms are referred to the underwriters for discussion with the brokers and agents for eventual cancellation of the policy. For premiums receivable from reinsurers, any breach in the premium payment warranty date is referred to the underwriters for discussion with the ceding company for eventual cancellation of the reinsurance cover. Any extension of premium payment warranty date requires the approval of the Company's President. For reinsurance recoveries, the corporate office provides support to recover amounts due from foreign reinsurers.

The following table provides information regarding the maximum credit risk exposure of the Company as at December 31:

	2022	2021
Security deposits	2,787,421	2,849,194
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	2,033,325,441	1,244,651,535
Accrued income	22,029,856	19,749,057
AFS financial assets		
Government debt securities	1,812,348,780	1,977,827,040
Loans and receivables		
Mortgage loans	1,016,757	2,069,201
Intercompany accounts receivable	84,887,980	23,619,151
Miscellaneous receivables	1,462,700	2,762,978
Insurance receivables		
Due from brokers	241,317,954	144,547,107
Due from ceding companies	174,107,731	150,572,162
Premiums receivable	66,508,134	52,600,830
Due from agents	3,718,661	5,839,887
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	2,698,053	3,010,438
Cash and cash equivalents	1,990,753,818	1,407,892,133
	6,436,963,286	5,037,990,713

Allowance for impairment on insurance receivables as at December 31, 2022 amounts to P4.78 million (2021 - P13.63 million) (Note 18).

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company as at December 31 by classifying assets according to the Company's assessment of credit standing of the counterparties, historical dealings and experience with the counterparties, underlying collaterals, if any and other factors.

	Neither past due nor impaired					
2022	High	Medium	Low	Past due	Impaired	Total
Security deposits	2,787,421	-	-	-	-	2,787,421
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	2,033,325,441	-	-	-	-	2,033,325,441
Accrued income	22,029,856	-	-	-	-	22,029,856
AFS financial assets						
Government debt securities	1,812,348,780	-	-	-	-	1,812,348,780
Loans and receivables						
Mortgage loans	1,016,757	-	-	-	-	1,016,757
Intercompany accounts receivable	84,887,980	-	-	-	-	84,887,980
Miscellaneous receivables	1,462,700	-	-	-	-	1,462,700
Insurance receivables						
Due from brokers	-	96,656,265	-	144,615,548	46,141	241,317,954
Due from ceding companies	-	125,481,147	-	45,600,441	3,026,143	174,107,731
Premiums receivable	-	-	-	65,387,031	1,121,103	66,508,134
Due from agents	-	87,616	-	3,040,303	590,742	3,718,661
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	-	-	-	2,698,053	-	2,698,053
Cash and cash equivalents	1,990,753,818	-	-	-	-	1,990,753,818
	5,948,612,753	222,225,028	-	261,341,376	4,784,129	6,436,963,286
Allowance for impairment						(4,784,130)
						6,432,179,156

2021	Neither past due nor impaired High	Medium	Low	Past due	Impaired	Total
Security deposits	2,849,194	-	-	-	-	2,849,194
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	1,244,651,535	-	-	-	-	1,244,651,535
Accrued income	19,749,057	-	-	-	-	19,749,057
AFS financial assets						
Government debt securities	1,977,827,040	-	-	-	-	1,977,827,040
Loans and receivables						
Mortgage loans	2,069,201	-	-	-	-	2,069,201
Intercompany accounts receivable	23,619,151	-	-	-	-	23,619,151
Miscellaneous receivables	2,762,978	-	-	-	-	2,762,978
Insurance receivables						
Due from brokers	-	-	-	144,516,313	30,794	144,547,107
Due from ceding companies	-	88,912,225	-	58,076,592	3,583,345	150,572,162
Premiums receivable	-	-	-	44,079,307	8,521,523	52,600,830
Due from agents	-	3,090,071	-	1,256,971	1,492,845	5,839,887
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	5,475	-	-	3,004,964	-	3,010,439
Cash and cash equivalents	1,407,892,133	-	-	-	-	1,407,892,133
	4,681,425,764	92,002,296	-	250,934,147	13,628,507	5,037,990,714
Allowance for impairment						(13,628,507)
						5,024,362,207

A rating of “high” denotes that the Company's assessment of the probability of failure on the part of the counterparties to fulfill its obligation is about 5% or less, while a “medium” rating denotes a probability of more than 5% but less than 20% and a “low” rating denotes a probability of more than 20%.

The table below shows the analysis of age of financial assets that are past due but not impaired:

2022	< 90 days	91 to180 days	181 to 365 days	Total
Insurance receivables				
Due from brokers	48,633,163	71,089,708	24,892,678	144,615,549
Due from ceding companies	15,901,396	14,014,254	15,684,791	45,600,441
Premiums receivable	24,467,043	6,830,225	34,089,763	65,387,031
Due from agents	3,040,303	-	-	3,040,303
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	-	-	2,698,053	2,698,053
	92,041,905	91,934,187	77,365,285	261,341,377

2021	< 90 days	91 to180 days	181 to 365 days	Total
Insurance receivables				
Due from brokers	29,458,115	75,311,307	39,746,891	144,516,313
Due from ceding companies	34,373,319	17,104,487	6,598,786	58,076,592
Premiums receivable	2,158,731	9,500,008	32,420,568	44,079,307
Due from agents	1,256,971	-	-	1,256,971
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	109,270	3,863	2,891,830	3,004,963
	67,356,406	101,919,665	81,658,075	250,934,146

The Company did not have any credit risk concentrations other than to the Philippine National Government due to its government bond investments. Reinsurance contracts of the Company and the related amounts recoverable from reinsurers on unpaid losses are substantially with related parties with no history of default.

(b.2) Liquidity risk

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. The major liquidity risk confronting the Company is the day-to-day cash requirements for claims arising from insurance contracts. This risk is addressed by an effective cash management function and ensuring that liquidity is a major consideration for selecting long-term investment securities.

A daily cash position report is prepared and reviewed by management based on daily bank balances. The report takes into account projections for settlement of major claims and other liabilities based on the input provided by the different departments executing the transactions. The Company also ensures cash calls are sent promptly to reinsurers. A twelve month rolling cash flow forecast is prepared monthly to project major cash requirements and its impact to the Company's cash position on an ongoing basis.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the financial liabilities of the Company as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 based on the remaining period at the reporting date to their contractual maturities and are also presented based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

2022	Within a year	1-3 years	4-5 years	Total
Insurance payables				
Premiums due to reinsurer	333,386,040	-	-	333,386,040
Funds held for reinsurers	1,073,410,071	-	-	1,073,410,071
Trade and other liabilities				
Accrued expenses (except taxes and provisions)	172,895,676	-	-	172,895,676
Lease liability	9,273,671	19,022,879	-	28,296,550
Intercompany payables	143,404,426	-	-	143,404,426
Other liabilities	52,986,570	-		52,986,570
Total financial liabilities	1,785,356,454	19,022,879	-	1,804,379,333

2021	Within a year	1-3 years	4-5 years	Total
Insurance payables				
Premiums due to reinsurer	204,338,893	-	-	204,338,893
Funds held for reinsurers	838,653,710	-	-	838,653,710
Trade and other liabilities				
Accrued expenses (except taxes and provisions)	96,609,305	-	-	96,609,305
Lease liability	7,039,746	-	-	7,039,746
Intercompany payables	36,022,929	-	-	36,022,929
Other liabilities	4,427,580	-	-	4,427,580
Total financial liabilities	1,187,092,163	-	-	1,187,092,163

It is unusual for a company primarily transacting insurance business to predict the requirements of funding with absolute certainty as theory of probability is applied on insurance contracts to ascertain the likely provision and the time period when such liabilities will require settlement. The amounts and maturities in respect of insurance liabilities are thus based on management's best estimate using information that develops during the course of the loss adjustment process. Insurance contract liabilities are expected to be settled within one year.

The Company's financial assets which are primarily held to manage insurance contract liabilities are sufficient to finance operations, pay financial liabilities and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

(b.3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of change in value of financial instruments from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates (currency risk), market interest rates (interest rate risk) and market equity prices (price risk), whether such change in price is caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

The market risk the Company accepts is limited by regulatory restrictions imposed by the Insurance Code by allowing only certain types of investments. Liquidity and solvency are primary decision criteria for investing while at the same time limiting its investments in Philippine Peso and US Dollar to minimize and efficiently manage currency risk. An effective asset-liability matching process is currently in place.

(b.3.1) Currency risk

The Company's principal transactions are carried out in Philippine Peso and its exposure to foreign exchange risk arise primarily with respect to the US Dollar, as the Company deals with foreign reinsurers in the settlement of its obligations and receipt of any claim reimbursements. The Company's financial assets are denominated in the same currencies as its insurance liabilities, which mitigate the foreign currency exchange rate risk. Thus, the main foreign exchange risk arises from recognized assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than those in which insurance liabilities are expected to be settled.

The table below summarizes the Company's main exposure to foreign currency exchange risks as at December 31:

	2022		2021	
	US$	PHP	US$	PHP
Cash and cash equivalents	13,947,255	776,573,205	9,519,181	485,424,826
Insurance receivables	3,028,118	167,049,590	2,039,427	101,833,712
Intercompany receivables	700,774	36,748,616	383,291	19,168,736
	17,676,147	980,371,411	11,941,899	606,427,274
Accrued expenses	(998,185)	(55,578,235)	(241,771)	(12,328,954)
Intercompany payables	(2,563,441)	(143,404,426)	(724,261)	(36,022,929)
Insurance payables	(9,756,613)	(541,240,807)	(7,008,719)	(341,046,566)
	13,318,239	740,223,468	7,974,751	389,398,449
	4,357,908	240,147,943	3,967,148	217,028,825

Foreign exchange loss (gain), net recognized in the statements on comprehensive income for the years ended December 31 is composed of the following:

	2022	2021
Realized foreign exchange loss (gain)	13,742,277	(43,675,712)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(1,198,572)	411,630
	12,543,705	(43,264,082)

The analysis below is performed for reasonable possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on profit after tax and equity. The fluctuation rate in 2022 of +/-P1 (2021 - +/-P1) is based on what management considers as material when assessing its exposure to US Dollar.

The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact of market risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

2022	Impact on equity and on profit after tax		
	Change in assumption	Increase in Peso per US$ Depreciation	Decrease in Peso per US$ Appreciation
Cash and cash equivalents	+/-P1	9,763,078	(9,763,078)
Insurance receivables	+/-P1	2,119,682	(2,119,682)
Intercompany receivable	+/-P1	490,542	(490,542)
Accrued expenses	+/-P1	(698,730)	698,730
Intercompany payable	+/-P1	(1,794,409)	1,794,409
Insurance payable	+/-P1	(6,829,629)	6,829,629

2021	Impact on equity and on profit after tax		
	Change in assumption	Increase in Peso per US$ Depreciation	Decrease in Peso per US$ Appreciation
Cash and cash equivalents	+/- P1	7,139,386	(7,139,386)
Insurance receivables	+/- P1	1,529,570	(1,529,570)
Intercompany receivable	+/- P1	287,468	(287,468)
Accrued expenses	+/- P1	(181,328)	181,328
Insurance payable	+/- P1	(5,256,539)	5,256,539
Intercompany payable	+/- P1	(543,196)	543,196

(b.3.2) Interest rate risk

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates. The Company's AFS debt securities bear fixed interest rates and therefore the Company is exposed to fair value interest rate risk but not to cash flow interest rate risk.

The following table shows information relating to the Company's exposure to fair value interest rate risk as at December 31:

		Maturity			
2022	Interest Rates	Within a year	2-3 years	4-5 years	Total
AFS debt securities	2.38% - 13.00%	574,528,220	908,867,950	328,952,610	1,812,348,780

		Maturity			
2021	Interest Rates	Within a year	2-3 years	4-5 years	Total
AFS debt securities	2.38% - 13.00%	375,991,800	1,159,559,130	442,276,110	1,977,827,040

The analysis below is performed for reasonable possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on revaluing fixed rate AFS financial assets on equity. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on interest rate risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

The fluctuation rate of +/-100 basis points is based on management's assessment of the most reasonable shift in interest rates.

2022	Change in Variables	Impact on Equity
Peso	+100 basis points	4,800,905
Peso	-100 basis points	98,510,196

2021	Change in Variables	Impact on Equity
Peso	+100 basis points	(68,762,966)
Peso	-100 basis points	81,618,088

The fluctuations in interest rates have no impact on profit or loss.

(b.3.3) Equity price risk

The Company's equity price risk exposure at year-end relates to financial assets and liabilities whose values will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, principally AFS equity securities.

Such investment securities are subject to price risk due to changes in market values of instruments arising either from factors specific to individual instruments or their issuers or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

The Company's market risk policy requires it to manage such risks by setting and monitoring objectives and constraints on investment, diversification plan and limits on investments.

The analysis below is performed for reasonable possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on equity. The fluctuation rates used are based on the historical movements of the Philippine Stock Exchange index (PSEi) year on year. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on price risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

2022	Change in Variables	Impact on Equity
PSEi	20.48%	47,951,337
PSEi	-20.48%	(47,951,337)

2021	Change in Variables	Impact on Equity
PSEi	18.62%	46,308,178
PSEi	-18.62%	(46,308,178)

The fluctuations in PSEi has no impact to profit or loss.

(c) Capital management

The Company maintains a certain level of capital to ensure compliance to statute and to adequately protect the policyholders. The level of capital maintained is usually higher than the minimum net worth and capital requirements set by the regulators and the amount computed under the Risk-Based Capital ("RBC") Model.

The operations of the Company are subject to the regulatory requirements of the Insurance Code as supervised by the Insurance Commission (IC). Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g., minimum net worth requirements and minimum risk-based capital adequacy ratio).

Currently, management benchmarks its target capital level to the regulatory minimum, providing allowance for potential catastrophe losses, modest expansion and fluctuations in values of assets. The risk management function identifies the areas at its operations where capital can be substantially exposed. These are effectively addressed by the Company's underwriting, reinsurance, credit and investment policies. It is the policy of the Company to distribute capital in excess of its target level to its shareholders by way of cash dividend out of its retained earnings.

Management monitors its target capital level on a quarterly basis. Management is required by internal governance standards to report any situation that may lead to a breach of minimum required capital levels to the Audit Committee and to the BOD to agree on any corrective action required to preserve the capital level.

No changes were made on the Company's objectives, policies and processes from the previous years.

Statutory net worth

Republic Act No. 10607, the Amended Insurance Code (the "Code"), was enacted into law effective September 20, 2013. Among the more significant provisions of the Code include the requirement for domestic insurance companies to maintain the following minimum statutory net worth:

Net worth	Compliance date
250,000,000	June 30, 2013
550,000,000	December 31, 2016
900,000,000	December 31, 2019
1,300,000,000	December 31, 2022

As at December 31, 2022, the Company's statutory net worth amounted to P2.16 billion (2021 - P2.26 billion). The Company is compliant with the minimum statutory net worth as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Risk-based capital

On December 28, 2016, the IC issued CL No. 2016-68 which provides for the Amended RBC 2 Framework with effect beginning January 1, 2017. The CL provides that the RBC ratio of a non-life insurance company is calculated by dividing the total available capital by the RBC requirement. Total available capital is the aggregate of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital minus deductions, subject to applicable limits and deductions prescribed by the IC. The non-life RBC requirement considered the following components set by the IC: (i) credit risk capital charge; (ii) insurance risk capital charge; (iii) market risk capital charge for equities; (iv) market risk capital charge for other than equities; (v) operational risk capital charge; and (vi) catastrophe risk capital charge. The minimum RBC ratio is to be established at 100%. All non-life insurance companies are required to maintain the minimum RBC ratio and not fail the trend test. Failure to meet the minimum RBC ratio will trigger regulatory intervention by the IC.

On the same date, the IC issued CL No. 2016-69 which provides that on the following year of implementation of the Amended RBC 2 Framework, the RBC requirement will be relaxed to consider the level of sufficiency to be 95th percentile for year 2017, 97.5th percentile for year 2018 and 99.5th percentile for year 2019.

The Company is compliant with the requirements of the RBC 2 framework and does not require capital call from shareholders as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The following table shows how the RBC ratio was determined by the Company as at December 31, 2022 (based on Amended RBC 2 Framework) subject to IC approval:

Net worth	2,311,832,321
RBC requirement	481,118,145
RBC ratio	481%

On March 24, 2023, the IC has issued an approval of the 2021 annual statements with an RBC ratio of 482%.

6. Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments under AFS that are actively traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market prices, at the close of business on the reporting date. For unquoted equity instruments, reference is made to the cost which is assumed to be a reasonable approximation of fair value given the limited transactions and circumstances of the instruments. Unquoted equity instruments pertain to a portion of the Company's proprietary shares.

The Company classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: Fair value measurements that are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access as at the reporting date. Market price data is generally obtained from exchange or dealer markets. The Company does not adjust the quoted price for such instruments. Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and classified as Level 1 are actively traded listed equities. The Company considers that government debt securities issued by G7 countries (United States, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom) and traded in a dealer market to be Level 1, until they no longer trade with sufficient frequency and volume to be considered actively traded.

- Level 2: Fair value measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices). Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset and liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and classified as Level 2 generally include government securities issued by non-G7 countries, most investment grade corporate bonds, derivative contracts, and proprietary shares. Mortgage and guaranteed loans, with fair values disclosed, are also classified as Level 2.

- Level 3: Fair value measurements based on valuation techniques that use significant inputs that are unobservable. Unobservable inputs are only used to measure fair value to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available, allowing for circumstances in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and classified as Level 3 include private equity investments, and direct private equity investments.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment. In making the assessment, the Company considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

The following table presents the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial assets measured at fair value at December 31 following the fair value hierarchy definition as described above.

December 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Recurring measurements			
AFS financial assets			
Government debt securities	-	1,812,348,780	1,812,348,780
Listed equity securities	234,089,816	-	234,089,816
Proprietary shares	-	146,705,698	146,705,698
	234,089,816	1,959,054,478	2,193,144,294

December 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Recurring measurements			
AFS financial assets			
Government debt securities	-	1,977,827,040	1,977,827,040
Listed equity securities	248,696,089	-	248,696,089
Proprietary shares	-	112,705,698	112,705,698
	248,696,089	2,090,532,738	2,339,228,827

There are no financial instruments classified as Level 3. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

The carrying values of the other financial assets and liabilities reasonably approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature or the impact of discounting is not significant.

7. Net earned insurance premiums

Gross earned premiums and reinsurers' share of gross earned premiums on insurance contracts for the years ended December 31 consist of the following:

	2022	2021
Gross premiums on insurance contracts		
Direct insurance	1,782,614,420	1,611,262,649
Assumed reinsurance	470,693,418	387,326,185
Change in provision for unearned premiums	(73,749,800)	(66,340,652)
Total gross earned premiums on insurance contacts	2,179,558,038	1,932,248,182
Reinsurers' share of gross earned premiums on insurance contracts		
Direct insurance	1,642,065,405	1,480,989,731
Assumed reinsurance	389,234,749	290,815,452
Reinsurers' share of change in deferred reinsurance premiums	(96,228,374)	(55,131,565)
Total reinsurers' share of gross earned premiums on insurance contracts	1,935,071,780	1,716,673,618
Net earned insurance premiums	244,486,258	215,574,564

8. Net investment income

The account for the years ended December 31 consists of the following:

	Notes	2022	2021
Interest income on:			
AFS financial assets			
Government securities	16	77,864,389	77,165,475
Amortization of premium	16	(18,999,914)	(16,896,990)
Cash and cash equivalents	19	32,508,949	3,478,611
Loans and receivables			
Mortgage loans		86,797	107,173
Collateral loans		5,014	20,911
Dividend income		4,832,507	4,246,196
Loss on sale of available-for-sale financial assets	16	(4,956,260)	(2,299,267)
Impairment loss on available-for-sale financial assets	16	(16,547,336)	(11,221,908)
		74,794,146	54,600,201

9. Other income, net

Other income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 pertains mainly to fees for claims handling services, engineering services and other management services rendered to various third parties and entities under common control (Note 27) and income earned from related parties due to shared resources (Note 27).

10. Net insurance claims

Gross insurance claims paid for the years ended December 31 consist of the following:

	Note	2022	2021
Insurance contract claims paid			
Direct insurance		175,432,692	144,501,811
Assumed reinsurance		241,078,965	234,723,380
Total insurance contract claims paid	22	416,511,657	379,225,191

Reinsurers' share of gross insurance contract claims paid for the years ended December 31 consist of the following:

	Note	2022	2021
Reinsurers' share of insurance contract claims paid			
Direct insurance		166,505,738	126,284,945
Assumed reinsurance		182,251,199	197,331,876
Total reinsurers' share of insurance contract claims paid	22	348,756,937	323,616,821

Gross change in claims liabilities for the years ended December 31 consist of the following:

	Note	2022	2021
Change in provision for claims reported			
Direct insurance		546,154,979	41,671,707
Assumed reinsurance		32,116,958	(376,662,292)
Change in provision for IBNR	22	201,131,995	(98,505,350)
Total gross change in claims liabilities		779,403,932	(433,495,935)

Reinsurers' share of gross change in claims liabilities for the years ended December 31 consist of the following:

	2022	2021
Reinsurers' share of gross change in claims liabilities		
Direct insurance	(539,151,478)	(50,796,594)
Assumed reinsurance	(23,636,623)	310,770,609
Reinsurers' share of change in provision for IBNR	(225,885,805)	97,797,920
Total reinsurers' share of gross change in claims liabilities	(788,673,906)	357,771,935

11. Operating expenses

Operating expenses for the years ended December 31 consist of:

	Notes	2022	2021
Salaries and employee benefits	21	116,053,045	104,109,062
Allocated Parent Company expenses	27	114,286,419	67,463,105
Electronic data processing expenses		74,912,135	47,221,067
Professional and other service fees		44,975,457	49,465,545
Depreciation and amortization	13	15,623,477	16,977,527
Fines and penalties		13,326,071	51,212
Repairs and maintenance		5,024,900	3,731,296
Communications, light and water		4,103,462	4,003,424
Rent	26	2,975,115	2,583,996
Entertainment, amusement and representation		2,494,388	1,660,444
Transportation and travel		2,138,804	551,919
Office supplies and printing cost		674,043	385,245
Others		23,011,124	5,370,421
Gross operating expenses		419,598,440	303,574,263
Less: Cost recoveries	27	21,060,358	17,479,144
Operating expenses, net		398,538,082	286,095,119

Professional and other service fees include audit and legal fees.

Others consist of bank charges, shipping fees, taxes and licenses, insurance expense and interest on lease liabilities.

Cost recoveries pertain to expenses paid by the Company on behalf of other AIG entities. The balance for the years ended December 31 includes:

	Note	2022	2021
Salaries and employee benefits		16,780,675	15,865,781
Rent		3,411,923	611,311
Depreciation and amortization		217,543	254,313
Transportation and travel		205,296	-
Repairs and maintenance		140,335	103,943
Communications, light and water		22,287	1,413
Office supplies and printing costs		18,459	8,103
Entertainment, amusement and representation		2,534	7,571
Others		261,306	626,709
	27	21,060,358	17,479,144

12. Income tax

The details of provision for income tax for the years ended December 31 follow:

	2022	2021
Final tax	21,433,743	16,093,772
Regular corporate income tax	42,021,197	70,962,079
Deferred	(3,713,651)	7,050,449
	59,741,289	94,106,300

The reconciliation of statutory income tax rates to effective income tax rates as at December 31 is as follows:

	2022	2021
Statutory income tax rates	25.00	25.00
Tax effects of:		
Non-deductible expense	11.07	6.71
Income already subjected to final tax	(0.78)	(1.27)
Adjustment due to subsequent change in income tax rate	-	(0.82)
Non-taxable income	(2.07)	(0.33)
Effective income tax rates	33.22	29.29

The Company's net deferred income tax assets as at December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Deferred income tax assets on:		
Excess of deferred reinsurance premiums per books over tax basis	110,445,309	80,573,168
IBNR	35,906,763	42,095,215
Deferred reinsurance commissions	42,159,361	33,528,813
Accrued expenses	5,397,714	4,030,100
Reserve for discretionary bonus	2,520,276	2,349,476
Reserve for contingent profit commission	1,786,614	2,237,885
Allowance for impairment - premiums receivable	1,196,032	3,407,127
Others	1,962,391	637,872
Total deferred income tax assets	201,374,460	168,859,656
Deferred income tax liabilities on:		
Excess of provision for unearned premiums per tax over books	109,257,631	81,284,898
Deferred acquisition costs	14,159,272	12,589,036
Revaluation reserve on AFS financial assets	3,235,651	9,334,888
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	299,646	-
Others	-	277,972
Total deferred income liabilities	126,952,200	103,486,794
Net deferred income tax assets	74,422,260	65,372,862

Other deferred income tax assets pertain to temporary differences arising from provision for service fees and legal contingencies, retirement benefit obligation and lease contracts accounted under PFRS 16. Other deferred income tax liabilities comprise of temporary differences arising from lease contracts accounted under PFRS 16, retirement benefit assets and unrealized foreign exchange gain.

Movements in net deferred income tax assets follow:

	2022	2021
At January 1	65,372,862	66,736,035
Amounts credited (charged) to profit or loss	3,713,651	(7,050,449)
Amounts credited in other comprehensive income	5,335,747	5,687,276
At December 31	74,422,260	65,372,862

Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act (CREATE)

On March 26, 2021, (Republic Act No. 11534), otherwise known as CREATE, was signed into law by the President of the Philippines. The law lowered corporate income tax rates and rationalized fiscal incentives.

Under CREATE, effective July 1, 2020, the more significant changes are as follows:

- Reduction of corporate income tax (CIT) rate to 20% applicable to domestic corporations with total net taxable income not exceeding P5 million and with total assets not exceeding P100 million (excluding land on which the business entity's office, plant and equipment are situated);
- Reduction of CIT rate to 25% shall be applicable to all other corporations subject to regular CIT; and,
- MCIT rate shall also be amended to 1%, instead of 2%, for the period beginning July 1, 2020 until June 30, 2023.

For financial reporting purposes, the enactment of CREATE in 2021 is deemed a non-adjusting subsequent event in relation to the financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2020. The impact of the change in income tax rate to current income tax amounting to P2.63 million has been taken up in 2021. The deferred income tax assets or liabilities as at December 31, 2021 has been measured using the new income tax rates.

13. Property and equipment, net

The roll-forward analysis of the account for the years ended December 31 follows:

2022	EDP Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvement	Transport Equipment	Office premises	Total
Cost						
January 1, 2022	28,827,305	13,550,236	24,781,274	5,505,356	36,978,806	109,642,977
Additions	38,639,843	-	-	1,915,179	25,028,869	65,583,891
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,276,785)	-	(1,276,785)
Termination	-	(7,282,822)	-	-	-	(7,282,822)
	67,467,148	6,267,414	24,781,274	6,143,750	62,007,675	166,667,261
Accumulated depreciation and amortization						
January 1	28,740,422	12,401,210	20,651,063	4,018,388	28,939,935	94,751,018
Depreciation and amortization	86,883	1,149,026	4,130,211	827,993	9,429,364	15,623,477
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,276,785)	-	(1,276,785)
Reversal	-	(7,282,822)	-	-	-	(7,282,822)
	28,827,305	6,267,414	24,781,274	3,569,596	38,369,299	101,814,888
Net book value	38,639,843	-	-	2,574,154	23,638,376	64,852,373

2021	EDP Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvement	Transport Equipment	Office premises	Total
Cost						
January 1, 2021	28,827,305	13,550,236	24,781,274	5,505,356	36,978,806	109,642,977
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Termination	-	-	-	-	-	-
	28,827,305	13,550,236	24,781,274	5,505,356	36,978,806	109,642,977
Accumulated depreciation and amortization						
January 1	28,159,990	11,147,727	15,694,808	3,477,675	19,293,291	77,773,491
Depreciation and amortization	580,432	1,253,483	4,956,255	540,713	9,646,644	16,977,527
	28,740,422	12,401,210	20,651,063	4,018,388	28,939,935	94,751,018
Net book value	86,883	1,149,026	4,130,211	1,486,968	8,038,871	14,891,959

Additions to office premises in 2022 pertains to lease agreement entered by the Company. The inception of the new lease agreement resulted to recognition of addition to office premises and lease liabilities amounting to P25,028,869. No corresponding cash outflow was made as a result of this transaction.

Termination of furniture and fixtures in 2022 pertains to fully depreciated office equipment that are no longer in use.

In 2022, the Company sold certain transportation equipment with a total proceeds of P410,714 which resulted to a gain on disposal of fixed assets amounting to P410,714 and is presented under Other income.

Depreciation and amortization for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are included under operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

14. Reinsurance assets

Details of the account at December 31 follow:

	Note	2022	2021
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	22	2,033,325,441	1,244,651,535
Deferred reinsurance premiums	22	545,896,863	449,668,489
		2,579,222,304	1,694,320,024

All reinsurance assets are expected to be collected within one year.

15. Deferred acquisition costs

The roll-forward analysis of deferred acquisition costs for the years ended December 31 follows:

	2022	2021
At January 1	50,356,142	42,640,927
Cost deferred during the year	143,205,342	119,597,926
Amortization charge for the year	(136,924,394)	(111,882,711)
At December 31	56,637,090	50,356,142

Deferred acquisition costs are to be amortized within one year from reporting date.

16. Available-for-sale financial assets

	2022	2021
Government debt securities		
Local currency	1,812,348,780	1,977,827,040
Equity securities		
Listed shares	234,089,816	248,696,089
Proprietary shares	146,705,698	112,705,698
	2,193,144,294	2,339,228,827

The movement in the carrying values of AFS financial assets have been determined as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
At January 1		2,339,228,827	1,963,179,350
Additions		305,395,416	749,071,403
Disposals/maturities		(394,288,487)	(323,927,133)
Amortization of premium	8	(18,999,914)	(16,896,990)
Fair value change recycled to profit or loss		(4,956,260)	(2,299,267)
Fair value change in other comprehensive income		(16,687,952)	(18,676,628)
Impairment loss		(16,547,336)	(11,221,908)
At December 31		2,193,144,294	2,339,228,827

The unrealized gain in respect of change in fair value of AFS financial assets charged against equity as at December 31, 2022 amounts to P15.54 million (2021 - P13.51 million gain), net of tax effect of P6.09 million (2021 - P7.46 million).

Proceeds from sale and maturities of AFS financial assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 amount to P19.33 million and P370.00 million, respectively (2021 - P12.63 million and P309.00 million, respectively).

Government debt securities have annual interest rates ranging from 2.38% to 13.00% in 2022 (2021 - 2.38% to 13.00%).

In 2022, certain investments in listed equity security have experienced significant and prolonged decline in fair value. As a result, the Company recorded an P16.55 million impairment loss on available for sale financial assets in profit or loss (2021 - P11.22 million).

Interest income earned, net of amortization premium, from AFS financial assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 amounts to P58.86 million (2021 - P60.26 million) (Note 8). Dividend income from quoted equity securities for the year ended December 31, 2022 amounted to P4.83 million (2021 - P4.25 million).

The maturity profile of the Company's government debt securities are as follows:

	2022	2021
Due within one year	574,528,220	375,991,800
2-3 years	908,867,950	1,159,559,130
4-5 years	328,952,610	442,276,110
At December 31	1,812,348,780	1,977,827,040

17. Loans and receivables

The account at December 31 consists of:

	Note	2022	2021
Intercompany accounts receivable	27	84,887,980	23,619,151
Mortgage loans		1,016,757	2,069,201
Miscellaneous receivables		1,462,700	2,762,977
		87,367,437	28,451,329

The maturity profile of loans and receivables at December 31 is as follows:

	2022	2021
Due within one year	86,323,309	26,296,328
2-3 years	27,372	85,800
4-5 years	-	-
Over 5 years	1,016,756	2,069,201
	87,367,437	28,451,329

Mortgage and guaranteed loans earn interest in 2022 and 2021 ranging from 3% to 12% per annum (2021 - 3% to 12.5%) and with maturities ranging from 1 to 8 years (2021 - 1 to 12 years).

Miscellaneous receivables include emergency loan program and salary advances.

18. Insurance receivables, net

The account at December 31 consists of:

	2022	2021
Due from brokers	241,317,954	144,547,107
Due from ceding companies	174,107,731	150,572,162
Premiums receivable	66,508,134	52,600,831
Due from agents	3,718,661	5,839,887
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	2,698,053	3,010,437
	488,350,533	356,570,424
Allowance for impairment	(4,784,130)	(13,628,507)
	483,566,403	342,941,917

All insurance receivables are due within one year.

Allowance for impairment pertains to due from brokers, ceding companies and agents and premium receivables that are tagged as impaired. Movements in allowance for impairment as at December 31 follow:

	2022	2021
At January 1	13,628,507	16,347,677
Reversal of impairment loss	(8,844,377)	(2,719,170)
At December 31	4,784,130	13,628,507

19. Cash and cash equivalents

The account at December 31 consists of:

	2022	2021
Cash in banks	125,892,857	122,754,932
Short-term deposits	1,864,860,961	1,285,137,201
	1,990,753,818	1,407,892,133

The cash in banks and short-term deposits have annual interest rates in 2022 ranging from 0.23% to 5.60% (2021 - 0.13% to 0.60%). Short term deposits are made for varying periods of less than one year depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company.

Interest income earned from cash in banks and short-term deposits for the year ended December 31, 2022 amounts to P32.51 million (2021 - P3.48 million) (Note 8).

20. Equity

(a) Share capital

The Company's share capital as at December 31 consists of:

	2022		2021	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Common shares - P100 par value				
Authorized	13,000,000	1,300,000,000	13,000,000	1,300,000,000
Issued and outstanding				
At beginning of the year	9,358,524	935,852,400	9,358,524	935,852,400
Issuances during the year	-	-	-	-
At end of the year	9,358,524	935,852,400	9,358,524	935,852,400

(b) Accumulated other comprehensive income

Details of and movements in Accumulated other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31 follow:

	Notes	2022	2021
Fair value reserve on available-for-sale financial assets	16		
At January 1		113,326,811	126,835,508
Fair value change recycled to profit or loss		33,571,759	17,377,802
Fair value change on available-for-sale financial assets		(55,215,971)	(38,350,362)
Deferred income tax effect		6,099,237	7,463,863
At December 31		97,781,836	113,326,811
Remeasurement on defined benefit plan	21		
At January 1		(27,935,492)	(25,872,973)
Remeasurement loss for the year		3,053,959	(285,932)
Deferred income tax effect		(763,490)	(1,776,587)
At December 31		(25,645,023)	(27,935,492)
		72,136,813	85,391,319

(c) Retained earnings

As at December 31, 2022, the Company has excess retained earnings over its paid-up capital.

In 2008, the SEC issued Memorandum Circular No. 11 providing the guidelines in determining the appropriate amount of retained earnings available for dividend distribution taking into consideration the effective guidelines of the SEC. On January 24, 2013, SEC issued Financial Reporting Bulletin No. 14, *Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration*, which prescribed adjustments as indicated in Annex 68-C of SRC Rule 68.

Consistent with the provision of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, stock corporations are prohibited from retaining surplus profits in excess of 100% of their paid-in capital.

BIR Revenue Regulations No. 2-2001 provides that insurance companies are exempted from the 10% improperly accumulated earnings tax imposed on improperly accumulated taxable income.

The amended Insurance Code provides that no domestic insurance corporation shall declare or distribute any dividend on its outstanding stocks unless it has met the minimum paid-up capital and net worth requirements of the amended Insurance Code.

The Company plans to retain the excess retained earnings over its paid up capital as at December 31, 2022 of P502.84 million (2021 - P382.72 million) for the following:

- As additional reserve for future contingencies, including catastrophe and other losses;
- To comply with the more robust RBC and reserving requirements implemented by the IC; and
- Planned dividend declaration subject to Board of Directors and regulatory approvals in 2023.

Management will continue to evaluate the plans to retain the excess retained earnings over its paid up capital after considering the amended regulatory capital requirements of the IC on fixed capitalization and RBC framework.

21. Employee benefits

The amounts recognized in the financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31 related to post-employment benefits are as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
Retirement benefit obligation		4,215,066	519,264
Provisions for other post-employment benefits	25	3,767,615	5,055,149
		7,982,681	5,574,413

	2022	2021
Charged to profit or loss within salaries and employee benefits under Operating expenses:		
Retirement benefit obligation	5,272,683	5,512,108
Provision for other post-employment benefits	244,796	219,503
	5,517,479	5,731,611

	2022	2021
Remeasurement (gains) losses for:		
Retirement benefit obligation	(1,576,882)	903,591
Provisions for other post-employment benefits	(1,477,077)	(617,659)
	(3,053,959)	285,932

(a) Defined benefit retirement plans

The Company operates a defined benefit retirement plan, covering substantially all of its employees, which requires contributions to be made to an administered fund. The plan is administered by a local bank as trustee. The level of benefits provided depends on the members' length of service and their salary in the final years leading up to retirement. Plan assets held in trusts are governed by local regulations.

The amounts recognized in the statement of financial position are determined as follows:

	2022	2021
Present value of funded obligations	84,028,651	85,334,255
Fair value of plan assets	(79,813,585)	(84,814,991)
Balance in the statement of financial position	4,215,066	519,264

The movement in the retirement benefit obligation and plan assets for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total
At January 1, 2022	85,334,255	(84,814,991)	519,264
Current service cost	5,248,018	-	5,248,018
Interest expense	3,643,925	(3,619,260)	24,665
	8,891,943	(3,619,260)	5,272,683
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense	-	7,788,035	7,788,035
Gain from change in financial assumptions	(14,211,170)	-	(14,211,170)
Experience adjustments	4,846,254	-	4,846,254
	(9,364,916)	7,788,035	(1,576,881)
Benefit payments from plan	(832,631)	832,631	-
At December 31, 2022	84,028,651	(79,813,585)	4,215,066

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total
At January 1, 2021	93,311,788	(99,208,223)	(5,896,435)
Current service cost	5,689,001	-	5,689,001
Past service cost	-	-	-
Interest expense (income)	2,423,754	(2,600,647)	(176,893)
	8,112,755	(2,600,647)	5,512,108
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense	-	4,605,693	4,605,693
Gain from change in financial assumptions	(10,170,555)	-	(10,170,555)
Experience adjustments	6,468,453	-	6,468,453
	(3,702,102)	4,605,693	903,591
Benefit payments from plan	(12,388,186)	12,388,186	-
At December 31, 2021	85,334,255	(84,814,991)	519,264

The significant actuarial assumptions for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Discount rate	7.00%	4.75%
Rate of salary increase	6.40%	6.40%

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions at December 31 follows:

		Impact on defined benefit obligation	
2022	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	1%	Decrease by 6%	Increase by 7%
Rate of salary increase	1%	Increase by 7%	Decrease by 6%

		Impact on defined benefit obligation	
2021	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	1%	Decrease by 7%	Increase by 8%
Rate of salary increase	1%	Increase by 8%	Decrease by 7%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the retirement liability recognized within the statement of financial position.

There are no changes from the prior year in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses.

Plan assets comprised the following:

	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Quoted				
Equity securities	7,629,460	10	8,088,869	9
Debt instruments	66,706,800	83	73,632,130	87
Unquoted				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,477,325	7	3,093,992	4
	79,813,585	100	84,814,991	100

The plan is being administered by a trustee-bank who is authorized to invest and manage the fund based on investment guidelines agreed under the trust agreement.

The Company has no transactions with the retirement fund. There are no contributions to the retirement fund for both 2022 and 2021.

The fair value of the plan assets approximates their carrying value as at December 31, 2022 and 2021. The defined benefit plan typically exposes the Company to a number of risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk and salary risk. The most significant of which relate to investment and interest rate risk. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement obligation. A decrease in government bond yields will increase the defined benefit obligation although this will also be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plan's fixed income holdings. Hence, the present value of defined benefit obligation is directly affected by the discount rate to be applied by the Company. However, the Company believes that due to the long-term nature of the retirement obligation and the strength of the Company itself, the mix of debt and equity securities holdings of the plan is an appropriate element of the Company's long term strategy to manage the plan efficiently.

The Company ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset-liability matching framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investments that are in line with the obligations under the plan. The Company's main objective is to match assets to the defined benefit obligation by investing primarily in long-term debt securities with maturities that match the benefit payments as they fall due. The asset-liability matching is being monitored on a regular basis and potential change in investment mix is being discussed with the Company, as necessary to better ensure the appropriate asset-liability matching.

The Company contributes to the plan depending on the suggested funding contribution as calculated by an independent actuary. There is no expected contribution to be made for the year ending December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted retirement benefit payments as at December 31 is as follows:

	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years
2022	20,466,809	3,781,212	18,198,370	57,393,314
2021	17,240,842	3,139,785	17,731,564	34,136,160

(b) Other post-employment benefits (retirement life and medical)

The movements in the post-employment benefit obligation for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2022	2021
At January 1	5,055,149	5,540,308
Current service cost	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Interest expense	244,796	219,503
	244,796	219,503
Remeasurements		
Loss from change in financial assumptions	(1,025,287)	(725,034)
Provisions for other post-employment benefits	(451,789)	107,375
	(1,477,076)	(617,659)
Benefit payments by the Company	(55,254)	(87,003)
At December 31	3,767,615	5,055,149

The provision for other post-employment benefits is presented in trade and other liabilities (Note 25).

The significant actuarial assumption for the years ended December 31 is as follows:

	2022	2021
Discount rate	7.00%	7.00%

The sensitivity of the post-employment benefit obligation to a change in the weighted principal assumption at December 31 follows:

	Impact on other post-employment benefit obligation		
Discount rate	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
2022	1%	Increase by 9%	Decrease by 8%
2021	1%	Decrease by 11%	Increase by 13%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the other post-employment benefits recognized within the statement of financial position.

There are no changes from the prior year in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 6.49 years (2021 - 7.9 years) as at December 31, 2022.

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted other post-employment benefit payments as at December 31 is as follows:

	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years
2022	193,853	211,722	755,803	2,068,074
2021	210,606	230,550	827,982	2,163,184

(c) Staff costs and other employee related costs

Staff costs and other employee related costs for the years ended December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Wages and salaries	93,930,245	81,566,692
Net benefit expense	5,272,683	5,512,108
Social security costs	1,725,481	1,603,289
Others	15,124,636	15,426,973
	116,053,045	104,109,062

Others pertain mainly to severance pay as a result of vacation leave credits and other post-retirement benefits.

22. Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance assets

On December 28, 2016, the IC, through its Circular Letter (CL) No. 2016-67, issued the New Valuation Standard for Insurance Policy Reserve with effect beginning January 1, 2017 and onwards. Among others, the New Valuation Standard for Insurance Policy Reserve provides for (i) the determination of premium liabilities based on the higher of Unearned Premium Reserve (UPR) and Unearned Risk Reserve (URR); (ii) consideration of the Claims Handling Expense (CHE); (iii) consideration of Margin for Adverse Deviation (MfAD) to allow for inherent uncertainty of the best estimate of policy reserve; (iv) certification of an actuary on the calculation of the insurance policy reserve in accordance with the New Valuation Standard for Insurance Policy Reserve prescribed by the IC.

Beginning January 1, 2017, the initial year of implementation of the New Valuation Standard on Insurance Policy Reserve, the IC through its CL 2016-69 issued on December 28, 2016, has relaxed the valuation requirements in determining the Insurance Policy Reserve to consider (i) set up of premium liabilities using UPR alone. However, if the URR is higher than the UPR (net of DAC), additional reserves will be booked amounting to the difference between the URR and UPR (net of DAC); and (ii) set up of MfAD to zero, instead of Company specific MfAD.

Beginning January 1, 2018, premium liabilities will be determined based on the higher of the UPR and URR and application of Company specific MfAD. The Company elected to apply the change in valuation methodology for the Company's premium liabilities retrospectively. The Company's UPR, (net of DAC) is higher than URR as at December 31, 2018 and until December 31, 2021 and 2022.

The Company has adopted the New Valuation Standard for Insurance Policy Reserve issued by the IC CL 2016-67 as its accounting policy for reserving, particularly the consideration of MfAD and CHE in determining its claims liabilities. The Company has engaged its regional actuary in determining its claims liabilities, who has considered actual historical claims data for the last 10 years, CHE of 3.5% and 100% of the Company specific MfAD in determining its claims obligation. The 100% of the Company specific MfAD has been applied by the Company in accordance with IC CL 2018-19.

Short-term non-life insurance liabilities as at December 31 are analyzed as follows:

	2022			2021		
	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities	Net	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities	Net
Provision for claims reported and loss adjustment expenses	1,538,768,378	1,366,675,346	172,093,032	960,496,441	803,887,245	156,609,196
Provision for IBNR	810,277,146	666,650,095	143,627,051	609,145,151	440,764,290	168,380,861
Total claims reported and IBNR	2,349,045,524	2,033,325,441	315,720,083	1,569,641,592	1,244,651,535	324,990,057
Provision for unearned premiums	625,998,766	545,896,863	80,101,903	552,248,966	449,668,489	102,580,477
Total insurance contract liabilities	2,975,044,290	2,579,222,304	395,821,986	2,121,890,558	1,694,320,024	427,570,534

Provision for IBNR consists of:

	2022			2021		
	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities	Net	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities	Net
IBNR best estimate	337,347,950	291,016,423	46,331,527	296,416,789	215,854,053	80,562,736
MfAD	434,193,571	375,633,672	58,559,899	285,545,087	224,910,237	60,634,850
CHE	38,735,625	-	38,735,625	27,183,275	-	27,183,275
At December 31	810,277,146	666,650,095	143,627,051	609,145,151	440,764,290	168,380,861

Provisions for claims reported by policyholders and IBNR are analyzed as follows:

	2022			2021		
	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities	Net	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities	Net
At January 1	1,569,641,592	1,244,651,535	324,990,057	2,003,137,527	1,602,423,470	400,714,057
Claims incurred during the year	994,783,594	911,545,038	83,238,556	44,234,606	63,642,806	(19,408,200)
Claims paid during the year - net of salvage and subrogation	(416,511,657)	(348,756,937)	(67,754,720)	(379,225,191)	(323,616,821)	(55,608,370)
Decrease in IBNR	201,131,995	225,885,805	(24,753,810)	(98,505,350)	(97,797,920)	(707,430)
At December 31	2,349,045,524	2,033,325,441	315,720,083	1,569,641,592	1,244,651,535	324,990,057

Provision for unearned premiums is analyzed as follows:

	2022			2021		
	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities	Net	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities	Net
At January 1	552,248,966	449,668,489	102,580,477	485,908,314	394,536,924	91,371,390
New policies written during the year	2,253,307,838	2,031,300,154	222,007,684	1,998,588,834	1,771,805,183	226,783,651
Premiums earned during the year	(2,179,558,038)	(1,935,071,780)	(244,486,258)	(1,932,248,182)	(1,716,673,618)	(215,574,564)
At December 31	625,998,766	545,896,863	80,101,903	552,248,966	449,668,489	102,580,477

All insurance liabilities are expected to be settled within one year.

23. Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance assets - terms, assumptions and sensitivities

23.1 Terms and conditions

The major classes of general insurance written by the Company include accident and health, marine, commercial property and liability insurance. Risks under these policies usually cover 12-month duration.

For general insurance contracts, claims provisions (comprising provisions for claims reported by policyholders and IBNR) are established to cover the ultimate cost of settling the liabilities in respect of claims that have occurred and are estimated based on known facts at the reporting date.

The provisions are refined quarterly as part of a regular ongoing process as claims experience develops, certain claims are settled and further claims are reported.

The measurement process primarily includes projection of future claims costs through a combination of actuarial and statistical projection techniques. In certain cases, where there is a lack of reliable historical data on which to estimate claims development, relevant benchmarks of similar business are used in developing claims estimates. Claims provisions are separately analyzed by class of business. In addition, larger claims are usually either separately assessed by loss adjusters or separately projected by the actuaries. The claims projection assumptions are generally intended to provide a best estimate of the most likely or expected outcome.

23.2 Assumptions

The principal assumption underlying the estimates is the Company's past claims development experience. Loss development factors are established by analyzing at least 10 years of claims data and deriving the claims development trend by class of business.

23.3 Sensitivities

The general insurance claims provision is sensitive to the Company's past claims development experiences. The sensitivity of certain variables like legislative change, uncertainty in the estimation process, etc., is not possible to quantify.

Consequently, the ultimate liabilities will vary as a result of subsequent developments. Differences resulting from reassessments of the ultimate liabilities are recognized in subsequent financial statements.

The Company's estimation of ultimate claim liabilities may be affected largely by the shift in the development trends of losses. However, the Company believes that using statistical data over 10 years minimizes the margin of error in its estimates.

The analysis below is performed for a reasonable possible movement in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, on income and equity. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, assumption changes had to be done on an individual basis. It should also be stressed that these assumptions are non-linear and larger or smaller impacts cannot easily be gleamed from these results.

The sensitivity in the significant key assumptions being monitored by the Company affecting insurance contract liabilities is presented as follows:

	Change in	% insurance contract liabilities	
2022	assumption	Gross	Net
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses (ULAE)	+/- 1.00%	+/- 0.58%	+/- 4.92%
Loss ratio	+/- 10.00%	+/- 0.80%	+/- 1.02%

2021	Change in assumption	% insurance contract liabilities Gross	Net
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses (ULAE)	+/- 1.00%	+/- 0.60%	+/- 2.92%
Loss ratio	+/- 10.00%	+/- 0.86%	+/- 0.97%

The Company's Unearned Premium Reserve (UPR) continue to remain higher than URR requiring no additional reserve for insurance contract liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

23.4 Loss development triangle

Reproduced below are the tables showing the development of claims over a period of time on a gross and net reinsurance basis:

Gross reinsurance basis

				2022			
Accident year	All years prior	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimate of ultimate claims costs							
At the end of accident year	11,079,192,835	1,577,885,418	1,157,681,175	658,097,993	373,164,872	114,054,187	546,627,464
One year later	13,110,133,222	1,482,855,703	1,414,593,750	870,494,778	364,676,491	449,359,905	-
Two years later	13,477,635,304	1,480,944,665	1,367,161,313	822,949,736	460,346,046	-	-
Three years later	13,500,605,179	1,463,484,177	1,375,476,584	841,920,182	-	-	-
Four years later	13,394,816,590	1,439,606,044	1,367,030,464	-	-	-	-
Five years later	13,375,167,735	1,429,664,456	-	-	-	-	-
Six years later	13,397,541,998	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seven years later	13,264,652,221	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eight years later	13,261,736,215	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine years later	13,209,535,642	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current estimate of cumulative claims	13,209,535,642	1,429,664,456	1,367,030,464	841,920,182	460,346,046	449,359,905	546,627,464
Cumulative payments to date	13,113,393,080	1,421,893,813	1,195,766,283	541,709,830	336,844,391	148,927,289	7,181,095
Total gross insurance liabilities included in the statement of financial position	96,142,562	7,770,643	171,264,181	300,210,352	123,501,655	300,432,616	539,446,369
Provision for claims reported and loss adjustment expenses, gross							1,538,768,378

Accident year	All years prior	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
				2021			
Estimate of ultimate claims costs							
At the end of accident year	10,809,980,503	269,212,332	1,577,885,418	1,157,681,175	658,097,993	373,164,872	114,054,187
One year later	12,600,015,952	510,117,270	1,482,855,703	1,414,593,750	870,494,778	364,676,491	-
Two years later	12,950,406,722	527,228,582	1,480,944,665	1,367,161,313	822,949,736	-	-
Three years later	12,977,495,403	523,109,776	1,463,484,177	1,375,476,584	-	-	-
Four years later	12,941,449,630	453,366,960	1,439,606,044	-	-	-	-
Five years later	12,935,415,735	439,752,000	-	-	-	-	-
Six years later	12,957,789,998	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seven years later	12,824,900,221	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eight years later	12,821,984,215	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine years later	12,753,185,523	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current estimate of cumulative claims	12,753,185,523	439,752,000	1,439,606,044	1,375,476,584	822,949,736	364,676,491	114,054,187
Cumulative payments to date	12,662,422,296	429,306,174	1,421,546,790	1,189,312,703	472,365,212	157,181,025	17,069,924
Total gross insurance liabilities included in the statement of financial position	90,763,227	10,445,826	18,059,254	186,163,881	350,584,524	207,495,466	96,984,263
Provision for claims reported and loss adjustment expenses, gross							960,496,441

Net reinsurance basis

Accident year	All years prior	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
			2022				
Estimate of ultimate claims costs							
At the end of accident year	2,742,419,994	369,414,811	181,203,260	149,521,007	93,197,544	18,636,300	10,769,655
One year later	3,239,947,978	210,781,191	215,232,568	204,130,273	69,443,056	91,043,970	-
Two years later	3,279,121,213	210,886,436	214,874,033	192,318,331	65,022,638	-	-
Three years later	3,279,121,213	224,168,856	215,534,103	196,841,342	-	-	-
Four years later	3,294,115,499	224,165,380	215,527,124	-	-	-	-
Five years later	3,297,556,283	224,163,508	-	-	-	-	-
Six years later	3,300,700,542	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seven years later	3,300,161,017	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eight years later	3,297,084,668	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine years later	3,286,077,537	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current estimate of cumulative claims	3,286,077,537	224,163,508	215,527,124	196,841,342	65,022,638	91,043,970	10,769,655
Cumulative payments to date	3,278,680,843	224,166,002	215,476,999	121,789,804	39,185,099	36,289,865	1,764,130
Total net insurance liabilities included in the statement of financial position	7,396,694	(2,494)	50,125	75,051,538	25,837,539	54,754,105	9,005,525
Provision for claims reported and loss adjustment expenses, net							172,093,032

			2021				
Accident year	All years prior	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Estimate of ultimate claims costs							
At the end of accident year	2,674,057,779	68,362,215	369,414,811	181,203,260	149,521,007	93,197,544	18,636,300
One year later	3,137,444,240	102,503,738	210,781,191	215,232,568	204,130,273	69,443,056	-
Two years later	3,178,465,647	100,655,566	210,886,436	214,874,033	192,318,331	-	-
Three years later	3,181,618,213	99,402,710	224,168,856	215,534,103	-	-	-
Four years later	3,210,936,322	83,179,177	224,165,380	-	-	-	-
Five years later	3,215,683,437	81,872,846	-	-	-	-	-
Six years later	3,218,827,696	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seven years later	3,218,288,171	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eight years later	3,215,211,822	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine years later	3,204,237,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current estimate of cumulative claims	3,204,237,200	81,872,846	224,165,380	215,534,103	192,318,331	69,443,056	18,636,300
Cumulative payments to date	3,199,070,910	79,355,887	224,165,380	214,846,391	104,673,254	23,314,097	4,172,101
Total net insurance liabilities included in the statement of financial position	5,166,290	2,516,959	-	687,712	87,645,077	46,128,959	14,464,199
Provision for claims reported and loss adjustment expenses, net							156,609,196

24. Insurance payables

The account as at December 31 consists of:

	Note	2022	2021
Premiums due to reinsurers		333,386,040	204,338,893
Funds held for reinsurers	27	1,073,410,071	838,653,710
		1,406,796,111	1,042,992,603

The roll-forward analysis of insurance payables for the years ended December 31 follows:

	2022			2021		
	Premium due to reinsurers	Funds held for reinsurers	Total	Premium due to reinsurers	Funds held for reinsurers	Total
At January 1	204,338,893	838,653,710	1,042,992,603	107,643,191	637,942,265	745,585,456
Arising during the year	1,011,394,647	1,073,410,071	2,084,804,718	1,036,544,671	838,653,710	1,875,198,381
Utilized	(882,347,500)	(838,653,710)	(1,721,001,210)	(939,848,969)	(637,942,265)	(1,577,791,234)
At December 31	333,386,040	1,073,410,071	1,406,796,111	204,338,893	838,653,710	1,042,992,603

All insurance payables are expected to be settled within one year.

25. Trade and other liabilities

The account as at December 31 consists of:

	Notes	2022	2021
Accrued expenses		232,152,380	144,939,668
Intercompany payables	27	143,404,426	36,022,929
Lease liability		25,356,338	6,926,985
Provision for other post-employment benefits	21	3,767,615	5,055,149
Other liabilities		52,986,570	4,427,577
		457,667,329	197,372,308

Accrued expenses contain various accruals including accrued contingent profit commissions, provisions for employee benefits and indirect tax payables.

Movements in lease liability follow:

	2022	2021
As at January 1, 2022	6,926,985	17,762,317
Principal payments	(6,926,985)	(10,835,332)
Interest payments	(112,763)	(775,104)
Non-cash changes		
Additions during the year	25,028,868	-
Interest expense	440,233	775,104
As at December 31, 2022	25,356,338	6,926,985

Other liabilities pertain to approved claims pending for settlement and unallocated collections from policyholders yet to be cleared pending receipt of policy information.

Trade and other liabilities are expected to be settled within one year except for lease liability.

Maturity profile of lease liability follow:

	2022	2021
Within 1 year	-	6,926,985
Over 1 year	25,356,338	-
	25,356,338	6,926,985

26. Leases

The Company leases various office spaces for its back office and operations.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

a) Discount rate

Payments for leases of office space are discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate of 7.8% (2021 - 6.50)%, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

The statement of comprehensive income shows the following amounts relating to leases for the period ended December 31:

	Notes	2022	2021
Depreciation expense			
Office premises	13	9,429,364	9,646,644
Interest expense		440,233	775,104
Rent on short term leases	11	2,975,115	2,583,996
		12,844,712	13,005,744

27. Related party transactions and balances

The table below summarizes the Company's significant transactions and balances with its related parties.

As at and for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	Transactions	Outstanding balances [Intercompany receivables (payables)]	Terms and conditions
Reinsurance transactions, excluding funds held			
Parent Company	(101,620,101)	(338,159,468)	The outstanding balances are due 75 days after the end of each quarter. The payable is unsecured, bears no interest and payable in cash at gross amount.
Funds held for reinsurers			
Parent Company	(234,756,361)	(1,073,410,071)	Funds held for reinsurers are retained within one year after inception of related reinsurance policies. The outstanding balances are unsecured and bear interest based on BSP published rate on treasury bills for over 90 days, payable in cash at gross amount.
Interest expense from funds held for reinsurers			
Parent Company	18,687,240	-	
Operating expenses			
Parent Company	114,286,419	(40,923,532)	The Company has an existing service agreement with Parent for the provision of services and allocation of shared costs and are payable in cash at gross amount. The outstanding balances are unsecured, bear no interest and are payable in cash on demand.
Entities under common control	66,462,722	(102,480,894)	
Other income			
Entities under common control	42,944,487	61,081,889	These arise from claims handling and management services rendered by the Company to related parties under common control. The outstanding balances are unsecured, bear no interest and collectible in cash at gross amount on demand.

Intercompany accounts receivable under Loans and receivables			
Entities under common control	10,102,936	23,806,091	Intercompany accounts receivables pertain to service claim advanced and general services such as management fees and other related expenses paid by the Company on behalf of its counterparties. The outstanding balances are unsecured, bear no interest and collectible in cash at gross amount on demand.
Salaries, allowances and other short-term benefits			
Key management personnel	59,404,395	-	Bonuses are payable within the first quarter of the following calendar year.
Retirement expense			
Key management personnel	3,913,557	-	Refer to Note 21 - Employee Benefits.
Post-retirement benefit			
Key management personnel	49,095	-	Refer to Note 21 - Employee Benefits.

As at and for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Transactions	Outstanding balances [Intercompany receivables (payables)]	Terms and conditions
Reinsurance transactions, excluding funds held			
Parent Company	(128,487,954)	(236,539,367)	The outstanding balances are due 75 days after the end of each quarter. The payable is unsecured, bears no interest and payable in cash at gross amount.
Funds held for reinsurers			
Parent Company	(200,711,445)	(838,653,710)	
Interest expense from funds held for reinsurers			
Parent Company	8,955,401	-	Funds held for reinsurers are retained within one year after inception of related reinsurance policies. The outstanding balances are unsecured, bear interest based on BSP published rate on treasury bills for over 90 days and payable in cash at gross amount.
Operating expenses			
Parent Company	67,463,105	(11,332,724)	The Company has an existing service agreement with the Parent Company for the provision of services and allocation of shared costs and are payable in cash at gross amount. The outstanding balances are unsecured, bear no interest and are payable in cash on demand.
Entities under common control	44,367,613	(24,690,205)	
Other income			
Entities under common control	48,595,900	9,915,996	These arise from claims handling and management services rendered by the Company to related parties under common control. The outstanding balances are unsecured, bear no interest and collectible in cash at gross amount on demand.
Intercompany accounts receivable under Loans and receivables			
Entities under common control	8,800,741	13,703,155	Intercompany accounts receivables pertain to service claim advanced and general services such as management fees and other related expenses paid by the Company on behalf of its counterparties. The outstanding balances are unsecured, bear no interest and collectible in cash at gross amount on demand.
Salaries, allowances and other short-term benefits			
Key management personnel	54,277,577	-	Bonuses are payable within the first quarter of the following calendar year.
Retirement expense			
Key management personnel	3,870,671	-	Refer to Note 21 - Employee Benefits.
Post-retirement benefit			
Key management personnel	45,381	-	Refer to Note 21 - Employee Benefits.

No provisions were recognized against related party receivables as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

28. Supplementary information required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue ("BIR")

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

(i) Output value-added tax (VAT)

Output VAT declared for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the revenues upon which the same was based consist of:

	Gross amount of revenues	Output VAT
Subject to 12% VAT		
Premiums (Non-life)	1,560,443,212	187,253,185
Zero-rated	820,427,837	
Premiums (Non-life)		
VAT exempt	50,413,683	-
	2,431,284,732	187,253,185

The gross revenues shown above are based on gross receipts of the Company for VAT purposes while gross revenues in the statement of comprehensive income are measured in accordance with the policy in Note 3.3.2.

Zero-rated sales pertain to premiums on insurance policies issued to PEZA-registered entities.

VAT exempt sales pertain to premiums for accident and health policies.

(ii) Input VAT

Movements in input VAT for the year ended December 31, 2022 follow:

	Amount
Beginning balance	1,566,187
Add: Current year's domestic purchases/payments for:	
Goods other than for resale or manufacture	172,301
Capital goods subject to amortization	-
Services lodged under cost of goods sold	7,014,445
Commissions for brokers	3,478,177
Services lodged under other accounts	401
Claims for tax credit/refund and other adjustments	(10,288,212)
Ending balance	1,943,299

The above input VAT are presented as part of other assets in the statement of financial position.

(iii) Documentary stamp tax

Documentary stamp taxes paid and accrued for the year ended December 31, 2022 consist of:

	Amount
Insurance policies	220,647,928
Others	340,470
	220,988,398

Accrued documentary stamp taxes of P10.968 million as at December 31, 2022 are included within Accrued expenses under Trade and other liabilities in the statement of financial position. The documentary stamp taxes are passed on to policyholders.

(iv) All other local and national taxes

All other local and national taxes for the year ended December 31, 2022 consist of:

	Amount
Fire service taxes	21,091,261
Premium tax	4,679,493
Municipal taxes	617,636
Sanitary, garbage, health fee and fire safety	14,840
Mayor's permit	5,000
	26,408,230

The above local and national taxes are lodged under Operating expenses except for premium tax, fire service taxes and municipal taxes which are passed on to policyholders.

(v) Withholding taxes

Withholding taxes paid and accrued and/or withheld for the year ended December 31 consist of:

		2022	
	Paid	Accrued	Total
Expanded withholding tax	16,435,766	1,205,796	17,641,562
Withholding tax on compensation	22,353,222	1,850,865	24,204,087
Final withholding tax	4,028,128	844,991	4,873,119
Fringe benefit tax	275,802	362,271	638,073
	43,092,918	4,263,923	47,356,841

Accrued withholding taxes are presented as part of Accrued expenses under Trade and other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(vi) Tax assessments

On June 23 and June 24, 2022, the Company has received a Preliminary Assessment Notice (PAN) on the results of examination of its books of accounts for taxable year 2017 and 2018, respectively. The Company has subsequently received Final Assessment notice on February 23 and March 3, 2023 for taxable year 2017 and 2018, respectively.

There are no other pending tax assessments as at December 31, 2022.

The Company's open taxable years 2021, 2020, and 2019.

(vii) Tax cases

There are no pending tax cases as at December 31, 2022.

(viii) Others

The Company did not have transactions that are subject to excise taxes, custom duties and tariff fees.

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STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANNUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

The management of AIG Philippines Insurance, Inc. is responsible for all information and representations contained in the Annual Income Tax Return for the year ended December 31, 2022. Management is likewise responsible for all information and representations contained in the financial statements accompanying the Annual Income Tax Return covering the same reporting period. Furthermore, the Management is responsible for all information and representations contained in all the other tax returns filed for the reporting period, including, but not limited, to the value added tax and/or percentage tax returns, withholding tax returns, documentary stamp tax returns, and any and all other tax returns.

In this regard, the Management affirms that the attached audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the accompanying Annual Income Tax Return are in accordance with the books and records of the Company and correct in all material respects. Management likewise affirms that:

(a) the Annual Income Tax Return has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and pertinent tax regulations and other issuances of the Department of Finance and the Bureau of Internal Revenue;

(b) any disparity of figures in the submitted reports arising from the preparation of financial statements pursuant to financial accounting standards and the preparation of the income tax return pursuant to tax accounting rules has been reported as reconciling items and maintained in the company's books and records in accordance with the requirements of Revenue Regulations No. 8-2007 and other relevant issuances;

(c) the Company has filed all applicable tax returns, reports and statements required to be filed under Philippines tax laws for the reporting period, and all taxes and other impositions shown thereon to be due and payable have been paid for the reporting period, except those contested in good faith.

GARY WONG
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

SHELIE R. BAYDO
Head of Finance

Signed this 19th day of April, 2023

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE
LT-DOCUMENT PROCESSING
& QUALITY ASSURANCE DIVISION
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