

2025

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FORTUNE GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION

December 31, 2025 and 2024

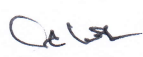
R. R. TAN AND ASSOCIATES
Certified Public Accountants

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

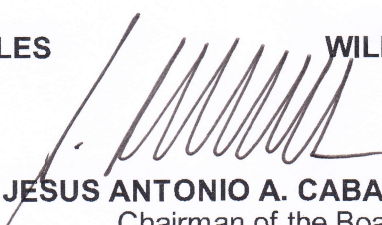
The Management of **FORTUNE GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION** is responsible for all information and representations contained in the Annual Income Tax Return for the year ended December 31, 2025. Management is likewise responsible for all information and representations contained in the financial statements accompanying the Annual Income Tax Return covering the same reporting period. Furthermore, the management is responsible for all the information and representations contained in all other tax returns filed for the reporting period, including, but not limited, to the value added tax and/or percentage tax returns, withholding tax returns, documentary stamp tax returns, and any and all other tax returns.

In this regard, the Management affirms that the attached audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the accompanying Annual Income Tax Return are in accordance with the books and records of **FORTUNE GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION** are complete and correct in all material respects. Management likewise affirms that:

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


MANUEL M. MALOLES
President & CEO

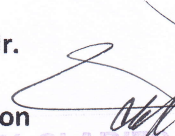

WILLIAM MATTHEW M. CABANGON
Treasurer


JESUS ANTONIO A. CABANGON, JR.
Chairman of the Board

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this 13 day of April 2026 at Pasig City, affiants exhibiting to me the following:

Name	TIN
Jesus Antonio A. Cabangon, Jr.	<u>112-826-118</u>
Manuel M. Maloles	<u>110-154-463</u>
William Matthew M. Cabangon	<u>344-376-761</u>

Doc. No. 516
Page No. 105
Book No. 23
Series of 2026


ATTY. CLARITO E. ALDAY
Notary Public for Pasig, and Pateros
Until Dec. 31, 2026
Appointment No. 37 (2025-2026)
4th Floor Citystate Centre
709 Shaw Blvd., Pasig City
Roll No. 52308
IBP No. 563695 / Dec. 8, 2025 / RSM
PTR No. 9228849 / Jan. 5, 2026 / Pasay
MCLE Compliance No. VIII-0017052 / Dec. 5, 2024

Notary Public

PRC-BOA Reg. No. 0132, valid until August 13, 2027
BIR Accreditation No. 07-100995-003-2025, valid until September 1, 2028
SEC Accreditation No. 0132-SEC (Group A), valid to cover audit of
2025-2027 financial statements

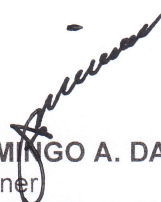
Report of Independent Public Accountants to Accompany Income Tax Return

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
FORTUNE GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION
4/F Citystate Centre, 709 Shaw Blvd.
Pasig City

We have audited the financial statements of **FORTUNE GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION** (the Company) as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025, on which we have rendered the attached report dated April 13, 2026.

In compliance with Revenue Regulation V-20, we are stating that no partner of our Firm is related by consanguinity or affinity to the President, manager or principal stockholder of the Company.

R. R. TAN AND ASSOCIATES, CPAs

By:  **DOMINGO A. DAZA, JR.**

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 109993

Tax Identification No. 203-917-449

PTR No. 3986699, January 12, 2026, Pasig City

BIR Accreditation No. 07-100997-003-2025, valid until September 1, 2028

PRC-BOA Reg. No. 0132/P-001 valid until August 13, 2027

SEC Accreditation No. 109993-SEC (Group A), valid to cover audit of
2025 financial statements

IC Accreditation No. IC EA-2025-0079-R (Group A), valid to cover audit of
2025 to 2027 financial statements

April 13, 2026
Pasig City



PRC-BOA Reg. No. 0132, valid until August 13, 2027
BIR Accreditation No. 07-100995-003-2025, valid until September 1, 2028
SEC Accreditation No. 0132-SEC (Group A), valid to cover audit of
2025-2027 financial statements

Report of Independent Public Accountants

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
FORTUNE GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION
4/F Citystate Centre, 709 Shaw Blvd.
Pasig City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **FORTUNE GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION** (the Company), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of income, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

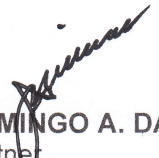
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting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

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

Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations (RR) 15-2010 of the Bureau of Internal Revenue

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements of **FORTUNE GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION** taken as a whole. The supplementary information disclosed in Note 33 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

R. R. TAN AND ASSOCIATES, CPAs

By:  **DOMINGO A. DAZA, JR.**

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 109993

Tax Identification No. 203-917-449

PTR No. 3986699, January 12, 2026, Pasig City

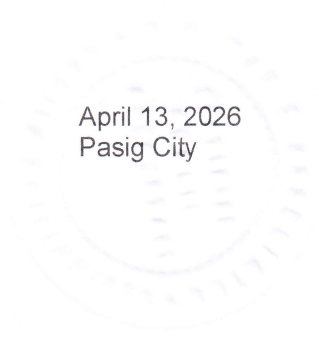
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PRC-BOA Reg. No. 0132/P-001 valid until August 13, 2027

SEC Accreditation No. 109993-SEC (Group A), valid to cover audit of
2025 financial statements

IC Accreditation No. IC EA-2025-0079-R (Group A), valid to cover audit of
2025 to 2027 financial statements

April 13, 2026
Pasig City



FORTUNE GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

ASSETS	Notes	2025	2024
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	P 141,437,103	P 148,417,575
Short-term Investments	9	2,559,974	2,544,809
Financial Assets	10		
Available for Sale (AFS)		275,958,473	284,229,386
Held to Maturity (HTM)		1,267,195,878	1,164,071,989
Loans and Receivables		18,000,000	34,842,080
Insurance Balance Receivables	11	386,557,692	322,143,289
Reinsurance Assets	12	217,734,955	212,540,233
Deferred Acquisition Costs	15	112,185,202	81,173,172
Investment Properties	13	212,809,000	159,922,000
Property and Equipment - Net	14	269,977,335	245,449,658
Accrued Investment Income	16	9,931,228	9,199,087
Other Assets	17	53,718,806	33,425,644
TOTAL ASSETS		P 2,968,065,646	P 2,697,958,922
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	18	P 763,892,679	P 570,871,149
Insurance Claims Payable	19	388,353,704	391,644,350
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	20	201,947,629	139,991,907
Reinsurance Liabilities	21	73,629,428	60,117,740
Deferred Reinsurance Commissions	15	5,650,544	2,963,375
Deferred Tax Liabilities - Net	30	23,103,284	32,153,423
Defined Benefit Obligation	29	58,422,978	36,638,296
Total Liabilities		1,515,000,246	1,234,380,240
EQUITY			
Share Capital	22	653,391,500	653,891,500
Share Premium	22	80,024,774	129,524,774
Contingency Surplus	22	11,142,587	11,142,587
Revaluation Reserve on:			
Property and Equipment - Net	6	99,112,352	95,663,627
Available-for-Sale Financial Assets	10	(22,446,780)	(195,002)
Remeasurement Loss on Defined Benefit Obligation - Net	29	(52,829,383)	(34,178,198)
Retained Earnings - December 31		684,670,350	607,729,394
Total Equity		1,453,065,400	1,463,578,682
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		P 2,968,065,646	P 2,697,958,922

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

FORTUNE GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

	<i>Notes</i>	2025	2024
REVENUES			
Gross Premiums Earned	24	P 1,027,045,559	P 922,322,047
Reinsurance Premium Ceded	24	101,132,397	107,976,855
Net Insurance Revenue		925,913,162	814,345,192
Commission Income	27	7,041,364	8,606,323
Interest Income	25	60,223,258	58,082,321
Unrealized Gain in Fair Value of Investment Properties	6,13	23,452,872	7,776,500
Other Investment Income - Net	25	24,222,797	11,533,710
Unrealized Gain on Foreign Exchange		465,016	1,112,801
Gain on Sale of Shares of Stock - Traded	10	38,653,851	4,887,134
		1,079,972,320	906,343,981
CLAIMS, LOSSES AND ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES			
Insurance Claims, Losses and Adjustment Expenses Paid - Net of			
Salvages and Recoveries	19,26	414,431,608	357,793,958
Paid Insurance Claims, Losses and Adjustment Expenses			
Recovered from Reinsurers	19,26	(8,556,567)	(30,636,890)
Changes in Insurance Claims Payable		(3,290,646)	(949,488)
Changes in Reinsurers' Share of Claims, Losses			
and Adjustment Expenses		(1,582,785)	37,589,824
Other Underwriting Expenses		5,621,448	3,119,605
		406,623,058	366,917,009
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Commission Expense	27	171,863,382	155,263,181
General and Administrative Expenses	28	418,904,848	318,095,988
		590,768,230	473,359,169
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE		82,581,032	66,067,803
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	30	(2,022,560)	3,942,182
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		P 84,603,592	P 62,125,621

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

FORTUNE GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

	<i>Notes</i>	2025	2024
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	P	84,603,592	P 62,125,621
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Amount to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent Periods:			
Fair Value Changes in AFS Investments	<i>10</i>	(22,251,778)	24,897,591
Amount not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent Periods:			
Revaluation of Property and Equipment - Net of Tax		3,448,725	20,013,750
Remeasurement Loss on Defined Benefit Obligation - Net of Tax		(18,651,185)	(5,618,305)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	P	47,149,354	P 101,418,657

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

FORTUNE GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

Share Capital										Revaluation Reserves											
		Common Shares		Preferred Shares		Share Premium		Total paid-up Capital		Contingency Surplus		Property and Equipment - Net of Tax		Available-for-Sale Financial Assets		Remeasurement Loss on Defined Benefit Obligation - Net of Tax		Retained Earnings		Total	
2025	Notes																				
Balances, January 1, 2025		P	652,641,500	P	1,250,000	P	129,524,774	P	783,416,274	P	11,142,587	P	95,663,627	P	(195,002)	P	(34,178,198)	P	607,729,394	P	1,463,578,682
Redemption of Preference Shares	22		-		(500,000)		(49,500,000)		(50,000,000)		-		-		-		-		-		(50,000,000)
Revaluation Increment Recognized During the Year	14		-		-		-		-		-		3,448,725		-		-		-		3,448,725
Changes in Fair Values	10		-		-		-		-		-		-		(22,251,778)		-		-		(22,251,778)
Remeasurement Loss During the Year	29		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		(18,651,185)		-		(18,651,185)
Declaration of Dividend	22		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		(7,662,636)		(7,662,636)
Profit for the Year			-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		84,603,592		84,603,592
Balances, December 31, 2025		P	652,641,500	P	750,000	P	80,024,774	P	733,416,274	P	11,142,587	P	99,112,352	P	(22,446,780)	P	(52,829,383)	P	684,670,350	P	1,453,065,400
2024																					
Balances, January 1, 2024		P	652,641,500	P	1,750,000	P	179,024,774	P	833,416,274	P	11,142,587	P	75,649,877	P	(25,092,593)	P	(28,559,893)	P	557,645,062	P	1,424,201,314
Redemption of Preference Shares	22		-		(500,000)		(49,500,000)		(50,000,000)		-		-		-		-		-		(50,000,000)
Revaluation Increment Recognized During the Year	14		-		-		-		-		-		20,013,750		-		-		-		20,013,750
Changes in Fair Values	10		-		-		-		-		-		-		24,897,591		-		-		24,897,591
Remeasurement Loss During the Year	29		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		(5,618,305)		-		(5,618,305)
Declaration of Dividend	22		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		(12,041,289)		(12,041,289)
Profit for the Year			-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		62,125,621		62,125,621
Balances, December 31, 2024		P	652,641,500	P	1,250,000	P	129,524,774	P	783,416,274	P	11,142,587	P	95,663,627	P	(195,002)	P	(34,178,198)	P	607,729,394	P	1,463,578,682

FORTUNE GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

	<i>Notes</i>	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income Before Income Tax Expense	P	82,581,032	P 66,067,803
Adjustments for:			
Provisions for:			
Reserve for Unearned Premiums		180,229,312	81,874,055
Depreciation	14	12,590,154	7,631,031
IBNR - Net		(25,832,197)	30,630,922
Pension Expense	29	8,826,439	7,840,828
Amortization of Discount (Premium) on HTM Investments	10	322,136	(1,340,914)
Amortization of Deferred Acquisition Cost - Net	15	(28,324,861)	1,705,422
Unrealized Gain in Fair Value of Investment Properties	13	(23,452,872)	(7,776,500)
Gain on dacion en pago	13	(6,895,484)	-
Unrealized Gain on Foreign Exchange		(326,025)	(853,875)
Gain on Sale of AFS Investments	10	(38,653,851)	(4,887,134)
Interest Income	25	(60,223,258)	(58,082,321)
Dividend Income	25	(11,282,675)	(8,125,105)
Operating Income Before Working Capital Changes		89,557,850	114,684,212
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets:			
Insurance Balance Receivables		(64,414,403)	(52,952,198)
Reinsurance Assets		9,180,279	(5,789,470)
Other Assets		(19,417,500)	(12,118,206)
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses		61,955,720	(29,654,163)
Reinsurance Liabilities		13,511,688	(12,017,299)
Insurance Claims Payable		20,958,769	6,009,412
Cash Provided by Operations		111,332,403	8,162,288
Income Taxes Paid		(4,632,737)	(4,454,982)
Contributions to the Retirement Benefit Fund	29	(11,910,003)	(10,866,375)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities		94,789,663	(7,159,069)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from Sale/Maturities of:			
Financial Assets:			
Loans and Receivable		2,176,621	1,157,920
Short-term Investments		2,544,809	2,529,759
Available-for-Sale		97,340,230	64,897,604
Held-to-Maturity		151,880,000	118,935,000
Acquisitions of:			
Financial Assets:			
Loans and Receivable		-	(16,000,000)
Short-term Investments	9	(2,559,974)	(2,544,809)
Available-for-Sale	10	(72,667,244)	(112,787,328)
Held-to-Maturity	10	(255,000,000)	(167,000,000)
Property and Equipment	14	(32,519,531)	(22,182,097)
Investment Property	13	(6,076,202)	-
Interest and Dividend Received		70,773,792	64,636,592
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		(44,107,499)	(68,357,359)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid	22	(7,662,636)	(12,041,289)
Redemption of preference shares	22	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities		(57,662,636)	(62,041,289)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(6,980,472)	(137,557,717)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JANUARY 1		148,417,575	285,975,292
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, DECEMBER 31	P	141,437,103	P 148,417,575

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

FORTUNE GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

1. Corporate Information

FORTUNE GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION (Company) was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on June 13, 1955 under SEC Registration No. 9934. It was incorporated primarily to carry on and engage in the business of general insurance and reinsurance.

On the 10th of July 2003, The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved the merger of FORTUNE GUARANTEE AND INSURANCE CORPORATION (FGIC) and CITYSTATE INSURANCE CORPORATION (CIC), another non-life insurance company, with FGIC as the surviving entity.

The Company changed its name to **FORTUNE GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION** through the amendment of its Articles of Incorporation on May 25, 2004, which was approved by the SEC on June 30, 2004.

The registered office of the Company is on the 4th Floor of Citystate Centre, 709 Shaw Boulevard, Pasig City, Metro Manila, Philippines. The Company has seventeen (17) branches nationwide.

Authorization for Issuance of the Financial Statements

On April 13, 2026, the Audit Committee approved the issuance of the audited financial statements of the Company as of and for the period ended December 31, 2025 (including the comparative figures as of December 31, 2024). The Board of Directors delegated to the Audit Committee the authority to issue the audited financial statements.

2. Basis of Preparation and Presentation

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). PFRS are adopted standards by the Philippine Financial Reporting and Sustainability Standards Council (FSRSC) from the pronouncements issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). It also includes pronouncements issued by SEC.

Basis of Financial Statement Preparation and Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the AFS and investment properties which are measured at fair values and certain property and equipment which are carried at revalued amounts.

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

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

3. Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

New Accounting Standards and Amendments to Existing Standards Effective as of January 1, 2025

The accounting policies are consistent with those applied in the prior year, except for PFRS amendments effective January 01, 2025. There has been no early adoption of standards, interpretations, or amendments not yet effective.

Unless otherwise indicated, adoption of these new standards did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to PAS 1, Lack of Exchangeability

The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information. The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

New Accounting Standard, Amendments to Existing Standards and Interpretations Effective Subsequent to December 31, 2025

The standards, amendments and interpretations which have been issued but not yet effective as at December 31, 2025 are disclosed below. Except as otherwise indicated, the Company does not expect the adoption of the applicable new and amended PFRS to have a significant impact on its financial position or performance.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2026

Amendments to Illustrative Examples on PFRS 7, PFRS 18, PAS 1, PAS 8, PAS 26 and PAS 37, Disclosure about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements

The amendments add illustrative examples to several PFRS Accounting Standards intended to improve the reporting of climate-related and other uncertainties in the financial statements, particularly to address stakeholders' concerns about consistency of information within the general-purpose financial reports and sufficient information on climate-related risks and other uncertainties in the financial statements. The examples address topics such as materiality judgements, significant judgements and estimates, and aggregation and disaggregation. The illustrative examples are not an integral part of PFRS Accounting Standards and, as such, do not have an effective date or transition requirements. However, an entity is expected to be entitled to sufficient time to implement any changes to align the information disclosed in its financial statements with the illustrative examples. Determining how much time is sufficient is a matter of judgement that depends on an entity's particular facts and circumstances. Nonetheless, an entity would be expected to implement any changes on a timely basis. The expected adoption will not materially affect the Company.

Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognized on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. They also introduce an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met. The amendments also clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features. Furthermore, the amendments clarify the

treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments. The expected adoption will not materially affect the Company.

Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity

The amendments only apply to contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity such as contracts to buy or sell nature-dependent electricity, as well as financial instruments that reference such electricity. This amendment cannot be applied by analogy to other contracts, items or transactions. The amendments clarify the application of the 'own-use' requirements for in-scope contracts, amend the designation requirements for a hedge item in a cash flow hedging relationship for in-scope contracts and include new disclosure requirements. The expected adoption will not materially affect the Company.

Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

The amendments are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversight or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The following is the summary of the Standards involved and their related amendments.

- *Amendments to PFRS 1, Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter*
The amendments included in paragraphs B5 and B6 of PFRS 1 cross references to the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting in paragraph 6.4.1(a), (b) and (c) of PFRS 9. These are intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in PFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in PFRS 9.
- *Amendments to PFRS 7, Gain or Loss on Derecognition*
The amendments updated the language of paragraph B38 of PFRS 7 on unobservable inputs and included a cross reference to paragraphs 72 and 73 of PFRS 13.
- *Amendments to PFRS 9*
 - a) *Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities*
The amendments to paragraph 2.1 of PFRS 9 clarified that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with PFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply paragraph 3.3.3 and recognize any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss.
 - b) *Transaction Price*
The amendments to paragraph 5.1.3 of PFRS 9 replaced the reference to 'transaction price as defined by PFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers' with 'the amount determined by applying PFRS 15'. The term 'transaction price' in relation to PFRS 15 was potentially confusing and so it has been removed. The term was also deleted from Appendix A of PFRS 9.
- *Amendments to PFRS 10, Determination of a 'De Facto Agent'*
The amendments to paragraph B74 of PFRS 10 clarified that the relationship described in B74 is just one example of various relationships that might exist between the investor and other parties acting as de facto agents of the investor.
- *Amendments to PAS 7, Cost Method*
The amendments to paragraph 37 of PAS 7 replaced the term 'cost method' with 'at cost', following the prior deletion of the definition of 'cost method'.

The expected adoption of these amendments will not materially affect the Company.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027

PFRS17, Insurance Contracts

PFRS 17 replaces PFRS 4 Insurance Contracts for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The Company will apply PFRS 17 starting January 1, 2025 with full comparative figures for 2024. A transition team has been created for this purpose to ascertain the impact of transition.

Premium Allocation Approach

The measurement model to calculate the Liability for Remaining claims (LRC) will be the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA). This approach is most appropriate since most of the Company's coverage period is one year or less. For insurance contracts with coverage exceeding one year, PAA will be applied only if it can be demonstrated that using the PAA would produce a measurement that is a reasonable approximation of the general model. Acquisition cash flows will be expensed as incurred. Discounting and Risk adjustment will not be applied unless the group of contracts is onerous.

Liability for Incurred Claims

Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC) will comprise the present value of future cash flows and the risk adjustments that incorporates all of the available information about the fulfillment cash flows in a way that is consistent with observable market information.

Level of aggregation

PFRS 17 requires an entity to determine the level of aggregation for applying its requirements. The level of aggregation for the Company is determined first by dividing the business written into portfolios. Portfolios comprise groups of contracts with similar risks which are managed together and are established at initial recognition. No group may contain contracts issued more than one year apart. No group may contain contracts issued more than one year apart. The Company has defined groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts issued based on its product lines and underwriting year. The expected profitability of these portfolios at inception is determined based on the existing actuarial valuation models which take into consideration existing and new business.

Onerous group of contracts

The Company issues some contracts before the coverage period starts and the premium becomes due. The Company will determine whether any contracts issued from a group of onerous contracts before the earlier of the beginning of the coverage period and the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group is due. The Company looks at facts and circumstances to identify if a group of contracts are onerous based on:

- Pricing information
- Results of similar contracts it has recognized
- Environmental factors, e.g., a change in market experience or regulations

Changes to presentation and disclosure

For presentation purposes, the Company will aggregate insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held based on portfolios and these will be presented separately in the statement of financial position. The presentation of the insurance revenue account and statement of other comprehensive income will require separate presentation of insurance revenue and service expenses, insurance finance income or expenses and income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held change. There will no longer be items such as gross, net or earned premiums or net claims incurred shown on the insurance revenue account. The Company will also provide disaggregated qualitative information about significant judgements, and changes in those judgements, when applying the standard.

As of December 31, 2025, the full impact of adopting PFRS 17 is not currently estimable.

The Company will apply PFRS 17 by on or after January 1, 2027.

PFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

The standard replaces PAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and responds to investors' demand for better information about companies' financial performance. The new requirements include:

- Required totals, subtotals and new categories in the statement of profit or loss
- Disclosure of management-defined performance measures
- Guidance on aggregation and disaggregation

The expected adoption of this standard will not materially affect the Company.

PFRS 19, Subsidiaries without Public Accountability

The standard allows eligible entities to elect to apply PFRS 19's reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other PFRS accounting standards. The application of the standard is optional for eligible entities.

The expected adoption of this standard will not materially affect the Company.

Amendment to PAS 21, Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency

The amendments introduce translation requirements for entities translating their financial statements, or the results and financial position of a foreign operation, from a functional currency that is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy to a presentation currency that is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.

The expected adoption of this standard will not materially affect the Company.

Deferred effectivity

PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* and PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture* These amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in PFRS 10 and those in PAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary.

These amendments are originally effective from annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. This mandatory adoption date was later on deferred indefinitely pending the final outcome of the IASB's research project on International Accounting Standards 28. Adoption of these amendments when they become effective will not have any impact on the financial statements.

4. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Short-term Investments

Short-term investments are short-term, highly liquid debt instruments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of more than three months up to one year from dates of placement. These earn interests at the respective short-term investment rates.

Financial Instruments

Date of Recognition

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

Initial Recognition

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Except for financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL "Fair Value through Profit & Loss", the initial measurement of these financial instruments includes transaction costs.

Determination of Fair Value

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

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

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

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

- Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at FVPL
Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at FVPL include financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading and financial assets and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVPL. After initial recognition, Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at FVPL are carried at fair value.

A financial asset and financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there are no financial assets under this category.

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, financial assets under this category amounted to P275,958,473 and P284,229,386, respectively.

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

Included under this category are the company's Cash and Cash Equivalents, Loans Receivable, Insurance Balance Receivable, Reinsurance Recoverable, Other Receivable, deposits and security funds lodged under Other Assets.

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, financial assets under this category amounted to P1,267,195,878 and P1,164,071,989, respectively, comprising of government securities and corporate bonds.

- **Other Financial Liabilities**
Issued financial instruments or their components, which are not designated as FVPL are classified as other financial liabilities where the substance of the contractual

arrangement results in the Company having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares. The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately, with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component on the date of issue.

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

Included under this category are Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses, Insurance Claims Payable and Reinsurance Liabilities.

Reclassification of Financial Assets

A financial asset is reclassified out of the FVPL category when the following conditions are met:

- (i) the financial asset is no longer held for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near future; and
- (ii) there is a rare situation

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

(i) Assets Carried at Amortized Cost

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

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

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

(ii) Assets Carried at Cost

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

(iii) Available-for-Sale Financial Assets

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

Derecognition of Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

Classification of Financial Instruments Between Debt and Equity

A financial instrument is classified as debt 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. The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately, with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instruments as a whole the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component on the date of issue.

Insurance Contract

Insurance contracts are defined as those contracts under which the Company (the "insurer") accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the "policyholder") by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the "insured event") adversely affects the policyholder. As a general guideline, the Company defines insurance risk as

significant if the insured event could cause an insurer to pay significant additional benefits even if the insured event is extremely unlikely to happen.

Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, security price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of price or rates, a credit rating or credit index or other variable.

Investment contracts mainly transfer financial risk but can also transfer insignificant insurance risk. Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire. Investment contracts can however be reclassified as insurance contracts after inception, if the insurance risk becomes significant.

Insurance Balance Receivables

These include amounts due from insurance contracts and due from ceding companies.

Insurance Balance Receivables are recognized on policy inception dates and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received for the period or coverage. Subsequent to initial recognition, Insurance Balance Receivables are measured at amortized cost.

The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in the statement of income.

Insurance receivables are derecognized under the derecognition criteria of financial assets.

Reinsurance

The Company cedes (Treaty and Facultative) insurance risk in the normal course of business. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Recoverable amounts are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and in accordance with the reinsurance contract.

An impairment review is performed at each reporting date or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when objective evidence exists that the Company may not recover outstanding amounts under the terms of the contract and when the impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurance can be measured reliably. The impairment loss is charged to profit or loss.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its obligation to policyholders.

The Company also assumes (Facultative) reinsurance risk in the normal course of business for insurance contracts. Premiums and claims on assumed reinsurance are recognized as income and expenses in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business. Amounts payable are estimated in a manner consistent with the associated reinsurance contract.

Premiums and claims are presented on a gross basis for both ceded and assumed reinsurance.

Reinsurance assets or liabilities are derecognized when the contractual rights are extinguished or expired or when the contract is transferred to another party.

Deferred Acquisition Costs

Commissions and other acquisition costs that vary with and are primarily related to the acquisition of new and renewal insurance contracts are deferred and charged to expense in proportion to the premium revenue recognized. Subsequent to initial recognition, these costs are amortized using the 24th method over the life of the contract. Amortization is charged

against the statement of income. The unamortized acquisition costs are shown in the assets section of the statement of financial position as "Deferred Acquisition Costs". All other costs are recognized as incurred.

Investment Properties

Investment Properties consist of properties held for long term rental yields and/or for capital appreciation. Investment Properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs.

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

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

Property and Equipment

The initial cost of Property and Equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to operations in the period the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of Property and Equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of Property and Equipment. Subsequent to initial recognition, property and equipment except for real estate properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Real estate properties are subsequently carried at their revalued amounts.

When assets are sold, or retired, their costs and accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses, if any, are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income of such period.

Depreciation and amortization are computed on the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Items of Property and Equipment	Estimated Useful Life
Real Estate	50 years
Office Improvements	5 years
Furniture, Fixtures & Office Equipment	5 years
EDP Equipment	5 years
Transportation Equipment	5 years

The useful life of each of the property and equipment is estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of industry practice and experience with similar assets. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end.

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

Other Assets

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

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Company assesses at each financial reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is considered impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that the loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can reliably be estimated.

For Loans and Receivables, impairment loss is provided when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect fully all amounts due to it in accordance with the original contract or term of the loan/receivable. If there is objective evidence that a credit loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Interest income of Loans and Receivables continue to be recognized based on the original effective interest rate of the asset. Loans, together with the associated allowance accounts are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated credit loss decreases because of an event occurring after the credit loss is recognized, the previously recognized credit loss is reduced by adjusting the allowance account.

Reserve for Unearned Premiums

The portion of written premiums, gross of commissions payable and reinsurance, attributable to subsequent periods or to risks that have not yet expired is deferred and recognized in the Statement of Financial Position as Premium Liabilities as a separate line item in the liabilities section. Premiums from short-duration insurance contracts are recognized as revenue over the period of the contracts using the 24th method. In 2017, the Company fully adapted the 24th method across all its insurance lines.

Insurance Claims Payable

Liabilities for unpaid claim costs and claim adjustment expenses relating to insurance contracts are recognized when insured events occur.

The liabilities for unpaid claims including those Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) are based on the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims. The method of determining such estimates and establishing reserve are continually reviewed and updated. Changes in estimates of claim costs resulting from the continuous review process and differences between estimates and payments for claims are recognized as income or expense in the period in which the estimates are changed or payments are made.

Provision for claims reported and IBNR losses are based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the end of the reporting period, whether reported or not, together with related claims handling costs and reduction for the expected value of salvage and other recoveries. Delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of claims, therefore the ultimate cost of which cannot be known with certainty at the reporting date. The IBNR losses are calculated based on standard actuarial projection techniques or combination of such techniques, such as but not limited to the chain ladder method, the expected loss ratio approach, the Bornhuetter - Ferguson method. At each reporting date, prior year claims estimates are reassessed for adequacy and changes made are charged to provision.

Liability Adequacy Test

At the end of each reporting period, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of insurance liabilities, net of related Deferred Acquisition Costs assets. In performing the test, current best estimates of future cash flows, claims handling and policy administration expenses are used. Changes in expected claims that have occurred, but which have not been settled, are reflected by adjusting the liability for claims and future benefits. Any inadequacy is charged to profit or loss by establishing an unexpired risk provision for losses arising from the liability adequacy tests.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts and other payables are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied and have been invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier. Accounts Payable are non-interest bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

Accounts payable are measured initially at their nominal values and subsequently recognized at amortized costs less settlement payments.

Accruals are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied but have not been paid, invoiced or formally agreed with the 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.

Leases

At 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 uses the definition of a lease in PFRS 16.

As a Lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset of the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset 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, and 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 payment that depends on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual guarantee; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

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 recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company used a number of practical expedients when applying PFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under PAS 17. In particular, the Company:

- Did not recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months from the date of initial application;
- Excluded initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
- Used hindsight when determining the lease term.

Short-term Leases and Leases of Low-value Assets

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for the leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a Lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at the inception of the lease whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company made an overall assessment of whether the lease transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this was the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it was an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considered certain indicators such as whether the lease was for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

Leases where the Company does not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Reinsurance Liabilities

This corresponds to liabilities arising from reinsurance agreements with re-insurers, which the Company utilizes to minimize its exposure to large losses in all aspects of its insurance

business. Reinsurance liabilities and reinsurance receivable are reported separately in the financial statements.

Equity

Share Capital

Share Capital is determined using the par value of shares that have been subscribed (or issued and paid-up).

Share Premium

Share Premium includes any premiums received on the initial issuance of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuance of shares are deducted from share premium, net of any related income tax benefits.

Contingency Surplus

Contingency surplus represents the contributions of the shareholders in order to comply with the capital requirement as required under the Insurance Code and can be withdrawn only upon the approval of the Insurance Commission.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings include all current and prior period results as disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income, net of dividends declared.

Revaluation Reserve on AFS Financial Assets

This represents gains or losses arising from fair value changes of Available-for-Sale financial assets.

Revaluation Reserve – Property and Equipment

This represents the appraisal increment on real estate, which are presented at appraised values in the financial statements net of deferred income tax.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized only when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of the promised services to the customer. Revenue is measured at the transaction price which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for a good or service. The following specific revenue recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Premiums

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

Reinsurance Commission

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

Interest Income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial instruments, interest income is recorded at the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for

example, prepayment options), includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate. The change in carrying amount is recorded as interest income.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognized using the original effective interest rate applied to the new carrying amount.

Dividend Income

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

Rental Income

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

Realized Gains and Losses

Realized Gains and Losses on the sale of AFS financial assets are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the original cost net of accumulated impairment losses. Realized gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the sale transaction occurred.

Cost and Expense Recognition

Claims

This account consists of claims paid to policyholders, which includes changes in the valuation of insurance contract liabilities, including IBNR. The IBNR shall be calculated based on standard actuarial projection techniques or combination of such techniques, such as but not limited to the chain ladder method, the expected loss ratio approach, the Bornhuetter - Ferguson method. At each reporting date, prior year claims estimates are reassessed for adequacy and changes made are charged to provision.

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

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

Commission Expense

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

Expense Recognition

Expenses are recognized when there is a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability that can be measured reliably. Operating expenses and interest expense, except for lease agreements, are recognized in the statement of income as they are incurred.

Income Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

The measurement of Deferred Tax Liabilities and Assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for Investment Properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted, that is, when the investment property is depreciable and is held within the business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale.

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

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

Retirement Benefit Cost

The net defined benefit obligation or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any), adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit cost comprises the following:

- (a) Service cost;
- (b) Net interest on the net defined benefit obligation or asset; and
- (c) Re-measurements of net defined benefit obligation or asset

Service cost which includes current service cost, past service cost and gains or losses on non-routine settlements is recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service cost is recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs.

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

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit obligation) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Company, nor can they be paid directly to the Company. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The Company's right to be reimbursed of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when and only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

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

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

Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

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

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

In the conduct of its regular course of business, the Company engages with related parties.

Provisions

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

The amount of the provision recognized is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the date of the Statement of Financial Position, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured

using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent Assets and Liabilities

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

Events After End of the Reporting Period

Any event after the financial reporting date that provides additional information about the Company's position at the financial reporting date (adjusting event) are reflected in the financial statements. Any event after the financial reporting date that is not an adjusting event is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

5. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with Philippine Financial Reporting Standard requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Company's financial statements and accompanying notes. Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may actually differ from such estimates.

Judgments

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

Classification of Investments

In classifying its investments, the Company evaluates its intention, marketability of the instrument and its ability to hold the investments until maturity.

The classifications of investments as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Available-for-sale	P 275,958,473	P 284,229,386
Held-to-maturity	1,267,195,878	1,164,071,989
Loans and receivables	18,000,000	34,842,080

Classification and Valuation of Investment Properties and Owner-Occupied Properties

The Company reclassifies its revenue generating properties to Investment Properties, leaving owner-occupied properties under Property and Equipment, both carried at their respective Market Values, and the corresponding recognition of the resulting increase in fair value in the Profit and Loss for Investment Properties and Revaluation Reserve for owner-occupied properties.

Investment Properties amounted to P212,809,000 in 2025 and P159,922,000 in 2024.

Owner-occupied properties, carried at revalued amount amounted to P212,021,000 and P207,422,700 in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Rental Income amounted to P5,420,488 in 2025 and P4,225,239 in 2024. (See Note 25)

Estimates

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, Management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Determination of Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments where active market quotes are not available. This requires management to develop estimates and assumptions based on market inputs, using observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where such data is not observable, management uses its best estimate. Estimated fair values of financial instruments may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the end of the reporting period.

Estimating Allowance for Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exist for receivables and due from related parties that are individually significant and collectively for receivables that are not individually significant. Allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for potentially uncollectible receivables.

Estimating Useful Lives of Property and Equipment

The Company estimated the useful lives of its property and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The Company reviews annually the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment based on expected asset utilization.

Property and Equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, amounted to P269,977,335 and P245,449,658 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. (See Note 14)

Recoverability of Deferred Tax Asset

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of deferred tax asset at each reporting date and reduces the deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Impairment of Non-Financial Asset

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

- significant under performance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- significant changes in the manner of use of the assets; and
- significant negative industry or economic trends.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no impairment losses recognized in the statements of income.

Valuation of Insurance Claims Payable

Estimates have to be made at the reporting date for both the expected ultimate cost of both claims reported and claims IBNR. It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claim cost can be established with certainty and for some types of policies, IBNR claims form

the majority of the claims provision. At each reporting date, prior year claims estimates are reassessed for adequacy and changes made are charged to profit or loss.

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques such as Chain Ladder method and Bornhuetter-Ferguson method based on paid and reported claims information.

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that a Company's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and, hence, ultimate claims costs. As such, these methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim and claim numbers based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is mainly analyzed by accident years, but can also be further analyzed by significant business lines and claim types. Large claims are usually separately addressed, either by being reserved at the face value of loss adjuster estimates or separately projected in order to reflect their future development. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios. Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based. Additional qualitative judgement is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future in order to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the likely outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

Insurance claims payable as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to P388,353,704 and P391,644,350, respectively. (See Note 19)

Defined Benefit Obligation

The determination of pension obligation and other employee benefits is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, discount rates, future salary increase rates, mortality rates, and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

The assumed discount rates were determined using the market yields on Philippine government bonds with terms consistent with the expected employee benefit payout as of reporting date. Refer to Note 29 for the details of assumptions used in the calculation.

In accordance with PAS 19, actual results that differ from the Company's assumptions are recognized immediately under other comprehensive income in the statements of comprehensive income. While the Company believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the pension obligation.

The Company's Defined Benefit Obligation amounted to P58,422,978 and P36,638,296 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. (See Note 29)

6. Fair Value Measurement

(i) Financial Instruments

The fair values of financial instruments and their carrying amounts are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Category of Financial Instruments				
AFS	P 275,958,473	P 275,958,473	P 284,229,386	P 284,229,386
HTM	1,267,195,878	1,267,869,550	1,164,071,989	1,164,423,525
Loans and Receivables				
Cash and Cash Equivalents*	135,898,589	135,898,589	145,314,222	145,314,222
Loans and Receivables	18,000,000	18,000,000	34,842,080	34,842,080
Short-term Investments	2,559,974	2,559,974	2,544,809	2,544,809
Insurance and Reinsurance				
Balance Receivables	543,840,634	543,840,634	487,023,728	487,023,728
Accrued Investment Income	9,931,228	9,931,228	9,199,087	9,199,087
Other Receivables and Deposits	42,848,776	42,848,776	23,118,508	23,118,508
Other Financial Liabilities				
Insurance Claims Payable	388,353,704	388,353,704	391,644,350	391,644,350
Accounts Payable and				
Accrued Expenses	175,859,743	175,859,743	121,193,620	121,193,620
Reinsurance Liabilities	73,629,428	73,629,428	60,117,740	60,117,740

*Excludes Cash on Hand of P5,538,514 in 2025 and P3,103,353 in 2024

The fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments are summarized in the tables below.

		2025			
		Fair values	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Values					
AFS					
Listed Equity Securities	P	268,739,139	P 268,739,139	P -	P -
Mutual Funds		7,199,334	-	7,199,334	-
Unlisted Equity Securities		20,000	-	-	20,000
Financial Instruments for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
HTM					
Government Securities		530,491,550	530,491,550	-	-
Corporate Securities		737,378,000	737,378,000	-	-
Loans and Receivables					
Cash and Cash Equivalents		135,898,589	-	-	135,898,589
Loans and Receivables		18,000,000	-	-	18,000,000
Short-term Investments		2,559,974	-	-	2,559,974
Insurance and Reinsurance					
Balances Receivables		543,840,634	-	-	543,840,634
Accrued Investment Income		9,931,228	-	-	9,931,228
Other Receivables and Deposits		42,848,776	-	-	42,848,776
Other Financial Liabilities					
Insurance Claims Payable		388,353,704	-	-	388,353,704
Accounts Payable and					
Accrued Expenses		175,859,743	-	-	175,859,743
Reinsurance Liabilities		73,629,428	-	-	73,629,428

		2024			
		Fair values	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Values					
AFS					
Listed Equity Securities	P	276,498,030	P 276,498,030	P -	P -
Mutual Funds		7,611,356	-	7,611,356	-
Unlisted Equity Securities		120,000	-	-	120,000
Financial Instruments for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
HTM					
Government Securities		619,234,525	619,234,525	-	-
Corporate Securities		545,189,000	545,189,000	-	-
Loans and Receivables					
Cash and Cash Equivalents		145,314,222	-	-	145,314,222
Loans and receivables		34,842,080	-	-	34,842,080
Short-term Investments		2,544,809	-	-	2,544,809
Insurance and Reinsurance					
Balances Receivables		487,023,728	-	-	487,023,728
Accrued Investment Income		9,199,087	-	-	9,199,087
Other Receivables and Deposits		23,118,508	-	-	23,118,508
Other Financial Liabilities					
Insurance Claims Payable		391,644,350	-	-	391,644,350
Accounts Payable and					
Accrued Expenses		121,193,620	-	-	121,193,620
Reinsurance Liabilities		60,117,740	-	-	60,117,740

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

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

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

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.
- **Level 2**
Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- **Level 3**
Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

Fair values were determined as follows:

- *Cash and Cash Equivalents, Short-term Investments* – the fair values are approximately the carrying amounts due to short-term nature.
- *Quoted Debt Securities (Government and Corporate)* – the fair values were determined from the published references from Philippine Dealing System or third-party information.
- *Listed Equity Securities* - the fair values were determined from the published prices from Philippine Stock Exchange.
- *Unlisted Equity Securities* - Where valuation technique is not representative of fair values, the acquisition cost is used as fair value.
- *Mutual Fund* – The fair value was determined via Net Asset Value per share/units. These are calculated by dividing the fair value of net assets over the total number of shares/units issued.
- *Receivables, Deposits and Other Financial Assets/Liabilities* - Due to their short duration, the carrying amounts of Receivables, deposits and other financial liabilities in the statement of financial position are considered to be reasonable approximation of their fair values.

(ii) *Non-Financial Assets*

Investment Properties

The Company's Investment Properties as at the end of 2025 and 2024 were appraised by an independent appraiser firm. The appraisal resulted to the recognition of unrealized gain on fair value adjustment of Investment Properties of P23,452,872 in 2025 and P7,776,500 in 2024. Fair value is determined using the Market approach under the level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The highest and best use of these properties is commercial and residential, their current use.

The description of valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair values of Investment Properties are as follows:

Property Location			2025	2024
CityState Center, Pasig City	Condominium Units	Fair Value	P 63,602,000	P 61,985,000
		Adjustment Factors:		
		Unit Area/Size	+3% to +11%	+5%
		Unit Location	-5%	-2%
		Time Element	0%	0%
		Parking Slot	0%	+3%
Cebu City	Condominium Units	Fair Value	P 24,523,000	P 23,421,000
		Adjustment Factors:		
		Unit Improvements	-	-
		Unit Area/Size	0% to +5%	3% to -7%
		Unit Location	0%	0%
		Unit Condition	-10% to +5%	0% to +5%
Gen. Santos City	Land	Fair Value	P 20,316,000	P 17,860,000
		Adjustment Factors:		
		Area/Size	+2% to +8%	+3% to +5%
		Location	+2% to +5%	10%
Cauayan City, Isabela	Land	Fair Value	P 9,600,000	P 9,000,000
		Adjustment Factors:		
		Area/Size	-2% to 10%	-15%
		Location	-20% to 20%	5%
		Neighborhood	0%	0%
		Shape/Utility	-5%	0%
Pasig City	Condominium Units	Fair Value	P 41,760,000	P 40,680,000
		Adjustment Factors:		
		Area/Size	-4% to 0%	0% to +5%
		Location	-5% to 5%	-2%
Pasig City	Parking Lots	Fair Value	P 7,192,000	P 6,976,000
		Adjustment Factors:		
		Area/Size	0%	0% to +5%
		Location	-5%	-2%
Quezon City	Condominium Units	Fair Value	P 41,016,000	P -
		Adjustment Factors:		
		Area/Size	0%	-
		Location	0%	-
Quezon City	Condominium Units	Fair Value	P 4,800,000	P -
		Adjustment Factors:		
		Area/Size	0%	-
		Location	0%	-

Real Estate Property (included under Property and Equipment)

The Company's Real Estate Property as at the end of 2025 and 2024 were appraised by an independent appraiser firm. The appraisal resulted to the recognition of Revaluation Reserve on Property and Equipment of P4,598,300 in 2025 and of P26,685,000 in 2024.

Fair value is determined using the Market approach under the level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The highest and best use of these properties is commercial, their current use. The description of valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of Real Estate property is as follows:

Property Location	Property Description		2025	2024
CityState Center, Pasig City	Condominium Units	Fair Value	P 212,021,000	P 207,422,700
		Adjustment Factors:		
		Internal	-5%	-10%
		External	-15 to -5%	-5%

The fair value for Real Estate Property was estimated using the Market Approach, which is based on sales and listings of comparable property registered within the vicinity that considered factors such as locations, size and shape of the properties.

Revaluation reserve on property and equipment recognized in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2025	2024
Revaluation Reserve, Beginning	P (127,551,503)	P (100,866,503)
Revaluation during the year	(4,598,300)	(26,685,000)
Revaluation Reserve, Ending	(132,149,803)	(127,551,503)
Less: Deferred Tax Effect	33,037,451	31,887,876
	P (99,112,352)	P (95,663,627)

7. Management of Insurance Risk, Financial Risk and Capital

Insurance Risk

The risk under insurance contracts is the possibility of occurrence of insured event and uncertainty of the amount and timing of resulting claims. The principal risk the Company faces under such contracts is that the actual claims exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur due to any of the following:

- Occurrence risk – the possibility that the number of insured events will differ from those expected.
- Severity risk – the possibility that the cost of the events will differ from those expected.
- Development risk – the possibility that changes may occur in the amount of an insurer's obligation at the end of the contract period.

The variability of risks is improved by diversification of risk of loss to a large portfolio of insurance contracts, as a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board of change in any subset of the portfolio. The variability of risk is also improved by careful election and implementation of underwriting strategy and guidelines.

The business of the Company comprises short-term non-life insurance contracts. For general insurance contracts, claims are often affected by natural disasters, calamities, etc.

The Company manages insurance risk through the following mechanisms:

- The use and maintenance of management information systems that provide up to date and reliable data on risk exposure at any point in time.
- Guidelines are issued for concluding insurance contracts and assuming insurance risks.
- Pro-active claims handling procedures are followed to investigate and adjust claims thereby preventing settlement of dubious or fraudulent claims.

- Reinsurance is used to limit the Company's exposure to large claims by placing risk with reinsurers providing high security.

The business of the Company mainly comprises of short-term non-life insurance contract.

The Company principally issued the following types of general insurance contracts: fire, marine, personal accident, engineering, motor car, bonds and miscellaneous casualty.

The concentration of insurance claims as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Gross	Share of Reinsurer	Net Liability	Gross	Share of Reinsurer	Net Liability
Fire	P 65,982,588	P 14,497,990	P 51,484,598	P 117,925,249	P 29,798,373	P 88,126,876
Motor Car	160,382,688	9,761,916	150,620,772	150,117,859	4,494,865	145,622,994
Personal Accident	43,927,706	4,160,805	39,766,901	27,534,767	902,076	26,632,691
Marine	10,548,559	6,195,700	4,352,859	1,161,560	332,128	829,432
Bonds	85,857,298	35,600,518	50,256,780	81,288,500	35,600,518	45,687,982
Engineering	14,867,045	1,870,746	12,996,299	11,623,460	1,137,809	10,485,650
Other Lines	6,787,820	1,805,063	4,982,757	1,992,955	44,184	1,948,771
	P 388,353,704	P 73,892,738	P 314,460,966	P 391,644,350	P 72,309,954	P 319,334,396

Valuation Standards for Non-life Insurance Companies

On December 28, 2016, IC issued Circular Letter 2016-67 pertinent to valuation standards for non-life insurance policy reserves. The valuation reserve is premised on the following basic assumptions:

- The valuation of policy reserves shall be based on the Company's actual historical experience and/or industry data. The projection of future claims shall be based on the loss development triangles as well as the information gathered from the underwriting and claims department;
- The valuation is to be conducted by an IC-accredited actuary;
- The reserves shall be composed of premiums and claims liabilities both determined using the best estimate assumption, with an appropriate Margin for Adverse Deviation (MfAD) for expected future experience;
- Premium liabilities for each class of business shall be determined as the higher of Unearned Premium Reserve (UPR), calculated using the 24th method and Unexpired Risk Reserve (URR). URR refers to the amount of reserve required to cover future claims, commission and expenses, at a designated level of confidence, that are expected to emerge from an unexpired period cover;
- Claims liabilities shall be calculated as the sum of outstanding claims reserve, claims handling expense and Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR), with MfAD.

Financial Risk

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

Credit Quality

The credit quality of group of financial assets are as follows:

(i) Cash in bank, cash equivalents and short-term investments

Substantial portion of the Company's Cash in banks, Cash equivalents and Short-term investments are maintained in universal and commercial banks thereby limiting the credit risk. Limits are placed on thrift and lower tier banks. This is consistent with Company's internal policy on deposit maintenance. Cash in bank, cash equivalents and short-term investments classified by type of banks are as follows:

	2025	2024
Universal banks	P 124,323,000	P 129,427,583
Commercial banks	7,710,814	5,345,833
Thrift and rural banks	6,424,749	13,085,615
	P 138,458,563	P 147,859,031

(ii) Available for sale and Held to maturity Investments

The credit risk on investments represents the risk of actual default of the issuer. This risk is managed through limits which takes into account the type of credit exposure, credit quality and, where needed, maturity, and through regular monitoring and early warning systems. Investment exposures and limits are monitored on a regular basis.

The limits are defined by the following categories:

- Limits on government securities is guided by the existing circulars issued by the Insurance Commission;
- Limits on corporate bonds are based on certain criteria such as total corporate bonds exposure as a percentage of the portfolio, limits by sector based on the credit ratings; currency and monitoring of concentrated exposure;

The credit rating applied by the Company is based on the best available rating from Moody's, Fitch and Standard & Poor's. For specific exposure types, other rating agencies can be used such as AM Best for reinsurance counterparties.

The table below provides information on the credit quality of investments.

		December 31, 2025									
		Rated									
		AAA to AA-		A+ to A-		BBB+ to BBB-		BB+ to BB-		Unrated	Total
Debt securities											
Fixed-rated treasury bonds	P	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	P	186,768,576	P 186,768,576
Retail treasury bonds		-		-		-		-		334,604,653	334,604,653
Corporate bonds		725,557,435		-		-		-		-	725,557,435
Foreign currency bonds											
ROP bonds		-		-		-		-		8,507,214	8,507,214
Corporate bonds		11,758,000		-		-		-		-	11,758,000
Equity securities		-		-		-		-		275,958,473	275,958,473
	P	737,315,435	P	-	P	-	P	-	P	805,838,916	P 1,543,154,351

December 31, 2024											
		Rated									
		AAA to AA-		A+ to A-		BBB+ to BBB-		BB+ to BB-		Unrated	Total
Debt securities											
Fixed-rated treasury bonds	P	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	P	434,069,339	434,069,339
Retail treasury bonds		-		-		-		-		176,626,240	176,626,240
Corporate bonds		533,440,070			-		-		-	-	533,440,070
Foreign currency bonds											
ROP bonds		-		-		-		-		8,367,340	8,367,340
Corporate bonds		11,569,000			-		-		-	-	11,569,000
Equity securities		-			-		-		-	284,229,386	284,229,386
	P	545,009,070	P	-	P	-	P	-	P	903,292,305	P 1,448,301,375

(i) Insurance, reinsurance and other receivables

Credit risk on Insurance, reinsurance and other receivables reflects possible losses due to unexpected default or deterioration in the credit standing of counterparties and debtors. The scope of credit risk alleviation includes risk-mitigating contracts on reinsurance arrangements and setting up maximum credit terms with agents.

Credit risk can arise also due to the purchase of reinsurance or other risk mitigation contracts. The Company minimizes this risk through policies on counterparty selection, collateral requirements and diversification. This risk is mitigated through close monitoring of outstanding counterparty default positions. Diversification and avoidance of low rated exposures are key elements in the mitigation of this risk.

The Company also limits its exposure to credit losses from its reinsurance business by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties. Master netting arrangements do not generally result in an offset of assets and liabilities in the Statement of financial position, as transactions are usually settled on a gross basis. However, the credit risk associated with favorable contracts (asset position) is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if a default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are settled on a net basis. The Company maintains a normal credit term of 90 days for insurance balances receivable. Past due are those accounts which are outstanding beyond 90 days.

Exposure to credit risk on other receivable is low considering that these receivables is collected through salary deduction or deducted from the commissions due to them, as the case maybe. These counterparties have a good credit standing with no history of default. Credit risk on Security deposits is minimal since a significant portion of which can be applied to cover rentals due.

Impairment for specific credit risk is established if there is objective evidence that Company will not be able to collect all amounts due in accordance with contractual terms. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount. Conditions for write-off may be that the debtor's bankruptcy proceedings have been reached and and/or guarantors are insolvent, all normal recovery efforts have been exhausted, or the economic loss period (i.e., the period within which all expenses will exceed the recoverable amount) has been reached.

The aging analysis of Receivables, reinsurance and other receivables are as follows:

	2025						
	No. of days past due						
	30 days	60 days	90 days	180 days	over 180 days		Total
Due from agents and brokers	P 295,007,727	P 47,034,306	P 22,665,247	P 15,301,263	P 4,168,616	P 384,177,159	
Due from ceding companies	1,601,070	-	-	25,150	754,314	2,380,534	
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	1,838,275	378,568	844,125	310,392	80,018,846	83,390,206	
Other receivable	34,584,526	-	-	-	-	34,584,526	
	P 333,031,598	P 47,412,874	P 23,509,372	P 15,636,805	P 84,941,776	P 504,532,425	
	2024						
	No. of days past due						
	30 days	60 days	90 days	180 days	over 180 days		Total
Due from agents and brokers	P 271,848,413	P 22,923,156	P 12,168,963	P 8,020,330	P 3,973,235	P 318,934,097	
Due from ceding companies	1,251,459	36,107	-	448,778	1,472,847	3,209,191	
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	3,384,312	6,803,488	65,675	541,558	81,775,454	92,570,487	
Other receivable	21,381,688	-	-	-	-	21,381,688	
	P 297,865,872	P 29,762,751	P 12,234,638	P 9,010,666	P 87,221,536	P 436,095,464	

The table below provides information on the concentration of credit risk as of December 31 by type of financial assets:

	December 31, 2025							
	Cash & cash equivalents	Short-term investments	Available-for-sale	Held-to-maturity	Insurance and reinsurance balance receivables	Total		
Insurance	P -	P -	P -	P -	P 543,840,634	P 543,840,634		
Financial institutions	135,898,589	2,559,974	60,635,918	-	-	199,094,481		
Government	-	-	-	529,880,443	-	529,880,443		
Holding companies	-	-	23,245,245	224,255,435	-	247,500,680		
Property	-	-	11,385,959	493,060,000	-	504,445,959		
Oil, power and energy	-	-	11,348,828	20,000,000	-	31,348,828		
Food and beverage	-	-	8,328,239	-	-	8,328,239		
Construction	-	-	1,420,852	-	-	1,420,852		
Services and others	-	-	159,593,432	-	-	159,593,432		
	P 135,898,589	P 2,559,974	P 275,958,473	P 1,267,195,878	P 543,840,634	P 2,225,453,548		

	December 31, 2024														
	Cash & cash equivalents			Short-term investments			Available-for-sale			Held-to maturity			Insurance and reinsurance balance receivables		Total
Insurance	P	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	P	487,023,728	P	487,023,728	
Financial institutions		145,314,222				2,544,809				74,104,482		-		221,963,513	
Government		-				-				619,062,919		-		619,062,919	
Holding companies		-				-				25,250,445		181,949,070		207,199,515	
Property		-				-				10,309,194		343,060,000		353,369,194	
Oil, power and energy		-				-				5,087,080		20,000,000		25,087,080	
ICT		-				-				10,920,000		-		10,920,000	
Food and beverage		-				-				2,886,375		-		2,886,375	
Construction		-				-				1,801,080		-		1,801,080	
Manufacturing		-				-				326,909		-		326,909	
Services and others		-				-				153,543,821		-		153,543,821	
	P	145,314,222	P			2,544,809	P			284,229,386	P	1,164,071,989	P	487,023,728	P 2,083,184,134

Liquidity Risk

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

The Company manages liquidity through a liquidity risk policy which determines what constitutes liquidity risk for the Company; specifies minimum proportion of funds to meet emergency calls; setting up contingency funding plans; specify the sources of funding and the vents that would trigger the plan; concentration of funding sources; reporting of liquidity risk exposures and breaches to the monitoring authority; monitoring compliance with liquidity risk policy and review of liquidity risk policy for pertinence and changing environment.

The Company maintains adequate highly liquid assets in the form of cash and cash equivalents to assure necessary liquidity.

Contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are presented below:

2025 (in thousand)	Contractual Maturities			
	< 1 year	> 1 year < 5 years	>5 years	Total
Financial Assets that are :				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	P 135,899	P -	P -	P 135,899
Short-term Investments	2,560	-	-	2,560
HTM	209,900	508,805	549,165	1,267,870
Insurance Balance Receivables	386,558	-	-	386,558
Reinsurance Assets	157,283	-	-	157,283
Accrued Investment Income	9,931	-	-	9,931
Due from Related Parties	28	-	-	28
Advances to Employees	4,425	-	-	4,425
Loans Receivable	18,000	-	-	18,000
Deposits	-	9,210	-	9,210
Car Loan Receivable	2,640	8,937	-	11,577
Other Receivables	17,608	-	-	17,608
Financial Liabilities:				
Insurance Claims Payable	388,354	-	-	388,354
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	175,860	-	-	175,860
Reinsurance Liabilities	73,629	-	-	73,629

2024 (in thousand)	Contractual Maturities			
	< 1 year	> 1 year < 5 years	>5 years	Total
Financial Assets that are :				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	P 145,314	P -	P -	P 145,314
Short-term Investments	2,545	-	-	2,545
AFS (excluding Equity Securities)	-	-	14,000	14,000
HTM	111,880	633,705	418,837	1,164,422
Insurance Balance Receivables	322,143	-	-	322,143
Reinsurance Assets	164,880	-	-	164,880
Accrued Investment Income	9,199	-	-	9,199
Due from Related Parties	28	-	-	28
Advances to Employees	4,105	-	-	4,105
Loan Receivable	34,842	-	-	34,842
Deposits	-	8,452	-	8,452
Car Loan Receivable	1,066	2,435	-	3,501
Other Receivables	7,033	-	-	7,033
Financial Liabilities:				
Insurance Claims Payable	391,644	-	-	391,644
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	121,194	-	-	121,194
Reinsurance Liabilities	60,118	-	-	60,118

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

Market Risk

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

Market risk represents the potential impact on the Company's financial position arising from volatility in the prices of assets held in its portfolio. It is commonly measure as the potential gain or loss in a position or portfolio resulting from changes in market variables over a specified time horizon and at a given confidence level.

The Company structures the level of market risk it accepts through a sound market risk policy based on specific guidelines. This policy sets exposure limits on investments primarily with top-rated banks, selected based on their credit ratings, capitalization, and quality of service. It also includes diversification benchmarks, asset allocation parameters and portfolio limits approved by the Insurance Commission (IC).

Moreover, market risk exposures are monitored and controlled through compliance with regulatory reporting requirements presented by the IC, as well as through regular monitoring and review of the Company's investment performance and ongoing assessment of market conditions and emerging investment opportunities.

The Company manages market risk through diversification, by allocating capital across various investments instruments, sectors and geographical areas.

Sensitivity analysis of market risk exposures follows:

i. Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk pertains to US\$ denominated cash, special savings accounts and AFS investments. No foreign currency forward contracts are outstanding as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 to hedge the foreign currency accounts.

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

	2025		2024	
	Phil. Peso	US \$	Phil. Peso	US \$
Cash and Cash Equivalents	P 16,253,965	\$ 276,475	P 7,824,867	\$ 135,273
HTM Investments	20,282,550	345,000	19,956,525	345,000
	P 36,536,515	\$ 621,475	P 27,781,392	\$ 480,273

*The exchange rate used was P58.79 in 2025 and 57.845 in 2024 to US\$ 1.00

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

Effect on	2025		2024	
	Net income	Equity	Net income	Equity
5% appreciation	P 601,971	P 1,205,961	P 405,718	P 1,037,922
5% depreciation	(601,971)	(1,205,961)	(405,718)	(1,037,922)

ii. Interest Rate Risk

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

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

		As of December 31, 2025			
		Due in			
		< 1 year	> 1 year but <5 years	> 5 years	
Interest Rate					
Financial Assets that are:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	.0001% - 6.125%	P 135,898,589	P -	P -	
Short-term Investments	.375% - 1.15%	2,559,974	-	-	
HTM	3.383% - 8.125%	209,900,000	508,805,000	549,164,550	
		As of December 31, 2024			
		Due in			
		< 1 year	> 1 year but <5 years	> 5 years	
Interest Rate					
Financial Assets that are:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	.0001% - 6.125%	P 145,314,222	P -	P -	
Short-term Investments	.375% - 1.15%	2,544,809	-	-	
HTM	3.383% - 8.125%	111,880,000	633,705,000	418,838,525	

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

	Increase/ Decrease in Basis Points	Effect on Income Before Income Tax
2025	+ 100	P 1,431,588
	- 100	(1,431,588)
2024	+ 100	P 2,137,731
	- 100	(2,137,731)

iii. Price Risk

The Company's sensitivity analysis for equity price risk illustrates how changes in the fair value of equity securities may fluctuate because of movements in market prices, whether such changes arise from factors specific to the individual equity issuer or from factors affecting all similar equity securities traded in the market.

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

With all other variables held constant, a 10% movement in the stock exchange would result in an impact on equity of P26.9 million in 2025 and P27.7 million in 2024. This does not affect income since changes in fair value of AFS investments are taken to equity.

iv. Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss from system failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risk can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications or can lead to financial loss. The Company cannot expect to eliminate all operational risk but initiating a rigorous control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Company is able to manage risk. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access controls, authorization and reconciliation

procedures, staff education and assessment processes. Business risk such as changes in environment, technology and industry are monitored through the Company's strategic planning and budgeting processes.

Capital Management and Net Worth Requirement

The Company's risk management function has developed and implemented minimum stress and scenario tests to identify the risks to which the Company is exposed and to quantify their impact on the volatility of economic capital. In particular, these tests assess the anticipated effects on the realistic balance sheet and revenue accounts. The results are reported to the Company's risk management function. The risk management function then evaluates the aggregate impact of the overall capital requirements based on the stress testing result to determine the level of capital needed to mitigate the risk of insolvency at a selected confidence level.

The company regards the following as the capital it manages as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	2025	2024
Share Capital	P 653,391,500	P 653,891,500
Share Premium	80,024,774	129,524,774
Contingency Surplus	11,142,587	11,142,587
Retained Earnings	684,670,350	607,729,394
	P 1,429,229,211	P 1,402,288,255

Externally imposed capital requirements are prescribed and regulated by the Insurance Commission (IC). These requirements are designed to ensure that the Company maintains adequate solvency margins, and sufficient capital to support its operations. They also aim to promote financial stability, enable the Company to sustain strong credit standing, and maximize shareholders value.

Pursuant to IC Circular No. 2015-02-A, dated January 13, 2015, issued in accordance with Republic Act 10607 (The Revised Insurance Code), domestic insurance companies under the supervision of IC are required to maintain a minimum a net worth of P250 million by December 31, 2013. The minimum net worth of the Company shall remain unimpaired at all times and shall be subject to increase in accordance with the amounts prescribed by the IC, as follows:

Minimum Networkth	Compliance Date
P 550,000,000	December 31, 2016
900,000,000	December 31, 2019
1,300,000,000	December 31, 2022

As at December 31, 2025, the Company is in compliance with the required minimum paid-up capital. The statutory net worth is based on Regulatory Accounting Policies and may be determined only after the IC has examined the accounts of the Company.

Risk-Based Capital Requirement

The IC has adopted a three (3) pillar risk-based approach to solvency which comprise the following:

- Quantitative requirements in relation to the calculation of capital requirements and recognition of eligible capital;
- Governance and risk management requirement that consists of supervisory review process which may include a supervisory adjustment to capital; and
- Disclosure requirement designed to encourage market discipline.

The minimum RBC ratio is set at 100% which are required to be maintained at all times. Failure to meet the minimum RBC ratio shall subject the Company to the corresponding regulatory intervention which has been defined at various levels as follows:

- Company Action Event – the RBC is less than 100% but not below 75%, the Company is required to identify the conditions that contributed to the event and will provide corrective actions that company intend to take including future projections of financial position and analysis of operations.
- Regulatory Action Event – the RBC is less than 75% but not below 50%, the Company is required to submit an RBC plan and IC will perform an examination of the Company including its RBC plan.
- Authorized and Mandatory Control Event – the RBC is less than 50%. The Company is placed under the regulatory control of IC.

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

Internal calculations of Net Worth and RBC Ratio as at December 31, 2025 in comparison to actual figures as confirmed in the IC Synopsis for 2024 revealed the following:

	2025	2024
Networth	P 1,381,288,212	P 1,418,696,438
RBC Requirement	534,883,084	527,547,994
RBC Ratio	258%	269%

In the IC's financial synopsis for the calendar year ending December 31, 2024, the Company's RBC ratio was 269%.

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

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Cash on Hand	P 5,538,514	P 3,103,353
Cash in Banks	76,020,834	93,549,785
Cash Equivalents	59,877,755	51,764,437
	P 141,437,103	P 148,417,575

Cash on Hand represents deposit in transit, petty cash fund, commission fund and various branch operating funds while Cash in banks represent cash deposited in various reputable local banks that earn interests at the respective banks' deposit rates.

Cash Equivalents are short-term placements with periods of not more three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term placements' rates.

Cash in Bank and Cash Equivalents earn interest at prevailing bank interest rates. Interest income earned on these deposits amounted to P3,286,665 in 2025 and to P4,589,085 in 2024. (See Note 25)

9. Short-term Investments

This account consists of time deposit with maturity of more than three months but less than one year from the date acquired. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balance of short-term investments amounted to P2,559,974 and to P2,544,809, respectively.

Short-term investments earn interest at annual interest rates ranging from .375% to 1.15% in 2025 and 2024. Interest income earned on these investments amounted to P24,921 in 2025 and P15,050 in 2024. (See Note 25)

10. Financial Assets

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of financial assets at the beginning and end of the year is provided below:

December 31, 2025					
	AFS	HTM	Loans and receivables	Total	
Balance, January 1	P 284,229,386	P 1,164,071,989	P 34,842,080	P 1,483,143,455	
Acquisitions/Additions	72,667,244	255,000,000	-	327,667,244	
Sale/Maturity	(58,686,379)	(151,880,000)	(14,665,459)	(225,231,838)	
Changes in Fair Value	(22,251,778)	-	-	(22,251,778)	
Amortization of Premium/Discount	-	(322,136)	-	(322,136)	
Collection	-	-	(2,176,621)	(2,176,621)	
Changes in Foreign Exchange	-	326,025	-	326,025	
Balance, December 31	P 275,958,473	P 1,267,195,878	P 18,000,000	P 1,561,154,351	

December 31, 2024					
	AFS	HTM	Loans and receivables	Total	
Balance, January 1	P 206,554,937	P 1,113,812,200	P 20,000,000	P 1,340,367,137	
Acquisitions/Additions	112,787,328	167,000,000	16,000,000	295,787,328	
Sale/Maturity	(60,010,470)	(118,935,000)	-	(178,945,470)	
Changes in Fair Value	24,897,591	-	-	24,897,591	
Amortization of Premium/Discount	-	1,340,914	-	1,340,914	
Collection	-	-	(1,157,920)	(1,157,920)	
Changes in Foreign Exchange	-	853,875	-	853,875	
Balance, December 31	P 284,229,386	P 1,164,071,989	P 34,842,080	P 1,483,143,455	

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivable as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 represents loan exposures to third parties, the breakdown is as follows:

	2025	2024
Loan under the IC's PDP Program	P 18,000,000	P 20,000,000
Real estate mortgage (REM) loan	-	14,842,080
	P 18,000,000	P 34,842,080

In September 2023, the company extended a P20M loan under the Insurance Commission's "PDP" Philippine Development Program, covered under Circular Letter 2018-74. The loan is a working capital support facility to one of the contractors for the construction of the Sta. Rosa Community Hospital. With the extension of the project completion to May 2026, the loan was likewise correspondingly extended. Total interest income earned on this loan amounted to P1.97 million in 2025 and P2.13 million in 2024. (See Note 25)

The loan carries an annual interest rate of 10.67%. Further, P2M of the principal amount was settled subsequently in March 2025.

The P16M REM loan extended in April 2024, is payable under a 5-year monthly equal amortization plan, and carries an annual interest rate of 20%. The loan is secured by titles to condominium units located in Quezon City with a market value of P24.4M per appraisal report dated March 2024 conducted by Crown Property Appraisal Corp.

On June 23 2025, the Company entered into a Dacion en Pago agreement whereby the borrower transferred ownership of the mortgaged property to the Company in full settlement of the outstanding REM loan balance amounting to P14,665,459. Upon execution of the agreement, the Company recognized the property as investment property in accordance with its accounting policies.

Total interest income earned on this loan amounted to P2.27 million in 2025 and P1.62 million in 2024. (See Note 25)

Available-for-Sale Financial Assets

The breakdown of this account is as follows:

	2025	2024
Acquisition Costs:		
Listed Equity Securities	P 288,285,251	P 274,304,388
Mutual Funds	10,000,000	10,000,000
Unlisted Equity Securities	120,000	120,000
	298,405,251	284,424,388
Changes in Fair Values:		
Equity Securities	(19,646,112)	2,193,642
Mutual Funds	(2,800,666)	(2,388,644)
	(22,446,778)	(195,002)
	P 275,958,473	P 284,229,386

Available-for-sale financial assets represent investment with banks and other private companies. The figure shown in the financial statements represents the market value of the available-for-sale financial assets as of financial reporting date.

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

	2025	2024
Dividend Income	P 11,282,675	P 8,125,105
Gain on Sale of Equity Securities	38,653,851	4,887,134

The effect on actual earnings of any fluctuation in market value of investments in shares of stock will depend on the market prices of these investments at the time of sale.

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

	2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	P (195,002)	P (25,092,593)
Fair value adjustments taken to:		
Other Comprehensive Income	(22,251,778)	24,897,591
Balance at the end of the year	P (22,446,780)	P (195,002)

Held-to-Maturity Financial Assets

The breakdown of this account is as follows:

	2025	2024
Government Securities		
Local Currency	P 521,967,000	P 610,847,000
Foreign Currency	8,524,550	8,387,525
Corporate Bonds		
Local Currency	725,620,000	533,620,000
Foreign Currency	11,758,000	11,569,000
	1,267,869,550	1,164,423,525
Unamortized Discounts, Net of Premium	(673,672)	(351,536)
	P 1,267,195,878	P 1,164,071,989

Government securities has a maximum term of 17 years with coupon rates ranging from 3.5000% to 8.125%. Government securities with face value of P329.18 million in 2025 and P333.06 million in 2024, are deposited with the Insurance Commission in accordance with the provision of the Insurance Code as security for the benefit of the policyholders and creditors of the Company.

Corporate bonds are issued by various private corporations for a period ranging from 1 year to 26 years and earns interest at the rate of 3.383% to 7.6%, payable quarterly or semi-annually.

The net change in unamortized (premium)/discount is charged to interest income amounting to P322,136 in 2025 and P1,340,914 in 2024.

The contractual maturities of Held-to-Maturity investments are as follows:

	2025	2024
Due within 12 months	P 209,900,000	P 111,880,000
Due after 1 year but not less than 5 years	508,805,000	633,705,000
Due beyond 5 years	549,164,550	418,838,525
	P 1,267,869,550	P 1,164,423,525

11. Insurance Balance Receivables

The breakdown of this account is as follows:

	2025	2024
Due from Agents and Brokers	P 384,177,159	P 318,934,098
Due from Ceding Companies	2,380,533	3,209,191
	P 386,557,692	P 322,143,289

Insurance Balance Receivables are recognized when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of consideration receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, insurance receivables are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. The carrying value of insurance balance receivables is the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

12. Reinsurance Assets

This account consists of:

		2025		2024
Reserve for Reinsurance Premium (see Note 18)	P	60,452,013	P	47,659,794
Reinsurance Recoverable on:				
Paid Losses		83,390,204		92,570,485
Unpaid Losses (see Note 19)		73,892,738		72,309,954
	P	217,734,955	P	212,540,233

13. Investment Properties

As of December 31, this account consists of:

		Real Estate		
		Cost	Fair Value Increase	Total
2025				
Costs				
At January 1, 2025	P	77,543,875	P 82,378,125	P 159,922,000
Additions		29,434,128	23,452,872	52,887,000
At December 31, 2025		106,978,003	105,830,997	212,809,000

		Real Estate		
		Cost	Fair Value Increase	Total
2024				
Costs				
At January 1, 2024	P	34,103,875	P 74,601,625	P 108,705,500
Additions		-	7,776,500	7,776,500
Reclassification (see Note 14)		43,440,000	-	43,440,000
At December 31, 2024		77,543,875	82,378,125	159,922,000

During 2024, the Company is party entered into a Contract to Sell for the acquisition of a condominium unit for P4 million, where an initial payment for P1.8 million was made. The same was charged to Deposit, included under "Other Asset". In 2025, the full payment of P2.2 million was made and subsequently debited to Investment Properties.

On June 23, 2025, certain investment properties were acquired through Dacion En Pago. Accordingly, Loans and receivable (see note 10) amounting to P14.7 million and additional cash of P3.9 million were exchanged for Condominium units with a fair value of P25.4 million. A gain on exchange was recognized for P6.9 million was recognized in the statement of income.

In 2024, the Company reclassified a property from Property and Equipment to Investment Property with a total carrying amount of P43,440,000. The amount comprises the property's historical cost of P24,770,674 and a fair value increase of P18,669,326 recognized upon reclassification. The resulting fair value of P43,440,000 was treated as the deemed cost of the investment property at the date of reclassification.

The increase in carrying value of Investment Properties amounting to P23,452,872 in 2025 and P7,776,500 in 2024 arose from the appraisal conducted on these properties (See Note 6). The corresponding amount is recognized as Unrealized Gain on Fair Value of Investment Properties in the statement of income.

The details of the Company's investment properties are set out below:

	2025	2024
Land		
Gen. Santos City	P 20,316,000	P 17,860,000
Cauayan, Isabela	9,600,000	9,000,000
Condominium units		
Pasig City	105,362,000	102,665,000
Quezon City	45,816,000	-
Cebu City	24,523,000	23,421,000
Parking lot		
Pasig City	7,192,000	6,976,000
	P 212,809,000	P 159,922,000

Investment properties are leased out to third parties under terms and conditions mutually agreed upon by the Company and the tenants. Rental Income on these properties amounted to P5,420,488 and P4,225,239 in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Direct cost relating to the lease, excluding depreciation expense, amounted to P218,633 in 2025 and P245,575 in 2024.

14. Property and Equipment - Net

The breakdown of this account is as follows:

	Real Estate			Furniture, Fixtures & Office Equipment	EDP Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Total
2025	Cost	Revaluation Increment	Office Improvements				
Costs							
At January 1, 2025	P 98,540,522	P 108,882,178	P 23,709,471	P 8,691,111	P 73,608,949	P 10,651,166	P 324,083,397
Additions	-	-	22,679,774	3,690,403	4,573,461	1,575,893	32,519,531
Revaluation	-	4,598,300	-	-	-	-	4,598,300
At December 31, 2025	98,540,522	113,480,478	46,389,245	12,381,514	78,182,410	12,227,059	361,201,228
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment Losses							
At January 1, 2025	-	-	8,196,476	6,939,552	59,277,874	4,219,837	78,633,739
Depreciation	-	-	5,382,028	961,625	4,313,480	1,933,021	12,590,154
At December 31, 2025	-	-	13,578,504	7,901,177	63,591,354	6,152,858	91,223,893
Net Carrying Value							
At December 31, 2025	P 98,540,522	P 113,480,478	P 32,810,741	P 4,480,337	P 14,591,056	P 6,074,201	P 269,977,335

2024	Real Estate			Office Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures & Office Equipment	EDP Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Total
	Cost	Revaluation Increment						
Costs								
At January 1, 2024	P 123,311,196	P 100,866,504	P 12,165,715	P 8,276,884	P 70,050,905	P 3,985,096	P 318,656,300	
Additions	-	-	11,543,756	414,227	3,558,044	6,666,070	22,182,097	
Revaluation	-	26,685,000	-	-	-	-	26,685,000	
Reclassification	(24,770,674)	(18,669,326)	-	-	-	-	(43,440,000)	
At December 31, 2024	98,540,522	108,882,178	23,709,471	8,691,111	73,608,949	10,651,166	P 324,083,397	
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment Losses								
At January 1, 2024	-	-	6,699,366	6,337,950	55,278,561	2,686,831	71,002,708	
Depreciation	-	-	1,497,110	601,602	3,999,313	1,533,006	7,631,031	
At December 31, 2024	-	-	8,196,476	6,939,552	59,277,874	4,219,837	78,633,739	
Net Carrying Value								
At December 31, 2024	P 98,540,522	P 108,882,178	P 15,512,995	P 1,751,559	P 14,331,075	P 6,431,329	P 245,449,658	

In 2024, the Company reclassified a portion of its condominium unit with a total area of 360 square meters and total carrying value of P39.6M, and eight (8) parking lots with a total area of 96 square meters and total carrying value of P3.84M, from Property and equipment to Investment property due to a change in use.

Depreciation of Property and Equipment charged to operations amounted to P12,590,154 in 2025 and P7,631,031 in 2024.

15. Deferred Acquisition Costs (DAC) and Deferred Commission Income (DCI)

Movements of this account during the year are as follows:

2025	Deferred Acquisition Expense	Deferred Commission Income	Net DAC
Balances, beginning	P 81,173,172	P 2,963,375	P 78,209,797
Net changes in acquisition cost (see Note 27)	31,012,030	2,687,169	28,324,861
	P 112,185,202	P 5,650,544	P 106,534,658

2024	Deferred Acquisition Expense	Deferred Commission Income	Net DAC
Balances, beginning	P 84,934,027	P 5,018,808	P 79,915,219
Net changes in acquisition cost (see Note 27)	(3,760,855)	(2,055,433)	(1,705,422)
	P 81,173,172	P 2,963,375	P 78,209,797

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, management believes that DAC are fully recoverable and that no impairment loss is necessary.

16. Accrued Investment Income

The sources of this account are as follows:

		2025		2024
Accrued Interest on:				
Government Securities	P	4,294,865	P	5,347,652
Corporate Bonds		4,578,863		2,874,572
Dividends on preference shares		1,057,500		976,863
	P	9,931,228	P	9,199,087

17. Other Assets

This account consists of:

		2025		2024
Deposits	P	9,209,698	P	8,452,152
Prepayments		2,435,989		4,474,255
Advances to Employees		4,425,100		4,104,592
Car Loan Receivable		11,577,729		3,501,124
Accounts Receivable		17,489,804		6,781,780
Other Receivables		70,006		202,421
Creditable Withholding Tax		8,434,041		5,832,881
Security Fund		48,439		48,439
Due from Related Parties (see Note 31)		28,000		28,000
	P	53,718,806	P	33,425,644

Deposits pertain to amounts placed by the Company with utility service providers, and with lessors in connection with leased properties used for branch operations and similar facilities. These deposits are refundable in full either beyond one year or upon termination of the related service or lease agreements. Interest earned on certain deposit arrangements is recognized as other income in the Statement of Income in the period in which it is earned.

Security Fund represents the contributions of the Company to the Security Fund – Non-Life Account administered by the Office of the Insurance Commission. Earnings of the funds are distributed proportionately among contributing insurance companies.

Other assets comprise receivables, tax assets and prepayments arising from transactions directly or indirectly related to the Company's regular operations. These consists of receivables expected to be collected or tax credits to be utilized within one year from the reporting date; otherwise, they represent advance payments for regular operating expenses.

18. Reserve for Unearned Premiums

The analysis of this account is as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Gross Premium	Ceded Business	Net Retained	Gross Premium	Ceded Business	Net Retained
Balances, January 1	P 570,871,149	P 47,659,794	P 523,211,355	P 501,538,284	P 60,200,984	P 441,337,300
Policies Written						
During the Year	1,220,067,089	113,924,616	1,106,142,473	991,654,912	95,435,664	896,219,248
Premiums Earned						
During the Year	(1,027,045,559)	(101,132,398)	(925,913,161)	(922,322,047)	(107,976,854)	(814,345,193)
	P 763,892,679	P 60,452,012	P 703,440,667	P 570,871,149	P 47,659,794	P 523,211,355

In accordance with IC circular 2016-67, Premium liabilities for each class of business shall be determined as the higher of Unearned Premium Reserve (UPR) and Unexpired Risk Reserve (URR). UPR is calculated using the 24th method for all classes of business, on a gross of reinsurance basis. URR is calculated as the best estimate of future obligation, expenses for policy management and claims settlement cost. URR may be estimated as the unearned premium for each class of business multiplied by the ultimate loss ratio and adjusted for future expenses.

The comparative actuarial valuation result for premium liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Gross	
	2025	2024
UPR (a)	P 763,892,679	P 570,871,149
URR (b)		
Best Estimate of Future Obligation	303,758,810	252,043,000
Maintenance Expenses	63,731,724	44,525,000
Claims Handling Expenses	4,690,071	3,609,000
Margin for Adverse Deviation	33,408,726	28,615,384
	405,589,331	328,792,384
Premium Liability (whichever is higher between a and b)	P 763,892,679	P 570,871,149

	Net	
	2025	2024
UPR (a)	P 703,440,667	P 523,211,355
URR (b)		
Best Estimate of Future Obligation	289,026,380	230,304,000
Maintenance Expenses	63,731,724	44,525,000
Claims Handling Expenses	4,690,071	3,609,000
Margin for Adverse Deviation	22,942,594	18,525,507
	380,390,769	296,963,507
Premium Liability (whichever is higher between a and b)	P 703,440,667	P 523,211,355

19. Insurance Claims Payable

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

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

- Uncertainty as to whether an event that occurred could give rise to a policyholder suffering an insured loss;
- Uncertainty as to the extent of the policy coverage and limits applicable; and
- Uncertainty as to the amount of insured loss suffered by a policyholder as a result of the event occurring.

The analysis of this account is shown below:

	2025			2024		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
Balances, January 1	P 391,644,350	P 72,309,954	P 319,334,396	P 392,593,838	P 109,899,778	P 282,694,060
Claims and Losses Incurred -						
Net of Recoveries	411,445,414	4,470,714	406,974,700	362,566,915	(15,378,861)	377,945,776
Change in Provision for Incurred but not Reported Claims	(304,453)	5,668,637	(5,973,090)	(5,722,446)	8,425,927	(14,148,373)
Claims and Losses Paid -						
Net of Recoveries	(414,431,607)	(8,556,567)	(405,875,040)	(357,793,957)	(30,636,890)	(327,157,067)
	P 388,353,704	P 73,892,738	P 314,460,966	P 391,644,350	P 72,309,954	P 319,334,396

In accordance with IC circular 2016-67, claims liabilities for both direct business, assumed treaty and reinsurance business shall be calculated as the sum of outstanding claims reserve, claims handling expenses and IBNR.

Claims handling expenses is computed on a net insurance basis using the Kittle's Refinement to the Classical Paid-to-Paid Ratio Method that explicitly recognized that claims handling expenses is incurred as claims are reported, even if no loss payments are made.

MfAD is included to allow the inherent uncertainty of the best estimate of the policy reserves and to consider the variability of claims experience with a class of business, the diversification between classes of business and conservatism in the best estimate.

The actuarial valuation result for Claims Liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Gross	
	2025	2024
Outstanding Claims Reserve	P 320,879,285	P 299,920,516
Claims Handling Expense	7,610,387	28,253,237
IBNR	29,252,226	38,017,521
Mfad	30,611,806	25,453,076
	P 388,353,704	P 391,644,350

	Net of Reinsurance	
	2025	2024
Outstanding Claims Reserve	P 262,120,657	P 249,227,776
Claims Handling Expense	7,610,387	27,342,483
IBNR	23,449,085	24,467,682
Mfad	21,280,837	18,296,455
	P 314,460,966	P 319,334,396

20. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities	P 175,089,947	P 120,423,824
Taxes Payable	26,087,886	18,798,287
Due to Related Parties (see Note 31)	769,796	769,796
	P 201,947,629	P 139,991,907

The terms and conditions of these accounts are as follows:

Accrued Expenses represent current liabilities due to various suppliers outstanding as of the Statement of Financial Position date, representing expenses, shared or otherwise directly incurred in the normal course of operations.

Taxes Payable represent documentary stamps, net output vat, premium taxes and other local government taxes, other than income tax payable, outstanding as of the Statement of Financial Position date which are due within the first quarter of the following year.

21. Reinsurance Liabilities

The movements of this account are as follows:

As of December 31, 2025					
		Due to Reinsurers		Funds Held for Reinsurers	Total
Balance at the beginning of year	P	48,898,837	P	11,218,903	P 60,117,740
Additions		110,529,537		-	110,529,537
Reductions		(97,017,849)		-	(97,017,849)
Balance at the end of year	P	62,410,525	P	11,218,903	P 73,629,428

As of December 31, 2024					
		Due to Reinsurers		Funds Held for Reinsurers	Total
Balance at the beginning of year	P	60,916,136	P	11,218,903	P 72,135,039
Additions		94,987,512		-	94,987,512
Reductions		(107,004,811)		-	(107,004,811)
Balance at the end of year	P	48,898,837	P	11,218,903	P 60,117,740

22. Equity

The Company's authorized share capital as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is broken down as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Common - P100 par value per share	6,977,500	P 697,750,000	6,977,500	P 697,750,000
Preferred - P10 par value per share	225,000	2,250,000	225,000	2,250,000
Total	7,202,500	P 700,000,000	7,202,500	P 700,000,000

On September 6, 2022, the stockholders unanimously approved the amendment of its Articles of Incorporation for the conversion of 22,500 common shares with a par value of P100 to 225,000 preferred shares with a par value of P10, thus retaining its P700 million authorized capital. The amendment was approved by the SEC on December 2, 2022.

The salient features of the preferred shares are as follows:

- Cumulative, non-voting, non-participating, redeemable and non-convertible to common shares;
- Dividend rate is initially pegged at the 3-day average of the 3-year BVAL rate plus 300 basis points subject to a step up rate on the third anniversary;
- Dividend is payable quarterly starting on the 90th day from its issuance, subject to certain stipulated conditions
- Optional redemption in whole or in part on the first anniversary from issue date subject to the approval of the Board of Directors

The Company's share capital is broken down as follows:

	Common	Preferred	Total Share Capital	Share Premium	Total Paid-Up Capital
January 1, 2025	P 652,641,500	P 1,250,000	P 653,891,500	P 129,524,774	P 783,416,274
Redemption during 2025					
Preference shares	-	(500,000)	(500,000)	(49,500,000)	(50,000,000)
December 31, 2025	P 652,641,500	P 750,000	P 653,391,500	P 80,024,774	P 733,416,274

	Common	Preferred	Total Share Capital	Share Premium	Total Paid-Up Capital
January 1, 2024	P 652,641,500	P 1,750,000	P 654,391,500	P 179,024,774	P 833,416,274
Redemption during 2024					
Preference shares	-	(500,000)	(500,000)	(49,500,000)	(50,000,000)
December 31, 2024	P 652,641,500	P 1,250,000	P 653,891,500	P 129,524,774	P 783,416,274

Share capital transactions are as follows:

- On January 23, 2023, Fortune General Insurance Corporation has issued 175,000 Preferred Shares at a price of P1,000.00 per share. The issuance of these Preferred Shares is intended to meet the capitalization/net worth requirement applicable to non-life insurance companies as prescribed by the Insurance Commissioner and pursuant to Insurance Commissions' Circular Letter No. 2016-68 and Department of Finance Order No. 19-06.

In accordance with the Terms and Conditions of the Preferred Shares Offering, and subject to approval by the Board of Directors, the Company may redeem the Preferred shares.

Shares, whether in whole or in part may be redeemed on the first anniversary from the issue date or on the last day of any dividend period thereafter (each an optional redemption date). Accordingly, the Company made a partial redemption of the preferred shares on January 23, 2024 amounting to Php 50,000,000.

As of December 31, 2025, the remaining unredeemed preference shares amount to P75,000,000.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the company's total paid up capital, stood at P733.42 million and P783.42 million, respectively. In the same years, 31 stockholders own more than 100 shares.

The Company paid dividends on preferred shares amounting to P7,662,636 and P12,041,289 in 2025 and 2024, respectively, equivalent to a dividend rate of 8.7573 per annum.

Contingency Surplus

This represents the contributions of the shareholders in order to comply with the capital requirements of the Insurance Code. This can be withdrawn only upon approval of the IC. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's contingency surplus amounted to P11,142,587. The Company intends to convert this surplus to paid-up capital in the future.

23. Insurance Contracts – Terms, Assumption and Sensitivities

Terms and Conditions

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

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

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

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

Assumptions

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

Sensitivities

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

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

% Change in Loss Ratio	Impact on Income		Impact on Equity	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
+5%	P 20,331,153	P 18,345,850	P 15,248,365	P 13,759,388
-5%	(20,331,153)	(18,345,850)	(15,248,365)	(13,759,388)

Loss Development Table

Loss development table for the year 2025, gross and net of the reinsurer's share is as follows:

Gross Insurance Contract Liabilities in 2025													
Accident Year	2015 and prior	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	
Estimate of Ultimate Claim Cost													
At the End of Accident Year	P 1,496,359,733	P 206,696,220	P 219,882,977	P 265,505,406	P 340,160,703	P 253,821,755	P 310,860,150	P 341,183,344	P 354,646,237	P 365,345,886	P 487,653,455	P 487,653,455	
One Year Later	1,404,683,691	214,178,350	225,122,724	271,533,135	401,288,377	259,609,728	345,465,613	411,308,195	392,043,410	390,666,197	-	390,666,197	
Two Years Later	1,289,005,376	200,556,212	219,022,581	265,362,715	380,104,631	251,614,031	321,488,231	381,342,776	356,731,088	-	-	356,731,088	
Three Years Later	1,265,879,012	200,841,460	220,225,631	264,852,455	342,676,700	243,922,521	318,727,934	380,791,491	-	-	-	380,791,491	
Four Years Later	1,260,282,977	201,307,572	220,775,674	265,392,279	319,240,733	239,142,946	318,514,286	-	-	-	-	318,514,286	
Five Years Later	1,254,837,908	199,781,391	219,116,282	265,149,321	318,009,744	239,585,845	-	-	-	-	-	239,585,845	
Six Years Later	1,251,793,398	199,983,762	218,686,577	264,547,814	318,811,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	318,811,281	
Seven Years Later	1,250,055,711	199,852,462	218,688,751	264,550,634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264,550,634	
Eight Years Later	1,247,004,757	199,872,940	218,688,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218,688,751	
Nine Years Later	1,227,714,969	199,872,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199,872,940	
Ten Years Later	991,845,997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	991,845,997	
Total	991,845,997	199,872,940	218,688,751	264,550,634	318,811,281	239,585,845	318,514,286	380,791,491	356,731,088	390,666,197	487,653,455	4,167,711,965	
Cumulative Payments to Date	959,201,690	199,872,717	218,010,757	263,351,147	317,136,411	239,110,132	305,884,213	332,427,718	346,462,546	338,977,206	258,923,724	3,779,358,261	
Liability Recognized in the													
Statements of Financial Position	P 32,644,307	P 223	P 677,994	P 1,199,487	P 1,674,870	P 475,713	P 12,630,073	P 48,363,773	P 10,268,542	P 51,688,991	P 228,729,731	P 388,353,704	

Net Insurance Contract Liabilities in 2025													
Accident Year	2015 and prior	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	
Estimate of Ultimate Claim Cost													
At the End of Accident Year	P 1,086,737,445	P 195,254,838	P 205,031,394	P 234,764,705	P 258,291,994	P 191,097,001	P 224,868,277	P 280,572,087	P 346,633,610	P 351,820,946	P 460,352,191	P 460,352,191	
One Year Later	1,087,431,849	195,235,850	214,964,016	247,099,330	295,639,003	212,133,109	273,756,569	329,670,138	384,180,769	348,737,476	-	348,737,476	
Two Years Later	1,055,999,603	183,202,015	209,163,414	241,928,203	282,382,288	205,932,678	267,782,668	308,547,305	353,661,391	-	-	353,661,391	
Three Years Later	1,044,392,300	182,354,729	210,369,538	241,478,858	271,461,537	198,418,169	263,125,745	309,810,205	-	-	-	309,810,205	
Four Years Later	1,041,865,952	182,900,608	210,868,394	241,811,586	262,265,748	198,097,929	263,269,497	-	-	-	-	263,269,497	
Five Years Later	1,039,040,412	183,356,509	209,255,038	241,496,168	261,097,856	198,520,414	-	-	-	-	-	198,520,414	
Six Years Later	1,037,704,128	183,734,363	208,802,220	241,328,159	261,530,716	-	-	-	-	-	-	261,530,716	
Seven Years Later	1,036,129,519	183,591,337	208,804,468	241,330,374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241,330,374	
Eight Years Later	1,032,999,224	183,611,815	208,804,468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208,804,468	
Nine Years Later	1,012,772,514	183,611,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,611,815	
Ten Years Later	825,608,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	825,608,199	
Total	825,608,199	183,611,815	208,804,468	241,330,374	261,530,716	198,520,414	263,269,497	309,810,205	353,661,391	348,737,476	460,352,191	3,655,236,746	
Cumulative Payments to Date	793,094,267	183,611,770	208,188,610	241,144,279	260,864,328	198,049,828	252,570,783	295,871,944	344,719,168	300,281,137	262,379,666	3,340,775,780	
Liability Recognized in the													
Statements of Financial Position	P 32,513,932	P 45	P 615,858	P 186,095	P 666,388	P 470,586	P 10,698,714	P 13,938,261	P 8,942,223	P 48,456,339	P 197,972,525	P 314,460,966	

Loss development table for the year 2024, gross and net of the reinsurer's share is as follows:

Gross Insurance Contract Liabilities in 2024																								
Accident Year	2014 and prior		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		Total	
Estimate of ultimate claim cost																								
At the end of accident year	P	1,245,152,415	P	251,207,318	P	206,696,220	P	219,882,977	P	265,505,406	P	340,160,703	P	253,821,755	P	310,860,150	P	341,183,344	P	354,846,487	P	432,515,851	P	432,515,851
One year later		1,155,938,566		248,745,125		214,178,350		225,122,724		271,533,135		401,288,377		259,609,728		345,465,613		412,237,915		392,243,660		-		392,243,660
Two years later		1,049,077,501		239,927,875		200,556,212		219,022,581		265,412,715		380,104,631		251,614,031		321,488,231		382,272,496		-		-		382,272,496
Three years later		1,030,216,826		235,662,187		200,841,460		220,225,631		264,852,455		342,676,700		243,922,521		318,727,934		-		-		-		318,727,934
Four years later		1,026,584,649		233,698,328		201,390,475		220,775,674		265,392,279		319,240,733		239,142,946		-		-		-		-		239,142,946
Five years later		1,021,306,177		233,531,731		201,341,139		219,116,282		265,062,709		318,009,744		-		-		-		-		-		318,009,744
Six years later		1,018,147,367		233,646,031		201,543,509		218,654,924		264,461,202		-		-		-		-		-		-		264,461,202
Seven years later		1,016,073,755		233,981,956		201,400,484		218,657,098		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		218,657,098
Eight years later		1,013,068,678		233,936,079		201,420,961		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		201,420,961
Nine years later		993,778,890		233,936,079		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		233,936,079
Ten years later		991,669,342		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		991,669,342
Total		991,669,342		233,936,079		201,420,961		218,657,098		264,461,202		318,009,744		239,142,946		318,727,934		382,272,496		392,243,660		432,515,851		3,993,057,313
Cumulative payments to date		958,614,168		233,926,583		201,420,739		217,979,104		263,261,109		315,825,219		238,883,717		305,038,314		329,532,341		330,287,776		206,643,893		3,601,412,963
Liability recognized at the statements of financial position																								
	P	33,055,174	P	9,496	P	222	P	677,994	P	1,200,093	P	2,184,525	P	259,229	P	13,689,620	P	52,740,155	P	61,955,884	P	225,871,958	P	391,644,350

Net Insurance Contract Liabilities in 2024																								
Accident Year		2014 and prior		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		Total
Estimate of ultimate claim cost																								
At the end of accident year	P	906,619,223	P	180,118,221	P	195,254,838	P	205,031,394	P	234,765,515	P	258,291,994	P	191,097,001	P	224,867,467	P	280,572,087	P	346,633,610	P	398,188,162	P	398,188,162
One year later		890,017,740		197,414,109		195,235,850		214,964,016		247,099,330		295,639,003		212,133,109		273,756,569		329,670,138		384,180,769		-		384,180,769
Two years later		865,352,081		190,647,522		183,202,015		209,163,414		241,928,203		282,382,288		205,932,678		267,782,668		308,547,305		-		-		308,547,305
Three years later		857,274,339		187,117,961		182,354,729		210,369,538		241,478,858		271,461,537		198,418,169		263,125,745		-		-		-		263,125,745
Four years later		855,631,281		186,234,671		182,900,608		210,868,394		241,811,586		262,265,748		198,097,929		-		-		-		-		198,097,929
Five years later		853,426,592		185,613,820		183,356,509		209,255,038		241,496,168		261,097,856		-		-		-		-		-		261,097,856
Six years later		851,983,967		185,720,161		183,734,363		208,802,220		241,328,159		-		-		-		-		-		-		241,328,159
Seven years later		849,594,011		186,535,508		183,591,337		208,804,468		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		208,804,468
Eight years later		846,509,592		186,489,632		183,611,815		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		183,611,815
Nine years later		826,282,882		186,489,632		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		186,489,632
Ten years later		825,068,935		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		825,068,935
Total		825,068,935		186,489,632		183,611,815		208,804,468		241,328,159		261,097,856		198,097,929		263,125,745		308,547,305		384,180,769		398,188,162		3,458,540,775
Cumulative payments to date		792,552,170		186,488,095		183,611,770		208,188,610		241,141,459		260,650,856		197,842,946		251,436,466		290,663,048		324,727,999		201,902,960		3,139,206,379
Liability recognized at the statements of financial position																								
	P	32,516,765	P	1,537	P	45	P	615,858	P	186,700	P	447,000	P	254,983	P	11,689,279	P	17,884,257	P	59,452,770	P	196,285,202	P	319,334,396

24. Premiums

Analysis of premiums is as follows:

2025	Direct and Assumed	Ceded Business	Net Premiums Retained
Premiums Written	P 1,220,067,089	P 113,924,616	P 1,106,142,473
Changes in Unexpired Risk	(193,021,530)	(12,792,219)	(180,229,311)
Net	P 1,027,045,559	P 101,132,397	P 925,913,162

2024	Direct and Assumed	Ceded Business	Net Premiums Retained
Premiums Written	P 991,654,912	P 95,435,664	P 896,219,248
Changes in Unexpired Risk	(69,332,865)	12,541,191	(81,874,056)
Net	P 922,322,047	P 107,976,855	P 814,345,192

25. Interest and Other Investment Income

Sources of interest income are as follows:

	2025	2024
HTM Financial Assets	P 52,668,765	P 49,728,710
Cash and Cash Equivalents (see Note 8)	3,286,665	4,589,085
Loans and Receivables (see Note 10)	4,242,907	3,749,476
Short-term Investments (see Note 9)	24,921	15,050
	P 60,223,258	P 58,082,321

Other investment income (loss) consists of:

	2025	2024
Rental Income (see Note 13)	P 5,420,488	P 4,225,239
Dividend Income (see Note 10)	11,282,675	8,125,105
Realized Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)	509,451	(960,598)
Other Income	7,010,183	143,964
	P 24,222,797	P 11,533,710

26. Claims, Losses and Adjustment Expenses

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

	For the year ended December 31, 2025		
	Direct and Assumed	Recoveries from RI	Net
Claims and Losses	P 408,278,706	P 8,173,495	P 400,105,211
Loss Adjustment Expenses	6,152,902	383,072	5,769,830
	P 414,431,608	P 8,556,567	P 405,875,041

	For the year ended December 31, 2024			
	Direct and Assumed		Recoveries from RI	Net
Claims and Losses	P 351,633,253	P	28,987,025	P 322,646,228
Loss Adjustment Expenses	6,160,705		1,649,865	4,510,840
	P 357,793,958	P	30,636,890	P 327,157,068

27. Commission Expense and Commission Income

The composition of this account is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Commission Expense	Commission Income	Commission Expense	Commission Income
Direct Business	P 171,099,388	P -	P 128,842,509	P -
Reinsurance Business	31,776,024	9,728,533	22,659,817	6,550,890
Total	202,875,412	9,728,533	151,502,326	6,550,890
Increase/(Decrease) in DAC/DCI (see Note 15)	(31,012,030)	(2,687,169)	3,760,855	2,055,433
	P 171,863,382	P 7,041,364	P 155,263,181	P 8,606,323

Standard commission rate for direct and reinsurance business ranges from 5% to 35%.

28. General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist of:

	2025	2024
Salaries and Other Employee Benefits	P 178,741,227	P 147,002,939
Marketing Incentives and Business Development	101,378,304	50,141,506
Agency Expenses	18,639,455	23,476,404
General Provisions	15,192,722	16,000,000
Depreciation	12,559,454	7,631,031
Directors' Fee	12,426,713	5,143,422
EDP Expenses	12,376,647	13,991,071
Contracted Services	10,912,889	9,802,409
Occupancy Cost	7,825,988	7,663,727
Representation and Entertainment	7,231,363	6,703,779
Audit Expense	7,001,607	6,674,900
Transportation and Travel	5,151,738	5,053,228
Donations and Contributions	5,100,000	500,000
Printing and Office Supplies	3,928,706	3,033,661
Light and Water	3,463,495	3,662,368
Taxes and Licenses	2,273,587	2,028,866
Professional Fees	1,987,975	184,286
Bank Charges	1,745,909	229,940
Dues and Assessments	1,711,244	1,521,900
Telephone and Telegrams	1,687,518	1,775,262
Legal Expenses	1,685,925	516,028
Advertising and Promotions	1,428,337	1,391,167
Insurance	1,281,864	1,030,131
Postage and Freight	1,090,314	1,313,657
Collection Related Charges	1,055,543	723,517
Repairs and Maintenance	635,024	668,961
Miscellaneous	391,300	231,828
	P 418,904,848	P 318,095,988

29. Retirement Benefit Cost

The Company has a non-contributory defined benefit type retirement plan which provides a retirement benefit equal to one month's pay for every year of service based on the member's salary at the time of retirement. The benefit is paid in lump sum upon retirement or separation in accordance with the terms of the plan. Contribution to the plan and earnings thereof are managed by a trustee. The Plan has no specific matching strategy between the Plan asset and the Plan liabilities. The Company is not required to pre-fund the defined benefit obligation payable under the plan before they become due. The amount and timing of contribution to the plan asset are at the Company's discretion. However, in the event a benefit claim arises and the plan asset is insufficient to pay the claim, the shortfall will then be due and payable to the plan asset.

The following information summarizes the components of the defined benefit costs, the unfunded status and the amounts recognized as defined benefit obligation.

The retirement benefits recognized in the statement of income is as follows:

		2025		2024
Current Service Cost	P	6,591,503	P	5,813,912
Net Interest Cost		2,234,936		2,026,916
Defined Benefit Cost Recognized in Profit and Loss	P	8,826,439	P	7,840,828

**Included as Part of Salaries and Other Employee Benefits*

The net defined benefit obligation recognized in the statement of financial position is as follows:

		2025		2024
Present Value of Obligation	P	125,696,884	P	93,746,706
Fair Value of Plan Asset		67,273,906		57,108,410
	P	58,422,978	P	36,638,296

The changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation are as follows:

		2025		2024
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	P	93,746,706	P	74,244,064
Interest Cost		5,718,549		4,677,408
Current Service Cost		6,591,503		5,813,912
Benefits Paid		(5,417,706)		-
Remeasurement Loss		25,057,832		9,011,322
	P	125,696,884	P	93,746,706

The changes in the fair value of plan asset are as follows:

		2025		2024
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	P	57,108,410	P	42,071,295
Expected Return on Plan Asset		3,483,613		2,650,492
Contributions		11,910,003		10,866,375
Benefits Paid		(5,417,706)		-
Remeasurement Gain		189,586		1,520,248
	P	67,273,906	P	57,108,410

Remeasurement loss on defined benefit obligation recognized in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2025	2024
Remeasurement Loss, Beginning	P (45,570,931)	P (38,079,857)
Present Value of Obligation:		
Experience adjustment	(27,079,933)	(7,839,750)
Change in financial assumptions	2,022,101	(1,171,572)
Plan Asset:		
Actuarial gain on plan asset	189,586	1,520,248
Actuarial Loss on Retirement Benefit Obligation - Net	(24,868,246)	(7,491,074)
Remeasurement Loss, Ending	(70,439,177)	(45,570,931)
Less: Deferred Tax Effect	17,609,794	11,392,733
	P (52,829,383)	P (34,178,198)

The allocation of the plan asset is as follows:

	2025	2024
Cash in Bank	50.47%	43.85%
Fixed Income	47.79%	50.49%
Equity	1.32%	3.29%
Others	0.42%	2.37%
	100.00%	100.00%

Plan assets are valued by the fund manager at fair value using the mark-to-market valuation. The Company contributes to the fund depending on the requirements of the plan.

Actuarial assumptions used to determine retirement benefits as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Discount Rate	6.40%	6.10%
Salary Rate Increase	6.00%	6.00%

The expected future benefits payment of the plan as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
1 to 5 years	P 115,810,067	P 79,728,694
More Than 5 years	469,331,481	437,140,099

The sensitivity analysis based on reasonable possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Discount Rate Decrease by 100 bps	P 7,098,461	P 6,427,044
Discount Rate Increase by 100 bps	(6,166,560)	(5,531,134)
Salary Rate Decrease by 100 bps	(5,455,665)	(5,026,145)
Salary Rate Increase by 100 bps	6,198,597	5,746,882

The sensitivities are expressed as the corresponding change in the Defined Benefit Obligation.

30. Income Taxes

The major components of provision for income tax for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

		2025		2024
Current	P	-	P	2,179,492
Deferred		(2,022,560)		1,762,690
	P	(2,022,560)	P	3,942,182

Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)

For taxable year 2025, the Company is subject to the MCIT computed at two percent (2%) of gross income, as defined under applicable tax regulations. MCIT is imposed when it is higher than the regular corporate income tax. MCIT in 2025 amounted to P1,960,092.

Excess MCIT, representing the amount by which MCIT exceeds the regular corporate income tax, may be carried forward and credited against regular income tax for the succeeding three (3) taxable years. The Company recognizes excess MCIT as a Deferred Tax Asset (DTA) to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which the excess MCIT can be utilized within the allowable carryforward period.

Accordingly, excess MCIT incurred during the year was directly recognized as part of deferred tax assets in the statement of financial position. Management assesses at each reporting date the recoverability of the recognized deferred tax asset based on projected future taxable income.

For 2024, the Company's current income tax pertains to RCIT, as it is higher than the Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) for the same period.

Net Operating Loss Carryover

The Company incurred a net operating loss in 2025, which qualifies for NOLCO in accordance with applicable tax regulations. The NOLCO may be claimed as a deduction from taxable income for the next three (3) consecutive taxable years following the year of incurrence.

Accordingly, the NOLCO incurred in 2025 amounting to P32,930,521 may be utilized as a deduction against future taxable income until its expiry in 2028, unless otherwise extended by law or regulation.

The Company recognizes a deferred tax asset (DTA) on NOLCO to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Management assesses the recoverability of the deferred tax asset at each reporting date based on projected future taxable income.

The reconciliation of the provision for income tax to taxable income computed at the applicable statutory tax rates is as follows:

		2025		2024
Statutory Income Tax	P	20,645,258	P	16,516,951
Income tax effects of:				
Income Subject to Final Tax		(26,465,999)		(16,594,797)
Non-deductible Expenses		3,798,181		4,020,028
Actual provision for income tax	P	(2,022,560)	P	3,942,182

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

	2025	2024
Deferred Tax Assets		
Provision for Impairment Losses	P 1,339,542	P 1,339,542
Provision for Claims Incurred but not Reported - net	10,007,620	8,514,346
Remeasurement Loss on Defined Benefit Obligation	17,609,794	11,392,733
Net Operating Loss Carry-Over (NOLCO)	8,232,630	-
Excess of MCIT over RCIT	1,960,092	-
	39,149,678	21,246,621
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Unrealized Gain on Foreign Exchange	1,033,892	917,637
Revaluation Reserve on Property and Equipment	33,037,450	31,887,876
Unrealized Gain in Fair Value of Investment Properties	26,457,749	20,594,531
Unrealized Gain on Dacion En Pago	1,723,871	-
	62,252,962	53,400,044
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	P 23,103,284	P 32,153,423

Movement of these accounts are as follow:

As of December 31, 2025							
	Beginning	Changes taken to		Excess of MCIT		Ending	
		Profit and loss	Equity	over RCIT			
Deferred tax assets	P 21,246,621	P 9,725,903	P 6,217,062	P 1,960,092	P	39,149,678	
Deferred tax liabilities	(53,400,044)	(7,703,343)	(1,149,575)	-		(62,252,962)	
	P (32,153,423)	P 2,022,560	P 5,067,487	P 1,960,092	P	(23,103,284)	

As of December 31, 2024							
	Beginning	Changes taken to				Ending	
		Profit and loss	Equity				
Deferred tax assets	P 18,914,218	P 459,635	P 1,872,768	P		21,246,621	
Deferred tax liabilities	(44,506,469)	(2,222,325)	(6,671,250)			(53,400,044)	
	P (25,592,251)	P (1,762,690)	P (4,798,482)	P		(32,153,423)	

Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act

On February 1, 2021, the Bicameral Conference Committee, approved the House Bill No. 4157 and Senate Bill No.1357 (the CREATE) which seeks to reduce the corporate income tax rates and to rationalize the current fiscal incentives by making it time-bound, targeted and performance-based. CREATE pursues to dynamically fight the effects of COVID-19 and help businesses to recover as quickly as possible.

Among the reforms provided under the CREATE Act are the following:

- i. Reduction in current income tax rate effective July 1, 2020 as follows:
 - Those with assets amounting to P100 million and below, and with taxable income equivalent to P5 million and below will be subjected to a 20% tax rate.
 - Those with assets above P100 million or those with taxable income amounting to more than P5 million will be subjected to a 25% tax rate.

- ii. Effective July 1, 2020 until June 30, 2023, the MCIT rate shall be one percent (1%) and will revert back to two percent (2%) effective July 1, 2023. The effective MCIT rate for 2025 is 2%

31. Related Party Transactions

In the normal course of business, the Company transacts with companies which are considered related parties. The summary of the significant transactions with related parties as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Related Party	Nature of Transaction	Amount of Transaction		Terms and Condition
		2025	2024	
Companies Under Common Control	Due from Affiliates			
	Premiums Written	P 12,230,605	P 13,820,486	90 days, payable in cash
	Due to Affiliated Companies			
	Life Insurance			
	Coverage of Employees	2,504,135	2,260,673	90 days, payable in cash
	Rent of Branch Offices	418,419	1,849,819	30 days, payable in cash
	Condominium dues	552,321	663,562	30 days, payable in cash
	Contribution to Retirement Fund	11,910,003	10,866,375	30 days, payable in cash
	Healthcare Membership Dues	361,427	2,842,125	30 days, payable in cash
	Brokerage fees	1,155,244	656,889	30 days, payable in cash

Details of related party transactions are as follows:

- i. Non-life insurance coverages of the Company's various related parties are provided by the Company. Premium rates are comparable with unrelated parties.

Premiums written is further broken down as follows:

	2025	2024
IC Regulated Entities	P 1,035,652	P 816,873
Non- IC Regulated Entities	11,194,953	13,003,613
	P 12,230,605	P 13,820,486

- ii. The Company's branches in Batangas, Cabanatuan, Cebu, Iloilo, Makati, Palawan and San Pablo are leased from related parties for a period of 1 to 5 years. The terms of lease agreement are comparable with third parties.
- iii. Life insurance coverage and healthcare membership benefits for the Company's officers and employees are provided by Fortune Life Insurance Co., Inc. The insurance terms are comparable to those offered by third parties.
- iv. The Company has deposit accounts with Citystate Savings Bank, Inc., (CSBI) totaling P3,286,101 in 2025 and P9,652,326 in 2024 consisting of savings, current and special savings account. Total interest income earned from these deposit accounts amounted to P2,133,762 in 2025 and P2,895,719 in 2024. Interest rates on deposit accounts are comparable with unrelated parties. The Company also hold common shares of CSBI with fair value of P46.78 million in 2025 and P68.66 million in 2024, classified as Available-for-Sale investments. The retirement benefit plan covering the Company's officer and employees are managed by CSBI (see Note 29).

- v. Compensation paid to key management personnel amounted to P79.35 million and P63.94 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Key management personnel include key officers and senior management officers.

Amounts due to/from related parties as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

		2025		2024
Due from*				
Fortune Life Insurance Co., Inc.	P	28,000	P	28,000
Fortune Medicare, Inc. (Net of Allowance for Impairment Losses of P5,358,169 in 2025 and 2024)		-		-
	P	28,000	P	28,000
Due to**				
Fortune Life Insurance Co., Inc.	P	35,168	P	35,168
Citystate Savings Bank, Inc.		264,540		264,540
Other related parties		245,546		245,546
ALC Realty Development Corp., Inc.		224,542		224,542
	P	769,796	P	769,796

*included under Other Assets

**included under Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

32. Other Significant Matters

Deferral of adoption of PFRS 9

In 2025 and 2024, the Company continues to apply the temporary exemption from PFRS 9 as permitted by the amendments to PFRS 4 (*Applying PFRS 9 with PFRS 4*) issued in 2016. The temporary exemption from applying the PFRS 9 is applicable until the mandatory effectivity of PFRS 17 for entities whose activities are predominantly connected with issuing contracts within the scope of PFRS 4. The predominance test, as required by the standard, was performed using the Statement of financial position as of December 31, 2017. Accordingly, the Company's gross liabilities arising from insurance contracts within the scope of PFRS 4 is equivalent to 83% of the total carrying amount of all its liabilities. No re-assessments have been performed at subsequent date because there was no substantial change in the business of Company that would require such re-assessment.

As the Company is eligible to apply the temporary exemption from applying PFRS 9, the Board of Directors decided to align the effective date of PFRS 9 to the mandatory adoption date of PFRS 17. The following information on fair value disclosure, credit risk exposure and credit concentrations are presented as required by the amended standard.

- (i) The fair value of financial assets at December 31, 2025 and 2024 classified between those that meet and those that does not meet the Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (SPPI) criteria and the changes in fair value are presented as follow:

	Fair values as of December 31, 2025		Fair values as of December 31, 2024		Fair value changes in 2025	
	Meets the SPPI test	Does not meet the SPPI test	Meets the SPPI test	Does not meet the SPPI test	Meets the SPPI test	Does not meet the SPPI test
Cash and cash equivalents	P 135,898,589	P -	P 145,314,222	P -	P -	P -
Short-term investments	2,559,974	-	2,544,809	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	18,000,000	-	34,842,080	-	-	-
HTM	1,267,869,550	-	1,164,423,525	-	-	-
AFS	-	275,958,473	-	284,229,386	-	-
Insurance-related receivables	543,840,634	-	487,023,728	-	-	-
Other receivables	52,780,003	-	32,317,596	-	-	-
	P 2,020,948,750	P 275,958,473	P 1,866,465,960	P 284,229,386	P -	P -

Financial assets that meet the SPPI criteria in PFRS 9 are those whose cash flows comprise solely payments of principal and interest on principal outstanding.

- (ii) Information about the credit risk exposure of financial assets that meets the SPPI test is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025				
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired		Past Due but		Total
	Rated	Unrated	Unimpaired	Impaired	
Cash and cash equivalents	P 135,898,589	P -	P -	P -	P 135,898,589
Short-term investments	2,559,974	-	-	-	2,559,974
Loans and receivables	-	18,000,000	-	-	18,000,000
HTM	737,378,000	530,491,550	-	-	1,267,869,550
Insurance-related receivables	543,840,634	-	-	-	543,840,634
Other receivables	-	52,780,003	-	-	52,780,003
	P 1,419,677,197	P 601,271,553	P -	P -	P 2,020,948,750

As of December 31, 2024									
		Neither Past Due nor Impaired			Past Due but				
		Rated		Unrated	Unimpaired		Impaired	Total	
Cash and cash equivalents	P	145,314,222	P	-	P	-	P	-	P 145,314,222
Short-term investments		2,544,809		-		-		-	2,544,809
Loans and receivables		-		34,842,080		-		-	34,842,080
HTM		545,189,000		619,234,525		-		-	1,164,423,525
Insurance-related receivables		487,023,728		-		-		-	487,023,728
Other receivables		-		32,317,596		-		-	32,317,596
	P	1,180,071,759	P	686,394,201	P	-	P	-	P 1,866,465,960

The ratings used above is consistent with the ratings used in Note 7.

- (iii) Information about the credit concentration of financial assets that meets the SPPI test is as follows:

	December 31, 2025							
	Government		Financial Institutions		All others		Total	
Cash and cash equivalents	P	-	P	135,898,589	P	-	P	135,898,589
Short-term investments		-		2,559,974		-		2,559,974
Loans and receivables		-		-		18,000,000		18,000,000
HTM		530,491,550		-		737,378,000		1,267,869,550
Insurance-related receivables		-		-		543,840,634		543,840,634
Other receivables		-		-		52,780,003		52,780,003
	P	530,491,550	P	138,458,563	P	1,351,998,637	P	2,020,948,750

	December 31, 2024						
	Government		Financial Institutions		All others		Total
Cash and cash equivalents	P	-	P	145,314,222	P	-	P 145,314,222
Short-term investments		-		2,544,809		-	2,544,809
Loans and receivables		-		-		34,842,080	34,842,080
HTM		619,234,525		-		545,189,000	1,164,423,525
Insurance-related receivables		-		-		487,023,728	487,023,728
Other receivables		-		-		32,317,596	32,317,596
	P	619,234,525	P	147,859,031	P	1,099,372,404	P 1,866,465,960

Contingencies

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

The Company does not provide further information on these contingencies in order not to impair the outcome of claim and disputes.

Leases

The Company leases most of its office spaces under short-term lease arrangements with various lessors. Rent Expense amounted to P6,717,007 and P6,648,952 in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Company leased out certain investment properties to third parties. (See Note 13)

Current Assets and Liabilities Distinction

The Company's current assets and current liabilities are presented below:

	2025	2024
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	P 141,437,103	P 148,417,575
Short-term Investments	2,559,974	2,544,809
Insurance and Reinsurance Assets	604,292,647	534,683,522
Financial Assets - HTM	209,900,000	111,880,000
Loans and Receivables	18,000,000	22,324,827
Net Deferred Acquisition Cost	106,534,658	78,209,797
Accrued Investment Income	9,931,228	9,199,087
Other Current Assets	35,523,330	22,489,737
	P 1,128,178,940	P 929,749,354
Current Liabilities		
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	P 763,892,679	P 570,871,149
Insurance Claims Payable	388,353,704	391,644,350
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	201,947,629	139,991,907
Reinsurance Liabilities	73,629,428	60,117,740
	P 1,427,823,440	P 1,162,625,146

Non-cash transactions

The Company's non-cash investing activities in 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

- Increase in Investment properties due to increase in fair value amounting to P23.5 million and P7.8 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively. (See Note 13)
- Increase in Property and equipment arising from revaluation amounting to P4.6 million and P26.7 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively. (See Note 14)
- Real estate with a carrying value of P43.4 million was reclassified from Property and equipment to Investment property in 2024. (See Note 14)

- As discussed in Note 13, investment properties were acquired which were partially paid thru settlement of Mortgage loan with carrying value of P14.7 million. Accordingly, such transaction was excluded in the Statements of Cash flows in 2025.

33. Supplementary Information Required under Revenue Regulations 15-2010

The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) issued Revenue Regulations 15-2010 which requires additional tax information to be disclosed in the Notes to Financial Statements. The following information covering the calendar year ended December 31, 2025 is presented in compliance thereto.

- The details of VAT output tax declared in the Company's 2025 VAT returns and their related accounts are as follows:

	Amount Subject to VAT	Output Tax
Premiums	P 892,679,633	P 107,121,556
Commission	5,944,379	713,325
Rental Income	3,658,659	439,039
Other Income	11,693,559	1,403,227
	<u>P 913,976,230</u>	<u>P 109,677,148</u>

The Company also reported zero-rated sales amounting to P12,735,697, which pertain to sales made to entities registered with the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA).

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

Balance at the Beginning of the Year	P	-
Current Year's Domestic Purchases/Payments for:		
Capital Goods not Exceeding P1 Million		247,877
Capital Goods Exceeding P1 Million		620,747
Goods Other Than Capital Goods		5,505,985
Services		30,526,054
Others		11,241,625
Applied Against Output tax		(48,142,288)
	<u>P</u>	<u>-</u>

- The premium tax on personal accident insurance paid and accrued amounted to P3,752,177.
- The documentary stamp tax paid/accrued for insurance policies and other documents amounted to P117,494,313.
- The amounts of withholding tax payments, by category are as follows:

Tax on Compensation and Benefits	P	25,315,083
Expanded Withholding Tax		30,172,228

- As at December 31, 2025, the Company has no pending tax cases within and outside the administration of the BIR.

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

Real Property Tax	P	1,290,916
IC Dues and Assessment		482,040
Local Business Taxes		498,431
Others		2,200
	P	2,273,587



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