SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC Headquarters, 7907 Makati Avenue, Salcedo Village, Barangay Bel-Air, Makati City, 1209, Metro Manila Philippines

Tel: (632) 818-0921 Fax: (632) 818-5293 Email: mis@sec.gov.ph

The following document has been received:

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Company Information

SEC Registration No.: CS201423954
Company Name: ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER - ILOILO, INC.
Industry Classification: N85122
Company Type: Stock Corporation

Document Information

Document ID: OST10502202381087432
Document Type: Financial Statement
Document Code: FS
Period Covered: December 31, 2022
Submission Type: Annual
Remarks: None

Acceptance of this document is subject to review of forms and contents

COVERSHEET
for
AUDITEDFINANCIALSTATEMENTS

SECRegistrationNumber

C S 2 0 1 4 2 3 9 5 4

COMPANYNAME

A S I A P A C I F I C M E D I C A L C E N T E R -
I L O I L O , I N C . (F O R M E R L Y : A L L I E D
(F O R M E R L Y : A L L I E D C A R E E X P E R T S
(A C E) M E D I C A L C E N T E R - I L O I L O
I N C .)

PRINCIPALOFFICE(No./Street/Barangay/City/Town/Province)

B R G Y . U N G K A , J A R O I L O I L O C I T Y

FormType	Departmentrequiringthereport	SecondaryLicenseType,IfApplicable
AAFS	CRMD	

COMPANYINFORMATION

Company'sEmailAddress	Company'sTelephoneNumber/s	MobileNumber
corpsec@apmciloilo.com		321-5748

No.of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month/Day)	Fiscal Year (Month/Day)
2,780	Third Sunday of April	December 31

CONTACTPERSONINFORMATION

Thedesignatedcontactperson ***MUST***beanOfficeroftheCorporation

NameofContactPerson	EmailAddress	TelephoneNumber/s	MobileNumber
AGNES JEAN M. VILLAFLOR, M.D.	jean4bong@icloud.com	326-01-59	09176244716

CONTACTPERSON'sADDRESS

Lot 6 Block 2 Sacred Heart Subdivision Hibao an, Manduriao, Iloilo City

NOTE
1:Incaseofdeath,resignationorcessationofofficeoftheofficerdesignatedascontactperson,suchincidentshallbereportedtotheCommission withinthirty (30)calendardaysfromtheoccurrencethereofwithinformationandcompletecontactdetailsofthenewcontactpersondesignated.

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

ASIA PACIFIC
MEDICAL CENTER
ILOILO

BRGY. UNGKA, JARO, ILOILO CITY, PHILIPPINES 5000

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of **ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER – ILOILO, INC.** *(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)* is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, in accordance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

Dimaculangan, Dimaculangan and Company, CPAs, the independent auditor who were appointed by the stockholders for December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, have audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing and in its report to the stockholders or members, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

Signature ____________________
Dr. Ferjenel G. Biron
Chairman

Signature ____________________
Dr. Amado M. Lavalle, Jr.
President

Signature ____________________
Agnes Jean M. Villaflor
Corporate Treasurer

Signature ____________________
Elmer Z. Samoro
Chief Financial Officer

Signed this 23 day of April 2023

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)

CITY OF Cities of Pasig and San Juan and Municipality of Pateros) S.S.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to me before this MAY 02 2023 with the presentation of the following:

Name	Government ID	Place Issued	Date Issued
Dr. Ferjenel G. Biron	TIN 127-685-650-000		

Doc. No. 394
Page No. 80
Book No. V
Series of 2023

MAYLENE B. VILLANUEVA
NOTARY PUBLIC
Cities of Pasig and San Juan
and in the Municipality of Pateros
Appointment No. 154 (2022 2023)
Roll No. 60137; 03-22-12
IBP Lifetime Member No. 010763; 03-13-2012; Iloilo
PTR No. 9004789; 01-04-2023; Pasig City
MCLE Compliance No. VII-0012768; 04-14-2025
Commission expires on December 31, 2023
Suite 24-G, Goldland Millenia Suites,
Escriva Drive, Ortigas Center, Pasig City
Contact No. 0917-5234802

ASIA PACIFIC
MEDICAL CENTER
ILOILO

BRGY. UNGKA, JARO, ILOILO CITY, PHILIPPINES 5000

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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Signature ____________________
Dr. Frjenel G. Biron
Chairman

Signature ____________________
Dr. Amado M. Lavalle, Jr.
President

Signature ____________________
Agnes Jean M. Villaflor
Corporate Treasurer

Signature ____________________
Elmer Z. Samoro
Chief Financial Officer

Signed this 23 day of April 2023

SUBSCRIBE AND SWORN to before me this APR 27 2023 with presentation of the following:

Name	Government ID	Place Issued	Date Issued
Dr. Amado M. Lavalle, Jr.	TIN 123-703-627-000		
Dr. Agnes Jean Villaflor	TIN 136-792-228-000		
Elmer Z. Samoro	TIN 151-370-500-000		

WITNESS HAND AND SEAL this ___th day of APR 27 2023 _______, 20__, in Iloilo City, Philippines.

ATTY. JOSEPH EDWARD P. ARENO
NOTARY REGISTRATION NO. 85
ATTORNEY'S ROLL NO. 45471
IBP NO. 035831, 06-11-2018 (LIFETIME)
PTR NO. 8081381, 01-03-2023
UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2023
ST. ANNE BLDG., LUNA ST., LA PAZ, ILOILO CITY
MCLE COMP. CERT. NO. VII-0002859
Issued on May 3, 2021
TIN: 123-761-675

Doc. No. 256;
Page No. 52;
Book No. 49;
Series of 2023

Gmail **One Click <oneclick.ph1@gmail.com>**

Fw: Tax Return Receipt Confirmation

1 message

Allied Care Experts Iloilo <acemci.acctg@yahoo.com> Tue, May 2, 2023 at 10:18 AM
To: oneclick.ph1@gmail.com

On Friday, April 28, 2023, 16:52, ebirforms-noreply@bir.gov.ph wrote:

This confirms receipt of your submission with the following details subject to validation by BIR:

File name: 008922703000-1702RTv2018C-122022.xml
Date received by BIR: 17 April 2023
Time received by BIR: 10:23 AM
Penalties may be imposed for any violation of the provisions of the NIRC and issuances thereof.

FOR RETURNS WITH TAX PAYABLE:
Please pay through any of the following ePayment Channels:

Land Bank of the Philippines Link.BizPortal

- LBP ATM Cards
- Bancnet ATM/Debit Cards
- PCHC PayGate or PESONeT (RCBC, Robinsons Bank, UnionBank, PSBank, BPI, Asia United Bank)

DBP PayTax Online

- Credit Cards (MasterCard/Visa)
- Bancnet ATM/Debit Cards

Unionbank of the Philippines

- Unionbank Online (for Unionbank Individual and Corporate Account Holders)
- UPAY via InstaPay (For Individual Non-Unionbank Account Holders)

Taxpayer Agent/ Tax Software Provider-TSP

- (Gcash/PayMaya/MyEG)

This is a system-generated email. Please do not reply.

Bureau of Internal Revenue

Tax Return Receipt Confirmation

From: ebirforms-noreply@bir.gov.ph (ebirforms-noreply@bir.gov.ph)

To: acemci.acctg@yahoo.com

Date: Friday, April 28, 2023 at 08:57 AM GMT+8

This confirms receipt of your submission with the following details subject to validation by BIR:

File name: 008922703000-1702RTv2018C-122022V1.xml
Date received by BIR: 28 April 2023
Time received by BIR: 08:44 AM
Penalties may be imposed for any violation of the provisions of the NIRC and issuances thereof.

FOR RETURNS WITH TAX PAYABLE:
Please pay through any of the following ePayment Channels:

Land Bank of the Philippines Link.BizPortal

- LBP ATM Cards
- Bancnet ATM/Debit Cards
- PCHC PayGate or PESONeT (RCBC, Robinsons Bank, UnionBank, PSBank, BPI, Asia United Bank)

DBP PayTax Online

- Credit Cards (MasterCard/Visa)
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Unionbank of the Philippines

- Unionbank Online (for Unionbank Individual and Corporate Account Holders)
- UPAY via InstaPay (For Individual Non-Unionbank Account Holders)

Taxpayer Agent/ Tax Software Provider-TSP

- (Gcash/PayMaya/MyEG)

This is a system-generated email. Please do not reply.

Bureau of Internal Revenue

dimaculangan,
dimaculangan and co. cpa's

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS TO ACCOMPANY INCOME TAX RETURN

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER – ILOILO, INC.
(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)
Brgy. Ungka, Jaro Iloilo City

We have audited the financial statements of **ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER – ILOILO, INC.** *(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)* as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022, on which we have rendered the attached report dated April 23, 2023.

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

a.) No Partner of our Firm is related by consanguinity or affinity to the President, Manager or any member of the Board of Directors and Stockholders of the Company.

b.) The disclosure on taxes and licenses paid or accrued during the year is shown in the supplementary report attached to the Company's financial statements.

For the Firm :

DIMACULANGAN, DIMACULANGAN AND COMPANY, CPA'S
BOA Accreditation No. 0416, effective until March 19, 2024
SEC Accreditation No. 0416 (Group B), effective February 7, 2023 (for the Audit Period 2022 -2026)
BIR Accreditation No. 08-002906-000-2023, effective until April 14, 2026

MARIA TERESITA ZUÑIGA-DIMACULANGAN
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 0036077
SEC Accreditation No. 36077 (Group B), effective February 7, 2023 (for the Audit Period 2022 -2026)
BIR Accreditation No. 08-002906-001-2023, effective until April 14, 2026
Tax Identification No.133-451-815
PTR No. MKT 9603672, January 24, 2023

April 23, 2023
Makati City
Philippines

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE
MAY 2 2023
ZARATE
CODE:
INITIAL:

Room 1608, 16/F Cityland Condominium 10 Tower II,
154 H.V. dela Costa Street, Ayala Avenue North, Salcedo Village, Makati City
Tel. No.: 8892-1858, 7621-6587 • Telefax No.: 8892-1858 • website: www.dimaculangancpas.com

Asia Pacific Medical Center – Iloilo, Inc.

(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)

Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and
for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

and

Independent Auditor's Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER – ILOILO, INC.
(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)
Brgy. Ungka, Jaro Iloilo City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER – ILOILO, INC.** *(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)* (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the statements of comprehensive loss, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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 other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of the Matter

As discussed in Note 1 of the financial statements, the Company is still in its pre-commercial operation stage as at December 31, 2022. Its main activities are limited to the construction of the hospital building which is currently in progress.

The accumulated deficit amounting to ₱197,870,210 and ₱145,648,293 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, represent various general and administrative expenses actually incurred by the Company while it is still in its pre-operating stage. It is expected to generate positive result upon commencement of its commercial operations.

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period.

As of December 31, 2022, we have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

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

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

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

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.

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Tel. No.: 8892-1858, 7621-6587 • Telefax No.: 8892-1858 • website: www.dimaculangancpas.com

- 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 15-2010, 19-2020 and 34-2020

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations 15-2010, 19-2020 and 34-2020 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 the management of **ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER – ILOILO, INC.** *(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)* The information 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.

Report on Additional Components of the Financial Statements

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of **ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER – ILOILO, INC.** *(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)* (the "Company") as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and have issued our report thereon dated April 23, 2023. Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying supplementary schedules required by paragraph 7, Part II of the Revised Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule 68 (Annex 68-J), Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration, and Schedule of Financial Soundness Indicators are the responsibility of the Company's management. These schedules are presented for purposes of complying with Revised SRC Rule 68, and are not part of the basic financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly state, in all material respects, the information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

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Tel. No.: 8892-1858, 7621-6587 • Telefax No.: 8892-1858 • website: www.dimaculangancpas.com

For the Firm:

DIMACULANGAN, DIMACULANGAN AND COMPANY, CPA'S
BOA Accreditation No. 0416, effective until March 19, 2024
SEC Accreditation No. 0416 (Group B), effective February 7, 2023 (for the Audit Period 2022 -2026)
BIR Accreditation No. 08-002906-000-2023, effective until April 14, 2026

MARIA TERESITA ZUNIGA-DIMACULANGAN
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 0036077
SEC Accreditation No. 36077 (Group B), effective February 7, 2023 (for the Audit Period 2022 -2026)
BIR Accreditation No. 08-002906-001-2023, effective until April 14, 2026
Tax Identification No.133-451-815
PTR No. MKT 9603672, January 24, 2023

April 23, 2023
Makati City
Philippines

RDO NO. 74 ILOILO CITY COLLECTION SECTION
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE
RECEIVED
MAY 02 2023
CHARLIE A. ZARATE

Room 1608, 16/F Cityland Condominium 10 Tower II,
154 H.V. dela Costa Street, Ayala Avenue North, Salcedo Village, Makati City
Tel. No.: 8892-1858, 7621-6587 • Telefax No.: 8892-1858 • website: www.dimaculangancpas.com

ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER – ILOILO, INC.
(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

		As at December 31,	
ASSETS	*Notes*	**2022**	2021
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash	*6*	**11,514,559**	14,514,332
Receivable - others		**2,438,056**	3,237,553
Advances to contractors	*7*	**58,043,017**	55,086,837
Advances to suppliers	*7*	**1,551,654**	6,671,744
Prepayments and other current assets		**559,910**	326,013
		74,107,196	79,836,479
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment (net)	*8*	**447,444,919**	417,804,618
Intangible assets (net)		**-**	8,333
Construction-in-progress	*9*	**1,536,817,631**	1,357,724,224
Advances to related parties	*8,13*	**35,595,773**	35,595,773
Other non-current assets		**5,015,171**	5,015,171
		2,024,873,494	1,816,148,119
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,098,980,690**	1,895,984,598

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other liabilities	*10*	**132,799,504**	87,252,859
Loans payable to individuals	*11*	**20,766,700**	23,000,000
Notes payable - current portion	*12*	**28,747,867**	35,055,603
		182,314,071	145,308,462
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Loans payable to a related party	*13*	**237,834,969**	108,834,969
Notes payable - net of current portion	*12*	**857,748,031**	826,262,841
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1,277,897,071**	1,080,406,272
EQUITY			
Share capital (net)	*14*	**235,670,000**	235,060,000
Share premium	*14*	**783,283,829**	726,166,619
Deficit	*1*	**(197,870,210)**	(145,648,293)
		821,083,619	815,578,326
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**2,098,980,690**	1,895,984,598

(The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements is an integral part of these Financial Statements)

ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER – ILOILO, INC.
(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

		For the years ended December 31,		
	Notes	**2022**	2021	2020
REVENUE		**-**	-	-
DIRECT COST		**-**	-	-
GROSS PROFIT		**-**	-	-
OTHER INCOME	*6,15,17*	**119,929**	22,133	107,317
GROSS INCOME		**119,929**	22,133	107,317
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	*16*	**22,053,192**	19,051,323	29,646,352
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS		**(21,933,263)**	(19,029,190)	(29,539,035)
FINANCE COSTS	*12,13*	**30,288,654**	15,977,437	13,830,175
NET LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		**(52,221,917)**	(35,006,627)	(43,369,210)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	*17*	**-**	-	-
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(52,221,917)**	(35,006,627)	(43,369,210)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		**-**	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(52,221,917)**	(35,006,627)	(43,369,210)
BASIC LOSS PER SHARE	*18*	**(221.59)**	(148.93)	(196.03)

(The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements is an integral part of these Financial Statements)

ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER – ILOILO, INC.
(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Share Capital (Note 14)	Share Premium (Note 14)	Deficit (Note 1)	Total
EQUITY				
As at January 1, 2020	168,150,000	226,900,000	(67,272,456)	327,777,544
Additional share capital	53,084,000	-	-	53,084,000
Share premium	-	426,567,980	-	426,567,980
Net loss for the year	-	-	(43,369,210)	(43,369,210)
As at December 31, 2020	221,234,000	653,467,980	(110,641,666)	764,060,314
Additional share capital	13,826,000	-	-	13,826,000
Share premium	-	72,698,639	-	72,698,639
Net loss for the year	-	-	(35,006,627)	(35,006,627)
As at December 31, 2021	**235,060,000**	**726,166,619**	**(145,648,293)**	**815,578,326**
Additional share capital	**610,000**	**-**	**-**	**610,000**
Share premium	**-**	**57,117,210**	**-**	**57,117,210**
Net loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**(52,221,917)**	**(52,221,917)**
As at December 31, 2022	**235,670,000**	**783,283,829**	**(197,870,210)**	**821,083,619**

(The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements is an integral part of these Financial Statements)

RDO NO. 74 ILOILO C. COLLECTION SECTION
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE
RECEIVED
MAY 02 2023
CHARLES A. ZARATE
CODE:
INITIAL:

ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER – ILOILO, INC.
(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

		For the years ended December 31,		
	Notes	**2022**	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss before income tax		**(52,221,917)**	(35,006,627)	(43,369,210)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Depreciation	*8*	**879,938**	502,103	422,948
Amortization	*16*	**8,333**	41,667	-
Interest income	*6,15,17*	**(10,028)**	(22,133)	(95,937)
Interest expense	*12,13*	**(30,288,654)**	(15,977,437)	(13,830,175)
Operating cash outflows before changes in working capital		**(81,632,328)**	(50,462,427)	(56,872,374)
Changes in working capital components:				
Decrease (increase) in current assets:				
Receivable - others		**799,497**	(3,096,901)	27,270
Advances to related parties	*8,13*	**-**	(3,532,570)	256,975,836
Advances to contractors	*7*	**(2,956,180)**	(8,480,958)	(15,650,188)
Advances to suppliers	*7*	**5,120,090**	350,527	(3,506,367)
Prepayments and other current assets		**(233,897)**	(112,155)	(21,552)
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and other liabilities	*10*	**39,243,989**	(14,595,909)	29,152,016
Net cash provided by (used in) operations		**(39,658,830)**	(79,930,393)	210,104,641
Income tax paid	*17*	**-**	(171)	-
Interest received	*6,15,17*	**10,028**	22,133	95,937
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		**(39,648,802)**	(79,908,431)	210,200,578

Balance forwarded

ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER – ILOILO, INC.
(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021	2020
Forwarded balance				
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Additions to construction-in-progress	9	**(172,790,751)**	(137,109,476)	(222,184,441)
Additions to property and equipment	8	**(30,520,238)**	(5,361,745)	(259,986,723)
Additions to intangible assets		**-**	(50,000)	-
Proceeds from sale of hospital equipment	9	**-**	-	2,536,875
Increase in other non-current asset		**-**	-	(4,790,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(203,310,989)**	(142,521,221)	(484,424,289)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Additional share capital	14	**610,000**	13,826,000	53,084,000
Additional share premium	14	**57,117,210**	72,698,639	426,567,980
Payments of principal on bank loans	12	**(6,307,736)**	(15,071,636)	-
Additional loans payable	12	**31,485,190**	-	-
Proceeds from bank loan	12	**-**	-	119,177,600
Payments of loans payable to individuals	11	**(2,233,300)**	(7,343,471)	(44,906,529)
Proceeds of loans payable to a related party	13	**129,000,000**	108,834,969	-
Payments of advances from shareholders	13	**-**	-	(260,878,684)
Interest paid	12,13	**30,288,654**	15,977,437	13,830,175
Net cash provided by financing activities		**239,960,019**	188,921,938	306,874,542
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		**(2,999,772)**	(33,507,714)	32,650,831
CASH, beginning of the year		**14,514,332**	48,022,046	15,371,215
CASH, end of the year	6	**11,514,560**	14,514,332	48,022,046
NONCASH INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Accrued interest payable	10	**6,302,656**	5,186,681	-
Additions to construction-in-progress	9	**(6,302,656)**	(5,186,681)	-
		-	-	-

(The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements is an integral part of these Financial Statements)

RDO NO. 74 ILOILO CITY COLLECTION SECTION BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIVED MAY 02 2023 CHARLIE A. ZARATE CODE: INITIAL:

ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER – ILOILO, INC.

(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020
(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

NOTE 1 - CORPORATE INFORMATION AND STATUS OF OPERATIONS

Corporate Information

ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER – ILOILO, INC. *(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)* (the "Company") was incorporated as a domestic corporation under Philippine laws and was duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under registration no. CS201423954 on December 10, 2014.

On August 2, 2021, the Securities and Exchange Commission approved the Company's amendment of its corporate name to Asia Pacific Medical Center – Iloilo, Inc.

The Company's primary purpose is to establish, maintain, operate, own and manage hospitals, medical and related healthcare facilities and businesses such as but without restriction to clinical laboratories, diagnostic centers, ambulatory clinics, condo-hospitals, scientific research institutions and other allied undertakings and services which shall provide medical, surgical, nursing, therapeutic, paramedic or similar care, provided that purely professional, medical or surgical services shall be performed by duly qualified and licensed physicians or surgeons who may or may not be connected with the hospitals and whose services shall be freely and individually contracted by the patients.

On December 27, 2018, the SEC En Banc under SEC MSRD Order No.37 approved effective the registration statement of the Company for 240,000 shares broken down as follows: the primary offering to be sold by way of initial public offering for 36,000 shares equivalent to 3,600 blocks or 10 shares per block at an offer price ranging from ₱250,000 up to ₱400,000 per block. Issued and outstanding Founder shares (600) and common shares (203,400) are not included in the offer. These shares have been registered and were offered for sale or sold to the public subject to full compliance with the provisions of the Securities Regulation Code and its Amended Implementing Rules and Regulations, Revised Code of Corporate Governance, and other applicable laws and orders as may be issued by the Commission.

The registered office of the Company was also amended from 2nd floor, Iloilo Medical Society Building, Luna Street, Brgy. Bantud, Lapaz, Iloilo City to Brgy. Ungka, Jaro Iloilo City, where the hospital construction site is located.

Status of Operations

Currently, the Company is constructing a multidisciplinary medical facility (hospital) which was expected to be fully completed in December 2018. However, due to circumstances beyond the control of Management, this was moved to second half of 2023 in which the hospital is estimated to be fully completed and operational.

The Company has incurred an accumulated deficit of ₱208,358,645 and ₱145,648,293 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, as a result of various general and administrative expenses incurred while the Company is still in its pre-commercial operation stage. It is expected to generate positive result upon commencement of its commercial operations.

NOTE 2 - FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK AND BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS), which includes all applicable PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS), and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), Philippine Interpretation Committee (PIC) and Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) as approved by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and Board of Accountancy (BOA) and adopted by the SEC.

Basis of Preparation and Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except when otherwise stated.

Functional and Presentation Currency

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

NOTE 3 - ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards Effective in 2022

The Company adopted all applicable accounting standards and interpretations as at December 31, 2022. The new and revised accounting standards and interpretations that have been published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and approved by the FRSC in the Philippines, were assessed by the Management to be applicable to the Company's financial statements as follows:

Amendments to PFRS 3, *References to the Conceptual Framework*

The amendments update PFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also add to PFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of PAS 37, an acquirer applies PAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date.

The amendments also add an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognize contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the date of acquisition is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after January 2022. Early application is permitted if an entity also applies all other updated references (published together with the updated Conceptual Framework) at the same time or earlier.

The adoption of the amendments has no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company does not plan to enter into business combination.

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

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognizes such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with PAS 2 *Inventories*.

The amendments also clarify the meaning of 'testing whether an asset is functioning properly'. PAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.

If not presented separately in the statements of comprehensive loss, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statements of comprehensive loss include(s) such proceeds and cost.

The amendments are applied retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments.

The entity shall recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

The Management has assessed that the adoption of the amendments has no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company does not generate proceed when testing the equipment before its intended use.

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

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 consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labor or materials) and 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).

The amendments apply to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Comparatives are not restated. Instead, the entity shall recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the date of initial application.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

The Management has assessed that the adoption of the amendments has no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company has not yet started its commercial operations.

Annual Improvements to PFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle

Amendments to PFRS 1 – *Subsidiary as a first-time adopter*

The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendment, a subsidiary that uses the exemption in PFRS1:D16 (a) can now also elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to PFRS Standards, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that uses the exemption in PFRS 1: D16 (a).

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

The Management has assessed that the adoption of the amendments has no impact on the Company's financial statements since the Company is not a subsidiary of any company.

Amendments to PFRS 9 – *Fees in the '10 percent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities*

The amendment clarifies that in applying the '10 percent' test to assess whether to derecognize a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

The amendment is applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

Management is still evaluating the impact of the amendment on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to PAS 41 – *Taxation in fair value measurements*

The amendment removes the requirement in PAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in PAS 41 with the requirements of PFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates and enables preparers to determine whether to use pretax or post-tax cash flows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement.

The amendment is applied prospectively, i.e. for fair value measurements on or after the date an entity initially applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

The Management has assessed that the adoption of the amendments has no impact on the Company's financial statements since the Company has no biological assets.

Standards Issued but not yet Effective:

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Company does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on the financial statements. The Company intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective Beginning on or after January 01, 2023

PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

PFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard. The objective of PFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

The key principles in PFRS 17 are that an entity:

- identifies as insurance contracts those contracts under which the entity 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;
- separates specified embedded derivatives, distinct investment components and distinct performance obligations from the insurance contracts;
- divides the contracts into groups that it will recognize and measure;
- recognizes and measures groups of insurance contracts at:
  - ➢ a risk-adjusted present value of the future cash flows (the fulfilment cash flows) that incorporates all of the available information about the fulfilment cash flows in a way that is consistent with observable market information; plus (if this value is a liability) or minus (if this value is an asset)
  - ➢ an amount representing the unearned profit in the group of contracts (the contractual service margin)
- recognizes the profit from a group of insurance contracts over the period the entity provides insurance cover, and as the entity is released from risk. If a group of contracts is or becomes loss-making, an entity recognizes the loss immediately;
- presents separately insurance revenue (that excludes the receipt of any investment component), insurance service expenses (that excludes the repayment of any investment components) and insurance finance income or expenses; and
- discloses information to enable users of financial statements to assess the effect that contracts within the scope of PFRS 17 have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity.

PFRS 17 includes an optional simplified measurement approach, or premium allocation approach, for simpler insurance contracts.

PFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach.

The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.

An amendment issued on June 2020 and adopted by FSRSC on August 2020 addresses concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after PFRS 17 was published.

PFRS 17 must be applied retrospectively unless impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied.

For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start if the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application.

The standard (incorporating the amendments) is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, as amended by the FSRSC from January 1, 2023. This is consistent with Circular Letter No. 2020-62 issued by the Insurance Commission which deferred the implementation of PFRS 17 by two (2) years after its effective date as decided by the IASB. Earlier application is permitted.

The future adoption of the standard will not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company does not issue insurance contracts.

Amendments to PFRS 10 and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture*

The amendments to PFRS 10 and PAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognized in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognized in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the IASB; however, earlier application of the amendments is permitted.

Management is still evaluating the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to PAS 1, ***Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current***

The amendments to PAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statements of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or service.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted.

Management is still evaluating the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to PAS 1 and PFRS Practice Statement 2, Disclosure Initiative – Accounting Policies

The amendments are as follows:

- An entity is now required to disclose its material accounting policy information instead of its significant accounting policies;
- several paragraphs are added to explain how an entity can identify material accounting policy information and to give examples of when accounting policy information is likely to be material;
- the amendments clarify that accounting policy information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial;
- the amendments clarify that accounting policy information is material if users of an entity's financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements; and
- the amendments clarify that if an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information shall not obscure material accounting policy information.

The amendments are applied prospectively. The amendments to PAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

The management is still evaluating the impact of the new standard on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to PAS 8, Definition of Accounting Estimates

With the amendment, accounting estimates are now defined as "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty."

The amendment clarified that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. In addition, the effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

A change in an accounting estimate may affect only the current period's profit or loss, or the profit or loss of both the current period and future periods. The effect of the change relating to the current period is recognized as income or expense in the current period. The effect, if any, on future periods is recognized as income or expense in those future period.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted.

The management is still evaluating the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to PAS 12 Income Taxes—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying IFRS 16 at the commencement date of a lease.

Following the amendments to PAS 12, an entity is required to recognize the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in PAS 12.

The Board also adds an illustrative example to PAS 12 that explains how the amendments are applied.

The amendments apply to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period an entity recognizes:

- A deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:
- Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities
- Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related asset
- The cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at that date

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted.

Management is still evaluating the impact on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to PFRS 16, Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendments to PFRS 16 that require a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a sale and leaseback transaction in a way that does not result in recognition of a gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retain.

The amendments add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to be accounted for as a sale.

The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' such that the seller-lessee does not recognize a gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee, after the commencement date. The amendments do not affect the gain or loss recognized by the seller-lessee relating to the partial or full termination of a lease.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with early application permitted. Still subject to approval of the Board of Accountancy and Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standard Council.

The management is still evaluating the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1, Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The amendments to PAS 1 to specify that only covenants an entity must comply with on or before the reporting period should affect classification of the corresponding liability as current or non-current.

The amendments specify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or non-current). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (e.g., a covenant based on the entity's financial position at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date).

The amendments specify that the right to defer settlement is not affected if an entity only has to comply with a covenant after the reporting period. However, if the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period, an entity discloses information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. This would include information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them), the carrying amount of related liabilities and facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulties complying with the covenants.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with early application permitted. Still subject to approval of the Board of Accountancy and Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standard Council.

The management is still evaluating the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

NOTE 4 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING POLICIES

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

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statements of financial position based on current/noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

The Company classifies all other assets as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities, respectively.

The Company also modifies classification of prior year amounts to conform to current year's presentation.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the estimated price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability, takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability, the principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company.

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, as described further in Note 19.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

Date of Recognition

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

"Day 1" Difference

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

Financial assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refer to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
- financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instrument)
- financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains or losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

<u>Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)</u>
Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost includes cash (excluding petty cash fund), receivable – others and other non-current assets (excluding deferred tax assets) as at reporting dates.

<u>Financial assets fair value through OCI (debt instruments)</u>
For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation, if any, and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the statements of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit and loss.

The Company does not have debt instruments designated at fair value through OCI as at reporting dates.

<u>Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)</u>
Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity instruments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 – *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statements of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as recovery of part of the cost of the financial assets, in which case, such gains are recovered in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company does not have equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI (FVOCI) as at reporting dates.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognized as other income in the statements of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

The Company does not have financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as at reporting dates.

Derecognition

The financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Company's statements of financial position) when:

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a 'pass-through' agreement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risk and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risk and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on the basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Reclassification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Impairment

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss is required for credit expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full or in part before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off in full or in part when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Write-off

Financial assets are written-off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset either in its entirety or a portion of it. This is the case when the Company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities are classified into two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by PFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in PFRS 9 are satisfied.
The Company has not designated any financial liability at fair value through profit or loss at the end of each reporting period.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and other payables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as "Finance cost" in the statements of comprehensive loss.

This category generally applies to accounts payable and other liabilities (excluding government liabilities), loans payable to individuals, loans to a related party and notes payable (see Notes 10, 11, 12 and 13).

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss.

Fair Value Option

The Company may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset or liability that would otherwise have to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive loss to be measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so would eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch or otherwise results in more relevant information.

Classification of Financial Instrument between Liability and Equity

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

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

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statements of financial position 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 assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

The Company assesses that it has currently enforceable right to offset if the right is not contingent on a future event and is legally enforceable in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company and all of the counterparties.

Cash

Cash in the statements of financial position comprise of cash in banks and on hand that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Advances

Advances to related parties, advances to contractors and advances to suppliers are payments made in advance, such as down payments for a contractual project and acquisition of equipment. Advances are initially recorded at the amount of cash paid. These will be subsequently reclassified to property and equipment upon completion of the project and/or once the equipment is actually or constructively delivered.

Receivable – others on the other hand, is recognized if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from a related party (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets earlier discussed.

Prepayments and Other Current Assets

Prepayments represent expenses not yet incurred but already paid in cash. Prepayments are initially recorded as assets and measured at the amount of cash paid. Subsequently, these are charged to profit or loss as they are consumed in operations or expire with the passage of time.

Other current assets represent assets of the Company which are expected to be realized or consumed within one year or within the Company's normal operating cycle whichever is longer. Other current assets are measured initially and subsequently presented in the financial statements at cost.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are initially measured at cost. The cost of an item of property and equipment consists of:

- its purchases price, including import duties and non-refundable purchases taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Subsequent expenditures relating to an item of property and medical and hospital equipment that have already been recognized are added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the Company. All other subsequent expenditures are recognized as expenses in the period in which those are incurred.

At the end of each reporting period, items of property and equipment measured using the cost model are carried at cost less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is carried at cost less any impairment in value. Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

An item of property and equipment shall be derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. When assets are derecognized, their costs, accumulated depreciation and amortization and accumulated impairment losses are eliminated from the accounts. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss.

Fully depreciated and fully amortized assets are retained by the Company as part of property and equipment until these are derecognized or until they are no longer in use.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss. These are amortized using the straight–line method. If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortization rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortization is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

When assets are sold, retired or otherwise disposed of, their cost and related accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any, are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in profit or loss for the period.

Construction-in-progress

Construction-in-progress is stated at cost. This includes the costs related to the construction of the hospital building and installation of medical equipment, property development costs and other direct costs. Cost of borrowings and any additional costs incurred in relation to the project are recognized in this account. Construction-in-progress is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are completed and ready for its intended use.

The Company recognizes the effect of revisions in the total project cost estimates in the year in which these changes become known. Any impairment loss from the construction project is charged to operations during the period in which the loss is determined.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each reporting dates, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. When the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from the other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense immediately.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income.

Equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue cost.

Share capital
Share capital is recognized as issued when the stock is paid for or subscribed under a binding subscription agreement and is measured at par value.

Share premium
Share premium is the difference between the issue price and the par value of the stock and is known as securities premium. The shares are said to be issued at a premium when the issue price of the share is greater than its face value or par value.

Deficit
Deficit represents accumulated losses incurred by the Company. Deficit may also include effects of changes in accounting policy as may be required by the standard's transitional provision.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue is recognized when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognized is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

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

Service income from hospital services
The Company renders primary healthcare services to its patients over a single period of time in the ordinary course of business. Revenue is recognized as the services are provided.

Sale of medical goods
Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer.

The Company does not have revenues from hospital services nor sale of medical goods since it is still in its construction stage, thus, not yet in commercial operations as at December 31, 2021.

Other Revenues

Interest income
Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

Other income
Other income is income generated outside the normal course of business and is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and it can be measured reliably.

Expense Recognition

Expenses are recognized in profit or loss when decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognized in profit or loss: (a) on the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income; (b) on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or (c) immediately when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the statements of financial position as an asset.

Expenses in the statements of comprehensive loss are presented using the function of expense method. General and administrative expenses constitute costs attributable to general, administrative, and other business activities of the Company and are expensed as incurred.

Related Party Relationships and Transactions

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercises significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationships also exist between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting enterprise, or between, and/or among the reporting enterprise and its key management personnel, directors, or its shareholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for services rendered by its employees.

Short-term Benefits
Short-term employee benefits are those benefits expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period during which employee services are rendered, but do not include termination benefits. Short-term benefits given by the Company to its employees include salaries and wages, social security, health insurance and housing contributions, short-term compensated absences, bonuses and other non-monetary benefits.
Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Retirement or Post-employment Benefits
The Company is subject to the provisions of Republic Act No. 7641 (known as the Retirement Law). This requires that in the absence of a retirement plan, an agreement providing benefits for retiring employees in the private sector, an employee upon reaching the age of 60 years or more, but not beyond 65 years, who has served at least 5 years in service, may retire and shall be entitled to a retirement pay equivalent to at least ½ month's salary for every year of service, fraction of at least 6 months being considered as 1 whole year. The current service cost is the present value of benefits, which accrue during the last year.

As at reporting dates, the Company has not yet established a Retirement Benefits Plan for its employees since no employee is entitled to date.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are generally recognized as expense in the year in which these costs are incurred. However, borrowing costs that directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized. Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities necessary to prepare the asset for intended use are in progress and expenditures and borrowing costs are being incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalized until the asset is available for their intended use. It includes interest expense, finance charges in respect of finance leases and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Foreign Currency Translations

Translations denominated in foreign currencies are initially recorded using the exchange rates prevailing at transaction dates. Foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the closing exchange rates at reporting dates. Exchange gains or losses arising from foreign currency translations are credited to or charges against current operations.

Leases

The Company determines whether arrangements contain a lease to which lease accounting must be applied. The costs of the agreements that do not take the legal form of a lease but convey the right to use an asset are separated into lease payments if the entity has the control of the use or access to the asset, or takes essentially all of the outputs of the asset. The said lease component for these arrangements is then accounted for as finance or operating lease.

The Company as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except when another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except when another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Income Tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statements of comprehensive loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base used in the computations of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing income (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, after giving retroactive effect to any bonus issued/declared during the year, if any.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, profit or loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (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 a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense. When the Company expects a provision or loss to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain and its amount is estimable. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statements of comprehensive loss, net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the Company financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the Company financial statements.

Events after the Reporting Period

The Company identifies events after the end of each reporting period as those events, both favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. The financial statements of the Company are adjusted to reflect those events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

NOTE 5 - CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, 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 the historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Judgments, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The effects of any change in estimates are reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

Judgments in Applying the Company's Accounting Policies

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

Business Model Assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgment reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate, whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

Significant Increase of Credit Risk

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using internal valuation techniques using generally accepted market valuation models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimates are used in establishing fair values. These estimates may include considerations of liquidity, volatility and correlation.

Functional currency

Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the Company, the functional currency of the Company has been determined to be the Philippine Peso (₱). It is the currency that mainly influences the Company's operations.

Classification of Financial Instrument

The Company classifies a financial instrument, or its component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement and the definitions of a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument. The substance of a financial instrument, rather than its legal form, governs its classification in the statement of financial position.

Determination of Whether a Lease is a Finance or Operating Lease

The evaluation of whether an arrangement contains a lease is based on its substance. An arrangement is, or contains, a lease when the fulfillment of the arrangement depends on a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys the right to use the asset.

Operating Lease Commitments – Company as Lessee

Based on Management evaluation, the lease arrangements entered into by the Company as a lessee are accounted for as operating leases because the Company has determined that the lessor will not transfer the ownership of the leased assets to the Company upon termination of the lease.

Recognition of Deferred Income Taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain in the ordinary course of business. Recognition of deferred income taxes depends on management's assessment of the probability of available future taxable income against which the temporary difference can be applied.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Property and equipment is periodically reviewed to determine any indications of impairment. Though the management believes that the assumptions used in the estimation of fair values are reasonable and appropriate, significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect the assessment of the recoverable amounts and any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse effect in the results of operations.

Provisions and Contingencies

Judgment is exercised by management to distinguish between provisions and contingencies. Policies on recognition and disclosure of provision and disclosure of contingencies are discussed in Note 4, subheading "*Provisions and Contingencies*."

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the financial reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Assessment for ECL on Other Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

The Company determines the allowance for ECL using general approach based on the probability-weighted estimate of the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of financial assets at amortized cost. ECL is provided for credit losses that result from possible default events within the next 12-months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition in which case ECL is provided based on lifetime ECL.

When determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and that is relevant for the particular financial instrument being assessed such as, but not limited to, the following factors:

- Actual or expected external and internal credit rating downgrade;
- Existing or forecasted adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions; and
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in the operating results of the borrower.

The Company also considers financial assets that are more than 30 days past due to be the latest point at which lifetime ECL should be recognized unless it can demonstrate that this does not represent a significant risk in credit risk such as when non-payment was an administrative oversight rather than resulting from financial difficulty of the borrower.

The Company has assessed that the ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost is not material because the transactions with respect to these financial assets were entered into by the Company only with reputable banks and companies with good credit standing and relatively low risk of defaults. Accordingly, no provision for ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost was recognized as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The carrying amounts of other financial assets at amortized cost are as follows:

	2022	2021
Cash in banks*	**11,484,559**	14,484,332
Receivable - others	**2,438,056**	3,237,553
Other non-current assets**	**5,015,000**	5,015,000
	18,937,615	22,736,885

**excluding petty cash fund amounting to ₱30,000 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.*
***excluding deferred tax assets amounting to ₱171 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.*

Assessment for Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Company assesses impairment on non-financial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets or group of assets may not be recoverable. The relevant factors that the Company considers in deciding whether to perform an asset impairment review include, among others, the following:

- Significant underperformance of a business in relation to expectations;
- Significant negative industry or economic trends; and
- Significant changes or planned changes in the use of the assets.

Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount of the asset is the greater of the fair value less cost of disposal or value in use. The fair value less cost of disposal is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's-length transaction. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

No impairment loss on non-financial assets was recognized as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are as follows:

	2022	2021
Advances to related parties	**35,595,773**	35,595,773
Advances to contractors	**58,043,017**	55,086,837
Advances to suppliers	**1,551,654**	6,671,744
Property and equipment (net)	**447,444,919**	417,804,618
Intangible assets (net)	**-**	8,333
Construction-in-progress	**1,536,817,631**	1,357,724,224
	2,079,452,994	1,872,891,529

Estimating useful lives of assets

The Company estimates the useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets. In addition, estimation of the useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets would increase recorded operating expenses and decrease non-current assets.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Categories	Estimated Useful Life
Office equipment	3 - 5 years
Medical equipment	5 years
Hospital equipment	5-10 years
Kitchen Tools	3-5 years
Books/Periodicals	3 years

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's property and equipment had carrying amounts of ₱447,444,919 and ₱417,804,618, respectively, as disclosed in Note 8.

Amortization of intangible asset is calculated on a straight-line basis over 1 year. As at December 31, 2022, the Company's intangible assets has a carrying amount of ₱-0-.

Asset impairment other than goodwill

The Company performs an impairment review when certain impairment indicators are present.

Determining the recoverable amount of property and equipment, which require the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets, requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the financial statements. Future events could cause the Company to conclude that property and equipment are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the financial condition and results of operations.

The preparation of the estimated future cash flows involves significant judgment and estimations. While the Company believes that its assumptions are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable values and may lead to future additional impairment charges.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, Management believes that the recoverable amounts of the Company's property and equipment approximate its carrying amounts. Accordingly, no impairment loss was recognized in both years.

Deferred tax assets

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets at each financial reporting date and reduces deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. The Company has recognized net deferred tax assets amounting to ₱171 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 (see Note 17).

Deferred tax assets with full valuation allowance as at December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 amounted to ₱32,665,609, ₱28,866,042 and ₱29,853,239, respectively (see Note 17).

NOTE 6 - CASH

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Petty cash fund	**30,000**	30,000
Cash in banks	**11,484,559**	14,484,332
	11,514,559	14,514,332

Cash includes petty cash fund and in banks that are unrestricted and available for current operations. This is stated in the statements of financial position at face amount.

Cash in banks generally earn interest at the prevailing bank's deposit rates. Interest earned from bank accounts amounted to ₱10,028, ₱22,133 and ₱95,937 in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and is presented as part of "other income" in the statements of comprehensive loss (see Note 15).

Unrealized foreign exchange gain resulting from translation of foreign currency-denominated cash in bank into Philippine peso amounted to ₱109,901 in 2022 and is presented as part of "other income" in the statements of comprehensive loss (see Note 15).

NOTE 7 - ADVANCES TO CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Advances to contractors[1)]	**58,043,017**	55,086,837
Advances to suppliers[2)]	**1,551,654**	6,671,744
	59,594,671	61,758,581

[1)] Advances to contractors represent advances for each awarded project activity and is liquidated via deduction, on a pro-rata basis, from the contractor's periodic progress billings.

[2)] Advances to supplier are down payments made to suppliers of medical equipment and/or construction materials ordered. The amounts represent 15% - 50% of the total contract price of the items purchased.

NOTE 8 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (net)

Reconciliation of property and equipment (net) as at December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Land	**Office Equipment**	**Medical Equipment**	**Hospital Equipment**	**Kitchen Tools**	**Books/ Periodicals**	**Total**
Cost:							
At beginning of year	28,291,630	2,842,952	292,224,738	94,913,982	1,039,762	11,545	419,324,609
Additions	–	6,206,637	5,653,402	18,627,587	32,613	–	30,520,239
At end of year	–	**9,049,589**	**297,878,140**	**113,541,569**	**1,072,375**	**11,545**	**449,844,848**
Accumulated depreciation:							
At beginning of year	–	1,515,529	–	–	–	4,462	1,519,991
Depreciation	–	878,221	–	–	–	1,717	879,938
At end of year	–	**2,393,750**	–	–	–	**6,179**	**2,399,929**
Net carrying value, December 31, 2021	**28,291,630**	**6,655,839**	**297,878,140**	**113,541,569**	**1,072,375**	**5,366**	**447,444,919**

Reconciliation of property and equipment (net) as at December 31, 2021 is as follows:

	Land	Office Equipment	Medical Equipment	Hospital Equipment	Kitchen Tools	Books/ Periodicals	Total
Cost:							
At beginning of year	28,291,630	2,594,493	291,678,238	90,921,038	473,521	6,395	413,965,315
Additions	–	250,910	546,500	3,992,944	566,241	5,150	5,361,745
Disposal	–	(2,451)	–	–	–	–	(2,451)
At end of year	28,291,630	2,842,952	292,224,738	94,913,982	1,039,762	11,545	419,324,609
Accumulated depreciation:							
At beginning of year	–	1,018,208	–	–	–	2,131	1,020,339
Depreciation	–	499,772	–	–	–	2,331	502,103
Disposal	–	(2,451)	–	–	–	-	(2,451)
At end of year	–	1,515,529	–	–	–	4,462	1,519,991
Net carrying value, December 31, 2021	28,291,630	1,327,423	292,224,738	94,913,982	1,039,762	7,083	417,804,618

Depreciation on kitchen tools, medical and hospital equipment shall commence when it is available for use – when it is in the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Management.

The medical equipment have been paid in full and already recorded in the books. However, the same is still stored in the warehouse of the supplier awaiting delivery upon completion of the Company's hospital building. These are subject of a chattel mortgage as disclosed in Note 12.

The Company has a total contract commitment to purchase medical equipment totaling ₱454,370,959 as of December 31, 2022. Advances to related parties amounting to ₱35,595,773 (Note 13) was recognized in the books as it represents advance payment for medical equipment.

The land covered by TCT No. 095-2015000546 and TCT No. 095-2015000547 represent the area located at Barangay Sambag, Jaro District, Iloilo City, Panay Island, where the Company is currently constructing a multidisciplinary special medical facility (hospital) (Note 9) and is the subject of a real estate mortgage as disclosed in Note 12.

Management has reviewed the carrying values of property and equipment as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, for any impairment. Based on the results of its evaluation, there are no indications that these assets are impaired.

NOTE 9 - CONSTRUCTION-IN-PROGRESS

This account consists of accumulated costs for the construction of the Company's hospital building project which is still ongoing as at reporting dates:

	As at beginning of year	**Amount of Transactions**	**As at end of Year**
	2021	**2022**	
Payment to contractors	1,156,744,337	**90,163,724**	**1,246,908,061**
Capitalized borrowing cost	128,930,107	**38,105,541**	**167,035,648**
Other related costs	72,049,780	**50,824,142**	**122,873,922**
	1,357,724,224	**179,093,407**	**1,536,817,631**

During the development and construction of the hospital building, capitalized borrowing costs amounted to ₱38.1 million, ₱37.7 million and ₱36.9 million for years 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, were capitalized (see Note 12).

Other related costs pertain to planning and project management expenses directly attributable to the construction project.

As certified by the Construction Manager of the Company, the percentage of completion as of report date is pegged at ninety-nine point seven (99.07%).

NOTE 10 - ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Retention payable[1)]	**50,203,580**	43,852,032
Accounts payable – contractors and suppliers[2)]	**75,821,830**	37,484,795
Accrued interest payable[3)]	**6,302,656**	5,186,681
Statutory liabilities[4)]	**464,334**	470,823
Accrued expenses[5)]	**7,104**	258,528
	132,799,504	87,252,859

[1)] Retention payable refers to the amount withheld by the Company from the contractor's periodic progress billings as provided for in their respective contract. This shall be released to the contractor, net of deductions, if any, upon full completion and turnover of the project and final acceptance by the Company.

[2] Accounts payable – contractors and suppliers represent unpaid billings of the contractors and balances of equipment already installed in the construction building as of reporting date.

[3] Accrued interest payable refers to interest expense incurred on loans from bank (see Note 12).

[4] Statutory liabilities pertains to tax withheld from payment to suppliers, employees' compensation and statutory contributions to SSS, PHIC and HDMF.

[5] Accrued expenses are normally settled within one year from financial reporting date.

NOTE 11 - LOANS PAYABLE TO INDIVIDUALS

This account constitutes non-interest bearing and demandable obligations to third parties which was primarily used by the Company to support the preliminary financing aspect of the construction of the hospital structure.

NOTE 12 - NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable as at December 31 consist of:

	2022	2021
Current portion:		
Notes payable – construction-in-progress	**18,923,208**	25,230,944
Notes payable – medical equipment	**9,824,659**	9,824,659
	28,747,867	35,055,603
Non-current portion:		
Notes payable – construction-in-progress	**576,350,276**	592,927,184
Notes payable – medical equipment	**281,397,755**	233,335,657
	857,748,031	826,262,841
	886,495,898	861,318,444

The Landbank of the Philippines – Iloilo Branch (LBP – Iloilo) extended to the Company several term loans equivalent to a credit line facility totaling **₱1.060 BILLION** to finance the construction of hospital structure and the acquisition of various medical equipment and fixtures.

The foregoing credit line facility consists of a term loan 1 the availment of which was granted on 2015 amounting to **₱465 MILLION** allotted to finance the construction of hospital building. However, term loan 2 availment amounting to **₱35 MILLION** was eventually cancelled or withdrawn. Subsequently, the bank approved on July 31, 2019, term loan 3 in the amount of **₱195 MILLION** for hospital structure and term loan 4 amounting to **₱400 MILLION** allotted for the acquisition of medical equipment and fixtures.

The loan is available in several drawdowns, payable ranging from 8 years to 10 years in ladderized quarterly amortizations, including grace periods ranging from 1 year to 4 years on principal amortization, with an interest rate of 5% to 6.63% per annum payable quarterly in arrears from date of loan release.

As discussed in Note 8, the loan is collaterized and secured by a Real Estate Mortgage (REM) on both parcels of land owned by the Company, including present and future improvements thereon and Chattel Mortgage on various medical equipment, furniture and fixtures.

Total finance costs incurred on loans for financing the construction of hospital building amounted to ₱38,105,541, ₱37,714,731 and ₱36,964,760 for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and was capitalized to construction-in-progress account in the statements of financial position (see Note 9).

The Company incurred finance costs on loans for acquisition of medical equipment and fixtures amounting to ₱19,800,219, ₱14,703,074 and ₱13,830,175 for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and is reflected in the statements of comprehensive loss.

NOTE 13 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the normal course of business, the Company transacts with companies/individuals, which are considered related parties. The following transactions were carried out with related parties as at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Category	Outstanding Balance 2020	Amount of Transactions 2021	Outstanding Balance 2021	**Amount of Transactions 2022**	**Outstanding Balance 2022**	Terms	Conditions
Receivable – others (various ACE hospitals)	47,472	–	47,472	–	**47,472**	Non-interest bearing, to be collected in cash	Unsecured, unguaranteed, not impaired
Advances to related parties:							
Endure Medical, Inc.	32,063,203	16,666	32,079,869	–	**32,079,869**	Non-interest bearing, to be collected in cash (a)	Unsecured, unguaranteed, not impaired
TIPP Digital Solutions Inc.	-	3,515,904	3,515,904	–	**3,515,904**	Non-interest bearing, to be collected in cash (b)	Unsecured, unguaranteed, not impaired
	32,063,203	3,532,570	35,595,773		**35,595,773**		
Accounts Payable - Endure Medical, Inc.	2,169,957	8,369,521	10,539,478	**23,050,390**	**33,589,868**	Non-interest bearing, to be paid in cash	Unsecured, unguaranteed, not impaired
Loans payable to a related party	–	108,834,969	108,834,969	**129,000,000**	**237,834,969**	Interest bearing, to be paid in cash (c)	Unsecured, unguaranteed, not impaired

(a) Advances to a related party - Endure Medical, Inc.

The Company engaged the services of an indentor (Endure Medical, Inc.) which has relatively significant influence over a key management personnel of the Company. The Indentor facilitates the importation and acquisition of medical and hospital equipment, furniture and fixtures for the hospital building under construction (see Notes 8 and 9).

The foregoing is classified as a related party transaction(s) (pursuant to the condition set forth in PAS 24), wherein the key management personnel of Endure Medical, Inc. has significant influence over the Company and its key officer.

(b) Advances to a related party - TIPP Digital Solutions Inc.

The account represents a 15% downpayment made for the acquisition of Healthcare Management Information System.

(c) Loans payable to a related party

The account represents an unsecured interest-bearing loan from Phil Pharmawealth, Inc., which has relatively significant influence over a key management personnel of the Company. The loan was incurred for payment of interest with Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP). The loan bears an interest ranging from 4.50%-5.50% per annum and is payable subject to availability of funds. Interest incurred for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 and is reflected in the statements of comprehensive loss amounted to ₱10,488,435 and ₱1,274,363, respectively. The Company, however, reserves the right to defer settlement in favor of prioritizing payments relative to hospital construction.

Key Management Personnel Compensation

Key management compensation amounted to ₱5,818,958, ₱4,320,000 and ₱4,690,000 for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. These amounts are incorporated in the salaries and allowances account in the financial statements.

NOTE 14 - SHARE CAPITAL

Details of the Company's share capital as at December 31, 2022:

	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorized share capital – ₱1,000 par value		
Founder's shares	**600**	**600,000**
Common shares	**239,400**	**239,400,000**
Total authorized share capital	**240,000**	**240,000,000**
Subscribed share capital:		
Founder's shares	**600**	**600,000**
Common shares	**235,070**	**235,070,000**
Total subscribed share capital	**235,670**	**235,670,000**
Paid-up share capital:		
Founder's shares	**600**	**600,000**
Common shares	**235,070**	**235,070,000**
Total paid-up share capital	**235,670**	**235,670,000**

Details of the Company's share capital as at December 31, 2021:

	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorized share capital – ₱1,000 par value		
Founder's shares	600	600,000
Common shares	239,400	239,400,000
Total authorized share capital	240,000	240,000,000

Subscribed share capital:		
Founder's shares	600	600,000
Common shares	234,460	234,460,000
Total subscribed share capital	235,060	235,060,000

Paid-up share capital:		
Founder's shares	600	600,000
Common shares	234,460	234,460,000
Total paid-up share capital	235,060	235,060,000

In 2018, the Company filed a Registration Statement covering its proposed Initial Public Offering (IPO) of its 36,000 common shares. Said registration statement was approved on December 27, 2019, in accordance with the provisions of the SEC's Securities Regulation Code (see Note 1).

As of date, pursuant to the SEC's approval, the Company issued a total of **THIRTY-ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED TWENTY (31,620)** common shares. The related share premium after deducting transaction costs associated with the issuance of shares amounted to ₱783,283,829. The common share offer price amounted to ₱250,000 up to ₱400,000 per block [one (1) block = ten (10) common shares].

Founder's shares have the exclusive right to vote and be voted upon as directors for five (5) years from the date of SEC registration. Thereafter, the holders of Founder's shares shall have the same rights and privileges as holders of common shares.

NOTE 15 - OTHER INCOME

Details of account consist of:

	2022	2021	2020
Unrealized foreign exchange gain (Note 6)	**109,901**	–	–
Interest income (Note 6)	**10,028**	22,133	95,937
Gain on sale from scraps	**-**	–	11,380
	119,929	22,133	107,317

NOTE 16 - GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Details of account consists of:

	Notes	**2022**	2021	2020
Salaries and allowances[1)]	*13*	**12,391,189**	10,114,250	10,607,015
Board meetings and conferences		**2,087,830**	2,361,231	9,960,373
Taxes and licenses[2)]		**1,871,785**	207,982	1,350,661
Professional fee and legal fees[1)]		**1,693,213**	1,803,246	2,299,496
Security services		**1,084,372**	1,848,089	1,625,740
Depreciation	*8*	**879,938**	502,103	422,949
SSS, PHIC and HDMF Contributions		**734,057**	600,173	516,045
Office supplies		**285,099**	393,884	262,158
Trainings and seminars		**152,557**	288,095	27,255
Utilities		**127,511**	136,494	760,656
Transportation and travel	*13*	**67,409**	40,182	374,228
Advertising expenses		**63,200**	51,414	249,143
Rental[3)]		**9,500**	50,151	316,000
Amortization		**8,333**	41,667	–
Insurance expense		–	144,642	777,807
Miscellaneous		**597,199**	467,720	96,826
		22,053,192	19,051,323	29,646,352

[1)] Material amount of professional fees in 2020 is due to payment for the processing of the secondary licenses of the Company and for engaging a financing officer who shall primarily be responsible in managing the Company's finances, record-keeping, and financial reporting.

[2)] Decrease in taxes and licenses in 2021 resulted from absence of documentary stamp tax due to no additional bank loans obtained that year.

[3)] Decrease in rental expense is due to the termination of the office space lease agreement. Rental expense in 2022 and 2021 pertains to rental of photocopier machine.

NOTE 17 - INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Computation of income tax due (RCIT or MCIT, whichever is higher) is as follows:

I. Regular Corporate Income tax (RCIT)	**2022**	2021	2020
Net loss before income tax	**(52,221,917)**	(35,006,627)	(43,369,210)
Add (deduct) reconciling items:			
Interest expense arbitrage	**2,507**	5,533	39,574
Non-deductible penalties on taxes (Note 16)	**-**	133,499	–
Unrealized forex gain (Note 6)	**(109,901)**	–	–
Interest income subjected to final tax (Notes 6 and 15)	**(10,028)**	(22,133)	(95,937)
Net operating loss	**(52,339,339)**	(34,889,728)	(43,425,573)
Tax rate	**25%**	25%	30%
RCIT	**NIL**	NIL	NIL

II. Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company did not generate any revenues subject to minimum corporate income tax.

III. Tax Due (RCIT or MCIT whichever is higher)	2022	2021
Tax due	-	-
Less: Tax credits or payments		
Quarterly income tax payments (1st - 3rd quarter)	-	-
Creditable withholding tax (1st - 3rd quarter)	-	-
Creditable withholding tax (4th quarter)	-	-
Income tax payable	-	-

CREATE ACT

On March 26, 2021, Republic Act No. 11534, otherwise known as "The Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act" was signed into law by the President of the Philippines. The law will take effect 15 days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

The following are the key features of the CREATE Law that are relative to the Company:

A. Corporate Income Tax (CIT)

1. Starting July 1, 2020, CIT rate for corporations will be reduced as follows:
   a. Reduced CIT rate of 20% shall be applicable to domestic corporations with net taxable income not exceeding ₱5,000,000 and with total assets not exceeding ₱100 Million (excluding land on which the business entity's office, plant and equipment are situated).
   b. Reduced CIT rate of 25% shall be applicable to all other domestic and resident foreign corporations.
2. For the period beginning July 1, 2020 until June 30, 2023, minimum corporate income tax rate shall be 1%, instead of 2%.
3. Improperly accumulated earnings tax is repealed.
4. The option to be taxed at 15% of gross income if allowed by the President subject to certain conditions is repealed.
5. Enhanced deduction in claiming NOLCO for five (5) years.

B. Deductions from Gross Income

Due to the proposed reduction in CIT rate, interest arbitrage shall be reduced to 20% of interest income subjected to final tax, and will be further adjusted in case final tax on interest income will be adjusted in the future.

C. VAT Exempt Transactions

1. Additional VAT exemption on sale or importation of the following goods from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2023:
   a. Capital equipment, its spare parts and raw materials, necessary to produce personal protective equipment component;
   b. all drugs, vaccines and medical devices specifically prescribed and directly used for the treatment of COVID-19;
   c. drugs, including raw materials, for the treatment of COVID-19 approved by the FDA for use in clinical trials
2. VAT exemption on sale or importation of prescription drugs and medicines for cancer, mental illness, tuberculosis, and kidney diseases will start on January 1, 2021 instead of January 1, 2023.

IV. Deferred Tax Asset

As at December 31, 2022, the Company's NOLCO and MCIT that can be claimed as deduction from future taxable income and income tax payable, respectively, are as follows:

Year Incurred	Expiration date	Beginning balance	Additions	Expired	Claimed	Ending Balance
NOLCO						
2019	2022	37,141,073	–	(37,141,073)	–	–
		37,141,073	–	**(37,141,073)**	–	–

On September 30, 2020, Finance Secretary Carlos Dominguez and Internal Revenue Commissioner Caesar Dulay signed Revenue Regulation 25-2020, implementing Section 4 of the Bayanihan to Recover as One or Bayanihan 2 Act, particularly on the NOLCO of companies. The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) has extended to five years the carry-over period for net operating losses incurred by businesses in 2020 and 2021 due to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic.

Year Incurred	Expiration date	Beginning balance	Additions	Expired	Claimed	Ending Balance
NOLCO						
2020	2025	43,425,573	–	–	–	43,425,573
2021	2026	34,889,728	–	–	–	34,889,728
2022	2025	–	52,339,339	–	–	52,339,339
		78,315,301	**52,339,339**	**–**	**–**	**130,654,640**
Effect of CREATE Law		**7,795**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**7,795**
		78,323,096	**52,339,339**	**–**	**–**	**130,662,435**

Year Incurred	Expiration date	Beginning balance	Additions	Expired	Claimed	Ending Balance
MCIT						
2020	**2023**	**228**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**228**
Effect of CREATE Law		**(57)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(57)**
		171	**–**	**–**	**–**	**171**

The significant component of the Company's deferred tax assets are as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
NOLCO	**130,662,435**	115,464,169	99,510,796
Tax rate	**25%**	25%	30%
	32,665,609	28,866,042	29,853,239
MCIT	**171**	171	228
	32,665,780	28,866,213	29,853,467
Valuation allowance (Note 5)	**(32,665,609)**	(28,866,042)	(29,853,239)
Deferred tax asset (other noncurrent assets)	**171**	171	228

The Company's deferred tax assets arises from excess MCIT from the current and prior year's period that can be charged against income of the next three taxable years and is presented as part of "other non-current assets" in the statements of financial position.

The Company provides full valuation allowance on its deferred tax assets from NOLCO since management believes that the Company will not be able to generate future taxable income in which such can be applied. The deferred tax asset of the Company arising from net operating loss carry over (NOLCO) prior to 2020 can be charged against future taxable income of the next three (3) years. On the other hand, deferred tax assets arising from NOLCO for the years 2020 and 2021 can be charged against future taxable income of the next five (5) taxable years.

NOTE 18 - BASIC LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share is computed as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Loss attributable to ordinary shares	**(52,221,917)**	(35,006,627)	(43,369,210)
Divide by: Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	**235,670**	235,060	221,234
Basic loss per share	**(221.59)**	(148.93)	(196.03)

There are no potential dilutive ordinary shares outstanding as at December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020.

NOTE 19 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Financial Risk

The Company's financial risk management policies seek to minimize potential adverse effects of financial risk such as credit risk, liquidity risk, and interest rate risk to its financial assets and financial liabilities.

The Company's principal financial assets and financial liabilities consist of cash (excluding petty cash fund), receivable - others, other non-current assets payable (excluding deferred tax assets), accounts payable and other liabilities (excluding government liabilities), loans payable to individuals, loans payable to a related party and notes payable which arise from operations.

The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves the policies for managing each of these risks and these are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the third party will default on its obligation to the Company and cause the Company to incur financial loss. The Company's business policy aims to limit the amount of credit exposure to any individual client and financial institution. The Company has credit management policies in place to ensure that contracts are entered into with clients who have sufficient financial capacity and good credit history.

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost are composed of cash (excluding petty cash fund), receivable – others and other noncurrent assets (excluding deferred tax assets). The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by investing its cash only with banks that have good credit standing and reputation in the local and international banking industry. These instruments are graded in the top category by an acceptable credit rating agency and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments.

Receivable - others and other non-current assets are being monitored on a regular basis to ensure timely execution of necessary intervention efforts to minimize credit losses.

It is the Company's policy to measure ECL on the above instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

When determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and that is relevant for the particular financial instrument being assessed such as, but not limited to, the following factors:

- Actual or expected external and internal credit rating downgrade;
- Existing or forecasted adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions; and
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in the operating results of the borrower.

The Company also considers financial assets that are more than 30 days past due to be the latest point at which lifetime ECL should be recognized unless it can demonstrate that this does not represent significant credit risk such as when non-payment arising from administrative oversight rather than resulting from financial difficulty of the borrower.

The table below presents the summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk and shows the credit quality of the assets by indicating whether the assets are subjected to 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL. Assets that are credit-impaired are separately presented.

	As at December 31, 2022			
	Financial assets at amortized cost			
	12-month ECL	**Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired**	**Lifetime ECL – credit impaired**	**Total**
Cash in banks*	**11,484,559**	**–**	**–**	**11,484,559**
Receivable - others	**2,438,056**	**–**	**–**	**2,438,056**
Other non-current assets**	**–**	**5,015,000**	**–**	**5,015,000**
	13,922,615	**5,015,000**	**–**	**18,937,615**

**Excluding petty cash fund amounting to ₱30,000 as at December 31, 2022.*
***Excluding deferred tax assets amounting to ₱171 as at December 31, 2022.*

	As at December 31, 2021			
	Financial assets at amortized cost			
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL – credit impaired	Total
Cash in banks*	14,484,332	–	–	14,484,332
Receivable - others	3,237,553	–	–	3,237,553
Other non-current assets**	–	5,015,000	–	5,015,000
	17,721,885	5,015,000	–	22,736,885

**Excluding petty cash fund amounting to ₱30,000 as at December 31, 2021.*
***Excluding deferred tax assets amounting to ₱171 as at December 31, 2021.*

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the possibility that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate.

The primary source of the Company's interest rate risk relates to its cash in banks, notes payable and loans payable to a related party (Notes 6, 12 and 13).

Cash in banks are subject to prevailing market interest rates. Considering that such financial assets have short-term maturities, the Company does not foresee any cash flow and fair value interest rate risks to have a significant impact on the Company's operations.

Likewise, notes payable and loans payable to a related party are subject to prevailing market interest rates. As such, these are subject to fluctuations in market interest rates for a given period.

The Company has no established policy in managing interest rate risk. Any favorable or unfavorable effect of the fluctuations on the interest rates are absorbed by the Company. The effect of such is presented in the Company's financial performance.

Liquidity Risk

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

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

As at December 31, 2022

	On Demand	Within 1 year	More than 1 year but less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial Assets:					
Cash*	11,484,559	–	–	–	11,484,559
Receivable - others	2,438,056	–	–	–	2,438,056
Other non-current assets**	–	–	5,015,000	–	5,015,000
	13,922,615	–	5,015,000	–	18,937,615

**Excluding petty cash fund amounting to ₱30,000 as at December 31, 2022.*
***Excluding deferred tax assets amounting to ₱171 as at December 31, 2022.*

	On Demand	Within 1 year	More than 1 year but less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial Liabilities:					
Accounts payable and other liabilities***	132,335,170	–	–	–	132,335,170
Loans payable to individuals	20,766,700	–	–	–	20,766,700
Loans payable to a related party	237,834,969	–	–	–	237,834,969
Notes payable	28,747,867	246,784,629	610,963,402	–	886,495,898
	419,684,706	246,784,629	610,963,402	–	1,277,432,737

****Excluding government liabilities amounting to ₱464,334 as at December 31, 2022.*

As at December 31, 2021

	On Demand	Within 1 year	More than 1 year but less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial Assets:					
Cash*	14,484,332	–	–	–	14,484,332
Receivable - others	3,237,553	–	–	–	3,237,553
Other non-current assets**	–	–	5,015,000	–	5,015,000
	17,721,885	–	5,015,000	–	22,736,885

**Excluding petty cash fund amounting to ₱30,000 as at December 31, 2021.*
***Excluding deferred tax assets amounting to ₱171 as at December 31, 2021.*

	On Demand	Within 1 year	More than 1 year but less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial Liabilities:					
Accounts payable and other liabilities***	**86,782,036**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**86,782,036**
Loans payable to individuals	**23,000,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**23,000,000**
Loans payable to a related party	**108,834,969**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**108,834,969**
Notes payable	**35,055,603**	**95,342,150**	**730,920,691**	**–**	**861,318,444**
	253,672,608	**95,342,150**	**730,920,691**	**–**	**1,079,935,449**

****Excluding government liabilities amounting to ₱470,823 as at December 31, 2021.*

FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are presented below:

	As at December 31, 2022		As at December 31, 2021	
	Carrying Amounts	**Carrying Amounts**	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values
Financial Assets:				
Cash*	**11,484,559**	**11,484,559**	14,484,332	47,992,046
Receivable - others	**2,438,056**	**2,438,056**	3,237,553	3,237,553
Other non-current assets**	**5,015,000**	**5,015,000**	5,015,000	5,015,000
	18,937,615	**18,937,615**	22,736,885	53,147,698

**Excluding petty cash fund amounting to ₱30,000 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.*
***Excluding petty cash fund amounting to ₱171 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.*

Financial Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and other liabilities***	**132,335,170**	**132,335,170**	86,782,036	86,782,036
Loans payable to individuals	**20,766,700**	**20,766,700**	23,000,000	23,000,000
Loans payable to a related party	**237,834,969**	**237,834,969**	108,834,969	108,834,969
Notes payable	**886,495,898**	**886,495,898**	861,318,444	861,318,444
	1,277,432,737	**1,277,432,737**	1,079,935,449	1,079,935,449

****Excluding government liabilities amounting to ₱464,334 and ₱470,823 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.*

Assumption Used to Estimate Fair Values

The carrying amounts of cash, receivable - others, accounts payable and other liabilities, loans payable to individuals, and loans payable to a related party approximate their fair values as at reporting dates due to the short-term nature of the transactions.

The carrying amount of notes payable approximates its fair value due to pre-determined contractual cash flow arrangements based on an applicable and regular re-priceable Philippine Dealing System Treasury (PDST) floating rate covering the term of the loan, as provided by the financial lending institution.

The fair value of refundable deposits cannot be measured reliably since there was no comparable market data and inputs for the sources of fair value such as discounted cash flows analysis. However, Management believes that their carrying amounts approximate their fair value.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining the fair value of financial assets and liabilities:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 - Inputs are unobservable for the asset or liability

The table below summarizes the classification of the Company's financial assets and liabilities based on the fair value measurement hierarchy:

	As at December 31, 2022		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	**Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Un-observable Inputs (Level 3)**
Financial Assets:			
Cash*	**11,484,559**	–	–
Receivable - others	–	**2,438,056**	–
Other non-current assets**	–	**5,015,000**	–
	11,484,559	**7,453,056**	–

**Excluding petty cash fund amounting to ₱30,000 as at December 31, 2022.*

***Excluding deferred tax assets amounting to ₱171 as at December 31, 2022.*

Financial Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and other liabilities***	–	**132,335,170**	–
Loans payable to individuals	–	**20,766,700**	–
Loans payable to a related party	–	**237,834,969**	–
Notes payable	–	**886,495,898**	–
	–	**1,277,432,737**	–

****Excluding government liabilities amounting to ₱464,334 as at December 31, 2022.*

	As at December 31, 2021		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Un-observable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets:			
Cash*	14,484,332	–	–
Receivable - others	–	3,237,553	–
Other non-current assets**	–	5,015,000	–
	14,484,332	8,252,553	–

**Excluding petty cash fund amounting to ₱30,000 as at December 31, 2021.*

***Excluding deferred tax assets amounting to ₱171 as at December 31, 2021.*

Financial Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and other liabilities***	–	86,782,036	–
Loans payable to individuals	–	23,000,000	–
Loans payable to a related party	–	108,834,969	–
Notes payable	–	861,318,444	–
	–	1,079,935,449	–

****Excluding government liabilities amounting to ₱470,823 as at December 31, 2021.*

There were no reclassifications made between the different fair value hierarchy level as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business, pay existing obligations and maximize shareholders value.

The Company manages capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust capital, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The following table pertains to the account balances the Company considers as its core economic capital:

	2022	2021
Share capital	**235,670,000**	235,060,000
Share premium	**783,283,829**	726,166,619
Deficit	**(197,870,210)**	(145,648,293)
	821,083,619	815,578,326

The loan agreement with Landbank (Note 12) provides certain restrictions and requirements with respect to, among others, maintenance of financial ratios (debt-to-equity ratio of 80:20), percentage of ownership of specific shareholders, creation of property encumbrances and additional guarantees for the incurrence of additional long-term indebtedness.

As of reporting dates, all covenants and requirements are complied with except for the required financial ratio wherein the financial institution was made aware of since the Company has not yet started commercial operations.

NOTE 20 - APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022, including its comparative figures as at 2022 and 2021, were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on April 23, 2023.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY REVENUE REGULATION (RR)

The following information is presented for purposes of filing with the BIR and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Revenue Regulations (RR) 15-2010

On November 25, 2010, the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) issued Revenue Regulations (RR) 15-2010, which requires certain information on taxes, duties, and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year to be disclosed as part of the notes to financial statements. This supplemental information, which is an addition to the disclosures mandated under PFRS is presented as follows:

Output and Input Value-Added Tax

Hospitals and clinics are exempt from VAT by virtue of Section 109 of the National Internal Revenue Code.

Documentary Stamp Tax

Documentary stamp tax paid by the Company during the year amounted to ₱505,795 for the newly subscribed common shares.

Taxes and licenses

Details of the Company's other local and national taxes for the year are as follows:

	2022
Business permit	**1,323,845**
Documentary stamp tax	**505,795**
Real property tax	**15,119**
Community tax certificate	**500**
Annual BIR registration fee	**500**
Others	**26,026**
	1,871,785

Withholding Taxes

Withholding taxes paid by the Company for the year are as follows:

	2022
Expanded withholding taxes	**1,980,449**
Compensation withholding tax	**588,384**
	2,568,833

Deficiency Tax Assessment and Tax Cases

The Company has no deficiency tax assessments or any tax cases, litigation, and/or prosecution in court or bodies outside the Bureau of Internal Revenue as of December 31, 2022.

RR 19-2020 and RR 34-2020

In 2020, the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) issued the foregoing Revenue Regulations for the effective implementation of Philippine Accounting Standard No. 24 (PAS 24) governing the guidelines and procedures for "transfer pricing documentations" involving related party transactions thru the submission of BIR Form No. 1709 and the supporting documents, as an attachment to the financial statements to be filed with the BIR.

The Company reported net operating losses for the current taxable year and the immediately preceding two (2) consecutive taxable years, hence, meets the criteria provided by these Revenue Regulations, and accordingly, required to submit BIR Form 1709.

* * *

SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER - ILOILO, INC.
(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)
As of December 31, 2022

Ratio	Formula	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Liquidity Ratios:			
Current Ratio	Current Assets	**74,107,196**	79,836,479
	Current Liabilities	**182,314,071**	145,308,462
		0.41:1	0.55:1
Quick Ratio	Quick Assets	**13,952,615**	17,751,885
	Current Liabilities	**182,314,071**	145,308,462
		0.08:1	0.12:1
Solvency Ratios:			
Debt-to-Equity Ratio	Total Liabilities	**1,277,897,071**	1,080,406,272
	Total Equity	**821,083,619**	815,578,326
		1.56:1	1.32:1
Asset-to-Equity Ratio	Total Assets	**2,098,980,690**	1,895,984,598
	Total Equity	**821,083,619**	815,578,326
		2.56:1	2.32:1
Profitability Ratios:			
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	Net Income (Loss) Before Interests and Taxes	**(21,933,263)**	(19,029,190)
	Interest Expense	**30,288,654**	15,977,437
		-72.41%	-119.10%
Return on Equity	Net Profit (Loss)	**(21,933,263)**	(19,029,190)
	Total Equity	**821,083,619**	815,578,326
		-2.67%	-2.33%
Return on Assets	Net Profit (Loss)	**(21,933,263)**	(19,029,190)
	Total Assets	**2,098,980,690**	1,895,984,598
		-1.04%	-1.00%
Net Profit Margin	Net Profit (Loss)	**(21,933,263)**	(19,029,190)
	Revenues	**-**	-
		N/A	N/A

ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER - ILOILO, INC.
(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)
Statement of Accumulated Deficit
As at December 31, 2022

Accumulated Deficit, beginning of the year	**₱**	**(145,648,293)**
Net loss incurred for the year		
Net Loss for the year		**(52,221,917)**
Accumulated Deficit, end of the year	**₱**	**(197,870,210)**

RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS
AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
As at December 31, 2022

ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER - ILOILO, INC.
(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)
Brgy. Ungka, Jaro Iloilo City

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, as adjusted to available for dividend distribution, beginning of the year		**(145,648,293)**
Add: **Net Income (Loss) actually earned/realized during the period**		
Net loss during the period closed to Retained Earnings	(52,221,917)	
Less: **Non-actual/unrealized income net of tax**		
Equity in net income of associate/joint venture	-	
Unrealized foreign exchange gain - (after tax) except those attributable to Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	
Unrealized actuarial gain	-	
Fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains)	-	
Fair value adjustment of Investment Property resulting to gain	-	
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS - gain	-	
Other unrealized gains or adjustments to the reatined earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	-	
Sub-total	-	
Add: **Non-actual Losses**		
Depreciation on revalution increment (after tax)	-	
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS - loss	-	
Loss on fair value adjustment of investment property (after tax)	-	
Sub-total	-	
Net Income Actually Earned During the Period		**(52,221,917)**
Add (Less):		
Dividend declarations during the period	-	
Appropriations of Retained Earnings during the period	-	
Reversals of appropriations	-	
Effects of prior period adjustments	-	
Treasury Shares	-	
Sub-total		**-**
TOTAL RETAINED EARNINGS, END OF THE PERIOD AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND		**(197,870,210)**

SCHEDULES

ASIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER – ILOILO, NC.

(Formerly: Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center - Iloilo Inc.)
As at December 31, 2022

Schedule A. Financial Assets

Name of issuing entity and association of each issue	Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes	Amount shown in the statements of financial position	Value based on market quotation at end of reporting period	Income received and accrued
Cash	N/A	11,514,559	N/A	22,133
Receivable - others	N/A	2,438,056	N/A	N/A
Other non-current assets*	N/A	5,015,000	N/A	N/A

**excluding deferred tax assets*

Schedule B. Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)

Name and designation of debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Deductions		Current	Non-current	Balance at end of period
			Amounts collected	Amounts written-off			
Endure Medical, Inc.	32,079,869	-	N/A	N/A	32,079,869	N/A	32,079,869
TIPP Digital Solutions, Inc.	3,515,904	-	N/A	N/A	3,515,904	N/A	3,515,904

Schedule C. Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are eliminated during Consolidation of Financial Statements

Name and designation of debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Deductions		Current	Non-current	Balance at end of period
			Amounts collected	Amounts written-off			
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Schedule D. Long –Term Debt

Title of issue and type of obligation	Amount authorized by indenture	Amount shown under caption "Current portion of long-term debt" in related statement of financial position	Amount shown under caption "Long-term debt" in related statement of financial position
Non-interest-bearing Notes Payable	886,495,898	28,747,867	857,748,031

Schedule E. Indebtedness to Related Parties (Long –Term Loans from Related Companies)

Name of related party	Balance at beginning of period	Balance at end of period
Loans payable to a related party	108,834,969	237,834,969
Accounts payable	10,539,478	33,589,868

Schedule F. Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers

Name of issuing entity of securities guaranteed by the Company for which this statement is filed	Title of issue of each class of securities guaranteed	Total amount guaranteed and outstanding	Amount owned by person for which statement is filed	Nature of guarantee
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Schedule G. Capital Stock

Title of issue	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under related statement of financial position caption	Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Number of shares held by related parties	Directors, officers and employees	Others
Founder's Shares	600	600	-	-	61	-
Common Shares	235,070	235,070	-	-	61	-