PERLA COMPAÑIA DE SEGUROS, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016

1. Corporate Information

Perla Compañia De Seguros, Inc. was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 13, 1963. An extension of corporate life for another 50 years was approved by SEC on October 17, 2011. Its primary purpose is to engage in the business and operation of all kinds of insurance at sea, on land, of properties, goods and merchandise, and all forms of transportation and conveyance against fire, earthquake, marine perils, accidents and all other forms and lines of insurance authorized by law, except life insurance.

The Company's registered and head office address is located on the 2nd Floor, Perla Compañia de Seguros Mansion, 117 Carlos Palanca, Jr. Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City. Its operation is complemented by 16 branches located at major cities across the country.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2017 (including the comparative figures for the year ended December 31, 2016) were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 10, 2018.

2. Basis of Preparation and Presentation

Statement of Compliance
The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) issued by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council.

Basis of Financial Statement Preparation and Presentation
The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets which are available for sale and land which are carried at fair values.

The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso and all values represent absolute amount except as otherwise indicated.

The Company presents its statements of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement of assets and liabilities within twelve months after the end of the reporting period (current) is presented in the Note 32.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

Short-term Investments
These are short-term cash investment with original maturities of more than three months but less than one year.

Financial Instruments
Date of Recognition
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the statements of financial position of the Company when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial Recognition
All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Except for financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL, the initial measurement of financial instruments includes transaction costs.

Determination of Fair Value
The fair value for instruments traded in active market at the reporting date is based on their quoted market price. For all other financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate techniques or comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exists.

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instruments or based on a valuation technique, the Company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value in the statements of income unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset.

Classification of Financial Instruments
The Company classifies financial assets into the following categories, (i) At fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), (ii) Available-for-sale, (iii) Held-to-maturity and (iv) Loans and receivable. The Company classifies its financial liabilities into financial liabilities at FVPL and other financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired or liabilities incurred and whether they are quoted in an active market. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every reporting date.

(i) Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at FVPL

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL include financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading and financial assets and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL.

A financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if:

- It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future; or
- It is part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Company manages together and has recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial asset other than a financial asset held for trading may be designated as at FVPL upon initial recognition if:

- Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistently that would otherwise arise; or
- The financial asset forms part of a group of financial assets which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis.
- It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives.

(ii) Available-for-sale (AFS)

AFS are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated on this category or not classified in any of the other categories. Subsequent to initial recognition, AFS assets are carried at fair value in the statement of financial position. Changes in the fair value are recognized directly in equity account as "*Revaluation reserve on AFS financial assets – net of tax*". Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is included in profit or loss for the period.

Included under this category are investments in debt and equity securities and Unit Investment Trust Funds (UITF).

(iii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivables. After initial measurement, loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are integral parts of the effective interest rate.

Included under this category are the company's cash and cash equivalents, insurance and reinsurance receivables, security deposits and other receivables.

(iv) Held-to-maturity (HTM)

HTM investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities wherein the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. After initial measurement, HTM assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are integral parts of the effective interest rate. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment are recognized in statements of comprehensive income.

Included under this category are investments in debt instruments.

(v) Other Financial Liabilities

Issued financial instruments or their components, which are not designated as at FVPL are classified as other financial liabilities where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Company having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares. The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately, with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component on the date of issue.

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

Included under this category are accounts payable and accrued expenses, reinsurance liabilities and insurance claims payable.

Reclassification of Financial Assets
A financial asset is reclassified out of the FVPL category when the following conditions are met (i) the financial asset is no longer held for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; and (ii) there is a rare situation.

A financial asset that is reclassified out of the FVPL category is reclassified at its fair value on the date of reclassification. Any gain or loss already recognized in the statement of income is not reversed. The fair value of the financial asset on the date of reclassification becomes its new cost or amortized cost, as applicable.

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

(i) *Assets carried at amortized cost*
If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The amount of the loss is recognized in the profit and loss accounts.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed.

Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the profit and loss accounts, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

(ii) *Assets carried at cost*
If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed in subsequent periods.

(iii) *Available-for-sale financial assets*
Available-for-sale financial assets are subject to impairment review at each end of the reporting period. Impairment loss is recognized when there is objective evidence such as significant financial difficulty of the issuer/obligor, significant or prolonged decline in market prices and adverse economic indicators that the recoverable amount of an asset is below its carrying amount.

Derecognition of Financial Instruments

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the

same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

Accounting Policies for Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts

Insurance Contract
Insurance contract is an agreement under which one party (the insurer), accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured events) adversely affects the policyholder.

Contract classification
The Company issues short-term insurance contracts categorized as (i) Casualty, (ii) Property, (iii) Guaranty and (iv) Short - duration life accident insurance.

Casualty insurance contracts protect the assured against the risk of causing them harm to third parties as a result of their legitimate activities. Damages covered include both contractual and non-contractual events. Property insurance contracts mainly compensate the Company's assured for damages suffered to their properties or for the value of property lost. Short-duration accident insurance protects the assured from the consequences of events such as death or disability.

An insurance contract remains in force at the inception date of policy until its maturity regardless of number of claims reported and for as long as the coverage is sufficient.

Insurance Receivables
These include amounts due to and from agents, brokers and insurance contract holders which comprise the balance of uncollected policy premiums and reinsurance premiums from reinsurers arising from reinsurance contracts measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

Reinsurance
The Company assumes and cedes (Treaty and Facultative) insurance risk in the normal course of business. Reinsurance assets primarily include balances due from both insurance and reinsurance companies for ceded insurance liabilities. Premiums on reinsurance assumed are recognized as revenue in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered as direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers that relate to paid and unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses are classified as assets. Reinsurance receivables and the related liabilities are reported separately.

An impairment review is performed on all reinsurance assets when an indication of impairment occurs. Reinsurance assets are impaired only if there is objective evidence that the Company may not receive the amounts due to it under the terms of the contract and that it can be measured reliably.

Reinsurance assets and liabilities are derecognized when the contractual rights is extinguished or expired.

Deferred Acquisition Costs
Commissions and other expenses directly attributable to the production and renewal of insurance contracts are deferred in proportion to premium revenue recognized. Deferred acquisition costs are amortized over the life of the policy in which it was incurred.

Deferred acquisition costs are reviewed at each reporting date and the carrying value is written down to the recoverable amount.

Reserve for Unearned Premiums and Reinsurance Premiums
Reserve for unearned premiums is calculated on the following basis:

(i) Reserve for unearned premium are calculated using the 24th method based on gross premiums written. Under the 24th method, it is assumed that the average date of issue of all policies written during any one month is the middle of that month.

(ii) Reserve for unearned premiums on inward treaties is taken up based on the dates the statement is received.

Reserve for reinsurance premium represents the portion of reinsurance premiums ceded computed in the same manner as the reserve for unearned premiums.

The changes in reserve for unearned premiums and reinsurance premiums is reported in the statements of income.

Claim Cost Recognition
Liabilities for unpaid claim costs and claim adjustment expenses relating to insurance contracts are accrued when insured events occur.

The liabilities for unpaid claims are based on the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims. The method of determining such estimates and establishing reserves are continually reviewed and updated. Changes in estimates of claim cost resulting from continuous review process and differences between estimates and payments for claims are recognized as income or expense of the period in which the estimates are changed or payments are made.

Some insurance contracts permit the Company to sell (usually damaged) property acquired in settling a claim. The Company may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs.

Estimates of salvage recoveries are included as a reduction in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims, and salvage property is recognized in other assets when the liability is settled. The allowance is the amount that can reasonably be recovered from the disposal of the property.

Subrogation reimbursements are also considered as deduction in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims and are recognized in other assets when the liability is settled. The allowance is the assessment of the amount that can be recovered from the action against the liable third party.

Share in recoveries on claims are evaluated in terms of the estimated realizable values of the salvage recoverable. Recoveries on claims are recognized in profit or loss and expenses in the period the recoveries are determined. Recoverable amounts are presented as part of Reinsurance assets.

Options and Guarantees
Options and guarantees within insurance are treated as derivative financial instruments which are closely related to the host insurance contracts and are therefore not separated subsequently.

Investment Properties
Investment properties consist of properties that are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both and that is not occupied by the company. Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs.

After initial recognition, investment property is carried at fair value. Fair value is based on active market prices, adjusted, if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. If this information is not available, the Company uses alternative valuation methods such as recent prices on less active markets or discounted cash flow projections. The Company reviews these valuations annually.

Investment property that is being redeveloped for continuing use as investment property or for which the market has become less active continues to be measured at fair value. Investment property is derecognized when either it has been disposed of, or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn or sold and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are initially recognized at cost including the costs to get the property ready for its intended use. Subsequent to initial recognition, property and equipment, except land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets as follows:

Building & condominium units	50 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5-10 years
Transportation equipment	5 years

Land and condominium unit are carried at revalued amounts. Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such property and equipment is recognized in other comprehensive income and is credited to "*Revaluation reserve on Land – net of tax*" and *"Revaluation reserve on Building – net of tax"* accounts. Upon disposal, any revaluation increment relating to land being sold is transferred to retained earnings. Revaluation increment on condominium unit is absorbed to retained earnings through depreciation of the condominium unit.

An asset's residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period, residual value and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

Expenditures for additions, major improvements and renewals are capitalized while minor repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. When assets are sold, retired or otherwise disposed of, their cost and related accumulated depreciation and impairment losses are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

When the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the cost is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Company's investment properties and property and equipment are subject to impairment testing. All other individual asset or cash generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

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

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less cost to sell and value in use, based on an internal discounted cash flow evaluation. Impairment loss is charged pro-rata to the other assets in the cash generating unit.

All assets are subsequently reassessed for indication that an impairment loss previously recognized may no longer exists and the carrying amount of the asset is adjusted to the recoverable amount resulting in the reversal of the impairment loss.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payables are liabilities for supplies or services that have been received or provided and have been invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier. Accounts payables are non-interest bearing and are stated at their original invoice amount since the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Accruals are liabilities for goods or services that have been received or provided but have not been paid, invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier, including amounts due to employees.

Equity
Share capital is determined at par value of shares that have been issued.

Contributed surplus represent additional contribution of stockholders to the Company in compliance with the requirement of the Insurance Commission.

Retained earnings include all current and prior period results of operations as disclosed in the Statements of Income.

Revaluation reserve comprise gains or losses due to revaluation of AFS and land, net of deferred income tax.

In accordance with Section 195 of the Insurance Code, dividend declaration or distribution from accumulated profits remaining on hand can only be made after retaining unimpaired the following:

- The entire paid-up capital stock;
- The margin of solvency required;
- The legal reserve fund required; and
- A sum sufficient to pay all net losses reported or in the course of settlement and all liabilities for expenses and taxes.

Revenue Recognition
Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Premiums
Premiums from short duration insurance contracts are recognized as revenue over the period of the contracts using the 24^{th} method. The portion of the premiums written that relate to the unexpired periods of the policies at end of the reporting periods are accounted for as "*Reserve for Unearned Premiums"* and presented in the liability section of the statement of financial position. The reinsurance premiums ceded that pertains to the unexpired period as at reporting dates are accounted for as "*Reserve for reinsurance premium*" and lodge under "*Reinsurance assets*" account in the statements of financial position. The net changes in these accounts between reporting dates are credited or charged against income for the year.

Commission
Reinsurance commissions are recognized as revenue over the period of the contracts. The portion of commissions that relates to the unexpired periods of the policies at the reporting date is accounted for as "*Deferred commission income*" in the liabilities section of the statement of financial position.

Interest income
Interest income from bank deposits, special savings account and held-to-maturity investment is recognized as interest accrues taking into account the effective yield on the related asset.

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

Rental Income
Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Realized Gains and Losses
Realized gains and losses on the sale of property and equipment are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the net book value. Realized gains and losses on the sale of AFS financial assets are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds

and the original cost net of accumulated impairment losses. Realized gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the sale transaction occurred.

<u>*Cost and Expense Recognition*</u>

Claims

Liabilities for claims and claims adjustments expenses relating to insurance contracts are accrued when insured events occur.

The liabilities for claims (including those incurred but not reported) are based on the estimated ultimate cost of settling these claims. The method of determining such estimates and establishing reserve are continually reviewed and updated. Changes in estimates of claims cost resulting from the continuous review process and differences between estimates and payments for claims are recognized as income or expense in the period the estimates are made.

Share in recoveries of claim are evaluated in terms of the estimated realizable values of the salvage or recoveries. Recoveries on settled claims are recognized in profit or loss in the period the recoveries are determined. Recoveries on the unsettled claims are recorded as reinsurance recoverable on losses shown as part of reinsurance assets.

Acquisition cost

Cost that vary with and primarily related to the acquisition of new and renewal insurance contracts such as commissions, certain underwriting, and policy issue cost and inspection fees are deferred and charged to expense in proportion to the premium revenue recognized. Unamortized acquisition costs are shown in the statement of financial position as deferred acquisition cost.

Reinsurance commission

Commissions paid to cedants are deferred and are included in deferred acquisition cost, subject to the same amortization method.

Expenses

Other cost and expenses are recognized when incurred.

<u>*Income Taxes*</u>

Current tax liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantially enacted as at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable differences between the tax basis of the liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates expected to apply to the periods when the asset is realized or the liability is settled.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each end of the reporting period and reduced 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.

Deferred taxes relating to items recognized directly in equity are reported in other comprehensive income and not in the statement of income.

Most changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in the statement of income. Only changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities that relate to a change in value of asset or liabilities are charged or credited directly to equity.

Retirement Benefit Cost
The Company has a contributory type of retirement benefit plan.

It provides a benefit equal to the total amount standing to the credit of employee which shall consist of the accumulated value of contributions made by the company (5% of monthly salary) including all income thereto, net of administrative fees and expenses. Contributions to the plan are reported in the Statement of Income.

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

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates prevailing at the time of transaction. Foreign currency gains and losses resulting from settlement of such transaction and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss.

Related Party Transactions
Parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. The related party transactions are recognized based on transfer of resources or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

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

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at end of the reporting period, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Any reimbursement expected to be received in the course of settlement of the present obligation is recognized, if virtually certain, as a separate asset at an amount not exceeding the balance of the related provision. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligation as a whole. In addition, long term provisions are discounted at their present values, where time value of money is material.

Provisions are reviewed at each end of the reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases, where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, or the amount to be provided for cannot be measured reliably, no liability is recognized in the financial statements.

Probable inflows of economic benefits that do not yet meet the recognition criteria of an asset are considered contingent asset, hence, are not recognized in the financial statements.

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

Events after End of the reporting period
Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Company's financial position at the end of the reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial

statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

4. Changes in Accounting Standards and Disclosures

New Accounting Standards and Amendments to Existing Standards Effective as of January 1, 2017

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the adoption of the following amendments to PFRS effective beginning January 1, 2017.

Amendments to PAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*

The amendments to PAS 7 require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses). On initial application of the amendments, entities are not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. These amendments do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to PAS 12, *Income taxes – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses*

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount.

Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognized in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose that fact. Early application of the amendments is permitted. These amendments do not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

New Accounting Standard, Amendments to Existing Standards and Interpretations Effective Subsequent to December 31, 2017

The standards, amendments and interpretations which have been issued but not yet effective as at December 31, 2017 are disclosed below. Except as otherwise indicated, the Company does not expect the adoption of the applicable new and amended PFRS to have a significant impact on its financial position or performance.

Effective in 2018 financial statements

PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* that replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and all previous versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 brings together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments project: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Except for hedge accounting, retrospective application is required but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions. Locally, the SEC adopted IFRS 9 or PFRS 9 on August 17, 2016.

The Company meets the eligibility criteria of the temporary exemption (see below) from PFRS 9 and intends to defer the application of PFRS 9 until the effective date of the new insurance contracts standard (IFRS 17) which becomes effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

Philippine IFRIC Interpretation 22, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*

The interpretation clarifies that in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a nonmonetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the nonmonetary asset or nonmonetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. Entities may apply the interpretation on a fully retrospective basis. Alternatively, an entity may apply the interpretation prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognized on or after the beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the interpretation or the beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the interpretation.

The Company does not expect the adoption of this interpretation to have any significant impact on the financial statements.

Amendments to PFRS 2, *Share-based Payment – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*

The amendments are intended to clarify following:

- Accounting for cash-settled share-based payment transactions that include a performance condition;
- Classification of share-based payment transactions with net settlement features; and
- Accounting for modifications of share-based payment transactions from cash-settled to equity settled

They are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. On adoption, entities are required to apply the amendments without restating prior periods, but retrospective application is permitted if elected for all three amendments and other criteria are met. Early application of the amendment is permitted.

Amendments to PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts – Applying PFRS 9 'Financial Instrument' with PFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts'*

The amendments address concerns arising from implementing PFRS 9, the new financial instruments standard, before implementing the forthcoming insurance contracts standard. They allow entities to choose between the overlay approach and the deferral approach to deal with the transitional challenges. The overlay approach gives all entities that issue insurance contracts the option to recognize in other comprehensive income, rather than profit or loss, the volatility that could arise when PFRS 9 is applied before the new insurance contracts standard is issued. On the other hand, the deferral approach gives entities whose activities are predominantly connected with insurance an optional temporary exemption from applying PFRS 9 until the earlier of application of the forthcoming insurance contracts standard or January 1, 2021. The overlay approach and the deferral approach will only be available to an entity if it has not previously applied PFRS 9. The amendments are not applicable to the Company since there are no activities that are predominantly connected with insurance or issue insurance contracts. They are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

PFRS *9, Financial Instruments (2014)*

PFRS 9 (2014) replaces PAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, and supersedes the previously published versions of PFRS 9 that introduced new classifications and measurement requirements (in 2009 and 2010) and a new hedge accounting model (in 2013). PFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment, guidance on own credit risk on financial liabilities measured at fair value and supplements the new general hedge accounting requirements published in 2013. PFRS 9 incorporates new hedge accounting requirements that represent a major overhaul of hedge accounting and introduces significant improvements by aligning the accounting more closely with risk management. The new standard is to be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January

1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is still assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of PFRS 9.

PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
PFRS 15 replaces PAS 11, *Construction Contracts*, PAS 18, *Revenue*, IFRIC 13, *Customer Loyalty Programmes,* IFRIC 18, *Transfer of Assets from Customers* and SIC-31, *Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*. The new standard introduces a new revenue recognition model for contracts with customers which specifies that revenue should be recognized when (or as) a company transfers control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the company expects to be entitled. Depending on whether certain criteria are met, revenue is recognized over time, in a manner that best reflects the company's performance, or at a point in time, when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer. The standard does not apply to insurance contracts, financial instruments or lease contracts, which fall in the scope of other PFRSs. It also does not apply if two companies in the same line of business exchange nonmonetary assets to facilitate sales to other parties. Furthermore, if a contract with a customer is partly in the scope of another PFRS, then the guidance on separation and measurement contained in the other PFRS takes precedence.

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of PFRS 15.

Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2014-2016 cycle)
The Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2014-2016 cycle) are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and will not have any material impact to the Company's financial statements. They include:

- PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards*
  The amendment deleted the short-term exemptions in paragraphs E3-E7 of PFRS 1, because they have now served their intended purpose.

- PFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*
  The amendment clarified the scope of the standard by specifying that the disclosure requirements in the standard, except for those in paragraphs B10-B16, apply to an entity's interests listed in paragraph 5 that are classified as held for sale, as held for distribution or as discontinued operations in accordance with PFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.*

- PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*
  The amendment clarified that the election to measure at fair value through profit or loss an investment in associate or a joint venture that is held by an entity that is a venture capital organization, or other qualifying entity, is available for each investment in an associate or joint venture on an investment-by-investment basis, upon initial recognition.

Effective in 2019 financial statements

Amendments to PAS 40, *Investment Property – Transfers of Investment Property*
The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development, into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. The amendments should be applied prospectively to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2018. Retrospective application is only permitted if that is possible without the use of hindsight. The amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company.

PFRS 16, *Leases*
On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued its new standard, PFRS 16, *Leases*, which replaces PAS 17, the current leases standard, and the related Interpretations.

Under the new standard, lessees will no longer classify their leases as either operating lease or finance leases in accordance with PAS 17. Rather, lessees will apply the single-asset model. Under this model, lessees will recognize the assets and related liabilities for most leases on their statement of financial position, and subsequently, will depreciate the lease assets and recognize interest on the lease liabilities in their profit or loss. Leases with a term of 12 months or less or for which the underlying asset is of low value are exempted from these requirements.

The accounting by lessors is substantially unchanged as the new standard carries forward the principles of lessor accounting under PAS 17. Lessors, however, will be required to disclose more information in their financial statements, particularly on the risk exposure to residual value.

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is not permitted until the FRSC has adopted the new revenue recognition standard. When adopting PFRS 16, an entity is permitted to use either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective application, with options to use certain transition reliefs.

Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2015-2017 cycle)
The Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2015-2017 cycle) are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and will not have any material impact to the Company's financial statements. They include:

- PFRS 3, Business Combinations and PFRS 11, Joint Arrangements
  The amendments to PFRS 3 clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it remeasures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to PFRS 11 clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not remeasure previously held interests in that business.

- PAS 12, Income Taxes
  The amendments clarify that all income tax consequences of dividends (i.e. distribution of profits) should be recognized in profit or loss, regardless of how the tax arises.

- PAS 23, Borrowing Costs
  The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows *generally* when calculating the capitalization rate on general borrowings.

Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*
The amendments cover two issues:
- What financial assets may be measured at amortized cost. The amendment permits more assets to be measured at amortized cost than under the previous version of PFRS 9, in particular some prepayable financial assets.
- How to account for the modification of a financial liability. The amendment confirms that most such modifications will result in immediate recognition of a gain or loss. This is a change from common practice under PAS 39.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. The amendments will not have significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
This new standard establishes the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard. The objective of PFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

Deferred
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*
These amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in PFRS 10 and those in PAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not).A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. These amendments are originally effective from annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. This mandatory adoption date was later on deferred indefinitely pending the final outcome of the IASB's research project on International Accounting Standards 28. Adoption of these amendments when they become effective will not have any impact on the financial statements.

5. Summary of Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of the assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments 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.

Judgments
The following judgments were applied which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Determination of functional currency
The Company has determined that its functional currency is the Philippine peso which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Classification of investments
In classifying its investments, the Company follows the guidance of PAS 39. In making the judgment, the Company evaluates its intention, marketability of the instrument and its ability to hold the investments until maturity.

The classification of investments as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017	2016
Fair value through profit or loss	**P 71,814,629**	P 54,227,784
Available-for-sale	**327,102,086**	378,978,858
Held-to-maturity	**558,466,331**	442,525,720

Distinction between investment properties and owner-occupied properties
The Company determines whether a property qualifies as investment property. If an insignificant portion is leased out under the operating lease, the property is treated as Property and equipment. If the property is not occupied and is held to earn it is treated as Investment property.

Investment property, as restated to its fair value during the year, amounted to P26,228,000.

Owner-occupied properties, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses amounted to P147,624,117 and P93,226,000 in 2017 and 2016.

Determination of lease arrangements
The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership are classified as operating leases. The Company's lease arrangement is of this type.

Rent income amounted to P6,114,291 in 2017 and P4,759,007 in 2016.

Determining the appraised value of investment property and condominium unit
The Company determines the appraised value of its investment property and condominium unit through the use of an independent appraiser.

An appraiser values the property through the use of *market approach*. In this approach, the value of the condominium unit was based on sales and listings of comparable properties registered within the vicinity. The technique of this approach requires adjustments of comparable property by reducing reasonable comparative sales and listings to a common denominator. This was done by establishing the differences between the subject property and those actual sales and listings regarded as comparable. The properties used as bases of comparison are situated within the immediate vicinity of the subject property.

As of December 31, 2017, the appraised value of the Company's Investment property and condominium unit under Property and equipment account amounted to P26,228,000 and P54,398,117, respectively (see Note 12 and 13). Both were carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss on previous period.

<u>Estimates</u>
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation of uncertainty at reporting date, that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Determination of fair value of assets and liabilities
The fair value for assets and liabilities traded in active market at the reporting date is based on their quoted market price. For all other assets and liabilities not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate techniques or comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exists.

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instruments or based on a valuation technique, the Group recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value in the statements of income unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset.

Estimating allowance for impairment of financial assets
The Company maintains allowance for probable loss at a level considered adequate to provide for potential uncollectible accounts. The level of allowance for doubtful accounts is evaluated by management on the basis of factors affecting collectability of the financial assets. In addition, a review of the accounts designed to identify accounts to be provided with allowance, is made on a continuing basis.

Provision for impairment of AFS financial asset recognized during the year amounted to P1,120,000. No impairment was recognized during 2016.

Estimating useful lives of property and equipment
The Company reviews annually the estimated useful lives of property and equipment, based on the period on which the assets are expected to be available for use. It is possible that future results of operation could be materially affected by changes in these estimates. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment would increase recorded depreciation and decrease the related asset account.

Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, amounted to P151,256,249 and P97,977,846 as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. (See Note 13)

Deferred tax asset
The Company reviews the carrying amounts of deferred tax asset at each reporting date and reduces the deferred tax asset 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 asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax asset as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to P11,272,191 and P198,735. (See Note 29)

Impairment of non-financial asset
The Company assesses impairment on non-financial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Several factors are considered which could trigger that impairment has occurred. Though management believes that the assumptions used in the estimation of fair values reflected in the financial statements are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable values and any resulting impairment loss could have material adverse effect on the results of operations.

No impairment losses were provided for property and equipment and investment property in 2017 and 2016 because management believes that the carrying values approximate their fair value.

Liability for insurance claims
Estimates have to be made both of expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the reporting date and for the expected ultimate cost of the claims incurred but not yet reported at the reporting date. It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claims cost can be established with certainty and for some type of policies, unreported claims significantly comprise the claims payable presented in the statement of financial position. At each reporting date, prior year's claims estimates are assessed for adequacy and changes made are charged to statement of comprehensive income at a non-discounted amount for the time value of money.

Insurance claims payable as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to P129,029,680 and P114,560,118, respectively.

6. Fair Value Measurement

The company measures fair value of assets and liabilities using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1
Inputs are quoted in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Included in Level 1 category are assets and liabilities that are measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Level 2
Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3
Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

The table below analyzes assets and liabilities measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized.

		2017						
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total
Cash and cash equivalents	**P**	**-**	**P**	**162,278,251**	**P**	**-**	**P**	**162,278,251**
Financial assets								
FVPL		**71,814,629**		**-**		**-**		**71,814,629**
AFS		**326,652,086**		**450,000**		**-**		**327,102,086**
HTM		**558,466,331**		**-**		**-**		**558,466,331**
Insurance balances receivable								
Direct and assumed accounts		**-**		**12,389,731**		**-**		**12,389,731**
Reinsurance accounts		**-**		**3,649,274**		**-**		**3,649,274**
Investment property		**-**		**26,228,000**		**-**		**26,228,000**
Property and equipment		**-**		**151,256,249**		**-**		**151,256,249**
Accrued investment income		**-**		**7,133,420**		**-**		**7,133,420**
Other assets		**-**		**2,575,282**		**-**		**2,575,282**
	P	**956,933,046**	**P**	**365,960,207**	**P**	**-**	**P**	**1,322,893,253**
Insurance claims payable	**P**	**-**	**P**	**129,029,680**	**P**	**-**	**P**	**129,029,680**
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		**-**		**71,801,278**		**-**		**71,801,278**
Reinsurance liabilities		**-**		**4,623,687**		**-**		**4,623,687**
	P	**-**	**P**	**205,454,645**	**P**	**-**	**P**	**205,454,645**

		2016						
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total
Cash and cash equivalents	P	-	P	156,482,665	P	-	P	156,482,665
Short-term investments		-		-		-		-
Financial assets								-
FVPL		54,227,784		-		-		54,227,784
AFS		378,488,858		490,000		-		378,978,858
HTM		214,982,989		-		-		214,982,989
Insurance balances receivable								
Direct and assumed accounts		-		4,682,500		-		4,682,500
Reinsurance accounts		-		5,818,841		-		5,818,841
Investment property		-		1,779,915		-		1,779,915
Property and equipment		-		97,977,846		-		97,977,846
Accrued investment income		-		5,198,589		-		5,198,589
Other assets		-		1,596,376		-		1,596,376
	P	647,699,631	P	274,026,732	P	-	P	921,726,363
Insurance claims payable	P	-	P	114,560,118	P	-	P	114,560,118
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		-		40,946,990		-		40,946,990
Reinsurance liabilities		-		4,586,153		-		4,586,153
	P	-	P	160,093,261	P	-	P	160,093,261

Fair values were determined as follows:

- *Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, FVPL financial assets, receivables, deposits and other financial liabilities* – the fair values are approximately the carrying amounts at initial recognition due to short-term nature.
- *Quoted AFS financial asset (debt and equity securities)* – the fair values were determined from the published references from Philippine Stock Exchange, PDS Group, recommended values of IC or third party information.
- *Non-quoted AFS investment* – valuation technique using significant observable inputs. Where valuation technique is not representative of fair values, the acquisition cost is used as fair value.

- *HTM investment* – fair value was determined from third party information providing reliable information and recognized in the industry.
- *Property and equipment and investment property* – fair value was based on appraiser's report. It is estimated using Market Approach, which is based on sales and listings of comparable property registered within the vicinity that considered factors such as locations, size and shape of the properties (see Note 5).

7. Management of Insurance Risk, Financial Risk and Capital

Insurance risk
The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable.

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Company faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated.

Insurance events are random and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the estimate established using statistical techniques. Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by a change in any subset of the portfolio. The Company has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome. Factors that aggravate insurance risk include lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk, geographical location and type of industry covered.

Apart from the Company's risk management function, regulators also play a vital role in the insurance industry in ensuring that policy holders and creditors are assured of any claims that may arise within the term of the policy. The Insurance Commission (IC) imposes (i) Risk-based capital framework that will effectively manage the equity requirement of the Company (ii) Margin of solvency which requires an appropriate ratio of admitted assets over admitted liabilities (iii) A mandatory reserve of highly-liquid debt instruments to answer the claims of policyholders and creditors (iv) and minimum statutory net worth to streamline the operation of insurance industry.

Internally, the Company manages its risks through its underwriting strategy and reinsurance arrangements.

The underwriting strategy is intended to ensure that the risks underwritten are well diversified in terms of type of risk and the level of insured events. Reinsurance facilities in force include surplus treaties, catastrophe cover and facultative reinsurance.

The concentration of insurance claims as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	2017				2016			
(000 omitted)	**Gross**	**Share of Reinsurer**	**Net Liability**	**%**	Gross	Share of Reinsurer	Net Liability	%
Motor car	**P 125,561**	**P -**	**P 125,561**	**98%**	P 111,091	P -	P 128,878	98%
Fire	**783**	**158**	**625**	**0%**	783	158	625	0%
Marine	**386**	**270**	**116**	**0%**	386	270	116	0%
Personal accident	**2,300**	**-**	**2,300**	**2%**	2,300	-	2,300	2%
	P 129,030	**P 428**	**P 128,602**	**101%**	P 114,560	P 428	P 131,919	100%

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

These risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The risk that the Company primarily faces due to the nature of its investments and liabilities is interest rate risk.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is risk due to uncertainty in a counterparty's (also called an obligor) ability to meet its obligation.

Credit risk limit is also used to manage credit exposure which specifies exposure credit limit for each intermediary depending on the size of its portfolio and its ability to meet its obligation based on past experience.

Key areas where the Company is exposed to credit risk are:

- Reinsurers' share of insurance premiums,
- Amounts due from reinsurers on claims already paid,
- Amounts due from insurance contract holders, and
- Amounts due from insurance intermediaries.

Exposure
The table below shows the gross maximum exposure to credit risk of the Company as at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

		2017		2016
Cash and cash equivalents*	**P**	**162,185,251**	P	156,387,165
Investments				
FVPL		**71,814,629**		54,227,784
AFS		**327,102,086**		378,978,858
HTM		**558,466,331**		442,525,720
Loans and receivables		**644,648**		644,648
Insurance balance receivable		**12,389,731**		4,682,500
Reinsurance assets		**428,097**		428,097
Accrued investment income		**7,133,420**		5,198,589
Other assets		**1,930,634**		951,728
	P	**1,142,094,827**	P	1,044,025,089

**Excludes cash on hand of P93,000 in 2017 and P95,500 in 2016.*

The Company uses the following risk mitigation policies to reduce credit risks:

- Cash in banks and short-term investments are deposited and placed with reputable commercial and universal banks in the Philippines. Moreover, all bank deposits are automatically covered up to a certain amount from Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- Financial assets that are HTM are debt securities issued and guaranteed by the Philippine government which are considered risk free. HTM investments are lodge under Philippine Depository & Trust Corporation. Furthermore, prior approval from IC is sought before the Company can invest on these securities.
- The Company's equity investments classified as AFS are mostly stocks belonging to Philippine Stock Exchange Index (PSEi) with regular trading transaction in the Philippine Stock Exchange. Other AFS investment includes government securities in foreign currencies and in Investment Management Accounts.
- Insurance balances of brokers and agents have a maximum age of 90 days. Commissions are released only upon full remittance of premiums. Reinsurance arrangements are placed only with reputable reinsurers at industry acceptable terms.

- Accrued investment income is collectible in subsequent period. Interest proceeds are either rolled over to principal balance or credited to savings account.

Credit quality
The credit quality of financial assets is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2017				
	Neither past due nor impaired		Past due		
	High grade	Standard grade	but not impaired	Past due & impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents*	**P 154,307,890**	**P 7,877,361**	**P -**	**P -**	**P 162,185,251**
Financial assets					
FVPL	**71,814,629**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**71,814,629**
AFS	**325,532,086**	**450,000**	**-**	**1,120,000**	**327,102,086**
HTM	**558,466,331**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**558,466,331**
Loans and receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	**644,648**	**644,648**
Insurance balances receivable		**12,389,731**			**12,389,731**
Reinsurance assets	**-**	**-**	**428,097**	**-**	**428,097**
Accrued investment income	**7,133,420**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,133,420**
Other assets	**1,283,768**	**646,866**	**-**	**-**	**1,930,634**
	P 1,118,538,124	**P 21,363,958**	**P 428,097**	**P 1,764,648**	**P 1,142,094,827**

**Excludes cash on hand of P93,000*

	As of December 31, 2016				
	Neither past due nor impaired		Past due		
	High grade	Standard grade	but not impaired	Past due & impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents*	P 149,034,935	P 7,352,230	P -	P -	P 156,387,165
Financial assets					
FVPL	54,227,784	-	-	-	54,227,784
AFS	378,488,858	490,000	-	-	378,978,858
HTM	442,525,720	-	-	-	442,525,720
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	644,648	644,648
Insurance balances receivable		4,682,500	-	-	4,682,500
Reinsurance assets	-	-	428,097	-	428,097
Accrued investment income	5,198,589	-	-	-	5,198,589
Other assets	613,589	338,139	-	-	951,728
	P 1,030,089,475	P 12,862,869	P 428,097	P 644,648	P 1,044,025,089

**Excludes cash on hand of P95,500*

Financial assets that are past due but not impaired is 30 days past due.

The following table discusses the methodologies that the Company used to grade financial assets:

Financial asset	**Investment grade**	**Measurement basis**
Cash and cash equivalents	High grade	Cash deposits with universal and commercial banks in the Philippines
	Standard grade	Cash deposits that are not classified as high grade accounts.
Debt securities	High grade	Debt securities issued by the Philippine government which are considered risk free. Debt securities that are issued by private corporations that possesses the capacity to meet financial obligation.
	Standard grade	Debt securities that are not classified as High grade securities.

Equity securities	High grade	Listed equity securities belonging to PSEi
	Standard grade	Equity securities not belonging to PSEi
Insurance and reinsurance accounts and deposits	High grade	The counterparties have a very remote likelihood of default and have consistently exhibited good paying habits
	Standard grade	Standard grade accounts are active accounts with propensity of deteriorating to mid-range age buckets. These accounts are typically not impaired as the counterparties generally respond to credit actions and update their payments accordingly.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from either the inability to sell financial assets quickly at their fair values; or counterparty failing on repayment of a contractual obligation; or insurance liability falling due for payment earlier than expected; or inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated.

Liquidity risk is a risk due to uncertain liquidity. An institution may suffer liquidity problem when its credit rating falls. The Company is also exposed to liquidity risk if markets on which it depends on are subject to loss of liquidity.

Contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 are presented below:

	Contractual maturities			
2017 (In thousand)	**< 1 year**	**> 1 year < 5 years**	**>5 years**	**Total**
Financial assets that are :				
Cash equivalents	**P 112,378**	**P -**	**P -**	**P 112,378**
Fair value through profit or loss	**71,815**	**-**	**-**	**71,815**
AFS (excluding equity securities)	**5,460**	**-**	**-**	**5,460**
HTM	**12,016**	**362,892**	**183,558**	**558,467**
Insurance balances receivable	**12,390**	**-**	**-**	**12,390**
Reinsurance assets	**428**	**-**	**-**	**428**
Financial liabilities:				
Insurance claims payable	**129,030**	**-**	**-**	**129,030**
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**71,801**	**-**	**-**	**71,801**
Reinsurance liabilities	**4,624**	**-**	**-**	**4,624**

	Contractual maturities			
2016 (In thousand)	< 1 year	> 1 year < 5 years	>5 years	Total
Financial assets that are :				
Cash equivalents	P 77,619	P -	P -	P 77,619
Fair value through profit or loss	54,228	-	-	54,228
AFS (excluding equity securities)	5,778	-	-	5,778
HTM	33,000	193,744	215,781	442,525
Insurance balances receivable	4,683	-	-	4,683
Reinsurance assets	428	-	-	428
Financial liabilities:				
Insurance claims payable	132,347	-	-	132,347
Accounts payable	-			
and accrued expenses	40,947	-	-	40,947
Reinsurance liabilities	4,586	-	-	4,586

It is unusual for a Company primarily transacting insurance business to predict the requirements of funding with absolute certainty as the theory of probability is applied in insurance contracts to ascertain the likely provision and time period when such liabilities will require settlement. The amount and maturities in respect of insurance liabilities are thus based on management's best estimate and on statistical techniques and past experience.

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

Market risk is the risk to an institution's financial condition from volatility in the price movements of the assets contained in a portfolio. Market risk represents what the Company would lose from price volatilities. Market risk can be measured as the potential gain or loss in a position or portfolio that is associated with a price movement of a given probability over a specified time horizon.

The Company manages market risk by evenly distributing capital among investment instruments, sectors and geographical areas.

The Company structures the levels of market risk it accepts through a sound market risk policy based on specific guidelines. This policy constitutes certain limits on exposure of investments mostly with top-rated banks, which are selected on the basis of the bank's credit ratings, capitalization and quality servicing being rendered to the Company. Also, the said policy includes diversification benchmarks of investment portfolio to different investment types duly approved by the IC, asset allocation reporting and portfolio limit structure. Moreover, control of relevant market risks can be addressed through compliance reporting of market risk exposures to the IC, regular monitoring and review of the Company's investment performance and upcoming investment opportunities for pertinence and changing environment.

Sensitivity analysis of market risk exposures follows:

i. Currency risk
Foreign currency risk pertains to US$ denominated cash, special savings accounts and AFS investments. No foreign currency forward contracts are outstanding as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 to hedge the foreign currency accounts.

The carrying values of financial assets exposed to currency risk at the end of reporting period are as follows:

	2017				2016			
	Phil. Peso		**US $**		Phil. Peso		US $	
Cash and cash equivalents	**P**	**20,713,623**	**$**	**414,911**	P	26,562,325	$	533,241
AFS investments		**5,460,503**		**109,379**		5,778,308		116,000
Accrued investment income		**125,371**		**2,511**		16,285		327
	P	**26,299,497**	**$**	**526,801**	P	32,356,918	$	649,568

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable change in the US$ exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's income before tax and equity:

Increase/Decrease in Peso to US Dollar Rate		Effect on income before taxes	Effect on equity
+2	**2017**	**+ 0.58 million**	**+ 0.80 million**
-2		**- 0.58 million**	**- 0.80 million**
+2	2016	+ 0.75 million	+ 0.97 million
-2		- 0.75 million	- 0.97 million

ii. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Floating rate instruments expose the Company to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the Company to fair value interest risk.

The management of interest rate risk involves maintenance of appropriate blend of financial instruments with consideration on the maturity profile of the security. Exposures to interest rate risk comprise the following:

		As of December 31, 2017		
		Due in		
	Interest rate	< 1 year	> 1 year but <5 years	> 5 years
Financial assets that are:				
Cash equivalents	**.25% - 2.125%**	**P 112,378,147**	**P -**	**P -**
FVPL	**2.276% - 2.995%**	**71,814,629**	**-**	**-**
HTM	**3.125% - 15%**	**12,016,277**	**362,891,798**	**183,558,256**

		As of December 31, 2016		
		Due in		
	Interest rate	< 1 year	> 1 year but <5 years	> 5 years
Financial assets that are:				
Cash equivalents	.25% - 2.125%	P 77,618,657	P -	P -
FVPL	1.63% - 1.925%	54,227,784	-	-
HTM	3.25% - 15%	33,000,000	193,744,620	215,781,100

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax (through the impact on floating rate investments). There is no other impact on the Company's equity other than those already affecting the profit and loss.

	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on income before income tax
2017	**+ 200**	**P 14,853,182**
	- 200	**(14,853,182)**
2016	+ 200	P 11,487,443
	- 200	(11,487,443)

iii. Price risk

The sensitivity analysis for equity risk illustrates how changes in the fair value of equity securities will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual equity issuer, or factors affecting all similar equity securities traded in the market.

Management monitors movements of equity price on a monthly basis by assessing the expected changes in the different portfolio due to parallel movements of a 10% increase or decrease in the Philippine stock exchange index (PSEi).

With all other variables held constant, a 10% movement in the stock exchange would result in an impact on equity of P11.56 million in 2017 and P11.16 million in 2016. This does not affect income since changes in fair value of AFS investments are taken to equity.

iv. Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss from system failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risk can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications or can lead to financial loss. The Company cannot expect to eliminate all operational risk but initiating a rigorous control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Company is able to manage risk. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access controls, authorization and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes. Business risk such as changes in environment, technology and industry are monitored through the Company's strategic planning and budgeting processes.

Capital management

The Company manages its capital requirements by assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital levels on a regular basis. Adjustments to current capital levels are made in light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics of the Company's activities and externally imposed capital requirements.

The company regards the following as the capital it manages as at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

	2017	2016
Share capital	**P 250,000,000**	P 250,000,000
Contrubuted surplus	**33,000**	33,000
Retained earnings	**634,075,948**	531,726,183
	P 884,108,948	P 781,759,183

Net worth Requirement

Externally imposed capital requirements are set and regulated by the Insurance Commission (IC). The requirements are put in place to ensure sufficient solvency margins. Further objectives are set by the Company to maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business objectives and maximize shareholders value.

Pursuant to IC Circular No. 2015-02-A, dated January 13, 2015 issued on the basis of Republic Act 10607 known as the Revised Insurance code, domestic insurance companies under the supervision of IC must have a net worth of at least P250 million by December 31, 2013. The minimum net worth of a particular company shall remain unimpaired at all times and shall increase to the amounts as follows:

Minimum networth	Compliance date
P 550,000,000	December 31, 2016
900,000,000	December 31, 2019
1,300,000,000	December 31, 2022

Insurance Memorandum Circular 22-2008 further clarified that the paid-up capital should remain intact and unimpaired at all times, the statements of financial position should show that the networth is at least equal to the actual paid up capital.

As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company is in compliance with the required minimum paid-up capital. The statutory net worth is based on Regulatory Accounting Policies and may be determined only after the accounts of the Company have been examined by the IC.

Risk-based Capital Requirement

Insurance Memorandum Circular (IMC) 7-2006 provides for the risk-based capital (RBC) framework for the non-life insurance industry to establish the required amounts of capital to be maintained by the companies in relation to their investment and insurance risk. Every non-life insurance companies are annually required to maintain a minimum RBC ratio of 100% and not fail the trend test. Failure to meet the minimum RBC ratio shall subject the Company to the corresponding regulatory intervention which has been defined at various levels.

The RBC ratio is calculated as Net worth divided by the RBC requirement. Net worth shall include the (i) paid-up capital, (ii) other capital surplus and (iii) Special surplus funds to the extent authorized by IC.

Internal calculations of RBC ratio as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 revealed the following:

	2017	2016
Networth	**P 1,010,241,920**	P 852,385,866
RBC requirement	**104,471,016**	133,256,881
RBC ratio	**967%**	640%

Companies not meeting the required RBC ratio will be subjected to an Action Event depending on level the RBC ratio as follows:

- Regulatory Action Event – the RBC is less than 75% but not below 50%, the Company will be required an RBC plan within 45 days;
- Authorized Control Event –the RBC is less than 50% but not below 35%, the IC will be authorized to place the Company under regulatory control
- Mandatory Control Event – the RBC is less than 35%, the IC is required to place Company under regulatory control

The computation of RBC is based on the regulatory accounting policy in accordance the Philippine Insurance Code. The RBC can be determined only after the accounts of the Company have been examined by the IC.

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-term investments

This account consists of:

		2017		2016
Cash on hand	**P**	**93,000**	P	95,500
Cash in banks		**49,807,104**		78,768,508
Short-term bank placements		**112,378,147**		77,618,657
	P	**162,278,251**	P	156,482,665

Cash in bank and short-term bank deposits earn interest at prevailing bank interest rates. Interest income earned on these deposits amounted to P1,982,952 in 2017 and P4,489,028 in 2016. (See Note 24)

9. Financial assets

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of financial assets at the beginning and end of the year is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2017				
	FVPL	**AFS**	**HTM**	**Loans & receivable**	**Total**
Gross carrying value					
Balance at the beginning of year	**P 54,227,784**	**P 378,978,858**	**P 442,525,720**	**P 644,648**	**P 876,377,010**
Additions	**72,800,228**	**74,839,373**	**149,235,247**	**-**	**296,874,847**
Disposal/Maturity	**(55,213,382)**	**(147,450,575)**	**(33,000,000)**	**-**	**(235,663,957)**
Amortization of premium	**-**	**-**	**(294,636)**	**-**	**(294,636)**
Changes in:					
fair value	**-**	**21,071,032**	**-**	**-**	**21,071,032**
exchange rates	**-**	**783,398**	**-**	**-**	**783,398**
Balance at the end of the year	**71,814,629**	**328,222,086**	**558,466,331**	**644,648**	**959,147,694**
Allowance for impairment losses	**-**	**(1,120,000)**	**-**	**(644,648)**	**(1,764,648)**
	P 71,814,629	**P 327,102,086**	**P 558,466,331**	**P -**	**P 957,383,046**

	As of December 31, 2016				
	FVPL	AFS	HTM	Loans & receivable	Total
Gross carrying value					
Balance at the beginning of year	P 32,419,844	P 484,907,369	P 353,112,844	P 644,648	P 871,084,705
Additions	54,227,784	103,403,779	111,413,596	-	269,045,159
Disposal/Maturity	(32,419,844)	(206,807,558)	(21,750,000)	-	(260,977,402)
Amortization of premium	-	-	(250,720)	-	(250,720)
Changes in:					
fair value	-	(4,484,033)	-	-	(4,484,033)
exchange rates	-	1,959,301	-	-	1,959,301
Balance at the end of the year	54,227,784	378,978,858	442,525,720	644,648	876,377,010
Allowance for impairment losses	-	-	-	(644,648)	(644,648)
	P 54,227,784	P 378,978,858	P 442,525,720	P -	P 875,732,362

Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVPL) Investments

Investments that are designated at FVPL represent Treasury Bills (TBills) issued by the Philippine Government with interest rates ranging from 2.276% to 2.995% and 1.63% to 1.925% per annum for the year 2017 and 2016, respectively. TBills comprise a portfolio of financial instruments that are manage together for which there is an evidence of recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Total face value of TBills as of December 31, 2017 amounted to P73.45 million and is due within 12 months. Due to its relatively short-term nature, the carrying value amounting to P71.8 million in 2017 and P54.2 million in 2016 approximates the fair value at year-end.

Interest earned on this investment amounted to P1,348,045 in 2017 and P548,695 in 2016. (See Note 24)

Available-for-sale (AFS) Investments

Investments categorized as AFS includes listed and unlisted equity securities, government securities, investment management funds and unitized investments. These investments are carried at fair values determined using the quoted market prices categorized as level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. Fair value sources are discussed in Note 6. Unquoted equity securities are carried at cost less allowance for impairment due to the lack of a reliable estimate necessary to calculate fair value.

The breakdown of this account is as follows:

		2017		2016
Listed equity securities				
Common shares	P	**53,835,207**	P	52,707,086
Preferred Shares		**61,975,505**		59,076,383
Proprietary membership shares		**450,000**		490,000
Foreign currency government securities		**5,460,503**		5,778,308
Unit Investment Trust Funds		**120,221,658**		191,492,178
Investment management funds		**85,159,213**		69,434,903
	P	**327,102,086**	P	378,978,858

Realized gains on these investments reported in the statement of income are as follows:

		2017		2016
Interest	P	**5,761,015**	P	2,676,395
Dividends		**10,802,531**		5,158,561
Mark-to-market gains		**2,382,202**		1,354,655

The reconciliation of unrealized fair value gains (losses) on AFS investments are as follows:

		2017		2016
Balance at beginning of year	P	**(5,548,591)**	P	(1,377,648)
Fair value gains(losses) taken to:				
Other comprehensive income (OCI)		**11,285,324**		(4,149,014)
Profit and loss		**10,873,386**		(21,929)
Balance at end of year	P	**16,610,119**	P	(5,548,591)

Fair value gains (losses) reported in OCI is net of deferred income tax of P619,054 in 2017 and P600,917 in 2016. (See Note 29)

<u>Held-to-Maturity (HTM) Investments</u>
Investments classified as HTM are as follows:

		2017		2016
Government securities				
Fixed-rate treasury notes (FXTN)	P	**282,376,331**	P	163,835,720
Corporate debts and bonds		**276,090,000**		278,690,000
	P	**558,466,331**	P	442,525,720

The FXTN carries interest ranging from 3.125% to 15% for a maximum term of 16 years. Portion of these FXTN totaling P108.9 million in 2017 and P79.5 million in 2016 are deposited with the Insurance Commission in accordance with the provision of the Insurance Code as security for the benefit of the policyholders and creditors of the Company.

Corporate debts and bonds issued by various private corporations are for period ranging from 5 years to 15 years from original issue. These securities are subject to a periodic interest rate of 3.80% to 6.94%.

Interest earned on HTM investments amounted to P22,991,968 in 2017 and P23,635,758 in 2016. (See Note 24)

The maturity profile of this account is presented below:

Due in:		2017		2016
One year	P	**12,016,277**	P	33,000,000
More than one year but less than five years		**362,891,798**		193,744,620
Beyond five years		**183,558,256**		215,781,100
	P	**558,466,331**	P	442,525,720

Pursuant to Section 209 of the Insurance Code, at least 25% of minimum statutory net worth required under Section 194 of the Code must be invested in securities consisting of bonds or other debt instruments issued by the Philippine Government or its instrumentalities. The invested funds shall at all times be maintained free from any lien or encumbrance and shall be deposited with and held by IC for the faithful performance of the Company's obligations under its insurance contracts. This requirement was fully complied by the Company on December 31, 2017.

Loans and receivable

Loans and receivable represents amounts due from third party made in prior years. Due to the inability of the debtor to settle the obligation, a full allowance of P644,648 for impairment losses was provided thereon in previous years.

10. Insurance balances receivable

The breakdown of this account is as follows:

	2017	2016
Due from agents and brokers	**P 10,702,513**	P 3,503,034
Due from ceding companies	**597,094**	89,342
Funds held by ceding companies	**1,090,124**	1,090,124
	P 12,389,731	P 4,682,500

Due from brokers and agents have an average terms of 1-3 months.

Due from ceding companies have an average term of 30 to 90 days. Funds held by ceding companies represent portion of the premium withheld by ceding companies in accordance with reinsurance agreements.

There is no concentration of credit risk with respect to insurance receivables, as the Company has a diverse base of agents, brokers and reinsurers.

Management believes that the carrying values disclosed above are a reasonable approximates of their fair values.

11. Reinsurance assets

This account consists of:

	2017	2016
Reserve for reinsurance premium *(see Note 17)*	**P 3,221,177**	P 5,390,744
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses *(see Note 18)*	**428,097**	428,097
	P 3,649,274	P 5,818,841

As at December 31 2017, management believes that reinsurance assets are fully recoverable and that no impairment loss is necessary.

12. Investment property

Details of this account is as follows:

		2017		2016
Acquisition cost	**P**	**13,302,715**	P	13,302,715
Effect of revaluation		**24,946,936**		-
	P	**38,249,651**	P	13,302,715
Accumulated depreciation				
January 1		**11,522,800**		10,857,665
Provision for the year		**498,851**		665,135
Balance, December 31		**12,021,651**		11,522,800
Net book value	**P**	**26,228,000**	P	1,779,915

On October 4, 2017, an independent appraiser valued the Company's investment property using the Market Approach in determining its fair value (see Note 5). Unrealized gain on fair value adjustment of investment property amounted to P24,946,936 and was recognized in the statement of income during the year.

The Company's investment property is leased out to a third party under terms and conditions mutually agreed upon by the Company and the tenant. Rental income on these properties amounted to P1,768,477 in 2017 and P2,182,685 in 2016. Direct cost relating to the lease excluding depreciation expense amounted to P158,718 in 2017 and P158,718 in 2016.

As of December 31, 2017, the fair value of the Company's investment property amounted to P26,228,000.

13. Property and equipment - net

The breakdown of this account is as follows:

2017	Land*	Building & condominium units*	Furniture, fixtures & office equipment	Transportation equipment	Total
Costs					
At January 1, 2017	P 93,243,800	P 19,652,417	P 14,040,889	P 26,824,205	P 153,761,311
Additions	-	-	566,967	-	566,967
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	54,914,555	-	-	54,914,555
At December 31, 2017	93,243,800	74,566,972	14,607,856	26,824,205	209,242,833
Accumulated depreciation and and impairment losses					
At January 1, 2017	17,800	19,652,417	11,269,605	24,843,643	55,783,465
Provisions	-	516,438	883,850	802,831	2,203,119
At December 31, 2017	17,800	20,168,855	12,153,455	25,646,474	57,986,584
Net Carrying Value					
At December 31, 2017	P 93,226,000	P 54,398,117	P 2,454,401	P 1,177,731	P 151,256,249

**At appraised value*

2016		Land*		Building & condominium units		Furniture, fixtures & office equipment		Transportation equipment	Total
Costs									
At January 1, 2016	P	93,243,800	P	19,652,417	P	12,938,070	P	26,193,848	P 152,028,135
Additions		-		-		1,102,819		630,357	1,733,176
At December 31, 2016		93,243,800		19,652,417		14,040,889		26,824,205	153,761,311
Accumulated depreciation and and impairment losses									
At January 1, 2016		17,800		19,652,417		10,367,575		23,747,060	53,784,852
Provisions		-		-		902,030		1,096,583	1,998,613
At December 31, 2016		17,800		19,652,417		11,269,605		24,843,643	55,783,465
Net Carrying Value									
At December 31, 2016	P	93,226,000	P	-	P	2,771,284	P	1,980,562	P 97,977,846

**At appraised value*

Land and buildings are used as branch offices and portion of these buildings are also being leased out to third parties under operating leases. Rental income on these properties amounted to P4,345,815 in 2017 and P2,576,321 in 2016.

Depreciation of property and equipment charged to operations amounted to P2,203,119 in 2017 and P1,998,613 in 2016.

The fair value of the land was based on the report issued by an independent firm of appraisers on December 31, 2007 and the fair value of the building was based on the report by an independent firm of appraiser on October 4, 2017. The assigned value for land and building was estimated using the Market Approach, which is based on sales and listings of comparable property registered within the vicinity that considered factors such as locations, size and shape of the properties.

As of December 31, 2017, the fair value of land and building amounted to P 93,226,000 and P74,566,772, respectively.

Had the land been carried at cost, its carrying amount would amount to P9,813,681 in 2017 and 2016.

14. Deferred acquisition costs (DAC) and Deferred commission income (DCI)

Movements of this account during the year are as follows:

2017		**Deferred commision expense**		**Deferred commision income**		**Net DAC**
Balances, beginning	**P**	**31,777,647**	**P**	**1,635,171**	**P**	**30,142,476**
Net changes in acquisition cost		**(3,724,741)**		**(739,781)**		**(2,984,960)**
	P	**28,052,906**	**P**	**895,390**	**P**	**27,157,516**

2016		Deferred commision expense		Deferred commision income		Net DAC
Balances, beginning	P	35,996,021	P	2,629,252	P	33,366,769
Net changes in acquisition cost		(4,218,374)		(994,081)		(3,224,293)
	P	31,777,647	P	1,635,171	P	30,142,476

As at December 31 2017 and 2016, management believes that DAC are fully recoverable and that no impairment loss is necessary.

15. Accrued investment income

The sources of this account are as follows:

		2017		2016
Cash and cash equivalents	P	357,780	P	205,857
Government securities and other debt instruments		6,138,929		4,992,732
Short-term investment		636,711		-
	P	7,133,420	P	5,198,589

16. Other assets

This account consists of:

		2017		2016
Advances to employees	P	679,783	P	924,602
Deposits and others		1,755,332		531,607
Security fund		140,167		140,167
	P	2,575,282	P	1,596,376

Advances to employees are cash advances made by the employees to defray their personal expenses.

Deposits, which are carried at cost, are made to secure leasing arrangements and utility services.

Security fund was created under Section 365 of Presidential Decree (PD) No. 612 as amended under PD No. 1640, to be used for payment of allowed claims against insolvent insurance companies. The balances of the fund represent the Company's contribution to the fund. The balance of the fund earns interest at rates determined by the IC annually.

17. Reserve for unearned premiums

The analysis of this account is as follows:

	2017						2016					
		Direct business		Ceded		Net		Direct business		Ceded		Net
Balances, Janaury 1	P	131,148,546	P	5,390,743	P	125,757,803	P	141,344,616	P	7,763,457	P	133,581,159
Policies written during the year		260,207,806		2,642,862		257,564,944		275,359,483		3,019,289		272,340,194
Premiums earned during the year		(284,792,449)		(4,812,428)		(279,980,021)		(285,555,553)		(5,392,003)		(280,163,550)
	P	106,563,903	P	3,221,177	P	103,342,726	P	131,148,546	P	5,390,743	P	125,757,803

18. Insurance claims payable

Outstanding claims will become payable and materialize into claims paid when the amounts of insured losses suffered by policyholders were ascertained and agreed, without any contractual maturity date. The timing of future cash outflow arising from the provision is not ascertainable but is likely to fall within 3 years.

The provision is sensitive to many factors such as interpretation of circumstances, judicial decisions, economic conditions, climatic changes and is subject to uncertainties such as:

- Uncertain as to whether an event has occurred which would give rise to a policyholder suffering an insured loss:
- Uncertainty as to the extent of policy coverage and limits applicable; and

- Uncertainty as to the amount of insured loss suffered by a policyholder as a result of the event occurring.

The analysis of this account is shown below:

	2017						2016					
		Gross		Reinsurance		Net		Gross		Reinsurance		Net
Balances, January 1	P	114,560,118	P	428,097	P	114,132,021	P	138,892,212	P	2,047,415	P	136,844,797
Claims and losses incurred - net of recoveries		96,763,566		428,097		96,335,469		114,021,839		3,627,175		110,394,664
Provision for incurred but not reported claims		35,791,520		1,312,625		34,478,895		(17,786,650)		-		(17,786,650)
Claims and losses paid - net of recoveries		(118,085,525)		(1,740,722)		(116,344,803)		(120,567,283)		(5,246,493)		(115,320,790)
	P	129,029,679	P	428,097	P	128,601,582	P	114,560,118	P	428,097	P	114,132,021

19. Accounts payable and accrued expenses

This account consists of:

		2017		2016
Taxes payable	P	42,306,558	P	30,468,530
Accrued and other liabilities		20,042,384		9,753,792
Commissions payable		9,452,334		724,668
	P	71,801,276	P	40,946,990

The terms and conditions of these accounts are as follows:

- Accrued expenses are liabilities for utilities and services that have been provided with payment terms of 30-90 days.
- Taxes payable consisting of documentary stamp tax, output tax, premium tax and other taxes are usually paid and remitted on the following month.
- Commissions payable are liabilities to brokers and agents for uncollected premiums. The amounts are settled within 12 months.

Management believes that the carrying amounts are the reasonable approximation of their fair values as at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

20. Reinsurance liabilities

The movements of this account are as follows:

	As of Decemebr 31, 2017					
		Due to reinsurers		Funds held for reinsurers		Total
Balance at the beginning	P	1,097,038	P	3,489,115	P	4,586,153
Additions		6,506,338		3,658,637		10,164,975
Reductions		(5,932,070)		(4,195,371)		(10,127,441)
Balance at the end of year	P	1,671,306	P	2,952,381	P	4,623,687

		As of Decemebr 31, 2016				
		Due to reinsurers		Funds held for reinsurers		Total
Balance at the beginning	P	6,312,798	P	4,052,379	P	10,365,177
Additions		6,062,079		3,624,538		9,686,617
Reductions		(11,277,839)		(4,187,802)		(15,465,641)
Balance at the end of year	P	1,097,038	P	3,489,115	P	4,586,153

21. Equity

Share Capital
The Company's capital structure as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	Shares		Amount
Authorized - P1 par value per share	320,000,000	P	320,000,000
Issued and outstanding	250,000,000		250,000,000

As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company has 16 stockholders owning 100 or more shares each.

22. Insurance Contracts – Terms, Assumption and Sensitivities

Terms and Conditions
The major classes of general insurance written by the Company include motor, property, casualty, marine and engineering. Risks under these policies usually cover 12-month duration.

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

The provisions are reviewed quarterly as part of a regular ongoing process as claims experience develops; certain claims are settled and further claims are reported. Outstanding claims provisions are not discounted for the time value of money.

The measurement process primarily includes projections of future claims through the use of historical experience statistics. In certain cases, where there is a lack of reliable historical data on which to estimate claims development, relevant benchmarks of similar business are used in developing claims estimates. Claims provisions are separately analyzed by geographical area and class of business. In addition, claims are usually assessed by loss adjusters.

Assumptions
The principal assumption underlying the estimates is the Company's past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claim costs, claim handling costs, claims inflation factors, and claim numbers for each accident year. Judgment is used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions, climatic changes and government legislation affect the estimates. Other key assumptions include variation in interest and delays in settlement.

Sensitivities
The general insurance claims provision is sensitive to the above key assumptions. The sensitivity to certain variables such as legislative change and uncertainty in the estimation process is impossible to quantify. Furthermore, because of delays that arise between occurrence of a claim and its subsequent notification and eventual settlement, the outstanding claim provisions are not known with certainty at reporting date. Consequently, the ultimate liabilities will vary as a result of subsequent developments. Differences resulting from reassessments of the ultimate liabilities are recognized in subsequent financial statements.

Since certain proportional reinsurance facilities are in place, the Company's net exposure is minimal. The Company considers that the liability recognized in the statement of financial position is adequate. However, actual experience will differ from the expected outcome. Sensitivity test are set out below, showing the impact on profit and loss and equity.

% change in loss ratio	Impact on income 2017	Impact on income 2016	Impact on equity 2016	Impact on equity 2016
+5%	**P 6,558,588**	P 5,548,644	**P 4,591,012**	P 3,884,050
-5%	**(6,558,588)**	(5,548,644)	**(4,591,012)**	(3,884,050)

Loss development table

Loss development table gross of reinsurer's share of losses and claims for 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

(in thousand of pesos)	**Gross Losses and Insurance Claims Payable for 2017** 2013 & prior	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Estimate of claim costs at the end of underwriting year	**P 557,790**	**P 139,185**	**P 172,952**	**P 167,779**	**P 75,448**	**P 75,448**
One year after	**555,585**	**102,705**	**135,260**	**188,341**	**-**	**188,341**
Two years after	**484,850**	**105,859**	**132,743**	**-**	**-**	**132,743**
Three years after	**484,418**	**105,788**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**105,788**
Four years after	**484,634**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**484,634**
Total estimated claims	**484,634**	**105,788**	**132,743**	**188,341**	**75,448**	**986,954**
Claims incurred but not reported	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,314**	**31,184**	**36,498**
Cumulative payments made	**(483,392)**	**(102,660)**	**(126,341)**	**(110,784)**	**(71,245)**	**(894,422)**
	P 1,242	**P 3,127**	**P 6,402**	**P 82,870**	**P 35,387**	**P 129,030**

(in thousand of pesos)	Gross Losses and Insurance Claims Payable for 2016 2012 & prior	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Estimate of claim costs at the end of underwriting year	P 420,243	P 137,547	P 139,185	P 172,952	P 178,406	P 178,406
One year after	414,312	141,271	102,705	131,610	-	131,610
Two years after	362,629	122,220	100,301	-	-	100,301
Three years after	361,727	122,526	-	-	-	122,526
Four years after	361,553	-	-	-	-	361,553
Total estimated claims	361,553	122,526	100,301	131,610	178,406	894,396
Claims incurred but not reported	-	-	-	-	5,314	5,314
Cumulative payments made	(361,396)	(121,529)	(97,072)	(121,807)	(83,346)	(785,150)
	P 157	P 997	P 3,229	P 9,803	P 100,374	P 114,560

(in thousand of pesos)	**Net Losses and Insurance Claims Payable for 2017** 2013 & prior	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Estimate of claim costs at the end of underwriting year	**P 525,686**	**P 138,028**	**P 171,980**	**P 167,464**	**P 72,604**	**P 72,604**
One year after	**519,762**	**101,537**	**132,750**	**188,026**	**-**	**188,026**
Two years after	**447,222**	**104,150**	**130,233**	**-**	**-**	**130,233**
Three years after	**446,755**	**104,078**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**104,078**
Four years after	**447,423**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**447,423**
Total estimated claims	**447,423**	**104,078**	**130,233**	**188,026**	**72,604**	**942,364**
Claims incurred but not reported	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,314**	**31,184**	**36,498**
Cumulative payments made	**(446,181)**	**(101,221)**	**(123,989)**	**(110,469)**	**(68,400)**	**(850,261)**
	P 1,242	**P 2,857**	**P 6,245**	**P 82,870**	**P 35,387**	**P 128,601**

(in thousand of pesos)	Net Losses and Insurance Claims Payable for 2016 2012 & prior	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Estimate of claim costs at the end of underwriting year	P 390,164	P 135,884	P 138,028	P 171,980	P 178,344	P 178,344
One year after	382,256	137,507	101,537	127,116	-	127,116
Two years after	330,570	116,652	98,841	-	-	98,841
Three years after	329,700	116,747	-	-	-	116,747
Four years after	329,982	-	-	-	-	329,982
Total estimated claims	329,982	116,747	98,841	127,116	178,344	851,030
Claims incurred but not reported	-	-	-	-	5,314	5,314
Cumulative payments made	(329,825)	(115,750)	(95,883)	(117,471)	(83,284)	(742,213)
	P 157	P 997	P 2,958	P 9,645	P 100,374	P 114,131

23. Premiums

Analysis of premiums is as follows:

2017	**Direct Business**	**Assumed**	**Total**	**Ceded**	**Net premiums Retained**
Premiums written	**P 260,207,806**	**P 2,642,861**	**P 262,850,667**	**P 9,146,551**	**P 253,704,116**
Changes in unexpired risk	**22,931,982**	**1,652,661**	**24,584,643**	**2,169,566**	**22,415,077**
Net	**P 283,139,788**	**P 4,295,522**	**P 287,435,310**	**P 11,316,117**	**P 276,119,193**

2016	Direct Business	Assumed	Total	Ceded	Net premiums Retained
Premiums written	P 275,359,482	P 3,019,289	P 278,378,771	P 12,740,547	P 265,638,224
Changes in unexpired risk	10,181,406	14,665	10,196,071	2,372,714	7,823,357
Net	P 285,540,888	P 3,033,954	P 288,574,842	P 15,113,261	P 273,461,581

24. Interest and other investment income

Sources of interest income are as follows:

	2017	2016
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments *(see Note 8)*	**P 1,982,953**	P 4,489,028
Other debt instruments *(see Note 9)*		
Debt securities at FVPL	**1,348,045**	548,695
Available-for-sale debt securities	**5,761,015**	2,676,395
Held-to-maturity debt securities	**22,991,968**	23,635,758
	P 32,083,981	P 31,349,876

Other investment income consists of:

	2017	2016
Unrealized gain on fair value adjustment on investment property	**P 24,946,936**	P -
Dividend income	**10,802,531**	5,158,561
Rental income *(see Note 12 and 13)*	**6,114,291**	4,759,007
Realized gain on sale of Available-for-sale investments	**3,348,825**	4,997,558
Gain on foreign exchange	**1,716,944**	2,563,035
Other income	**12,909**	-
	P 46,942,436	P 17,478,161

25. Claims, losses and adjustment expenses

Analysis of claims, losses and adjustment expenses paid is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2017								
		Direct		Assumed		Total		Recoveries		Net
Claims and losses	**P**	**116,769,552**	**P**	**729,431**	**P**	**117,498,983**	**P**	**(1,693,229)**	**P**	**115,805,754**
Loss adjustment expenses		**586,542**		**-**		**586,542**		**(47,493)**		**539,049**
	P	**117,356,094**	**P**	**729,431**	**P**	**118,085,525**	**P**	**(1,740,722)**	**P**	**116,344,803**

	For the year ended December 31, 2016									
		Direct		Assumed		Total		Recoveries		Net
Claims and losses	P	119,288,971	P	819,914	P	120,108,885	P	(5,124,128)	P	114,984,757
Loss adjustment expenses		458,398		-		458,398		(122,365)		336,033
	P	119,747,369	P	819,914	P	120,567,283	P	(5,246,493)	P	115,320,790

26. Commission expense and Commission income

The composition of this account is as follows:

	2017				2016			
		Commision expense		**Commission income**		Commision expense		Commission income
Direct business	**P**	**68,074,211**	**P**	**-**	P	64,709,348	P	-
Reinsurance business		**755,434**		**2,173,352**		852,052		3,886,117
Total		**68,829,645**		**2,173,352**		65,561,400		3,886,117
Increase/(Decrease) in DAC/DCI *(see Note 14)*		**3,724,741**		**739,781**		4,218,374		994,081
	P	**72,554,386**	**P**	**2,913,133**	P	69,779,774	P	4,880,198

Standard commission rate for direct and reinsurance business ranges 5% to 37.5%.

27. General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses consist of:

		2017		2016
Salaries and allowances	**P**	**34,583,457**	P	34,630,105
Other employee benefits		**3,014,733**		3,968,219
Taxes and licenses		**2,799,870**		2,500,351
Rental and other occupancy costs		**2,702,955**		2,699,233
Depreciation *(See Notes 12 & 13)*		**2,701,971**		2,663,748
Professional fees		**2,450,189**		2,179,002
Representation and entertainment		**2,351,796**		1,482,610
Transportation		**2,177,075**		2,211,032
Repairs and maintenance		**1,798,272**		1,319,691
Communication and postage		**1,723,853**		1,822,496
Association and pool dues		**1,209,954**		1,168,424
Supplies		**1,170,321**		943,964
Provision for impairment of financial asset		**1,120,000**		-
Professional development		**957,545**		579,628
Advertising		**805,852**		1,073,133
Miscellaneous		**3,085,445**		916,364
	P	**64,653,289**	P	60,158,000

Significant increase in miscellaneous expense consist of payment on labor dispute with a former employee of the Company and messengerial and janitorial services rendered to the Company.

28. Retirement benefit cost

The Company maintains a funded retirement plan, which is a defined contribution type, covering all regular employees. The Company periodically contributes to the plan at 5% of employees' monthly salary. After rendering a service of at least 10 years, the amount payable to the retiring employee is his/her contribution, net of administrative fees and expenses plus all income thereto. The plan is administered by a bank-trustee. At regular intervals, an actuarial valuation is made to determine if the retirement benefits due to the employee is not below the framework of Republic Act 7641, otherwise known as "*Retirement Pay Law*".

Contribution to the plan amounted to P1,178,292 in 2017 and P726,632 in 2016.

As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, the distribution of the provident plan is as follows:

	2017	2016
Equity securities	**50%**	43%
Debt securities	**48%**	38%
Cash and cash equivalents	**1%**	18%
Loans and receivables	**1%**	1%
	100%	100%

29. Income Taxes

The major components of provision for income tax for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017	2016
Current		
Regular	**P 11,695,483**	P 11,318,048
Final	**5,212,759**	5,433,542
Deferred	**(11,275,619)**	347,987
	P 5,632,623	P 17,099,577

The reconciliation of tax on pretax income computed at the applicable statutory rates to tax expense is as follows:

	2017	2016
Statutory income tax	**P 26,903,790**	P 25,877,751
Adjustments for:		
Income subject to lower tax rates	**(12,014,344)**	(8,960,287)
Non-taxable income	**2,018,796**	(165,874)
Effect of deferred income tax	**(11,275,619)**	347,987
Actual provision for income tax	**P 5,632,623**	P 17,099,577

Significant component of Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements is as follows:

	2017		2016
Deferred tax assets			
Claims and losses incurred but no reported	**P 10,737,457**	P	-
Allowance for impairment of financial assets	**336,000**		-
Allowance for impairment of receivables	**198,734**		198,735
	P 11,272,191	P	198,735
Deferred tax liabilities			
Deferred acquisition cost - net	**P 8,147,255**	P	9,042,743
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	**511,783**		1,315,275
Unrealized gain on fair value change of investment property	**1,496,816**		-
Revaluation surplus on:			
Land and building	**28,287,583**		25,023,696
AFS	**619,054**		600,917
	P 39,062,491	P	35,982,631

The movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2017							
			Changes taken to					
	Beginning		**Profit and loss**		**Equity**		**Ending**	
Deferred tax assets	**P**	**198,734**	**P**	**11,073,457**	**P**	**-**	**P**	**11,272,191**
Deferred tax liabilities		**(35,982,631)**		**202,164**		**(3,282,024)**		**(39,062,491)**
	P	**(35,783,897)**	**P**	**11,275,621**	**P**	**(3,282,024)**	**P**	**(27,790,300)**

	As of December 31, 2016							
			Changes taken to					
		Beginning		Profit and loss		Equity		Ending
Deferred tax assets	P	198,734	P	-	P	-	P	198,734
Deferred tax liabilities		(35,685,727)		(347,987)		51,083		(35,982,631)
	P	(35,486,993)	P	(347,987)	P	51,083	P	(35,783,897)

30. Reconciliation of balances under Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) and Regulatory Accounting Policies (RAP)

PFRS varies in certain respects from RAP prescribed by the Insurance Commission. In accordance with Section 203 of the Amended Insurance Code, the following items of assets is classified as Non-admitted assets:

- Intangible assets;
- Prepayments and deferred charges;
- Unsecured loans, advances and other receivables;
- Furniture, fixtures, equipment and the like; and
- Other assets of doubtful value

The reconciliation of balances and difference in measurement bases under PFRS and RAP is as follows:

(i) Statement of Financial Position

			2017		2016
Total assets under PFRS		**P**	**1,362,218,349**	P	1,181,245,475
Total liabilities under PFRS			**351,976,429**		346,646,259
Networth under PFRS			**1,010,241,920**		834,599,216
Less:	Non-admitted assets				
	Investments		**-**		-
	Premium receivable		**-**		-
	Other non-admitted assets		**6,067,247**		6,208,054
Add:	Non-ledger assets and liabilities				
	Cash and cash equivalents		**-**		-
	Losses recoverable from reinsurers		**-**		-
	Accrued investment income		**-**		-
	Premiums due to reinsurers		**-**		162,606
	Other liabilities		**-**		-
Networth under RAP		**P**	**1,004,174,673**	P	828,553,768

Net worth under RAP is broken down as follows:

		2017		2016
Total assets under RAP	**P**	**1,356,151,102**	P	1,175,037,421
Total liabilities under RAP		**351,976,429**		346,483,653
Networth under RAP	**P**	**1,004,174,673**	P	828,553,768

(ii) Statement of Income

		2017		2016
Net income under PFRS	**P**	**84,046,677**	P	69,159,594
Add(deduct): Difference in accounting policies for:				
Deferred acquisition cost		**-**		-
Effect of foreign exchange		**1,716,944**		2,563,035
Effect of deferred tax		**11,275,619**		(347,987)
Others		**-**		-
Net income under RAP	**P**	**97,039,239**	P	71,374,642

31. Supplementary Information required under Revenue Regulation 15-2010

The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) issued Revenue Regulation 15-2010 which requires additional tax information to be disclosed in the Notes to Financial Statements. The following information covering the calendar year ended December 31, 2017 is presented in compliance thereto.

- The details of VAT output tax declared in the Company's 2017 VAT returns and their related accounts are as follows:

		Amount subject to VAT		Output tax
Premiums	P	249,571,282	P	29,948,554
Commission		1,349,061		161,887
Rental income		6,114,291		733,715
	P	257,034,635	P	30,844,156

- The VAT input tax claimed is broken down as follows:

Balance at the beginnning of the year	P	-
Current year' domestic purchases/payments for:		
Goods		1,167,529
Services		5,230,382
Applied against output tax		(6,397,911)
	P	-

- The premium tax on personal accident insurance paid and accrued amounted to P49,172.

- The documentary stamp tax paid/accrued for insurance policies is P31,000,000.

- The amounts of withholding tax payments, by category are as follows:

Tax on compensation and benefits	P	3,677,398
Expanded withholding tax		7,706,334
Tax on fringe benefits		150,840

- As at December 31, 2017 the Company has no pending tax cases within and outside the administration of the BIR.

- The details of taxes and licenses presented under administrative expenses in the Company's statement of income are as follows:

Real estate tax	P	214,115
Local business taxes		1,271,878
Community tax certificate		10,500
Fringe benefit tax		150,840
Others		1,152,537
	P	2,799,870

32. Other significant matters

Contingencies
In the normal course of business, the Company may become defendant in lawsuits involving settlement of insurance claims. The Company recognized adequate provisions in its books to cover possible losses that may be incurred on these claims. In the opinion of management, liabilities arising from these claims, if any, will not have material effect on the Company's financial position and will have no material impact in the financial statements, taken as a whole.

Operating leases
Company as lessor
Portion of the companies provincial branches are leased out to third parties. Future minimum rentals receivable under the operating leases as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

		2017		2016
Within one year	**P**	**3,661,476**	P	4,854,074
More than one year but less than five years		**13,020,637**		19,891,384
	P	**16,682,114**	P	9,826,920

Company as a lessee
The company enters into a rent agreement for the lease of certain provincial branches. Lease contract covers a period of 1 year, renewable at the option of both parties. Rent expense charged to operations amounted to P381,446 in 2017 and P380,244 in 2016.

Related party transactions
Parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. The related party transactions are recognized based on transfer of resources or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Related party transaction consists of compensation to key management personnel as follows:

	2017	2016
Compesation and benefits	**P 7,204,041**	P 7,230,394
Retirement benefits	**359,230**	284,650
	P 7,563,271	P 7,515,044

Current and non-current distinction
The Company's current assets and current liabilities are presented below:

	2017	2016
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**P 162,278,251**	P 156,482,665
Financial assets	**12,016,277**	33,000,000
Insurance and reinsurance assets	**16,039,006**	10,501,341
Accrued investment income	**7,133,420**	5,198,589
Deferred acquisition costs	**28,052,906**	31,777,647
	P 225,519,860	P 236,960,242
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**P 71,801,278**	P 40,946,990
Reinsurance liabilities	**4,623,687**	4,586,153
Insurance claims payable	**129,029,680**	132,346,768
Reserve for unearned premiums	**106,563,903**	131,148,546
Deferred commission income	**895,390**	1,635,171
	P 312,913,938	P 310,663,628

Reclassification
The 2016 financial statements were restated to give a retroactive effect on the adoption valuation standards prescribe under IC circular 2016-69. The effect of this adjustment is as follows:

- Decrease in claim payable amounting to P17,786,650 with the corresponding decrease in claims incurred for the same amount
- Increase in Net income amounting to P17,786,650 and increase in total stockholders equity for the same amount.

R. R. TAN & ASSOCIATES, CPAs

Unit 1705, Antel Global Corporate Center
Doña Julia Vargas Avenue, Ortigas Center
Pasig City, Philippines 1605
Tel.: (632) 638-3430 to 32; Fax: (632) 638-3430
E-mail : info@rrtan.net

PRC-BOA Reg. No. 0132, valid until December 31, 2018
SEC Accreditation No.0220-FR-2, valid until March 27, 2020
BIR Accreditation No. 07-001080-002-2016, valid until October 3, 2019
IC Accreditation No. F-2017-013-R, valid until November 26, 2020

Independent Auditors' Report on Other Regulatory Requirements

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
PERLA COMPANIA DE SEGUROS, INC.
2nd Floor, Perla Mansions,
117 C. Palanca St., Legaspi Village,
Makati City

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **PERLA COMPANIA DE SEGUROS, INC.** for the year ended December 31, 2017, on which we have rendered the attached report dated April 10, 2018. Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The information contained in Schedules I and II is the responsibility of the Company's management. These schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and not a required part of the basic financial statements but supplementary information required by the Financial Reporting Bulletin No. 001 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit and in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

R. R. TAN AND ASSOCIATES, CPAs

By: **CHESTER NIMITZ F. SALVADOR**
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 0129556
Tax Identification No. 307-838-154
PTR No. 3897127, January 9, 2018, Pasig City
SEC Accreditation No. 1608-A, valid until January 26, 2020
BIR Accreditation No. 07-001050-002-2016, valid until June 22, 2019
IC Accreditation No. SP-2017-004-O, valid until February 27, 2020

April 10, 2018
Pasig City

PERLA COMPAÑIA DE SEGUROS, INC.
Schedule II - Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration
December 31, 2017

Retained earnings as at December 31, 2016			P 549,512,833
Add (Less): Net effect of changes in deferred tax			(347,987)
Unappropriated retained earnings as at December 31, 2016, as adjusted			**549,164,846**
Add: Net income actually earned/realized during the period			
Profit for the period closed to retained earnings		84,046,677	
Less:	Non-actual/unrealized income net of tax		
	Equity in net income of associate/joint venture	-	
	Unrealized foreign exchange gain - net (except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents)	-	
	Unrealized actuarial gain	-	
	Fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains)	-	
	Fair value adjustment of investment property resulting to gain	24,946,936	
	Net increase in deferred tax asset that decreased the net income	11,275,621	
	Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP - gain	-	
	Other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under PFRS	-	
Subtotal		36,222,557	
Add:	Non-actual losses		
	Realized portion of revaluation surplus absorbed through depreciation	516,437	
	Fair value adjustment (mark-to-market losses)	-	
	Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP - loss	-	
	Loss on fair value adjustment of investment property (after tax)	-	
Subtotal		516,437	
Net income actually earned during the period			48,340,557
Add(less):			
	Dividend declarations during the period	-	
	Appropriations of retained earnings during the year	-	
	Reversals of appropriations	-	
	Treasury shares	-	
Subtotal			-
Unappropriated retained earnings as at December 31, 2017			P 597,505,403

PERLA COMPAÑIA DE SEGUROS, INC.
Schedule I - Tabular Schedule of All Effective Standards and Interpretations Pursuant to SRC Rule 68, as Amended
December 31, 2017

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2017		Adopted	Not adopted	Not applicable
Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements Conceptual Framework Phase A: Objectives and qualitative characteristics		x		
PFRS's Practice Statement Management Commentary				x
Philippine Financial Reporting Standards				
PFRS 1	First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards	x		
	Amendments to PFRS 1 and PAS 27: Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary; Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate	x		
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters			x
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Limited Exemptions from Comparative PFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters			x
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Date for First-time Adopters			x
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Government Loans			x
	Annual Improvements (2009-2011 Cycle): Repeated Application of PFRS 1			x
	Annual Improvements (2009-2011 Cycle): First-time adoption of PFRS - Borrowing Cost			x
	Annual Improvements (2001-2013 Cycle): First-time adoption of PFRS - Meaning of Effective PFRS			x
	Annual Improvements (2014-2016 Cycle): First-time adoption of PFRS - Deletion of Short-term Exemptions for First-time Adopters			x
PFRS 2	Share-based Payment			x
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations			x
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions			x
	Annual Improvements (2010-2012 Cycle): Definition of Vesting Condition			x
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions	Not early adopted		
PFRS 3	Business Combinations			x
	Annual Improvements (2010-2012 Cycle): Accounting for Contingent Consideration in a Business Combination			x
	Annual Improvements (2011-2013 Cycle): Scope Exceptions for Joint Arrangements			x
PFRS 4	Insurance Contracts	x		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts	x		
	Amendments to PFRS 4: Applying PFRS 9 'Financial Instrument' with PFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts'	Not early adopted		
PFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations			x
	Annual Improvements (2012-2014 Cycle): Changes in Methods of Disposal			x
PFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources			x
PFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	x		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Transition	x		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets	x		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition	x		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Improving Disclosures About Financial Instruments	x		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Transfers of Financial Assets	x		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	x		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Mandatory Effective Date of PFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures	x		
	Annual Improvements (2012-2014 Cycle): Servicing Contracts			x
	Annual Improvements (2012-2014 Cycle): Applicability of the Amendments to PFRS 7 to Condensed Interim Financial Statements	x		
PFRS 8	Operating Segments			x
	Annual Improvements (2010-2012 Cycle): Aggregation of Operating Segments and Reconciliation of the Total of the Reportable Segments' Assets to the Entity's Assets			x
PFRS 9	Financial Instruments	Not early adopted		
	Amendments to PFRS 9: Mandatory Effective Date of PFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures	Not early adopted		
	Amendments to PFRS 9: Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement	Not early adopted		
	Amendments to PFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	Not early adopted		

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2017		Adopted	Not adopted	Not applicable
PFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements			x
	Amendments to PFRS 10: Investment Entities			x
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 28: Investment Entities - Applying the Consolidation Exception			x
	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			x
PFRS 11	Joint Arrangements			x
	Amendments to PFRS 11: Joint Arrangements - Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations			x
PFRS 12	Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities			x
	Amendments for Investment Entities			x
	Amendments to PFRS 12: Investment Entities - Applying the Consolidation Exception			x
	Annual Improvements (2014-2016 Cycle): Clarification of the Scope of the Standard			x
PFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	x		
	Annual Improvements (2010-2012 Cycle): Short-term Receivables and Payables	x		
	Annual Improvements (2011-2013 Cycle): Portfolio Exceptions	x		
PFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts			x
PFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	Not early adopted		
	Amendments to PFRS 15: Clarifications to PFRS 15	Not early adopted		
PFRS 16	Leases	Not early adopted		
Philippine Accounting Standards				
PAS 1 (Revised)	Presentation of Financial Statements	x		
	Amendment to PAS 1: Capital Disclosures	x		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation			x
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	x		
	Annual Improvements (2009-2011 Cycle): Clarification of the Requirements for Comparative Presentation	x		
	Amendments to PAS 1: Disclosure Initiative	x		
PAS 2	Inventories			x
PAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	x		
	Amendments to PAS 7: Disclosure Initiative	x		
PAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	x		
PAS 10	Events After the Reporting Period	x		
PAS 11	Construction Contracts			x
PAS 12	Income Taxes	x		
	Amendment to PAS 12 - Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets	x		
	Amendment to PAS 12: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses	x		
PAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	x		
	Annual Improvements (2009-2011 Cycle): Classification of Servicing Equipment	x		
	Annual Improvements (2010-2012 Cycle): Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Depreciation	x		
	Amendments to PAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment and PAS 38: Intangible Assets - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization	x		
	Amendments to PAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment and PAS 41: Agriculture - Bearer Plants			x
PAS 17	Leases	x		
PAS 18	Revenue	x		
PAS 19 (Amended)	Employee benefits	x		
	Amendments to PAS 19: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions			x
	Annual Improvements (2012-2014 Cycle): Regional Market Issue Regarding Discount Rate			x
PAS 20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance			x
PAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	x		
	Amendment: Net Investment in a Foreign Operation			x
PAS 23 (Revised)	Borrowing Costs			x
PAS 24 (Revised)	Related Party Disclosures	x		
	Annual Improvements (2010-2012 Cycle): Key Management Personnel	x		
PAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	x		
PAS 27 (Revised)	Separate Financial Statements	x		
	Amendments to PAS 27: Investment Entities			x
	Amendments to PAS 27: Separate Financial Statements - Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements			x

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2017		Adopted	Not adopted	Not applicable
PAS 28 (Amended)	Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures			x
	Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 28: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception			x
	Annual Improvements (2014-2016 Cycle): Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value	Not early adopted		
	Amendments to PAS 28: Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures and PFRS 10: Consolidated Financial Statements - Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Not early adopted		
	Amendments to PAS 28: Long Term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures	Not early adopted		
PAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			x
PAS 31	Interest in Joint Ventures			x
PAS 32	Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation	x		
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation			x
	Amendment to PAS 32: Classification of Rights Issues		x	
	Annual Improvements (2009-2011 Cycle): Tax Effect of Distribution of Holders of Equity Instruments		x	
	Amendments to PAS 32: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities		x	
PAS 33	Earnings Per Share		x	
PAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting		x	
	Annual Improvements (2009-2011 Cycle): Interim Financial Reporting and Segment Information for Total Assets and Liabilities			
	Annual Improvements (2012-2014 Cycle): Disclosure of Information 'Elsewere in the Interim Financial Report'			x
PAS 36	Impairment of Assets	x		
	Amendments to PAS 36: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-financial Assets	x		
PAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	x		
PAS 38	Intangible Assets			x
	Annual Improvements (2010-2012 Cycle): Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Amortization	x		
	Amendments to PAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment and PAS 38: Intangible Assets - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization	x		
PAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	x		
	Amendments to PAS 39: Transition and Initial Recognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	x		
	Amendments to PAS 39: Cash Flow Hedge Accounting of Forecast Intragroup Transactions			x
	Amendments to PAS 39: The Fair Value Option	x		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts	x		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets	x		
	Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition	x		
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-9 and PAS 39: Embedded Derivatives			x
	Amendment to PAS 39: Eligible Hedged Items			x
	Amendments to PAS 39: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting			x
PAS 40	Invesment Property	x		
	Annual Improvements (2011-2013 Cycle): Investment Property	x		
	Amendments to PAS 40: Transfers of Investment Property	Not early adopted		
PAS 41	Agriculture			x
	Amendments to PAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment and PAS 41: Agriculture - Bearer Plants			x
Philippine Interpretations				
IFRIC 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities			x
IFRIC 2	Member's Share in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments			x
IFRIC 4	Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease			x
IFRIC 5	Rights to Interests Arising from Decommisioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds			x
IFRIC 6	Liabilities Arising from Participating in a Specific Market-Waste Electrical and Electronic Component			x
IFRIC 7	Applying the Restatement Approach under PAS 29 Financial Reporting under Hyperinflationary Economies			x
IFRIC 8	Scope of PFRS 2			x

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS Effective as of December 31, 2017		Adopted	Not adopted	Not applicable
IFRIC 9	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives			x
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretations IFRIC-9 and PAS 39: Embedded Derivatives			x
IFRIC 10	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment			x
IFRIC 11	PFRS 2-Group and Treasury Share Transactions			x
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements			x
IFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes			x
IFRIC 14	The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirement and Their Interaction			x
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretations IFRIC-14, Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement			x
IFRIC 15	Agreements for Construction of Real Estate	Not early adopted		
IFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in Foreign Operation			x
IFRIC 17	Distribution of Non Cash Assets to Owners			x
IFRIC 18	Transfers of Assets from Customers			x
IFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments			x
IFRIC 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine			x
IFRIC 21	Levies			x
IFRIC 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration			x
IFRIC 23	Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments			x
SIC - 7	Introduction of the Euro			x
SIC - 10	Government Assistance - No Specific Relation to Operating Activities			x
SIC - 12	Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities			x
	Amendment to SIC - 12: Scope of SIC - 12			x
SIC - 13	Jointly Controlled Entities - Non Monetary Contributions by Venturers			x
SIC - 15	Operating Leases - Incentives	x		
SIC - 25	Income Taxes - Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders			x
SIC - 27	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal form of a Lease	x		
SIC - 29	Service Concession Arrangements - Disclosures			x
SIC - 31	Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services			x
SIC - 32	Intangible Assets - Web Site Costs			x