# COVER SHEET
for
# Audited Financial Statements

S.E.C. Registration Number

A 1 9 9 8 0 3 2 8 9

**COMPANY NAME**

METROCARE
HEALTH
SYSTEMS,
INCORPORATED

**PRINCIPAL OFFICE** *(No./Street/Barangay/City/Town/Province)*

147 WILLIAMS ST BRGY13 ZONE14
PASAY CITY

| Form Type | Department requiring the report | Secondary License Type, If applicable |
|---|---|---|
| AFS | | |

## COMPANY INFORMATION

| Company's Email Address | Company's Telephone Number/s | Mobile Number |
|---|---|---|
| mariamercedes.jimenez@forzagco.com | 85501004 | 0906-4558544 |

| No. of Stockholders | Annual Meeting Month/Day | Fiscal Year Month/Day |
|---|---|---|
| 15 | | 12/31/2024 |

## CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person ***MUST*** be an Officer of the Corporation

| Name of Contact Person | Email Address | Telephone Number/s | Mobile Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valentin Prieto Jr | mariamercedes.jimenez@forzagco.com | 8550-1004 | 0906-4558544 |

**Contact Person's Address**

147 Williams St., Brgy. 13 Zone 14, Pasay City

Note 1: In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

2: All boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies.

**FGCO - FBFR Dep**

**From:** eafs@bir.gov.ph
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Company TIN: **005-061-337**

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**METROCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INCORPORATED**
147 Williams St., Barangay 13
Zone 14, Pasay City

**FINANCIAL REPORTS**
December 31, 2024
(With Comparative Figures for 2023)

## STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of **METROCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INCORPORATED** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the year ended December 31, 2024, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the Stockholders.

**BANARIA, BANARIA AND COMPANY, CPAs.,** the independent auditor appointed by the Stockholders, has audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the Stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

Chairman of the Board : VIRGIL B. PRIETO

President : SOFIA MARIA TERESA M. PRIETO

Treasurer : CONCEPCION DE JESUS

Signed this 7th day of April, 2025

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**The Shareholders and the Board of Directors**
**METROCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INCORPORATED**
**147 Williams St., Barangay 13**
**Zone 14, Pasay City**

## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **METROCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INCORPORATED** ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in shareholders' equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

## Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Philippine Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (PESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements in the Philippines, the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical 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

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

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

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



10 Scout Bayoran Street, South Triangle, Diliman, Quezon City 1103
Tel Nos.: 8372-4281; 8372-4282 / Fax No.: 8372-4280 / Email: banaria_cpas@yahoo.com

**Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole is 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 audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statement of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits.

**Report on Legal and Other Regulatory Requirements**

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statement taken as a whole. The supplementary information in Note 27 to financial statement is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not required part of the basic financial statement. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of management and has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the basic financial statement. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statement taken as a whole.

**Other Matters**

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, were audited by another independent auditor, Ong, Noceja & Associates, who has issued an unqualified opinion on March 27, 2024. The prior year's balances were only presented for comparative purposes but never part of the current year's balances.

**BANARIA, BANARIA AND COMPANY, CPAs**

By: GRACIA SEVERA A. BANARIA-ESPIRITU
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 27621
Tax Identification No. 131-938-548
PTR No. 6991848, January 8, 2025, Quezon City
CTC No. 19817090, January 8, 2025, Quezon City
BOA Accreditation No. 0030, valid until August 20, 2027 (Firm)
BOA Accreditation No. 002, valid until August 20, 2027 (Partner)
BIR Accreditation No. 07-000089-004-2023, valid until July 14, 2026 (Firm)
BIR Accreditation No. 07-000088-004-2023, valid until July 14, 2026 (Partner)
IC Accreditation No. 27621-IC, valid until October 27, 2027 (Partner)
IC Accreditation No. 0030-IC, valid until October 27, 2027 (Firm)

April 7, 2025

BB & Co.
BANARIA, BANARIA AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0030
CDA/OIC/BIR

# SUPPLEMENTAL WRITTEN STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

**The Shareholders and the Board of Directors**
**METROCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INCORPORATED**
**147 Williams St., Barangay 13**
**Zone 14, Pasay City**

We have audited the financial statement of **METROCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INCORPORATED** for the year ended December 31, 2024 on which we have rendered the attached report dated April 7, 2025.

In compliance with Revised SRC Rule 68, we are stating that the above Company has a total number of two (2) shareholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares each.

**BANARIA, BANARIA AND COMPANY, CPAs**

By: GRACIA SEVERA A. BANARIA-ESPIRITU
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 27621
Tax Identification No. 131-938-548
PTR No. 6991848, January 8, 2025, Quezon City
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IC Accreditation No. 27621-IC, valid until October 27, 2027 (Partner)
IC Accreditation No. 0030-IC, valid until October 27, 2027 (Firm)

April 7, 2025

# METROCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INCORPORATED
## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
### As of December 31, 2024
### (With Comparative Figures for 2023)
### (All Amounts in Philippine Peso)
### (Centavo Omitted)

| ASSETS | Note | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Cash | 6 | P 7,821,251 | P 4,674,359 |
| Trade and other receivables | 7 | 436,364 | 565,460 |
| Short-term investments | 8 | 12,611,955 | 12,240,102 |
| Other current assets | 9 | 32,447 | 45,245 |
| Total | | 20,902,017 | 17,525,166 |
| NON-CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Property and equipment, net | 10 | 129,471 | 125,488 |
| Deferred tax assets | | 415,163 | 415,163 |
| Other non-current assets | 11 | 1,266,170 | 916,170 |
| Total | | 1,810,804 | 1,456,821 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | P 22,712,821 | P 18,981,987 |
| LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY | | | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 12 | P 629,932 | P 498,194 |
| Membership fee reserve | 13 | 436,364 | 215,460 |
| Claims reserve | 14 | 2,194,211 | 705,845 |
| Income tax payable | 24 | 204,173 | 26,751 |
| Total | | 3,464,680 | 1,446,250 |
| NON-CURRENT LIABILITY | | | |
| Retirement benefit obligation | 15 | 1,965,966 | 1,880,817 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 5,430,646 | 3,327,067 |
| TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Exhibit C) | | 17,282,175 | 15,654,920 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY | | P 22,712,821 | P 18,981,987 |

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)

EXHIBIT A

**METROCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INCORPORATED**
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2024**
**(With Comparative Figures for 2023)**
**(All Amounts in Philippine Peso)**
**(Centavo Omitted)**

| | Note | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE FROM RENDERING OF SERVICES | 17 | P 14,070,699 | P 10,085,150 |
| COST OF RENDERING SERVICES | 18 | ( 5,928,386 ) | ( 3,531,854 ) |
| GROSS PROFIT | | 8,142,313 | 6,553,296 |
| OTHER INCOME | 19 | 328,480 | 324,228 |
| TOTAL INCOME | | 8,470,793 | 6,877,524 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | 20 | ( 6,497,557 ) | ( 5,936,085 ) |
| INCOME BEFORE TAX | | 1,973,236 | 941,439 |
| INCOME TAX EXPENSE | | | |
| Current | 24 | ( 345,981 ) | ( 159,148 ) |
| Deferred | | - | 35,705 |
| Total | | ( 345,981 ) | ( 123,443 ) |
| INCOME FOR THE YEAR (To Exhibit C) | | 1,627,255 | 817,996 |
| COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | | - | - |
| TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | | P 1,627,255 | P 817,996 |

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)

EXHIBIT B

**METROCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INCORPORATED**
**STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2024**
**(With Comparative Figures for 2023)**
**(All Amounts in Philippine Peso)**
**(Centavo Omitted)**

| | Note | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL STOCK | 16 | | |
| Common stock | | | |
| Authorized, subscribed and paid-up – 10,000,000 shares | | | |
| at P1 par value per share | | P 10,000,000 | P 10,000,000 |
| RETAINED EARNINGS | | | |
| Balance – beginning | | 5,654,920 | 4,836,924 |
| Income for the year (Exhibit B) | | 1,627,255 | 817,996 |
| Balance – end | | 7,282,175 | 5,654,920 |
| TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (To Exhibit A) | | P 17,282,175 | P 15,654,920 |

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)

EXHIBIT C

**METROCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INCORPORATED**
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2024**
**(With Comparative Figures for 2023)**
**(All Amounts in Philippine Peso)**
**(Centavo Omitted)**

| | Notes | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Income before tax (Exhibit B) | | P 1,973,236 | P 941,439 |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| Depreciation | 10 | 14,274 | 13,965 |
| Interest income from bank deposits | 6,19 | ( 3,967 ) | ( 2,540 ) |
| Interest income from BDO – unit investment trust fund | 8,19 | ( 324,513 ) | ( 321,688 ) |
| Operating income before working capital changes | | 1,659,030 | 631,176 |
| Decrease (increase) in: | | | |
| Trade and other receivables | 7 | 129,096 | 1,390,438 |
| Other current assets | 9 | 12,798 | 169,635 |
| Increase (decrease) in: | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 12 | 131,738 | ( 143,526 ) |
| Membership fee reserve | 13 | 220,904 | 23,420 |
| Claims reserve | 14 | 1,488,366 | 240,609 |
| Retirement benefit obligation | 15 | 85,149 | 178,527 |
| Income tax payable | 24 | 177,422 | 5,453 |
| Cash generated from operation | | 3,904,503 | 2,495,732 |
| Income tax paid | 24 | ( 345,981 ) | ( 159,148 ) |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | | 3,558,522 | 2,336,584 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Interest received from bank deposits | 19 | 3,967 | 2,540 |
| Interest received from BDO – unit investment trust fund | 19 | 324,513 | 321,688 |
| Additions to property and equipment | 10 | ( 18,257 ) | ( 10,625 ) |
| Acquisition of short-term investment | 8 | ( 371,853 ) | ( 237,321 ) |
| Increase in other non-current assets | 11 | ( 350,000 ) | ( 36,600 ) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | | ( 411,630 ) | 39,682 |
| NET INCREASE IN CASH | | 3,146,892 | 2,376,266 |
| CASH, BEGINNING | | 4,674,359 | 2,298,093 |
| CASHS, END | | P 7,821,251 | P 4,674,359 |

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)

EXHIBIT D

**METROCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INCORPORATED**
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
**December 31, 2024**
**(With Comparative Figures for 2023)**
**(All Amounts in Philippine Peso)**
**(Centavo Omitted)**

## NOTE 1 - CORPORATE INFORMATION

### *1.1 In General*

Metrocare Health Systems, Incorporated ("the Company") is a stock corporation organized and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on March 3, 1998 under SEC Registration No. A199803289. Its primary purpose is to establish, operate, maintain, adopt, develop, promote and engage in the business of providing medical, health maintenance and related services to the public, offering comprehensive health care delivery services and systems, thru the accreditation and integration of the services of hospitals, clinics, diagnostic centers and a pool of medical, surgical and health professionals duly qualified to practice by law.

The Company is 100% owned by fifteen (15) Filipino individuals who are residents of the Philippines.

The principal place of business of the Company is located at 147 Williams St., Barangay 13, Zone 14, Pasay City.

The Company is registered with the Insurance Commission (IC) and is duly authorized to act as a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) with Certificate of Registration No. HMO-2023-11-R, with validity until December 31, 2025, unless sooner suspended or revoked for cause.

### *1.2 Status of Operation*

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplate the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

### *1.3 Authorization for the Issuance of the Financial Statements*

The accompanying Company financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024 (including the comparative for the year ended December 31, 2023) was approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on April 7, 2025.

## NOTE 2 - FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK AND BASIS OF PREPARATION AND REPRESENTATION

***2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements***

The accompanying financial statements of the Company have been prepared using the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). These financial statements of the Company are presented in Philippine Peso, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest Philippine Peso, except when otherwise indicated.

***2.2 Statement of Compliance***

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs) issued by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and adopted by the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including SEC provisions.

The financial reporting framework includes the PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretations from International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), including the SEC pronouncements.

## NOTE 3 - ADAPTATION OF NEW AND REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Changes in Accounting Policies
Except for the following standards and amended PFRS which were adopted as of January 1, 2023, the accounting policies and methods of computation adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the previous financial year.

*Effective 2023*

(i) PAS 1 (Amendments), *Presentation of Financial Statements, Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current* – The amendments affect only the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income of expenses, or the information that entities disclose about those items. Clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current (a) should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and align the wording in all affected paragraphs to refer to the "right" to defer settlement by at least twelve (12) months and make explicit that only rights in place "at the end of the reporting period" should affect the classification of liability, (b) is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, and (c) settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments and other assets or services.

(ii) PFRS 17 (Amendments), *Insurance Contracts* – The main changes resulting from Amendments to PFRS 17 are:

- Deferral of the date of initial application of PFRS 17 by two years to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and change the fixed expiry date for the temporary exemption in PFRS 4 Insurance Contracts from applying PFRS 9 Financial Instruments, so that entities would be required to apply PFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

- Additional scope exclusion for credit card contracts and similar contracts that provide insurance coverage as well as optional scope exclusion for loan contracts that transfer significant insurance risk.

- Recognition of insurance acquisition cash flows relating to expected contract renewals, including transition provisions and guidance for insurance acquisition cash flows recognized in a business acquired in a business combination.

- Clarification of the application of PFRS 17 in interim financial statements allowing an accounting policy choice at a reporting entity level.

- Clarification of the application of contractual service margin (CSM) attributable to investment-return service and investment-related service and changes to the corresponding disclosure requirements.

- Extension of the risk mitigation option to include reinsurance contracts held and non-financial derivatives.

- Amendments to require an entity that at initial recognition recognizes losses on onerous insurance contracts issued to also recognize a gain on reinsurance contracts held.

- Simplified presentation of insurance contracts in the statement of financial position so that entities would present insurance contract assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position determined using portfolios of insurance contracts rather than groups of insurance contracts.

- Additional transition relief for business combinations and additional transition relief for the date of application of the risk mitigation option and the use of the fair value transition approach.

- Several small amendments regarding minor application issues.

*Effective 2024*

(i) Amendments to PFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback* – The amendments pertain to the addition of subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions.

(ii) Amendments to PAS 1, *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants* – The amendments improve the information an entity provides when its right to defer settlement of liability for at least twelve months is subject to compliance with covenants. The amendments also respond to stakeholders' concerns about the classification of such a liability as current or non-current.

*Effective 2025*

(i) Amendments to PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts* – The main changes resulting from Amendments to PFRS 17 are:

- Deferral of the date of initial application of PFRS 17 by two years to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and change the fixed expiry date for the temporary exemption in PFRS 4 Insurance Contracts from applying PFRS 9 Financial Instruments, so that entities would be required to apply PFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

- Additional scope exclusion for credit card contracts and similar contracts that provide insurance coverage as well as optional scope exclusion for loan contracts that transfer significant insurance risk.

- Recognition of insurance acquisition cash flows relating to expected contract renewals, including transition provisions and guidance for insurance acquisition cash flows recognized in a business acquired in a business combination.

- Clarification of the application of PFRS 17 in interim financial statements allowing an accounting policy choice at a reporting entity level.

- Clarification of the application of contractual service margin attributable to investment-return service and investment-related service and changes to the corresponding disclosure requirements.

- Extension of the risk mitigation option to include reinsurance contracts held and non-financial derivatives.

- Amendments to require an entity that at initial recognition recognizes losses on onerous insurance contracts issued to also recognize a gain on reinsurance contracts held.

- Simplified presentation of insurance contracts in the statement of financial position so that entities would present insurance contract assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position determined using portfolios of insurance contracts rather that group of insurance contracts.

- Additional transition relief for business combinations and additional transition relief for the date of application of the risk mitigation option and the use of the fair value transition approach.

- Several small amendments regarding minor application issues.

Deferred Effectivity

Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* and PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*. The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. On January 13, 2016, the FRSC postponed the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the PASB has completed its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*. The amendments cover recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements for insurance contracts held. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfillment value and applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and reinsurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and to investment contracts with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

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

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

PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies PFRS 9 and PFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies PFRS 17. However, the implementation of PFRS 17 was deferred by the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standard Council by two years from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025 consistent with the Insurance Commission (IC) Circular Letter No. 2022-29 dated June 20, 2022.

## NOTE 4 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Current versus Non-current Classification
The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Company statement of financial position based on current or non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve (12) months after reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be settled within twelve (12) months after the reporting date; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve (12) months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Fair Value Measurement
The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date.

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

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each balance sheet date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotation (bid price for long position and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs at the close of business on the balance sheet date. When current bid prices and asking prices are not available, the prices of the most recent transaction provide evidence of the current fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances since the time of the transaction.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

a) Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

b) Level 2: valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

c) Level 3: valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Financial Instruments
A financial instrument is any contract that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

**Financial Assets**

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVOCI, and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain significant financing component or which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15.

In order for financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest (SPPE)" on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

*Subsequent Measurement under PFRS 9.* For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

a) Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
b) Financial assets at FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
c) Financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
d) Financial assets at FVTPL

*Financial Assets at Amortized Cost.* The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in the Company statement of income when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets are categorized as financial assets at amortized cost (debt instrument) which mainly includes the Company's "Cash", "Trade and Other Receivables", and "Refundable Deposits" shown under other non-current assets.

*Financial Assets Designated at FVOCI.* Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation,* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to the Company statement of income. Dividends are recognized in the Company statement of income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as is recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated as financial assets at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment. The Company elected to classify irrevocably its equity investments recognized under "Financial assets at FVOCI" under this category.

### *4.1 Cash*

Cash includes petty cash fund, cash on hand and cash in banks that are unrestricted and available for current operations. Petty cash fund is the account maintained to cover small payments not covered by checks, such as transportation, small amount of office supplies, and other payments as defined by management. Cash on hand are the undeposited collections as at the end of the reporting period which will be deposited on the next banking day. Cash in banks are deposits held at call with the banks. The Company reconciles the books and bank balances regularly as part of its cash monitoring and internal control measures. This is stated in the statements of financial position at face amount.

The Company's short-term investment are composed of unit investment trust fund invested in treasury bills and Peso money market fund. The unit investment trust fund which was invested in treasury bills were measured at amortized cost while the Peso money market fund were measured at fair value through profit or loss.

*Impairment of Financial Assets*

*Policy in Accordance with PFRS 9*
The Company applied the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model on the impairment of the following debt instruments financial assets not measured at FVTPL:

- those that are measured at amortized cost and FVOCI;
- loan commitments; and
- financial guarantee contracts

ECL calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions.

Amount of ECL to be recognized is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

The following stages are applicable tot hose financial assets being assessed for ECL depending on its credit quality;

*Stage 1: 12-month*
For credit exposures where there have not been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired upon origination, the portion of lifetime ECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events that are possible within 12-months after the reporting date are recognized.

*Stage 2: Lifetime ECL*
For credit exposures where there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition on an individual or collective basis but are not credit-impaired, lifetime ECLs representing the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset are recognized.

*Stage 3: Credit-Impaired*
Financial assets are credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of those financial assets have occurred. For these credit exposures, lifetime ECLs are recognized and interest revenue is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted EIR to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to debtors and the economic environment.

*Determining the Stage for Impairment.* At each reporting date, the Company assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and forward-looking analysis.

An exposure will migrate through the ECL stages as credit quality deteriorates. If, in subsequent period, credit quality improves and also reverses any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination, then the loss allowance measurement reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-months ECL. For trade receivables, the Company applied a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company performs an assessment whether its financial assets is in default when contractual payments are past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

*Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities.* A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Company statement of financial position) when:

(i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or

(ii) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement: and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred the control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

**Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in the Company statement of income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Company statement of income.

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

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

***4.2 Short-term Investments***

The Company's short-term investments are composed of unit investment trust funds invested in treasury bills and Peso money market fund. The unit investment trust fund which was invested in treasury bills were measured at amortized cost while the Peso money market fund were measured at fair value through profit or loss.

### *4.3 Other Current Assets*

Other current assets include input VAT and prepaid withholding tax. These are initially recorded at transaction cost and subsequently measured at cost less impairment loss, if any.

### *4.4 Property and Equipment*

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to operations in the period the costs incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property and equipment.

Cost also includes any asset retirement obligation and interest on borrowed funds used, if any. When assets are sold or retired, their costs and accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses, if any, are eliminated from accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the Company statement of income of such period.

Subsequently, property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment in value, if any.

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

| | Estimated useful life |
|---|---|
| Communication equipment | 5 years |
| Transportation equipment | 5 years |
| Office furniture and equipment | 5 years |

Depreciation commences once the assets are available for use. It ceases at the earlier of the date that it is classified as held for sale and the date the asset is derecognized.

The useful life of each of the property and equipment is estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of industry practice and experience with similar assets.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end.

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

Fully depreciated property and equipment are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use.

### *4.5 Impairment of Non-financial Assets*

The Company assess at each reporting date whether there is an indication that these non-financial assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes and estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. The assets or cash generating unit's recoverable amount is the higher of an assets or cash-generating unit's fair value costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Any impairment loss is recognized in the Company statement of income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the assets recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Company statement of income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the assets revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

### *4.6 Derecognition of Non-financial Assets*

Items of property and equipment are derecognized when these assets are disposed of or when no future economic benefits are expected from these assets. Also, items of inventories are derecognized in the period the inventories are sold. The carrying amount of inventories sold is recognized as cost of sales in the statement of comprehensive loss.

### *4.7 Equity*

This includes share capital and retained earnings.

<u>Share Capital</u>
Share capital is measured at par value for all shares issued. When the Company issues more than one class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and number of shares issued.

When shares are issued for a consideration other than cash, the proceeds are measured by the fair value of the consideration received. In case the shares shall be measured either at the fair value of the shares issued or fair value of the shares issued or fair value of the liability settled, whichever is more reliably determinable.

The costs of acquiring Company's own shares, if any, are shown as a deduction from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. When such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received, net of directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

Retained Earnings
Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of periodic net income or losses, dividend distributions, prior period adjustments and effects of changes in accounting policies and capital adjustments. When the retained earnings account has debit balance, it is called "deficit". A deficit is not an asset but a deduction from equity.

### *4.8 Revenue and Cost Recognition*

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The following are the specific recognition criteria in recognizing the following:

*Service Income* – revenue is recognized when the services have been rendered.

*Interest Income* – is recognized as the interest accrues (taking into account the effective yield on the asset).

*Other Income* – is recognized when the significant and rewards of ownership have passed to the buyer.

Direct cost, operating, administrative and other expenses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income upon utilization of the service or on the date they are incurred. Finance costs are reported on an accrual basis.

Expense Recognition
Expenses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognized on the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred that the earnings of specific items of income; on the basis of systematic rational allocation procedure when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or immediately when an expenditure procedures no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for the recognition in the statements of financial position as an asset.

Finance Cost
Finance costs, if any, comprise of interest expense on borrowings and other bank charges. These are recognized in profit or loss in the period they are incurred using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of the borrowings and of allocating the interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the borrowings or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the carrying amount of the borrowings. The effective interest rate is determined on the basis of the carrying amount of the borrowings at initial recognition. Under the effective interest methos: (a) the amortized cost of the borrowings is the present value of future cash payments discounted at the effective interest rate, and (b) the interest expense in a period equals the carrying amount of the borrowings at the beginning of a period multiplied by the effective interest rate for the period.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates cash flows considering all contractual term of the borrowing and known credit losses that have been incurred, but it shall not consider possible future credit losses not yet incurred.

### *4.9 Income Taxes*

Current Income Tax

The current tax expense is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statements of comprehensive loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient future taxable profits will allow deferred income tax to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred income tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in statement of other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Value-Added Tax (VAT)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, except:

- Where the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the tax authority, in which case the VAT is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivable and payables that are stated with the amount of VAT included.

The amount of VAT recoverable from (input VAT), or payable to (output VAT), the tax authority is included as part of "other current assets" or "other current liabilities" accounts, respectively, in the Company's statements of financial position.

Enactment of New Tax Law
Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentive for Enterprises (CREATE) Act.

On March 26, 2021, the Office of the President of the Philippines signed into law the CREATE Act to attract more investments and maintain fiscal prudence and stability in the Philippines.

New Income Tax Rates on the Regular Income of Corporations pursuant to Republic Act (RA) No. 11534 or the CREATE Act, which further amended the National Internal Revenue Corde (NIRC) of 1997, adopted the Regular Corporate Income Tax (RCIT) rate effective July 1, 2020 based on the total assets of domestic corporations as follows:

a. Domestic corporation with total assets of P100,000,000 and below, and with taxable income P5,000,000 and below – 20% RCIT;
b. Domestic corporation with total assets of P100,000,000 and below, and with taxable income P5,000,000 and below – 25% RCIT;
c. Domestic corporation with total assets of more than P100,000,000 – 25% RCIT

Among the other reforms, the following are the significant provisions:

1. Reduction of Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) rate from 2% to 1% for a period 3-years (effective July 1, 2020 and until June 30, 2023).
2. Improperly accumulated tax on retained earnings under Section 29 of the NIRC, as amended, has been repealed.
3. Existing enterprises under income tax holiday (ITH) shall be allowed to continue availing the ITH until the remaining period ends. Existing enterprises enjoying the 5% tax for a period of 10 years, regardless of number of years it has been enjoying the 5% tax rate. After the expiration of the transitory period, they have the option to avail of the tax incentives under CREATE Act.

The Company's current tax liability is calculated using RCIT rate or MCIT, whichever is higher.

***4.10 Employee Benefits***

Employee Compensation and Other Benefits
Employee benefits represent: (a) short-term employee benefits, which are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are wholly due within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, and (b) termination benefits, which are employee benefits payable as a result of either: an entity's decision to terminate.an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

Short-term Benefits
Short-term employee benefits include: (a) short-term wages, salaries and social security contributions; (b) short-term compensated absences (such as paid annual leave and paid sick leave) when the absences are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related employee service; and (c) non-monetary benefits (such as medical care for current employees). Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Retirement Benefits

The Company has no formal retirement plan covering all qualified employees, but provision for retirement benefit is being recognized and actual funding for the retirement benefit program being done. Under Republic Act 7641 (known as the Retirement Pay Law in the Philippines), in the absence of a retirement plan or agreement providing for retirement benefits of employees in the establishment, an employee upon reaching the age of sixty (60) years or more, but not beyond sixty-five (65) years which is hereby declared the compulsory retirement age, who has served at least five (5) year in the said establishment, may retire and shall be entitled to retirement pay equivalent to at least one-half (1/2) month salary for every year of service, a fraction of at least six (6) months being considered as one whole year.

Payments are made to qualified separated employees as and when they resign equivalent to a percentage of their monthly salary for every year of credited serviced to all their employees with regular employment status and are reflected as either part of employees' benefits or as a reduction of the retirement benefit obligation.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits include: by legislation, by contractual or other agreements with employees or their representatives or by a constructive obligation based on business practice, custom or a desire to act equitably, to make payments (or provide other benefits) to employees when it terminates their employment. Termination benefits are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure that would be required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the measurement of termination benefits shall be based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. When termination benefits are due more than twelve months after the end of the reporting period, they shall be measured at their discounted present value.

### *4.11 Borrowing Costs*

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets is substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

### *4.12 Related Parties*

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

*4.13 Provisions and Contingencies*

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation, either legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. When the Company expects reimbursement of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision, the entity recognizes a separate asset for the reimbursement only when it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received when the obligation is settled.

The amount of the provision recognized is the best estimated of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When 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.

Provisions as reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognized because their existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent liabilities, if any, are disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

*4.14 Events After the Reporting Date*

The Company identifies past year-end events as events that occurred after the reporting date but before the date when the financial statements were authorized for issue. Any post year-end events that provide additional information about the statements of financial position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are recognized in the financial statements. Events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through April 7, 2025, which is the date of the financial statements were available to be issued (Note 1).

## NOTE 5 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's financial statement in conformity with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amount reported in the Company's financial statements and accompanying notes. The judgments, estimates and assumptions used in the Company's financial statements are based upon managements evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the Company's financial statements.

Actual results could differ from such judgment's estimates and assumptions and these are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

### *5.1 Judgments*

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimation, which have the most significant effect on the amounts in the financial statements.

*Going-Concern*
Management evaluates whether relevant conditions and events considered in the aggregate, indicate that it is probable that an entity will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. The evaluation initially shall not take into consideration the potential mitigating effect of Management's plans that have not been fully implemented as of the date that the financial statements are issued (for example, plans to raise capital, borrow money, restructure dept, or dispose of an asset that have been approved but that have not been fully implemented as of the date that the financial statements are issued).

When evaluating an entity's ability to meet its obligations, Management considers quantitative and qualitative information about the following conditions and events, among other relevant conditions and events known and reasonably knowable at the date that the financial statements are issued:

- The entity's current financial condition including its liquidity sources at the date that the financial statements are issued (for example, available liquid funds and available access to credit)

- The entity's conditional and unconditional obligations due or anticipated within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (regardless of whether those obligations are recognized in the entity's financial statements)

- The funds necessary to maintain the entity's operation considering is current financial condition, obligation, and other expected cash flows within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued

- The other conditions and events, when considered in conjunction with (a), (b), and (c) above that may adversely affect the entity's ability to meet its obligations within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

*Classification of Property*
Property and equipment are held for use in the supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

*Contingencies*
The Company's estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of claims and proceedings has been developed in consultation with outside counsel handing defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results. Management and its legal counsels believe that the Company has substantial legal and factual bases for its position and are of the opinion that losses arising from these legal actions, if any, will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position and results of operation. It is possible, however, that future results of operation could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of strategies relating to these proceeding. Managements assessed that the likelihood that any liability arising from such legal action is remote, hence, no provision for liability has been recognized in the Company financial statements.

### *5.2 Estimates and Assumptions*

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognizes in the period in which the estimates 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 period.

*Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty*
The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key source of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

a) *Estimate Allowance for Impairment of Receivables*
*Impairment of Financial Assets at Amortized Cost based on PFRS 9*
The Company use ECL in calculating is impairment. In the case of certain trade receivables, a provision matrix is established.

The calculation is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the calculation to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and change in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correction between historical observed rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

- *Stage 3 – Credit Impaired Assets*
  The Company determines impairment for each significant financial asset on an individual basis. Among the items that the Company considers in assessing impairment is the inability to collect from the counterparty based on the contractual terms of the financial assets. Financial assets included in the specific assessment are the accounts that have been endorsed to the legal department and non-moving financial assets.

- *Inputs Assumption and Estimation Techniques in ECL Calculation*
  ECL calculation is performed for those financial assets that are not credit impaired. The ECL is measured on either a 12-month or lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. A significant increase is assessed to have occurred if there are significant payment delays, declining operating performance of the borrower, among others. ECLs are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), and Exposure at Default (EAD).

  The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD, and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment.

The lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12-month PD. The maturity profile looks at how default develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the financial assets. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis. The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by counterparty or by customer segment.

The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. LGDs are typically set at product level due to the limited differentiation in recoveries achieved across different counterparties or customers. These LGD's are influenced by collection strategies including contracted debt sales and price.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation such as how the maturity profile of the PDs change is monitored and reviewed quarterly.

*Provision Matrix for Trade Receivable*
The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e. gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the industrial segment, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correction between historical observed default rates, forecast economic condition and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs are sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

*Incorporation of Forward-looking Information*
The Company incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL.

The base case represents a most-likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the Company for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes. Periodically, the Company carries out stress testing of more extreme shocks to calibrate its determination of these other representative scenarios.

The Company has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses of each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationship between macro-economic variable and credit risk and credit losses.

The macro-economic variables include the following key indicators for the Philippines: unemployment rates, inflation rates, gross domestic product growth and net personal income growth.

Predicted relationship between the key indicators and default and loss rates on various portfolio of financial assets have been developed based on analyzing historical data over the past 5 years. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

The Company has not identified any uncertain event that it has assessed to be relevant to the risk of default occurring but where it is not able to estimate the impact on ECL due to lack of reasonable and supportable information.

No provision for ECL on trade and other receivable were recognized in 2024 and 2023. The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to P436,364 and P565,460, respectively (Note 7).

b) *Estimating Useful Lives of Property and Equipment*
The Company estimate the useful lives of property and equipment based on the period over which the property, plant and equipment are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of the property and equipment are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear. Technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the property, plant and equipment. In addition, the estimation of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment is based on the collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future financial performance could be materially affected by changes in the estimates brought about by change in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by the property, plant and equipment would increase the recorded expenses and decrease the non-current assets.

There were no changes in the estimated lives of property and equipment. The carrying amounts of property and equipment amounted to P129,471 and P125,488 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (Notes 10).

c) *Impairment of Non-financial Assets*
The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for property and equipment, construction-in-progress, rental deposit, refundable deposit and cash bond whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Company considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

In determining the present value of estimated cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the Company is required to make judgments and estimates that can materially affect the financial statements.

There were no provisions for impairments losses recognized in 2024 and 2023.

d) *Provision for Claims Reserve*
The Company's claims reserve are actuarial estimates on the expected cost of claims which is the sum of claims liability for due and unpaid claims, incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims and claims handling expense (CHE) in accordance with IC Circular Letter (CL) 2020-22.

Since IC Circular Letter No. 2020-100 allows for nil recognition of margin for adverse deviation (MfAD) in 2024 and 2023, no MfAD for claims reserve was set up.

IBNR claims are based on the estimate on ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled as at reporting date whether reported or not. These costs include estimates of the Company's obligation for medical care services that have been rendered on behalf of the members but for which the Company has either not yet received or processed claims and for liabilities for physician, medical and clinic fees, death benefits and other medical availment.

All the products being sold and managed by the Company are yearly renewable term. As such, no assumption as to interest rates is made in premium and claims liabilities. Claims administration fees are pegged as percentage of claims so no inflation rate is assumed in CHE.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's claims reserves amounted to P2,194,211 and P705,845, respectively, as disclosed in Note 14.

e) *Retirement Benefit Obligation*
The determination of the obligation and cost for pension and other retirement benefits is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by management in calculating such amounts. While the Company believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant difference in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the pension and other retirement obligations.

The provision for retirement benefit obligation amounted to P85,149 and P178,527 in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The total amount of retirement benefit obligation amounted to P1,965,966 and P1,880,817 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (Note 15).

f) *Deferred Tax Assets*
The Company review the carrying amount at each reporting date and reduces deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that is has become probable that future taxable profile will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets amounted to P415,163 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

g) *Revenue Recognition*
The Company's revenue recognition policies require the use of estimates and assumption that may affect the reported amounts of revenues and receivable. Differences between the amounts initially recognized and actual settlements are taken up in the accounts upon reconciliation. However, there is no assurance that such use of estimates may not result to material adjustments in future periods.

The revenue generated in 2024 and 2023 amounted to P14,070,699 and P10,085,150, respectively (Note 17).

## NOTE 6 - CASH

The account consists of the following:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in banks | 7,751,251 | 4,594,359 |
| Revolving fund | 70,000 | 80,000 |
| Total | 7,821,251 | 4,674,359 |

Cash in banks represent saving/current account in two (2) reputable local banks. Savings account deposits earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates and current account deposits do not earn interest.

A reasonable amount of revolving fund is maintained to cover small payments not covered by checks, such a transportation, small amount of office supplies, and other payments as defined by management.

Interest income earned from cash in banks amounted to P3,967 and P2,540 for the years 2024 and 2023, respectively (Notes 19).

## NOTE 7 - TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The account consists of the following:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade: | | |
| Membership fee receivables | 436,364 | 215,460 |
| Non-trade: | | |
| Other receivables | - | 350,000 |
| Total | 436,364 | 565,460 |

Membership fee receivables pertain to the fixed amount that an HMO charge its clients for healthcare services, as specified in the HMO Agreement, which have accrued as of the end of accounting period.

No allowance for doubtful account has been provided as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 because the Company's operation and historical experience show that these receivables are generally collectible and are not impaired.

Others consist of receivables with various insignificant amounts and are expected to be collected within a short period of time.

No items of receivables were pledged as collateral to secure any liability.

## NOTE 8 - SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

The Company maintains financial assets with a certain trustee bank, which are earmarked for the protection of the interest of the HMO's enrolled member-subscriber including corporate client subscribers in compliance with the deposit requirement prescribed by the IC under Circular Letter (CL) No. 2017-50, Amendment to Minimum Capitalization and Financial Capacity Requirements for Health Maintenance Organization (HMO). Under this CL, every HMOs shall deposit with the IC or, at the discretion of the Commissioner, with a trustee bank acceptable to the Commissioner through which a custodial account is utilized, cash, treasury bills, treasury bonds, or any combination of these that are acceptable to the Commissioner.

The value of the deposit shall at all times be not less than 20% of the HMO's actual paid-up capital as prescribed in the CL. The deposit shall be used to protect the interest of the HMO's enrolled members and to assure continuation of health care services to them.

The Company is in compliance with the required minimum deposit requirement provided under CL No. 2017-50 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The details of the Company's short-term investment are show below:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Peso money market fund | 7,548,982 | 7,224,469 |
| BDO – unit investment trust fund | 5,062,973 | 5,015,633 |
| Total | 12,611,955 | 12,240,102 |

BDO – unit investment trust fund earned interest at a rate of 1.4050% and was acquired on January 26, 2022 while the Peso money market fund which was acquired on December 20, 2021, is measured depending on the current fair value at the date of reporting period. BDO – unit investment trust fund was expected to mature on January 26, 2023 while termination of Peso money market fund is based on the discretion of the management. These short-term investments were withdrawn in 2023.

Interest income earned from the short-term investment during the years 2024 and 2023 amount to P324,513 and P321,688, respectively (Note 19).

**NOTE 9 - OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**

This account consists of the following:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Input VAT | - | 45,245 |
| Prepaid withholding tax | 32,447 | - |
| Total | 32,447 | 45,245 |

Input VAT represent value-added tax (VAT) paid to suppliers that can be claimed as credit against the Company's VAT liabilities.

Prepaid withholding tax refers to the overpayment of withholding tax on compensation.

**NOTE 10 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET**

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of property and equipment at the beginning and end of 2023 and 2024 are shown below.

| Cost | 2022 | Additions | 2023 | Additions | Adjustments | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Communication equipment | 126,848 | - | 126,848 | - | 2 | 126,850 |
| Transportation equipment | 4,116,566 | - | 4,116,566 | - | (1) | 4,116,565 |
| Office furniture and equipment | 5,554,732 | 10,625 | 5,565,357 | 18,257 | - | 5,583,614 |
| Total | 9,798,146 | 10,625 | 9,808,771 | 18,257 | 1 | 9,827,029 |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | **2022** | **Depreciation** | **2023** | **Depreciation** | **Adjustments** | **2024** |
| Communication equipment | 126,848 | - | 126,848 | - | 2 | 126,850 |
| Transportation equipment | 4,116,566 | - | 4,116,566 | - | (1) | 4,116,565 |
| Office furniture and equipment | 5,425,904 | 13,965 | 5,439,869 | 14,274 | - | 5,454,143 |
| Total | 9,669,318 | 13,965 | 9,683,283 | 14,274 | 1 | 9,697,558 |
| Carrying value | 128,828 | | 125,488 | | | 129,471 |

During the year 2024, additions on office furniture and equipment pertain to the acquisition of a unit of server cabinet and a unit of sliding shelves.

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. The carrying amount of the property and equipment is equivalent to its fair value.

No assets were found impaired. Depreciation charged to operations amounted to P14,274 and P13,965 for the years 2024 and 2023, respectively (Note 20).

No property and equipment have been pledged as security for liabilities.

## NOTE 11 - OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

The account consists of the following:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Refundable deposits | 1,066,170 | 716,170 |
| Investment in shares of stock | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Total | 1,266,170 | 916,170 |

The composition of the refundable deposits is as follows:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits to accredited hospitals and clinics | 905,000 | 555,000 |
| Deposit to Meralco | 119,170 | 119,170 |
| Rental deposit | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Deposit to legal counsel | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Total | 1,066,170 | 716,170 |

Investment in shares of stock refers to the membership of the Company to The Riviera Golf Club, Inc., equivalent to one share, remeasured at its fair value.

## NOTE 12 - TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The account consists of the following:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Payable to government agencies | 575,504 | 443,761 |
| Accounts payable | 40,329 | 40,329 |
| Other payable | 14,099 | 14,104 |
| Total | 629,932 | 498,194 |

Payable to government agencies are the Company's statutory obligations which have been recognized as at the end of the reporting date and are expected to be paid the following month.

The payable to government agencies for the year 2024 consists of the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Output VAT (Note 27) | 507,242 |
| Withholding tax – expanded payable (Note 27) | 29,899 |
| SSS premium payable | 25,280 |
| Philhealth payable | 9,252 |
| Pag-ibig fund payable | 3,831 |
| Total | 575,504 |

Accounts payable represents the unpaid portion of the Company's purchases of goods and services from its supplier. They do not earn interest and are expected to be settled within a short period of time.

Other payable is also non-interest bearing payable and do not earn interest. It is expected to be settled within a short period of time.

## NOTE 13 - MEMBERSHIP FEE RESERVE

The account refers to all future claim payment and related policy expense including maintenance and claims settlement expense out of events arising after the valuation date that the Company is liable in the future.

As prescribed in IC Circular 2020-22, unearned portion of Membership Fee (Net of VAT and Commission) received by the Company which is applicable for the period of coverage beyond December 31, 2024 and 2023 using exact number of days unearned (1/365th method), was set as Membership Fee Reserves. The due date, modal premium, mode and coverage expiry were used as the bases for the calculation of the unearned portion of the membership fees from valuation date to the end of the period covered by the premium.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the total membership fee reserve amounted P436,364 and P215,460, respectively.

## NOTE 14 - CLAIMS RESERVE

Movements of the account are as follows:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Due and unpaid claims | 2,194,211 | 705,845 |

Due and unpaid claims consist of adjudicated claims and are awaiting payment. These have already undergone claims review and verification and have been endorsed for payment preparation.

Incurred but not reported claims (IBNR) refers to the amount to be provided for claims in respect of claim events that have occurred but have not been reported to the Company as of the valuation date.

Claims handling expense reserve refers to the estimated amount of expenses for settling all claims, whether reported or unreported, outstanding as of valuation date.

The IC, in its Circular Letter 2020-22, requires its regulated institutions to report company-specific margin for adverse deviation for expected future experience. Further, in Circular Letter 2020-100, companies shall be allowed to set margin for adverse deviation at 0% for the years 2021 and 2020, 50% mandatory for 2022 and 100% mandatory for 2023 and onwards. The Company did not set-up margin during the year.

## NOTE 15 - RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION

On December 9, 1992, R.A. No. 7641 was enacted into law amending the provisions of Article 287 presidential Decree No. 442, otherwise known as the Labor Code of the Philippines, providing for retirement pay to qualified private sector employees in the absence of any retirement plan in the establishment.

The Company has no retirement plan for its qualifying employees. Retirement benefits have been computed based on R.A. 7641 using actual historical data.

Movements in the retirement benefits obligation are summarized below:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| At the beginning of the year | 1,880,817 | 1,702,290 |
| Add: Retirement benefits during the year (Note 21) | 85,149 | 178,527 |
| Total | 1,965,966 | 1,880,817 |

## NOTE 16 - SHARE CAPITAL

The details of the authorized, issued and fully paid share capital as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

| | 2024 | | 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of shares | Amount | Number of shares | Amount |
| Authorized capital stock – common shares at P1 par value per share | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 |
| Subscribed and fully paid – common shares at P1 par value per share | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |

## NOTE 17 - REVENUE FROM RENDERING OF SERVICES

Movements of the account are as follows:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Service income | 14,070,699 | 10,085,150 |

Revenue is composed of earned and collected premium during the year. Revenue is disaggregated according to the following:

a) *Types of Good and Services*
The Company earned a total revenue from rendering of services during 2024 and 2023 amounting to P14,070,699 and P10,085,150, respectively.

b) *Geographical Region*
All services performed by the Company were made to local members within the Philippines. No services were performed outside the Philippines for the years ending December 31, 2024 and 2023.

c) *Type of Customer*
The Company deals only with outside parties for the years 2024 and 2023, since it has no related party.

d) *Type of Contract*
The Company is committed itself to the contract of performing services for the years 2024 and 2023. All of the HMO agreement of the Company are on yearly renewable term and the Company assumes the risk of funding the client's healthcare services.

e) *Timing of Recognition*
All revenue is recognized upon collection of billed premiums for 2024 and 2023.

Gross premium on insurance contract is recognized for the whole coverage period entered during the accounting period and on the inception of the policy. However, the Company sought an advisory from Insurance Commission deferring such method of recognition of income.

f) *Sales Channel*
The Company's revenue for the years ending December 31, 2024 and 2023 were earned through direct performance of services by the Company. No revenue was made indirectly by the Company.

## NOTE 18 - COST OF RENDERING SERVICES

The account consists of the following:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Medical availment | 4,908,865 | 2,355,024 |
| Clinical and medical fees | 834,000 | 996,000 |
| Stationery and office supplies | 185,521 | 180,830 |
| Total | 5,928,386 | 3,531,854 |

Cost of rendering services are recognized in the statements of income upon utilization of the services or on the date they are incurred.

## NOTE 19 - OTHER INCOME

The account consists of the following:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest income: | | |
| Short-term investments (Note 8) | 324,513 | 321,688 |
| Bank deposits (Note 6) | 3,967 | 2,540 |
| Total | 328,480 | 324,228 |

Interest income is income earned form the Company's savings in the banks.

Other income represents contingent profit commission from insurance companies.

## NOTE 20 - OPERATING EXPENSES

The account consists of the following:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Personnel costs (Note 21) | 3,586,304 | 3,615,725 |
| Transportation and travel | 653,482 | 382,066 |
| Rental (Note 23) | 420,000 | 420,000 |
| Communication, light and water | 394,940 | 456,704 |
| Security services | 392,263 | 258,055 |
| Taxes and licenses (Note 27) | 224,608 | 224,434 |
| Commissions | 223,138 | 204,799 |
| Professional fees | 221,000 | 221,000 |
| Contract services | 120,474 | - |
| Stationery and office supplies | 103,751 | 38,680 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 100,000 | 40,432 |
| Entertainment, amusement and recreation (EAR) | 29,896 | 9,630 |
| Depreciation (Note 10) | 14,274 | 13,965 |
| Insurance | 8,247 | 38,085 |
| Membership dues | - | 10,010 |
| Others | 5,180 | 2,500 |
| Total | 6,497,557 | 5,936,085 |

Operating expenses are recognized in the statement of income upon utilization of the service or on the date they are incurred.

Other expenses consist of various insignificant amounts.

## NOTE 21 - PERSONNEL COSTS

The account consists of the following:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries, wages and bonuses | 3,232,769 | 3,235,912 |
| SSS, PHIC and HDMF contribution | 268,386 | 201,286 |
| Retirement benefit (Note 15) | 85,149 | 178,527 |
| Total | 3,586,304 | 3,615,725 |

Salaries, wages and bonuses pertain to the employee's compensation such as salaries, overtime pay, de minimis benefit, bonuses and other benefits received from the Company.

## NOTE 22 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

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 decision. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence.

The Company, in the normal course of business, has transaction with related parties. Significant transaction with related parties is as follows:

a. Retirement benefit obligation represents retirement benefits accruing to qualified employees of the Company. This regulatory benefit is paid in a lump sum upon retirement (Note 15).

b. Retirement benefits are regularly accrued as post-employment benefits plan to qualified employees.

Outstanding balance of receivables and payable resulting from related party transactions show in the statement of financial position are summarized below:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Retirement benefit obligation | 1,965,966 | 1,880,817 |
| Retirement benefit | 85,149 | 178,527 |

Key Management Compensation

Compensation and other benefits if key management personnel of the Company are as follows:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Short-term employee benefits | 1,193,004 | 1,313,695 |
| Post-employee benefits | 49,028 | 46,645 |
| Total | 1,242,032 | 1,360,340 |

NOTE 23 - **LEASES**

*The Company as Lessee*
The Company entered into an operating lease contract, under operating lease agreements. The parcel of land with improvement comprising of office spaces with an approximately 723.10 square meters ere located at Gatchalian Subdivision, Cabuyao, Laguna. Rental payment shall be made every first five (5) working days of each month.

Total rent expense incurred for 2024 and 2023 related to this lease were charged to operating expense amounting to P420,000, as disclosed in Note 20.

NOTE 24 - **INCOME TAXATION**

The Company's income tax was computed as follows:

| REGULAR CORPORATE INCOME TAX (RCIT) – 20% | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Income for the year (Exhibit B) | 1,973,236 | 941,439 |
| Add: Non-deductible expense | | |
| Unrefunded retirement benefit | 85,149 | 178,527 |
| Less: Income subject to other tax | | |
| Interest income subjected to final tax | 328,480 | 324,228 |
| Taxable income | 1,729,905 | 795,738 |
| RCIT rate | 20% | 20% |
| Provision for income tax | 345,981 | 159,148 |

| MINIMUM CORPORATE INCOME TAX (MCIT) – 2% /1.5% | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Gross receipts | 14,070,699 | 10,085,150 |
| Less: Direct costs | (5,928,386) | (3,531,854) |
| Gross income | 8,142,313 | 6,553,296 |
| MCIT rate | 2% | 1.5% |
| Minimum corporate income tax | 162,846 | 98,299 |

| INCOME TAX PAYABLE | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Income tax due (higher between RCIT and MCIT) | 345,981 | 159,148 |
| Less: Income tax payment under MCIT | - | 29,694 |
| Income tax payment under RCIT | 91,989 | 65,096 |
| Creditable withholding tax – previous quarter | 44,051 | 10,543 |
| Creditable withholding tax – current quarter | 5,768 | 27,064 |
| Income tax payable | 204,173 | 26,751 |

## NOTE 25 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risk: credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. The policies for managing specific ricks are summarized below.

**Management of Financial Risk**

Governance Framework
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimation, which have the most significant effect on the amounts in the financial statements.

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

Capital Management Framework
The Company's risk management function has developed and implemented certain minimum stress and scenario tests for identifying the risk to which the Company are exposed, quantifying their impact on the volatility of economic capital. The results of these test, particularly, the anticipated impact on the realistic balance sheet and revenue account, are reported to the Company's risk management function. The risk management function the considers the aggregate impact of the overall capital requirements revealed by the stress testing to assess how much capital in needed to mitigate the risk of insolvency to a selected remote level.

Regulatory Framework
The operation of the Company is also subject to the regulatory requirements of SEC. Such regulation not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities but also impose certain restrictive provisions.

Fair Value Information
The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

*Current Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.* Due to the short-term nature of the transactions, the fair value of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables approximate the carrying amounts as of the reporting date.

*Refundable Deposits.* The carrying value approximate the fair value of refundable deposits include under "Other noncurrent assets" in the statement of financial position because of recent and regular repricing based on market conditions.

Financial Risk
The Company is also exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and financial liabilities. The most important components of the financial risk are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

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

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash and receivable. The Company has adopted stringent procedure in extending credit terms to customers and in monitoring its credit risk.

The Company manages the level of credit risk it accept through comprehensive credit risk policy setting out assessment and determination of what constitutes credit risk for the Company; setting up exposure limits by each counterparty or group of counterparties, geographical and industry segment; guidelines on obtaining collateral and guarantees; reporting of credit risk exposure and breaches to the monitoring authority; monitoring compliance with credit risk policy and review of credit risk policy for pertinence and changing environment.

Credit Quality of Financial Assets

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Company using high grade and standard grade as internal credit ratings.

*High grade.* This pertains to counterparty who is not expected by the Company to default in setting obligation, thus, credit risk exposure is minimal. This normally includes large prime financial institution, companies, government agencies and individual buyers. Credit quality was determined based on the credit standing of the counterparty.

*Standard grade.* Other financial assets not assessed as high grade financial assets are included in this category.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position. The maximum exposure is shown gross, without taking into account collateral and other credit enhancement.

| | | Gross Maximum Exposure | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Note | 2024 | 2023 |
| Cash* | 6 | 7,751,251 | 4,594,359 |
| Refundable deposits** | 11 | 1,066,170 | 716,170 |
| Receivables | 7 | 436,364 | 565,460 |
| Total | | 9,253,785 | 5,875,989 |

**Excludes cash on hand amounting to P70,000 and P80,000 in 2024 and 2023, respectively.*

***Included as part of "other non-current assets."*

The aging analyses of financial assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 according to the Company's credit ratings of debtors:

| | | 2024 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Past due but not impaired | | | | |
| | Note | Current | 30 days | 90 days | More than 150 days | Provision for ECL | Total |
| Cash* | 6 | 7,751,251 | | | - | - | 7,751,251 |
| Receivable | 7 | | | | | | |
| Trade | | - | - | 436,364 | - | - | 436,364 |
| Refundable deposits** | 11 | - | - | - | - | 1,066,170 | 1,066,170 |
| Total | | 7,751,251 | - | 436,364 | - | 1,066,170 | 9,253,785 |

| | | 2023 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Past due but not impaired | | | | |
| | Note | Current | 30 days | 90 days | More than 150 days | Impaired | Total |
| Cash* | 6 | 4,594,359 | - | - | - | - | 4,594,359 |
| Receivable | 7 | | | | | | |
| Trade | | 45,247 | 9,696 | 12,928 | 147,589 | - | 215,460 |
| Non-trade | | 122,500 | 185,500 | 42,000 | - | - | 350,000 |
| Refundable deposits** | 11 | - | - | - | - | 716,170 | 716,170 |
| Total | | 4,762,106 | 195,196 | 54,928 | 147,589 | 716,170 | 5,875,989 |

**Excludes cash on hand amounting to P70,000 and P80,000 in 2024 and 2023, respectively.*

***Included as part of "other non-current assets."*

For cash, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available and are considered to be low credit risk investment. It is the Company's policy to measure ECLs on such instrument on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Company uses the ratings from external credit rating agencies to determine whether the debt instrument has significant increase in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

For trade and other receivable, an impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segment with similar loss pattern (i.e., by customer type or by payors). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current condition and forecasts of future economic conditions. Based on the Company's credit risk experience, expected credit loss rate increases as the age of receivables also increases.

The table below shows determination of ECL stage of the Company's financial assets:

| | | December 31, 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| | Note | 12-month ECL | Lifetime ECL | Lifetime ECL | Total |
| Cash* | 6 | 7,751,251 | - | - | 7,751,251 |
| Receivable | 7 | | | | |
| Trade | | - | 436,364 | - | 436,364 |
| Refundable deposits** | 11 | 1,066,170 | - | - | 1,066,170 |
| Total | | 8,817,421 | 436,364 | - | 9,253,785 |

| | | December 31, 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| | Note | 12-month ECL | Lifetime ECL | Lifetime ECL | Total |
| Cash* | 6 | 4,594,359 | - | - | 4,594,359 |
| Receivable | 7 | | | | |
| Trade | | - | 215,460 | - | 215,460 |
| Non-trade | | - | 350,000 | - | 350,000 |
| Refundable deposits** | 11 | 716,170 | - | - | 716,170 |
| Total | | 5,310,529 | 565,460 | - | 5,875,989 |

**Excludes cash on hand amounting to P70,000 and P80,000 in 2024 and 2023, respectively.*

***Included as part of "other non-current assets."*

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitment associated with financial instrument. Liquidity risk may result from either the inability to sell financial assets quickly at their fair values; or counterparty failing on repayment of contractual obligation; or inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated.

The Company maintains cash to meet its liquidity requirement for up to 30-day period and the Company maintains adequate highly liquid assets in the form of cash and cash equivalents and receivables to assure necessary liquidity, if any. Funding for long-term liquidity need is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The Company monitors its cash flow position and overall liquidity position in assessing its exposure to liquidity risk. The Company maintains a level of cash deemed sufficient to finance operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuation in cash flows and a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans and advances form related parties, if there's any.

The table below summarize the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at December 31, 2024 and 2023 based on contractual undiscounted payment.

| | | 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Note | Within 30 days | 1 year | Above 1 year | Total |
| Accounts payable | 12 | - | - | 40,329 | 40,329 |
| Payable to government agencies | 12 | 575,504 | - | - | 575,504 |
| Other payables | 12 | - | - | 14,099 | 14,099 |
| Due and unpaid claims | 14 | 316,010 | 1,289,405 | 588,796 | 2,194,211 |
| Total | | 891,514 | 1,289,405 | 643,224 | 2,824,143 |

| | | 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Note | Within 30 days | 1 year | Above 1 year | Total |
| Accounts payable | 12 | 16,132 | 24,197 | - | 40,329 |
| Payable to government agencies | 12 | 177,504 | 266,257 | - | 443,761 |
| Other payables | 12 | 5,642 | 8,462 | - | 14,104 |
| Due and unpaid claims | 14 | 282,338 | 423,507 | - | 705,845 |
| Total | | 481,616 | 722,423 | - | 1,204,039 |

The fair values of payable have not been individually disclosed as, due to their short duration, management considers the carrying amounts recognized in the statement of financial position to be reasonable approximation of their fair values.

**Capital Management**

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure the cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structed and makes adjustment to it in light of changes in economic conditions.

The Company's capital as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are shown below:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Share capital | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Retained earnings | 7,281,899 | 5,654,920 |
| Total shareholders' equity | 17,281,899 | 15,654,920 |

The Company is not subjected to externally imposed requirements and there were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

## NOTE 26 - CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Set out below is a comparison by category of the Company's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

| | Note | Cash on hand | Financial assets at amortized cost | Financial liabilities at amortized cost | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | December 31, 2024 | | | |
| Financial Assets: | | | | | |
| Cash | 6 | 70,000 | 7,751,251 | - | 7,821,251 |
| Receivable – net | 7 | - | 436,364 | - | 436,364 |
| Refundable deposits* | 11 | - | 1,066,170 | - | 1,066,170 |
| Short-term investment | 8 | - | 12,611,955 | - | 12,611,955 |
| Total | | 70,000 | 21,865,740 | - | 21,935,740 |
| Financial Liabilities: | | | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 12 | - | - | 629,932 | 629,932 |
| Membership fee reserve | 13 | - | 436,364 | - | 436,364 |
| Claims reserve | 14 | - | 2,194,211 | - | 2,194,211 |
| Total | | - | 2,630,575 | 629,932 | 3,260,507 |

| | Note | Cash on hand | Financial assets at amortized cost | Impaired | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | December 31, 2023 | | | |
| Financial Assets: | | | | | |
| Cash | 6 | 80,000 | 4,594,359 | - | 4,674,359 |
| Receivable – net | 7 | - | 565,460 | - | 565,460 |
| Refundable deposits* | 11 | - | 716,170 | - | 716,170 |
| Short-term investment | 8 | - | 12,240,102 | - | 12,240,102 |
| Total | | 80,000 | 18,116,091 | - | 18,196,091 |
| Financial Liabilities: | | | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 12 | - | - | 498,194 | 498,194 |
| Membership fee reserve | 13 | - | 215,460 | - | 215,460 |
| Claims reserve | 14 | - | 705,845 | - | 705,845 |
| Total | | - | 921,305 | 498,194 | 1,419,499 |

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company does not hold any financial assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value.

## NOTE 27 - SUPPLEMENTARY TAX INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE (BIR)

Presented below is the supplementary information which is required by the BIR under its existing revenue regulations to be disclosed as part of the notes to financial statements. This supplementary information is not a required disclosure under Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

*27.1 Requirements under Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010*

On November 25, 2010, the BIR issued Revenue Regulation No. 15-2010, which required certain information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued taxable year to be disclosed as part of notes to financial statement. The Company reported and/or paid the following types of taxes:

Value-Added Tax (VAT)
The National Internal Revenue Code of 1997 provides for the imposition of VAT on sales of goods and services. Accordingly, the Company's sales are subject to output VAT while its importations and purchases from other VAT-registered individual or corporation are subject to input VAT.

Details of the Company's net sales/receipts, output VAT and input VAT accounting are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Vatable sales | 14,070,699 |
| Multiple by: VAT rate | 12% |
| Output VAT | 1,688,484 |
| Less: Allowable input VAT | |
| Input tax from purchase capital goods not exceeding P1 Million | 3,262 |
| Input tax from domestic purchase of goods other than capital goods | 34,758 |
| Input tax from importation of goods other than capital goods | 52,442 |
| Input tax from purchase of services | 111,636 |
| Allowable input VAT | 202,098 |
| VAT due | 1,486,386 |
| Less: VAT payments | 979,144 |
| VAT payable | 507,242 |

Withholding Taxes
The Company paid and accrued expanded withholding tax during the year amounting to P192,741 and P29,899, respectively.

All other Taxes
Other taxes paid during the year recognized under "taxes and licenses" account in operating expenses.

| | |
|---|---|
| Business licenses and permits | 138,964 |
| IC fee – supervision fee | 40,400 |
| Securities and exchange commission | 39,944 |
| Barangay clearance | 4,020 |
| LTO registration | 1,280 |
| Total | 224,608 |

Deficiency Tax Assessments and Tax Cases
As of December 31, 2024, the Company does not have any final deficiency tax assessment from the BIR nor does it have tax cases outstanding or pending in courts or bodies outside of the BIR in any of the open taxable years.

### *27.2 Requirements under Revenue Regulations No. 34-2020*

On December 22, 2020, the BIR issued Revenue Regulation No. 34 2020 to inform all concerned on the streamlined guidelines and procedure in the submission of BIR form 1709 (Information Return on Related Party Transaction) and its required attachments including transfer pricing documentation (TPD).

The Company is not covered by the requirements and procedures for related party transactions provided under RR No. 34-2020.

### *27.3 Requirements under Revenue Regulations No. 19-2011*

Revenue Regulations No. 19-2011 requires schedules of taxable revenues and other non-operating income, costs of sales and/or services, itemized deductions and other significant tax information, to be disclosed in the notes to financial statements.

The amounts of taxable revenues and income, and deductible costs and expenses presented below are based on relevant tax regulations issued by the BIR, hence, may not be the same as the amounts of revenues reflected in the 2024 statements of comprehensive income, which is based on PFRS.

Taxable Revenue
The Company earned income amounting to P14,070,699 for the year 2024.

Deductible Cost of Services
The amounts of deductible cost of services for the year 2024 are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Medical availment | 4,908,865 |
| Clinical and medical fees | 834,000 |
| Stationery and office supplies | 185,521 |
| Total | 5,928,386 |

Taxable Other Income
The Company has no taxable other income for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Itemized Deductions

The amounts of itemized deduction for the year ended 2024 are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries and wages | 3,232,769 |
| Transportation and travel | 653,482 |
| Rental | 420,000 |
| Communication, light and water | 394,940 |
| Security services | 392,263 |
| SSS, PHIC and HDMF contribution | 268,386 |
| Taxes and licenses | 224,608 |
| Commissions | 223,138 |
| Professional fees | 221,000 |
| Contract services | 120,474 |
| Stationery and office supplies | 103,751 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 100,000 |
| Entertainment, amusement and recreation (EAR) | 29,896 |
| Depreciation | 14,274 |
| Insurance | 8,247 |
| Others | 5,180 |
| Total | 6,412,408 |

## NOTE 28 - EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

An entity shall adjust the amounts recognized in its financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the end of the reporting period.

An entity shall not adjust the amounts recognized in its financial statements to reflect non-adjusting events after the reporting period. If non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period are material, non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of financial statements. Accordingly, an entity shall disclose the following for each material category of non-adjusting event after the end of the reporting period:

a) the nature of the event; and
b) an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made.

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through April 7, 2025, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.