



MAKATI FINANCE
CORPORATION
MORE THAN JUST FINANCING

May 16, 2022

via electronic mail

ictdsubmission@sec.gov.ph

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Secretariat Building, PICC Complex, Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City, 1307

Attention: **Mr. Vicente Graciano P. Felizmenio, Jr.**
Director, Markets and Securities Regulation Dept.

The Disclosure Department
THE PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE, INC.
3rd Floor, Tower One and Exchange Plaza
Ayala Triangle, Ayala Avenue, Makati City

Attention: **Ms. Alexandra D. Tom Wong**
OIC, Disclosure Department

Gentlemen:

We are sending herewith the Quarterly Report for the period ended March 31, 2022 (SEC Form 17-Q) of Makati Finance Corporation.

We are making this disclosure in compliance with the Continuing Listing Requirements of the Philippine Stock Exchange.

MAKATI FINANCE CORPORATION
Registrant

By:



MARCOS E. LAROSA
Chief Finance Officer/CIO

COVER SHEET

		2	8	7	8	8				
--	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

S.E.C. Registration Number

M	A	K	A	T	I	F	I	N	A	N	C	E	C	O	R	P	O	R	A	T	I	O	N
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Company's Full Name)

3		R	D		F	L	O	O	R		M	A	Z	D	A		M	A	K	A	T	I
---	--	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---

B	U	I	L	D	I	N	G		2	3	0	1		C	H	I	N	O		R	O	C	E	S
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---

B	A	R	A	N	G	A	Y		M	A	G	A	L	L	A	N	E	S						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

A	V	E	N	U	E		M	A	K	A	T	I		C	I	T	Y		1	2	3	1		
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	--

(Business Address : No. Street/City/Province)

MARCOS E. LAROSA

Contact Person

(02) 7751-8132

Company Telephone Number

1	2
---	---

Month

3	1
---	---

Day

Fiscal Year

2022

SEC Form 17-Q 1 st Qtr. 2022

FORM TYPE

0	7
---	---

Month

--	--

Day

Annual Meeting

Every last Thursday of July

Financing

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

M	S	R	D
---	---	---	---

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

--

Amended Articles Number/Section

111

Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings

--

Domestic

--

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

File Number

LCU

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Document I.D.

Cashier

STAMPS

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC FORM 17-Q

**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES
REGULATION CODE AND SRC RULE 17(2)(b) THEREUNDER**

1. For the quarterly period ended **March 31, 2022**

2. Commission identification number **28788**

3. BIR Tax Identification No. **000-473-966**

MAKATI FINANCE CORPORATION

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter

MAKATI CITY, PHILIPPINES

5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization

6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)

7. Address of issuer's principal office **3F Mazda Makati, 2301 Chino Roces Avenue, Brgy. Magallanes, Makati City** **1231**
Postal Code

8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code
(0632) 7751-8132

9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
7823 MAKATI AVENUE, POBLACION, MAKATI CITY 1210

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of each Class	Number of shares of common stock outstanding and amount of debt outstanding
---------------------	--

COMMON STOCK	267,828,098*
---------------------	---------------------

**as reported by the stock transfer agent as of March 31, 2022*

11. Are any or all of the securities listed on a Stock Exchange?

Yes No

If yes, state the name of such Stock Exchange and the class/es of securities listed therein:

PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE Common Stock

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period the registrant was required to file such reports)
Yes No

(b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days.
Yes No

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Item 1. Financial Statements

- Unaudited Interim Statements of Financial Position as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, and Audited Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of December 31, 2021.
- Unaudited Interim Statements of Comprehensive of Income for the First Three Months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, and Audited Consolidated Statements of Income as of December 31, 2021.
- Unaudited Interim Statement of Changes in Equity for the First Three Months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, and Audited Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity as of December 31, 2021.
- Unaudited Interim Statements of Cash Flows for the First Three Months Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, and Audited Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows as of December 31, 2021.
- Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements 6 Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of the Financial Condition 41 and Results of Operations

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 3. Developments as of March 31, 2022

Item 4. Other Notes to 2022 Operations and

Item 5. Performance Indicators

Signature

PART I--FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements. (See Annex A)

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Key Variable and Other Qualitative and Quantitative Indicators

Financial Ratios (For the Quarter Ending March)

	2022	2021
NET INTEREST INCOME RATIO	82.13%	80.37%
EBIT MARGIN	44.03%	41.20%
RETURN ON ASSETS (ANNUALIZED)	1.71%	1.54%
DEBT TO EQUITY	122.42%	142.83%
RETURN ON EQUITY (ANNUALIZED)	3.81%	3.74%

Net interest income ratio, ended at 82.13% in 2022, higher versus 80.37% in the same period last year. This is mainly due to decrease in interest expense by 19%, from ₱9.1million in 2021 to ₱7.3 million in 2022. The Company's Notes Payable ended at ₱552 million, 17% lower versus same period last year due to net settlements using internally generated excess cash of the Company which contributed to savings in interest payments during the 1st quarter this year. On the other hand, EBIT margin, which measures profitability performance as annualized net income before interest expenses and taxes over the total interest income, ended at 44.03% this year, higher versus 41.20% in 2021. Return on assets was at 1.71% in 2022, higher versus 1.54% in 2021 due to increase in Net Income this year. This ratio of annualized net income over the total assets is an indicator of management effectiveness. The return on equity or the ratio of annualized net income over the stockholder's equity was at 3.81% in 2022, slightly higher versus 3.74% in the same period last year. The ROE measures the return on funds provided by the stockholders. The income generated steadily grows as the Company grows quality loan portfolio.

Liquidity

As for the Company's working capital requirements, the Company monitors its liquidity position on a daily basis and does not anticipate any cash flow or liquidity problem within the next twelve months. Makati Finance has available credit lines with its parent company, Amalgamated Investment Bancorporation at interest within accepted regulatory requirements to be considered as arms-length transaction and other bank lines. The Company also get other bank lines for possible cash inflow. The Company's acquired assets are being offered at good prices, which is also a good source of funds. In the meantime, fund requirements are being met by loans, collections, acceptance of private placements under the 19 lender rule and intensive efforts in disposal of real estate acquired assets.

Events that will Trigger Material Direct or Contingent Financial Obligation

There are no expected events that will trigger any material direct or contingent liabilities that the company may incur.

Material Off-Balance Sheet Transactions, Arrangements or Obligations

There are no material Off-Balance Sheet transactions, arrangements or obligations.

Material Commitments for Capital Expenditure

The Company is planning to purchase its own office space in 2022.

Results of Operations/Material Changes in Financial Statement Accounts

The company posted a net income of ₱5.2 million for the first quarter of 2022, 4% higher versus same period last year. The thrust in loan production is to produce more low risk, low interest yield loans for higher quality portfolio.

Total operating expenses incurred amounted to ₱31.5 million as of March 2022, 9% lower versus same period last year as a result of the cost saving measures implemented by the Company. The Company continues to provide allowance for doubtful accounts within the limits of the newly implemented Accounting Standards on valuation of assets.

Total assets amounted to ₱1,218.23 million as of March 2022, 0.5% higher from ₱1,212.30 million as of December 31, 2021. The Loans Receivable portfolio dropped by 2% or about ₱18.62 million from ₱871.8 million in December 31, 2021 to ₱853.18 million as of March 31, 2022, due to the impact of the pandemic resulting to lower loan releases in 1st Quarter of 2022. Total liabilities amounted to ₱670.5 million as of March 31, 2022, almost same level as of December 31, 2021, but 12% lower versus same period last year. The Company continues to settle its Notes Payable from its internally generated cash resulting to decrease in Notes Payable from ₱564.71 million in December 31, 2021 to ₱551.95 million as of end of March 2022.

Material Events or Uncertainties

The Company had no material foreign exchange transactions; hence the peso depreciation had no direct effect on the company's financials. Management is not aware at this time of any forthcoming trends, uncertainties, demands, or events that would materially affect the Company's liquidity nor would have a material impact on its net income from continuing operations. There are also no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements nor obligations with unconsolidated entities.

PART II--OTHER INFORMATION

NOT APPLICABLE.

There are no material disclosures that have not been reported under SEC Form 17-C covered by this period.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Regulation Code, the issuer has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.



Issuer.....**RENE B. BENITEZ**.....

Signature and Title.....**CHAIRMAN**.....

DateMay 13, 2022



Principal Financial/Accounting Officer/Controller..... **MARCOS E. LAROSA**.....

Signature and Title.....**Chief Finance Officer/Compliance Officer...**

Date May 13, 2022

ANNEX A

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Period Ending March 31, 2022 With Comparative Figures for 2021

MAKATI FINANCE CORPORATION*(A Subsidiary of Amalgamated Investment Bancorporation)***INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING MARCH 31, 2022, 2021 AND DECEMBER 31, 2021**

	Note	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	Dec.31, 2021 (Audited))	March 31, 2021 (Unaudited)
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	6	P97,507,662	P73,115,778	P89,362,398
Loans and other receivables -net	7	853,179,141	871,796,318	959,079,622
Property and equipment - net	8	7,722,357	8,598,163	7,952,949
Investment properties - net	9	64,111,081	63,128,241	60,154,703
Right-of-use assets - net	20	32,311,216	32,311,216	23,636,443
Deferred tax assets - net	17	43,839,813	44,481,308	55,670,837
Other assets - net	10	119,557,391	118,870,441	106,422,990
TOTAL ASSETS		P1,218,228,661	P1,212,301,465	P1,302,279,942
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Liabilities				
Notes payable	11	551,947,859	P564,706,556	P661,829,909
Accounts payable	18	50,754,334	35,722,757	23,657,153
Accrued expenses	12	20,073,551	22,831,211	43,146,844
Income tax payable	17	3,277,142	2,380,651	1,582,759
Lease liabilities	20	36,256,416	36,256,416	26,899,594
Retirement benefits liability - net	15	8,212,942	7,912,942	8,877,069
Total Liabilities		670,522,244	669,810,533	765,993,328
Equity				
Capital stock	14	267,828,098	267,828,098	266,204,047
Additional paid-in capital		5,803,922	5,803,922	5,803,922
Retained earnings		268,033,608	262,818,124	261,381,942
Remeasurement gains on retirement benefit liability - net of tax		6,040,789	6,040,788	2,896,703
Total Equity		547,706,417	542,490,932	536,286,614
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		P1,218,228,661	P1,212,301,465	P1,302,279,942

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

MAKATI FINANCE CORPORATION*(A Subsidiary of Amalgamated Investment Bancorporation)***INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 2022, 2021 and DEC. 31, 2021**

	Note	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	Dec.31, 2021 (Audited)	March 31, 2021 (Unaudited)
Interest income	6,7	₱ 40,963,679	₱174,717,502	₱ 46,193,711
Interest expense	11, 20	(7,319,723)	(35,883,274)	(9,066,415)
Net Interest Income		33,643,956	138,834,228	37,127,296
Other income				
Service charges		909,350	6,102,222	1,537,921
Miscellaneous Income	16	3,645,551	16,747,709	3,323,210
Other Income		4,554,901	22,849,931	4,861,131
Net Revenue		38,198,857	161,684,159	41,988,427
Operating expenses - net				
Salaries and employee benefits		14,724,372	59,458,056	14,133,251
Depreciation and amortization	8,9,10,20	1,094,636	12,023,567	1,340,290
Taxes and licenses		3,995,292	14,667,754	2,572,493
Provision (recovery) for credit losses	7	1,488,000	16,318,563	3,942,724
Management and professional fees		1,596,790	6,321,676	1,577,874
Travel and transportation		1,912,749	5,374,796	1,761,988
Occupancy costs		5,104,585	13,515,015	5,320,547
Loss (Gain) from sale and write-down of MC inventories		(53,976)	927,711	653,337
Commission		(64,322)	931,759	120,835
Entertainment, amusement and recreation		53,587	260,209	169,110
Miscellaneous	16	1,627,867	6,888,457	3,003,903
Total operating expenses - net		31,479,580	136,687,563	34,596,352
Income before tax		6,719,277	24,996,596	7,392,075
Provision for Tax/Deferred Tax Adjustment	17	(1,503,793)	(15,292,190)	(2,372,042)
Net income		₱ 5,215,484	₱ 9,704,406	₱ 5,020,033
Total comprehensive income		₱ 5,215,484	₱ 9,704,406	₱ 5,020,033
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share	19	₱0.02	₱0.04	₱0.02

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

***As of March 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, there were no shares of stock that have a dilutive effect on the earnings per share of the Company.**

MAKATI FINANCE CORPORATION*(A Subsidiary of Amalgamated Investment Bancorporation)***STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING MARCH 31, 2022 AND 2021, AND DECEMBER 31, 2021**

	Capital Stock (Note 14)	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement Gains on Retirement Benefit Liability, net of tax (Note 15)	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2022	₱267,828,098	₱5,803,922	₱262,818,124	₱6,040,788	₱542,490,932
Stock dividends	—	—	—	—	—
Cash dividends	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income					
Net income	—	—	5,215,484	—	5,215,484
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	5,215,484	—	5,215,484
Balance at March 31, 2022	₱267,828,098	₱5,803,922	₱268,033,608	₱6,040,788	₱547,706,417

Forward

	Capital Stock (Note 14)	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement Gains on Retirement Benefit Liability, net of tax (Note 15)	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2021	₱266,204,047	₱5,803,922	₱256,361,909	₱2,896,703	₱531,266,581
Stock dividends	1,624,051	–	(1,624,051)	–	–
Cash dividends	–	–	(1,624,051)	–	(1,624,140)
Total comprehensive income					
Net income	–	–	9,704,406	–	9,704,406
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	–	3,144,085	3,144,085
	–	–	9,704,406	3,144,085	12,848,491
Balance at December 31, 2021	₱267,828,098	₱5,803,922	₱262,818,124	₱6,040,788	₱542,490,932

Forward

	Capital Stock (Note 14)	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement Gains on Retirement Benefit Liability, net of tax (Note 15)	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2021, as previously reported	P266,204,047	P5,803,922	P256,361,909	P2,896,703	P531,266,581
Adjustments (Note 20)	—	—	—	—	-
Balance at January 1, 2021, as restated		—	—		
Stock dividends		—		—	—
Cash dividends	—	—		—	
Total comprehensive income					
Net income	—	—	5,020,033	—	5,020,033
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	P2,896,703	
	—	—	5,020,033	P2,896,703	9,631,538
Balance at March 31, 2021	P266,204,047	P5,803,922	P261,381,942	P2,896,703	P536,286,614

Forward

MAKATI FINANCE CORPORATION*(A Subsidiary of Amalgamated Investment Bancorporation)***INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING MARCH 31, 2022 AND 2021, AND DECEMBER 31, 2021**

	<i>Note</i>	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	Dec. 31, 2021 (Audited)	March 31, 2021 (Unaudited)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Income before income tax		₱ 6,719,274	₱24,996,596	₱ 7,392,075
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	8,9,10,20	1,005,778	12,023,566	1,302,789
Increase in fair value of investment property			(5,090,851)	
Provision (recovery) for credit losses on loans and other receivables	7	1,488,000	16,318,563	3,942,724
Provision for (reversal of) impairment loss of repossessed assets	10	247,014	927,711	
Provisions for probable losses				653,337
Loss on sale of investment property			272,612	
Software Amortization		150,000		(1,050,111)
Loss (gain) from sale of repossessed assets	10		(2,377,048)	–
Retirement benefits expense	15	–	3,527,986	–
Interest expense from lease liabilities	20	–	1,766,789	–
Operating income before changes in working capital		9,309,076	52,365,924	12,240,814
Decrease (increase) in:				
Loans and other receivables		24,748,285	110,970,271	32,398,155
Other assets		137,025	(98,752,517)	(10,001,052)
Increase (decrease) in:				
Accounts payable		26,127,183	16,510,663	4,445,059
Other Payables		(23,041,015)		
Accrued expenses		2,219,347	(18,396,287)	2,219,347
Net cash flows used in operating activities		37,280,554	62,698,054	41,302,323
Income taxes paid	17	–	(1,980,754)	–
Proceeds from sale of repossessed assets	10	–	77,353,188	–
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		37,280,554	138,070,488	41,302,323

Forward

	Note	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	Dec. 31, 2021 (Audited)	March 31, 2021 (Unaudited)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisitions of:				
Property and equipment	8	(129,974)	(5,925,121)	2,165,737
Software	10		(335,631)	—
Investment properties	9	—	(2,230,309)	—
Net cash used in investing activities		(129,974)	(8,491,061)	2,165,737
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Availments of notes payable	21	29,580,459	144,434,268	16,059,460
Settlements of notes payable	21	(42,339,155)	(266,120,713)	(40,622,552)
Payments of lease liabilities	20	—	(7,941,968)	—
Cash dividends paid- including fractional shares	14	—	(1,624,140)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(12,758,696)	(131,252,553)	(24,563,092)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		24,391,884	(1,673,126)	14,573,494
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		73,115,778	74,788,904	74,788,904
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		₱ 97,507,662	73,115,778	₱89,362,398
OPERATIONAL CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST				
Interest received		40,963,679	174,740,291	46,196,806
Interest paid		(7,319,723)	35,996,213	9,061,661

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

MAKATI FINANCE CORPORATION

(A Subsidiary of Amalgamated Investment Bancorporation)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 AND 2021

(WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021)

1. Reporting Entity

Makati Finance Corporation (A Subsidiary of Amalgamated Investment Bancorporation) (the "Company") was incorporated in the Philippines on February 17, 1966. The Company operates as a domestic corporation engaged in the sale of various financial products and services, catering generally to the consumer market.

On October 21, 2015, the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved the request of the Company to amend its Articles of Incorporation for the extension of the corporate term for another 50 years.

Amalgamated Investment Bancorporation (AIB) (the "Parent Company") owns 42.89% of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

On March 11, 2002, the Board of Directors (BOD) and stockholders approved the offer of up to 19,560,000 shares from the Company's unissued common stock through initial common public offering (IPO). The application for the IPO of the Company was approved by the SEC and the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE), on December 9, 2002 and November 28, 2002, respectively. The Company was listed in the PSE under the Small and Medium Enterprise Board on January 6, 2003, with an offer price of ₱1.38 per share.

As at February 14, 2022, the Company's closing price at the PSE amounts to ₱2.20 per share.

The Company's principal place of business is at 3rd Floor Mazda Makati Building, 2301 Chino Roces Avenue, Barangay Magallanes, Makati City.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). PFRS are based on International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). PFRS consist of PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretations issued by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC).

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) which are measured at fair value on each reporting date.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, which is the functional currency of the Company. All values are rounded off to the nearest peso (₱), except when otherwise indicated.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

Adoption of New and Amended PFRS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following new and amended PFRS which the Company adopted effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020:

- Amendments to PFRS 16, *Leases - COVID-19-Related Concessions beyond June 30, 2021*. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a COVID-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under PFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification.

Following the amendment, the practical expedient now applies to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022, provided the other conditions for applying the practical expedient are met.

This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

New and Amended PFRS Issued But Not Yet Effective

Relevant new and amended PFRS which are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2021 and have not been applied in preparing the financial statements are summarized below.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022:

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations - Reference to the Conceptual Framework*. The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of PFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential "day 2" gains or losses arising from liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of PAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21, Levies, if incurred separately. It also clarifies that contingent assets do not qualify recognition at the acquisition date. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.
- Amendments to PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use*. The amendments prohibit the entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds of the sale items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Management. Instead, the entity recognizes such sales proceeds and any related costs in the profit or loss.
- Amendments to PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract*. The amendments specify the costs a Company includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making and is therefore recognized as an onerous contract. The amendments apply a "directly related approach". The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities.

- Annual Improvements to PFRS Standards 2018 - 2020 Cycle
 - Amendments to PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of PFRS - Subsidiary as a First-time Adopter*. The amendment permits a subsidiary that applies paragraph D16(a) of PFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by its parent, based on the parent's date of transition to PFRS.
 - 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 percent' test in paragraph B3.3.6 of PFRS 9 in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.
 - Amendments to PFRS 16, *Leases - Lease Incentives*. The amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying PFRS 16 removes from the example the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives are illustrated in that example.
 - Amendments to PAS 41, *Agriculture - Taxation in Fair Value Measurements*. The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of PAS 41 for entities to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset using a present value technique. This will ensure consistency with the requirements in PFRS 13.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023:

- Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Taxes - Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities from a Single Transaction*. The amendments require companies to recognize deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments will typically apply to transactions such as leases for the lessee and decommissioning obligations. According to the amended guidance, a temporary difference that arises on initial recognition of an asset or liability is not subject to the initial recognition exemption if that transaction gave rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*. This standard will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. It requires insurance liabilities to be measured at current fulfillment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach to achieve consistent, principle-based accounting for all insurance contracts. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued. In June 2020, the IASB issued amendments to the standard, including a deferral of its effective date to 1 January 2023.
- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*. The amendments to PAS 1 specify the requirements for classifying current and noncurrent liabilities. The amendments will clarify that a right to defer must exist at the end of reporting period and the classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right. The issuance of amendments was deferred until January 1, 2023, as a result of COVID-19 pandemic.

- Amendments to PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates*. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. The amended standard also clarifies that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors. The previous definition of a change in accounting estimate specified that changes in accounting estimates may result from new information or new developments. Therefore, such changes are not corrections of errors.
- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* and PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Making Materiality Judgements - Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies*. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by (a) replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their ‘significant’ accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their ‘material’ accounting policies, and (b) Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing new and amended PFRS is not expected to have any material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statements of financial position based on current and noncurrent classification. An asset is current when it is: (a) expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle; (b) held primarily for the purpose of trading; (c) expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; or (d) cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

A liability is current when it is: (a) expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; (b) held primarily for trading; (c) due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or (d) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets and liabilities as noncurrent. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

Financial assets and financial liabilities

Date of recognition. The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the statements of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument. In the case of a regular way purchase or sale of financial assets, recognition and derecognition, as applicable, is done using settlement date accounting.

Initial recognition and measurement. Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration given (in case of an asset) or received (in case of a liability). The initial measurement of financial instruments, except for those designated at FVPL, includes transaction cost.

“Day 1” Difference. Where the transaction in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a “Day 1” difference) in profit or loss. In cases where there is no observable data on inception, the Company deems the transaction price as the best estimate of fair value and recognizes “Day 1” difference in profit or loss when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Company determines the appropriate method of recognizing the “Day 1” difference.

Classification. The Company classifies its financial assets at initial recognition under the following categories: (a) financial assets at FVPL, (b) financial assets at amortized cost and (c) financial assets at FVOCI. Financial liabilities, on the other hand, are classified as either financial liabilities at FVPL or financial liabilities at amortized cost. The classification of a financial instrument largely depends on the Company's business model and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVPL. Financial assets and liabilities at FVPL are either classified as held for trading or designated at FVPL. A financial instrument is classified as held for trading if it meets either of the following conditions:

- it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

This category includes equity instruments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI at initial recognition. This category includes debt instruments whose cash flows are not "solely for payment of principal and interest" assessed at initial recognition of the assets, or which are not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell.

The Company may, at initial recognition, designate a financial asset or financial liability meeting the criteria to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as a financial asset or financial liability at FVPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces accounting mismatch that would arise from measuring these assets or liabilities.

After initial recognition, financial assets at FVPL and held for trading financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses arising from the fair valuation of financial assets at FVPL and held for trading financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss.

For financial liabilities designated at FVPL under the fair value option, the amount of change in fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognize OCI (rather than in profit or loss), unless this creates an accounting mismatch. Amounts presented in OCI are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 the Company does not have financial assets and liabilities at FVPL.

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

- the financial asset is held within 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 allowance for impairment, if any. 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 period. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company's cash and cash equivalents, loans and other receivables, security deposits under other assets are included under this category (Notes 6, 7 and 10).

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 through the amortization process.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company's liabilities arising from its notes payable, accounts payable, accrued expenses (excluding payable to government) and lease liabilities are included under this category (Notes 11, 12, 18 and 20).

Financial Assets at FVOCI. For debt instruments that meet the contractual cash flow characteristic and are not designated at FVPL under the fair value option, the financial assets shall be measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; 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.

For equity instruments, the Company may irrevocably designate the financial asset to be measured at FVOCI in case the above conditions are not met.

Financial assets at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest income (calculated using the effective interest rate method), foreign currency gains or losses and impairment losses of debt instruments measured at FVOCI are recognized directly in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in OCI are reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

Dividends from equity instruments held at FVOCI are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Foreign currency gains or losses and unrealized gains or losses from equity instruments are recognized in OCI and presented in the equity section of the statements of financial position. These fair value changes are recognized in equity and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company's investments in golf shares presented as "others" under other assets is included under this category (Note 10).

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 period following the change in the 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 OCI.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVPL category to financial assets at amortized cost, its fair value at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

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 OCI, and any difference between the new amortized cost and maturity amount, are amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the effective interest method. If the financial asset is subsequently impaired, any gain or loss that has been recognized in OCI 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 shall 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 OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVPL category to financial assets at FVOCI, its fair value at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. Meanwhile, for a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVOCI category to financial assets at FVPL, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

Overview of the ECL principles

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise on a 12-month duration if there has been no significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since origination. Otherwise if a significant increase in credit risk is observed, then the ECL estimation is extended until the end of the life of the financial asset. The 12-month ECL represents the losses that result from default events on a financial asset which may happen within 12 months after the reporting date. The Lifetime ECL on the other hand represents the losses that result from default events on a financial asset which may happen over its life. Both Lifetime ECLs and 12-month ECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The major portfolios of financial assets identified upon initial analysis of the Company's credit exposure are loans and accounts receivables and refundable deposits. Loan and other receivables may be availed by specific individuals. Financial assets are grouped into Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3 as described below.

Definition of “default” and “cure”

The Company defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit impaired, in all cases when the borrower delays on its contractual payments. As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Company also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay. When such events occur, the Company carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted. An instrument is considered to be no longer in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria and has exhibited a satisfactory track record.

Significant increase in credit risk

In order to determine whether an instrument is subject to 12-month or Lifetime ECL, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary by portfolio and include quantitative changes in probabilities of default and qualitative factors, including a backstop based on delinquency. The credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if, based on the Company’s internal credit assessment, the borrower or counterparty is determined to have well-defined credit weaknesses. These may include adverse trends or developments of financial, managerial, economic or political nature, or a significant weakness in collateral. Credit weakness may be manifested by unfavorable record or unsatisfactory characteristics or may only be potential that deserves management’s close attention and may lead to significant losses or may result in collection or liquidation of the outstanding loan amount to be highly improbable. For exposures without internal credit grades, if contractual payments are more than a specified day past due threshold, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risks since initial recognition, the Company shall revert to recognizing a 12-month ECL.

Staging assessment

For non-credit-impaired financial assets:

- Stage 1 is comprised of all non-impaired financial assets which have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company recognizes a 12-month ECL for Stage 1 financial assets.
- Stage 2 is comprised of all non-impaired financial assets which have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company recognizes a lifetime ECL for Stage 2 financial assets.

For credit-impaired financial assets:

Financial assets are classified as Stage 3 when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that have occurred after initial recognition with a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of a financial asset or a portfolio of financial assets. The ECL model requires a lifetime ECL for impaired financial assets.

Financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition are classified as purchased or originated credit-impaired assets. These are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognized based on a credit adjusted EIR. ECL is only recognized or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the ECLs.

Assessment of ECL on a collective basis

The Company calculates ECL either on an individual or a collective basis. The Company performs collective impairment by grouping exposures into smaller homogenous portfolios based on a combination of borrower and account characteristics. Accounts with similar risk attributes (i.e. facility, security, credit rating, and collateral type, etc.) are pooled together for calculating provisions based on the ECL models.

ECL parameters and methodologies

ECL is a function of the probability of default (PD), exposure-at-default (EAD), and loss-given default (LGD), with the timing of the loss also considered, and is estimated by incorporating forward-looking economic information and through the use of experienced credit judgement.

The PD represents the likelihood that a credit exposure will not be repaid and will go into default in either a 12-month horizon for Stage 1 or lifetime horizon for Stage 2. The PD for each individual financial asset is modelled based on historical data and is estimated based on current market conditions and reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions. The Company segmented its credit exposures based on homogenous risk characteristics and developed a corresponding PD methodology for each portfolio. The PD methodology for each relevant portfolio is determined based on the underlying nature or characteristic of the portfolio, behavior of the accounts and materiality of the segment as compared to the total portfolio.

EAD consists of the amortized cost and any accrued interest receivable. For off-balance sheet and undrawn committed amounts, EAD includes a credit conversion factor which is an estimate of any further amount to be drawn at the time of default.

LGD is the amount that may not be recovered in the event of default and is modelled based on historical cash flow recovery and reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions, where appropriate. LGD takes into consideration the amount and quality of any collateral held. The Company applies a simplified ECL approach for its loans and accounts receivables wherein the Organization uses a provisioning matrix that considers historical changes in the behavior of the portfolio to predict conditions over the span of a given observation period.

Forward-looking information

The Company incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. A broad range of forward-looking information are considered as economic inputs, such as growth of the gross domestic product, inflation rates, unemployment rates, interest rates and BSP statistical indicators. The inputs and models used for calculating ECL may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets. 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. 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 the statements of comprehensive income.

A modification is considered substantial if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including net fees paid or received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is different by at least 10% from the discounted present value of remaining cash flows of the original liability.

The fair value of the modified financial liability is determined based on its expected cash flows, discounted using the interest rate at which the Company could raise debt with similar terms and conditions in the market. The difference between the carrying value of the original liability and fair value of the new liability is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

On the other hand, if the difference does not meet the 10% threshold, the original debt is not extinguished but merely modified. In such case, the carrying amount is adjusted by the costs or fees paid or received in the restructuring.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statements of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statements of financial position.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks which are stated at amortized cost. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Property and equipment - net

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment at the time the cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met, and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its construction cost or purchase price, including import duties, taxes and any directly attributable costs in bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Cost also includes any related asset retirement obligation (ARO). Expenditures incurred after the asset has been put into operation, such as repairs, maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally recognized as expense in the period the costs are incurred. Major repairs are capitalized as part of property and equipment only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the items will flow to the Company and the cost of the items can be measured reliably.

Depreciation, which commences when the assets are available for their intended use, is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Number of Years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2 - 5
Leasehold rights and improvements	10 or the period of the lease, whichever is shorter
Transportation equipment	3 - 5

The remaining useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted periodically, if appropriate, to ensure that such periods and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from the items of property and equipment.

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

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized when either it has been disposed of or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the retirement and disposal of an item of property and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income in the period of retirement and disposal.

Investment properties - net

Investment properties primarily consist of foreclosed real estate properties. These are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. An investment property acquired through an exchange transaction is measured at fair value of the asset acquired unless the fair value of such an asset cannot be measured in which case the investment property acquired is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up. A gain or loss on exchange is recognized in profit or loss under “Gain on foreclosed assets” account.

Foreclosed real estate properties are classified under “investment properties” account upon:

- (a) entry of judgment in case of judicial foreclosure;
- (b) execution of the Sheriff’s Certificate of Sale in case of extra-judicial foreclosure; or
- (c) notarization of the Deed of Dacion in case of payment in kind (dacion en pago).

Subsequent to initial recognition, depreciable investment properties are carried at cost less depreciation and any impairment in value. The Company estimates the useful lives of its investment properties based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. Any depreciation for these assets is calculated on a straight-line basis using a useful life that ranges from 15 to 25 years.

Expenditures incurred after the investment properties have been put into operations such as repairs and maintenance costs, are normally charged against current operations in the period in which the costs are incurred.

Transfers are made to investment properties when, and only when, there is a change in use evidenced by ending of owner occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or ending of construction or development. Transfers are made from investment properties when, and only when, there is a change in use evidenced by commencement of owner occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale.

Investment properties are derecognized when it has either been disposed or when it is permanently withdrawn from the use and no future benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the derecognition of an investment property are recognized in profit or loss in the year of derecognition.

Other assets - net

The Company’s other assets consist of repossessed assets, prepaid securities, security deposits, software cost and other investments.

Repossessed assets

Repossessed assets are carried at cost which represents the unpaid balance of customer loans at initial recognition. Subsequently, the Company recognizes repossessed assets at cost less impairment. In determining the recoverability of the repossessed assets, management considers whether those assets are damaged or if the selling prices have declined. Likewise, management also considers the estimated costs to be incurred to make the sale. Repossessed assets is presented under “Other assets” account in the statements of financial position.

Prepaid securities

Prepaid securities are recognized when payments for goods or services are made in advance for the delivery of the goods or the rendering of the services. Prepaid securities are carried at cost less utilized portion and any impairment loss. Prepaid securities are derecognized upon consumption or usage. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Prepaid items are apportioned over the period covered by the payment.

Security deposits

Security deposits represent payments made in relation to the lease and other agreements entered into by the Company. These are carried at amortized cost and will generally be applied as lease payment at the end of the agreements. Defaults on rent and utilities payment and other damages the Company may incur are applied against these deposits.

Software costs

Software costs that are not an integral part of the hardware are classified as intangible assets. This is included under "Other assets - net" account in the statements of financial position, which includes costs incurred relative to the development of the Company's software.

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Software asset is amortized on a straight-line basis in profit or loss over its estimated useful life, from the date on which it is available for use. The estimated useful life of software assets for the current and comparative periods range from three to five years.

Amortization methods, useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount of the asset is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less costs of disposal. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

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. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in the statements of income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

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

Fair value measurements

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

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

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

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

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorization at the end of each reporting period.

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

Notes payable

Notes payable are recognized initially at transaction price (that is, the present value of cash payable to the creditors, including transaction costs). Notes payable are subsequently stated at amortized cost using EIR method, which ensures that any finance costs even the period of repayment is a consistent rate in the balance of the liability carried in the statements of the financial position.

Accounts payable and accrued expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or within the normal operating cycle of the business whichever is longer); otherwise, they are presented as noncurrent liabilities.

Accrued expenses are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied but have not been paid, invoiced or formally agreed with supplier, including amounts due to employees. It is necessary to estimate the amount or timing of accruals, however, the uncertainty is generally much less than for provisions.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when: (a) the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events; (b) it is probable (i.e., more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and (c) a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received. The amount recognized for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Capital stock and additional paid-in capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments. Share capital is measured at par value. When the shares are sold at premium, the difference between the proceeds and par value is credited as additional paid-in capital.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the accumulated net income or losses, net of any dividend distributions and other capital adjustments. Appropriated retained earnings represent that portion which is restricted and therefore not available for any dividend declaration.

Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expense, including items previously presented under the statements of changes in equity, that are not recognized in profit or loss for the year. Other comprehensive income of the Company pertains to remeasurement gain on accrued retirement benefit costs.

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 perform 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 Company also assesses its revenue arrangements to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Company has assessed that it acts as a principal in all of its revenue sources.

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

Interest income on loans and other receivables. Interest income on loans and other receivables is recognized in profit or loss for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

Interest income from banks deposits - interest from bank deposit accounts is recognized as the interest is earned. Interest income is presented net of tax unless final tax is deemed significant.

Service charges - service charges are recognized as revenue as the services are rendered.

Miscellaneous - miscellaneous are recognized as revenue as the penalties and other charges accrues.

Gain or loss on sale of repossessed assets - Gain or loss on sale of repossessed assets is recognized when the Company disposes of its repossessed assets. Gain or loss is computed as the difference between the proceeds of the disposed repossessed assets and its carrying amount.

Costs and Expenses

Costs and expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or decrease of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Expenses are recognized when incurred.

Foreign currency denominated transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in Philippine Peso based on the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Philippine Peso using the prevailing exchange rate as of statements of financial position date. Exchange gains or losses arising from translation of foreign currency-denominated items at rates different from those at which they were previously recorded are recognized in profit or loss.

Retirement benefit costs

The liability or asset recognized in the statements of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually using projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of all related pension obligations.

Retirement benefit costs comprise the following:

- Service cost
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in profit or loss.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains or losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in OCI in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Income tax

Current Tax. Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Current tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statements of comprehensive income. The Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretations and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Tax. Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized using the liability method for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or 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; and
- with respect to taxable temporary differences associated with investments in shares of stock of subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax credits - Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) and unused tax losses - Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward benefits of MCIT and NOLCO can be utilized, except:

- where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference 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; and
- with respect to deductible temporary differences associated with investments in shares of stock of subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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 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 each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

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

Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves an identified asset - this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset of either:
 - the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
 - the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after January 1, 2019.

At the inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

For contracts entered into before January 1, 2019, the Company determines whether an arrangement is or contains a lease based on whether of:

- fulfillment of the arrangement was dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets;
- the arrangement had conveyed a right to use the asset. An arrangement conveyed the right to use the asset if one of the following was met;
- the purchaser had the ability or right to operate the asset while obtaining or controlling more than an insignificant amount of output;
- the purchaser had the ability or right to control physical access to the asset while obtaining or controlling more than an insignificant amount of the output; or
- facts and circumstances indicated that it was remote that other parties would take more than an insignificant amount of output.

Company as a lessee. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and lease liability at the date of initial application for leases previously classified as an operating lease under PAS 17.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful life of 3 to 15 years or the lease term.

In addition, the right-of-use is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments option renewal period if the Company is reasonably to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

Subsequent to initial measurement lease liabilities increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recognized in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases. The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office spaces (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option).

Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individual or corporate entities. The key management personnel of the Company and post-employment benefit plans for the benefit of the Company's employees are also considered to be related parties.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed in the notes to the 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 the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing the profit to the weighted average number of common shares in issue during the year excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares.

Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding and assume of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Segment reporting

The Company's operating businesses are recognized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 5 to the financial statements.

Events after the statement of financial position date

Post year-end events up to the date the financial statements are authorized for issue by the BOD that provide additional information about the Company's financial position at the financial reporting date (adjusting events) are recognized in the financial statements when material. Post

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

4. Use of Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses reported in the financial statements at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these judgments, estimates and assumptions could result in an outcome that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the affected asset or liability in the future.

Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions are recognized in the period in which the judgments and estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

Judgments

In the process of applying the accounting policies, the Company has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have an effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

Determination whether an arrangement contains a lease - The Company assesses whether an arrangement contains a lease based on PFRS 16, as disclosed in Note 3. On adoption of PFRS 16, the Company elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. It applied PFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under PAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed for whether there is a lease. Therefore, the definition of lease under PFRS 16 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after January 1, 2019.

The details of these lease agreements are disclosed in Note 20.

Company as lessee. The Company has entered into lease agreements as a lessee. Depreciation of right-of-use of asset and interest expense on lease liability recognized in profit or loss are disclosed in Notes 20.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Company as lessee. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization to the leased asset).

Capitalization of software costs - The Company has entered into a contract for the development of its loans management system. The Company used judgment to decide whether development costs are capitalizable as intangible assets and to assess that the asset will generate probable future economic benefits. The Company recorded the cost under "Other assets - net" account in the statements of financial position.

Provisions and contingencies - The Company, in the ordinary course of business, sets up appropriate provisions for its present legal or constructive obligations, if any, in accordance with its policies on provisions and contingencies. In recognizing and measuring provisions, management takes risks and uncertainties into account.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, management assessed that no provisions nor contingencies are necessary to be recognized or disclosed in the financial statements.

Evaluating Deferred Tax. In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Company takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Company believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretation of tax laws and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

Classifying Financial Instruments. The Company exercises judgments in classifying a financial instrument, or its component parts, on initial recognition 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 or liability. The substance of a financial instrument, rather than its legal form, governs its classification in the statements of financial position.

Estimates and assumptions

The key estimates and assumptions used in the financial statements are based upon the Company's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Determining significant increases in credit risk and estimating allowance for ECL - The Company establishes a three stage approach for impairment of financial assets, based on whether there has been a significant deterioration in the credit risk of a financial asset. These three stages then determine the amount of impairment to be recognized (as well as the amount of interest revenue).

For the purpose of determining significant increases in credit risk and recognizing ECL, the Company groups its loans and other financial receivables on the basis of share credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Company recognizes an ECL equal to 12-month expected credit losses. These are the credit losses that are expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months from the reporting date. This means that the actual loss does not need to take place within the 12-month period; it is the occurrence of the default event that ultimately results in that loss.

After initial recognition, the three stages would be applied as follows:

- Stage 1: Credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition - recognize 12-month expected credit losses
- Stage 2: Credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition - recognize lifetime expected losses with interest revenue being calculated based on the gross amount of the asset
- Stage 3: There is objective evidence of impairment as at the reporting date (using the criteria currently included in PFRS 9) - recognize lifetime expected losses, with interest revenue being based on the net amount of the asset (that is, based on the impaired amount of the asset).

Determining from recognizing 12-month expected credit losses to lifetime expected credit losses requires judgment and careful estimates from management as the focus is on the change in the risk of the default, and not on the changes in the amount of expected credit losses. When determining which loans and other receivables may be subject to lifetime expected credit losses, the Company considers indicators such as request for loan modification or restructuring, changes in the health condition of borrowers, when accounts become past due or when accounts are in default, changes in industry or economic conditions that affect the ability of the borrowers to pay and other changes in the expected behavior of the borrower, and past-due information.

The measurement of expected credit losses is based on the present value of cash shortfalls, and takes into account both the amount and timing of contractual payments, including any proceeds from the repossession and sale of collaterals. These are reassessed and adjusted on any expected changes in the credit risks. Therefore, a credit loss may arise in instances where there is a delay in the payment of contractually required amount, even if all contractual cash payments are ultimately expected to be received in full.

As at March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, allowance for ECL amounted to ₱ 131.14 million, 129.65 million and 142.27 million, respectively (Note 7). The carrying values of loans and other receivables amounted to ₱0.85 billion, ₱0.87 billion and ₱0.95 billion as at March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021 respectively (see Note 7).

Realizability of deferred tax assets - The Company reviews the carrying amounts of deferred taxes at each reporting date and reduce deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. However, there is no assurance that the Company will generate sufficient taxable income to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. The Company looks at its projected performance in assessing the sufficiency of future taxable income.

As at March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, deferred tax assets amounted to ₱43.8 million, ₱44.48million and ₱55.67 million, respectively and respectively (see Note 17).

Estimating useful lives of property and equipment, investment properties and software costs - The Company estimates the useful lives of its property and equipment, investment properties and software cost based on the period over which these properties are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of the properties are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence on the use of these properties. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The estimated useful lives are disclosed in Note 3.

Impairment of non-financial assets - The Company assesses impairment on assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Company considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

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

The Company recognizes an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is computed using the value in use approach. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

As at March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, the Company did not recognize impairment on property and equipment and software costs. The carrying value of property and equipment amounted to ₱7.72 million, ₱8.60 million and ₱7.95 million as at March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively (see Note 8)

The carrying value of software cost amounted to ₱0.38 million ₱0.41 million and ₱0.41 million as at March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively (see Note 10).

As at March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, the carrying value of investment properties amounted to ₱62.67 million, ₱63.13 million and ₱60.15 million and respectively. Provision for impairment loss on investment properties amounted to ₱1.42 million in March 31, 2022, ₱1.42 million in December 31, 2021 and ₱1.42 million in March 31, 2021 (see Note 9).

As at March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, the carrying value of repossessed assets amounted to ₱109.17 million, ₱109.46 million and ₱94.95 million, respectively. Additional allowance for impairment has been made in December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021 amounted to ₱0.93 million and ₱0.65 million, respectively. Reversal for impairment loss on repossessed assets amounted to ₱0.054 million in March 31, 2022 (see Note 10).

Valuation of retirement benefits - The cost of defined benefit pension plan as well as the present value of the pension obligation was determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, defined benefit obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Further details on the retirement liability are provided in Note 15.

The Company's net retirement liability amounted to ₱7.91 million and ₱7.91 million ₱8.58 million as at March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively (see Note 15).

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate - The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

Fair Value Measurement

The methods and assumptions used by the Company in estimating the fair value of its financial instrument are as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Security Deposits

Carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the relatively short-term maturities of these financial assets.

Loans and Other Receivables

The carrying amounts of loans and receivables approximate the fair values due either to the relatively short-term maturities of these assets or the fact that the interest rates reflect the prevailing market rates.

Other investments

Debt securities. Fair values are generally based on quoted market prices. If the prices are not readily available, fair values are estimated using adjusted quoted market prices of comparable investments or using the discounted cash flow method methodology.

Equity securities. Fair value are generally based on quoted market prices. For equity securities with quoted bid and offer prices, fair values are based on the price within the bid-offer spread that is most representative of the exit price in the circumstances. If the market prices are not readily available, fair values are estimated using values obtained from independent parties offering pricing services.

Notes Payable

The carrying amount of notes payable approximate fair values as the interest rates are repriced quarterly.

Accounts Payable, Accrued Expenses (excluding payable to government) and Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of accounts payable, accrued expenses (excluding payable to government) and lease liabilities approximate fair values due to their short-term maturities.

5. Segment Information

Operating Segments

The Company's operating businesses are recognized and managed separately according to the nature of services provided and the different markets served with each segment representing a strategic business unit. The Company derives revenues from the following main operating business segments:

Rx Cashline Group

The Rx Cashline Group grants Rx cash line product - loans tailored to medical professionals.

Business loans

This group grants loans to finance business owners who wishes to expand its business or for the purpose of starting capital

MFC Factors Group

The MFC Factors Group is responsible for the research of businesses that seek to factor their receivables for extra liquidity.

Motor Vehicles Financing Group

The MC Financing Group grants loans to motorcycle buyers.

Other Segments

This segment includes pension loans , housing loans, personal loans and corporate salary loans.

The Company considers its Management Committee as chief operating decision maker. Management conducts weekly Management Committee meetings to monitor the performance and conversion of each of the product lines handled. Strategies and recommendations are formulated while operating parameters and guidelines are developed and implemented in these weekly

meetings. Product line performance is evaluated based on how it performs versus target and versus last year's actual figures. Another major consideration is on the analysis of risk and collectability exposure contributed by each product line.

Segment assets are those operating assets that are employed by a segment in its operating activities and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.

Segment liabilities are those operating liabilities that result from the operating activities of a segment and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.

Segment assets and liabilities comprise all of the assets and liabilities, measured in a manner consistent with that shown in the statements of financial position.

The Company's assets producing revenues are located in the Philippines (i.e., one geographical location), therefore geographical segment information is no longer presented.

The sales revenue generated from the Company's operating segments amounted to 10% or more of the total revenues.

Financial information about operating segments follows:

	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)				
	Rx Cash Line	Business Loans and MFC Factors	Motor Vehicles Financing	Others	Total
Loans and Other Receivables	₱ 183,494,950	₱587,757,548	₱ 568,625,273	₱69,980,197	₱ 1,409,857,968
Results of operation					
Revenue					
Interest income	5,715,225	14,728,479	18,696,376	1,834,508	40,974,588
Other income	553,449	1,772,766	1,715,061	211,071	4,252,347
Total	6,268,674	16,501,245	20,411,437	2,045,579	45,226,935
Expenses					
Interest expense	1,020,971	2,631,103	3,339,931	327,718	7,319,723
Provision for losses	207,549	534,867	678,962	66,622	1,488,000
Operating expenses	4,142,612	10,675,761	13,551,844	1,329,721	29,699,938
	5,371,132	13,841,731	17,570,737	1,724,061	38,507,661
Net operating income (loss)	897,542	2,659,514	2,840,700	321,518	6,719,274
Less: Income tax expense (benefit)	199,833	601,605	629,856	72,499	1,503,793
Net Income (loss)	697,709	2,057,909	2,210,844	249,019	5,215,481
Statement of Financial Position					
Total Assets	₱ 121,652,064	₱ 522,981,453	₱ 532,862,350	₱ 40,732,794	₱ 1,218,228,661
Total Liabilities	₱ 78,040,068	₱ 298,174,418	₱ 268,335,266	₱ 25,972,492	₱ 670,522,244
Other segment information					
Capital expenditures	18,129	46,719	59,306	5,819	129,973
Depreciation and amortization	₱ 152,682	₱ 393,471	₱ 499,474	₱ 49,009	₱ 1,094,636

December 31, 2021 (Audited)					
	Rx Cash Line	Business Loans and MFC Factors	Motor Vehicles Financing	Others	Total
Loans and Other Receivables	₱185,423,999	₱589,836,996	₱589,220,105	₱74,010,892	₱1,438,491,992
Results of operation					
Revenue					
Interest income	21,997,658	67,892,983	77,056,532	7,770,329	174,717,502
Other income	3,218,580	9,933,740	11,274,501	1,136,913	25,563,734
Total	25,216,238	77,826,723	88,331,033	8,907,242	200,281,236
Expenses					
Interest expense	4,517,853	13,943,781	15,825,779	1,595,861	35,883,274
Provision for losses	2,171,377	6,701,681	7,606,210	767,006	17,246,274
Operating expenses	11,365,248	35,933,418	69,374,072	5,482,354	122,155,092
	18,054,478	56,578,880	92,806,061	7,845,221	175,284,640
Net operating income (loss)	7,161,760	21,247,843	(4,475,028)	1,062,021	24,996,596
Less: Income tax expense (benefit)	2,928,996	8,825,971	2,869,541	667,682	15,292,190
Net Income (loss)	4,232,764	12,421,872	(7,344,569)	394,339	9,704,406
Statement of Financial Position					
Total Assets	117,365,439	509,938,385	542,360,807	42,671,026	1,212,335,657
Total Liabilities	76,719,670	291,696,693	275,183,329	26,245,033	669,844,725
Other segment information					
Capital expenditures	₱1,069,060	₱3,299,518	₱3,744,855	₱377,628	₱8,491,061
Depreciation and amortization	₱1,513,817	₱4,672,204	₱5,302,813	₱534,732	₱12,023,566

March 31, 2021 (Unaudited)					
	Rx Cash Line	Business Loans and Factoring	Motor Vehicles Financing	Others	Total
Loans and Other Receivables	₱193,151,113	₱541,952,461	₱709,461,106	₱77,677,175	₱1,522,241,855
Results of operation					
Revenues					
Interest Income	5,461,297	19,448,533	19,259,465	2,027,511	46,196,806
Other Income	729,753	1,663,339	831,230	586,698	3,811,020
	₱6,191,050	₱21,111,872	₱ 20,090,695	₱2,614,209	₱50,007,826
Expenses					
Interest expense	1,071,814	3,816,897	3,779,792	397,912	9,066,415
Provision for credit losses	419,195	1,492,820	1,478,308	155,627	3,545,950
Operating Expenses	3,186,419	6,972,092	18,482,549	1,362,326	30,003,386
	₱4,677,428	₱12,281,809	₱23,740,649	₱1,915,865	₱42,615,751
Net operating income(loss)	1,513,622	8,830,063	(3,649,954)	698,344	7,392,075
Less: Income tax expense	472,342	2,714,028	(1,030,609)	216,281	2,372,042
Net Income(loss)	₱1,041,280	₱6,116,035	₱ (2,619,345)	₱482,063	₱5,020,033
Statement of Financial Position					
Total Assets	123,010,490	521,246,203	607,769,856	50,253,393	1,302,279,942
Total Liabilities	82,393,283	311,093,639	338,976,701	33,529,705	765,993,328
Other segment information					
Capital expenditures	₱256,029	₱911,761	₱902,897	₱95,051	₱2,165,738
Depreciation and amortization	₱133,434	₱503,809	₱548,965	₱54,300	₱1,240,508

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	31-Dec-21 Audited	31-Mar-21 Unaudited
Cash on hand	₱580,108	₱811,958	₱4,460,323
Cash in banks	80,934,775	56,616,646	58,563,085
Cash equivalents	15,992,779	15,687,174	26,338,990
	₱97,507,662	₱73,115,778	₱89,362,398

Cash in banks earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates which ranges from 0.05% to 0.13% and 0.64% to 0.74% per annum in March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. Interest income on cash in banks amounted to ₱0.05 million and ₱0.05 million in March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Cash equivalents include short-term placements with MAPI Lending Investors, Inc. (MAPILI) and HMW Lending Investors, Inc. (HMWLI) with maturities from 30 to 120 days at 10.5% and 8.5% interest per annum, respectively.

7. Loans and Other Receivables - Net

This account consists of:

	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	31-Dec-21 Audited	31-Mar-21 Unaudited
Receivables from customers			
Consumer	₱1,075,454,721	₱1,081,544,549	₱1,161,687,363
Services	294,309,910	319,050,230	315,384,987.00
Other receivables	13,284,068	12,092,865	14,421,351
	1,383,048,699	1,412,687,644	1,491,493,701
Unearned interest discounts	(398,727,638)	(411,237,406)	(390,148,475)
Allowance for Credit Losses ECL	(131,141,920)	(129,653,920)	(142,265,604)
	₱ 853,179,141	₱ 871,796,318	₱ 959,079,622

Loans and other receivables (gross of unearned interest income, client's equity and allowance for credit losses) grouped according to product type are as follows:

	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	31-Dec-21 Audited	31-Mar-21 Unaudited
Motorcycle financing	P444,244,587	P455,131,617	535,773,871
Business loans	493,453,688	500,614,501	439,560,217
Rx cash line	182,598,778	184,527,827	192,254,941
Car loans	100,872,784	110,717,136	145,107,530
Receivables purchased	94,303,860	63,452,340	71,644,090
Corporate salary loans	7,580,942	7,693,502	7,646,816
	1,323,054,639	1,322,136,923	1,391,987,465
Personal loans	27,846,075	28,650,462	28,725,331
Leisure bike loans	13,398,886	20,739,074	18,470,689
Pension loans	13,914,919	14,349,231	15,902,386
Accrued interest receivable	11,270,801	11,248,012	10,981,291
Housing loans	7,354,193	10,431,815	11,270,801
Sales contract receivable	168,200	168,200	1,368,200
Advances to officers and employees	734,263	75,967	539,620
Due from affiliates	101,007	101,007	101,007
Miscellaneous receivables	12,014,985	11,747,691	12,146,911
	P1,409,857,968	P1,412,687,644	P 1,491,493,701

Miscellaneous receivables pertain to receivables from employees, other related parties (Note 18) and other non-related parties.

Interest rates on loans receivable ranges from 1.2% to 2.6% add-on rate per month plus gross receipts tax. Interest income earned from receivables from customers amounted to P40.95 million, P174.67 million and P46.2 million in March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021 respectively.

Motorcycle financing receivables amounting to, P322.7 million, P331.3 million and P353.71 million in March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021 respectively.

The following table shows the breakdown of loans (gross of allowance for ECL) as to secured and unsecured and the breakdown of the unsecured loans and the breakdown of secured loans as to type of security as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	%	31-Dec-21 Audited	%
Secured loans				
Chattel mortgage	P 418,528,138	42.52%	P434,680,837	43.40%
Real estate mortgage	174,155,114	17.69%	176,122,611	17.59%
Other collaterals*	96,431,478	9.80%	91,789,899	9.17%
Total secured	689,114,730	70.01%	702,593,347	70.16%
Unsecured	295,206,331	29.99%	298,891,083	29.84%
	P984,321,061	100%	P1,001,484,430	100%

*Other collaterals pertain to deposits, assignment of receivables and salary

Movements in allowance for ECL follow:

	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)			
	Receivable from Customers			
	Consumer	Services	Others	Total
At January 1	109,621,244	15,566,961	4,465,715	129,653,920
Provision during the year	1,008,000	480,000		1,488,000
At March 31	110,629,244	16,046,961	4,465,715	131,141,920

	December 31, 2021			
	Receivable from Customers			
	Consumer	Services	Others	Total
At January 1	P120,817,037	P13,040,129	P4,465,715	P138,322,881
Provision (recovery) during the year	13,791,731	2,526,832	–	16,318,563
Write-off during the year	(24,987,524)	–	–	(24,987,524)
At December 31	P109,621,244	P15,566,961	P4,465,715	P129,653,920

	March 31, 2021 (Unaudited)			
	Receivable from Customers			
	Services	Consumer	Others	Total
At January 1	P120,817,037	P13,040,129	P4,465,715	P138,322,881
Provisions during the year	3,443,741	371,693	127,289	3,942,723
At March 31	P124,260,778	P13,411,822	P4,593,004	P142,265,604

In determining the allowance for ECL on loans and other receivables, the Company groups its loans and other financial receivables on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

In 2021, the Company recognized additional provision for ECL on loans and other receivables amounting to P4.50 million as a result of the Company's preliminary assessment on the impact of novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic (see Note 24). The management continuously assesses the length or severity of this pandemic, or the extent to which the disruption may materially impact the collectability of loans and other receivables onwards.

8. Property and Equipment - Net

The roll forward analysis of this account follows:

	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)			
	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Rights and Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Total
Cost				
At January 1	P19,185,516	P 10,861,636	P 10,408,455	P 40,455,608
Additions	28,683			28,683
Retirement				
At March 31	19,214,199	P10,861,636	P10,408,455	P 40,484,291
Accumulated Depreciation				
At January 1	17,925,576	7,693,732	6,238,137	31,857,445
Depreciation	235,110	169,240	500,138	904,488
Retirement				
At March 31	P18,160,686	P 7,862,972	P 6,738,275	P 32,761,933
Carrying amount	P 1,053,513	P 2,998,664	P 3,670,180	P 7,722,358

	December 31, 2021 (Audited)			
	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Rights and Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Total
Cost				
At January 1	P18,300,572	P7,476,839	P10,003,075	P35,780,486
Additions	884,944	3,384,797	1,655,380	5,925,121
Retirement			(1,250,000)	(1,250,000)
At December 31	19,185,516	10,861,636	10,408,455	40,455,607
Accumulated Depreciation				
At January 1	16,622,596	6,871,744	5,295,928	28,790,268
Depreciation	1,302,979	821,989	1,942,208	4,067,176
Retirement			(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Adjustment				
At December 31	17,925,575	7,693,733	6,238,136	31,857,444
Carrying amount	P1,259,941	P3,167,903	P4,170,319	P8,598,163

	March 31, 2021 (Unaudited)			
	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Rights and Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Total
Cost				
At January 1	P18,300,572	P7,476,840	P10,003,075	P35,780,487
Additions	615,556	1,972,804		2,034,360
At March 31	P183,916,128	P9,449,644	P10,003,075	P37,814,847
Accumulated Depreciation				
At January 1	16,622,597	6,871,744	5,295,928	28,790,269
Depreciation	362,647	211,042	497,940	1,071,629
Adjustment				
At March 31	P16,985,244	P7,082,786	P5,793,868	P29,861,898
Carrying Amount	P1,930,884.00	P2,366,858	P4,209,207	P7,952,949

In 2021, the Company has retired a total cost of transportation equipment by an amount of P1.25 million, P0.25 million of which pertains to the car loan financing that is due within 12 months.

Fully depreciated transportation equipment with cost and net book value amounting to P2.29 million was retired during the year.

As at March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, the Company has fully depreciated property and equipment that are still in use with original cost amounting to P23.33 million and P 23.33 million and P17.15 million, respectively.

There are neither restrictions on title on the Company's property and equipment, nor was any of it pledged as security for liability. The Company has no contractual commitment for the acquisition of property and equipment.

Management believes that there are no indicators that the Company's property and equipment is impaired and that its carrying amount approximates its fair value or realizable value.

9. Investment Properties - Net

The roll forward of this account follows:

	March 31, 2022(Unaudited)		
	Land	Building	Total
Cost			
At January 1	P46,520,155	P20,806,851	P67,327,006
Additions	1,140,000	—	1,140,000
Disposals	—	—	—
Adjustment	—	—	—
At March 31	47,660,155	20,806,851	68,467,006
Accumulated depreciation and amortization			
At January 1	—	2,775,615	2,775,615
Depreciation	—	157,160	157,160
Disposals	—	—	—
At March 31	—	2,932,775	2,932,775
Allowance for impairment loss	507,199	915,951	1,423,150
Carrying amounts	P47,152,956	P16,958,125	P64,111,081

	December 31, 2021(Audited)		
	Land	Building	Total
Cost			
At January 1	P46,387,646	P18,888,000	P65,275,646
Additions	2,230,309	—	2,230,309
Disposals	(2,097,800)	(3,172,000)	(5,269,800)
Adjustment	—	5,090,851	5,090,851
At December 31	46,520,155	20,806,851	67,327,006
Accumulated depreciation and amortization			
At January 1	—	2,612,443	2,612,443
Depreciation	—	660,360	660,360
Disposals	—	(497,188)	(497,188)
At December 31	—	2,775,615	2,775,615
Allowance for impairment loss	507,199	915,951	1,423,150
Carrying amounts	P46,012,956	P17,115,285	P63,128,241

	March 31, 2021 (Unaudited)		
	Land	Building	Total
Cost			
At January 1	₱47,989,954	₱16,369,222	₱64,359,176
Additions	—	—	—
At March 31	47,989,954	16,369,222	₱64,359,176
Accumulated depreciation and amortization			
At January 1	—	2,612,443	2,612,443
Depreciation	—	168,880	168,880
At March 31	—	2,781,323	2,781,323
Allowance for impairment loss	(507,199)	915,951	1,423,150
Carrying amounts	₱47,482,755	₱12,671,948	₱60,154,703

The aggregate fair value of the investment properties of the Company amounted to ₱86.79 million, ₱86.79 million and ₱67.4 million as at March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021 respectively.

In 2021, the Company has sold an investment property with a carrying amount of ₱4.77 million under financing agreement. A loss on sale of ₱.27 million has been incurred and is presented under the 'loss from sale of repossessed assets' line item on the Company's statements of comprehensive income.

Direct operating expenses with regard to the investment properties pertain to local property taxes amounting to ₱73,134, ₱76,043 and ₱71,975 in March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021, and March 31, 2021 respectively.

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses on investment properties follow:

	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	31-Dec-21 Audited	31-Mar-21 Unaudited
Balance, January 1	₱1,423,150	₱1,423,1500	₱1,423,150
Provision (recovery)	-	-	-
Balance, as at March 31 and December 31	₱1,423,150	₱1,423,150	₱1,423,150

10. Other Assets - Net

This account consists of:

	Note	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	31-Dec-21 Audited	31-Mar-21 Unaudited
Repossessed assets, net		109,170,744	₱109,462,837	₱ 94,947,794
Prepaid securities		6,197,503	5,185,471	6,660,007
Security deposits	20	3,731,292	3,731,292	4,320,958
Software costs		377,852	410,841	414,231
Others		80,000	80,000	80,000
		₱ 119,557,391	₱118,870,441	₱ 106,422,990

Repossessed assets pertain to motorcycle units that were repossessed from the Company's motorcycle financing business carried at the cost less impairment.

The movement in repossessed assets follow:

	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	31-Dec-21 Audited	31-March-21 Unaudited
Cost			
At January 1	P 150,890,469	P 126,539,947	P 126,539,947
Additions	138,117	99,326,662	29,946,770
Sale	(376,234)	(74,976,140)	(20,385,665)
At March 31 and December 31	P 150,652,352	P 150,890,469	P 136,101,052
Allowance for impairment losses			
At January 1	41,427,632	40,499,921	40,499,921
Allowance for (reversal of) impairment during the year	53,976	927,711	396,774
Write-off			256,563
At March 31 and December 31	P 41,481,608	P 41,427,632	P 41,153,258
Carrying amount	P 109,170,744	P 109,462,837	P 94,947,794

Included in the statements of comprehensive income are the gain from sale of repossessed assets amounting to P0.30 million, P2.37 million and to P1.05 million in March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively. Proceeds from sale amounted to P20.4 million and P48.83 million in March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Prepaid securities pertain to expenses paid in advance but not yet incurred.

The movement in software costs follow:

	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	31-Dec-21 Audited	31-Mar-21 Unaudited
Cost			
At January 1	P6,362,101	P6,031,682	P6,031,682
Additions		335,631	
Reclassification		(5,212)	-
At March 31 and December 31	P6,362,101	P6,362,101	P6,031,682
Accumulated amortization			
At January 1	P5,951,260	P5,517,670	P5,517,670
Amortization for the year	32,989	438,802	
Reclassification		(5,212)	99,782
Accumulated Amortization	P5,984,249	P5,951,260	P5,617,452
Carrying amount at March 31 and Dec.31	P377,852	P410,841	P414,230

Other includes the Company's investment in golf shares.

11. Notes Payable

This account consists of:

	Note	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	31-Dec-21 Audited	31-Mar-21 Unaudited
Related parties	18	343,584,538	P342,504,386	P404,529,259
Banks		180,613,321	201,618,486	250,000,650
Individuals/corporate		27,750,000	20,583,684	7,300,000
		P 551,947,859	P564,706,556	P661,829,909

Interest rates from borrowings ranges from 5.00% to 7.75% and 5.00% to 7.15% per annum in March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Interest expense on these notes payable amounted to P7.32 million, P34.12 million and P9.07 million in March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively.

Notes payable to related parties and individuals/corporate are unsecured, with maturity of up to one (1) year.

Notes payable to banks have a maturity of up to three (3) years. As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the notes payable to banks are secured by certain motorcycle financing receivables. Under the agreements with the bank creditors, the notes payable are subject to Deed of Assignment on summary list of loans receivable (with 50% to 85% loanable value) on a per availment basis.

The following assets were used to secure the notes payable to banks availed by the Company (see Note 7):

	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	Dec-21 Audited		
	Carrying amount	Secured notes	Carrying amount	Secured notes
Motorcycle financing receivables	P234,222,887	P180,613,321	P261,462,796	P201,618,486

12. Accrued Expenses

This account consists of:

	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	31-Dec-21 Audited	31-Mar-21 Unaudited
Accrued occupancy costs	P4,439,219	3,387,008	3,335,796
Accrued administrative expenses	2,902,122	1,077,699	2,513,896
Accrued insurance payable	2,278,381	3,775,424	5,448,646
Accrued taxes	2,728,244	4,032,302	8,849,193
Accrued commissions and outside services	2,027,893	2,473,627	3,392,021
Accrued management and professional fees	1,645,437	883,514	1,973,425
Accrued interest	1,187,388	1,498,494	3,382,975
Advances from customers	941,848	854,354	2,324,228
Accrued utilities	208,353	253,317	693,398
Accrued travel and transportation	132,427	88,306	334,259
Others	1,582,239	4,507,166	10,899,007
	P20,073,551	P22,831,211	43,146,844

Others include accrual on utilities, commission and premium.

13. Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

The following table shows an analysis of assets and liabilities of the Company analyzed according to whether they are expected to be recovered or settled within one year and beyond one year from the reporting date:

	31 March 2022 (Unaudited)			31 December 2021 (Audited)		
	Less than 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total	Less than 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	97,507,662	-	97,507,662	₱73,115,778	₱-	₱73,115,778
Loans and other receivables gross-consumer	839,836,677	543,212,022	1,383,048,699	898,106,460	514,581,184	1,412,687,644
Security deposits, and other investments	-	3,811,292	3,811,292	-	3,811,292	3,811,292
	937,344,339	547,023,314	1,484,367,653	971,222,238	518,392,476	1,489,614,714
Nonfinancial Assets						
Property and equipment - net	-	7,722,357	7,722,357	-	8,598,163	8,598,163
Investment properties - net	-	64,111,081	64,111,081	-	63,128,241	63,128,241
Deferred tax assets - net	-	43,839,813	43,839,813	-	44,481,308	44,481,308
Right-of-use assets	7,204,614	25,106,602	32,311,216	7,204,614	25,106,602	32,311,216
Other assets*	5,185,472	110,560,627	115,746,099	5,185,472	109,873,678	115,059,150
	12,390,086	251,340,480	263,730,566	12,390,086	251,187,992	263,578,078
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(79,634,068)	(51,507,852)	(131,141,920)	(77,733,687)	(51,920,233)	(129,653,920)
Unearned interest income	(242,121,694)	(156,605,944)	(398,727,638)	(246,556,369)	(164,681,037)	(411,237,406)
	(321,755,762)	(208,113,796)	(529,869,558)	(324,290,056)	(216,601,270)	(540,891,236)
	627,978,663	590,249,998	1,218,228,661	₱659,322,268	₱552,979,197	₱1,212,301,465

	31 March 2022 (Unaudited)			31 December 2021 (Audited)		
	Less than 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total	Less than 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
Financial Liabilities						
Notes payable	P511,654,225	P40,293,634	P551,947,859	P522,654,225	P42,052,331	P564,706,556
Accounts payable	50,754,334	—	50,754,334	35,722,757	—	35,722,757
Accrued expenses**	17,345,307	—	17,345,307	18,798,909	—	18,798,909
	P579,753,866	P40,293,634	P620,047,500	577,175,891	42,052,331	619,228,222
Nonfinancial Liabilities						
Accrued expenses	2,728,244	—	2,728,244	4,032,302	—	4,032,302
Retirement benefits liability	—	8,212,942	8,212,942	—	7,912,942	7,912,942
Lease liabilities	6,611,667	29,644,749	36,256,416	6,611,667	29,644,749	36,256,416
Income tax payable	3,277,142	—	3,277,142	2,380,651	—	2,380,651
	12,617,053	37,857,691	50,474,744	13,024,620	37,557,691	50,582,311
	P592,370,919	P78,151,325	P670,522,244	P590,200,511	P79,610,022	P669,810,533

*excluding security deposit and other investments which are presented under financial assets

**excluding payable to government which is presented under nonfinancial liabilities

14. Equity

On July 29, 2021, the BOD and stockholders approved the declaration of 0.61% stock dividends in the amount of ₱1.62 million to stockholders of records as of August 26, 2021 with distribution date not later than September 21, 2021. On the same date, the BOD also approved the declaration and payment of cash dividends amounting to ₱1.62 million.

On July 29, 2020, the BOD and stockholders approved the declaration of 1.24% stock dividends in the amount of ₱3.26 million to stockholders of record as of August 27, 2020 with distribution date not later than September 22, 2020. On the same date, the BOD also approved the declaration of cash dividends amounting to ₱3.26 million.

On July 25, 2019, the BOD and stockholders approved the declaration of 13.55% stock dividends in the amount of ₱31.38 million to stockholders of record as of August 22, 2019 with distribution date not later than September 18, 2019. On the same date, the BOD also approved the declaration of cash dividends amounting to ₱1.38 million.

On July 26, 2018, the BOD and stockholders approved the declaration of 3.65% stock dividends in the amount of ₱8.16 million to stockholders of record as of August 23, 2018 with distribution date not later than September 18, 2018. On the same date, the BOD also approved the declaration of cash dividends amounting to ₱8.16 million.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company has 267,828,098 common shares issued and outstanding which are owned by 111 shareholders.

The movements in the number of issued shares and capital stock follow:

	31 March 2022 Unaudited		31 December 2021 Audited		31 March 21 Unaudited	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorized - 300,000,000 shares; P1 par value						
At January 1	267,828,098	₱267,828,098	266,204,047	₱266,204,047	266,204,047	₱266,204,047
Stock dividends	0	0	1,624,051	1,624,051	0	0
At March 31 and December 31	267,828,098	₱267,828,098	267,828,098	₱267,828,098	266,204,047	₱266,204,047

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management policies and procedures are to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximize shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company considers its total equity as capital, excluding remeasurement gains on defined benefit liability. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes in 2021.

Under R.A No. 8556, the Company is required to maintain the following capital requirements:

- (a) minimum paid-up capital of ₱10.00 million; and
- (b) additional capital requirements for each branch of ₱1.00 million for branches established in Metro Manila, ₱0.50 million for branches established in other classes of cities and ₱0.25 million for branches established in municipalities.

For the years ended March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2021, the Company is compliant with the minimum paid-up capital.

The Company is compliant with the minimum public float of 10% that is required by the PSE where the Company shares are traded.

15. Retirement Plan

The Company has a funded, tax-qualified defined benefit plan covering all of its officers and regular employees. The benefits are based on years of service and compensation on the last year of service.

The plan is non-contributory and of the defined benefit type which provides a retirement benefit equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the latest monthly salary for every year of credited service. Benefits are paid in lump sum upon retirement or separation in accordance with the terms of the plan. Normal retirement age is at age 60.

Net benefit cost is included in the Company's profit or loss under 'Salaries and employee benefits'. The amounts of retirement benefit reserve recognized in the statements of comprehensive income follow:

	2022	2021
Components of retirement benefit liability recorded in profit or loss as retirement benefit expense		
Current service cost	P3,189,191	P3,189,191
Net interest expense:		
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation (DBO)	622,865	622,865
Interest expense on effect of asset ceiling	—	—
Interest income on plan assets	(284,070)	(284,070)
	3,527,986	3,527,986
Components of retirement benefit liability recorded in OCI		
Remeasurement loss on defined benefits obligation	(4,495,724)	(4,495,724)
Remeasurement gain on plan assets	(303,611)	(303,611)
Effect of asset ceiling	—	—
	(4,799,335)	(4,799,335)
Total components of retirement liability	(P1,271,349)	(P1,271,349)

The net retirement benefit liability recognized in the statements of financial position follows:

	2022	2021
Present value of retirement benefits obligation	P15,085,059	P15,085,059
Fair value of plan assets	(7,172,117)	(7,172,117)
Net retirement benefit liability	P7,912,942	P7,912,942

The balance of accumulated re-measurement gain on retirement benefit obligation - net of tax, reported in the statements of changes in equity follows:

	2022	2021
Cumulative gain in OCI, beginning	P2,896,703	P2,896,703
Adjustment	—	—
Remeasurement gain (loss)	3,144,085	3,144,085
	P6,040,788	P6,040,788

The movements of the present value of retirement benefits liability of the Company follow:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	P15,768,727	P15,768,727
Current service cost	3,189,191	3,189,191
Interest expense	622,865	622,865
Remeasurement losses (gains) on obligation arising from:		
Changes in financial assumptions	(3,253,172)	(3,253,172)
Changes in demographic assumptions	(5,469)	(5,469)
Experience adjustment	(1,237,083)	(1,237,083)
Balance at end of year	P15,085,059	P15,085,059

The movements of the fair value of plan assets of the Company follow:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	P7,191,657	P7,191,657
Interest income	284,070	284,070
Remeasurement gain (loss) on plan assets	(303,611)	(303,611)
Balance at end of year	P7,172,116	P7,172,116

Changes in the retirement benefit liability follow:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	P8,577,069	P8,577,069
Current service cost	3,189,191	3,189,191
Net interest cost (income) on the retirement liability	338,795	338,795
Remeasurement loss on plan assets	303,611	303,611
Effect of asset ceiling		
Actuarial losses (gains) on retirement liability arising from:		
Experience adjustment	(3,253,172)	(3,253,172)
Changes in demographic assumptions	(5,469)	(5,469)
Changes in financial assumptions	(1,237,083)	(1,237,083)
Balance at end of year	P7,912,942	P7,912,942

The fair values of plan assets by each class as at the end of the reporting period follow:

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents	P3,358,918	P3,358,918
Financial assets at FVPL	3,793,308	3,793,308
Accrued and other receivables	19,891	19,891
	P7,172,117	P7,172,117

All debt instruments held have quoted prices in active market. The remaining plan assets do not have quoted market prices in active market.

The cost of defined benefit plans and other post-employment medical benefits as well as the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. The principal assumptions used in determining pension and post-employment medical benefit obligations for the defined benefit plans are shown below:

	January 1	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	5.08%	5.08%
Future salary increases	5.00%	5.00%
Average remaining working life (in years)	25.6	25.6

Assumptions for mortality and disability rate are based on the 2001 CSO Table- Generational and The Disability Study both published by the Society of Actuaries adjusted to suit local experience.

There were no changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the defined benefit obligation as of the end of the reporting period, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

	Change in Basis Points	Increase (decrease) in defined benefit obligation	
		2022	2021
Discount rate	+100 basis point	(P2,290,874)	(P2,290,874)
	-100 basis point	2,836,751	2,836,751
Future salary increases	+100 basis point	2,809,381	2,809,381
	-100 basis point	(2,312,239)	(2,312,239)

The Company has no contributions to the defined benefit plan in 2022 and 2021.

The BOD has no specific matching strategy between plan assets and plan liabilities.

16. Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous income consists of the following items:

	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	31-Dec-21 Audited	31-Mar-21 Unaudited
Penalties	P1,731,702	P7,776,978	P1,731,702
Recoveries	454,890	6,381,233	454,890
Others	86,507	2,377,048	86,507
	P2,273,099	P16,747,709	P2,273,099

Miscellaneous expense consists of the following items:

	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	31-Dec-21 Audited	31-Mar-21 Unaudited
Communication	843,026	P 2,931,713	P708,271
Stationeries and supplies	624,595	2,918,595	956,666
Others-Miscellaneous Expense	160,249	1,038,149	1,338,966.00
	P1,627,870	P6,888,457	P 3,003,903.00

Other expenses include insurance, repairs and maintenance, training and development fees, meetings and conference fees, claims fees advertising costs, donations, membership dues and other miscellaneous expenses.

17. Income Taxes

Current tax regulations provide that the RCIT rate is 25%. The regulations also provide for MCIT of 1% on modified gross income and allow NOLCO. The MCIT and NOLCO may be applied against the Company's income tax liability and taxable income, respectively, over a three-year period from the year of incurrence.

The components of the Company's income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	31-Dec-21 Audited	31-Mar-21 Unaudited
Current:			
MCIT	P—	P3,599,704	
REGULAR	862,299	—	821,058
Deferred	641,494	11,692,486	1,550,984
	P1,503,793	P15,292,190	P2,372,042

The components of deferred tax assets - net follow:

	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	31-Dec-21 Audited	31-Mar-21 Unaudited
Deferred tax assets on:			
Allowance for credit losses	P31,713,436	P32,354,931	P42,412,286
Allowance of repossessed assets write-down	10,356,908	10,356,908	9,613,310
Accrued expenses	1,685,388	1,685,388	2,022,466
Effect of PFRS 16	1,216,006	1,216,006	1,254,593
Retirement expense	1,605,504	1,605,504	868,208
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit obligation	(1,733,997)	(1,733,997)	(823,163)
Impairment loss on investment properties	228,987	228,987	274,785
Past service costs	40,294	40,294	48,352
FV increase in investment property	(1,272,713)	(1,272,713)	—
	P43,839,813	P44,481,308	P55,670,837

The Company did not recognize deferred tax asset on the MCIT amounting to P4.26 million as at December 31, 2021.

Details of the Company's MCIT which could be carried over as a deduction from the Company's future taxable income for the two taxable years as follow:

MCIT

Inception Year	Amount	Additions	Used/Expired	Balance	Expiry Year
2020	P—	P1,941,341	P—	P1,941,341	2023
2019	2,315,132	—	—	2,315,132	2022
2018	2,078,273	—	(2,078,273)	—	2021
2017	1,897,303	—	(1,897,303)	—	2020
	P6,290,708	P1,941,341	(P3,975,576)	P4,256,473	

The reconciliation of the statutory income tax to the effective income tax follows:

	2022	2021
Income before income tax	₱6,719,274	₱24,996,596
Income tax computed at statutory rate (25%)	₱1,679,819	₱6,249,149
Additions to (reduction in) income tax resulting from the tax effects of:		9,536,970
Effect of CREATE law - Current tax	(174,999)	
Effect of CREATE law - Deferred tax		(485,335)
Change in unrecognized DTA	525,001	
Interest income subjected to final tax	(1,748)	(12,501)
Non-deductible interest expense	721	3,907
Other non-deductible expense	—	—
Effective income tax expense	₱1,503,793	₱15,292,190

Interest allowed as deductible expense is reduced by an amount equivalent to 25% and 33.00% of interest income subjected to final tax for 2022 and 2021, respectively.

In addition, current tax regulations provide for the ceiling on the amount of entertainment, amusement and recreation (EAR) expenses that can be claimed as a deduction against taxable income. Under the regulations, EAR expenses allowed as a deductible expense is limited to the actual EAR paid or incurred but not to exceed 1.00% of the gross revenue of a company engaged in the sale of services. EAR expenses amounted to ₱0.26 million and ₱0.53 million 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Below are the movements in income tax payable:

	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	31-Dec-21 Audited
Balance, January 1	₱2,380,651	₱761,701
Provision for income tax - current	896,491	4,085,039
Income tax paid during the year	—	(1,980,754)
Effect of CREATE law		(485,335)
Balance, December 31	₱3,277,142	₱2,380,651

18. Related Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into transactions with its stockholders and affiliates. Under the Company's policy, these transactions are made substantially on the same terms as with other individuals and businesses of comparable risks. Related party transactions are settled in cash.

Affiliates are other companies linked indirectly to the Company through interlocking directorship or officership and those under common significant influence and common control.

Name of Related Party	Relationship	Nature of Operations	Country of Incorporation
Amalgamated Investment Bancorporation	Parent Company	Investment house	Philippines
Motor Ace Philippines, Inc.	Under common control	Motorcycle Trading Partner	Philippines
MAPI Lending Investors, Inc.	Under common control	Financing Company	Philippines
HMW Lending Investors, Inc.	Under common control	Financing Company	Philippines
Honda Motor World, Inc.	Under common control	Motorcycle Trading Partner	Philippines
Pikeville Bancshares	Under common control	Management Consultancy	Philippines
MERG Realty Development Corporation	Under common control	Real Estate Lessor	Philippines
Directors and other stockholders	Key management personnel	N/A	Philippines

The following transactions have been entered into with related parties:

Category/Transaction	Ref	2021			2020			Nature, Terms and Condition
		Amount of Transaction	Outstanding Balances		Amount of transactions	Outstanding Balances		
			Due from related parties	Due to related parties		Due from related parties	Due to related parties	
<i>Parent Company</i>								
Miscellaneous receivables	A	P—	P 80,514	P—	P—	P80,514	P—	Non-interest bearing, unsecured; No impairment
Notes payable	B	—	—	267,600,000	—	—	338,600,000	Unsecured, 1 year interest bearing placement at 5.75% annual interest rate
Availments		—	—	—	24,500,000	—	—	
Settlements		71,000,000	—	—	70,900,000	—	—	
Interest expense		16,145,583	—	822,018	20,189,293	—	2,598,976	
<i>Entities under common control</i>								
<i>Motor Ace Philippines, Inc.</i>								
Miscellaneous receivables	A	—	307,804	—	—	240,184	—	Non-interest bearing, unsecured; No impairment
Availments		189,543	—	—	174,490	—	—	
Settlements		121,922	—	—	88,200	—	—	
<i>Forward</i>								

Category/Transaction	Ref	2021			2020			Nature, Terms and Condition
		Amount of Transaction	Outstanding Balances		Amount of transactions	Outstanding Balances		
			Due from related parties	Due to related parties		Due from related parties	Due to related parties	
Accounts payable	D	P—	P—	P13,849,458	P—	P—	P15,194,978	30 day unsecured, non-interest bearing
Availments		73,871,039	—	—	54,444,011	—	—	
Settlements		75,216,559	—	—	51,426,833	—	—	
Short term placements	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term interest bearing placements at 10.5% annual interest rate
Availments		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Settlements		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Interest income		—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>MAPI Lending Investors, Inc.</i>								
Miscellaneous receivables	A	1,877,428	—	—	—	2,725,083	—	30 day unsecured, non-interest bearing
Availments		745,819	—	—	343,204	—	—	
Settlements		1,593,475	—	—	554,450	—	—	
Accounts payable	D	—	—	75,372	—	—	75,372	Non-interest bearing, unsecured
Availments		29,722	—	—	23,191	—	—	
Settlements		29,722	—	—	—	—	—	
Short term placements	C	15,687,174	—	—	—	25,711,228	—	Short-term interest bearing placements at 10.5% annual interest rate
Availments		1,576,792	—	—	2,294,972	—	—	
Settlements		11,600,846	—	—	154,129	—	—	
Interest income		—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>HMW Lending Investors, Inc.</i>								
Short term placements	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	Short-term interest bearing placements at 8.5% annual interest rate
Interest income		—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Honda Motor World, Inc.</i>								
Miscellaneous receivables	A	132,598	—	—	—	106,017	—	Non-interest bearing, unsecured; No Impairment
Availments		109,036	—	—	125,228	—	—	
Settlements		82,455	—	—	63,753	—	—	
Accounts payable	D	—	—	1,864,681	—	—	1,839,777	Unsecured, interest bearing placement at 10.0% annual interest rate
Availments		23,949,667	—	—	16,571,009	—	—	
Settlements		23,924,764	—	—	16,958,716	—	—	
<i>Pikeville Bancshares</i>								
Professional fees		1,193,920	—	—	1,193,920	—	156,128	Payment of consultancy fees
<i>MERG Realty Development Corp.</i>								
Miscellaneous receivables	A	18,057	—	—	—	18,057	—	Non-interest bearing; No impairment
Availments		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Settlements		—	—	—	—	—	—	

Forward

Category/Transaction	Ref	2021			2020			Nature, Terms and Condition
		Amount of Transaction	Outstanding Balances		Amount of transactions	Outstanding Balances		
			Due from related parties	Due to related parties		Due from related parties	Due to related parties	
Notes payable	B	P—	P—	P31,334,008	P—	P—	P29,916,009	Unsecured interest bearing placements at 5.5% annual interest rate; no impairment
Availments		1,417,998	—	—	1,357,368	—	—	
Settlements		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Interest expense		1,668,233	—	—	1,596,904	—	—	
<i>Directors and other stockholders</i>								
Notes payable	B	—	—	22,713,343	—	—	34,919,791	Unsecured interest bearing placements at 5.5% annual interest rate; no impairment
Availments		4,687,646	—	—	13,417,368	—	—	
Settlements		132,000	—	—	8,166,310	—	—	
Interest expense		1,099,070	—	—	1,880,705	—	8,403	
Professional and other management fees		—	—	—	3,333,611	—	—	Payment of professional fees
TOTAL			P388,318	P338,258,880		P28,881,083	P423,309,434	

- a. This includes various receivables from the Parent Company and other related parties pertaining to availment of comprehensive insurance and other claims for reimbursement (Note 7).
- b. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, notes payable and accrued interest payable arising from borrowings from stockholders amounted to ₱342.50 million and ₱403.44 million, respectively and ₱2.62 million in both years. Interest expense from these borrowings amounted to ₱34.12 million and ₱23.67 million in 2021 and 2020, respectively (Note 11).

Borrowings availed from related parties amounted to ₱71.11 million and ₱39.27 million in 2021 and 2020, respectively. Settlement from borrowings amounted to ₱16.28 million and ₱79.07 million in 2021 and 2020, respectively. Interest rates from borrowings range from 5.0% to 5.5% in 2021 and 2020 respectively. Borrowings from related parties are unsecured and to be settled in cash.

- c. The Company had short-term placements amounting to ₱15.69 million and ₱25.71 million in 2021 and 2020, respectively. Interest income from these placements amounted to nil in 2021 and 2020 (see Note 6).
- d. Accounts payable represents billings for motorcycle units sold by the related parties that are financed by the Company.
- e. This pertains to the commission payable to other related parties as referral fees for successful loan bookings.

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel consist of short-term benefits amounting to ₱15.20 million and ₱15.3 million in 2021 and 2020 respectively, included in the 'Salaries and employee benefits' and 'Management and professional fees' account in the statements of comprehensive income.

19. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	31-Dec-21 Audited	31-Mar-21 Unaudited
a. Net Income	₱5,215,484	₱9,704,406	₱5,020,033
b. Weighted average number of outstanding common shares	267,828,098	267,016,073	266,204,047
c. Basic/diluted earnings per share (a/b)	₱0.02	₱0.04	₱0.02

The weighted average number of outstanding common shares in 2021 was recomputed after giving retroactive effect to stock dividends declared on July 29, 2021.

20. Leases

Lease Agreements

The Company as a Lessee

The Company leases various properties where its offices, branches and warehouses are located. The lease terms range from less than a year to 10 years which are renewable subject to certain terms and conditions. The terms of the leases also contain escalation clauses ranging from 5% to 10%.

At the end of the lease term or upon expiration of the renewal period, the ownership of the Company's buildings and improvements thereon shall be retained by the lessor. Under the terms of the lease, the Company cannot sell, assign or sublease, or otherwise dispose of the building and the improvements thereon, without the written consent of the lessor.

Total rent expense for short term leases included under 'Occupancy cost' account in the statements of comprehensive income incurred in 2021 and 2020 amounted to ₱13.52 million and ₱2.17 million, respectively.

Security deposits arising from these lease agreements amounted to ₱3.73 million and ₱3.78 million, as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Note 10).

The aggregate future minimum lease payments for the lease commitments are as follows:

	2021	2020
Less than one year	₱10,290,321	₱8,127,491
Between one and five years	32,791,150	26,912,777
	₱43,081,471	₱35,040,268

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

	2021	2020
As at January 1	₱26,899,594	₱33,542,018
Additions	15,532,001	7,707,406
Accretion of interest	1,766,789	2,025,648
Payments	(7,941,968)	(16,375,478)
As at December 31	₱36,256,416	₱26,899,594

Right-of-use assets

	2021	2020
Balance at January 1	₱23,636,443	₱28,821,320
Additions	15,532,001	7,707,406
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(6,857,228)	(12,892,283)
Balance at December 31	₱32,311,216	₱23,636,443

21. Notes to Statements of Cash Flows

The following table shows the reconciliation analysis of liabilities arising from financing liabilities:

Notes Payable, December 31, 2020	686,393,001
Cash flows during the year	
Proceeds from loans payable	144,434,268
Payment of loans payable	(266,120,713)
	(121,686,445)
Notes Payable, December 31, 2021	P564,706,556
Cash flows during the year	
Proceeds from loans payable	29,580,459
Payment of loans payable	(42,339,156)
	(12,758,697)
Notes Payable, March 31, 2022	P551,947,859

22. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The table below presents a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

	31 March 2022 (Unaudited)		31 December 2021 (Audited)	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
<i>Financial assets at amortized cost</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	P97,507,662	P97,507,662	P73,115,778	P73,115,778
Loans and other receivables - net	853,179,141	853,179,141	871,796,318	871,796,318
Security deposits	3,731,292	3,731,292	3,731,292	3,731,292
<i>Financial assets at FVOCI*</i>	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
	P954,498,095	P954,498,095	P948,723,388	P948,723,388
Financial Liabilities				
<i>Financial liabilities at amortized cost</i>				
Notes payable	P551,947,859	P551,947,859	P564,706,55	P564,706,556
Accounts payable	50,754,334	50,754,334	35,722,757	35,722,757
Accrued expenses**	17,345,307	17,345,307	18,798,909	18,798,909
	P620,047,500	P620,047,500	P619,228,222	P619,228,222

*Included as part of 'Other assets - net' in the separate statement of financial position

**Excluding government payables

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

The carrying amounts of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, security deposits, accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding government payables) approximate their fair values at each reporting date due to the relatively short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

Financial Assets at FVOCI. The fair values of publicly traded instruments and similar investments are based on quoted market prices in an active market. Unquoted equity securities are carried at cost less impairment.

The carrying value of loans and receivables -net and notes payable approximates the fair value due either to the relatively short-term maturities of these assets and the fact that the interest rates reflect the prevailing market rates.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the separate statements of financial position are categorized in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy groups financial assets and financial liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities (Note 3).

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method:

2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at FVOCI	P80,000	P-	P-	P80,000
2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at FVOCI	PP80,000	P-	P-	PP80,000

The Company has no financial instruments valued based on Level 3 as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. In 2022 and 2021, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurement.

23. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. There is no change in the financial risk management objectives and policies of the Company.

Credit Risk

Credit Risk Management and Collateral and Other Credit Enhancements

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company manages credit risk by setting limits for individual borrowers, and groups of borrowers, and industry segments. The Company also monitors credit exposures, and continually assesses the creditworthiness of counterparties.

In addition, the Company obtains security where appropriate and enters into collateral arrangements with counterparties to limit the duration of exposures. Finally, credit applications go through a process of screening using the Company's credit standards to minimize risk.

The Company also focuses on markets and borrowers that have a relatively better capability to repay their loans. One example of this is the medical professional market where most doctors are able to pay because of their higher disposable income. Despite the systems and checks in place for the Company, there is no guarantee that none of its existing and future clients will default on a loan. An increase in loan defaults will have a negative effect on the Company's profitability.

The Company's motorcycle financing business has the motorcycle itself as collateral in case the borrower defaults on its loan. Other receivable from customers are secured by real estate and other chattel properties.

It is the Company's policy to dispose repossessed properties in an orderly fashion and proceeds are used to repay or reduce the outstanding claim.

The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to receivable from customers as low, as its customers are located in several areas around Southern Luzon.

The table below shows the maximum exposure of loans and receivables after financial effect of collateral and credit enhancements to the maximum exposure to credit risk.

	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)			December 31, 2021 (Audited)		
	Gross Maximum Exposures	Fair value of Collateral Credit Enhancement	Net Maximum Exposure After Financial Effect of Collateral and Credit Enhancements	Gross Maximum Exposures	Fair value of Collateral or Credit Enhancement	Net Maximum Exposure After Financial Effect of Collateral and Credit Enhancements
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost						
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱ 96,927,554	₱—	₱ 96,927,554	₱72,303,820	₱—	₱72,303,820
Receivable from Customers:						
- net:						
Consumer	766,211,714	496,082,759	270,128,955	787,469,618	505,615,171	281,854,447
Services	205,000,297	25,988,486	179,011,811	201,797,159	25,988,486	175,808,673
Other Receivables	13,109,050	—	13,109,050	12,217,653	—	12,217,653
Security deposits**	3,731,292	—	3,731,292	3,731,292	—	3,731,292
	₱ 1,084,979,907	₱ 522,071,245	₱562,908,662	₱1,077,519,542	₱531,603,657	₱545,915,885

	March 31, 2021 (Unaudited)					Total
	Stage 1			State 2	Stage 3	
	High Grade	Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Low Grade	Past Due but not Impaired	Impaired	
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost						
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱ 85,901,460	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱ 85,901,460
Receivable from Customers						
- net:						
Consumer	469,256,825	—	132,138,485	117,980,813	146,583,948	865,960,071
Services	26,692,739	—	162,577,270	20,768,708	11,100,105	221,138,822
Other Receivables	—	—	14,246,333	—	—	14,246,333
Other Investments	—	—	3,780,959	—	—	3,780,959
Security deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—
	₱ 581,851,024	₱—	₱317,354,966	₱ 138,749,521	₱157,684,053	₱1,191,027,645

*Excluding cash on hand

Interest income was computed based on the carrying value (after allowance for ECL) for loans and receivables categorized under stage 3.

The Company's basis in grading its financial assets is as follows:

Cash in Banks

High grade pertains to cash deposited in local banks belonging to top ten (10) rank.

Cash Equivalents

High grade pertains to short term placements with AIB and other related parties, which have high probability of collection, as evidenced by AIB's and other related parties' ability to satisfy its obligations.

Loans and Other Receivables

- High grade pertains to receivables with no default in payment and fully secured with collateral.
- Medium grade pertains to receivables with no default in payment and partially secured with collateral.
- Low grade pertains to receivables with no default in payment and without security.
- Past due but not impaired receivables represent transactions with third parties where no significant credit risk exposure is anticipated considering that there was no historical default rate.
- Impaired pertains to past due receivables the Company believes that impairment is appropriate based on the cash flows of the available collateral or status of collection of the amounts due to the Company.

The analysis of receivables from customers that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)						
	1-30 days	30-60 days	61-90 Days	91-120 Days	More than 120 Days	Total
Consumer Services	₱ 4,323,231	₱ 6,768,028	₱ 4,367,766	₱ 13,675,958	₱ 22,352,765	₱ 51,487,747
	-	721,938	321,565	7,014,869	19,071,137	27,129,509
	₱ 4,323,231	₱ 7,489,967	₱ 4,689,331	₱ 20,690,826	₱ 41,423,902	₱ 78,617,257

December 31, 2021 (Audited)						
	1-30 days	30-60 days	61-90 Days	91-120 Days	More than 120 Days	Total
Consumer Services	₱4,411,015	₱7,018,028	₱4,817,766	₱14,225,958	₱24,202,765	₱54,675,532
	-	721,938	321,565	7,064,869	19,371,137	27,479,509
	₱4,411,015	₱7,739,966	₱5,139,331	₱21,290,827	₱43,573,902	₱82,155,041

AGING OF RECEIVABLES AS MARCH 31, 2022

CLASSIFICATION	CURRENT	1-30 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	91-180 DAYS	> 180 DAYS	TOTAL
A. Trade Receivables							
Loans Receivable (Principal Value)*	802,533,022	10,209,383	6,839,772	5,986,112	13,452,025	132,016,680	971,036,993
SUB-TOTAL	802,533,022	10,209,383	6,839,772	5,986,112	13,452,025	132,016,680	971,036,993
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts**						131,141,920	131,141,920
Net Trade Receivables	802,533,022	10,209,383	6,839,772	5,986,112	13,452,025	874,760	839,895,073
*Principal Value=Gross PN less Unearned Interest and Clients' Equity							
**Allowance for doubtful accounts is for principal only.							
CLASSIFICATION	CURRENT	1-30 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	91-180 DAYS	> 180 DAYS	TOTAL
B. Non-Trade Receivables							
Due from Subsidiaries/Affiliates							
Loans Receivable (Principal Value)*	13,284,068	-	-	-	-	-	13,284,068
SUB-TOTAL	13,284,068	-	-	-	-	-	13,284,068
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Non-Trade Receivables	13,284,068	-	-	-	-	-	13,284,068
NET RECEIVABLES	815,817,090	10,209,383	6,839,772	5,986,112	13,452,025	874,760	853,179,141

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to meet funding obligations such as the repayment of liabilities or Payment of asset purchases. The Company seeks to manage its liquidity profile to be able to service its maturing debts and to finance its operations. As part of its liquidity risk management, the Company regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. It also continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for opportunities to pursue fund-raising activities. Fund-raising activities may include bank loans and advances from related parties.

The table summarizes the contractual maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities based on undiscounted contractual payments and remaining contractual maturities.

	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)							Total
	Carrying Amount	Contractual Maturities						
		Up to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 3 Years	More than 3 Years		
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	₱ 96,927,554	₱ 96,927,554	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—		₱ 96,927,554
Loans and other receivables								
Receivable from customers:								
Consumer Services	766,211,714	370,631,357	119,927,254	166,556,374	341,149,517	77,190,219		1,075,454,721
Services	205,000,297	125,535,064	26,060,309	44,819,720	115,399,348	9,304,738		321,119,179
Other receivables	13,109,050	13,115,868	—	—	—	168,200		13,284,068
Security deposits	3,731,292	—	—	—	3,731,292	—		3,731,292
Financial assets at FVOCI*	80,000	—	—	—	—	80,000		80,000
	₱ 1,085,059,907	₱ 606,209,843	₱ 145,987,563	₱ 211,376,094	₱ 460,280,157	₱ 86,743,157		₱ 1,510,596,814
Financial Liabilities								
Notes payable	551,947,859	303,275,999	55,675,999	152,702,227	40,293,634	—		551,947,859
Accounts payable	50,754,334	50,754,334	—	—	—	—		50,754,334
Accrued expenses**	20,073,551	20,073,551	—	—	—	—		20,073,551
	₱ 622,775,744	₱ 374,103,884	₱ 55,675,999	₱ 152,702,227	₱ 40,293,634	—		₱ 622,775,744
Net liquidity gap	₱ 462,284,163	₱ 232,105,959	₱ 90,311,564	₱ 58,673,867	₱ 419,986,523	₱ 86,743,157		₱ 887,821,070

*Includes investments in golf shares which is presented under "Other asset"

**Excluding government payables

	December 31, 2021 (Audited)							Total
	Carrying Amount	Contractual Maturities						
		Up to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 3 Years	More than 3 Years		
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	₱72,303,820	₱72,303,820	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—		₱72,303,820
Loans and other receivables								
Receivable from customers:								
Consumer Services	787,469,618	370,592,766	120,345,764	167,947,583	361,817,691	86,345,287		1,107,049,091
Services	201,797,159	120,453,700	26,060,309	44,819,720	118,411,763	9,304,738		319,050,230
Other receivables	12,217,653	12,224,471	—	—	—	168,200		12,392,671
Security deposits	3,731,292	—	—	—	3,731,292	—		3,731,292
Financial assets at FVOCI*	80,000	—	—	—	—	80,000		80,000
	1,077,599,542	575,574,757	146,406,073	212,767,303	83,960,746	95,898,225		1,514,607,104
Financial Liabilities								
Notes payable	564,706,556	308,275,999	60,675,999	153,702,227	42,052,331	—		564,706,556
Accounts payable	35,722,757	35,722,757	—	—	—	—		35,722,757
Accrued expenses**	22,831,211	22,831,211	—	—	—	—		22,831,211
	623,260,524	366,829,967	60,675,999	153,702,227	42,052,333	—		623,260,524
Net liquidity gap	₱454,339,018	₱208,744,790	₱85,730,074	₱59,065,076	₱441,908,415	₱95,898,225		₱891,346,580

*Includes investments in golf shares which is presented under "Other asset"

**Excluding government payables

Market Risk

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

Market risks arise from open position in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The Company has no exposure to currency and price risks.

Interest Rate Risk

The probability of the Company may be influenced by changes in the level of interest rates. In the event that interest rates go up significantly, less people will be inclined to avail of a loan. The Company funds its loans operations through a combination of the operational cash flow and borrowings from related parties. Any increase in interest rates will cause the Company to incur more expenses for every peso they earn in interest income.

The Company follows a prudent policy on managing its assets and liabilities so as to ensure that exposure to fluctuations in interest rates are kept within acceptable limits. The interest rates on notes payable are fixed with maturity ranging from one (1) to three (3) years.

Sensitivity of Net Interest Income

A principal part of the Company's management of market risk in non-trading portfolios is to monitor the sensitivity of projected net interest income under varying interest rate scenarios (simulation modeling). The Company aims, through its management of market risk in non-trading portfolios, to mitigate the effect of prospective interest rate movements which could reduce future net interest income, while balancing the cost of such activities on the current net revenue stream.

Presented below are the interest-bearing financial instruments:

	<i>Note</i>	31-Mar-22 Unaudited	31-Dec-21 Audited	31-Mar-21 Unaudited
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	6	₱97,507,662	₱72,303,820	₱89,362,398
Loans and receivable, net*	7	853,179,141	860,048,627	959,079,622
Notes payable	11	(551,947,859)	(564,706,556)	(661,829,909)
Net exposure		₱398,738,944	₱367,645,891	₱386,612,111

**excluding miscellaneous receivables*

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments, with all other variables held constant, on the Company's statements of total comprehensive income before income and final tax for the years ended December 31:

	Increase/Decrease in Interest Rate (in basis points)	Effect to Total Comprehensive Income before Income and Final Tax
2022	+100bps	₱3,658,041
	-100bps	(3,658,041)
2021	+100bps	₱3,676,459
	-100bps	(3,676,459)

24. Supplementary Information Required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)

In addition to the disclosures mandated under PFRS, and such other standards and/or conventions as may be adopted, companies are required by the BIR to provide in the notes to financial statements, certain supplementary information for the taxable year. The amounts relating to such information may not necessarily be the same with those amounts disclosed in the financial statements which were prepared in accordance with PFRS.

The following are the tax information required for the taxable year ended March 31, 2022 based on Revenue Regulation No. 15-2010:

A. Other Taxes and Licenses

This includes all other taxes, local and national, including real estate taxes, licenses, and permit fees lodged under 'Taxes and Licenses' account in the Company's statement of comprehensive income. Details for quarter ended March 31, 2022 consist of the following:

Gross Receipts Tax (GRT)	P 2,226,177
Documentary Stamp Tax (DST)	338,745
License and Permit Fees	848,389
	<hr/> <hr/> P3,413,311

As at March 31, 2022, accrued GRT and DST amounted to P2,226,177 and P338,745, respectively.

B. Withholding taxes

Details of the withholding taxes at March 31, 2022 follow:

Expanded withholding taxes	P 1,222,400
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	736,342
	<hr/> <hr/> P1,958,742

C. Tax Cases

As at March 31, 2022, the Company has no pending tax court cases.

D. Tax Assessment

As at March 31, 2022, the Company has no pending tax assessment.

MAKATI FINANCE CORPORATION
SCHEDULE SHOWING FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS
PURSUANT TO SRC RULE 68, AS AMENDED

	31-Mar-22 (Unaudited)	31-Dec-21 (Audited)	19-Mar-20 (Unaudited)
SOLVENCY AND LIQUIDITY RATIOS			
Current ratio	160.49%	160.10%	166.53%
Debt to equity ratio	122.42%	123.47%	162.74%
Quick ratio	103.92%	109.61%	93.97%
PROFITABILITY RATIOS			
Return on assets	0.43%	0.80%	0.21%
Return on equity	0.95%	1.79%	0.54%
Net profit margin	13.65%	6.00%	7.55%
ASSET TO EQUITY RATIO	222.42%	223.47%	262.74%
INTEREST RATE COVERAGE RATIO	1.92	1.70	1.48
OTHER RELEVANT RATIOS			
Ratio or percentage of total real estate investments to total assets	5.26%	5.21%	4.56%
Total receivables to total assets	70.03%	71.91%	78.41%
Total DOSRI receivables to net worth	2.96%	2.93%	4.62%
Amount of receivables from a single corporation to total receivables:			
Motor Ace Philippines, Inc. (MAPI)	0.04%	0.04%	0.02%
Honda Motor World, Inc. (HMWI)	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%
Amalgamated Investment Bancorporation	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
MAPI Lending Investors, Inc.	0.25%	0.22%	0.29%

LIQUIDITY RATIOS measure the business ability to pay short-term debt.

- Current ratio – computed as current assets divided by current liabilities
- Quick ratio – computed as cash and cash equivalents divided by current liabilities

SOLVENCY RATIOS measure the business' ability to pay all debts, particularly long-term debt.

- Debt to equity ratio – computed as interest bearing loans and borrowings divided by total stockholders' equity
- Interest-bearing debt to total capitalization ratio – computed as interest-bearing debt divided by interest-bearing debt plus stockholders' equity attributable to the company's shareholders.

PROFITABILITY RATIOS

- Net Profit Margin – computed as net profit divided by revenues
- Return on Assets – computed as net profit divided by average total assets
- Return on Equity – computed as net profit attributable to the company's shareholders divided by average stockholders' equity attributable to the company's shareholders.

ASSET-TO-EQUITY RATIOS measure financial leverage and long-term solvency. It shows how much of the assets are owned by the company. It is computed as total assets divided by stockholders' equity.

INTEREST RATE COVERAGE RATIOS measure the business' ability to meet its interest payments. It is computed as earnings before income tax and interest expense (EBIT) divided by interest payments