

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Metro Manila, Philippines

SEC FORM 17-Q
QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 11 OF THE REVISED
SECURITIES ACT AND RSA RULE 11(a)-1(b)(2) THEREUNDER

1. For the quarterly period ended **30 June 2021**
2. SEC Identification Number **39652**
3. BIR Tax Identification No. **004-844-938**
4. **Medco Holdings, Inc.**
Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter
5. **Metro Manila, Philippines**
Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization
6. (SEC Use Only)
Industry Classification Code
7. **31st Floor, Rufino Pacific Tower, 6784 Ayala Avenue,
Makati City, Metro Manila, Philippines** **1229**
Address of principal office
Postal Code
8. Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(632) 8811-0465 to 66**
9. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Number of shares of common stock outstanding and amount debt outstanding</u>
Common	3,159,292,441 shares

10. Are any or all of these securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange. Yes [/] No []

11. Check whether the registrant:

(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 11 of the Revised Securities Act (RSA) and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder and Sections 26 and 141 of The Corporation Code of the Philippines during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports).

Yes [/] No []

(b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes [/] No []

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

See Attachment A

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Results of Operation

2021 - Second Quarter Financial Highlights

Total revenues of Medco Holdings, Inc. (MHI or the Company) for the second quarter of 2021 decreased significantly by 88.39% compared to the previous year's second quarter figure. Revenues for this quarter consisted mainly of interest income from short-term placements and bank deposits (99%) and unrealized foreign exchange gain (1%). Interest income contracted because of the substantial reduction in the short-term placements due to the withdrawals for the Company's working capital requirement. In addition, the bank interest rates on said short-term placements were lower this quarter compared to the same quarter last year.

On the other hand, there was a 140% increase in the second quarter 2021 expenses compared to the same quarter last year. The expenses for this period were composed of salaries and employees' benefits (34%), interest expense (29%), directors' fee (14%), professional fee (7%), publications & subscriptions (5%), occupancy (4%), transportation (3%), and other expenses (4%). The substantial increase was mainly due to the interest paid to Manila Exposition Complex, Inc. this quarter versus none in the second quarter of last year. Moreover, directors' fee, publications and subscriptions, and other communication expenses were incurred this quarter due to the Company's annual stockholders' virtual meeting held last May 14, 2021.

Apart from the accounts mentioned above, there was no significant movement in the other expense components.

As to the balance sheet as at the end of the second quarter of 2021, total assets decreased by 8% as compared to the second quarter end of last year. As mentioned above, there was a substantial reduction in the short-term placements due to the withdrawals for working capital requirement. Thus, cash and cash equivalents declined by 31%. However, there was an increase in the other assets account due to the accumulated input Value Added Tax (VAT) that remained unused or unapplied as at June 30, 2021.

On the liabilities side, accrued expenses and other liabilities decreased by 75% due to the payment of accrued audit fee as at December 31, 2020.

There were no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons during the reporting period.

The Company is not aware of any trends, events or uncertainties that would materially affect its liquidity and its operations as a whole. The Company does not also anticipate any liquidity problem within the next twelve (12) months. The Company has no default or breach of any note, loan, lease or other indebtedness or financing arrangement. There are also no past due trade payables.

The Company's internal sources of short-term and long-term liquidity are its liquid assets which as at June 30, 2021 consisted of P7.6 million of cash and cash equivalents. Its external sources of liquidity would consist of advances from its affiliate companies or major shareholders.

2020 - Second Quarter Financial Highlights

Revenues of Medco Holdings, Inc. (MHI or the Company) for the second quarter of 2020 decreased significantly by 97.90% versus last year's comparable second quarter figure. During the quarter under review, revenues consisted of interest income from short-term placements and bank deposits (100%). The decrease in the revenue account was due to there being no cash dividend received from Manila Exposition Complex, Inc. (MEC) in the second quarter of 2020. Interest income also decreased by 58% due to the withdrawals in the short-term placements for the Company's working capital requirements. Interest rates on said short-term placements were also lower this quarter as compared to the same quarter of last year.

Total expenses, on the other hand, decreased by 15% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same quarter of last year. The expenses for this period were composed of salaries and employees' benefits (75%), occupancy (10%), professional fee (6%), representation (6%), transportation and other expenses (3%). Some expenses were not paid in the quarter under review due to the impact of the 2019 Coronavirus Disease (COVID 19) pandemic on the regular operations of corporations such as unavailability of statement of accounts and wide-ranging business suspensions, thereby decreasing the expenses for this quarter.

Apart from the accounts mentioned above, there was no significant movement in the other expense components.

With respect to the Company's balance sheet as at the end of the second quarter of 2020, there was no significant change in the total assets as compared to the the end of last year. However, there was a significant movement in the cash and cash equivalents due to the aforementioned working capital requirements of the Company. Aside from this, there was also an increase in other assets account due to the accumulated input Value Added Tax (VAT) that remained unused or unapplied as at June 30, 2020.

On the liabilities side, accrued expenses and other liabilities decreased by 15% due to the payment of expenses accrued as at December 31, 2019.

There were no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons during the reporting period.

The Company is not aware of any trends, events or uncertainties that would materially affect its liquidity and its operations as a whole. The Company does not also anticipate any liquidity problem within the next twelve (12) months. The Company has no default or breach of any note, loan, lease or other indebtedness or financing arrangement. There are also no past due trade payables.

The Company's internal sources of short-term and long-term liquidity are its liquid assets which as at June 30, 2020 consisted of P14 million of cash and cash equivalents. Its external sources of liquidity would consist of advances from its affiliate companies or major shareholders.

2019 - Second Quarter Financial Highlights

Revenues of Medco Holdings, Inc. (MHI or the Company) for the second quarter of 2019 did not post a significant change as compared to the same quarter of the previous year. During the quarter under review, revenues consisted mainly of dividend income (95%) and interest income (5%). The slight increase in this quarter's revenue came from interest income on short-term placements and bank deposits with a local bank.

On the other hand, there was a 53% decrease in the second quarter 2019 expenses compared to the same quarter of last year. The expenses for this period were composed of salaries and wages (63%), professional fee (13%), occupancy (8%), transportation (7%), representation (5%), and other expenses (4%). The substantial decrease was due to the 100% decline in taxes and licenses this quarter as compared to last year's second quarter. There was no documentary stamp tax payment this quarter as compared to the previous year's second quarter wherein documentary stamp tax was paid and remitted to the Bureau of Internal Revenue in relation to the Company's issuance of new common shares during said quarter. Also, no SEC fees were paid during this year's second quarter unlike in the previous year.

Apart from the accounts mentioned above, there was no significant movement in the other expense components.

As to the balance sheet as at the end of this quarter, there was no significant change in the total assets amount as compared to last year. The slight increase in total assets was brought about by the increase in the cash & cash equivalents account and the other assets account consisting of accumulated input Value Added Tax (VAT) that remained unused or unapplied as at June 30, 2019.

On the liabilities side, the accounts payable & accrued expenses account decreased by 79%. The decrease was due to the payment of accrued audit fee & withholding taxes payable during the quarter under review.

There were no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons during the reporting period.

The Company is not aware of any trends, events or uncertainties that would materially affect its liquidity and its operations as a whole. The Company does not also anticipate any liquidity problem within the next twelve (12) months. The Company has no default or breach of any note, loan, lease or other indebtedness or financing arrangement. There are also no past due trade payables.

The Company's internal sources of short-term and long-term liquidity are its liquid assets which as at June 30, 2019 consisted of P16 million of cash and cash equivalents. Its external sources of liquidity would consist of, among others, advances from its affiliate companies or major shareholders.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

SIGNATURES

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

Medco Holdings, Inc.

By:


DIONISIO E. CARPIO, JR.
President


MARY ANN A. MIEL
Principal Accounting Officer

MEDCO HOLDINGS, INC.
Second Quarter Top Five (5) Performance Indicators
June 30, 2021, 2020 and 2019

		2021	2020	2019
1. Revenue Growth	$\frac{\text{Revenue Y1-Y0}}{\text{Revenue Y0}}$	-88.39%	-97.90%	6.23%
2. Net Income Growth*	$\frac{\text{Net Income Y1-Y0}}{\text{Net Income Y0}}$	NA	NA	NA
3. Return on Equity	$\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Stockholders' Equity}}$	-5.54%	-1.05%	1.61%
4. Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	2.58x	4.42x	5.25x
5. Debt-to-Equity-Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Stockholders' Equity}}$	0.15x	0.07x	0.09x

* Losses

Note:

Y1= Current year

Y0= Previous year

MEDCO HOLDINGS, INC.

**Financial Statements
June 30, 2021, 2020, and 2019**

MEDCO HOLDINGS, INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
JUNE 30, 2021 AND DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<u>2021</u>	<u>(Audited)</u> <u>2020</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	P 7,631,988	P 11,096,858
Receivables - net (Note 8)	623,912	600,389
Due from related parties (Note 11)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>8,255,900</u>	<u>11,697,247</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - net (Note 7)	32,273,202	32,273,202
Other assets - net (Note 9)	<u>110,916</u>	<u>59</u>
Total Non-current Assets	<u>32,384,118</u>	<u>32,273,261</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	P <u>40,640,018</u>	P <u>43,970,508</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</u>		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities (Note 10)	P 45,626	P 180,322
Due to related parties (Note 11)	<u>3,150,000</u>	<u>3,150,000</u>
Total Current Liabilities	3,195,626	3,330,322
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY		
Post employment benefit obligation (Note 12)	<u>2,048,858</u>	<u>2,048,858</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>5,244,484</u>	<u>5,379,180</u>
EQUITY		
Capital stock (Note 5)	157,964,622	157,964,622
Additional paid-in capital (Note 5)	25,498,912	25,498,912
Revaluation reserves - net (Note 7, 12)	(523,666,244)	(523,666,244)
Retained earnings (Note 5)	<u>375,598,244</u>	<u>378,794,038</u>
Total Equity (Note 5)	<u>35,395,534</u>	<u>38,591,328</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	P <u>40,640,018</u>	P <u>43,970,508</u>

MEDCO HOLDINGS, INC.
STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 and 2020

	APRIL TO JUNE		JANUARY TO JUNE	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
REVENUES	P 7,694	P 66,271	P 18,186	P 131,866
EXPENSES	1,966,623	819,194	3,210,460	2,064,953
INCOME /(LOSS) BEFORE FINAL TAX	(1,958,929)	(752,923)	(3,192,274)	(1,933,087)
LESS: PROVISION FOR FINAL TAX	1,519	13,324	3,520	26,373
NET INCOME/(LOSS)	(1,960,448)	(766,247)	(3,195,794)	(1,959,460)
RETAINED EARNINGS AT BEGINNING				
OF YEAR/QUARTER	377,558,692	382,938,541	378,794,038	384,131,754
NET INCOME/(LOSS)	(1,960,448)	(766,247)	(3,195,794)	(1,959,460)
RETAINED EARNINGS AT END OF QUARTER	375,598,244	382,172,294	375,598,244	382,172,294
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE (Note 14)	P <u>(0.0006)</u>	P <u>(0.0002)</u>	P <u>(0.0010)</u>	P <u>(0.0006)</u>

MEDCO HOLDINGS, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021, 2020, and 2019

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Capital stock- P0.05 par value			
Authorized - 9,400,000,000 shares			
Issued and outstanding - 3,159,292,441 shares	P 157,964,622	P 157,964,622	P 157,964,622
Additional paid-in capital	25,498,912	25,498,912	25,498,912
Revaluation reserves	(523,666,244)	(492,366,221)	(512,467,530)
Retained earnings / (Deficit)			
Balance, beginning of year	378,794,038	384,131,754	383,373,182
Net profit (loss)	<u>(3,195,794)</u>	<u>(1,959,460)</u>	<u>891,485</u>
Balance, end of quarter	<u>375,598,244</u>	<u>382,172,294</u>	<u>384,264,667</u>
Total equity	P <u><u>35,395,534</u></u>	P <u><u>73,269,607</u></u>	P <u><u>55,260,671</u></u>

MEDCO HOLDINGS, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021, 2020 AND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	June 30 2021	(Audited) December 31 2020	June 30 2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit (loss) before tax	P (3,192,274)	P (5,297,364)	P (1,933,087)
Adjustments for:			
Dividend Income	-	-	-
Impairment losses	-	160,531	-
Interest income	(17,611)	(201,770)	(131,866)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	(575)	3,210	991
Operating profit (loss) before working capital changes	<u>(3,210,460)</u>	<u>(5,335,393)</u>	<u>(2,063,962)</u>
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables	(23,523)	22,797	24,859
Other assets	(110,857)	(160,531)	(69,861)
Due from related parties	-	2,000	-
Increase (decrease) in:			
Due to related parties	-	-	-
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(134,696)	(40,304)	(34,104)
Retirement benefit obligation	-	259,725	-
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>(3,479,536)</u>	<u>(5,251,706)</u>	<u>(2,143,068)</u>
Interest received	17,611	201,770	131,866
Cash paid for final taxes	<u>(3,520)</u>	<u>(40,352)</u>	<u>(26,373)</u>
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>(3,465,445)</u>	<u>(5,090,288)</u>	<u>(2,037,575)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM AN INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Dividend Income	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary	-	-	-
Cash from Investing Activities	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
	<u>575</u>	<u>(3,210)</u>	<u>(991)</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(3,464,870)	(5,093,498)	(2,038,566)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>11,096,858</u>	<u>16,190,356</u>	<u>16,190,356</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF QUARTER/ YEAR	P <u>7,631,988</u>	P <u>11,096,858</u>	P <u>14,151,790</u>

MEDCO HOLDINGS, INC.
(A Subsidiary of Bonham Strand Investments Ltd.)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2021, 2020 and 2019
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Corporate Information

Medco Holdings, Inc. (the Company) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on October 23, 1969. The Company currently conducts business as an investment holding company. Its shares of stock are publicly traded at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

On April 27, 2017, the Company sold all of its investment holdings over Medco Asia Investment Corporation (MAIC) to a third party. Accordingly, MAIC had been deconsolidated in 2017 and the Company had no longer prepared a consolidated financial statements starting 2018.

In 2018, following the SEC-approved equity restructuring process entered into during the year and the issuance of new shares, Bonham Strand Investments Ltd. (BSIL) acquired 69.67% ownership over the Company and thereby making the Company its subsidiary. BSIL is an entity engaged in investment holding and registered in the British Virgin Islands. Prior to this, the Company was 46.04% owned by Citivest Asia Limited, also an entity engaged in investment holding and registered in the British Virgin Islands.

The registered office address of the Company, which is also its principal place of business, is located at 31st Floor, Rufino Pacific Tower, 6784 Ayala Avenue, Makati City. The registered office address of BSIL, which is also its principal place of business, is Akara Building, 24 De Castro Street, Wickhams Cay I, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

1.2 Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Company's Business

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

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

- no dividends have been received during the year from its investment;
- additional administrative expenses were incurred to ensure health and safety of its employees and customers such as the frequent disinfection of facilities and COVID-19 testing for its employees; and,
- recognition of decrease in fair value of its investment in Manila Exposition Complex, Inc. (MEC).

In response to this matter, the Company has taken the following actions:

- all delivered or incoming documents and supplies are being thoroughly disinfected and disinfection facilities, such as a shoe-sole-disinfecting mat and an isopropyl alcohol hand-cleaning dispenser are placed at or near the front door entrance;
- two senior staff members have been designated to perform the duties of in-house health officers on a rotating basis to look after the employees' health needs; and,
- a health care room has been earmarked for the exclusive purpose of attending to infirmed employees and provided with basic test instruments and emergency medical supplies to facilitate the monitoring and early treatment of such employees.

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 *Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements*

(a) *Statement of Compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards*

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

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

(b) *Presentation of Financial Statements*

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

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

(c) *Functional and Presentation Currency*

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

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

2.2 Adoption of New and Amended PFRS

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

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

Conceptual Framework	:	Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting
PAS 1 and PAS 28 (Amendments)	:	Presentation of Financial Statements and Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – Definition of Material
PFRS 7 and PFRS 9 (Amendments)	:	Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Financial Instruments – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

Discussed below and in the succeeding page are these pronouncements.

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

- (ii) PAS 1 (Amendments), *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8 (Amendments), *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – Definition of Material*. The amendments provide a clearer definition of ‘material’ in PAS 1 by including the concept of ‘obscuring’ material information with immaterial information as part of the new definition, and clarifying the assessment threshold (i.e., misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by primary users, which consider the characteristic of those users as well as the entity’s own circumstances). The definition of material in PAS 8 has been accordingly replaced by reference to the new definition in PAS 1. In addition, amendment has also been made in other standards that contain definition of material or refer to the term ‘material’ to ensure consistency. The application of these amendments had no significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.
- (iii) PFRS 7 (Amendments), *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, and PFRS 9 (Amendments), *Financial Instruments – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*. The amendments clarify that an entity would continue to apply certain hedge accounting requirements assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform. The application of these amendments had no significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

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

The PFRS 3 (Amendments), *Business Combination – Definition of a Business* is mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020 but is not relevant to the Company’s financial statements:

(c) *Effective Subsequent to 2020 but not Adopted Early*

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

- (i) PFRS 16 (Amendments), *Leases – COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions* (effective from June 30, 2020). The amendments permit lessees, as a practical expedient, not to assess whether particular rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic are lease modifications and instead to account for those rent concessions as if they are not lease modifications.
- (ii) PAS 37 (Amendments), *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract* (effective January 1, 2022). The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labor, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

- (iii) Annual Improvements to PFRS 2018-2020 Cycle. Among the improvements, the following amendments, which are effective from January 1, 2022, are relevant to the Company:
- PFRS 9 (Amendments), *Financial Instruments – Fees in the ‘10 per cent’ Test for Derecognition of Liabilities*. The improvements clarify the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability.
 - Illustrative Examples Accompanying PFRS 16, *Leases – Lease Incentives*. The improvement merely removes from the example the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives.
- (iv) PAS 1 (Amendments), *Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current* (effective January 1, 2023). The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping entities determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.

2.3 Financial Assets

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

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on their trade date (i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset).

(a) Classification, Measurement and Reclassification of Financial Assets

The classification and measurement of financial assets is driven by the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The classification and measurement of financial assets that are relevant to the Company are described below.

(i) Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

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

- the asset is held within the Company’s business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows (“hold to collect”); and,

- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding

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

The Company's financial assets categorized as amortized cost are presented in the statement of financial position as Cash and Cash Equivalents, Receivables - net and Due from Related Parties.

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

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

(ii) *Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)*

The Company accounts for financial assets at FVOCI if the assets meet the following conditions:

- they are held under a business model whose objective is to hold to collect the associated cash flows and sell ("hold to collect and sell"); and,
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding

At initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate equity investments as at FVOCI; however, such designation is not permitted if the equity investment is held by the Company for trading or as mandatorily required to be classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The Company has designated certain equity instruments as at FVOCI on initial recognition.

Financial assets at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with no deduction for any disposal costs. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income and are reported as part of Revaluation Reserves account in equity. When the asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the Revaluation Reserves account is not reclassified to profit or loss but is reclassified directly to Retained Earnings account.

Any dividends earned on holding equity instruments are recognized under the Income section of the statement of comprehensive income, when the Company's right to receive dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and, the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably, unless the dividends clearly represent recovery of a part of the cost of the investment.

Interest income on financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt financial assets measured at FVOCI is recognized using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The Company calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial assets, except for those that are subsequently identified as credit-impaired and or are purchased or originated credit-impaired assets.

Interest income earned is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as part of Interest Income.

The Company can only reclassify financial assets if the objective of its business model for managing those financial assets changes.

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

(b) Impairment of Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

At the end of the reporting period, the Company assesses and recognizes allowance for ECL on its financial assets measured at amortized cost. The measurement of ECL involves consideration of broader range of information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions (i.e., forward-looking information) that may affect the collectability of the future cash flows of the financial assets.

The Company uses the external benchmarking approach to calculate ECL for its receivables. The provision rates are derived from published global credit ratings by external rating agencies (e.g., Moody's Credit Review). As referenced to these external credit benchmarks, the Company defines the credit ratings based on internal default experience, and appropriately determines the equivalent internal credit ratings. Referenced probability is then derived from the latest annual global corporate default study published by the external rating agencies. The Company makes an annual re-assessment of the applicability and reliability of the reference rates used.

For cash and cash equivalents, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available and are considered to be low credit risk investments.

For financial assets at amortized cost, the allowance for credit losses is based on the ECL associated with the probability of default of a financial instrument in the next 12 months, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the origination of the financial asset, in such case, a lifetime ECL for a purchased or originated credit impaired, the allowance for credit losses is based on the change in the ECL over the life of the asset. The Company recognized a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date.

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

- *Probability of default* – It is an estimate of likelihood of a counterparty defaulting at its financial obligation over a given time horizon, either over the next 12 months or the remaining lifetime of the obligation.
- *Loss given default* – It is an estimate of loss arising in case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows of a financial instrument due from a counterparty and those that the Company would expect to receive, including the realization of any collateral or effect of any credit enhancement.
- *Exposure at default* – It represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments in the event of default which pertains to its amortized cost.

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

(c) *Derecognition of Financial Assets*

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

2.4 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.

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

2.5 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities, which include accrued expenses and other liabilities (except tax-related liabilities included therein), and due to related parties, are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument.

All interest-related charges incurred on a financial liability are recognized as an expense in the profit or loss section of the statement of comprehensive income.

Accrued expenses and other liabilities, and due to related parties are recognized initially at their fair values and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using effective interest method for maturities beyond one year, less settlement payments.

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

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

2.6 Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

2.7 Provisions and Contingencies

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

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

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

2.8 Revenue and Expense Recognition

Currently, the Company does not have any revenue source except those arising from financial assets which are under PFRS 9 (i.e., dividends and interest income).

Expenses are recognized in profit or loss upon utilization of the goods or services or at the date they are incurred.

2.9 Leases

(a) Accounting for Leases in Accordance with PFRS 16

For any new contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2019, the Company considers whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To apply this definition, the Company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Company;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract; and,
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Company assesses whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

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

(b) Accounting for Leases in Accordance with PAS 17 (2018)

Leases which do not transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as repairs and maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

The Company determines whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement. It makes an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

2.10 Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

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

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

2.11 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Company's non-financial assets are subject to impairment testing. These assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

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

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

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

2.12 Employee Benefits

The Company provides post-employment benefits to employees through a defined benefit plan, certain defined contribution plans, and other employee benefits which are recognized as follows:

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits include salaries, contributions to government agencies, and non-monetary benefits provided to current employees, which are expected to be settled before 12 months after the end of the reporting period during which employee services are rendered, but does not include termination benefits.

These benefits are recognized in profit or loss when the services are rendered.

(b) *Post-employment Defined Benefit Plan*

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment plan that defines an amount of post-employment benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and salary. The legal obligation for any benefits from this kind of post-employment plan remains with the Company, even if plan assets for funding the defined benefit plan have been acquired. Plan assets may include assets specifically designated to a long-term benefit fund as well as qualifying insurance policies. The Company's defined benefit post-employment plan covers all regular full-time employees. The post-employment plan is tax-qualified, noncontributory and administered by a trustee.

The liability recognized in the statement of financial position for defined benefit post-employment plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually or every two years by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows for expected benefit payments using a discount rate derived from the interest rates of zero coupon government bonds [using the reference rates published by Bloomberg using its valuation technology, Bloomberg Valuation (BVAL)], that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related post-employment liability. BVAL provides evaluated prices that are based on market observations from contributed sources.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions and the return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest), are reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability or asset during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest is reported as part of Interest Expense or Interest Income account in the statement of comprehensive income.

Past service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment or curtailment.

(c) *Defined Benefit Contribution Plans*

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into an independent entity (such as the Social Security System). The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions after payment of the fixed contribution. The contributions recognized in respect of defined contribution plans are expensed as they fall due. Liabilities and assets may be recognized if underpayment or prepayment has occurred and are included in current liabilities or current assets as they are normally of a short-term nature.

(d) *Termination Benefits*

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits at the earlier of when it can no longer withdraw the offer of such benefits and when it recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

2.13 Income Taxes

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

Current tax assets or current tax 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 according to 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 current tax 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 the 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 deferred tax assets are to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will be available to allow such deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to 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 assets to be utilized.

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

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

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

2.14 Related Party Relationships and Transactions

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

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

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

2.15 Equity

Capital stock represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued, reduced by the decrease in par value as approved by the SEC.

Additional paid-in capital (APIC) represents premium received on the initial issuance of capital stock. Any transaction costs associated with the issuance of shares are deducted from APIC, net of any related income tax benefits.

Revaluation reserves – net comprise fair value changes of financial assets at FVOCI and remeasurements of the defined benefit post-employment plan.

Retained earnings (deficit) includes the current and prior period results of operations as reported in the profit or loss section of the statement of comprehensive income and the application of surplus from the decrease in par value of capital stock due to the equity restructuring scheme.

2.16 Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding, adjusted retroactively for any stock dividend, stock split or reverse stock split declared during the current year, if any.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of dilutive potential shares. Currently, the Company does not have potentially dilutive shares outstanding; hence, the diluted earnings (loss) per share is equal to the basic earnings (loss) per share.

2.17 Events After the End of the Reporting Period

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

3.1 Critical Management Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

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

(a) Evaluation of Business Model Applied in Managing Financial Instruments

The Company developed business models which reflect how it manages its portfolio of financial instruments. The Company's business models need not be assessed at entity level or as a whole but shall be applied at the level of a portfolio of financial instruments (i.e., group of financial instruments that are managed together by the Company) and not on an instrument-by-instrument basis (i.e., not based on intention or specific characteristics of individual financial instrument).

In determining the classification of a financial instrument, the Company evaluates in which business model a financial instrument or a portfolio of financial instruments belong to taking into consideration the objectives of each business model established by the Company (e.g., held-for-trading, generating accrual income, direct matching to a specific liability) as those relate to the Company's investment and trading strategies.

(b) *Testing the Cash Flow Characteristics of Financial Assets and Continuing Evaluation of the Business Model*

In determining the classification of financial assets, the Company assesses whether the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal outstanding, with interest representing time value of money and credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding. Moreover, the assessment as to whether the cash flows meet the test is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated. Any other contractual term that changes the timing or amount of cash flows (unless it is a variable interest rate that represents time value of money and credit risk) does not meet the amortized cost criteria. In cases where the relationship between the passage of time and the interest rate of the financial instrument may be imperfect, known as modified time value of money, the Company assesses the modified time value of money feature to determine whether the financial instrument still meets the SPPI criterion. The objective of the assessment is to determine how different the undiscounted contractual cash flows could be from the undiscounted cash flows that would arise if the time value of money element was not modified (the benchmark cash flows). If the resulting difference is significant, the SPPI criterion is not met. In view of this, the Company considers the effect of the modified time value of money element in each reporting period and cumulatively over the life of the financial instrument.

(c) *Distinction Between Operating and Finance Leases (2018)*

The Company has entered in a lease agreement as lessee. Critical judgment was exercised by management to distinguish each lease agreement as either an operating or finance lease by looking at the transfer or retention of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the properties covered by the agreements. Failure to make the right judgment will result in either overstatement or understatement of assets and liabilities. As at December 31, 2018, management has determined that the current lease agreement is an operating lease.

(d) *Recognition of Provisions and Contingencies*

Judgment is exercised by management to distinguish between provisions and contingencies. Policies on recognition and disclosure of provisions and contingencies are discussed in Note 2.7 and relevant disclosures are presented in Note 15.

3.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

(a) *Estimation of Allowance for ECL*

The measurement of the allowance for ECL on receivables and due from related parties is an area that requires the use of significant assumptions about the future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g., likelihood of counterparties defaulting and the resulting losses) (see Note 4.2).

(b) *Determination of Fair Value Measurement for Financial Instruments*

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 reporting period.

The carrying values of the Company's financial assets at FVOCI and the amounts of fair value changes recognized on those assets are disclosed in Note 7.

(c) *Determining Realizable Amounts of Deferred Tax Assets*

The Company reviews its deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. No deferred tax assets were recognized as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 as the Company's management believes that the Company will not be able to generate sufficient taxable profit in the coming years against which the assets can be utilized (see Note 13).

(d) *Impairment of Non-financial Assets*

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or a cash-generating unit based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate (see Note 2.11). Though management believes that the assumptions used in the estimation of fair values reflected in the financial statements are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in those assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable values and any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations.

Accumulated impairment loss recognized on the Company's other assets is disclosed in Note 9.

(e) *Valuation of Post-employment Defined Benefit Obligation*

The determination of the Company's obligation and cost of post-employment defined benefit is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by an independent actuary in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, discount rates and expected rate of salary increases. A significant change in any of these actuarial assumptions may generally affect the recognized expense, other comprehensive income or losses and the carrying amount of the post-employment benefit obligation in the next reporting period.

The amounts of post-employment benefit obligation and expense and an analysis of the movements in the estimated present value of post-employment benefit, as well as the significant assumptions used in estimating such obligation are presented in Note 12.2.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management is coordinated with the BOD, and focuses on actively securing the Company's short to medium-term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial markets.

The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The relevant financial risks to which the Company is exposed to are described in the succeeding pages.

4.1 Market Risk

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

(a) Foreign Currency Risk

Most of the Company's transactions are carried out in Philippine pesos, its functional currency. Exposures to currency exchange rates mainly arise from the Company's cash and cash equivalents and advances to and from related parties, which are primarily denominated United States (U.S.) dollars.

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

As at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the U.S. dollars denominated financial assets, translated into Philippine pesos at the closing rate amounted to P57,920 and P57,285, respectively.

The sensitivity of profit before tax with respect to changes in Philippine peso against U.S. dollar exchange rates is identified by management to have an insignificant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(b) Interest Rate Risk

The Company monitors interest rate movements and makes adjustments on its applicable financial assets and financial liabilities, if any, as may be deemed necessary. At June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through its cash and cash equivalents which are subject to variable interest rates (see Note 6). Management believes that the impact of changes in market interest rates is not material to the financial statements. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are noninterest-bearing.

4.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty may fail to discharge an obligation to the Company. The Company is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments from granting receivables to customers including related parties and placing deposits with banks. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by Company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties.

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

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	6	P 7,631,988	P 11,096,858
Receivables – net	8	623,912	600,389
Due from related parties	11	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>P 8,255,900</u>	<u>P 11,697,247</u>

None of the Company's financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements, except for cash and cash equivalents as described below.

(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings. Included in the cash and cash equivalents are cash in banks and short-term placements which are insured by the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation up to a maximum coverage of P0.5 million for every depositor per banking institution.

(b) Receivables

The provision rates based on external benchmarking are derived from published global credit ratings by external rating agencies, e.g., Standard & Poors credit rating, Moody's Credit Review, etc. These rating agencies uses evaluation of current and historical information and assesses the potential impact of foreseeable future events as basis for the credit ratings. As referenced to these external credit benchmarks, the Company defines the credit ratings based on internal default experience, potential impact of foreseeable future events as basis for the credit ratings. Management has used Moody's Credit Review rating of "Baa" on due from related parties as basis for the credit loss rates to compute for the ECL. Management has assessed that the computed ECL is immaterial; hence, no loss allowance was recognized as at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

The credit risk for interest receivable is considered negligible as this pertains to interest earned from short-term placements, which normally matures within 30-35 days.

4.3 Liquidity Risk

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring cash outflows due in a day-to-day business. Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis, as well as on the basis of a rolling 30-day projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a six-month and one-year period are identified monthly.

As at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of within one year as presented below.

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	10	P -	P 134,000
Due to related parties	11	<u>3,150,000</u>	<u>3,150,000</u>
		<u>P 3,150,000</u>	<u>P 3,284,000</u>

Due to the Company's financial condition, related parties have not required immediate payment of the amounts due to them to enable the Company to conduct normal business operations.

5. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

5.1 Capital Management Objectives, Policies and Procedures

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure that the Company continues as a going concern. With the current financial condition of the Company, the management is working closely with the parent company and the BOD to achieve these objectives.

Relevant information is shown below.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Total liabilities	P 5,244,484	P 5,379,180
Total equity	35,395,534	38,591,328

As at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

5.2 Track Record of Registration of Securities

On April 24, 2018, the SEC approved the decrease in the Company's authorized capital stock from P700,000,000 divided into 700,000,000 common shares to P35,000,000 divided into 700,000,000 common shares by reducing the par value per share from P1.00 to P0.05. In addition, the SEC also approved the application of the resulting surplus amounting to P665,000,000 against the outstanding deficit as of December 31, 2017. On the same day, the SEC approved the Company's application for increase of its capital stock from P35,000,000 divided into 700,000,000 common shares to P470,000,000 divided into 9,400,000,000 shares. The payables to BSIL and Mr. Xu Hanjiang totalling P122,964,622 were used as subscription for this application.

The Company has a total authorized capital stock of P470,000,000 divided into 9,400,000,000 common shares with a P0.05 par value as at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020. There are 3,159,292,441 issued and outstanding shares with a total par value of P157,964,622 as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

As at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company has 476 and 477 stockholders, respectively, owning 100 or more shares each of the Company's capital stock.

On November 18, 1975, the SEC approved the listing at the PSE of the Company's shares totalling 700,000,000. As at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, there are 674 holders of the listed shares equivalent to 100% of the Company's total outstanding shares. Such listed shares closed at P0.405 and P0.38 per share as at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively. The Company has no other securities being offered for trading in any stock exchange. As of June 30, 2021, the Company has a pending application for listing of its newly authorized securities with the PSE.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Cash in banks	P 367,950	P 729,204
Short-term placements	<u>7,264,038</u>	<u>10,367,654</u>
	<u>P 7,631,988</u>	<u>P 11,096,858</u>

Cash in banks generally earn interest based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term placements are made for varying periods between 30 to 92 days and earn annual effective interest of 0.50% to 0.55% in 2021 and 1.75% to 2.00% in 2020. Interest earned from cash and cash equivalents is reported as Interest Income in the statements of comprehensive income.

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The Company's investment securities at FVOCI pertains to unquoted equity securities. The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of these financial assets are as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 32,273,202	P 63,497,773
Fair value gain (loss)	<u>-</u>	<u>(31,224,571)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>P 32,273,202</u>	<u>P 32,273,202</u>

The Company has designated the above equity securities as at FVOCI because they are held for long-term investments and are neither held-for-trading nor designated as at FVTPL. The investment in unquoted equity security of the Company as at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 mainly pertains to the Company's investment in MEC representing 18.18% ownership interest (P31,268,750), investment in I-Mart Corporation (I-Mart) representing 10% ownership interest (P45,000,000) and investment in Export and Industry Bank, Inc. (EIB) representing 2.45% ownership (P478,380,834).

In 2020, the fair value of the Company's investment in MEC is determined using market approach - price/ book value from dividend discount model in 2019, while the fair values of the investments in I-Mart and EIB were determined using the net asset valuation approach in both years. Hence, these assets are categorized under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company received cash dividends amounting to P6.0 million and P9.0 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively, from its investment in MEC. No cash dividends were received from MEC in 2020.

The investments in I-Mart and EIB are carried at nil in the financial statements as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020. The related fair value losses are accumulated as part of the Revaluation Reserves – net account under the equity section of the statements of financial position.

8. RECEIVABLES

This account consists of the following:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Accounts receivable	P 40,313,000	P 40,313,000
Interest receivables	-	2,062
Advances to employees	25,585	-
Other receivables	<u>598,327</u>	<u>598,327</u>
	40,936,912	40,913,389
Allowance for impairment	<u>(40,313,000)</u>	<u>(40,313,000)</u>
	<u>P 623,912</u>	<u>P 600,389</u>

The accounts receivable of the Company pertains to advances granted to a foreign corporation. These advances matured on August 31, 2000. Full allowance for impairment has been provided on this balance as management believes that it may no longer be collectible.

Other receivables pertain to the taxes and licenses paid by the Company on behalf of Classic Tycoon Investment Limited and Fair Navigator Limited, related parties under common ownership, with registered address at British Virgin Islands. The outstanding receivables are unsecured, noninterest-bearing and collectible in cash on demand. These receivables are subject to credit risk. Based on management's review, management determines that the related losses are immaterial to the financial statements. This assessment is undertaken each financial year based on the Company's ECL model as fully disclosed in Note 4.2.

9. OTHER ASSETS

This account consists of the following:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Input value added tax (VAT)	P 2,176,370	P 2,065,512
Miscellaneous	<u>59</u>	<u>59</u>
	2,176,429	2,065,571
Allowance for impairment	<u>(2,065,513)</u>	<u>(2,065,512)</u>
	<u>P 110,916</u>	<u>P 59</u>

The Company recognized impairment losses on its input VAT since management believes that the Company will not be able to offset such against any future tax liabilities. The amounts of impairment losses amounting to P0.2 million in 2020, P0.1 million in both 2019 and 2018 are presented as Impairment losses in the statements of comprehensive income.

10. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

This account consists of the following:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Accrued expenses	P -	P 134,000
Due to the government agencies	<u>45,626</u>	<u>46,322</u>
	<u>P 45,626</u>	<u>P 180,322</u>

Accrued expenses primarily include unpaid professional fees as of the end of the reporting dates.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties include its stockholders, other entities through common ownership and/or with interlocking directors, its retirement fund and key management personnel as described below.

11.1 Lease of Office Space

The Company leases its office space from a related party under common ownership for a period of one year, renewable upon mutual agreement of the parties. Total rent charged to operations are presented as Occupancy in the statements of comprehensive income. The Company does not have any outstanding liabilities arising from these transactions as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 as the payments are made every month.

11.2 Due from Related Parties

The Company grants advances to related parties for working capital requirements and other purposes. The advances are noninterest-bearing, unsecured, collectible in cash upon demand and presented as Due from Related Parties in the statements of financial position.

These entities are related parties of the Company by virtue of having interlocking directors and common executive officers.

For 2020, the Company provided an allowance for doubtful accounts amounting to P2,000 which were recognized as part of Impairment Losses in the 2020 statement of comprehensive income. There were no movement in this account for 2019.

11.3 Due to Related Parties

Due to related parties pertain to noninterest-bearing, unsecured cash advances from related parties for working capital requirements and other purposes. The advances are generally payable in cash upon demand.

11.4 Key Management Personnel Compensation

The compensation and benefits provided to key management personnel generally consist of short-term employee benefits. These are presented as part of Employee Benefits in the statements of comprehensive income (see Note 12).

11.5 Transactions with the Retirement Fund

The retirement fund for the defined benefit post-employment plan is administered and managed by a trustee bank. The fair value and the composition of the plan assets as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are presented in Note 12.2.

The retirement fund neither provides any guarantee or surety for any obligation of the Company nor its investments covered by any restrictions or liens.

12. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

12.1 Employee Benefits Expense

Details of salaries and employee benefits are presented below.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Short-term employee benefits	P 1,300,063	P 1,211,993	P 1,217,339
Post-employment defined benefits	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>P 1,300,063</u>	<u>P 1,211,993</u>	<u>P 1,217,339</u>

12.2 Post-employment Defined Benefit

(a) Characteristics of the Defined Benefit Plan

The Company maintains a partially-funded, tax-qualified, non-contributory post-employment benefit plan that is being administered by a trustee bank that is legally separated from the Company. The trustee bank managed the fund in coordination with the Company's Management Committee who acts in the best interest of the plan assets and is responsible for setting the investment policies. The post-employment plan covers all regular full-time employees.

The normal retirement age is 65. The plan also provides for an early retirement at age 50 with a minimum of 10 years of credited service and voluntary separation with a minimum of five years of credited service, both subject to the approval of the Company's BOD. Normal retirement benefit is an amount equivalent to 100% of the final monthly salary for every year of credited service.

(b) *Explanation of Amounts Presented in the Financial Statements*

Actuarial valuations are made periodically or every two years to update the retirement benefit costs and the amount of contributions. All amounts presented below and in the succeeding pages are based on the actuarial valuation report obtained from an independent actuary.

The amounts of post-employment benefit obligation recognized in the statements of financial position are determined as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Present value of obligation	P 3,831,546	P 3,831,546
Fair value of the plan assets	(1,782,688)	(1,782,688)
	<u>P 2,048,858</u>	<u>P 2,048,858</u>

These assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of an independent actuary. Discount factors are determined close to the end of each reporting period by reference to the interest rates of a zero-coupon government bond with terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the post-employment obligation. Other assumptions are based on current actuarial benchmarks and management's historical experience.

13. CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES

Tax expense reported in profit or loss of the Company for the periods ended June 30, 2021, 2020 and 2019 pertains solely to final taxes on interest income earned from cash and cash equivalents. In 2021, 2020 and 2019, the Company incurred final tax from interest income amounting to P3,520, P26,373 and P45,684, respectively.

The breakdown of the Company's NOLCO as at June 30, 2021, which can be claimed as deductions from future taxable income within three to five years from the year the taxable loss was incurred, is shown below.

<u>Year</u>		<u>Original Amount</u>	<u>Expired Balance</u>	<u>Remaining Balance</u>	<u>Valid Until</u>
2020	P	4,959,499	P -	P 4,959,499	2025
2019		5,271,487	-	5,271,487	2022
2018		6,040,305	-	6,040,305	2021
2017		<u>7,896,164</u>	<u>7,896,164</u>	<u>-</u>	
	P	<u>24,167,455</u>	<u>7,896,164</u>	<u>16,271,291</u>	

Pursuant to Section 4(bbb) of R.A 11494, Bayanihan to Recover as One (Bayanihan II), the NOLCO for taxable years 2020 and 2021 shall be claimed as deduction within five (5) consecutive years immediately following the year of such loss. In 2020, the Company incurred NOLCO amounting to P4.9 million, which can be claimed as deduction from the future taxable income until 2025.

The Company is subject to MCIT which is computed at 2% of gross income, as defined under the tax regulations, or regular corporate income tax (RCIT) whichever is higher. There was no RCIT incurred in 2020 and 2019 as the Company is in a tax loss position in both years. However, the Company incurred MCIT in 2019, which the Company can claim as deduction against any RCIT due until 2022, amounting to P66 due to realized foreign currency gains. No MCIT was incurred in 2020.

In June 30, 2021, 2020 and 2019, each entity in the Company opted to claim itemized deductions in computing for its income tax due.

14. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic and diluted loss per share for the period ended June 30, 2021, 2020 and 2019 is computed as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Net profit (loss) attributable to the shareholders of the Company	(P 3,195,794)	(P 1,959,460)	P 891,485
Divided by the weighted average number of outstanding shares	<u>3,159,292,441</u>	<u>3,159,292,441</u>	<u>3,159,292,441</u>
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	<u>(P 0.0010)</u>	<u>(P 0.0006)</u>	<u>P 0.0003</u>

The Company has no potentially dilutive common shares as at June 30, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

There are other commitments and contingencies that arise in the normal course of the Company's operations which are not reflected in the financial statements. As at June 30, 2021, 2020 and 2019, management is of the opinion that losses, if any, that may arise from these commitments and contingencies will not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

MEDCO HOLDINGS, INC.

AGING OF RECEIVABLES

As of June 30, 2021

	NO OF DAYS OUTSTANDING				
AMOUNT	1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	Over 120 days
Various	P623,912			P25,585	P598,327