

**F C Godinez and Company, CPAs**

**HEALTH CARE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021**

**AND**

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR**

**(IN PHILIPPINE PESO)**

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**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT’S RESPONSIBILITY  
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The management of **HEALTH CARE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation 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 ability to continue as a going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the **company** or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

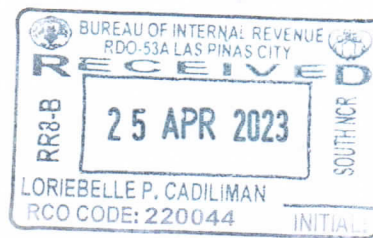
The Board of Directors reviews and approves the financial statements, including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the stockholders.

Francisca C. Godinez, CPA, MBA the independent auditor appointed by the board of directors, has audited the financial statements of the in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, have expressed his opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

**DR. ANTONIO L. TAMAYO**  
Chairman of the Board / CEO

**RICHARD ANTONIO M. TAMAYO**  
President

**PEARL SAN JUAN**  
Chief Finance Officer




Signed this 13th day of April, 2023\_

**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY  
FOR ANNUAL INCOME TAX RETURN**

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

In this regard, the Management affirms that the attached audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the accompanying Annual Income Tax Returns are in accordance with the books and records of **Health Care and Development Corporation of the Philippines** complete and correct in all material respects. Management likewise affirms that:

- a. The Annual Income Tax Return has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and pertinent tax regulations and other issuances of the Department of Finance and the Bureau of Internal Revenue;
- b. Any disparity of figures in the submitted reports arising from the preparation of financial statements pursuant to financial accounting standards and the preparation of the income tax return pursuant to tax accounting rules has been reported as reconciling items and maintained in the company's books and records in accordance with the requirements of Revenue Regulations No.8-2007 and other relevant issuances;
- c. The **Health care and Development Corporation of the Philippines** has filed all applicable tax returns, reports and statements required to be filed under Philippine tax laws for the reporting period, and all taxes and other impositions shown thereon to be due and payable have been paid for the reporting period, except those contested in good faith.



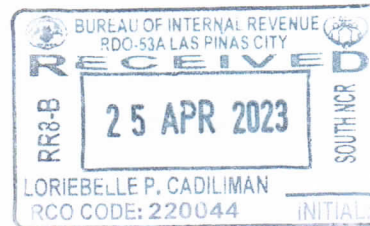
**Dr. ANTONIO L. TAMAYO**  
Chairman of the board/ CEO



**RICHARD ANTONIO M. TAMAYO**  
President



**PERLA SAN JUAN**  
Chief Finance Officer



April 13, 2023  
Las Pinas City

# F C Godinez and Company, CPAs

## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR TO ACCOMPANY INCOME TAX RETURN

F C Godinez and Company, CPAs  
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Tunasan, Muntinlupa City Philippines 1773  
Phone (632) 861 8603  
Email [fressie\\_godinez@yahoo.com](mailto:fressie_godinez@yahoo.com)  
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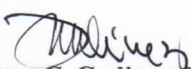
The Board of Directors  
Health Care and Development Corporation of the Philippines  
7th Floor MAB Bldg. PHMC, Real Street, Pamplona III,  
Las Pinas City

We have audited the financial statements of **Health Care and Development Corporation of the Philippines** for the year ended December 31, 2022 on which we have rendered the attached report dated April 13, 2023.

In compliance with Revenue Regulation V-20, we are stating the following:

1. The taxes paid or accrued by the above company for the year ended December 31, 2022 are shown in the Schedule of Taxes and Licenses attached to the Annual Income Tax Return;
2. We are not related by consanguinity or affinity to the president, manager or member of the Board of Directors.

### F C GODINEZ AND COMPANY CPAs

  
**Francisca C. Godinez CPA, MBA**

Managing Partner

CPA Cert. of Registration No. 0041278

PRC ID valid until December 03, 2025

PTR No. MCF 4388777 January 24, 2023, Muntinlupa City

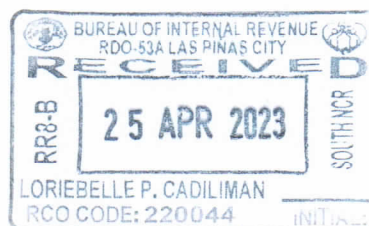
Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) 116-256-845-000

BOA CERT. No. 0779 valid until December 03, 2023

CDA Accreditation no. CEA 0003 Renewal valid until January 21, 2023

BIR AN-08-003576-001-2022 valid until February 24, 2025

SEC Accreditation no. 41278-IC for Category B valid for audit year 2021 to 2025



April 13, 2023  
Muntinlupa City

# F C Godinez and Company, CPAs

F C Godinez and Company, CPAs  
Lot 2, Blk 6, St. Lukes Street, Sto. Nino Village,  
Tunasan, Muntinlupa City Philippines 1773  
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## SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

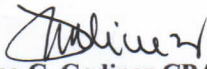


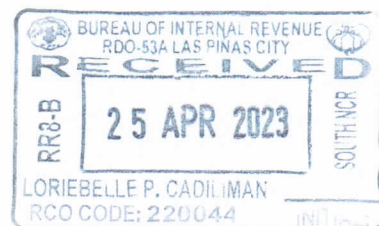
The Board of Directors  
Health Care and Development Corporation of the Philippines  
7<sup>th</sup> Floor MAB Bldg., PHMC, Real Street, Pamplona III  
Las Pinas City

We have examined the financial statements of **Health Care and Development Corporation of the Philippines** for the year ended December 31, 2022 on which we have rendered the attached report dated April 13, 2023.

In compliance with Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, we have performed audit procedures to determine the total number of stockholders of the Company owning 100 or more shares each. We were able to obtain a certification from the Company's Corporate Secretary indicating that the Company has a total number of ten (10) stockholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares as of December 31, 2022.

## F C GODINEZ AND COMPANY CPAs

  
**Francisca C. Godinez CPA, MBA**  
Managing Partner  
CPA Reg. No. 0041278  
PRC ID Valid until December 03, 2025  
TIN 116-256-845-000  
PTR no. MCF4388777 January 24, 2023, Muntinlupa City  
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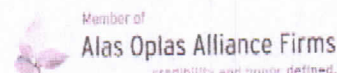


April 13, 2023  
Muntinlupa City

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Lot 2, Blk 6, St. Lukes Street, Sto. Nino Village,  
Tunasan, Muntinlupa City Philippines 1773  
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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



The Board of Directors  
Health Care and Development Corporation of the Philippines  
7th Floor MAB Bldg. PHMC, Real street, Pamplona III  
Las Pinas City

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Health Care and Development Corporation of the Philippines** which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the statement of income, statement of changes in stockholders' equity and statement 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, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

#### Basis for Opinion

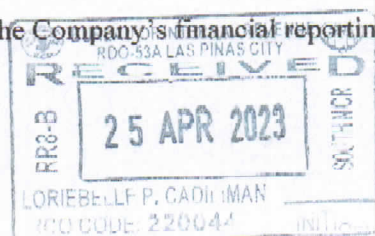
We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with 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.



# F C Godinez and Company, CPAs

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

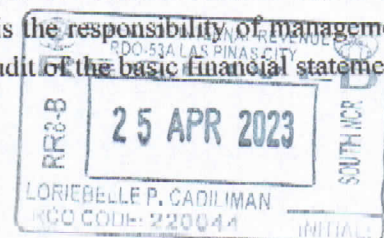
As part of an audit in accordance with PSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. we also:

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

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

## **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

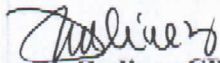
Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information on taxes and licenses in the notes to the financial statements is presented for the purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements.



# F C Godinez and Company, CPAs

In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

## F C GODINEZ AND COMPANY CPAs



**Francisca C. Godinez CPA, MBA**

Managing Partner

CPA Reg. No. 0041278

PRC ID Valid until December 03, 2025

TIN 116-256-845-000

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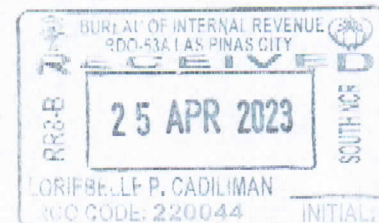
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April 13, 2023

Muntinlupa City



**HEALTH CARE & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES**

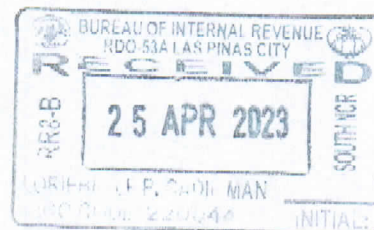
**STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**As of December 31, 2022 and 2021**

Amounts in Philippine Peso

	Notes	2022	2021
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	25,251,092	24,400,949
Membership fees receivable	7	9,406,061	6,844,256
Deposit to health care providers	8	320,867	313,435
Other current assets	9	356,726	172,536
		<b>35,334,746</b>	<b>31,731,176</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property and equipment	10	366,672	416,645
Advances to related parties	11, 18	1,464,897	4,114,897
Deferred tax assets	20	3,398,474	3,409,530
		<b>5,230,042</b>	<b>7,941,072</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>40,564,788</b>	<b>39,672,249</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Claims reserves	12	8,686,927	5,885,325
Membership fee reserves	13	12,241,719	6,844,256
Accounts and other payables	14	1,334,287	1,327,521
Income tax payable		-	-
		<b>22,262,933</b>	<b>14,057,102</b>
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>			
Share capital	15	10,000,000	10,000,000
Retained earnings		8,301,855	15,615,147
<b>TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		<b>18,301,855</b>	<b>25,615,147</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		<b>40,564,788</b>	<b>39,672,249</b>

See accompanying notes to financial statements



**HEALTH CARE & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES**

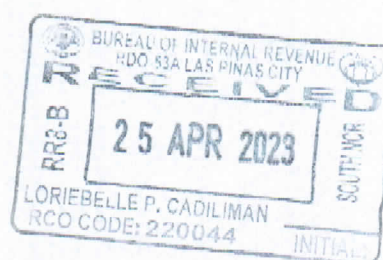
**STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

**For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021**

Amounts in Philippine Peso

	<i>Notes</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>MEMBERSHIP FEES</b>	12	<b>14,270,356</b>	16,247,726
<b>UNDERWRITING EXPENSES</b>	16	<b>(14,138,359)</b>	(13,682,475)
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		<b>131,997</b>	2,565,252
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>	17	<b>(7,830,688)</b>	(7,806,894)
<b>INTEREST INCOME</b>	6	<b>397,775</b>	657,323
<b>INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX</b>		<b>(7,300,915)</b>	(4,584,320)
<b>INCOME TAX EXPENSE</b>			
Current		<b>1,320</b>	25,653
Deferred		<b>11,056</b>	(205,803)
	19	<b>12,376</b>	(180,150)
<b>NET INCOME (LOSS)</b>		<b>(7,313,292)</b>	(4,404,170)

*See accompanying notes to financial statements*



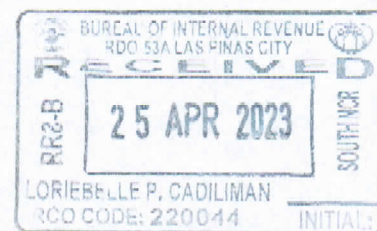
**HEALTH CARE & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021**

(Amounts in Philippine peso)

	Notes	2022	2021
<b>Share capital paid-up</b>			
Authorized 100,000 shares at P100 par value			
Subscribed 100,000			
Issued and Fully paid -100,000 shares	2, 15	10,000,000	10,000,000
		<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>
Retained Earnings-Beginning	2	15,615,147	20,019,317
Add: Net Income (Loss) for the year	2	(7,313,292)	(4,404,170)
		<b>8,301,855</b>	<b>15,615,147</b>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY-DECEMBER 31</b>		<b>18,301,855</b>	<b>25,615,147</b>

See accompanying notes to financial statements



**HEALTH CARE & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES**

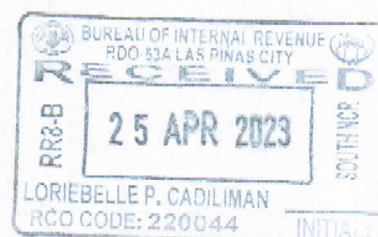
**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

Amounts in Philippine Peso

	Notes	2022	2021
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Loss before income tax		(7,300,915)	(4,584,320)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	10	79,973	81,636
Interest expense		-	-
Interest income	7	(397,775)	(657,323)
<b>Operating cash flows before changes in working capital</b>		<b>(7,618,718)</b>	<b>(5,160,007)</b>
(Increase) Decrease in operating assets:			
Membership fee receivables	7	(2,561,805)	(864,283)
Deposit to health care providers	8	(7,432)	(263,924)
Other current assets	9	(184,189)	(32,835)
Increase (Decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Claims reserves	12	2,801,602	(1,111,109)
Membership fee reserves	13	5,397,463	1,026,094
Accounts and other payables	14	6,766	236,300
Net cash provided by (used in) operations		(2,166,313)	(6,169,764)
Interest income received	6	397,775	657,323
Income taxes paid		(1,320)	(25,653)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>		<b>(1,769,858)</b>	<b>(5,538,094)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Acquisition of property and equipment	10	(30,000)	(104,741)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(30,000)</b>	<b>(104,741)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Interest expense paid		-	-
Payment of loan		-	-
Advances to related parties	11, 18	2,650,000	4,444,000
<b>Net cash provided by financing activities</b>		<b>2,650,000</b>	<b>4,444,000</b>
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH</b>		<b>850,142</b>	<b>(1,198,835)</b>
<b>CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>		<b>24,400,949</b>	<b>25,599,784</b>
<b>CASH AT END OF YEAR</b>	6	<b>25,251,092</b>	<b>24,400,949</b>

See accompanying notes to financial statements



# HEALTH CARE & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

HEALTH CARE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES (the "Company") was established in Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on May 9, 1980 per Registration No. 92775.

The Company is organized primarily to provide an institutional medium for care, development and management of human resources as they relate to the health of the individual, family, group and organization in all aspect affecting their productivity – physical, mental, professional and other aspects of their well-being.

The Company was issued by the Insurance Commission (IC) the Certificate of Registration and License to Act as a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) per Reg. No. HMO-2021-03-R valid from January 01, 2021 until December 31, 2023, unless sooner suspended or revoked for cause.

The registered address of the Company is located at 7<sup>th</sup> Floor MAB Building, PHMC Real Street, Pamplona III, Las Piñas City.

The accompanying financial statements of the Company were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 13, 2023.

Turn-over

### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). This financial reporting framework includes PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretations from International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) Issued by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council and adopted by the SEC, including the SEC provisions.

The Company qualifies as Small Entity (SE) based on the criteria set by the SEC under SRC Rule 68, as amended. However, under the said rules, as a holder of secondary license from Insurance Commission the financial statements of the Company shall be prepared using PFRS as financial reporting framework.

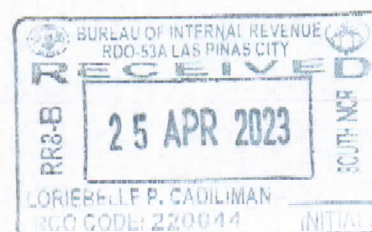
#### Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, except where a Financial Reporting Standard requires an alternative treatment (such as fair values) as disclosed where appropriate in these financial statements. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for an asset and change in fair value of the consideration received in exchange for incurring a liability.

The financial statements have been presented in Philippine Peso, which is the functional currency of the Company. All values are rounded to the nearest peso, except when otherwise indicated.

#### Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes.



Judgments are made by management in the development, selection and disclosure of the Company's significant accounting policies and estimates and the application of these policies and estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. These are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the reporting date. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### **Current versus Non-current Classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

### **3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS**

#### **Adoption of Amended PFRS**

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following amended PFRS.

*Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020:*

- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in PFRS

The amendments include a new chapter on measurement; guidance on reporting financial performance; improved definitions and guidance-in particular the definition of a liability; and clarifications in important areas, such as the roles of stewardship, prudence and measurements uncertainty in financial reporting. The amendments should be applied retrospectively unless retrospective application would be impracticable or involve undue cost or effort.

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Material*.

The amendments clarify the definition of "material" and how it should be applied by companies in making materiality judgments. The amendments ensure that the new definition is consistent across all PFRS standards. Based on the new definition, an information is "material" if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

*Effective for annual periods beginning on or after June 1, 2020:*

- Amendments to PFRS 16, *Leases - Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions*.

The amendments provide practical expedient to lessees from applying the requirements on lease modifications under PFRS 16 for eligible rent concessions that is a direct consequence of COVID-19 pandemic. A lessee may elect not to assess whether eligible rent concessions from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election account for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for a change that is not a lease modification, i.e., as a variable lease payment. The amendments do not affect lessors. Earlier application of the amendments is permitted.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing amended PFRS did not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

#### **Amended PFRS Issued but Not yet Effective**

Relevant new and amended PFRS, which are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2020 and have not been applied in preparing the financial statements, are summarized below.

*Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2022:*

- Amendments to PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use*

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. Instead, the proceeds and related costs from such items shall be recognized in profit or loss. The amendments must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when an entity first applies the amendment.

- Amendments to PAS 37, *Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*

The amendments clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. The amendments apply to contracts existing at the date when the amendments are first applied. At the date of initial application, the cumulative effect of applying the amendments is recognized as an opening balance adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity. Accordingly, the comparatives are not restated. Earlier application is permitted.

*Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023*

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

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

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach).
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.
- Per IC CL no. 2022 dated March 07, 2022, IFRS 17 shall also apply to HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS (HMOS specifically to those HMOS agreements with membership fee based benefits or where the fixed prepaid fee is in the form of a membership where the risk are born by the HMO.
- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

The amendments clarify paragraphs 69 to 76 of PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

#### *Annual Improvements to PFRS 2018 to 2020 Cycle:*

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial instruments - Fees in the '10 per cent' Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities*

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent' test in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability (i.e. whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability is substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability). These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or the lender on the other's behalf. The amendments apply to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Earlier application is permitted.

- Amendments to PFRS 16, *Leases - Lease Incentives*

The amendment removes from the Illustrative Example 13 the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor. The objective of the amendment is to avoid any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives because of how the requirements for lease incentives are illustrated.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing amended PFRS did not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company. Additional disclosures will be included in the financial statements, as applicable.

#### **4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Principal accounting and financial reporting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are enumerated below and are consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

## **Financial instruments**

*Date of Recognition.* The Company recognizes a financial assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument.

*Initial Recognition and Measurement.* Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value of the consideration given (in the case of an asset) or received (in the case of a liability). The initial measurement of all financial instruments, except for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), includes transaction cost.

### **Financial assets**

In the case of regular way purchase or sale of financial assets, recognition and derecognition, as applicable, is done using settlement date accounting.

*Classification.* The Company classifies its financial assets at initial recognition under the following categories: (a) financial assets at amortized cost, (b) financial assets at FVPL and (c) financial assets at FVOCI. The classification of financial asset largely depends on the Company's business model and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

The Company does not have financial assets measured at FVPL and FVOCI.

*Financial assets at amortized cost.* A financial asset should be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

After initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial assets are derecognized and through amortization process. Financial assets at amortized cost are included under current assets if realizability or collectability is within 12 months after the reporting year. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

*Cash and cash equivalents.* Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

The Company's short-term time deposits are classified under cash equivalents.

*Impairment.* Under PFRS 9, the Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit loss (ECL) for all debt instruments not measured at FVPL. Expected credit loss is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The difference is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

*Reclassification.* The Company reclassifies its financial assets when, and only when, it changes its business model for managing those financial assets. The reclassification is applied prospectively from the first day of the first reporting year following the change in business model (reclassification date).

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at amortized cost category to financial assets at FVPL, any gain or loss arising from the difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at amortized cost category to financial assets at FVOCI, any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVOCI category to financial assets at amortized cost, any gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income, and any difference between the new amortized cost and maturity amount, are amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the financial asset using the effective interest method. If the financial asset is subsequently impaired, any gain or loss that has been recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

In the case of a financial asset that does not have a fixed maturity, the gain or loss should be recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is sold or disposed. If the financial asset is subsequently impaired, any previous gain or loss that has been recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

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

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

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

### **Financial liabilities**

*Classification.* The Company classifies its financial liabilities at initial recognition under the following categories: (a) financial liabilities at amortized cost or (b) financial liabilities at FVPL.

As at reporting date, the Company does not have financial liabilities measured at FVPL.

*Financial liabilities at amortized cost.* Financial liabilities are categorized as financial liabilities at amortized cost when the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Company having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to settle the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized or impaired or through the amortization process.

*Derecognition.* A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an

exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

#### **Classification of financial instrument between liability and equity**

A financial instrument is classified as liability if it provides for a contractual obligation to:

- Deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity;
- Exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Company; or
- Satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

If the Company does not have an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset to settle its contractual obligation, the obligation meets the definition of a financial liability.

#### **Offsetting of financial instruments**

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

#### **Other current assets**

Other current assets are carried at face value. These mainly consist of supplies, prepaid expenses, and input value-added tax (VAT).

*Supplies.* Supplies are carried at cost and are recognized as expense upon consummation.

*Prepaid expenses.* Prepaid expenses are expenses paid in advance and recorded as asset before these are utilized. Prepaid expenses are apportioned over the period covered by the payment and charged to appropriate expense accounts in profit or loss when incurred. Prepaid expenses that are expected to be realized for no more than 12 months after the financial reporting date are classified as current assets. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

*Value-added tax (VAT).* Revenue, expenses and assets are recognized, net of the amount of VAT, except:

- where VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority; or
- receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of tax included.

#### **Property and equipment**

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises of its purchase price and any directly attributable costs in bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Expenditures incurred after the asset has been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally recognized as expense in the period the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have improved the condition of the asset beyond the originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from 2 – 5 years.

The estimated useful lives and depreciation and amortization are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date to ensure that such years and method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from the items of property and equipment.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until these are no longer being used and no further depreciation and amortization are credited or charged to profit or loss.

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

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

#### **Impairment of non-financial assets**

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that its nonfinancial assets may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes a formal estimate of the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed as part of the cash generating unit to which it belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is charged against operations in the year in which it arises, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is charged to the revaluation increment of the said asset.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of income unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal, depreciation and amortization is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining life.

#### **Equity**

*Capital stock and additional paid-in capital.* Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from proceeds, net of tax. The excess of proceeds from the issuance of shares over the par value of shares is credited to additional paid-in capital.

*Retained earnings.* Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of net income or loss, dividend distributions, correction of prior year errors, effects of changes in accounting policy and other capital adjustments.

*Dividend distribution.* Dividend distribution to the Company's stockholders is recognized as a liability and deducted from equity in the year in which the dividends are declared as approved by the Company's BOD. Dividends that are approved after the reporting year are dealt with as an event after the reporting year.

#### **Revenue recognition**

Revenue from contract with customers is recognized when the performance obligation in the contract has been satisfied, either at a point in time or over time. Revenue is recognized over time if one of the

following criteria is met: (a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Company performs its obligations; (b) the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or (c) the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. Otherwise, revenue is recognized at a point in time.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

*Membership fee.* Membership fees arising from HMO agreements are recognized as revenue over the period of the membership. Unearned membership fees are set up to recognize the portion of membership fees received or collected yet still unearned as of the reporting date.

The changes in membership fees pertaining to membership fees earned during the year are recognized as revenue under membership fees in the statement of income.

*Interest Income.* Revenue is recognized as the interest accrues, taking into account the effective yield of the asset.

#### **Cost of services**

Cost of services are recognized for all costs directly related to the contract, including all claims incurred, estimates of medical care services that have been rendered on behalf of the members but for which claims have either not been reported or processed, related internal and external claims handling costs that are directly related to the servicing, processing and settlement of claims, and any adjustments to claims outstanding from previous years.

#### **General and administrative expenses**

Expenses are recognized in the income statement when a decrease in the future economic benefit related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. General and administrative expenses are recognized when incurred.

#### **Employee benefits**

*Short-term employee benefits.* The Company recognizes a liability net of amounts already paid and an expense for services rendered by employees during the year. A liability is also recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus 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.

Short-term employee benefit liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

#### **Income taxes**

*Current Tax.* Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rate and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted at end of the reporting year.

*Deferred Tax.* Deferred tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax, however, is not recognized when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to 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 sufficient future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

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

#### **Related party relationship and transactions**

Related party transactions consist of transfers of resources, services or obligations between the Company and its related parties.

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. This includes: (a) individuals who, by 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 legal form.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

#### **Contingencies**

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

#### **Events after the reporting date**

Events after the reporting date that provide additional information about the Company's financial position at the end of the reporting year (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements when material. Events after the reporting date that are non-adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to financial statements when material.

## 5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires the Company to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Future events may occur which will cause the judgments and assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in judgments and estimates are reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

### Judgments

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

#### *Determining the classification of financial instruments*

The Company exercises judgments in classifying a financial instrument on initial recognition either as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument. The substance of a financial instrument, rather than its legal form, governs its classification in the statement of financial position.

In addition, the Company classifies financial assets by evaluating, among others, whether the asset is quoted or not in an active market. Included in the evaluation on whether a financial asset is quoted in an active market is the determination on whether the quoted prices are readily and regularly available, and whether those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's-length basis.

### Estimates and assumptions

The key estimates and assumptions used in the financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Presented below are the relevant significant estimates performed by management in preparing the financial statements.

#### *Estimation of medical claims, including IBNR*

Estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the reporting date and for the expected ultimate cost of IBNR, which is determined by the Company using an actuarial process. It can take a significant amount of time before the ultimate claims cost can be established with certainty.

The Company provides for IBNR for the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the reporting date for all in-force agreements as of reporting date. The estimate is based on factors such as reporting date time lag, claim backlogs and on the claims incurred and reported during the year.

#### *Recognition of deferred income tax assets*

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which these can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred income tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future profits together with future tax planning strategies.

## 6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2022	2021
Petty cash fund and cash on hand	P 16,070	P 16,070
Cash in banks	1,150,734	520,977
Cash equivalents	24,084,288	23,863,902
	<b>P 25,251,092</b>	<b>P 24,400,949</b>

Cash in banks represents cash and deposits with several local and commercial banks in terms of savings and current accounts. Cash equivalents are short-term time deposits subject to 1% to 4.75% interest rate per annum. Interest income earned from bank deposits net of final taxes amounted to **₱397,775** and **₱657,323** in **2022** and **2021**, respectively.

Petty cash fund pertains to working capital funds wherein small amount of expenses are being disbursed.

#### 7. MEMBERSHIP FEES RECEIVABLE

This account pertains to the fixed amount that the Company charges its clients for healthcare services as specified in the HMO Agreement which have accrued and uncollected as of the end of accounting period amounting to **₱9,406,061** and **₱6,844,256** as at **December 31, 2022** and **2021**, respectively.

#### 8. DEPOSIT TO HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

This account represents funds deposited to healthcare providers to defray for the medical and hospitalization expenses of its members amounting to **₱320,867** and **₱313,435** as at **December 31, 2022** and **2021**, respectively.

#### 9. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	2022	2021
Creditable withholding taxes	₱ 268,459	₱ 152,164
Advances to employees	14,742	15,748
Advances to Supplier	42,995	--
Accrued Interest Receivable	25,154	--
Input VAT	5,376	4,624
	₱ 356,726	₱ 172,536

#### 10. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Office/Soft Equip and Furniture	Transportation Equipment	Website Development	Total
<b>Cost:</b>				
January 1, 2021	73,558	400,000	-	473,558
Additions	59,741	-	45,000	104,741
December 31, 2021	133,299	400,000	45,000	578,299
Additions	30,000	-	-	30,000
<b>December 31, 2022</b>	<b>163,299</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>608,299</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>				
January 1, 2021	20,018	60,000	-	80,018
Depreciation	11,635	70,000	-	81,635
December 31, 2021	31,653	130,000	-	161,653
Depreciation	9,973	70,000	-	79,973
<b>December 31, 2022</b>	<b>41,626</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>241,626</b>
<b>Net carrying amount:</b>				
December 31, 2021	101,645	270,000	45,000	416,645
<b>December 31, 2022</b>	<b>121,673</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>366,673</b>

**11. ADVANCES TO RELATED PARTIES**

	2022		2021	
Beginning Balance	₱	4,114,897	₱	8,558,897
Amount credited – Due from Related Parties		2,650,000		4,444,000
	₱	1,464,897	₱	4,114,897

On September 2017, a property owned by the Company located at Drgy. Timbao, Biñan with an area of 12,470 sqm. were disposed and sold to a certain corporation. A portion of the proceeds amounting to P14,954,248 were advances to related parties. The advances from the related parties being credited were used by the Company to support and to meet various operations expenses mostly to overcome the higher risk of medical activities of members in the ordinary course of business.

**12. CLAIMS RESERVE**

	2022		2021	
DUP and Medical & Hospital Bills	₱	6,849,767	₱	4,901,446
IBNR and claims handling reserves		1,837,160		983,879
	₱	8,686,927	₱	5,885,325

**13. MEMBERSHIP FEE RESERVES**

	2022		2021	
Beginning balance	₱	6,844,256	₱	5,818,162
Membership fees during the year		19,667,819		17,273,820
Membership fees earned		(14,270,356)		(16,247,726)
Ending balance	₱	12,241,719	₱	6,844,256

**14. ACCOUNTS AND OTHER PAYABLES**

	2022		2021	
Accounts payable -Trade	₱	998,284	₱	1,061,926
Output Tax payable		189,626		139,460
Withholding taxes payable		111,367		97,454
SSS, PHIC, HDMF contributions payable		12,963		18,566
SSS, HDMF loans payable		19,547		10,115
Other payables		2,500		-0-
	₱	1,334,287	₱	1,327,521

**15. SHARE CAPITAL**

	2022		2021	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Authorized, subscribed and paid-up at ₱100 par value per share	100,000	₱ 10,000,000	100,000	₱ 10,000,000

## 16. UNDERWRITING EXPENSES

	2022		2021	
Healthcare benefits and claims	P	9,711,095	P	12,153,746
Commissions		1,877,217		1,050,013
Provision for IBNR and claims		2,517,361		448,849
Insurance		32,686		29,867
	P	14,138,359	P	13,682,475

## 17. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2022		2021	
Salaries and benefits	P	5,373,859	P	5,493,239
Professional fees		485,000		365,470
Taxes and licenses (Note 21)		125,024		114,373
SSS, HDMF, PHIC contributions		310,115		308,227
Communication		111,413		118,893
Depreciation (Note 10)		79,973		81,636
Office supplies		96,859		110,342
Power, light and water		--0--		117,531
Representation and entertainment		804,010		701,393
Transportation and travel		26,108		5,722
Bank charges		--0--		144,510
Gasoline and oil		5,281		2,135
Meals		--0--		3,020
Repairs and maintenance		--0--		66,224
Postage		9,684		8,499
Seminars and training		81,994		99,750
Miscellaneous		321,368		65,930
	P	7,830,688	P	7,806,894

## 18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Parties are considered to be related if one of the parties has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subjected to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company transacts with its affiliates, and with certain directors, officers, stockholders, and other related interests. These transactions are made substantially on the same terms and conditions as transactions with other individuals and businesses of comparable risks.

The significant transactions and outstanding balances of the Company with the related parties follows:

Related Party	Nature of transaction	Year	Amount of transaction	Outstanding Balance		Terms and conditions
				Receivable	Payable	
		2022	P2,650,000	P1,464,897	-	Unsecured non-interest bearing;
Affiliate companies	Advances to affiliates	2021	P4,444,000	P4,114,897	-	No impairment

## 19. INCOME TAXES

The reconciliation of the provision for income tax computed at statutory income tax rate to the income tax expense shown in the statements of income is as follows:

	2022		2021	
Income (Loss) before income tax	P	(7,300,915)	P	(4,584,320)

Income tax at statutory income tax rates	P (1,460,183)	P (916,864)
Addition to (reductions in) income tax resulting from the tax effects of:		
Interest income subject to final tax	(79,555)	(131,465)
Non-deductible expenses	132,261	107,783
Expired NOLCO and MCIT	1,419,853	760,396
	<b>P 12,376</b>	<b>P (180,150)</b>

Components of the Company's deferred tax assets follows:

	2022	2021
MCIT	P 85,707	P 173,512
NOLCO	3,312,767	3,236,018
	<b>P 3,398,474</b>	<b>P 3,409,530</b>

Components of the Company's MCIT and NOLCO that can be claimed as deduction from future taxable income follows:

MCIT:						
Year Incurred	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance	Expiry Date	
2022	P 1,320	-	-	P 1,320	2025	
2021	25,653	-	-	25,653	2024	
2020	58,734	-	-	58,734	2023	
2019	89,125	-	89,125	-	2022	
<b>Total</b>	<b>P 174,832</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>89,125</b>	<b>P 85,707</b>		

NOLCO:						
Year Incurred	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance	Expiry Date	
2022	P 7,037,384	-	-	P 7,037,384	2026	
2021	4,702,727	-	-	4,702,727	2026	
2020	3,858,976	-	-	3,858,976	2025	
2019	4,435,761	-	4,435,761	-	2022	
<b>Total</b>	<b>P 20,034,848</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,435,761</b>	<b>P 15,599,087</b>		

On March 26, 2021, the Republic Act (RA) 11534, known as "The Corporate Recovery or Tax incentives for Enterprises Act" (Create Act), was passed into law. The salient provisions of the Create Act applicable to the Company are as follows:

1. Effective July 1, 2020, the corporate income tax rate is reduced from 30% to 20% for domestic corporations with net taxable income not exceeding P5,000,000 and with total assets not exceeding P100,000,000, excluding land on which the particular business entity's office, plant, and equipment are situated during the taxable year for which the tax is imposed at 20%. All other domestic corporations and resident foreign corporations will be subject to 25% income tax;
2. Minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) rate reduced from 2% to 1% effective July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2023;
3. Percentage tax reduced from 3% to 1% effective July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2023; and
4. The imposition of improperly accumulated earnings is repealed.

## 20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, deposits and claims payable. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to fund the Company's operations.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks which result from both its operating and investing activities. The Company's risk management is coordinated with the Board of Directors (BOD) and focuses on actively securing the Company's short to medium-term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial market.

The main financial risks arising from the financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk. The BOD regularly reviews and approves the appropriate policies for managing these financial risks, as summarized below:

#### *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur a loss because its counterparties fail to discharge their contractual obligations. The Company manages and controls credit risk by doing business only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. Receivables are monitored on an on-going basis with the result that the Company's exposure to possible losses is not significant.

With respect to credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty with a maximum exposure equal to its carrying amount. Cash in bank is deposited with reputable commercial banks duly approved by management and is available for withdrawal.

Maximum credit risk is equal to the gross amount of these instruments as follows:

	2022		2021	
Cash and cash equivalents	₱	25,251,092	₱	24,400,949
Membership fees receivable		9,406,061		6,844,256
Deposits		-		-
	₱	34,657,153	₱	31,245,205

The table below summarizes the Company's financial assets based on aging:

	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired – Less than one year	Past due and impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	₱ 25,251,092	-	-	₱ 25,251,092
Membership fees receivable	9,406,061	-	-	9,406,061
	₱ 34,657,153	-	-	₱ 34,657,153

#### *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company monitors and maintains a level of cash deemed adequate by the management to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Within three months	More than three months to one year	More than one year but less than five years	Total
Claims reserves	₱ 8,686,927	-	-	₱ 8,686,927
Membership fee reserves	12,241,719	-	-	12,241,719
Accounts and other payables	1,334,287	-	-	1,334,287
	22,262,933			22,262,933

#### **Capital Management**

The Company maintains a capital base to cover inherent risks in the business. The primary objective of the Company's management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Company considers the following as its capital:

	2022		2021	
Capital stock	₱	10,000,000	₱	10,000,000
Retained earnings		8,301,855		15,615,147
	₱	18,301,855	₱	25,615,147

### Regulatory Framework

Regulators are interested in protecting the rights of the enrolled members and maintain close vigil to ensure that the Company is satisfactorily managing the affairs for their benefit. At the same time, regulators are also interested in ensuring that the Company maintains appropriate solvency position to meet liabilities arising from claims and that the risk levels are at acceptable levels.

The operations of the Company are subject to regulatory requirements of the Philippine Insurance Commission (IC). Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g., financial capacity requirements).

### Financial Capacity Requirements

The Insurance Commission (IC) provided financial capacity requirements for HMOs when it issued Circular Letter CL No. 2016-41 dated July 29, 2016. The circular was further amended by CL No. 2017-50 dated October 30, 2017 and CL No. 2019-74 dated December 27, 2019. The following summarizes the Company's compliance with financial capacity requirements for HMOs in accordance with the said circulars:

#### *Minimum paid-up capital*

The minimum paid-up capital requirement for HMOs is at least ₱10,000,000 which the Company complies.

#### *Deposit requirement*

The minimum deposit requirement is at least 25% of paid-up capital or ₱5,000,000, whichever is higher. In compliance with the said requirement the Company has time deposit in a trustee bank duly approved by the IC and presented in cash and cash equivalents.

#### *Risk-based capitalization*

The Company is subject to maximum risk on membership fees determined by the following:

Paid-up Capital (PUC)	Maximum Gross Membership Fees
Up to ₱50 million	5 times of PUC
More than ₱50 million up to ₱75 million	10 times of PUC
More than ₱75 million up to ₱200 million	15 times of PUC
More than ₱200 million up to ₱300 million	25 times of PUC
More than ₱300 million up to ₱400 million	30 times of PUC
More than ₱400 million up to ₱500 million	50 times of PUC
More than ₱500 million	No Limit

Gross membership fees pertain to the total annual fees arising from healthcare agreements of pre-agreed set of health services. Gross membership fees for the years 2022 and 2021 amounted to ₱19,667,819 and ₱17,273,820 respectively, which are below the maximum allowed gross membership fees of ₱50 million or 5 times the Company's paid-up capital. The final amount of gross membership fees can be determined only after the accounts of the Company have been examined by the IC.

#### *Net worth requirement*

The minimum net worth requirement should not be less than the paid-up capital. The Company's net worth as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to ₱18,301,855 and ₱25,615,147, respectively, which are above its paid-up capital. The final net worth can be determined only after the accounts of the Company have been examined by the IC.

#### *Liquidity requirement*

The Company is required to maintain an acid test ratio of at least 1.0. The Company's acid test ratio as of **December 31, 2022** and 2021 are **1.59** and **2.26**, respectively, in accordance with the said requirement. The final acid test ratio can be determined only after the accounts of the Company have been examined by the IC.

The acid test ratio is calculated by dividing the current assets with current liabilities defined by the IC as follows:

Current assets are composed of cash and other assets that are reasonably to be realized in cash or intended for sale or consummation within 12 months after the reporting period (balance sheet date), or the normal operating cycle of the business, unless it is restricted from being exchanged to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period identified and verified by the IC as current assets.

Current liabilities are composed of claims payables, health fund/administrative services only (ASO), reserves, and "obligations reasonably expected to be settled within the normal business operating cycle, that (a) is due within 12 months after balance sheet date, (b) is held primarily for the purpose of being traded, (c) does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date".

#### *Declaration of dividends*

All domestic HMOs are restricted from declaring dividends on its outstanding stocks unless the minimum paid-up capital and net worth requirements are met. The Company has not declared or paid any dividends for the periods presented.

## **21. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION UNDER REVENUE REGULATION NO. 15-2010**

Presented below are the supplementary information which are required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) under existing revenue regulations to be disclosed as part of the notes to financial statements.

Details of the taxes and licenses account follows:

	2022		2021
Business permits and licenses	₱ 84,124	₱	72,473
IC license and filing fees	40,400		40,400
Others	500		1,500
	₱ 125,024	₱	114,373

Details of the withholding taxes remitted during the year are as follows:

	2022		2021
Withholding tax on compensation	₱ 712,156	₱	738,563
Expanded withholding tax	303,697		165,985
	₱ 1,015,853	₱	904,548

## **22. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

There is no events happened after balance sheet date.

REPORT ON ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF HMO  
LIABILITIES

NAME OF COMPANY : HEALTH CARE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF THE  
PHILIPPINES (HCDCP)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING : DECEMBER 31, 2022

SECTION A : SCOPE OF REVIEW

- 1) The report presents the results of the Valuation of Premium and Claims Reserve Liabilities of Health Care and Development Corporation of the Philippines (HCDCP) for the quarter ending December 31, 2022.
- 2) The Actuary is Lyndon Fadri, a fellow of Actuarial Society of the Philippines and an accredited HMO actuary.
- 3) The Actuary has complied with the Standards of Valuation of Reserves of HMO Liabilities Agreement as set forth in Circulars 2020-22 and 2020-100 issued by the Insurance Commission.

SECTION B: DATA REQUIREMENTS

- 1) The Basis on which the Analysis has been carried out

*The Analysis and the valuation of premium and claims reserves were made on the basis of IC Circulars 2020-22, 2020-100 and the data provided by the Company.*

- 2) The source of the data and how it was extracted

2.1 The data was provided by the SVP and General Manager of HCDCP, Mr. Robert Arroyo, through the company's officers, Ms. Edna Tomas and Ms. Lena Aure . The Premium Production for the year was provided for each group under Corporate Plan, under School Plan and for the individual and family plans.

High-level checks were conducted to ensure quality, accuracy and completeness of data provided. In particular, the total premium in the production report was compared to the Premium income in the financial statements and the actuary was satisfied with the completeness of the premium data provided. The movement of database from the previous

quarterly valuation to yearend were also analyzed to check for database's completeness. The claims data was compared with the claims paid reflected by the Company in its financial statements.

## 2.2 Claims Management Policies and Guidelines

HCDCP is partnered with Advanced Medical Access Philippines (AMAPHIL), a third-party network provider. HCDCP members utilize the AMAPHIL network of hospitals, clinics and doctors to avail of their health care needs.

HCDCP provides AMAPHIL with data of each members benefit coverage plan, and upon assessment, AMAPHIL shall approve (or disapprove) the coverage and release the LOA. All claim expenses are charged to the revolving fund.

AMAPHIL provides regular claims reports to HCDCP for review and assessment. HC&Ds claims analyst reviews the claim/s (for special cases these are endorsed to the retainer Medical Director); any paid claim that should not have been covered shall be returned to the fund.

Included in the claims report are the claims reported but not yet paid. It was disclosed that it was only beginning of May 2020 that AMAPHIL started to keep the data of date reported in their masterfile. In this regard, the claim loss triangle pertained only to claims incurred from May 2020 to December 31, 2022.

Due to small claims reported for Individual/families and school plans, the loss development table for the computation of IBNR was based on the aggregated data and not segregated by line of business.

## 2.3 Underwriting Policies/Target Markets/Underwriting

### Changes Current Underwriting Policies

Individual enrollees are required to fill up application forms and HCDCP may disapprove membership or may approve membership with corresponding exclusions of identified pre-existing illnesses based on the enrollees current condition.

Group/Corporate accounts wherein the pre-existing conditions are not covered at the start of membership shall likewise undergo the above underwriting guidelines. On the other hand, Group/Corporate Accounts where the pre-existing conditions are covered at the start of membership shall not be required to fill up application forms; HCDCP requires a master list certified by the HR with each employees details.

## Products, Target Market, Risk Selection Process

There are three product types being sold by

HCDCP:

- a) Corporate Plan - comprehensive health care benefits that may be issued to group of individuals such as employees of a company, members of associations and their dependents.

Risk selection is based on risk assessment of the particular group. Low risk group pertains to virgin accounts, or corporate accounts with a young average age range or those with 100% enrolment. Medium/high risk are accounts with no utilization report provided by HMO, or those with average age above 45, or those which allow selective enrollment

As of December 31, 2022, the Corporate Plan made up around 92% of the portfolio of the Company in terms of total contract value or annualized premium. Corporate plan is a yearly renewable term plan.

- b) Individual Plans - likewise a yearly renewable term plan, the Individual Plan is for retail clients covering individual, including optional dependent coverage under Family Plan. Only around 2% of the portfolio pertains to Individual Plans as of end of 2022.
- c) Emergency Plus Plans (Student) - this is also a yearly renewable term plan where medical coverages in case of emergency with fixed number of outpatient consultations are extended to covered members of the group, mostly students of client schools. This accounted for about 6% of the business portfolio of the company as of December 31, 2022.

There has been no major changes in membership, agreement conditions, level of underwriting authorities, nor deductible or agreement limits in 2022.

## SECTION C : VALUATION METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

### 1) MEMBERSHIP FEE RESERVES

Membership Fee Reserves refers to all future claim payments and related policy expense including maintenance and claims settlement expenses out of events arising after the valuation date that the Company is liable in the future.

All plans issued by the Company are under Yearly Renewable Term where the Coverage period is one year.

The unearned portion of Membership Fee (Net of Vat and Commission) received by the Company which is applicable for the period of coverage beyond December 31, 2022 using exact number of days unearned (1/365<sup>th</sup> method), was set as Membership Fee Reserves. The due date, modal premium and mode were the basis of the of the coverage expiry in order to calculate the unearned portion of membership fees from valuation date to the end of coverage period.

The aggregate Membership Reserves presented in this valuation does not include reserve for premiums not yet due but part of the total contract price of the plan. If the Company recognizes the corresponding receivable based on the total contract price, a reserve for premium not yet due should be set up separately.

#### UNEARNED RISK RESERVES

The Actuary estimate of future claims by using the claims loss ratio as experienced in January 2021-December 2022 on an accrual basis, which is 69%. This ratio was then applied to the Gross Unearned Membership Fee.

#### PROVISION FOR EXPENSES

Provision for future expenses was set up in Unearned Risk Reserves using the 3% claims processing cost for the third-party administrator and 17% operating expenses, as assumed in the 2021 yearend valuation. The operating expense ratio experienced by the company in 2021 was high because of low production and fixed expenses of the Company in its first few years in operation. It is expected that as the company grows its business, it will benefit from economies of scale and thus will further reduce its expense to premium ratio. The 17% expenses excluding claims processing cost may be in the higher end of expense ratios of established HMOs.

#### MARGIN FOR ADVERSE DEVIATION (MFAD)-URR

The Margin for Adverse Deviation was obtained based on the historical *quarterly loss ratio experience of the company over the two years, from 2021 to the 2022*. Using normal approximation, the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile or level of sufficiency of the expected ultimate loss ratio was determined.

#### RESERVES TO BE SET-UP

The resulting Unearned Risk Reserve is slightly greater than the Unearned Premium Reserve, with provision for expenses and 50% of MFAD. The Unearned Risk Reserve should be set up as Premium Reserve Liability.

## 2) CLAIMS RESERVES

- 2.1 Due and Unpaid Claims Reserves - A seriatim list of reported but unpaid claims as of December 31, 2022 was provided by the Company. The full amount was set-up. In addition to the list of due and unpaid claims, the Company has set up in its books the outstanding payable for old claims without any documentation. Such aggregate amount, unless verified to be not anymore payable (around 2.578M), is included as part of Claim Reserves.
- 2.2 In Course of Settlement/Resisted Claims - As noted by HC&D General Manager, there is no claim case categorized as In Course of Settlement or Resisted claims in 2022. Any claims still in process was set-up as Due and Unpaid Claims Reserves in full.
- 2.3 Incurred But Unreported Claims - A loss development triangle was formed based on the reporting lag time of claims incurred starting May 2020 until end of 2022. The resulting loss development factors are correspondingly applied to the claims reported during the applicable month to complete the incurred claims for the given month. The difference is then set-up as the IBNR of the month which was aggregated for the year.

A back testing of the said loss development factors was made for the year 2021. The actual IBNR at P 328.1K was less than the resulting IBNR at P570.6K using the same loss development factors, signifying the adequacy of the IBNR set-up.

### 2.4 CLAIMS HANDLING EXPENSE (CHE)

Reserves for Claims Handling expenses is set up for expenses in processing/settling claims, reported or unreported, outstanding as of December 31, 2022. As noted, HC&D has contracted with AMAPHIL to be its administrator. A 3% fee of claims is being paid for the processing, payment and reporting of claims. Additional loading of 7% is added to 3% to account for head/office interface/assistance in claims processing and management.

CHE Reserves was set-up as 10% of total claims liability.

### 2.5 MARGIN FOR ADVERSE DEVIATION FOR CLAIMS RESERVES

Margin for Adverse Deviation for claims provides some provision to cover inherent uncertainty in the Best Estimate of Claims Reserve. For year 2022, only 50% of the Margin for Adverse Deviation for IBNR Reserves needs to be set-up. The MFAD at 75% level of sufficiency based on Mack Method is calculated to be 19.56% of IBNR Reserve or around P95.84K additional reserves for half of the MFAD.

## 2.6 NO ASSUMPTION OF DISCOUNT RATES, INFLATION RATE

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

### SECTION D : ANALYSIS OF EXPERIENCE

1. The table below shows the historical loss ratios per quarter:

LOSS RATIO EXPERIENCE OF THE COMPANY					
	Q1-Q2 2021	Q3-Q4 2021	Q1-Q2 2022	Q3-Q4 2022	Aggregate
Earned Premium	7,528,136	8,596,800	6,527,236	7,743,120	30,395,292
Incurred Claims	5,333,647	4,926,723	4,430,237	7,067,337	21,757,944
Loss Ratio	71%	57%	68%	91%	72%

2. Comparison of Valuation Results:

The Company is relatively new and is still growing its business and thus the profile of its small portfolio (effective dates, mode) can greatly affect the results. The claims for the last half of 2022 increased materially as compared to the first half. This was due to increased in unprocessed claims which is included in Due and Unpaid Claims liability. Some of these claims may not valid or were not pursued but for conservatism, the corresponding claims liability were set-up.

3. Summary of Valuation Results - The following table summarizes the valuation results for the period ending December 31, 2022:

SUMMARY OF VALUATION RESULTS				
31-Dec-22				
	Total	Corporate	Individual	Emergency/Student
Unearned Premium reserves	4,558,596.73	3,808,731.25	147,565.88	602,299.60
Unexpired Risk Reserve	4,857,281.64	4,154,542.07	142,600.95	560,138.62
Best Estimate Claims	3,603,789.61	3,082,402.18	105,800.71	415,586.72
Provision for Expenses	1,044,576.70	893,449.91	30,666.87	120,459.92
MFAD (50%)	208,915.34	178,689.98	6,133.37	24,091.98
Claims Reserves				
Due and Unpaid Claims	6,639,228.05	6,293,807.24	104,860.66	240,560.15
IBNR	979,452.79	910,639.56	17,851.46	50,961.77
Claims Handling Expenses	761,868.08	720,444.68	12,271.21	29,152.19
MFAD (if to be provided)	95,839.46	89,106.08	1,746.77	4,986.61
Total Claims Reserves wo MFAD	8,380,548.92	7,924,891.48	134,983.33	320,674.11
Total Claims Reserves with MFAD	8,476,388.38	8,013,997.56	136,730.09	325,660.72

4. The valuation methodology is described in Section C. The IBNR is based on the loss development triangle for aggregate claims. IBNR and MFAD are distributed per business class based on the ratio of Q1-Q4 2022 incurred claims per class to the aggregate total. Due to the small claims reported in Individual and EmergencyPlus (School) Plans, a separate loss development table was not recommended.

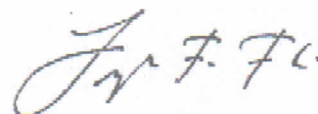
#### SECTION F : CERTIFICATION OF THE ACTUARY

I have undertaken the actuarial valuation of Health Care and Development Corporation of the Philippines for the year ending December 31, 2022.

I have undertaken tests necessary to verify the reasonableness and integrity of the data submitted by Mr. Robert Arroyo, the Senior Vice President/General Manager of HealthCare and Development Corporation of the Philippines.

I hereby certify that :

1. The actuarial assumptions and formulations used in this actuarial valuation are in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices;
2. The reserves for all benefits are valued in accordance with the assumptions;
3. The insurance benefits included in the HMO Agreement are covered under a separate insurance contract;
4. The information contained in this Report are accurate to the best of my knowledge and I have calculated the HMO Membership Reserves and Expense Reserves in accordance with the Valuation Standards prescribed by the Insurance Commission.



LYNDON F FADRI, FASP

Actuary

September 1,

2022

IC Accreditation No. HMO-AC-05-

2020-RExpiry Date: December 31,

2022

PTR No.: 7279757K

Issued at Banton,

Romblon Issued on

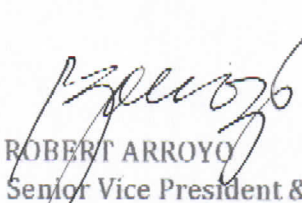
January 17, 2023

SECTION G : CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

NOT APPLICABLE AS HC&D DOES NOT HAVE AN ASO CONTRACT

SECTION H : CERTIFICATION OF THE CEO OR RESPONSIBLE OFFICER

"I hereby certify that the database is properly maintained and I have satisfied myself that the data provided to the certifying Actuary are adequate and complete."



ROBERT ARROYO  
Senior Vice President & General  
ManagerDate :

## ANNEX A

NAME OF COMPANY:

HEALTH CARE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES (HCDCP)

**SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP FEE RESERVES (for non-ASO accounts only)**  
 For the period ended 30-Sep-2022

## Notes:

- 1 This summary is attached to the Actuarial Valuation Report prescribed by the Insurance Commission.
  - 2 This summary shall be accompanied by a short narrative discussing the valuation assumptions and results for each class of business / plan type.
  - 3 Unearned Membership Fee Reserves (UMFR) shall be computed, net of tax and commission, using the 24th or 365th method as applicable per CL No. 2020-\_\_\_.
- Total UMFR is the sum of UMFR for all types of HMO Products.
- 4 Unexpired Risk Reserve (URR) shall be computed for each class of business / plan type.
- Total URR is the sum of URR for all types of HMO Products.
- 5 Best Estimate is an estimate for the unexpired period of the coverage for which Membership Fee (MF) revenue has been reported.
  - 6 Companies may present a more granular categorization of its business.
  - 7 Total Membership Fee Reserves shall be the higher of Total UMFR and Total URR.

Line	Membership Fee Reserve	Class of Business / Plan Type			Total
		Individual/Family	Group/Corporate*	Emergency Plus/Student	
1	Unearned Membership Fee Reserves (UMFR) <sup>3</sup>	147,565.88	3,808,731.25	602,299.60	4,558,596.73
2	Unexpired Risk Reserve (URR) <sup>4</sup>	147,200.98	4,288,559.56	578,207.61	5,013,968.15
2.1	Best Estimate <sup>5</sup> of Future Claims	110,400.74	3,216,419.67	433,655.71	
2.2	Best Estimate <sup>5</sup> of Future Expense	30,666.87	893,449.51	120,459.92	
2.3	Margin for Adverse Deviation (MFAD)	6,133.37	178,689.58	24,091.98	208,915.34
3	Total Membership Fee Reserves				5,013,968.15

\*Excluding ASO account

ANNEX B

NAME OF COMPANY: HEALTH CARE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES (HCDCP)

SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS RESERVES (for Non ASO Accounts)  
For the period ended 30-Sep-2022

Notes:

- 1 This summary shall be accompanied by a short narrative discussing the valuation assumptions and results for each class of business / plan type.
- 2 Companies may come up with a more granular categorization of its business through its internal risk assessment.
- 3 Lines 1 to 6 are inclusive of the MTAD

Line	Claims Reserve	Individual/Family	Group/Corporate*	Long Term Contracts	Emergency Plus/Student	Total
1	Due & Unpaid (D&U) Claims(***)	155,098.74	7,452,820.95	-	240,560.15	7,848,449.84
2	In Course of Settlement (ICOS)	-	-	-	-	-
3	Resisted Claims	18,988.58	1,285,876.67	-	69,783.30	1,374,648.55
4	Incurred But not Reported (IBNR)	17,405.73	873,869.76	-	31,034.34	922,309.84
5	Claims Handling Expense	324,283.58	6,671,985.08	-	100,866.92	10,145,408.23
6	Total Claims Reserves					
7	Margin for Adverse Deviation (**)	1,753.60	118,750.71		6,444.49	126,948.79

\*Excluding ASO account

\*\* Not required in 2020

(\*\*\*) May include claims not yet processed



ANNEX C

NAME OF COMPANY: HEALTH CARE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES (HCDCP)

SCHEDULE OF RESERVES UNDER ASO ENDORSEMENT The Company does not issue ASC policies  
 For the period ended 30-Sep-2022

Notes:

- 1 This summary shall be accompanied by a short narrative discussing the valuation assumptions and results for each class of business / plan type.
- 2 Companies may come up with a more granular categorization of its business through its internal risk assessment.
- 3 Unearned Administrative Fee Reserves (UAFR) shall be computed, net of tax and commission, using the 24th or 365th method as applicable per CL No. 2020-\_\_\_.

Line	Reserves under ASO Endorsement	Class of Business / Plan Type		Total
		Corporate/Group - ASO	Others (Specify)	
1	Unearned Administrative Fee Reserves (UAFR)			-
2	Claims Filed (Jan2021 - Dec 2022)	311,258.89	18,288,716.69	18,599,973.58
2.1	Due & Unpaid (D&U) Claims			-
2.2	In Course of Settlement (ICOS)			-
2.3	Resisted Claims			-
2.4	Incurred But not Reported (IBNR)			-
2.5	ASO claims-related Expense	318,946.89	19,777,981.47	20,096,928.36



Reference No : 462300053368848  
 Date Filed : April 14, 2023 02:49 PM  
 Batch Number : 0



Republic of the Philippines  
 Department of Finance  
 Bureau of Internal Revenue

For BIR Use Only: BCS/Item:

BIR Form No <b>1702-RT</b> January 2018(ENCS) Page 1		<b>Annual Income Tax Return</b> For Corporation, Partnership and Other Non-Individual Taxpayer Subject Only to REGULAR Income Tax Rate Enter all required information in CAPITAL LETTERS. Mark applicable boxes with an "X" Two Copies MUST be filed with the BIR and one held by the taxpayer.			 1702-RT 01/18ENCS P1	
1 For <input checked="" type="radio"/> Calendar <input type="radio"/> Fiscal 2 Year Ended (MM/20YY) 12/2022	3 Amended Return? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	4 Short Period Return? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	5 Alphanumeric Tax Code (ATC) IC055 <input type="checkbox"/> Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Part I - Background Information					
6 Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)			000 - 897 - 448 - 000	7 RDO Code	
53A					
8 Registered Name (Enter only 1 letter per box using CAPITAL LETTERS) HEALTH CARE & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF THE PHILS					
9A Registered Address (Indicate complete registered address) 7TH FLOOR MAB BLDG. PHMC REAL STREET PAMPLONA TRES CITY OF LAS PIQAS, NCR, FOURTH					
9B Zipcode 1740					
10 Date of Incorporation/Organization (MM/DD/YYYY)				06/01/1980	
11 Contact Number			12 Email Address		
8050063			eetomas3566@gmail.com		
13 Method of Deductions <input checked="" type="radio"/> Itemized Deductions [Section 34 (A-J), NIRC] <input type="radio"/> Optional Standard Deduction (OSD) - 40% of Gross Income [Section 34(L), NIRC as amended by RA No. 9504]					

Part II - Total Tax Payable		(Do NOT enter Centavos)
14 Total Income Tax Due (Overpayment) (From Part IV Item 43)		1,320
15 Less: Total Tax Credits/Payments (From Part IV Item 55)		269,779
16 Net Tax Payable (Overpayment) (Item 14 Less Item 15) (From Part IV Item 56)		(268,459)
<b>Add Penalties</b>		
17 Surcharge		
18 Interest		
19 Compromise		
20 Total Penalties (Sum of Items 17 to 19)		0
21 TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE (Overpayment) (Sum of Item 16 and 20)		(268,459)
If Overpayment, mark "X" one box only (Once the choice is made, the same is irrevocable)		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> To be refunded <input type="radio"/> To be issued a Tax Credit Certificate (TCC) <input type="radio"/> To be carried over as tax credit next year/quarter		

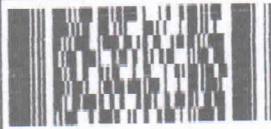


We declare under the penalties of perjury that this annual return has been made in good faith, verified by us, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, is true and correct pursuant to the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and the regulations issued under authority thereof. (If Authorized Representative, attach authorization letter and indicate TIN)

Signature over printed name of President/Principal Officer/Authorized Representative				Signature over printed name of Treasurer/Assistant Treasurer				22 Number of Attachments
Title of Signatory	TIN	Title of Signatory	TIN					4

Part III - Details of Payment				
Particulars	Drawee Bank/Agency	Number	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Amount
23 Cash/Bank Debit Memo				0
24 Check				0
25 Tax Debit Memo				0
26 Others (Specify Below)				0

Machine Validation/Revenue Official Receipts Details (if not filed with an Authorized Agent Bank)	Stamp of receiving Office/AAB and Date of Receipt (RO's Signature/Bank Teller's Initial)
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BIR Form No <b>1702-RT</b> January 2018(ENCS) Page 2		<b>Annual Income Tax Return</b> Corporation, Partnership and Other Non-Individual Taxpayer Subject Only to REGULAR Income Tax Rate		 1702-RT 01/18ENCS P2	
Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) 000 - 897 - 448 - 000			Registered Name HEALTH CARE & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF THE PHILS		
<b>Part IV - Computation of Tax</b> (Do NOT enter Centavos)					
27 Sales/Receipts/Revenues/Fees				14,270,356	
28 Less: Sales Returns, Allowances and Discounts				0	
29 Net Sales/Receipts/Revenues/Fees (Item 27 Less Item 28)				14,270,356	
30 Less: Cost of Sales/Services				14,138,359	
31 Gross Income from Operation (Item 29 Less Item 30)				131,997	
32 Add: Other Taxable Income Not Subjected to Final Tax				0	
33 Total Taxable Income (Sum of Items 31 and 32)				131,997	
Less: Deductions Allowable under Existing Law					
34 Ordinary Allowable Itemized Deductions (From Part VI Schedule I Item 18)				7,169,381	
35 Special Allowable Itemized Deductions (From Part VI Schedule II Item 5)				0	
36 NOLCO (only for those taxable under Sec. 27(A to C); Sec. 28(A)(1) & (A)(6)(b) of the tax Code) (From Part VI Schedule III Item 8)				0	
37 Total Deductions (Sum of Items 34 to 36)				7,169,381	
OR [in case taxable under Sec 27(A) & 28(A)(1)]					
38 Optional Standard Deduction (40% of Item 33)				0	
39 Net Taxable Income/(Loss) (If Itemized: Item 33 Less Item 37; If OSD: Item 33 Less Item 38)				(7,037,384)	
40 Applicable Income Tax Rate				20%	
41 Income Tax Due other than Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) (Item 39 x Item 40)				0	
42 MCIT Due (2% of Item 33)				1,320	
43 Tax Due (Normal Income Tax Due in Item 41 OR the MCIT Due in Item 42, whichever is higher) (To Part II Item 14)				1,320	
Less: Tax Credits/Payments (attach proof)					
44 Prior Year's Excess Credits Other Than MCIT				152,164	
45 Income Tax Payment under MCIT from Previous Quarter/s				0	
46 Income Tax Payment under Regular/Normal Rate from Previous Quarter/s				0	
47 Excess MCIT Applied this Current Taxable Year (From Part VI Schedule IV Item 4)				0	
48 Creditable Tax Withheld from Previous Quarter/s per BIR Form No. 2307				0	
49 Creditable Tax Withheld per BIR Form No. 2307 for the 4th Quarter				117,615	
50 Foreign Tax Credits, if applicable				0	
51 Tax Paid in Return Previously Filed, if this is an Amended Return				0	
52 Special Tax Credits (To Part V Item 58)				0	
Other Credits/Payments (Specify)					
53				0	
54				0	
55 Total Tax Credits/Payments (Sum of Items 44 to 54) (To Part II Item 15)				269,779	
56 Net Tax Payable / (Overpayment) (Item 43 Less Item 55) (To Part II Item 16)				(268,459)	
<b>Part V - Tax Relief Availment</b>					
57 Special Allowable Itemized Deductions (Item 35 of Part IV x Applicable Income Tax Rate)				0	
58 Add: Special Tax Credits (From Part IV Item 52)				0	
59 Total Tax Relief Availment (Sum of Items 57 and 58)				0	



BIR Form No. <b>1702-RT</b> January 2018(ENC5) Page 4	<b>Annual Income Tax Return</b> Corporation, Partnership and Other Non-Individual Taxpayer Subject Only to REGULAR Income Tax Rate	 1702-RT 01/18ENC5 P4
<b>Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)</b> 000 - 897 - 448 - 000	<b>Registered Name</b> HEALTH CARE & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF THE PHILS	

Schedule III - Computation of Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO)	
1 Gross Income (From Part IV Item 33)	131,997
2 Less: Ordinary Allowable Itemized Deductions (From Part VI Schedule I Item 18)	7,169,381
3 Net Operating Loss (Item 1 Less Item 2) (To Schedule IIIA, Item 7A)	(7,037,384)

**Schedule IIIA - Computation of Available Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO)** (DO NOT enter Centavos; 49 Centavos or Less drop down; 50 or more round up)

Net Operating Loss		B) NOLCO Applied Previous Year
Year Incurred	A) Amount	
4 2022	7,037,384	0
5 2021	4,702,727	0
6 2020	3,858,976	0
7 2019	4,435,761	0

Continuation of Schedule IIIA (Item numbers continue from table above)

C) NOLCO Expired	D) NOLCO Applied Current Year	E) Net Operating Loss (Unapplied) [ E = A Less (B + C + D) ]
4 0	0	7,037,384
5 0	0	4,702,727
6 0	0	3,858,976
7 4,435,761	0	0
8 Total NOLCO (Sum of Items 4D to 7D) (To Part IV, Item 36)	0	

**Schedule IV - Computation of Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)**

Year	A) Normal Income Tax as adjusted	B) MCIT	C) Excess MCIT over Normal Income Tax
1 2019	0	89,125	89,125
2 2020	0	58,734	58,734
3 2021	0	25,853	25,853

Continuation of Schedule IV (Item numbers continue from table above)

D) Excess MCIT Applied/Used in Previous Years	E) Expired Portion of Excess MCIT	F) Excess MCIT Applied this Current Taxable Year	G) Balance of Excess MCIT Allowable as Tax Credit for Succeeding Year/s [ G = C Less (D + E + F) ]
1 0	89,125	0	0
2 0	0	0	58,734
3 0	0	0	25,853
Total Excess MCIT Applied (Sum of Items 1E to 3E) (To Part IV Item 47)		0	

**Schedule V - Reconciliation of Net Income per Books Against Taxable Income** (attach additional sheet/s, if necessary)

1 Net Income/(Loss) per books	(7,300,915)
Add: Non-deductible Expenses/Taxable Other Income	
2 REPRESENTATION	661,306
3	0
4 Total (Sum of Items 1 to 3)	(6,639,609)
Less: A) Non-Taxable Income and Income Subjected to Final Tax	
5 INTEREST INCOME SUBJECT TO FINAL TAX	397,775
6	0
B) Special Deductions	
7	0
8	0
9 Total (Sum of Items 5 to 8)	397,775

10 Net Taxable Income/(Loss) (Item 4 Less Item 9)	(7,037,384)
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