

COPY FOR IC

Financial Statements of
KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc.

December 31, 2023 and 2022

And

Report of Independent Auditors

QUILAB & GARSUTA
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

quilabgarsuta.com

CERTIFICATION



INSURANCE COMMISSION
1071 United Nations Avenue
Manila

Contact Information
2F, Executive Centrum Building, J.R. Borja Street
Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines, 9000
(063) 88-231-6365, 8822-727515
quilabgarsuta.com

Current Accreditations
BOA, BIR, SEC, BSP, IC
CDA, NEA, MISEREOR, KNH

Gentlemen:

In connection with our engagement in the audit of the financial statements of KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2023, we hereby certify:

- (1) That there were no weaknesses or breach in the internal control and risk management of the Association that are material enough to warrant modifications of our report nor were there matters that came to our attention that need our direct reporting to the Insurance Commission (IC);
- (2) That we have nothing to report to the Insurance Commission (IC) with regard to items enumerated under Section 8.1 of Circular Letter No. 2024-03 that came to our attention during the audit, e.g., (1) any material finding involving fraud or error; (2i) losses or potential losses aggregating 10% of consolidated assets of the Association; (3) significant doubt as to the ability of the Association to continue as a going concern; (4) material breach of IC rules and regulations, and (5) material internal control weaknesses; and
- (1) That the engagement partner, manager, and auditor-in-charge of the engagement and the members of their immediate families do not have any direct or indirect financial interest with the Association, and their independence is not considered impaired under the circumstances specified in the Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants.

This certification is issued in compliance with the requirements mandated by the Insurance Commission (IC) in its Circular Letter No. 2024-03, dated January 29, 2024.

Done this 27th day of April 2024, at Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines.


ANA MARIAE MICHELLE D. QUILAB-ARRABACA
Engagement Partner

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 27th day of April 2024 affiant exhibited to me her PRC Identification Number 0121076 valid until June 28, 2026.

NOTARY PUBLIC
Doc. No. 401
Page No. 82
Book No. 73
Series of 2024.


ATTY. MARILEN LEZADA-ROSABAL
Notary Public until December 31, 2024
Notarial Commission No. 2023-42
IBP Receipt No. 405479 / Jan. 6, 2024
PTR Receipt No. 5785589 / Dec. 21, 2023
MCLE No. VII-0014509 / Roll No. 53682
TIN No. 847-407-483

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022**



2F KCCDFI Building
MCLL Highway, Guiwan
7000 Zamboanga City, Philippines
Tel. No. (062) 990-2429
Email: kccdfi_mba@yahoo.com

KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc.

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc. is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of its financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Trustees is responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

The Board of Trustees reviews and approves the financial statements and submits the same to the members of the Association.

Quilab & Garsuta, CPAs, the independent auditors appointed by the Board of Trustees for the periods December 31, 2023 and 2022, have audited the financial statements of the Association in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs), and in their reports to the Board of Trustees, have expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audits.

April 26, 2024, in the City of Zamboanga, Philippines.


MA. CRISTINA D. BUGAY
President


MARIA TERESA C. GONZALES
General Manager


LIBA A. SANTOS
Treasurer



**QUILAB &
GARSUTA**

Certified Public Accountants

Contact Information

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Current Accreditations

BOA, BIR, SEC, BSP, IC
CDA, NEA, MISEREOR, KNH

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Board of Trustees and Members
KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc.
2nd Floor, KCCDFI Building, MCLL Highway
Guiwan, Zamboanga City

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc. which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in fund balances and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to financial statements comprising of a summary of material accounting policy information and other explanatory notes, collectively referred to as 'financial statements'.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc. as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in

accordance with PSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations 15-2010

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information on taxes, licenses and fees in Note 30 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements, taken as whole.

QUILAB & GARSUTA, CPAs

By:

ANA MARIAE MICHELLE D. QUILAB-ARRABACA

Partner

CPA Cert. No. 121076

TIN No. 948-844-710

PRC/BOA Cert. No. 7787, 2023-2026

BIR 16-007506-000-2022, 2022-2024

121076-SEC Group B, 2020-2024

121076-BSP Group B, 2020-2024

121076-IC Group A, 2020-2024

PTR No. 5864058 A

January 3, 2024

Cagayan de Oro City

April 26, 2024

Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines



STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc.

December 31,

2023

2022

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	₱21,907,263	₱8,634,854
Investments in debt and equity securities (Note 8)	28,638,683	44,683,783
Receivables from agents and others (Note 6)	880,165	484,452
Prepayments and other assets (Note 7)	8,800	96,185
Total Current Assets	51,434,911	53,899,274

Non-Current Assets

Property and equipment – net (Note 9)	266,805	425,565
Investments in debt and equity securities (Note 8)	76,681,547	63,527,166
Right-of-use asset – net (Note 10)	471,730	594,792
Total Non-Current Assets	77,420,082	64,547,523

₱128,854,993 **₱118,446,797**

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

Current Liabilities

Trade and other payables (Note 11)	₱2,951,048	₱2,108,059
Insurance contract liabilities (Note 12)	474,844	515,429
Lease liability (Note 10)	111,893	111,893
Total Current Liabilities	3,537,785	2,735,381

Non-Current Liabilities

Aggregate reserves for unexpired risks (Note 13)	55,407,605	45,577,553
Retirement Trust Fund (Note 14)	36,103,647	37,932,403
Lease liability (Note 10)	456,067	577,471
Total Non-Current Liabilities	91,967,319	84,087,427
Total Liabilities	95,505,104	86,822,808

Fund Balances

Guaranty Fund (Note 15)	20,342,844	18,782,823
General Fund (Note 16)	11,380,714	9,901,884
Members' Benefits Fund (Note 17)	887,909	2,625,371
Assigned Surplus Fund (Note 19)	279,275	279,275
Revaluation reserve on investments at FVTOCI (Note 8)	459,147	34,636
Total Fund Balances	33,349,889	31,623,989

₱128,854,993 **₱118,446,797**

See Notes to Financial Statements.

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc.

Years Ended December 31,	2023	2022
REVENUE		
Gross members' premium contributions (Note 18)	₱31,200,407	₱17,805,677
Less contributions to Guaranty Fund (Note 15)	1,560,020	890,283
Net members' premium contributions	29,640,387	16,915,394
Interest and investment income (Notes 5 and 9)	3,557,626	3,536,075
Membership fees (Note 18)	1,003,800	456,270
Interest income on unremitted collections (Note 6)	58,727	57,979
Other income (Note 20)	357,427	688,285
Total Revenue	34,617,967	21,654,003
BENEFITS AND OPERATING EXPENSES		
Gross benefits and claims paid to members (Notes 12 and 18)	13,433,901	11,750,910
Increase in aggregate reserves for unexpired risks (Note 13)	9,830,053	7,142,784
Collection expenses (Note 23)	1,998,612	1,558,867
Interest expense (Note 14)	371,488	371,462
Membership enrolment and marketing expenses	322,621	459,913
Total Members' Benefits and Expenses	25,956,675	21,283,936
Compensation and employees' benefits (Note 21)	3,804,483	3,646,834
General and administrative expenses (Note 22)	3,045,856	2,379,757
Depreciation (Note 10)	332,124	329,104
Total Benefits and Operating Expenses	33,139,138	27,639,631
NET SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	1,478,829	(5,985,628)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
<i>Item that may not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:</i>		
Changes in value of investments at FVTOCI (Note 8)	424,511	34,636
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	₱1,903,340	(₱5,950,992)

See Notes to Financial Statements.



STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc.

December 31,	2023	2022
GUARANTY FUND (Note 15)		
Opening balances	P18,782,823	P17,892,540
Contributions from members during the year	1,560,020	890,283
Closing balances	20,342,843	18,782,823
GENERAL FUND (Note 16)		
Opening balances	9,901,884	18,427,086
Reclassification to assigned surplus (Note 19)	-	(279,275)
Allocation to Members' Benefits Fund (Note 17)	-	(2,260,299)
Net surplus (deficit) for the year	1,478,830	(5,985,628)
Closing balances	11,380,714	9,901,884
MEMBERS' BENEFITS FUND (Note 17)		
Opening balances	2,625,371	439,038
Allocation from General Fund (Note 16)	-	2,260,299
Direct charges during the year	(1,737,462)	(73,966)
Closing balances	887,909	2,625,371
ASSIGNED SURPLUS FUND (Note 19)		
Opening balances	279,275	-
Reclassification from unassigned surplus	-	279,275
Closing balances	279,275	279,275
REVALUATION RESERVE ON INVESTMENTS AT FVTOCI (Note 8)		
Opening balances	34,636	1,039,551
Effect of derecognition during the year	-	(1,039,551)
Changes in value of investments during the year	424,511	34,636
Closing balances	459,147	34,636
	P33,349,889	P31,623,989

See Notes to Financial Statements.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc.

<i>Years Ended December 31,</i>	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net surplus (deficit) for the year	P1,478,829	(P5,985,628)
Add (deduct) adjustments for:		
Depreciation – property and equipment <i>(Note 9)</i>	209,063	206,043
Depreciation – right-of-use assets <i>(Note 10)</i>	123,061	123,061
Increase in aggregate reserves for risks <i>(Note 13)</i>	9,830,053	7,142,784
Interest on lease liability <i>(Note 10)</i>	58,596	68,106
Interest and investment income <i>(Notes 5 and 8)</i>	(3,557,626)	(3,536,075)
Operating income (deficit) before changes in working capital	8,141,976	(1,981,709)
Add (deduct) changes in working capital, excluding cash and cash equivalents:		
Decrease (increase) in receivables from agents and others <i>(Note 6)</i>	(395,713)	131,498
Decrease (increase) in prepayments and other current assets <i>(Note 7)</i>	87,385	7,190
Increase in trade and other payables <i>(Note 11)</i>	842,989	460,007
Decrease in insurance contract liabilities <i>(Note 12)</i>	(40,585)	(228,765)
Net Cash Provided From (Used for) Operating Activities	8,636,052	(1,611,779)
CASH FLOWS FOR INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to property and equipment <i>(Note 9)</i>	(50,302)	(272,274)
Decrease (increase) in investments in debt and equity securities <i>(Note 8)</i>	3,315,230	(5,348,881)
Interest and investment income <i>(Notes 5 and 8)</i>	3,557,626	3,536,075
Net Cash Provided from (Used for) Investing Activities	6,822,554	(2,085,080)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase (decrease) in Retirement Trust Fund <i>(Note 14)</i>	(1,828,756)	2,352,993
Increase in contributions to Guaranty Fund <i>(Note 15)</i>	1,560,021	890,283
Direct charges to Members' Benefit Fund <i>(Note 17)</i>	(1,737,462)	(73,966)
Payment of lease principal and interest <i>(Note 10)</i>	(180,000)	(180,000)
Net Cash (Used for) Provided from Financing Activities	(2,186,197)	2,989,310
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	13,272,409	(707,549)
OPENING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	8,634,854	9,342,403
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS <i>(Note 5)</i>	P21,907,263	P8,634,854

See Notes to Financial Statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc.

As of and for the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 1

Organization and Tax Exemption

The KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc. (henceforth referred to as "Association") is a mutual benefit association organized by the Kasanyangan Center for Community Development Foundation, Inc. (KCCDFI) for the primary purpose of providing life insurance and other allied services to the Foundation's members and beneficiaries. It was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on June 12, 2008 and started operations on September 1, 2008, while still obtaining its secondary license from the Insurance Commission (IC), which the Association subsequently obtained on October 15, 2009.

The Association has 19,612 members at the end of 2023.

The Association was organized to: (1) extend financial assistance to its members, their spouses, children and parents in the form of death and sickness benefits, provident savings and loan redemption assistance; and (2) ensure continued access to benefits/resources by actively involving the members in the management of the Association that would include implementation of policies and procedures geared towards sustainability and improved services.

Besides providing benefits to members through the mutual benefit fund, the Association also undertakes the provision of micro-insurance and retirement savings to members. Its loan insurance package aims to cover members' loan payments to all accredited lending institutions in case of death or physical disability of member/borrower. The member-borrower contributes 1.5% of his principal loans payable in one (1) year, or 0.08% to 0.75% of his principal for loans payable in six (6) months, or 0.04% to 0.38% of his principal for loans payable in three (3) months. The coverage of the Fund is co-terminus with the term of the loan.

The Retirement Savings Fund is a regular feature in the membership requirements of the Association. A member is required to pay a weekly contribution of P5.00, which is refunded to the member upon reaching the age of 65 or if a member resigns from the Association prior to reaching 65. The member is entitled to the payment of 100% of his total contributions plus interest earnings. Interest shall be credited to the fund every anniversary at 2% per annum.

The Association maintains its Head Office at the Second Floor of KCCDFI Building located along Ma. Clara L. Lobregat Highway, Guiwan, Zamboanga City. The Head Office and the branches of KCCDFI act as the collecting agents of the Association for certain collection fees.

In accordance with Section 30 (C) of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, the Association is exempt from the payment of taxes from income derived by it.

Note 2

Statement of Compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs)

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting

Standards (PFRSs) and Philippine Interpretations-IFRIC.

PFRSs include statements named PFRSs and 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 Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) from the pronouncements issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and approved by the Philippine Board of Accountancy (BOA) and adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Because the Association is a supervised entity by the Insurance Commission (IC), it also abides by the regulations of the Commission particularly those that are set forth under Section 189 of The Amended Insurance Code and with IC Circular Letter No. 2014-41 *Standard Chart of Accounts (SCA) for MBAs*, and all applicable IC Circular Letters and accounting requirements. These regulations and requirements are substantially compliant with PFRSs and the Revised SRC Rule 68 (2019).

New and Amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are Effective for the Current Year

In the current year, the Association has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the FRSC (as Philippine Financial Reporting Standards) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after January 1, 2023. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Amendments to PAS/IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements—Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The Association has adopted the amendments to PAS/IAS 1 for the first time in the current year. The amendments change the requirements in PAS/IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in PAS/IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

Amendments to PAS/IAS 12 Income Taxes—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The Association has adopted the amendments to PAS/IAS 12 for the first time in the current year. The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit. Following the amendments to PAS/IAS 12, the Association is required to recognize the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in PAS/IAS 12.

The forgoing changes does not affect the Association as it is presently a tax-exempt entity.

Amendments to PAS/IAS 12 Income Taxes—International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules

The Association has adopted the amendments to PAS/IAS 12 for the first time in the current year. The IASB amends the scope of PAS/IAS 12 to clarify that the Standard applies to income taxes arising from tax law

enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD, including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top up taxes described in those rules.

The amendments introduce a temporary exception to the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in PAS/IAS 12, so that an entity would neither recognize nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. Presently, the Pillar Two model rules have not yet been adopted by Philippine authorities and the amendments do not affect the Association which is a tax-exempt entity.

Amendments to PAS/IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors—Definition of Accounting Estimates

The Association has adopted the amendments to PAS/IAS 8 for the first time in the current year. The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are 'monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty'. The definition of a change in accounting estimates was deleted.

New and Revised IFRS Accounting Standards in Issue But Not Yet Effective

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the Association has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective and in some cases has not yet been adopted by the FSRSC.

- PFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* (including the June 2020 and December 2021 amendments to IFRS 17)
- Amendments to PFRS 10 and IAS 28 *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*
- Amendments to IAS 1 *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
- Amendments to IAS 1 *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*
- *Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 Supplier Finance Arrangements*
- Amendments to IFRS 16 *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*

The management of the Association does not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Association in future periods.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts*. IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach. The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.

In June 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 17 to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendments defer the date of initial application of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. At the same time, the IASB issued Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4) that extends the fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

In December 2021, the IASB issued Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9—Comparative Information (Amendment to IFRS 17) to address implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was

published. The amendment addresses challenges in the presentation of comparative information. IFRS 17 must be applied retrospectively unless impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied.

For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application.

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

The Association has determined that its existing products extended to its members has significant insurance risk and therefore meets the definition of an insurance contract. Presently, these are accounted for under PFRS 4, which will be superseded by PFRS 17 beginning January 1, 2025. The Association is working closely with its actuaries and the mutual benefit industry association it belongs to for guidance and understanding in the implementation of the provision of PFRS 17.

Amendments to PFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and PAS/IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures—Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments to PFRS 10 and PAS/IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognized in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognized in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture. The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the IASB; however, earlier application of the amendments is permitted. The FSRSC has not yet reviewed the foregoing amendments.

The Board of Directors of the Association anticipate that the application of these amendments may not have any impact on the Association's financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.

Amendments to PAS/IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements—Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendments to PAS/IAS 1 published in January 2020 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or noncurrent in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted. The IASB has aligned the effective date with the 2022 amendments to IAS 1. If an entity applies the 2020 amendments for an earlier period, it is also required to apply the 2022 amendments early.

The FSRSC adopted the amendments on August 19, 2020 and becomes effective beginning January 1, 2023.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements—Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The amendments specify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or noncurrent). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (e.g. a covenant based on the entity's financial position at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date).

The IASB also specifies that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date is not affected if an entity only has to comply with a covenant after the reporting period. However, if the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period, an entity discloses information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. This would include information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them), the carrying amount of related liabilities and facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulties complying with the covenants.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application of the amendments is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, it is also required to apply the 2020 amendments early. The FSRSC adopted the amendments on November 18, 2022 and becomes effective starting January 1, 2024.

The Board of Directors of the Association anticipate that the application of these amendments do not have any impact on its financial statements in future periods.

Amendments to PAS/IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and PFRS 7

Financial Instruments: Disclosures—Supplier Finance Arrangements

The amendments add a disclosure objective to PAS/IAS 7 stating that an entity is required to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows. In addition, PFRS 7 was amended to add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the requirements to disclose information about an entity's exposure to concentration of liquidity risk.

The term 'supplier finance arrangements' is not defined. Instead, the amendments describe the characteristics of an arrangement for which an entity would be required to provide the information.

To meet the disclosure objective, an entity will be required to disclose in aggregate for its supplier finance arrangements:

- The terms and conditions of the arrangements
- The carrying amount, and associated line items presented in the entity's statement of financial position, of the liabilities that are part of the arrangements
- The carrying amount, and associated line items for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers
- Ranges of payment due dates for both those financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement and comparable trade payables that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement
- Liquidity risk information

The amendments, which contain specific transition reliefs for the first annual reporting period in which an entity

applies the amendments, were adopted by the FSRSC on June 19, 2023, and are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

Amendment to IFRS 16 Leases—Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendments to IFRS 16 add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' such that the seller-lessee does not recognize a gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee, after the commencement date.

The amendments do not affect the gain or loss recognized by the seller-lessee relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. Without these new requirements, a seller-lessee may have recognized a gain on the right of use it retains solely because of a remeasurement of the lease liability (for example, following a lease modification or change in the lease term) applying the general requirements in IFRS 16. This could have been particularly the case in a leaseback that includes variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate.

As part of the amendments, the IASB amended an Illustrative Example in IFRS 16 and added a new example to illustrate the subsequent measurement of a right-of-use asset and lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction with variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate. The illustrative examples also clarify that the liability that arises from a sale and leaseback transaction that qualifies as a sale applying IFRS 15, is a lease liability.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted. If a seller-lessee applies the amendments for an earlier period, it is required to disclose that fact. A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application, which is defined as the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applied IFRS 16.

The amendments were adopted by the FSRSC on October 14, 2022 and are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted. The Board of Directors of the Association anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Association's financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.

Note 3
Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

The material accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. The Company's management expects these policies to influence the decisions of users of the financial statements. Accounting policies related to immaterial transactions or events were no longer disclosed.

Going Concern

The Board of Directors has, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared using a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of the year, as explained in the following accounting policies. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly

observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Association takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in the financial statements is determined on such basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of PFRS 16, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in PAS/IAS 2 or value in use in PAS/IAS 36.

The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, which is the Association's functional and presentation currency, and all values are recorded to the nearest peso except when otherwise indicated.

The preparation of the financial statements made use of estimates, assumptions and judgments by management based on management's best knowledge of current and historical facts as at statement of financial position date. These estimates and judgments affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities as at statement of financial position date, as well as affecting the reported income and expenses for the year. 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 3.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either: (a) in the principal market for the asset or liability; or (b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Association.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a nonfinancial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Association uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Association determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Association's statement of financial position when the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at

fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Although the Association does not have all of the following financial instruments in its financial statements, the policies governing the accounting of these financial instruments are discussed in detail to allow for the proper understanding of the policies governing such financial instruments.

Financial Assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognized financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of Financial Assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortized cost: (a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI): (a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Association may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset: (a) the Association may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met [see (iii) below]; and (b) the Association may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch [see (iv) below].

(i) Amortized Cost and Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

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

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

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

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

The Association's financial assets at amortized costs includes cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the financial statements at cost. Cash comprise unrestricted cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, and time deposits with banks that can be pre-terminated anytime without significant risk of change in value. Cash equivalents (including those invested in a trust fund) represent short-term, highly liquid investments maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. At the end of the year, the Association has no cash equivalents.

Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables are outstanding balances from debtors less the allowance for impairment losses. Receivables are recognized when the Association becomes party to the contract, which happens when the goods or services are dispatched. They are derecognized when the rights to receive the cash flows have expired e.g., due to the settlement of the outstanding amount or where the Association has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards associated with that contract. Other receivables are stated at invoice value less an allowance for impairment losses. Trade and other receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost as the business model is to collect contractual cash flows and the debt meets the SPPI criterion.

Investments in Debt Securities at Amortized Costs

Investment in treasury bills and treasury bonds issued by the Philippine Government are held primarily to collect the contractual cash flow rather than selling the asset prior to its maturity. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in profit or loss.

(ii) Debt Instruments Classified as at FVTOCI

The Association has no financial assets held at FVTOCI. But debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, changes in the carrying amount of these financial assets as a result of foreign exchange gains and losses (see below), impairment gains or losses (see below), and interest income calculated using the effective interest method (see (i) above) are recognized in profit or loss.

The amounts that are recognized in profit or loss are the same as the amounts that would have been recognized in profit or loss if these financial assets were to be measured at amortized cost. All other changes in the carrying amount of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income

and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve. When these financial assets are derecognized, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(iii) Equity Instruments Designated as at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Association may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, it is transferred to retained earnings. Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss in accordance with PFRS 9 unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

The Association designated all investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading as at FVTOCI on initial recognition.

A financial asset is held for trading if: (1) it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or (2) on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Association manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or (3) it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

(iv) Financial Assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI [see (i) to (iii) above] are measured at FVTPL. Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Association designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition [see (iii) above].
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria [see (i) and (ii) above] are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (so called 'accounting mismatch') that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Association has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognized in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship (the Association has no hedge investments). The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other services and other income' line item. Fair value is determined in the manner described in the Association's material accounting policy information.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Association recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables and contract assets. The

amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Association always recognizes lifetime ECL (expected credit losses) for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Association's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Association recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Association measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

(i) *Significant Increase in Credit Risk*

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

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

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

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Association presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Association has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Association assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if: (1) the financial instrument has a low risk of default; (2) the debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and (3) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

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

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

(ii) Definition of Default

The Association considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable: (1) when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or (2) information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Association, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Association).

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

(iii) Credit-impaired Financial Assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events: (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower; (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event (see (ii) above); (c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider; (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or (e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(iv) Write-Off Policy

The Association writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g., when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Association's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

(v) Measurement and Recognition of Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default

(i.e., the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above.

As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Association's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Association in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Association expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. For a lease receivable, the cash flows used for determining the expected credit losses is consistent with the cash flows used in measuring the lease receivable in accordance with PFRS 16.

If the Association has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Association measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which the simplified approach was used.

The Association recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Association derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Association neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Association recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Association retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Association continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument which the Association has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss but is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial Liabilities and Equity

Classification as Debt or Equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL. However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, and financial guarantee contracts issued by the Association, are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial Liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held for trading or (iii) designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if: (a) it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or (b) on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Association manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or (c) it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if: (1) such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or (2) the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed, and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Association's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or (3) it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other services and other income' line item in profit or loss.

However, for financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognized in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognized in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

Gains or losses on financial guaranty contracts issued by the Association that are designated by the Association as at FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities Measured Subsequently at Amortized Cost

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

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

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The Association derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Association's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

When the Association exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with the substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Association accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between: (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of the cash flows after modification is recognized in profit or loss as the modification gain or loss within other gains and losses.

Prepayments

Prepaid expenses are expenditures paid for in one accounting period, but for which the underlying assets will not be consumed until a future period. When the asset is eventually consumed, it is charged to expense. Prepayments are carried at cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis, over the period of intended usage, which is equal to or less than 12 months or within the normal operating cycle.

Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment

Furniture, fixtures and office equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Such a cost includes the cost of replacing part of such furniture, fixtures and office equipment when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met.

Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which is five (5) years.

An item of furniture, fixtures and office equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of income in the year the asset is derecognized.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The carrying values of furniture, fixtures and office equipment are reviewed for impairment when changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the Association's furniture, fixtures and office equipment is the greater of net selling price and value in use. The net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's-length transaction.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Association's furniture, fixtures and office equipment and other assets are subject to impairment testing. Individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount

is the higher of fair value, reflecting the market conditions less cost to sell, and value in use, based on an internal evaluation of discounted cash flow. All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognized may no longer exist and the carrying amount of the asset is adjusted to the recoverable amount resulting in the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss.

Actuarial Policies

Actuarial liabilities (reserves for life policy and members' equity) are computed by the Consulting Actuary of the Association using actuarial practices generally accepted in the Philippines. Actuarial liabilities and other policy liabilities represent the estimated amounts which, together with estimated future premiums and net investment income, will provide for outstanding claims, estimated future benefits, and expenses on in-force policies.

In calculating actuarial liabilities, assumptions must be made about the timing and amount of many events, including death, investment, inflation, policy termination, expenses, taxes, premiums and commissions. The Association uses best estimate assumptions for expected future experience. Uncertainty is inherent in the process, as no one can accurately predict the future. Some assumptions relate to events that are anticipated to occur for many years in the future and are likely to require subsequent revision.

Additional provisions are included in the actuarial liabilities to provide for possible adverse deviations from the best estimates. If the assumption is more susceptible to change or if the actuary is less certain about the underlying best estimate assumption, a correspondingly larger provision is included in the actuarial liabilities. In determining these provisions, the Association ensures: (a) when taken one at a time, the provision is reasonable with respect to the underlying best estimate assumption, and the extent of uncertainty present in making that assumption, and (b) in total, the cumulative effect of all provisions is reasonable with respect to the total actuarial liabilities.

With the passage of time and resulting reduction in estimation risk, the provisions are released into income. The best estimate assumptions and margins for adverse deviations are reviewed annually and revisions are made where deemed necessary and prudent.

Recording of Claims from Policyholders

Claims incurred comprise settlement and handling costs of paid and outstanding claims arising during the year and adjustments to prior year claim provisions. Outstanding claims comprise claims incurred up to, but not paid, at the end of the year, whether reported or not.

Revenue and Cost Recognition

The Association's revenue arises primarily from the premium contributions of members and secondarily from investment-related transactions such as investment income, dividend income, interest income and other sources of revenue.

Management has determined that the revenue from premium contributions of members is within the scope of PFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* while the income from investments in financial instruments are within the scope of PFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. Income from other sources is within the scope of PFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

PFRS 4 defines an insurance contract as a 'contract under which one party (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.' PFRS 4 temporarily exempts the Association from some requirements of other PFRSs until the efficacy of PFRS 17, beginning January 1, 2023. (Per IC Circular Letter No. 218-69, dated December 28, 2018) This Circular was further amended by Circular Letter No. 2020-62, dated May 18, 2020, further extending the implementation of IFRS 17 to January 1, 2025. However, the Standard: (a) prohibits provisions for possible claims under contracts that are not in existence at the reporting date; (b) requires a test for the adequacy of recognized insurance liabilities and an impairment test for reinsurance assets, and (c) requires an insurer to keep insurance liabilities in its balance sheet until they are

discharged or cancelled, or expire, and prohibits offsetting insurance liabilities against related reinsurance assets and income or expense from reinsurance contracts against the expense or income from the related insurance contract.

The Association recognizes revenue as follows:

(1) Premium Contributions

This represents considerations given by the member in exchange for the promises of the MBA to pay a stipulated sum in the event of a loss covered under the basic benefits indicated in the Internal Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the MBA and/or membership certificates. Under the provisions of PFRS 4, the Association recognizes premium contributions as earned when collected with corresponding allocation as approved by the Insurance Commission (IC). The proportion of the premiums collected pertaining to periods after the reporting date is carried forward to subsequent accounting periods as unearned premiums, so that earned premiums relate to risks carried during the accounting period.

The members' gross premium contributions are allocated as follows:

- 50% goes to the reserve for members' equity, intended for members' entitlements of equity value after three (3) full years of continuous membership in the Association, representing 50% of the total membership dues collected less claims paid;
- 25% goes to cover basic benefits of members;
- 5% goes to guarantee fund; and
- the remaining 20% goes to general operations, to cover administrative costs.

The Association collects its premiums through Nueva Segovia Consortium of Cooperatives Federation (NSCC Federation), an affiliate.

(2) Investments Income

Income from investments is accounted for under PFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. Income from investments in debt and equity equities held to collect contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes) are recognized at amortized cost, with interest income recognized at the effective interest rate.

(3) Non-Insurance Revenues

The Association recognizes non-insurance revenues in accordance with PFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Association is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

For each contract with a customer, the Association:

- (1) Identifies the contract with a customer;
- (2) Identifies the performance obligations in the contract;
- (3) Determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money;
- (4) Allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and
- (5) Recognizes revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining

principle whereby revenue will only be recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur.

The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are initially recognized as deferred revenue in the form of a separate refund liability.

(4) Cost and Expenses

Costs and expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen, which can be measured reliably. Costs and expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss: i) on the basis of a direct association between the cost incurred and the earnings of specific items of income; ii) on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or iii) immediately when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the statement of financial position as an asset.

Insurance-related costs are accounted as follows:

- Changes in the required actuarial and other reserves are recognized as expenses during the year.
- Plan benefits and claims paid to members, including refund of members' equity value, are recognized for benefits availed of by members/beneficiaries.
- Collection costs (representing commissions to collecting affiliate) are due and payable for every premium income recognized. Commission rates are based on IC-approved rates.

(5) Grants, Donations and Other Income

Grants, donations and other income received are valued at fair market value at the time the grants are received.

Compensation and Employees Benefits Expense

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by the Association in exchange for services rendered by employees or for the termination of their employment in the Association. The Association recognizes: (a) a liability when an employee has provided service in exchange for employee benefits to be paid in the future; and (b) an expense when the Association consumes the economic benefit arising from the service provided by an employee in exchange for employee benefits.

The following represent the accounting followed by the Association for all types of employee benefits, except share-based payment, to which there is none.

- Short-Term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are those expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period during which employee services are rendered, but do not include termination benefits. These benefits include wages, salaries and bonuses (if there are any) and non-monetary benefits paid to current employees. These are recognized when the employee has rendered the service and are measured at the undiscounted amounts of benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

The benefits also include compensated absences which are recognized for the number of paid leave days (including holiday entitlement) remaining at the reporting date. The expected cost of short-term compensated absences is recognized as the employees render service that increases their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absences occur, and includes any additional

amounts the Association expects to pay as a result of unused entitlements at end of period. The amounts recognized are included in the Trade and Other Payables account in the statement of financial position at undiscounted amount that the Association expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

- Post-Employment Benefit Plans

Post-employment benefit plans that are provided to employees only cover their retirement benefits, which are paid in lump sum payments at the time of their retirements. The retirement benefits are provided to employees through a defined benefit plan. A defined benefit plan is a retirement plan that defines the amount of retirement benefit an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and salary. The legal obligation for the benefits of the retirement plan remains with the Association, even if plan assets for funding the defined benefit plan have been acquired. Plan assets may include assets specifically designated to a long-term benefit fund, as well as qualifying insurance policies. The Association's defined benefit retirement plan covers all regular full-time employees.

The Association computed its retirement benefit obligations beginning 2021 based on the provisions of R.A. 7641. The Association's work force is considered young. The Board of Trustees is cognizant of the need to provide post-employment benefits to its employees; however, the cost-benefit estimate favors using the provisions of R.A. 7641 and no actuarial services were engaged presently at this time on the issue of the immateriality of the amount involved.

- Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Association before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Association recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: (a) terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or (b) providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the statement of financial position date are discounted to present value.

Leases – The Association as Lessee

The Association assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Association recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these low value leases, the Association recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed. Presently, the Association considers its lease of office space as low value lease.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Association uses its incremental borrowing rate. The Association has no borrowings, but it is investing funds. It uses the average rates that its investments in financial instruments are getting as the discounted rate justifying that it becomes the opportunity cost when such investible funds are used to the leases.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;

- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Association remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified, and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Association did not make any such adjustments during the period presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Association incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured under PAS/IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Association expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets, if any, are presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.

The Association applies PAS/IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or

condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "Rent" in the statement of profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, PFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead accounts for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Association has not used this practical expedient. For contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Association allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Leases – The Association as Lessor

The Association is not a lessor of properties.

Related Party Relationships and Transactions

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

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

Contingencies

A contingency arises when there is a situation for which the outcome is uncertain, and which should be resolved in the future, possibly creating a loss. The accounting for a contingency is essentially to recognize only those losses that are probable and for which a loss amount can be reasonably estimated. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent liabilities are not recognized either, but these are generally disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources is remote.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Association has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Association will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Events After Reporting Date

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

Note 4

Significant Critical Accounting Judgment and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In applying the Association's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, *Summary of Material accounting policy information*, the management of the Association are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical Judgements in Applying the Association's Accounting Policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately below), that the management of the Association have made in the process of applying the accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Business Model Assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model tests. The Association determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated.

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

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

Expected credit losses (ECL) are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. PFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Association takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Calculation of Loss Allowance

When measuring ECL the Association uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between

the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Fair Value Measurements and Valuation Processes

Some of the Association's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the management uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible; but this is not always available. In that case, management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

Estimating Useful Lives of Property and Equipment

The Association reviews annually the estimated useful lives of its property and equipment based on expected asset utilization. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of these properties would increase recorded depreciation and amortization expense and decrease the related asset accounts.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

Retirement Benefits

The determination of the Association's obligation and cost for pension and other employee benefits is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by management in calculating such amounts. While the Association believes that the assumptions used are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in assumptions may materially affect employee benefit obligations.

Provisions and Contingencies

Judgment is exercised by management to distinguish between provisions and contingencies. Policies on recognition and disclosure of provision and disclosure of contingencies are discussed in Note 2.

Note 5

Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of the following:

<i>December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Petty cash fund	₱10,000	₱10,000
Cash in banks	10,644,588	3,489,643
Cash equivalents	11,252,675	5,135,211
	₱21,907,263	₱8,634,854

The cash in banks earn interest at the prevailing market rates. The cash equivalents represent time deposits in commercial banks with maturity dates ranging from 30 to 90 days but can be withdrawn at any time before maturity.

Interest income earned from bank deposits amounted P243,598 in 2023 and P85,466 in 2022.

Note 6
Receivables from Agents and Others

This account consists of the following:

<i>December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Accounts receivable – agents	P422,957	P178,351
Advances to officers and employees	624,485	487,661
Accrued interest receivable	54,711	40,428
Total	1,102,153	706,440
Less allowance for expected credit losses (ECL)	221,988	221,988
Net	P880,165	P484,452

Nature of the Receivables

The receivable from agent consists principally of receivables from KFI Center for Community Development Foundation, Inc. (KCCDFI), a micro-finance NGO based in Zamboanga City, whose main office and branches serve as the collecting agents of the Association. The receivables represent actual collections of agents at the end of the year but are subsequently remitted to the Association on the following month. The Association recognizes the delay in the remittances of the agents of its collection of members' contributions, and as agreed, interest at 6% per annum are charged on the unremitted amount.

Total interest income earned on the unremitted collections amounted P58,727 in 2023 and P57,979 in 2022.

By Age of the Accounts

<i>December 31, 2023</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Past Due</i>	<i>Total</i>
Accounts receivable – agents	P422,957	P–	P422,957
Advances to officers and employees	624,485	–	624,485
Accrued interest receivable	54,711	–	54,711
	P1,102,153	P–	P1,102,153
<i>December 31, 2022</i>			
Accounts receivable – agents	P178,351	P–	P178,351
Advances to officers and employees	487,661	–	487,661
Accrued interest receivable	40,428	–	40,428
	P706,440	P–	P706,440

Allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

The receivables are provided with 12-month ECL at 1% of principal for current 30 days and 34% for past due less than one year. Accounts past due for over 1 year have been provided with lifetime ECL at 100%.

A reconciliation of the allowance for expected credit losses during the period is presented as follows:

<i>December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Opening balances	P221,988	P258,008
Accounts written-off	–	(36,020)
Closing balances	P221,988	P221,988

No ECL was provided during the year as the existing allowance already covers the required ECL. The accounts written-off during 2022 represent the unremitted members' contributions that have been

uncollected over long periods of time and have been recommended by management for write-off after exhausting all possible collection strategies. The accounts written-off for 2022 have been approved by the Board of Directors.

Management believes the remaining receivables were not impaired at the end of the 2022.

Note 7
Details of Prepayments and Other Current Assets

<i>December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Unused office supplies	₱8,800	₱38,110
Prepaid taxes and licenses	-	58,075
	₱8,800	₱96,185

Management believes that these assets were not impaired at the end of the year.

Note 8
Investments in Debt and Equity Securities

This account consists of the following investments in:

<i>December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Investment in debt securities at amortized cost	₱94,861,083	₱98,176,313
Investment in equity securities at FVTOCI	10,459,147	10,034,636
Total	105,320,230	108,210,949
Less presented under current portion	28,638,683	44,683,783
Presented under non-current portion	₱76,681,547	₱63,527,166

Investment in Debt Securities Accounted at Amortized Cost

These investments were acquired through the following banks:

<i>December 31,</i>	2023	2022
<i>Treasury Bills</i>		
Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP)	₱14,012,484	₱17,292,733
Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company (MBTC)	5,058,780	14,038,884
Total	19,071,264	31,331,617
<i>Retail Treasury Bonds</i>		
Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company (MBTC) – unrestricted	41,007,562	28,764,364
Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company (MBTC) – restricted	10,002,060	20,075,553
Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) – unrestricted	14,683,486	18,004,779
Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) – restricted	10,070,000	-
Total	75,763,108	66,844,696
	₱95,042,298	₱98,176,313

The Association earned interest income from the investments totaling ₱3,314,028 in 2023 and ₱3,450,609 in 2022.

Treasury Bills

Treasury bills represent short-term, zero-coupon investments in quoted government debt securities which are typically issued at a discount on its face value. The treasury bills purchased through LBP and MBTC will mature on various dates in 2024.

The roll forward analysis of this account is as follows:

<i>December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Face value	P19,143,000	P31,454,000
Net discount	(103,240)	(122,383)
Carrying amount	P19,039,760	P31,331,617

Retail Treasury Bonds

Retail treasury bonds are medium- to long-term, coupon investments in quoted government debt securities which are issued either at a premium or discount on its face value.

The retail treasury bonds purchased through LBP have coupon rates ranging from 2.375% to 4.1% that will mature on March 9, 2024, and June 2, 2027. The retail treasury bonds purchased through MBTC have coupon rates ranging from 2.3900% to 6.2500% that will mature on October 10, 2026, March 4, 2027, June 2, 2027, October 20, 2026, March 9, 2024, and October 20, 2026.

The roll forward analysis of the unrestricted account is as follows:

<i>December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Face value	P40,880,000	P66,510,000
Net premium	14,811,048	334,696
Carrying amount	P55,691,048	P66,844,696

Restrictions on Investments in Debt Securities

The Association assigns to the Insurance Commission (IC) its investments in debt securities to guaranty the benefits and security of policyholders and creditors of the Association, in accordance with the provisions of The Amended Insurance Code (R.A. No. 10607). The Association assigned retail treasury bonds purchased through MBTC amounting to P10,001,079, with face value of P10,000,000, and through LBP amounting to P10,070,000 with face value of P10,070,000, to cover the Guaranty Fund of P20,342,844. (See Note 15.)

Investment in Equity Securities Accounted at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

On May 11, 2022, the Association terminated the Unit Investment Trust Fund (UITF) investments in BPI's Bayanihan Balanced Fund. Total proceeds amounted to P11,036,633, from the original placement of P10 million, resulting in net investment income of P1,036,633. The Association subsequently placed another P10 million in BPI's Bayanihan Balanced Fund. This new placement has a fair value at the end of 2023 amounting to P10,459,147. The increase in value of the investment, amounting to P424,511 was recorded in the other comprehensive income for the year.

Note 9

Property and Equipment – At Cost

This account consists of the following:

<i>December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	P1,407,636	P1,357,333
Transportation equipment	111,558	709,000
Leasehold improvements	709,000	111,558
Total	2,228,194	2,177,891
Less accumulated depreciation	1,961,389	1,752,326
Net Book Value	P266,805	P425,565

Reconciliation of the Movements of the Accounts

<i>December 31, 2023</i>	<i>Opening Balances</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Retirements</i>	<i>Closing Balances</i>
<i>Cost</i>				
Furniture, fixtures & office equipment	P1,357,334	P50,302	P-	P1,407,636
Transportation equipment	709,000	-	-	709,000
Leasehold improvements	111,558	-	-	111,558
Total	2,177,892	50,302	-	2,228,194
<i>Less accumulated depreciation</i>				
Furniture, fixtures & office equipment	1,098,355	74,980	-	1,173,335
Transportation equipment	546,499	130,000	-	676,499
Leasehold improvements	107,472	4,083	-	111,555
Total	1,752,326	209,063	-	1,961,389
<i>Net Book Value</i>	P425,566	(P158,761)	P-	P266,805
<i>December 31, 2022</i>				
<i>Cost</i>				
Furniture, fixtures & office equipment	P1,085,060	P272,274	P-	P1,357,334
Transportation equipment	709,000	-	-	709,000
Leasehold improvements	111,558	-	-	111,558
Total	1,905,618	272,274	-	2,177,892
<i>Less accumulated depreciation</i>				
Furniture, fixtures & office equipment	1,038,101	60,254	-	1,098,355
Transportation equipment	408,633	137,866	-	546,499
Leasehold improvements	99,549	7,923	-	107,472
Total	1,546,283	206,043	-	1,752,326
<i>Net Book Value</i>	P359,335	P66,231	P-	P425,566

Note 10

Right-of-Use Assets

This consists of the following:

<i>December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Right-of-use asset	P1,087,035	P1,087,035
Less accumulated depreciation	615,305	492,243
Net Book Value	P471,730	P594,792

The Association has a lease contract for the use of its office space which covers ten (10) years, effective from November 1, 2017 to October 31, 2027, at a monthly rate of P15,000. In view thereof, the Association recognizes right-of-use asset for eight (8) years, and it is reflected in the statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

The Association discounted the future lease payments at 8.50% per annum, the incremental borrowing rate based on an actual offer of a bank for a loan that is collateralized by the investment in financial instruments invested in the same bank. The observable rate was no longer adjusted for credit risk and other factors as management determined that any adjustments are immaterial.

Total interest expense amounted P58,596 in 2023 and P68,107 in 2022.

The Association initially recognized in 2019 the right-of-use asset at P1,087,035 and recognized the corresponding lease liability amounting to P999,433. The depreciation was computed at P123,061 both in 2023 and 2022.

Total lease payments (including interest) amounted P180,000 both in 2023 and 2022.

Accounting of the Movement of Right-of-Use Assets

<i>December 31, 2023</i>	<i>Opening Balances</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Retirement</i>	<i>Closing Balances</i>
Right-of-use asset	P1,087,035	P-	P-	P1,087,035
Less accumulated depreciation	492,244	123,061	-	615,305
Net Book Value	P594,791	(P123,061)	P-	P471,730
<i>December 31, 2022</i>				
Right-of-use asset	P1,087,035	P-	P-	P1,087,035
Less accumulated depreciation	369,183	123,060	-	492,243
Net Book Value	P717,852	(P123,060)	P-	P594,792

Details of Lease Liability

<i>December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Current (portion due for the next 12 months)	P111,893	P111,893
Non-current (portion due in excess of 12 months, until October 31, 2027)	456,067	577,471
Total Lease Liability	P567,960	P689,364

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Association to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Association. Leases are either non-cancellable or may only be cancelled by incurring a substantive termination fee. Some leases contain an option to purchase the underlying leased asset outright at the end of the lease, or to extend the lease for a further term. The Association is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security.

For leases over office spaces premises, the Association must keep the properties in good states of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease. Further, the Association must insure items of property and equipment and incur maintenance fees on such items in accordance with the lease contracts.

Note 11

Trade and Other Payables

This account consists of the following:

<i>December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Accrued expenses	P1,743,279	P1,128,966
Retirement benefit obligations (See paragraph below.)	1,006,749	775,833
Accounts payable – others	200,000	200,000
Unearned premiums	1,020	3,260
	P2,951,048	P2,108,059

Accrued expenses include unpaid commissions to agents; accounts payable – others and trust fund payable.

Retirement Benefit Obligation

The Association's regular/permanent employees are provided with retirement benefits beginning 2022, based on the 67% of the gross salaries of the entitled employees plus one-twelfth (1/12) of the 13th month pay. The policy defines the amount of retirement benefit an employee will receive at the time of retirement or separation from

service. The legal obligation on the payment of the retirement benefits to the employees remains with the Association. The retirement plan is noncontributory and is presently unfunded. Total pension expenses charged to operations amounted to P230,916 in 2023 and P162,400 in 2022.

The management of the Association recognizes the fact that the recorded retirement benefit liability is not based on actuarial valuations, it considers the anticipated effect of the matter to be presently immaterial. The management will access the services of an Actuary as soon as there is need to do so.

Trade and other payables are non-interest-bearing and are generally on a 30-day or 60-day credit terms.

Note 12
Insurance Contract Liabilities

This account consists of the following:

<i>December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Incurred but not reported claims	P434,019	P384,727
Claims due and unpaid	30,825	120,702
Claims in the course of settlement	10,000	10,000
	P474,844	P515,429

Incurred but not reported claims is the sum of individual claims on membership certificates that have already occurred, but notice has not been received by MBA before reporting date. These refer to deaths which occurred before December 31, 2023 but were reported after December 31, 2023.

Claims due and unpaid benefits represent claim benefits that have been processed and that the Association recognizes liability on the claims by the member or its beneficiaries. The aggregate liability includes checks payments that are still outstanding at the accounting office for various reasons like returned/staled checks, undelivered checks to addressees either because the addressees changed addresses or refused to accept payment, etc.

Claims in the course of settlement are claims reported and unpaid at the end of the year pending submission of documentary requirements. No decision has yet been made whether to deny or to pay the claim. Resisted or denied claims, if any, are claim benefit applications whose benefit payments are being contested/resisted by the Association due to infraction(s) of the Association's Rules and Regulations.

The amounts recorded as insurance contract liabilities were certified by the Association's Actuary to be in accordance with sound actuarial principles.

Total basic and optional benefits paid to members amounted P9,413,033 in 2023 and P7,725,140 in 2022.

Note 13
Aggregate Reserves for Unexpired Risks

This consists of the following reserves:

<i>December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Aggregate reserves for members' equity	P54,755,004	P44,902,701
Aggregate reserves for credit policies	332,496	485,709
Aggregate reserves for life policies	320,105	189,143
	P55,407,605	P45,577,553

The movements of the reserves during the year are as follows:

<i>December 31, 2023</i>	<i>Reserves for Credit Policies</i>	<i>Reserves for Members' Equity</i>	<i>Reserves for Life Policies</i>	<i>Total</i>
Provisions during 2008	P-	P13,562,425	P-	P13,562,425
Provisions during 2009	608,497	7,044,721	199,282	7,852,500
Provisions during 2010	201,500	6,241,570	84,297	6,527,367
Provisions during 2011	315,117	5,361,161	(71,374)	5,604,904
Provisions during 2012	(108,107)	5,318,774	8,659	5,219,326
Provisions during 2013	(300,315)	4,374,946	(14,421)	4,060,210
Provisions during 2014	(251,350)	2,355,337	1,397	2,105,384
Provisions during 2015	(142,161)	(146,676)	(37,897)	(326,734)
Provisions during 2016	9,256	1,409,321	(14,226)	1,404,351
Provisions during 2017	27,268	1,186,534	7,436	1,221,238
Provisions during 2018	30,118	(9,714,420)	(13,243)	(9,697,545)
Provisions during 2019	99,066	2,965,910	49,605	3,114,581
Provisions during 2020	(99,274)	1,983,354	(23,596)	1,860,484
Provisions during 2021	104,849	(4,178,084)	(487)	(4,073,722)
Provisions during 2022	(8,755)	7,137,828	13,711	7,142,784
Balances, January 1, 2023	485,709	44,902,701	189,143	45,577,553
Provisions during 2023	(153,213)	9,852,303	130,962	9,830,052
Balances, December 31, 2023	P332,496	P54,755,004	P320,105	P55,407,605

The aggregate policy reserves represents the amount which is considered adequate to cover future guaranteed benefits as they become payable under the provisions of the policies in force. The reserve is the aggregate value of future guaranteed benefits less the present value of future net premiums.

In accordance with the provisions of the Insurance Code, every outstanding membership certificate must have an equity value to at least 50% of the total membership dues collected from the member less claims paid. The equity is payable to the members upon termination of their membership in the Association. In accordance with the same Code, the Association is required to put up a reserve liability not lower than the equity value of all in-force, active certificates as at the end of each calendar year; hence, the Association sets up the 50% of its gross premium collections as its reserves for members' equity.

The reserve for credit life insurance represents the amount which is considered adequate to cover future guaranteed benefits on a debtor pursuant to or in connection with his/her specific loans and other credit transactions with the members of the Association. The reserve for life policies represents the amount which is considered adequate to cover future guaranteed benefits as they become payable under the provisions of the policies in force. The reserve is the aggregate value of future guaranteed benefits less the present value of future net premiums.

The amounts of aggregate reserves for members' equity, credit policies and reserves for life policies for the years reported have been computed and certified by the Consulting Actuary of the Association to be in accordance with commonly accepted actuarial standards and with the Guidelines and Standards of the Actuarial Society of the Philippines consistently applied and are fairly stated in accordance with sound actuarial principles.

The Association recognized other income on the surrender charges amounting to P171,832 during 2023 and P408,458 during 2022.

Note 14
Retirement Trust Fund

The ₱5.00 contributions for retirement savings fund (See Note 18.) and any interest accruals thereon shall go to the Retirement Savings Account which is intended to finance the retirement obligations in the event of the members' resignation and termination of coverage. The fund incurs interest at 2% per annum which was reduced to 1% in 2022 as per Board Resolution No. 03, Series of 2022.

The cumulative retirement trust fund amounted ₱36,103,647 at the end of 2023 and ₱37,932,403 at the end of 2022. Interest incurred amounted ₱371,488 in 2023 and ₱371,462 in 2022.

The interest income or capital gains net of investment expenses that would be derived from the prudent account management of the Association's funds is allocated to the Investment Income Account which may be distributed to the Equity Account. After satisfying the minimum interest that must be credited to the Equity Account the remaining Investment Account may be allocated to the General Account.

Note 15
Guaranty Fund

This represents the amount required by the Insurance Commission (IC) to be established to guaranty the benefits and security of policyholders and creditors of the Association, in accordance with the provisions of The Amended Insurance Code (R.A. No. 10607). Every member of the Association is required to contribute equivalent to 5% of its weekly premium contribution as its contribution to the Guaranty Fund.

The Guaranty Fund is invested in quoted government debt securities held by the Bureau of the Treasury and is restricted in accordance with the policies set forth by the IC. (See Note 8.)

The following is the accounting of the Guaranty Fund:

<i>December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Opening balances	₱18,782,823	₱17,892,540
Contribution from members representing 5% of total premiums received	1,560,020	890,283
Closing balances	₱20,342,843	₱18,782,823

Note 16
General Fund

This represents portion of the fund balance that is not restricted. In accordance with Section 408, paragraph 3 of the Insurance Code, as amended (R.A. No. 10607), a mutual benefit association shall only maintain free and unassigned surplus of not more than twenty percent (20%) of its total liabilities. Any amount in excess shall be returned to the members by way of dividends, enhancing the equity value or providing benefits in kind and other relevant services.

In addition, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, a mutual benefit association may allocate a portion for capacity building and research and development, upgrading and improving operating systems and equipment, and continuing member education.

Note 17
Members' Benefits Fund

This account is composed of the Members' Benefits Fund, which are appropriations from the General Fund as per the recommendation of the Insurance Commission. The Fund represents a portion of the fund balance that shall be used to provide benefits to members.

The transactions during the year are accounted as follows:

<i>December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Opening balances	₱2,625,371	₱439,038
Allocations from General Fund	-	2,260,299
Direct charges during the year	(1,737,462)	(73,966)
Closing balances	₱887,909	₱2,625,371

The Association's Board of Trustees approved the initial appropriation of ₱2,260,299 in 2022 from the General Fund to the Members' Benefits Fund.

Note 18
Members' Premium Contributions

The Association's members are charged thirty pesos (₱30.00) during their active membership in the Association for basic life insurance.

Total premiums collected are as follows:

<i>Years Ended December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Gross members' premium contributions on life	₱26,301,247	₱13,122,083
Gross members' premium contributions for credit life policies	4,899,160	4,683,594
	₱31,200,407	₱17,805,677

In accordance with the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Association's Basic Life Insurance Plan approved by the Insurance Commission (IC) on October 29, 2010, the Association disaggregates the members' contributions for basic life insurance of ₱30.00 into the following funds:

- (a) 50% for Equity Account which is intended to support the members' equity or termination value and any other promised accrued interest earnings on equity value;
- (b) 35% for Benefit Account which is intended to cover contractual benefits in the insurance plan such as death, disability or hospitalization;
- (c) 5% for Guaranty Fund which is intended to build-up the guaranty fund as required by the Insurance Commission; and
- (d) 10% for General Account which is intended to finance the general administrative costs and expenses in administering the insurance program.

Upon termination of Membership from KCCDFI MBA, the member shall be entitled to an equity value equivalent to at least 50% of all life insurance contributions made.

Every year, a number of members withdrew their equity from the Association. During 2023 and 2022, the total value of equity withdrawn amounted P3,546,024 and P3,510,341, respectively. The withdrawal of equity is treated as part of the benefits paid to members.

Gross premiums on credit life insurance plans are income from loans from members which are deducted upfront in the payment of the loan. The amount of contribution is based on the principal amount and term of loans.

Membership Fees

The members are also charged with one-time membership fee of P100.00, which is non-refundable and does not form part of the members' accumulated and refundable contributions. The membership fee is intended to cover expenses incurred in processing the membership application. Total membership fees collected amounted P1,003,800 in 2023 and P456,270 in 2022.

Note 19 **Assigned Surplus Fund**

The Assigned Surplus Fund represents the equity value reserves of members whose policies have lapsed beyond the mandated reinstatement period of three (3) years restricted for a certain period and only becomes unrestricted (unassigned) after: (a) the Association has initiated at least two (2) actions to locate and inform said members of their equity value; and (b) the Association maintains a comprehensive schedule in the event that these members will make a claim in the future.

In accordance with agreements reached during the July 19, 2016 dialogue with the Insurance Commission (IC) and the Board of the Microinsurance MBA Association of the Philippines (RIMANSI) on the "Treatment of Equity Value of Members Before the Implementation of the Amended Insurance Code in 2013" (subsequently approved by the IC on October 16, 2016) the Association treated the floating equity value reserves of deceased, lapsed and resigned members as follows:

- The equity value reserves of deceased members are transferred to the Unassigned Surplus of the Fund Balance;
- The equity value reserves of members whose policies have lapsed beyond the mandated reinstatement period of three (3) years have been transferred to the Assigned Surplus of the General Fund, after the Association: (a) initiated at least two (2) actions to locate and inform said members of their equity value; and (b) maintained a comprehensive schedule in the event that these members will make a claim in the future; and
- The equity value reserves of resigned members before the amended Insurance Code of 2013, with less than three (3) years of membership have been transferred to the Unassigned Surplus of the Fund Balance.

During 2022, P279,275 representing the equity value of resigned members was reclassified to assigned surplus.

Note 20 **Details of Other Income**

<i>Years Ended December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Penalties and surcharges	P171,832	P408,458
Others	185,595	279,827
	P357,427	P688,285

Note 21

Details of Compensation and Employees' Benefits

<i>Years Ended December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Compensation and employees' benefits	₱3,573,567	₱3,484,434
Post-employment benefits <i>(Note 11)</i>	230,916	162,400
	₱3,804,483	₱3,646,834

Note 22

Details of General and Administrative Expenses

<i>Years Ended December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Meetings and conferences	₱1,182,794	₱511,162
Other members' benefits expense	333,672	227,588
Representation Expense	294,847	216,540
Dues and subscriptions	235,323	196,692
Taxes, licenses and fees <i>(Note 30)</i>	186,651	158,019
Utilities expense	156,736	191,692
Technical and professional fees	113,652	131,600
Coordinators' monitoring expenses	76,244	66,495
Bank and other charges	73,982	100,336
Board Hon. Allow. & Benefits	70,653	76,698
Interest expense on lease liability <i>(Note 10)</i>	58,596	68,107
Office supplies	48,200	94,668
Travel and transportation	47,834	51,074
Repairs and maintenance	45,709	53,782
Service fees	32,500	31,750
Insurance	11,929	19,799
General assembly expenses	-	135,712
Miscellaneous	76,534	48,043
	₱3,045,856	₱2,379,757

Note 23

Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Transactions with related parties are made at normal market prices. None of the transactions incorporate special terms and conditions and no guarantee is given or received. Outstanding balances are usually settled in cash.

Significant of these related party transactions are as follows:

- 1) In the ordinary course of trade or business, the Association accepts insurance business from the members of KFI Center for Community Development Foundation, Inc. (KCCDFI). Total annual gross members' premium contributions for life and credit life policies amounted ₱31,200,407 in 2023 and ₱17,805,677 in 2022. (See Note 18.)
- 2) The Head Office and branches of KCCDFI act as the collecting agents of the Association for certain collection fees. Total collection costs incurred amounted ₱1,998,612 in 2023 and ₱1,558,867 in 2022.

- 3) The collecting agent has unremitted collections from Association's members amounting to P422,957 in 2023 and P178,351 in 2022, of which, interest is charged to the collecting agent for the period the accounts remain unremitted. Total interest earned from the receivables amounted P58,727 in 2023 and P57,979 in 2022. (See Note 6.)
- 4) The key management personnel of the Association include all personnel having the position of General Manager and above.
- 5) The key management compensation follows:

<i>Years Ended December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Compensation and employees' benefits	P665,000	P659,500
Post-employment benefits	40,400	38,700
	P705,400	P698,200

Note 24
Fair Value Measurement

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

The following table summarizes the fair value hierarchy of the Association's financial assets and liabilities which are not measured at fair value in the 2023 and 2022 statement of financial condition but for which fair value is disclosed.

<i>December 31, 2023</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	P21,907,263	P-	P-	P21,907,263
Receivable from agents, etc. (Note 6)	-	-	880,165	880,165
Invstmnts in debt/equity secu. (Note 8)	105,320,230	-	-	105,320,230
	P127,227,493	P-	P880,165	P128,107,658
<i>Financial liabilities</i>				
Lease liability (Note 10)	P-	P-	P567,960	P567,960
Trade and other payables (Note 11)	-	-	2,951,048	2,951,048
Insurance contract liab. (Note 12)	-	-	474,844	474,844
Retirement trust fund (Note 14)	-	-	36,103,647	36,103,647
	P-	P-	P40,097,499	P40,097,499
<i>December 31, 2022</i>				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	P8,634,854	P-	P-	P8,634,854
Receivable from agents, etc. (Note 6)	-	-	484,452	484,452
Invstmnts in debt/equity secu. (Note 8)	108,210,949	-	-	108,210,949
	P116,845,803	P-	P484,452	P117,330,255
<i>Financial liabilities</i>				
Lease liability (Note 10)	P-	P-	P689,364	P689,364
Trade and other payables (Note 11)	-	-	2,108,059	2,108,059
Insurance contract liab. (Note 12)	-	-	515,429	515,429
Retirement trust fund (Note 14)	-	-	37,932,403	37,932,403
	P-	P-	P41,245,255	P41,245,255

For financial assets and financial liabilities with fair values included in Level 1, management considers that the carrying amounts of those short-term financial instruments equal their fair values. The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in Level 3 above which are not traded in an active market is determined by

using generally acceptable pricing models and valuation techniques or by reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same after taking into account the related credit risk of counterparties or is calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of the instrument.

When the Association uses valuation technique, it maximizes the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to determine the fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. Otherwise, it is included in Level 3.

Fair Value Measurement for Non-Financial Assets

The table in the following page shows the Levels within the hierarchy of non-financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

<i>December 31, 2023</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Property and equipment-net (Note 9)	P-	P-	P266,805	P266,805
Right-of-use asset (Note 10)	-	-	471,730	471,730
	P-	P-	P738,535	P738,535
<i>December 31, 2022</i>				
Property and equipment-net (Note 9)	P-	P-	P425,566	P425,566
Right-of-use asset (Note 10)	-	-	594,791	594,791
	P-	P-	P1,020,357	P1,020,357

The Level 3 fair value of the buildings and improvements included under the Property and Equipment account was determined using the cost approach that reflects the cost to a market participant to construct an asset of comparable usage, construction standards, design and layout, adjusted for obsolescence. The more significant inputs used in the valuation include direct and indirect costs of construction such as but not limited to, labor and contractor's profit, materials and equipment, surveying and permit costs, electricity and utility costs, architectural and engineering fees, insurance, and legal fees. These inputs were derived from various suppliers and contractor's quotes, price catalogues, and construction price indices. Under this approach, higher estimated costs used in the valuation will result in higher fair value of the properties.

Note 25

Capital Management Objectives, Policies and Procedures

The Association's capital management objectives are: (1) to ensure the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, and (2) to ensure sufficient solvency margins to adequately protect its members. To attain these objectives, the Association maintains a certain level of capital that is usually higher than the minimum requirements set by the Insurance Commission (IC). To ensure compliance with IC-imposed capital requirements, it is the Association's policy to monitor its entire equity (fund balance section of its statement of financial position) on a quarterly basis as part of the Association's internal financial reporting process.

Compliance with Capitalization Requirements

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII, Title 1, Section 405 of R.A. 10607, *The Amended Insurance Code*, a mutual benefit association incorporated after the effectivity of the Code shall constitute and establish a Guaranty Fund with initial amount of P5 million, in cash or in government securities, to answer for any valid benefit claim of any of its members.

The Association has complied with this requirement by having established its Guaranty Fund of P20,342,844 (See Note 15) and having funded it with investments in debt securities amounting to P20,072,060 (with face value of P20,070,000, See Note 8). These funds are intended to be higher than the required level of Guaranty Fund to allow the Association adequate flexibility in dealing with certain contingencies.

Note 26

Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Association is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The Association's principal financial instruments are its cash and cash equivalents (Note 5), receivables from agents and others (Note 6), investments in debt and equity securities (Note 8), trade and other payables (Note 11), insurance contract liabilities (Note 12), and retirement trust fund (Note 14). The main types of risks are insurance risk, credit and concentration risks, market risk and liquidity risk. The Association is not exposed to foreign currency risk since it has no foreign currency deposits. In 2022, the Association purchased financial instruments as part of its investment strategies. The Association is now exposed to investment risks beginning 2022.

The objective of financial risk management is to contain, where appropriate, exposures in these financial risks to limit any negative impact on the Association's financial performance and financial position. The Association actively measures, monitors and manages its financial risk exposures by various functions pursuant to the segregation of duties principle.

Risk Management Structure

The Board of Trustees is mainly responsible for the overall risk management and for the approval of risk strategies and principles of the Association. The Board of Trustees also has the overall responsibility for the development of risk strategies, principles, frameworks, policies and limits. It establishes a forum of discussion of the Association's approach to risk issues in order to make relevant decisions.

Insurance Risk

The principal risk the Association faces under insurance contracts is the risk that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of recognized insurance liabilities. This situation is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid are greater than originally estimated and subsequent development of long-term claims. Therefore, the objective of the Association is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities. The amount of reserves set-up in the books is computed by the Actuarial Consultant and monitored on a regular basis.

Credit and Concentration Risks/Investment Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default and/or not honor its financial or contractual obligations resulting in financial losses to the Association. The Association is exposed to credit risk from financial assets including its cash held in banks, receivables from agents and others and investments in financial instruments.

The credit risk in respect of cash balances held with banks and time deposits with banks are managed via diversification of bank deposits and are only with major reputable financial institutions and are regularly monitored. Trade receivables consist of premiums receivable from active members and from the unremitted premium collections by the agent-affiliate. The Association does not hold any security on the receivables from agents and others balance and the accounts are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Association's exposure to impairment is not significant.

The investment risk related to investments in financial instruments represents the exposure to loss resulting from cash flows from invested assets being less than the cash flows required to meet the obligations of the expected policy and contract liabilities and the necessary return on investments. To maintain an adequate yield to match the interest necessary to support future policy liabilities, the Board of Trustees is investing only on Government financial instruments which are fairly safe investments.

The Association deals only with creditworthy counterparties duly approved by the Board of Trustees. Its maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statements of financial position is the carrying amounts as shown in the following table:

<i>December 31, 2023</i>	<i>Neither Past Due Nor Impaired</i>	<i>Past Due But Not Impaired</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	P21,907,263	P-	P21,907,263
Receivable from agents and others (Note 6)	880,165	-	880,165
Investments in debt and equity securities (Note 8)	105,320,230	-	105,320,230
	P128,107,658	P-	P128,107,658
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<i>December 31, 2022</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	P8,634,854	P-	P8,634,854
Receivable from agents and others (Note 6)	484,452	-	484,452
Investments in debt and equity securities (Note 8)	108,210,949	-	108,210,949
	P117,330,255	P-	P117,330,255
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%

Credit Quality by Class of Financial Assets Based on the Association's Rating System

<i>December 31, 2023</i>	<i>High Grade</i>	<i>Standard Grade</i>	<i>Impaired</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	P21,907,263	P-	P-	P21,907,263
Receivable from agents & others (Note 6)	880,165	-	-	880,165
Investments in securities (Note 8)	-	105,320,230	-	105,320,230
	P22,787,428	P105,320,230	P-	P128,107,658
<i>December 31, 2022</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	P8,634,854	P-	P-	P8,634,854
Receivable from agents & others (Note 6)	484,452	-	-	484,452
Investments in securities (Note 8)	-	108,210,949	-	108,210,949
	P9,119,306	P108,210,949	P-	P117,330,255

Financial instruments classified as "high grade" are those cash transacted with reputable local banks and receivables with no history of default on the agreed contract terms. Financial instruments classified as "standard grade" are those receivables from parties who need to be reminded of their duties. No financial assets were deemed by management as impaired.

Market Risks

Market risk is the possibility that changes in equity prices or interest rates will adversely affect the value of the Association's assets, liabilities or expected future cash flows. The Association has no exposure arising from complex investments since it is not engaging in high-risk investments, forward contracts, hedging, and the likes, whether local or foreign transactions. The Association has no exposure to price risks as its investments in quoted equity and debt securities are of fixed interest rates. The Association's interest rate risk arises from its time deposits with banks. The Association invested in fixed rate deposits to mitigate the risks. The Association is not exposed to foreign currency risks as it has no assets nor liabilities denominated in foreign currency.

Liquidity Risks

Liquidity risk is that the Association might be unable to meet its obligations. The Association's objectives to manage its liquidity profile are: (a) to ensure that adequate funding is available at all times; (b) to meet commitments as they arise without incurring unnecessary costs; and (c) to be able to access funding when needed at the least possible cost. The Association manages its liquidity by carefully monitoring its scheduled servicing payments for financial liabilities as well as its cash flows due on its day-to-day business. The data used for analyzing these cash flows is consistent with that used in the contractual maturity analysis in the following table. Net cash requirements are compared to available cash position in order to determine headroom or any shortfalls. This analysis shows that available cash position is expected to be sufficient over the lookout period.

The Association considers its expected cash flows from financial assets in assessing and managing liquidity risk, in particular its cash resources and trade receivables. The Association's existing cash resources and trade receivables significantly exceed the current cash outflow requirements. Cash flows from receivables from agents and others are all contractually due within six months.

Maturity Profile of the Association's Financial Liabilities

<i>December 31, 2023</i>	<i>Due in One Year</i>	<i>Due Over One Year</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lease liability (Note 10)	P111,893	P456,067	P567,960
Trade and other payables (Note 11)	2,951,048	-	2,951,048
Insurance contract liabilities (Note 12)	474,844	-	474,844
Retirement trust fund (Note 14)	-	36,103,647	36,103,647
	P3,537,785	P36,559,714	P40,097,499
	8.82%	93.37%	100.00%

Note 27

Commitments and Contingencies

There are recognized provisions in the statements of financial position that arise in the normal course of business operations. There may also have been commitments and contingencies that arose in the normal course of business that were not reflected in the Association's financial statements. Management anticipates no material losses, if any, that may arise from these commitments and contingencies, and these losses, if any, will not materially affect its financial statements.

Note 28

COVID-19 Pandemic Situational Report, January 2024

COVID-19 cases throughout the country have been reported to be declining so much so that Health Secretary Teodoro Herbosa described COVID-19 as just one of the illnesses that cause respiratory tract infection with its most recent variants of interest as similar to common coughs and colds unlike previous ones that cause severe pneumonia. Secretary Herbosa even confirmed that DOH does not require everyone to wear masks, although some hospitals still implement strict masking protocols. He also confirmed that DOH no longer has a budget for the procurement of new vaccines. The vaccines donated by the COVAX Facility are only allotted for senior citizens and individuals with comorbidities as they are at high risk of hospitalization for severe COVID-19 infection.

The Association has determined that the COVID-19 Pandemic generally no longer affected its operations in 2023. Management considers this disclosure as the final note on COVID-19 Pandemic.

Note 29

Authorization of Financial Statements

The Association's financial statements as of December 31, 2023, and for the year then ended, were authorized for issue by its Executive Committee on April 26, 2024.

Note 30

Details of Taxes, Licenses and Fees

In accordance with the supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010, the Association discloses the following:

<i>Years Ended December 31,</i>	2023	2022
Insurance annual filing fee and renewal of license	P174,225	P146,450
Business permits	7,206	7,322
Motor vehicle renewal	3,010	2,662
AS wrong data entry penalty	2,000	1,525
Documentary stamp	210	60
	P186,651	P158,019

There are no pending assessments related to tax deficiencies at the end of the year.

**LETTER OF RECOMMENDATIONS
AUDIT YEAR 2023**

Letter of Recommendations to

KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc.

Audit Year December 31, 2023

Recommended by:

QUILAB & GARSUTA
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

quilabgarsuta.com



April 26, 2024

The Board of Trustees
KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc.
2nd Floor, KCCDFI Building, MCLL Highway
Guiwan, Zamboanga City

Attention: **Ms. Ma. Cristina D. Bugay**, President,
Ms. Liba A. Santos, Treasurer and
Ms. Maria Teresa C. Gonzales, General Manager

Gentlemen:

We have audited the financial statements of **KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc.** as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and have issued our report dated April 26, 2024. As part of our engagement, we made a study and evaluation of the Association's system of internal accounting control to the extent we considered necessary to obtain understanding of internal control over financial reporting, to assess the risk that a material weakness exists, and to test and evaluate the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Management's Responsibility Over Internal Control

The management of the Association is responsible for establishing and maintaining the internal control structures of the Association. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related cost of control procedures. An internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs). An internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Association; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with PFRSs, and that receipts and disbursements are being made only in accordance with budgets and authorizations of management; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding the prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Association's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements in general.

Because of inherent limitations in any internal control structure, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of the internal control structure to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

Our study and evaluation made for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph would not necessarily disclose all material weaknesses in the system. Our objective is to use our knowledge of the Association gained during our routine audit work to make useful comments and suggestions for you to consider. However, you will appreciate that our routine audit work is designed to enable us to form an opinion on the financial statements of the Association and it should not be relied upon to disclose all irregularities that may exist or to disclose errors

that are not material in relation to the financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control of **KCCDFI Mutual Benefit Association, Inc.**, taken as a whole.

General Findings

Generally, the internal controls tested were found to be working. We did not identify any reportable conditions or material weakness in internal control. In accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs), reportable conditions are matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control over financial reporting that, in our judgment, could adversely affect the Association's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions by management in the financial statements. Material weaknesses are reportable conditions in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements, in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited, may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

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This report is submitted solely for the information of the Board of Directors and management and should not be quoted or shown to other parties outside of the Association because of the possibility of misunderstanding by persons who may not be aware of the objectives and limitations, as well as the special circumstances surrounding our examination of the Association's financial statements. We will accept no responsibility to any third party in relation to it.

Please let us know should you have queries on the foregoing matters.

Very truly yours,



PTR No. 5864058 A

January 3, 2024

Cagayan de Oro City