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Company Information

SEC Registration No.: CS200629755
Company Name: PNX-UDENNA INSURANCE BROKERS INC.
Industry Classification:
Company Type:

Document Information

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Submission Type: AFS
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COVER SHEET
for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

CS200629755

Company Name

PNX - UDENNA INSURANCE BROKERS, INC.

Principal Office (No./Street/Barangay/City/Town)Province)

STELLA HIZON REYES ROAD, BO. PAMPANGA, LANANG, DAVAO CITY

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
AFS	SEC	N/A

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
N/A	(082) 299-2606	0917-8222603

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting Month/Day	Fiscal Year Month/Day
6	Last Monday of March	12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
IGNACIA S. BRAGA IV	IGNA.BRAGA@UDENNA.PH	(082) 299-2606	n/a

Contact Person's Address

KM. 14.5 DAVAO-BUKIDNON ROAD, MINTAL, DAVAO CITY

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

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

PHOENIX

Josephine Jayson <josephine.jayson@udenna.ph>

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INSURANCE BROKERS, INC

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Management of PNX-Udenna Insurance Brokers, Inc. is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the financial statements and submits the same to the stockholders.

Punongbayan & Araullo, the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in their report to the stockholders, have expressed their opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

DENNIS A. UY
Chairman of the Board

ERNESTO N. ORTONIO, JR
President

CHERYLYN C. UY
Corporate Treasurer

Signed this 31 st day of March, 2021

PNX-UDENNA INSURANCE BROKERS, INC.
Principal Address: Stella Hizon Reyes Road, Bo. Pampanga, Lanang Davao City
Office Address: Bays 5 & 6, 6th Floor, Bormaheco Bldg.
J.P Laurel Ave., Davao City
Telephone Nos.: (082) 299-2606; (082)225-0328

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FOR SEC FILING

Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

PNX-Udenna Insurance Brokers, Inc.

December 31, 2020 and 2019

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Punongbayan & Araullo
20th Floor, Tower 1
The Enterprise Center
6766 Ayala Avenue
1200 Makati City
Philippines

T +63 2 8988 2288

Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors
PNX-Udenna Insurance Brokers, Inc.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of
Udenna Management & Resources Corp.)
Stella Hizon Reyes Road
Bo. Pampanga, Davao City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PNX-Udenna Insurance Brokers, Inc. (the Company), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, which describes management's assessment of the continuing impact on the Company's financial statements of the business disruption brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information for the year ended December 31, 2020 required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as disclosed in Note 20 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of management. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

PUNONGBAYAN & ARAULLO

By: **Ramilito L. Nañola**
Partner

CPA Reg. No. 0090741
TIN 109-228-427
PTR No. 8533235, January 4, 2021, Makati City
SEC Group A Accreditation
Partner - No. 0395-AR-4 (until Sept. 16, 2022)
Firm - No. 0002 (until Dec. 31, 2024)
BIR AN 08-002511-019-2020 (until Dec. 21, 2023)
Firm's BOA/PRC Cert. of Reg. No. 0002 (until Jul. 24, 2021)

March 31, 2021

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Punongbayan & Araullo
20th Floor, Tower 1
The Enterprise Center
6766 Ayala Avenue
1200 Makati City
Philippines

T +63 2 8988 2288

Supplemental Statement of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors
PNX-Udenna Insurance Brokers, Inc.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of
Udenna Management & Resources Corp.)
Stella Hizon Reyes Road
Bo. Pampanga, Davao City

We have audited the financial statements of PNX-Udenna Insurance Brokers, Inc. (the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2020, on which we have rendered the attached report dated March 31, 2021.

In compliance with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, we are stating that the Company has one stockholder owning 100 or more shares of the Company's capital stock as at December 31, 2020, as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements.

PUNONGBAYAN & ARAULLO

By: **Ramilito L. Nañola**
Partner

CPA Reg. No. 0090741
TIN 109-228-427
PTR No. 8533235, January 4, 2021, Makati City
SEC Group A Accreditation
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Firm's BOA/PRC Cert. of Reg. No. 0002 (until Jul. 24, 2021)

March 31, 2021

PNX-UDENNA INSURANCE BROKERS, INC.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Udenna Management & Resources Corp.)
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2020	2019
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	P 43,015,773	P 45,515,837
Receivable from insurance companies' clients	7	55,789,618	51,853,542
Commission receivables	7	4,539,474	4,802,772
Other receivables	7	-	52,754
Prepayments		716,718	575,185
Total Current Assets		104,061,583	102,800,090
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Right-of-use asset - net	9	4,497,627	5,009,205
Property and equipment - net	8	2,462,542	2,826,787
Security deposits	9	146,326	146,326
Deferred tax asset - net	14	129,830	23,386
Total Non-current Assets		7,236,325	8,005,704
TOTAL ASSETS		P 111,297,908	P 110,805,794
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payable to insurance companies	10	P 56,350,088	P 53,145,127
Notes payable	11	-	303,628
Dividends payable	10, 16	7,000,000	11,000,000
Lease liability	9	256,219	229,441
Income tax payable		651,907	255,707
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	10	6,794,829	8,461,706
Total Current Liabilities		71,053,043	73,395,609
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liability	9	4,440,775	4,696,994
Notes payable	11	-	22,946
Total Non-current Liabilities		4,440,775	4,719,940
Total Liabilities		75,493,818	78,115,549
EQUITY	16		
Share capital		20,000,000	20,000,000
Retained earnings		15,804,090	12,690,245
Total Equity		35,804,090	32,690,245
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		P 111,297,908	P 110,805,794

See Notes to Financial Statements.

PNX-UDENNA INSURANCE BROKERS, INC.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Udenna Management & Resources Corp.)
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes		2020		2019
COMMISSIONS REVENUE	2	P	27,110,106	P	34,285,619
COST OF SERVICE	12		1,991,272		7,258,872
GROSS PROFIT			25,118,834		27,026,747
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	13		10,681,423		10,370,609
OPERATING PROFIT			14,437,411		16,656,138
OTHER INCOME (COST)					
Interest income	6		555,831		1,073,037
Interest expense	9, 11	(	418,840)	(	138,452)
Gain on disposal of property	8		117,857		-
Foreign currency exchange		(	72,678)	(	39,704)
			182,170		894,881
PROFIT BEFORE TAX			14,619,581		17,551,019
TAX EXPENSE	14		4,505,736		5,173,168
NET PROFIT			10,113,845		12,377,851
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			-		-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		P	10,113,845	P	12,377,851

See Notes to Financial Statements.

PNX-UDENNA INSURANCE BROKERS, INC.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Udenna Management & Resources Corp.)
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Note	2020	2019
SHARE CAPITAL			
Common shares - P100 par value			
Authorized, issued and outstanding -			
200,000 shares		P 20,000,000	P 20,000,000
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Balance at beginning of year		12,690,245	15,312,394
Net profit for the year		10,113,845	12,377,851
Cash dividends	16	(7,000,000)	(15,000,000)
Balance at end of year		15,804,090	12,690,245
TOTAL EQUITY		P 35,804,090	P 32,690,245

See Notes to Financial Statements.

PNX-UDENNA INSURANCE BROKERS, INC.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Udenna Management & Resources Corp.)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		P 14,619,581	P 17,551,019
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	8, 9	1,487,357	782,383
Interest income	6	(555,831)	(1,073,037)
Interest expense	9, 11	418,840	138,452
Gain on sale of property and equipment	8	(117,857)	-
Unrealized foreign exchange currency loss		72,678	39,704
Operating profit before working capital changes		15,924,768	17,438,521
Increase in receivable from insurance companies' clients		(3,936,076)	(16,632,116)
Decrease (increase) in commission receivables		263,298	(3,949,992)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables		52,754	(30,378)
Increase in prepayments		(141,533)	(41,517)
Increase in security deposits		-	(146,326)
Increase in payable to insurance companies' clients		3,204,961	17,923,701
Increase in income tax payable		396,200	83,854
Decrease in accrued expense and other liabilities		(5,927,161)	(2,069,168)
Cash generated from operations		9,837,211	12,576,579
Interest received		555,831	1,073,037
Cash paid for income taxes		(351,896)	(580,745)
Net Cash From Operating Activities		10,041,146	13,068,871
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisitions of property and equipment	8	(611,534)	(1,649,536)
Proceeds from sale of equipment	8	117,857	-
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities		(493,677)	(1,649,536)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid	16, 18	(11,000,000)	(4,000,000)
Repayments of lease liabilities	9, 18	(637,339)	(106,223)
Repayments of notes payable	11, 18	(326,574)	(649,883)
Interest paid	11	(10,942)	(51,090)
Cash Used In Financing Activities		(11,974,855)	(4,807,196)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		(72,678)	(39,704)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(2,500,064)	6,572,435
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		45,515,837	38,943,402
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		P 43,015,773	P 45,515,837

Supplemental Information on Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities:

1 In 2019, the Company recognized right-of-use asset and lease liability with outstanding balances amounting to P5,115,784 and P4,926,435, respectively (see Notes 9 and 18).

2 On December 7, 2020, the Board of Directors declared cash dividends amounting to P7,000,000 to shareholder of record December 31, 2020 with payment date on or before May 30, 2021 (see Note 16.3).

See Notes to Financial Statements.

PNX-UDENNA INSURANCE BROKERS, INC.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Udenna Management & Resources Corp.)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Corporate Information

PNX-Udenna Insurance Brokers, Inc. (the Company) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on September 5, 2006. The Company is presently engaged in and carrying on the business of or act as insurance broker of any domestic and/or foreign companies, as the Philippine laws may allow, for the purpose of carrying on any and all objectives and purposes for which the Company is created.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Udenna Management & Resources Corp. (UMRC or the Parent Company), a company incorporated and domiciled in the Philippines. The Company's ultimate parent company is Udenna Corporation (Udenna). UMRC is engaged in providing management, investment and technical advice for commercial, industrial, manufacturing and other kinds of enterprises. Udenna, on the other hand, is primarily organized to purchase, acquire, take over and manage all or any part of the rights, assets, business and property; to undertake and assume the liabilities of any person, firm, association, partnership, syndicate of corporation; and to engage in the distribution, selling, importation, installation of pollution control devices, units and services, and all other pollution control related products and emission test servicing.

The registered office of the Company, UMRC and Udenna is located at Stella Hizon Reyes Road, Bo. Pampanga, Davao City, while their principal place of business is located at Bay 5 and 6, 6th Floor, Bormaheco Bldg., J.P. Laurel Avenue, Davao City.

1.2 Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Company's Operation

The COVID-19 pandemic started to become widespread in the Philippines in early March 2020. The measures taken by the government to contain the virus have affected economic conditions and the Company's business operations.

The following are the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic to the Company's operation:

- Implemented flexible working arrangement during the Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) period (i.e., from March 19, 2020 to May 15, 2020);
- significant decline on Company's total commissions revenue in 2020 by 21% or approximately P7.2 million as compared to that of 2019; and,
- decrease in cost of service by 73% or approximately P5.3 million, which mainly pertains to travel and transportation expenses due to the strict travel restriction and community quarantine protocols by the Government.

In response to these matters, the Company has taken the following actions:

- maximized the use of electronic marketing and other web-based communication medium to cope up with the decrease in revenue during the year; and,
- employed extensive effort to meet collection target and budget for the year.

Based on the above actions and measures taken by management to mitigate the adverse effect of the pandemic, it projects that the Company would continue to report positive results of operations and would remain liquid to meet current obligation as it falls due. Accordingly, management has not determined material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

1.3 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 (including the comparative financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019) were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors (BOD) on March 31, 2021.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Philippines Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). PFRS are adopted by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) from the pronouncements issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and approved by the Philippine Board of Accountancy.

The Company has qualified as a Small and Medium-Sized Entity (SME) based on the criteria set by the SEC. Entities qualifying as SME are required to use Philippines Financial Reporting Standards for SMEs (PRFS for SMEs) as their financial reporting framework. However, as allowed under the exemptions provided by the SEC for mandatory adoption of PFRS for SMEs, the Company has opted to use PFRS in the preparation of its financial statements because the Company's parent prepares financial statements in accordance with PFRS.

The financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by PFRS for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies that follow.

(b) Presentation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are presented in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The Company presents all items of income and expense in a single statement of comprehensive income.

The Company presents a third statement of financial position as of the beginning of the preceding period when it applies an accounting policy retrospectively, or makes a retrospective restatement or reclassification of items that has a material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period. The related notes to the third statement of financial position are not required to be disclosed.

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Philippine pesos, the Company's functional and presentation currency, and all values represent absolute amounts except when otherwise indicated.

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

2.2 Adoption of New and Amended PFRS

(a) Effective in 2020 that are Relevant to the Company

The Company adopted for the first time the following revisions and amendments to PFRS, which are mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020:

Conceptual Framework	:	Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting
PAS 1 and PAS 8 (Amendments)	:	Presentation of Financial Statements and Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – Definition of Material
PFRS 7 and PFRS 9 (Amendments)	:	Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Financial Instruments – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

Discussed below and in the succeeding page are the relevant information about these new pronouncements.

(i) *Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*. The revised conceptual framework will be used in standard-setting decisions with immediate effect. Key changes include (a) increasing the prominence of stewardship in the objective of financial reporting, (b) reinstating prudence as a component of neutrality, (c) defining a reporting entity, which may be a legal entity, or a portion of an entity, (d) revising the definitions *of an asset and a liability*, (e) removing the probability threshold for recognition and adding guidance on derecognition, (f) adding guidance on different measurement basis, and, (g) stating that profit or loss is the primary performance indicator and that, in principle, income and expenses in other comprehensive income should be recycled where this enhances the relevance or faithful representation of the financial statements. The application of the revised conceptual framework had no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(ii) PAS 1 (Amendments), *Presentation of Financial Statements, and* PAS 8 (Amendments), *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – Definition of Material.* The amendments provide a clearer definition of 'material' in PAS 1 by including the concept of 'obscuring' material information with immaterial information as part of the new definition, and clarifying the assessment threshold (i.e., misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by primary users, which consider the characteristic of those users as well as the entity's own circumstances). The definition of material in PAS 8 has been accordingly replaced by reference to the new definition in PAS 1. In addition, amendment has also been made in other standards that contain definition of material or refer to the term 'material' to ensure consistency. The application of these amendments had no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(iii) PFRS 7 (Amendments), *Financial Instruments: Disclosures, and* PFRS 9 (Amendments), *Financial Instruments – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform.* The amendments clarify that an entity would continue to apply certain hedge accounting requirements assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform. The application of these amendments had no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(b) Effective in 2020 that is not Relevant to the Company

PFRS 3 (Amendments), *Business Combinations – Definition of a Business*, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, is not relevant to the Company's financial statements.

(c) Effective Subsequent to 2020 but not Adopted Early

There are amendments to existing standards effective for annual periods subsequent to 2020, which are adopted by the FRSC. Management will adopt the following relevant pronouncements in accordance with their transitional provisions; and, unless otherwise stated, none of these are expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(i) PFRS 16 (Amendments), *Leases – COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions* (effective from June 30, 2020). The amendments permit lessees, as a practical expedient, not to assess whether particular rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic are lease modifications and instead to account for those rent concessions as if they are not lease modifications.

(ii) PAS 16 (Amendments), *Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds Before Intended Use* (effective from January 1, 2022). The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.

(iii) PAS 37 (Amendments), *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract* (effective January 1, 2022). The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labor, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

(iv) Annual Improvements to PFRS 2018-2020 Cycle. Among the improvements, the following amendments, which are effective from January 1, 2022, are relevant to the Company:

- PFRS 9 (Amendments), *Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' Test for Derecognition of Liabilities*. The improvements clarify the fees that a company includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability.

- Illustrative Examples Accompanying PFRS 16, *Leases – Lease Incentives*. The improvement merely removes potential for confusion regarding lease incentives.

(v) PAS 1 (Amendments), *Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current* (effective January 1, 2023). The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.

2.3 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

(a) Financial assets

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

(i) Classification, Measurement and Reclassification of Financial Assets

The classification and measurement of financial assets is driven by the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The classification and measurement of financial assets currently relevant to the Company is described in the succeeding pages.

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within the Company's business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and,
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Except for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers,* all financial assets meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for expected credit loss (ECL).

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost are presented in the statement of financial position as Cash and Cash Equivalents, Receivable from Insurance Companies' Clients, Commission Receivables and Security Deposits.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the end of reporting period, which are classified as non-current assets.

For purposes of cash flows reporting and presentation, cash and cash equivalents comprise accounts with original maturities of three months or less, including cash. These general include cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

In accordance with Insurance Commission (IC) Circular Letters No. 2018-17, the Company's Receivable from Companies' Clients, is presented at gross amount in the statement of financial position.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial assets except for those that are subsequently identified as credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets at amortized cost, the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial assets (after deduction of the loss allowance). The interest earned is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income under Other Income (Cost).

For financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the net carrying amount of the financial assets (after deduction of the loss allowance). If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, the calculation of interest income reverts to gross basis. For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying a credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis even if the credit risk of the asset subsequently improves.

The Company can only reclassify financial assets if the objective of its business model for managing those financial assets changes. Accordingly, the Company is required to reclassify financial assets: (i) from amortized cost to fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL), the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria are no longer met; and, (ii) from FVTPL to amortized cost, if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria start to be met and the characteristic of the instrument's contractual cash flows meet the amortized cost criteria.

A change in the objective of the Company's business model will be effected only at the beginning of the next reporting period following the change in the business model.

(ii) *Impairment of Financial Assets*

At the end of the reporting period, the Company assesses and recognizes allowance for ECL on its financial assets measured at amortized cost. The measurement of ECL involves consideration of broader range of information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions (i.e., forward-looking information) that may affect the collectability of the future cash flows of the financial assets. Measurement of the ECL is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instruments evaluated based on a range of possible outcome.

The Company recognizes lifetime ECL for receivables. The ECL on these assets are estimated by applying the simplified approach using a provision matrix developed based on the Company's historical credit loss experience and credit information that are specific to the debtors, adjusted for general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate. These assets are assessed for impairment on a collective basis based on shared credit risk characteristics.

The Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial asset since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset between the reporting date and the date of the initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that may indicate an actual or expected deterioration of the credit quality of the financial assets.

The key elements used in the calculation of ECL are as follows:

- *Probability of default* – It is an estimate of likelihood of a counterparty defaulting at its financial obligation over a given time horizon, either over the next 12 months or the remaining lifetime of the obligation.

- *Loss given default* – It is an estimate of loss arising in case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows of a financial instrument due from a counterparty and those that the Company would expect to receive, including the realization of any collateral.

- *Exposure at default* – It represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments in the event of default which pertains to its amortized cost.

Measurement of the ECL is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

The Company recognizes an impairment loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments subjected to impairment assessment with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

(b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, which include payable to insurance companies, notes payable, dividends payable, lease liability and other payables, are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument. All interest-related charges incurred on the financial liability are recognized as an expense in profit or loss under the caption Interest expense under Other Income (Costs) in the statement of comprehensive income.

Payable to insurance companies, notes payable, dividends payable and other payables are recognized initially at their fair values and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method for maturities beyond one year, less settlement payments.

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

Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due to be settled within one year or less after the reporting period (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer), or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period. Otherwise, these are presented as non-current liabilities.

Financial liabilities are derecognized from the statement of financial position only when the obligations are extinguished either through discharge, cancellation or expiration. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid or payable is recognized in profit or loss.

(c) Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

2.4 Prepayments and Other Assets

Prepayments and other current assets pertain to other resources controlled by the Company as a result of past events. They are recognized in the financial statements when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the asset has a cost or value that can be measured reliably.

Other recognized assets of similar nature, where future economic benefits are expected to flow to the Company beyond one year after the end of the reporting period (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer), are classified as non-current assets.

2.5 Property and Equipment

All items of property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Expenditures for additions, major improvements and renewals are capitalized while expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred.

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

Transportation equipment	3-5 years
Office equipment	1-2 years
Furniture and fixtures	1-2 years

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the terms of the related leases or the useful lives of the improvements of two years, whichever is shorter.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (see Note 2.10).

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

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

2.6 *Provisions and Contingencies*

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

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

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

2.7 *Revenue and Expense Recognition*

Revenue comprises revenue from rendering of services measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the Company for services rendered, excluding VAT and discounts.

To determine whether to recognize revenue, the Company follows a five-step process:

(1) identifying the contract with a customer;
(2) identifying the performance obligation;
(3) determining the transaction price;
(4) allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and,
(5) recognizing revenue when/as performance obligations are satisfied.

The Company determines whether a contract with customer exists by evaluating whether the following gating criteria are present:

(i) the parties to the contract have approved the contract either in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices;
(ii) each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred or performed can be identified;
(iii) the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred or performed can be identified;
(iv) the contract has commercial substance (i.e., the risk, timing or amount of the future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and,
(v) collection of the consideration in exchange of the goods and services is probable.

Revenue is recognized only when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of the promised goods or services to a customer. The transfer of control can occur over time or at a point in time.

A performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time unless it meets one of the following criteria, in which case it is satisfied over time:

(i) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs;

(ii) the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; and,

(iii) the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

The transaction price allocated to performance obligations satisfied at a point in time is recognized as revenue when control of the goods or services transfers to the customer.

If the performance obligation is satisfied over time, the transaction price allocated to that performance obligation is recognized as revenue as the performance obligation is satisfied.

In addition, specific recognition criteria for commissions revenue must be met before revenue is recognized. Commissions revenue is recognized at a point in time when premium payments have been earned from insurance companies' clients.

Cost and expenses are recognized in profit or loss upon utilization of goods or services or at the date they are incurred. All finance costs are reported in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

2.8 Leases – Company as Lessee

The Company accounts for its leases as follows:

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

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Company;

- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract; and,

- the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Company assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

At lease commencement date, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in the statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received). Subsequently, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist (see Note 2.10).

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

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

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

On the statement of financial position, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been presented separately from property and equipment and other liabilities, respectively.

2.9 *Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation*

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

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

2.10 *Impairment of Non-financial Assets*

The Company's property and equipment, right-of-use asset, and other non-financial assets are subject to impairment testing whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of those assets may not be recoverable.

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

Impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amounts which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In determining value in use, management estimates the expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines the suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the Company's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect management's assessment of respective risk profile, such as market and asset-specific risk factors.

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

2.11 Employee Benefits

The Company provides short-term employment benefits to employees which are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2.12 Income Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.13 Related Party Relationships and Transactions

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

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

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

2.14 Equity

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Retained earnings represent all current and prior period results of operations as reported in profit or loss section of the statement of comprehensive income, reduced by the amounts of dividends declared, if any.

2.15 Events After the End of the Reporting Period

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes. Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may ultimately differ from these estimates.

3.1 *Critical Management Judgment in Applying Accounting Policies*

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

(a) Business Model Arrangement

The Company's classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets. No such changes were required during the periods presented.

(b) Determination of Timing of Satisfaction of Performance Obligations

The Company determines that its commission revenue from insurance brokerage services shall be recognized at a point in time when premium payments have been received from the insurance company's clients.

(c) Determination of ECL on Financial Asset at Amortized Cost

The Company's policy on determination of ECL on its financial assets is discussed in Note 2.3(a)(ii). Based on management's assessment, no allowance for ECL is required to be recognized as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. The Company's management intends to regularly calibrate (i.e., on an annual basis) the matrix to consider the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information (i.e., forecast economic conditions). Details about the ECL on the Company's financial asset at amortized cost are disclosed in Note 4.2.

(d) Recognition of Provisions and Contingencies

Judgment is exercised by management to distinguish between provisions and contingencies. Policies on recognition of provisions and contingencies are discussed in Note 2.6 and disclosures on relevant contingencies are presented in Note 17.

(e) Determination of Lease Term of Contracts with Renewal and Termination Options

In determining the lease term, management considers all relevant factors and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise a renewal option or not exercise a termination option. Renewal options and/or periods after termination options are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended or not terminated.

For the lease of office, the factors that are normally the most relevant are (a) if there are significant penalties should the Company pre-terminate the contract, and (b) if any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Company is reasonably certain to extend and not to terminate the lease contract. Otherwise, the Company considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised or not exercised or the Company becomes obliged to exercise or not exercise it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the Company.

3.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

(a) Estimation of Allowance for ECL

The Company measures impairment of financial asset at amortized cost at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The expected credit losses on receivables from insurance companies' clients and commission receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors (including possible offsetting of outstanding liability with the debtor), general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

Based on management's assessment, no allowance for expected credit losses on receivables from insurance companies' clients and commission receivables is required to be recognized as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(b) Estimation of Useful Lives of Property and Equipment and Right-of-use Asset

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

The carrying amount of property and equipment and right-of-use asset is presented in Notes 8 and 9, respectively. Based on management's assessment as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there is no change in estimated useful lives of those assets during those years. Actual results, however, may vary due to changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above.

(c) *Determination of Realizable Amount of Deferred Tax Asset*

The Company reviews its deferred tax asset at the end of each reporting period and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Management assessed that the deferred tax asset recognized as of December 31, 2020 will be fully utilized in the coming years. The carrying value of the deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is disclosed in Note 14.

(d) *Impairment of Non-financial Assets*

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or a cash-generating unit based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate (see Note 2.10). 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 those assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable values and any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations.

Based on management's assessment, no impairment loss was recognized on the Company's non-financial assets in 2020 and 2019.

(e) *Determination of Appropriate Discount Rate in Measuring Lease Liabilities*

The Company measures its lease liabilities at present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease contract. The lease payments were discounted using a reasonable rate deemed by management equal to the Company's incremental borrowing rate. In determining a reasonable discount rate, management considers the term of the leases, the underlying asset and the economic environment. Actual results, however, may vary due to changes in estimates brought about by changes in such factors.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks in relation to financial instruments. The Company's financial assets and liabilities by category are summarized in Note 5. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's risk management is coordinated with its Parent Company, in close cooperation with the BOD, and focuses on actively securing the Company's short to medium-term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial markets.

The Company does not engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed to are described below and in the succeeding page.

4.1 *Market Risk*

The Company is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk which result from its operating, investing and financing activities.

(a) Foreign Currency Risk

The Company has no significant exposure to foreign currency risks as most transactions are denominated in Philippine peso, its functional currency. Exposure to currency exchange rates arise from the Company's U.S. dollar denominated cash in bank.

To mitigate the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk, non-Philippine peso cash flows are monitored.

Foreign currency-denominated cash in bank, translated into Philippine pesos at the closing rate, amounted to P1,412,285 and P1,070,188 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Cash in bank subject to foreign currency risk is tested on a reasonably possible change of +/-3.17% in 2020 and +/-4.30% in 2019. This percentage has been determined based on the average market volatility exchange rates, using standard deviation, in the previous 12 months at a 99.00% confidence level.

The change in percentage would affect profit before tax by +/- P44,769 and equity after tax by +/- P31,339 in 2020 and profit after tax by +/- P46,018 and equity after tax by +/- P32,213 in 2019.

(b) Interest Rate Sensitivity

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through its cash in banks, which are subject to variable interest rates. However, management believes that the related interest rate risk exposure is not significant. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are either non-interest-bearing or subject to fixed interest rates.

4.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty may fail to discharge an obligation to the Company. The Company is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments arising from providing services to customers including related parties, granting advances to related parties and placing deposits in banks.

The Company continuously monitors defaults of counterparties, identified either individually or by group, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties.

The maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets is the carrying amount of the financial assets as shown in the statements of financial position or in the detailed analysis provided in the notes to the financial statements, as summarized below.

	Notes	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**P 43,015,773**	P 45,515,837
Receivable from insurance companies' clients	7	**55,789,618**	51,853,542
Commission receivables	7	**4,539,474**	4,802,772
Security deposits	9	**146,326**	146,326
		P 103,491,191	P 102,318,477

	2019		
	Current		Non-current
	Within 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 3 years
Payable to insurance companies	P 53,145,127	P -	P -
Notes payable	178,792	138,720	23,120
Dividends payable	11,000,000	-	-
Lease liability	112,291	117,150	4,696,994
Other payables	7,888,870	-	-
	P 72,325,080	P 255,870	P 4,720,114

The above contractual maturities reflect the gross cash flows, which may differ from the carrying values of the liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

5. CATEGORIES AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT AND DISCLOSURES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

5.1 *Carrying Amounts and Fair Values by Category*

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

		2020		2019	
	Notes	Carrying Values	Fair Values	Carrying Values	Fair Values
Financial Assets at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**P 43,015,773**	**P 43,015,773**	P 45,515,837	P 45,515,837
Receivables from insurance companies' clients	7	**55,789,618**	**55,789,618**	51,853,542	51,853,542
Commission receivables	7	**4,539,474**	**4,539,474**	4,802,772	4,802,772
Security deposits	9	**146,326**	**146,326**	146,326	146,326
		P 103,491,191	**P103,491,191**	P 102,318,477	P 102,318,477
Financial Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Payable to insurance companies	10	**P 56,350,088**	**P 56,350,088**	P 53,145,127	P 53,145,127
Notes payable	11	**-**	**-**	326,574	326,574
Dividends payable	10	**7,000,000**	**7,000,000**	11,000,000	11,000,000
Lease liability	9	**4,696,994**	**4,696,994**	4,926,435	4,926,435
Other payables	10	**6,460,335**	**6,460,335**	7,888,870	7,888,870
		P 74,507,417	**P 74,507,417**	P 77,287,006	P 77,287,006

See Notes 2.3 for a description of the accounting policies for each category of financial instrument including the determination of fair values. A description of the Company's risk management objectives and policies for financial instruments is provided in Note 4.

5.2 *Fair Value Hierarchy*

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

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

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

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

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

5.3 *Financial Instruments Measurement at Fair Value*

The Company has no financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

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

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

		2020			
	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets					
Loans and receivables:					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	P 43,015,773	P -	P -	P 43,015,773
Receivable from insurance companies' clients	7	-	-	55,789,618	55,789,618
Commission receivables	7	-	-	4,539,474	4,539,474
Security deposits	9	-	-	146,326	146,326
		P 43,015,773	P -	P 60,475,418	P 103,491,191

	Notes	2020 Level 1	2020 Level 2	2020 Level 3	2020 Total
Financial Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Payable to insurance companies	10	P -	P -	P 56,350,088	P 56,350,088
Dividends payable	10	-	-	7,000,000	7,000,000
Lease liability	9	-	-	4,696,994	4,696,994
Other payables	10	-	-	6,460,335	6,460,335
		P -	P -	P 74,507,417	P 74,507,417

	Notes	2019 Level 1	2019 Level 2	2019 Level 3	2019 Total
Financial Assets					
Loans and receivables:					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	P 45,515,837	P -	P -	P 45,515,837
Receivable from insurance companies' clients	7	-	-	51,853,542	51,853,542
Commission receivables	7	-	-	4,802,772	4,802,772
Security deposits	9	-	-	146,326	146,326
		P 45,515,837	P -	P 56,802,640	P 102,318,477
Financial Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Payable to insurance companies	10	P -	P -	P 53,145,127	P 53,145,127
Notes payable	11	-	-	326,574	326,574
Dividends payable	10	-	-	11,000,000	11,000,000
Lease liability	9	-	-	4,926,435	4,926,435
Other payables	10	-	-	7,888,870	7,888,870
		P -	P -	P 77,287,006	P 77,287,006

For financial assets and financial liabilities, with fair values included in Level 1, management considers that the carrying amounts of those short-term financial instruments approximate their fair values.

5.5 *Fair Value Measurement for Non-Financial Assets*

The Company has no non-financial assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The details of cash and cash equivalents as of December 31 are as follows:

	2020	2019
Cash on hand	P 50,000	P 50,000
Cash in banks	22,142,715	24,937,683
Short-term placements	20,823,058	20,528,154
	P 43,015,773	P 45,515,837

Cash in banks generally earn interest at rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term placements for 2020 and 2019 are made for period of up to 30 days and earn effective interest ranging from 0.50% to 5.00% and 1.125% to 5.00%, respectively. Interest earned in 2020 and 2019 amounting to P555,831 and P1,073,037, respectively, is presented as Interest Income under Other Income (Cost) in the statements of comprehensive income.

7. RECEIVABLES

The Company's receivables are presented in the statements of financial position as follows:

	2020	2019
Receivable from insurance companies' clients	P 55,789,618	P 51,853,542
Commission receivables	4,539,474	4,802,772
Other receivables	-	52,754
	P 60,329,092	P 56,709,068

Other receivables pertain to advances to officers, employees and others.

Based on management's assessment, all of the Company's receivables have been reviewed for impairment. Using the provisional matrix as determined by the management, no additional impairment loss is required to be recognized in 2020 and 2019. In addition, no accounts were written-off for both years.

8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The gross carrying amounts and accumulated depreciation and amortization of property and equipment at the beginning and end of 2020 and 2019 are shown below.

	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Total
December 31, 2020					
Cost	P 3,607,847	P 1,322,397	P 172,879	P 1,413,592	P 6,516,715
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,910,624)	(695,266)	(172,879)	(275,404)	(4,053,173)
Net carrying amount	P 697,223	P 627,131	P -	P 1,138,188	P 2,462,542
December 31, 2019					
Cost	P 4,273,847	P 710,863	P 172,879	P 1,413,592	P 6,571,181
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(3,043,838)	(442,712)	(110,087)	(147,757)	(3,744,394)
Net carrying amount	P 1,230,009	P 268,151	P 62,792	P 1,265,835	P 2,826,787
January 1, 2019					
Cost	P 4,273,847	P 406,299	P 104,379	P 137,120	P 4,921,645
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,464,017)	(370,996)	(96,457)	(137,120)	(3,068,590)
Net carrying amount	P 1,809,830	P 35,303	P 7,922	P -	P 1,853,055

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of property and equipment at the beginning and end of 2020 and 2019 is shown below.

	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Balance at January 1, 2020, net of accumulated depreciation	P 1,230,009	P 268,151	P 62,792	P 1,265,835	P 2,826,787
Additions	-	611,534	-	-	611,534
Depreciation charges for the year	(532,786)	(252,554)	(62,792)	(127,647)	(975,779)
Balance at December 31, 2020, net of accumulated depreciation	P 697,223	P 627,131	P -	P 1,138,188	P 2,462,542
Balance at January 1, 2019, net of accumulated depreciation	P 1,809,830	P 35,303	P 7,922	P -	P 1,853,055
Additions	-	304,564	68,500	1,276,472	1,649,536
Depreciation charges for the year	(579,821)	(71,716)	(13,630)	(10,637)	(675,804)
Balance at December 31, 2019, net of accumulated depreciation	P 1,230,009	P 268,151	P 62,792	P 1,265,835	P 2,826,787

On October 6, 2020, the Company disposed a fully depreciated transportation equipment with acquisition cost of P666,000. Gain on sale from the sale of transportation equipment amounted to P117,857 and is presented in the 2020 Statement of Comprehensive Income as part of Other Income (Cost).

The amount of depreciation is presented as part of Other Operating Expenses in the statements of comprehensive income (see Note 13). As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the cost of fully-depreciated property and equipment still used in operations amounted to P1,713,916 and P2,266,151, respectively.

9. LEASES

The Company has lease for certain office space. Such lease is reflected on the statements of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability with exception of short-term lease and lease of low-value underlying asset. Variable lease payments which do not depend on an index or a rate are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability and asset.

The lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublease the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. The lease is either non-cancellable or may only be cancelled by incurring a substantive termination fee. The lease does not contain an option to purchase the underlying lease asset outright at the end of the lease, but contains a provision to extend the lease for a further term. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. For such lease, the Company must keep the property in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease. Further, the Company must insure the leased asset and incur maintenance fees on the office space in accordance with the lease contract.

The Company has only one right-of-use asset leased, which pertains to office space with floor area of 108.39 square meters (sq.m.). Lease contract provides a monthly rental payment of P48,775 for the first two years with 5% escalation rate commencing on the third year of the lease term and deposit of P146,326, which is refundable at the end of lease term. In addition to monthly rent, the Company shall also pay common usage area fee of P40 per sq.m. Term of the lease is ten years, which commenced on October 16, 2019 and will expire on October 16, 2029, renewable upon agreement by both parties.

9.1 Right-of-use Asset

The carrying amount of the Company's right-of-use asset and the movements during the period are shown below.

	Note	2020	2019
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year		P 5,115,784	P -
Effect of adoption of PFRS 16		-	5,115,784
Balance at end of year		5,115,784	5,115,784
Accumulated amortization			
Balance at beginning of year		106,579	-
Depreciation and amortization	13	511,578	106,579
Balance at end of year		618,157	106,579
Carrying amount		P 4,497,627	P 5,009,205

9.2 *Lease Liability*

Lease liability is presented in the statements of financial position as follows:

	2020	2019
Current	P 256,219	P 229,441
Non-current	4,440,775	4,696,994
	P 4,696,994	P 4,926,435

The Company may pre-terminate the lease upon 180 days written notice of such intention. In such instance, the security deposit amounting to P146,326 shall be forfeited in favor of the lessor as damages and such forfeiture shall constitute full and complete indemnification by the Company of any and all damages that may be sustained by the lessor as a result of such pre-termination.

The lease liability is secured by the related underlying asset. The undiscounted maturity analysis of lease liability at December 31 are as follows:

	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Total
December 31, 2020							
Lease payments	P 645,875	P 675,567	P 706,743	P 739,478	P 773,850	P 3,271,198	P 6,812,711
Finance charges	(50,623)	(101,749)	(153,495)	(205,976)	(259,308)	(1,485,860)	(2,257,011)
Net present value	P 595,252	P 573,818	P 553,248	P 533,502	P 514,542	P 1,785,338	P 4,555,700
December 31, 2019							
Lease payments	P 637,339	P 645,875	P 675,567	P 706,743	P 739,478	P 4,045,048	P 7,450,050
Finance charges	(49,953)	(97,277)	(146,724)	(196,858)	(247,791)	(1,925,429)	(2,664,032)
Net present value	P 587,386	P 548,598	P 528,843	P 509,885	P 491,687	P 2,119,619	P 4,786,018

9.3 *Additional Profit or Loss and Cash Flow*

The total cash outflow in respect of leases amounted to P637,339 and P106,223 in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Interest expense in relation to lease liabilities amounted to P407,898 and P87,362 in 2020 and 2019, respectively, are presented as part of Interest expense under Other Income (Cost) in the statements of comprehensive income.

10. CURRENT LIABILITIES

The Company's current liabilities (excluding current portion of notes payable and lease liability) are presented in the statements of financial position as follows:

	Notes	2020	2019
Payable to insurance companies		P 56,350,088	P 53,145,127
Dividends payable	15.3, 16.3	7,000,000	11,000,000
Accrued expenses and other liabilities:			
Accrued expenses		4,671,836	6,221,472
VAT payable		298,169	440,571
Withholding tax payable		31,964	109,717
Premium contributions payable		4,361	22,548
Others		1,788,499	1,667,398
		6,794,829	8,461,706
		P 70,144,917	P 72,606,833

Payable to insurance companies pertains to premiums of insurance companies' clients that are still to be remitted and remain unpaid at the end of the year.

Accrued expenses mostly pertain to payables to various suppliers that remain unpaid at the end of the year that are expected to be settled within 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

11. NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable represents mortgage loan, which bears an interest rate of 8.50% per annum over a term of 36 months.

Notes payable is presented in the 2019 statement of financial position as follows (nil in 2020):

Current	P 303,628
Non-current	22,946
	P 326,574

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of notes payable at the end and beginning of the year is shown below.

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year	P 326,574	P 976,457
Repayments	(326,574)	(649,883)
	P -	P 326,574

Interest expense on notes payable amounting to P10,942 and P51,090 in 2020 and 2019, respectively, is presented as part of Interest Expense under Other Income (Cost) in the statements of comprehensive income.

12. COST OF SERVICE

The details of cost of service are shown below (see Note 13).

	2020	2019
Travel and transportation	P 897,363	P 6,268,387
Commission	578,983	394,059
Representation and entertainment	240,366	192,226
Fuel	147,697	208,902
Miscellaneous	126,863	195,298
	P 1,991,272	P 7,258,872

Miscellaneous expense includes incentives, sales and marketing expenses and other related expenses which are directly attributable to Company's operation, specifically in those expenses necessary to generate income.

13. OPERATING EXPENSES BY NATURE

The details of operating expenses by nature are shown below.

	Notes	2020	2019
Salaries, wages and benefits		P 5,642,805	P 5,289,049
Depreciation and amortization	8, 9	1,487,357	782,383
Travel and transportation	12	897,363	6,268,387
Insurance		733,824	672,317
Commission	12	578,983	394,059
Christmas giveaway		448,429	749,859
Utilities		402,330	378,134
Taxes and licenses	20.1(*f*)	295,463	335,614
Donation and contributions	15.2	245,589	284,498
Representation and entertainment	12	240,366	192,226
Professional fees		225,056	322,816
Fuel	12	147,697	208,902
Repairs and maintenance		92,257	82,559
Office supplies		88,951	176,205
Advertising promotions		-	378,000
Rent	9.3, 15.1	-	358,167
Others		1,146,225	756,306
		P 12,672,695	P 17,629,481

Other expenses include membership, dues and subscription, postage and courier, and other miscellaneous expenses.

The operating expenses are classified in the statements of comprehensive income as follows:

	Note	2020	2019
Cost of service	12	P 1,991,272	P 7,258,872
Administrative expenses		10,681,423	10,370,609
		P 12,672,695	P 17,629,481

14. CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES

The components of tax expense as reported in profit or loss are presented below.

	2020	2019
Current tax expense:		
Regular corporate income tax (RCIT) at 30%	P 4,501,014	P 4,996,948
Final tax at 20% and 15%	111,166	214,446
	4,612,180	5,211,394
Deferred tax income relating to origination and reversal of temporary difference	(106,444)	(38,226)
	P 4,505,736	P 5,173,168

A reconciliation of the tax on pretax profit computed at the applicable statutory rates to tax expense reported in profit or loss is as follows:

	2020	2019
Tax on pretax profit at 30%	P 4,385,874	P 5,265,306
Adjustment for income subjected to lower tax rate	(55,583)	(107,465)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	175,445	15,327
Tax expense	P 4,505,736	P 5,173,168

The net deferred tax asset relates to the following as of December 31:

	Statements of Financial Position		Statements of Comprehensive Income	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Deferred tax asset (liability) –				
Leases - net	P 110,956	P 26,315	P 84,641	P 26,315
Unrealized foreign currency exchange gain	18,874	(2,929)	21,803	11,911
Net Deferred Tax Asset	P 129,830	P 23,386		
Deferred Tax Income			P 106,444	P 38,226

The Company is subject to the minimum corporate income tax (MCIT), which is computed at 2% of gross income, as defined under the tax regulation or the RCIT, whichever is higher.

No MCIT was reported in 2020 and 2019 as the RCIT was higher than MCIT in both years.

In 2020 and 2019, the Company claimed itemized deductions in computing for income tax due.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties include its stockholders and a related party under common ownership as described below.

The summary of the Company's transactions and outstanding balances with its related parties follows:

	Note	Amount of Transactions 2020	Amount of Transactions 2019	Outstanding Balances 2020	Outstanding Balances 2019
Related Party under Common Ownership					
Rentals	15.1	P -	P 358,167	P -	P -
Donations	15.2	240,000	250,000	-	-
Stockholders					
Dividends	15.3	7,000,000	15,000,000	7,000,000	11,000,000

15.1 Rentals

The Company has a lease agreement with Global Synergy Trade and Distribution Corporation (GSTD), a related party under common ownership, which ended last October 16, 2019, and of which total rent expense incurred in 2019 amounted to P358,167. The rent expense is presented as Rent Expense under Other Operating Expenses in the statements of comprehensive income (see Note 13). The Company has no outstanding payable to GSTD as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

15.2 Donations

The Company has made donations amounting to P240,000 in both 2020 and 2019, to Udenna Foundation, Inc. (UFI), a non-stock, non-profit organization established by Udenna. In addition, in 2019, the Company also made donations amounting to P10,000 to GSTD. These are presented as part of Donations and Contributions under Other Operating Expenses in the statements of comprehensive income (see Note 13). The Company has no outstanding payable to UFI and GSTD related to these donations as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

15.3 Dividends

In 2019, the BOD approved the distribution of cash dividends to stockholders amounting to P15,000,000, of which, P11,000,000 remains outstanding as of December 31, 2019 (see Note 10). The dividends payable in 2019 is non-interest bearing, unsecured and was settled in 2020.

On December 7, 2020, the BOD approved the declaration of cash dividends amounting to P7,000,000 to stockholders of record as of December 31, 2020. Such dividends will be paid on or before May 30, 2021.

16. EQUITY

16.1 Capital Management Objectives, Policies and Procedures

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- To provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk;
- To meet the minimum capital requirements for insurance brokerage companies as set by the IC; and,
- To ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern entity.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of its equity as presented on the face of the statements of financial position.

The IC, in its CL 2018-52, which supersedes Insurance Memorandum Circular No. 1-2006, stated that existing insurance broker or reinsurance broker must have a net worth of at least P10,000,000. The Company's equity as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to P35,804,090 and P32,690,245 respectively, which is in compliance with the minimum capital requirement.

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e., equity and total liabilities. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, or sell assets to reduce debt.

16.2 Share Capital

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company has one stockholder owning 100 or more shares of the Company's capital stock.

16.3 Retained Earnings

On December 7, 2020, the BOD approved the declaration and payment of cash dividends of P35.00 per share totalling P7,000,000 to stockholders of record as of December 31, 2020. The dividends declared will be paid on or before May 30, 2021.

On April 22, 2019, the BOD approved the declaration and payment of cash dividends of P20.00 per share totalling P4,000,000 to stockholders of record as of December 31, 2018. The dividends declared were fully settled in 2019. In addition, on December 16, 2019, the BOD also approved the declaration and payment of additional cash dividends of P55.00 per share totalling P11,000,000 to stockholders of record as of December 31, 2019, which was paid on April 30, 2020 (see Note 10).

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, the Company makes various commitments and incurs certain contingent liabilities that are not given recognition in the financial statements as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. The management believes that losses, if any, that may arise from these commitments and contingencies will not have material effects on the financial statements.

18. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Presented below is the reconciliation of the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities, which includes both cash and non-cash changes.

	Notes Payable (Note 11)	Lease Liabilities (Note 9)	Dividends Payable (Notes 15.3 and 16.2)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2020	P 326,574	P 4,926,435	P 11,000,000	P 16,253,009
Non-cash financing activities:				
Interest expense amortization on lease liabilities	-	407,898	-	407,898
Accrual of dividends declared	-	-	7,000,000	7,000,000
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Dividends paid	-	-	(11,000,000)	(11,000,000)
Repayments of lease liability	-	(637,339)		(637,339)
Repayments of notes payable	(326,574)	-	-	(326,574)
Balance at December 31, 2020	P -	P 4,696,994	P 7,000,000	P 11,696,994
Balance at January 1, 2019	P 976,457	P -	P -	P 976,457
Non-cash financing activities:				
Effect of adoption of PFRS 16	-	4,945,297	-	4,945,297
Interest expense amortization on lease liabilities	-	87,361	-	87,361
Accrual of dividends declared	-	-	15,000,000	15,000,000
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Dividends paid	-	-	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)
Repayments of lease liability	-	(106,223)	-	(106,223)
Repayments of notes payable	(649,883)	-	-	(649,883)
Balance at December 31, 2019	P 326,574	P 4,926,435	P 11,000,000	P 16,253,009

19. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

On March 26, 2021, Republic Act (R.A.) No. 11534, Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act, amending certain provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended, was signed into law with veto on certain provisions and shall be effective 15 days after its publication. The CREATE Act has several provisions with retroactive effect beginning July 1, 2020. The CREATE Act aims to lower certain corporate taxes and rationalize tax incentives given to certain taxpayers. Given that the CREATE Act was signed after the end of the current reporting period, the Company determined that this event is a non-adjusting subsequent event. Also, the Company has determined that the changes brought about by the CREATE Act do not have significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

20. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Presented below and in the succeeding page are the supplementary information, which is required by the BIR under Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 15-2010 and RR No. 34-2020 to be disclosed as part of the notes to financial statements. This supplementary information is not a required disclosure under PFRS.

20.1 Requirements Under RR No. 15-2010

The information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year required under RR 15-2010 are as follows:

(a) Output VAT

In 2020, the Company declared output VAT amounting to P3,206,087 related to taxable revenues for rendering of services amounting to P26,717,390.

The tax base for rendering of services is based on the Company's gross receipts for the year, hence, may not be the same as the amount of revenues reported in the 2020 statement of comprehensive income.

The outstanding output VAT payable amounting to P298,169, is presented as part of Taxes Payable in the 2020 statement of financial position.

(b) Input VAT

The movements in input VAT in 2020 are summarized as follows:

Balance at beginning of year	P	38,119
Services lodged under other accounts		226,156
Goods other than for resale or manufacture		165,169
Applied against output VAT	(	416,546)
Balance at end of year	P	12,898

Input VAT applied against output VAT in 2020 is exclusive of VAT payments amounting to P2,038,836. Outstanding input VAT as of December 31, 2020 pertains to deferred input VAT and is presented as part of Prepayments in the 2020 statement of financial position.

(c) Taxes on importation

The Company does not have any landed cost, customs duties and tariff fees in 2020 since it does not have any importation during the year.

(d) Excise Tax

The Company did not have transactions in 2020, which are subject to excise tax.

(e) Documentary Stamp Tax (DST)

DST paid in 2020 amounted to P51,218 pertains to DST on insurance premiums and is included as part of taxes and licenses [see Note 20.1*(f)*].

(f) Taxes and Licenses

The details of taxes and licenses account for the year ended December 31, 2020 are broken down as follows:

	Note		
Permit and licenses			211,791
DST	20.1*(e)*	P	51,218
Miscellaneous			32,454
Balance at end of year		P	295,463

The amount of taxes and licenses is included as part of Administrative Expenses in the 2020 statement of comprehensive income.

(g) Withholding Taxes

The details of total withholding taxes for the year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Compensation and employee benefits	P	700,014
Expanded		158,435
	P	858,449

The Company has no income payments subject to final withholding tax in 2020.

(h) Deficiency Tax Assessments and Tax Cases

As of December 31, 2020, the Company does not have any final deficiency tax assessments from the BIR nor does it have tax cases outstanding or pending in courts or bodies outside of the BIR in any of the open years.

20.2 Requirements Under RR No. 34-2020

RR No. 34-2020 prescribes the guidelines and procedures on the submission of BIR Form No. 1709, transfer pricing documentation and other supporting documents for related party transactions. The Company is not covered by these requirements as the Company did not fall in any of the categories identified under Section 2 of RR No. 34-2020.