

18 September 2020

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (“SEC”)

PICC Secretariat Building
Philippine International Convention Center (PICC) Complex
Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City

Gentlemen:

The undersigned respectfully submits herewith the attached the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement) of Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Inc. (the “Company”) in relation to its Annual Stockholders’ Meeting to be held on 15 October 2020.

Please acknowledge receipt hereof.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,



MA. SIGRID R. PINLAC
Corporate Secretary

**NOTICE AND AGENDA
OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **Annual Stockholders' Meeting ("ASM")** of **BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC. (the "Company")** will be held at the Ground Floor, Beneficial Life Building, 166 Salcedo Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City on October 15, 2020, Friday, at 3:00 o' clock in the afternoon.

The Agenda¹ of the ASM is as follows:

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Certification of Notice of Meeting, Determination of Quorum, and Rules of Conduct and Procedures
3. Approval of the Minutes of the ASM Held on 20 June 2019
4. Approval of the 2019 Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements ("AFS")
5. Amendment of Articles I (Meeting of Stockholders) and II (Meetings of the Board of Directors) of the Company's Amended By-Laws to Adopt Provisions Allowing the Conduct of the Stockholders and Board Meetings Including the Casting of Votes through Remote Communication Consistent with the Relevant Laws and SEC Guidelines
6. Approval of the Management's Proposal to Increase the Director's Per Diem
7. Ratification and Confirmation of all Acts and Resolutions of the Board of Directors and its Committees, Officers and Management Since the 2019 ASM
8. Election of Members of the Board (including the Independent Directors)
9. Election of External Auditor
10. Consideration of Such Other Matters as May Properly Come During the Meeting
11. Adjournment

Only stockholders of record at the close of business hours on September 18, 2020 are entitled to notice and to vote at the ASM.

In view of current conditions and to protect the health and safety of everyone, **stockholders may only attend the meeting via remote communication**. Stockholders intending to participate in the meeting must register at <https://form.jotform.com/benlifemis.com.ph/2020-ASM-registration> on or before 05 October 2020. Stockholders may vote electronically *in absentia*, subject to validation procedures. The procedures for participation in the meeting through remote communication and for casting of votes *in absentia* are explained in the Information Statement.

Stockholders who intend to vote by proxy shall submit the duly accomplished proxies to the Office of the Corporate Secretary, 7th/F Beneficial Life Building, 166 Salcedo Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City or via email to corpsec@benlife.com.ph not later than 5:00 P.M. of October 05, 2020. Validation of proxies shall be held on October 09, 2020 at 2:00 P.M. WE ARE NOT SOLICITING PROXIES.

Given this 28th day of August 2020.

FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:



MA. SIGRID R. PINLAC
Corporate Secretary

¹ See next page for explanation for each agenda item for the stockholders' approval.

EXPLANATION OF AGENDA ITEMS FOR STOCKHOLDERS' APPROVAL

Approval of the Minutes of the Annual Stockholders Meeting Held on June 20, 2019

The Minutes of the ASM held on June 20, 2019 are available at the Company website, www.benlife.com.ph. The copies of the said Minutes will also be distributed to the stockholders before the 2020 ASM.

Remarks: A resolution on this agenda item must be approved by the majority of the votes of the stockholders present and eligible to vote.

Resolution:

***“RESOLVED**, as it is hereby resolved, that the Minutes of the Annual Stockholders’ Meeting of the Company held on June 20, 2019 be, as the same are hereby, approved.”*

Approval of the 2019 Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements (AFS)

The AFS as of December 31, 2019 will be presented for approval by the stockholders. Prior thereto, the President, Mr. Jaime C. Fernandez, will deliver a report to the stockholders on the performance of the Company in 2019 and the outlook for 2020. The AFS will be embodied in the Information Statement to be sent to the stockholders at least fifteen (15) business days prior to the meeting.

Remarks: A resolution on this agenda item must be approved by the majority of the votes of the stockholders present and eligible to vote.

Resolution:

***“RESOLVED**, as it is hereby resolved, that the Audited Financial Statements (‘AFS’) of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019 be, as the same are hereby, approved.”*

Amendment of Articles I (Meeting of Stockholders) and II (Meetings of the Board of Directors) of the Company’s Amended By-Laws to Incorporate and Adopt Provisions Allowing the Conduct of the Stockholders and Board Meetings Including the Casting of Votes through Remote Communication Consistent with the Relevant Laws and SEC Guidelines

In view of the current COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the conduct of Stockholders and Board Meetings, there is a need to further amend the Company’s Amended By-Laws in order to allow both the Stockholders and Board to participate and vote in such a meeting through remote communication.

Remarks: A resolution on this agenda item must be approved by the stockholders representing at least majority of the outstanding capital stock.

Resolution:

***“RESOLVED**, as it is hereby resolved, that the stockholders representing at least majority of the outstanding capital stock, ratified the resolution approved by at least a majority of the members of the Board of Directors in its meeting held on June 10, 2020 approving the further amendment of Articles I and II of the Company’s Amended By-Laws to incorporate and adopt provisions allowing the conduct of Stockholders’ and Board Meetings including the casting of votes through remote communication consistent with the relevant laws and SEC guidelines, to read as follows:*

ARTICLE I
MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS

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Section 7. Meeting through Remote Communication

The Board may, in its sole discretion, determine that any meeting of stockholders shall be held solely by means of Remote Communications such as videoconferencing, teleconferencing, computer conferencing, audio conferencing, or other available technology as may be permitted under the Revised Corporation Code and relevant guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission or its equivalent regulatory body ("Law"). If any such means are utilized, the Corporation shall, to the extent required under the Law, implement reasonable measures to: (i) verify the identity of each person participating through such means as a stockholder; and (ii) provide the stockholders a reasonable opportunity to participate in the meeting and to vote on matters submitted to the stockholders. Participation of a stockholder in a meeting through remote communication pursuant to this Section 7 constitutes presence in the meeting for the purpose of attaining quorum.

ARTICLE II
MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Section 6. Meeting through Remote Communication

Members of the Board or of any committee designated by the Board may participate in a meeting of the Board or such committee by any means of remote communications such as videoconferencing, teleconferencing, computer conferencing, audio conferencing, or other available technology as may be permitted under the Revised Corporation Code and relevant guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission or its equivalent regulatory body ("Law"). If any such means are utilized, the Corporation shall, to the extent required under the Law, implement reasonable measures to (i) verify the identity of each person participating through such means as a director or member of the committee, as the case may be, and (ii) provide the directors or members of the committee a reasonable opportunity to participate in the meeting and to vote on matters submitted to the directors or members of the committee. Participation in a meeting pursuant to this Section 6 constitutes presence in the meeting for the purpose of attaining quorum."

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Approval of the Management's Proposal to Increase the Director's Per Diem

In order to attract and retain the services of qualified and competent directors, Management has proposed the adjustment of the current director's per diem and to increase it and fixed anew at a reasonable amount equivalent to Forty Thousand Pesos (Php40,000.00) per Board Meeting and Twenty Thousand Pesos (Php20,000.00) per Committee Meeting.

Remarks: A resolution on this agenda item must be approved by the majority of the votes of the stockholders present and eligible to vote.

Resolution:

"RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved, that the Management proposed increase in the director's per diem be approved as it is hereby, approved."

Ratification of All Acts and Resolutions of the Board and Management Adopted During the Preceding Year

Ratification by the stockholders will be sought for all the acts and resolutions of the Board and all the acts of the management of the Company taken since the ASM on June 20, 2019. The acts and resolutions of the Board and its committees include approval of contracts and agreements, projects and investments, treasury matters, and acts and resolutions covered by disclosures to the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Insurance Commission. The acts of Management were those taken to implement the resolutions of the Board and/or its Committees, or taken in the general conduct of business.

Remarks: A resolution on this agenda item must be approved by the majority of the votes of the stockholders present and eligible to vote.

Resolution:

***“RESOLVED**, as it is hereby resolved, that the acts and resolutions of the Board and its Committees, as well as those of the Management, made and adopted since the last Annual Stockholders’ Meeting of the Company be, as the same are hereby, approved.”*

Election of Member of the Board (including Independent Directors)

In accordance with the By-laws of the Company, the Manual on Corporate Governance and the SEC rules, any stockholder, including minority stockholders, may submit to the Nomination Committee of the Company nominations to the Board prior to the ASM. The Nomination Committee will determine whether the nominations for director, including the nominees for independent director, have all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to serve as members of the Board before submitting the nominees for election by the stockholders. The profiles of the nominees to the Board will be provided in the Company website for examination by the stockholders.

Remarks: The directors are elected by plurality votes using the cumulative voting method. The tally of votes will be reflected in the Minutes of the ASM.

Election of External Auditor

For the fiscal year 2020, the accounting firm of Reyes Tacandong & Co. was nominated to act as the external auditor of the Company. The profile of the external auditor will be provided in the Company website for examination by stockholders.

Remarks: A resolution on this agenda item must be approved by the majority of the votes of the stockholders present and eligible to vote.

Resolution:

***“RESOLVED**, that the election of Reyes Tacandong & Co. as external auditor of the Company for the year 2020 be, as it is hereby confirmed and approved.”*

Consideration of Such Other Matters as May Properly Come During the Meeting

The Chairman will open the floor for comments and questions from the stockholders. Stockholders may also propose to consider such other relevant matters or issues.

WE ARE NOT SOLICITING YOUR PROXY.

Stockholders who wish to cast their votes may do so via method provided for voting *in absentia* or by accomplishing the proxy form provided below. The detailed procedure for casting votes *in absentia* shall be sent securely to the stockholders. Stockholders who wish to vote by proxy shall send the proxies via email to corpsec@benlife.com.ph or hard copies to the Office of the Corporate Secretary at 7/F Beneficial Life Building, 166 Salcedo Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City on or before 5:00 P.M. of 05 October 2020. Validation of proxies shall be held on 09 October 2020 at 9:00 a.m. at the said Office of the Corporate Secretary.

PROXY

The undersigned stockholder of **BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.** (the "Company") hereby appoints _____, or in his/her absence, the Chairman of the Board, as his/her attorney-in-fact and proxy, with power of substitution, to present and vote all shares registered in his/her/its name as proxy of the undersigned stockholder, at the annual meeting of stockholders of the Company on October 15, 2020 and at any of the adjournments thereof for the purpose of acting on the following matters:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Approval of Minutes of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting held on June 20, 2019
 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Abstain</p> <p>2. Approval of Annual Report and 2019 Audited Financial Statements
 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Abstain</p> <p>3. Amendment of Articles I (Meeting of Stockholders) and II (Meetings of the Board of Directors) of the Articles of Incorporation to Adopt Provisions Allowing the Conduct of the Stockholders and Board Meetings Including the Casting of Votes through Remote Communication Consistent with the Relevant Laws and SEC Guidelines
 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Abstain</p> <p>4. Increase in the Director's Per Diem
 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Abstain</p> <p>5. Ratification of all acts and resolutions of the Board and management adopted during the preceding year
 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Abstain</p> | <p>7. Election of Reyes Tacandong & Company as External Auditor
 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Abstain</p> <p>8. At their discretion, the proxy(ies) named above is (are) authorized to vote upon such other matters as may properly come before the meeting.
 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Abstain</p> |
|--|--|

 Printed Name of Stockholder

 Signature of Stockholder/
 Authorized Signatory

 Address of Stockholder

 Contact Telephone Number

 Date

	No. of Votes		
	Yes	No	Abstain
Enrique C. Fernandez	_____	_____	_____
Roberto C. Fernandez	_____	_____	_____
Carl Anthony S. Palanca	_____	_____	_____
Jaime C. Fernandez	_____	_____	_____
Paul P. Sagayo, Jr.	_____	_____	_____
Maria Elena C. Fernandez	_____	_____	_____
<u>Independent Directors</u>			
Roberto F. De Ocampo	_____	_____	_____
Jaime F. Panganiban	_____	_____	_____
Cesar O. Virtusio	_____	_____	_____
John E. Huang	_____	_____	_____

THIS PROXY, WHEN PROPERLY EXECUTED, WILL BE VOTED IN THE MANNER AS DIRECTED HEREIN BY THE STOCKHOLDER(S). IF NO DIRECTION IS MADE, THIS PROXY WILL BE VOTED FOR THE ELECTION OF ALL NOMINEES AND FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE MATTERS STATED ABOVE AND FOR SUCH OTHER MATTERS AS MAY PROPERLY COME BEFORE THE MEETING IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THE INFORMATION STATEMENT AND/OR AS RECOMMENDED BY MANAGEMENT OR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A STOCKHOLDER GIVING A PROXY HAS THE POWER TO REVOKE IT AT ANY TIME BEFORE THE RIGHT GRANTED IS EXERCISED. A PROXY IS ALSO CONSIDERED REVOKED IF THE STOCKHOLDER ATTENDS THE MEETING IN PERSON AND EXPRESSES HIS INTENTION TO VOTE IN PERSON.

A PROXY SUBMITTED BY A CORPORATION SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY A CORPORATE SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE QUOTING THE BOARD RESOLUTION DESIGNATING A CORPORATE OFFICER TO EXECUTE THE PROXY. IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE REQUIREMENT FOR CORPORATIONS, A PROXY FORM GIVEN BY A BROKER OR CUSTODIAN BANK IN RESPECT OF SHARES OF STOCK CARRIED BY SUCH BROKER OR CUSTODIAN BANK FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE BENEFICIAL OWNER MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A CERTIFICATION UNDER OATH STATING THAT THE BROKER OR CUSTODIAN BANK HAS OBTAINED THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE ACCOUNT HOLDER.

NOTARIZATION OF THIS PROXY IS NOT REQUIRED.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ("SEC")

SEC FORM 20-IS

INFORMATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 20
OF THE SECURITIES AND REGULATIONS CODE

1. Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Information Statement
 Definitive Information Statement

2. Name of registrant as specified in its Charter:

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.

3. Province, Country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization:

Metro Manila, Philippines

4. SEC Identification Number: **16680**

5. BIR Tax Identification Number: **000-883-987**

6. Address of Principal Office: **Beneficial Life Building, 166 Salcedo St.,
Legaspi Village, Makati City
1229 Philippines**

7. Registrant's telephone number: **(632) 818-8671**

8. Date, time and place of the meeting of the security holders:

Date : **October 15, 2020**
Time : **3:00 pm**
Place : **Ground Floor Beneficial Life Building
166 Salcedo St., Legaspi Village, Makati City**

For participation by remote communication: <https://www.benlife.com.ph/benlife-2020-ASM/>

For voting *in absentia*: <https://form.jotform.com/benlifemis.com.ph/2020-ASM-polls>

Registration link: <https://form.jotform.com/benlifemis.com.ph/2020-ASM-registration>

9. Approximate date on which the Information Statement is to be first sent or given to security holders: **September 23, 2020**

10. In case of Proxy Solicitations: **N/A**

11. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code or Section 4 and 8 of the RSA (information on number of shares and amount of debt is applicable only to corporate registrants):

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stocks Outstanding or Amount of Debt Outstanding
<u>N/A</u>	

12. Are any or all of the registrant's securities listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange?

YES _____
NO √

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN THE INFORMATION STATEMENT

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Date, Time, and Place of the 2020 Annual Stockholders' Meeting

- a. Date : October 15, 2020
 Time : 3:00pm
 Place : 8/F Board Room Beneficial Life Building
 : 166 Salcedo St., Legaspi Village
 : Makati City
- b. Approximate date when the Information Statement is to be first sent to the stockholders: September 23, 2020

WE ARE NOT ASKING YOU FOR A PROXY AND YOU ARE REQUESTED NOT TO SEND US A PROXY.

Item 2. Dissenters' Right of Appraisal

There are no matters or proposed actions included in the Agenda of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting that may give rise to a possible exercise by stockholders of their appraisal rights. Generally, however, the stockholders of the Company have the right of appraisal in the following instances, as provided under the Revised Corporation Code: (1) in case any amendment to the articles of incorporation has the effect of changing or restricting the rights of any stockholder or class of shares or of authorizing preferences in any respect superior to those of outstanding shares of any class, or of extending or shortening the term of corporate existence; (2) in case of sale, lease, exchange, transfer, mortgage, pledge or other disposition of all or substantially all of the corporate property and assets; (3) in case of merger or consolidation; and (4) in case of investment of corporate funds for any purpose other than the primary purpose for which it was organized.

Any stockholder who wishes to exercise his/her appraisal right must have voted against the proposed corporate action. He/she must also make written demand on the Company, within thirty (30) days after the date on which the vote was taken, for payment of the fair value of his/her shares. Failure to make the demand within such period shall be deemed a waiver of the exercise of the appraisal right. If the proposed corporate action is implemented or effected, the Company shall pay to such stockholder, upon surrender of the certificate(s) of stock representing his/her shares, the fair value thereof as of the day prior to the date on which the vote was taken, excluding any appreciation or depreciation in anticipation of such corporate action.

If, within a period of sixty (60) days from the date the corporate action was approved by the stockholders, the withdrawing stockholder and the Company cannot agree on the fair value of the shares, it shall be determined and appraised by three (3) disinterested persons, one of whom shall be named by the stockholder, another by the Company, and the third by the stockholder and the Company. The findings of the majority of the appraisers shall be final and their award shall be paid by the Company within thirty (30) days after such award is made. No payment shall be made to any dissenting stockholder unless the Company has unrestricted retained earnings in its books to cover such payment. Upon payment by the Company of the agreed or awarded price, the stockholder shall forthwith transfer his/her shares to the Company.

The further Amendment of the Amended By-Laws of the Company particularly Articles I (Meeting of Stockholders) and II (Meetings of the Board of Directors) thereof to incorporate and adopt provisions allowing the conduct of the stockholders and board meetings including the casting of votes through Remote Communication consistent with the relevant Laws and SEC Guidelines will afford stockholders and directors more opportunity to participate in the meetings. Such amendment reads as follows:

*ARTICLE I
MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS*

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Section 7. Meeting through Remote Communication

The Board may, in its sole discretion, determine that any meeting of stockholders shall be held solely by means of Remote Communications such as videoconferencing, teleconferencing, computer conferencing, audio conferencing, or other available technology as may be permitted under the Revised Corporation Code and relevant guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission or its equivalent regulatory body (“Law”). If any such means are utilized, the Corporation shall, to the extent required under the Law, implement reasonable measures to: (i) verify the identity of each person participating through such means as a stockholder; and (ii) provide the stockholders a reasonable opportunity to participate in the meeting and to vote on matters submitted to the stockholders. Participation of a stockholder in a meeting through remote communication pursuant to this Section 7 constitutes presence in the meeting for the purpose of attaining quorum.

*ARTICLE II
MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS*

xxx

Section 6. Meeting through Remote Communication

Members of the Board or of any committee designated by the Board may participate in a meeting of the Board or such committee by any means of remote communications such as videoconferencing, teleconferencing, computer conferencing, audio conferencing, or other available technology as may be permitted under the Revised Corporation Code and relevant guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission or its equivalent regulatory body (“Law”). If any such means are utilized, the Corporation shall, to the extent required under the Law, implement reasonable measures to (i) verify the identity of each person participating through such means as a director or member of the committee, as the case may be, and (ii) provide the directors or members of the committee a reasonable opportunity to participate in the meeting and to vote on matters submitted to the directors or members of the committee. Participation in a meeting pursuant to this Section 6 constitutes presence in the meeting for the purpose of attaining quorum.

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The foregoing amendments have no effect of changing or restricting the rights of any stockholder or class of shares, or of authorizing preferences in any respect superior to those outstanding shares of any class, or of extending the term of the corporation’s existence.

OTHER THAN THE MATTERS RAISED ABOVE FOR CORPORATE ACTION, THERE ARE NO MATTERS THAT WILL BE PRESENTED FOR STOCKHOLDERS’ APPROVAL DURING THE ANNUAL MEETING THAT MAY OCCASION THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT OF APPRAISAL.

Item 3. Interest of Certain Persons in or Opposition to Matters to be Acted Upon

- a. No director, nominee for election as director, associate of the nominee or executive officer of the Company at any time since the beginning of the last fiscal year had any substantial interest, direct or indirect, by security holdings or otherwise, in any matters to be acted upon in the meeting, other than election to office.
- b. No director has informed the Company in writing that he intends to oppose an action to be taken by the Company at the meeting.

B. CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

Item 4. Voting Securities and Principal Holders Thereof

- a. Class of Voting Shares

The Company has six hundred twenty six million seven hundred fifty six thousand four hundred ninety four (626,756,494) outstanding common shares. There are approximately six thousand seven hundred eighty two (6,782) stockholders as of July 31, 2020. Each common share shall be entitled to one (1) vote with respect to all matters to be taken up during the Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

Top 20 Shareholders as of July 31, 2020:

	<u>Shareholder</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1	FMF DEVELOPMENT CORP.	508,131,734	81.0732%
2	MERJE TRADING INC.	71,555,127	11.4167%
3	JCF INVESTMENT HOLDINGS, INC.	3,898,640	0.6220%
4	SAN BARTEL INVESTMENTS, INC.	2,817,753	0.4496%
5	IBANK T/A No.01-1MA-014	1,551,450	0.2475%
6	ROBERT P. AGNER	1,043,222	0.1664%
7	FEBTC A/C 4124-00006-5	734,372	0.1172%
8	FEBTC A/C 116-00006	325,563	0.0519%
9	TERESITA S. ELA AND/OR TEODORO S. ELA III	308,874	0.0493%
10	TEODORO M. ELA	294,977	0.0471%
11	LOLITA O. BORJA	276,960	0.0442%
12	BENITO LEGARDA, JR.	225,529	0.0360%
13	JOSE ANTON G. CACHO	220,578	0.0352%
14	HERMINIO S. OZAETA, JR.	211,746	0.0338%
15	JOSE ROMAN S. OZAETA	211,746	0.0338%
16	MA. CARMEN S. OZAETA	211,746	0.0338%
17	MA.NATIVIDAD S. OZAETA	211,746	0.0338%
18	MA. VICTORIA S. OZAETA	211,746	0.0338%
19	FRANK Y. HUANG	176,449	0.0282%
20	CARLOS S. MARTINEZ	176,449	0.0282%
21	MELITONA ESTATE, INC.	176,449	0.0282%
22	VARIOUS	33,928,433	5.4133%
	TOTAL	626,756,494	100.00%

b. Record Date

The record date for determining stockholders entitled to notice and to vote during the Annual Stockholders' Meeting, as well as this Information Statement, is September 18, 2020.

b. Manner of Voting

Section 6 (A), (B) and (C) of the By-laws of the Company provide:

Section 6 (A) – At any meeting of the stockholders, if the chairman of the meeting so directs or if any stockholder present so request, the polls shall be opened and closed, the proxies and ballots shall be received and taken in charge, and all questions with respect to the qualifications of voters, the validity of proxies, and the acceptance or rejection of votes shall be decided by three (3) inspectors, to be appointed by the chairman of the meeting.

Section 6 (B) – Each stockholder shall have one (1) vote for each share of stock entitled to vote as provided in the Articles of Incorporation or otherwise by law and registered in his name on the books of the Corporation.

Section 6 (C) – At any meeting of the stockholders, each stockholder shall be entitled to vote either in person or by proxy appointed by instrument in writing subscribed by such stockholder or by his duly authorized attorney and delivered to the Secretary or to the inspectors at the meeting.

Pursuant to Sections 57 and 23 of the Revised Corporation Code, which allow voting by remote communication or in absentia by stockholders, on June 10, 2020, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized participation and voting through remote communication or in absentia during meetings of the stockholders of the Company, and confirmed/approved the corresponding amendment of the Company's By-Laws, subject to compliance with the rules and regulations as may be issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

c. Election of Directors and Cumulative Voting Rights

In the election of directors, the number of votes to which each stockholder is entitled shall be equal to the number of shares he/she owns, multiplied by the number of directors to be elected. All stockholders have cumulative voting rights. Each stockholder may vote such number of shares for as many persons as there are directors to be elected or he/she may cumulate said shares and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors to be elected multiplied by the number of his/her shares shall equal, or he/she may distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he/she shall see fit. The total number of votes cast by him/her shall not, however, exceed the number of shares owned by him/her, multiplied by the number of directors.

e. Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners and Management

1. Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners (more than 5%) as of July 31, 2020.

As of July 31, 2020, the Company knows of no one who beneficially owns in excess of five percent (5%) of its common stock except as set forth in the table below:

Title of Class	Name, address of record owner and relationship w/ issuer	Name of beneficial owner and relationship w/ record owner	Citizenship	No. of shares held	Percent
Common	FMF Development Corp. ("FMF") 3F Alpap I Bldg., 140 Leviste St. Salcedo Village, Makati City <i>Parent Company</i>	Enrique C. Fernandez (President and Director) And Stockholders	Filipino	508,131,734 -	81.07%
Common	Merje Trading, Inc. ("Merje") 1381 Palm Avenue, Dasmariñas Village, Makati City <i>Related Party</i>	Roberto C. Fernandez (Corporate Secretary and Director) And Stockholders	Filipino Filipino	71,555,127 -	11.42%

Both domestic corporations are the registered owners on record based on the corporate books of the Company. FMF, however, has approximately sixty eight thousand five hundred seventy seven (68,577) stockholders while Merje is a closely-held corporation.

FMF is represented by its President, Mr. Enrique C. Fernandez. Merje, on the other hand, is represented by its Corporate Secretary, Mr. Roberto C. Fernandez.

The officers and shareholders of Merje are members of the Fernandez family, which include Messrs. Enrique, Jaime, and Roberto Fernandez.

2. Security Ownership of Management as of July 31, 2020.

<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Name of Beneficial Owner</u>	<u>Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership (All Direct)</u>	<u>Percent of Class</u>
Common	Ma. Editha S. Paltongan	99,143	0.0158%
Common	Deborah Q. Dela Cruz	8,957	0.0014%
Common	Fernandez, Jaime C.	34,116	0.0054%
	All officers and directors as a group including qualifying shares	142,216	0.0227%

Voting trust holders of 10% or more	NONE
Change in Control	NONE

There was no change in control of the Company during the last fiscal year. The Company knows of no person holding more than ten percent (10%) of common shares under a voting trust or similar agreement which may result in a change in control of the Company during the period covered by this report.

g. Changes in Control

No change in control in the Company has occurred since the beginning of its last fiscal year.

h. Sale of Unregistered Securities

There were no securities of the Company sold by it within the past three (3) years which were not registered under the Securities Regulation Code (“SRC”). The common share of the Company is not traded on the Philippine Stock Exchange (“PSE”). If there is any trading, it is a private transaction between stockholders and these are isolated cases. As of the first quarter of 2020, the reported offering price per share was at One Peso and 50/100(P1.50), inclusive of all processing fees to effect the sale/transfer. There were no sales or transfers reported for any consideration other than for cash.

Item 5. Directors and Executive Officers

a. Directors and Executive Officers for 2019-2020

Article III, Sections 1 and 2 of the Amended By-Laws of the Company provide:

“The number of directors of the Corporation shall be eleven (11) including the independent directors as may be required by law.”

“Each director shall hold office for one (1) year and until his successor is duly elected and has qualified; provided however that any director may be removed from office, with or without cause, at any time by two-thirds (2/3) vote of the subscribed capital stock entitled to vote.”

1. The nominations for the election of all directors by the stockholders shall be submitted in writing to the Board of Directors of the Company (the “Board”) through the Corporate Secretary on or before the date that the Board may fix, provided that such date shall be prior to the Annual Stockholders’ Meeting. The nominees are formally nominated by shareholders to the Nomination Committee, which pre-screens the qualifications of the nominees and prepares a final list of nominees eligible for election. Only nominees whose names appear on the final list of candidates are eligible for election as directors. No nominations will be entertained or allowed on the floor during the Annual Stockholders’ Meeting.
2. Ms. Ma. Elena C. Fernandez and Mr. John E. Huang were nominated by Mr. Jaime C. Fernandez, while the rest of the nominees were formally nominated by Ms. Teresita E. Ullegue, a long time stockholder of the Company who is not related to any of the nominees including the nominees for independent director. The nominations were subsequently processed and evaluated by the Nomination Committee of the Company in a meeting called for that purpose and it was determined by the Committee that all the nominees (both regular Directors and Independent Directors) possess all the qualifications required by relevant laws, rules, regulations and Company’s By-Laws and Revised Manual on Corporate Governance and no provision on disqualification would apply to any of them.
3. The following is the list of current directors and the list of nominees for election as members of the Board of Directors of the Company for the term 2020-2021 as approved by the Nomination Committee:

i. Incumbent Directors

Name	Age (as of 2020 ASM)	Citizenship
Enrique C. Fernandez	57	Filipino
Jose L. Arguelles	102	Filipino
Roberto C. Fernandez	59	Filipino
Jaime C. Fernandez	64	Filipino
Florentino M. Herrera, III	69	Filipino
Roberto F. De Ocampo (Independent Director)	74	Filipino
Carl Anthony SyPalanca	47	Filipino
Jaime F. Panganiban (Independent Director)	69	Filipino
<i>Santiago Gabriel O. Fernandez *</i>	26	Filipino
Cesar O. Virtusio (Independent Director)	74	Filipino
Paul P. Sagayo, Jr.	54	Filipino

*Mr. Santiago Gabriel O. Fernandez resigned from the Board effective March 03, 2020.

ii. Nominees for Election to the Board of Directors for the Term 2020-2021

Name	Age (as of 2020 ASM)	Citizenship
Enrique C. Fernandez	67	Filipino
Jaime C. Fernandez	64	Filipino
Roberto C. Fernandez	58	Filipino
Roberto F. De Ocampo (Independent Director)	74	Filipino
Carl Anthony SyPalanca	47	Filipino
Jaime F. Panganiban (Independent Director)	69	Filipino
Cesar O. Virtusio (Independent Director)	74	Filipino
Paul P. Sagayo, Jr.	54	Filipino
Maria Elena C. Fernandez	57	Filipino
John E. Huang	63	Filipino

4. Under the applicable rules and regulations of the IC and the SEC, the Company is required to have at least two (2) Independent Directors.

For the year 2020-2021, the Company will have three (3) independent directors. Mr. Roberto F. De Ocampo, Mr. Cesar Virtusio, and Mr. Jaime F. Panganiban have been nominated and are expected to be formally re-elected as independent directors during the Annual Stockholders' Meeting. The nominated independent directors are not related to any of the members of the Nomination Committee; they are neither officers nor employees of the Company or any of its affiliates, and do not have any relationship with the Company that would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of an independent director. They possess all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications for nomination and election as independent directors.

5. Pursuant to the Company's By Laws, the directors are elected at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting by the stockholders entitled to vote. Unless a director resigns, dies or is removed, each director holds office for one (1) year until the next annual election and until his/her successor is duly elected and has qualified. Any vacancy in the Board may be filled by appointment made by a majority vote of the remaining members thereof at a meeting called for that purpose, provided that a quorum is present. The director so chosen shall serve for the unexpired term of his/her predecessor in office.

6. The attendance of the directors at the meetings of the Board and of stockholders held in 2019 is as follows:

Directors	No. of Meetings Attended/Held	Present
Enrique C. Fernandez	5/5	100%
Jose L. Arguelles	5/5	100%
Jaime C. Fernandez	5/5	100%
Roberto C. Fernandez	5/5	100%
Santiago Gabriel O. Fernandez	3/5	60%
Jaime F. Panganiban	5/5	100%
Carl Anthony SyPalanca	5/5	100%
Cesar O. Virtusio	5/5	100%
Roberto F. De Ocampo	3/5	60%
Paul P. Sagayo, Jr.	4/5	80%
Florentino M. Herrera III	0/5	0%

7. The positions of Chairman of the Board, President, Vice President, Treasurer, Corporate Secretary, and Assistant Corporate Secretary shall be elected at the first meeting of the Board after the annual election of directors, and shall hold office for one (1) year and until their respective successor shall have been elected and qualified. All officers of the Company are subject to removal at any time, with or without cause, by the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the Board. Vacancies occurring among such officers shall be filled by the Board. However, the Board may, in its discretion, leave unfilled for such period as it may deem proper, any office except that of the President, Treasurer and Secretary.

Please refer to attached Annex "A" for the brief background of the Directors/Nominees and Executive Officers of the Company, and made an integral part of this Information Statement.

8. Significant employees

All employees are expected to make reasonable contribution to the success of the business of the Company and to the fulfillment of its goals. There is no "significant employee" as defined in Part IV (A)(2) Rule 12 of the SRC (i.e. a person who is not an executive officer of the Company but who is expected to make a significant contribution to the business).

9. Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

There are no material legal proceedings, bankruptcy petition, conviction by final judgment, order, judgment or decree or any violation of a securities or commodities law for the past five (5) years to which the Company is a party, or of which any of its material properties is subject in any court or administrative government agency.

To the knowledge and/or information of the Company as set forth in the records, none of the nominees for election as directors, its current members of the Board of or its executive officers have been involved in any legal proceeding, including without limitation being the subject of any (a) bankruptcy petition, (b) conviction by final judgment in a criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, or a pending criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, (c) order, judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities or banking activities, which is not subsequently

reversed, suspended or vacated, or (d) judgment of violation of a securities or commodities law or regulation by a domestic or foreign court of competent jurisdiction, the SEC or comparable foreign body, or a domestic or foreign exchange, which has not been reversed, suspended or vacated, for the past five (5) years up to the latest date that is material to the evaluation of his/her ability or integrity to hold the relevant position in the Company.

10. Certain Relationships and Related-Party Transactions

FMF is the parent corporation of the Company with eighty one percent (81%) ownership in the total outstanding capital stock. The Company's financial statements are consolidated with that of the parent on an annual basis. The Company's wholly owned subsidiaries are Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc. and Solana Investment Holdings Corp.

No other transaction was undertaken by the Company in which any director or executive officer was involved or had a direct or indirect material interest aside from the loans granted as disclosed under Notes 7 and 17 of the audited consolidated financial statements and supplementary Schedule B.

Related party transactions shall be conducted at arm's-length and on terms that are at least comparable to normal commercial terms in order to safeguard the best interest of the Company, its policyholders, claimants and creditors. In all cases, the applicable and relevant provisions of the Insurance Code, as amended, and the Revised Corporation Code, shall be complied with by the Company.

Any related party transaction shall be disclosed fully by Management to the Board, and prior approval by the Board shall be obtained for all related party transactions which are material in nature. Moreover, the directors of the Board are required to report any dealings or transactions relating to the Company's shares within three (3) business days from occurrence thereof.

The Board shall then constitute a committee with majority members of which composed of independent directors to conduct a review of the material or significant related party transaction and to determine whether the subject transactions when entered into and executed will redound to the best interest of the Company.

b. Resignations

No director has resigned or declined to stand for re-election to the Board since the date of the Company's last Annual Stockholders' Meeting because of a disagreement with the Company's management on any matter relating to its operations, policies or practices.

Item 6. Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

a. Summary Compensation Table

Information as to the aggregate compensation paid or accrued during the last two (2) fiscal years and to be paid in the ensuing fiscal year to the Company's Chief Executive Officer and three (3) other most highly compensated executive officers and all other officers/directors are as follows:

<u>Name/Position</u>	<u>FY</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Bonus</u>	<u>Others</u>
<i>Jaime C. Fernandez- President & CEO;</i>				
<i>Annette Marie M. Malixi-SVP and CIO;</i>				
<i>Ma. Editha S. Paltongan- SVP- Comptroller;</i>				
<i>Danilo L. Mercado- Head, MM Sales;</i>				
<i>Total</i>	<i>2020*</i>	<i>19,000,000</i>	<i>4,500,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>
	<i>2019</i>	<i>17,692,838</i>	<i>3,879,000</i>	<i>4,213,146</i>
<i>*estimate for 2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>15,554,607</i>	<i>3,190,460</i>	<i>4,253,946</i>
<i>All other officers and directors as a group unnamed</i>	<i>2020*</i>	<i>14,800,000</i>	<i>10,000,000</i>	<i>3,500,000</i>
	<i>2019</i>	<i>13,573,351</i>	<i>7,648,750</i>	<i>3,399,787</i>
	<i>2018</i>	<i>13,041,463</i>	<i>14,013,934</i>	<i>3,155,196</i>

b. Compensation of Directors

All members of the Board are entitled to a maximum total share of five percent (5%) Directors' Bonus based on Net Income after Tax of the preceding year. Each member receives a Per Diem of Twenty Thousand Pesos (P20,000.00) per board meeting and Ten Thousand Pesos (P10,000.00) per committee meeting. A possible change in this arrangement is up for discussion of the stockholders in the 2020 Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

There are no other arrangements or contracts pursuant to which any director of the Company was compensated or is to be compensated, directly or indirectly during the last fiscal year and the ensuing year.

c. Employment Contracts and Termination of Employment

All executive officers, except for the Consulting Actuary, who are on a retainer/consultancy fee basis, are under employment contracts and are entitled to a maximum total share of three percent (3%) Management Bonus based on Net Income after Tax of the preceding year. They are also entitled to receive retirement benefits as required by law. There is no other compensatory plan or arrangement, other than retirement, which any executive officer shall receive in case of resignation or termination.

There are no outstanding warrants or options held by any of the executive officers or directors.

Item 7. Independent Public Accountants

- The accounting firm of Reyes Tacandong & Co. (RT & Co.) was the Company's Independent Public Accountant for the completed calendar year 2019.
- Ms. Carolina P. Angeles served as the Company's audit partner for the year 2019. Ms. Angeles assumed the responsibility as a signing partner since 2016 which makes her qualified to continue in such capacity under the relevant provisions the SRC Rules should RT & Co. be elected during the Annual Stockholders' Meeting. The Company is thus compliant with the provisions of the relevant SRC Rule on the rotation of external auditors or signing partners and the cooling off period.
- Representatives of RT & Co. will be present during the Annual Stockholders' Meeting and will be given the opportunity to make a statement if they so desire. They are also expected to respond to relevant questions if needed. RT & Co. has accepted the Company's invitation to stand for re-election this year.
- The stockholders elect the Company's external auditors during the Annual Stockholders' Meeting. The Audit Committee reviews the audit scope and coverage, strategy and results for the approval of the Board and ensures that

audit services rendered shall not impair or derogate the independence of the external auditors or violate SEC regulations. Likewise, the Audit Committee determines any non-audit work performed by external auditors, and ensures that such work will not conflict with external auditors' duties as such or threaten its independence.

The members of the Audit Committee for the year 2019-2020 are as follows:

<i>Roberto F. De Ocampo</i>	-	<i>Chairman</i>
<i>Cesar O. Virtusio</i>	-	<i>Member</i>
<i>Jaime F. Panganiban</i>	-	<i>Member</i>
<i>Roberto C. Fernandez</i>	-	<i>Member</i>
<i>Paul P. Sagayo, Jr.</i>	-	<i>Member</i>

- e. The accounting firm RT & Co. was nominated to act as external auditor of the Company for the year 2019. The nominee must be elected by majority vote during the Annual Stockholders' Meeting in order for it to act as the Company's independent public accountant for the year 2020.
- f. The Group paid RT & Co. Audit Fees in the amount of One Million Seven Hundred Seven Thousand Four Hundred Forty Pesos (P1,707,440.00) for the fiscal year 2019, versus the amount of One Million Five Hundred Sixty Six Thousand, One Hundred Fifty Two Pesos (P1,566,152.00) paid for the fiscal year 2018. The Audit Fees include compensation for audit services for the Company and its subsidiaries.
- g. There was no event during the last fiscal year covered by this report where the Company and RT & Co. or the audit/handling partner had any disagreement with regard to any matter relating to accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure.

Item 8. Compensation Plans

The Company's current compensation plan covers all regular employees and officers. Employees' or officers' participation in the Company's compensation plan accrues upon their attainment of regular status. The compensation plan covers gross compensation income and is subject to the outcome of annual performance appraisal, which is initiated by Management for position and salary upgrading.

No action is to be taken during the Annual Stockholders' Meeting with respect to any plan pursuant to which cash or non-cash compensation may be paid or distributed.

C. ISSUANCE AND EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES

Item 9. Authorization or Issuance of Securities Other than for Exchange

No action is to be taken during the Annual Stockholders' Meeting with respect to authorization or issuance of any securities.

Item 10. Modification or Exchange of Securities – Not Applicable.

Item 11. Financial and Other Information

The Statement of Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements, Company's Consolidated Audited Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019, and other data related to the Company's financial information required under Item 11(a) of SEC Form 20-IS are attached hereto as Annex "B." The Schedules required under Part IV(c) of Rule 68 are included in the Annual Report (SEC Form 17-A).

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the Interim Period:

For the first half of the year, Beneficial Life Insurance Co., Inc. (Registrant) and its subsidiaries, Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc. (BFAI, formerly Beneficial-PNB Financial Advisors, Inc.) and Solana Investment Holdings Corporation (SIHC), collectively known as the "Group", were able to produce P842,456,663 total revenues, which is slightly lower by 6% as compared to the same period in 2019. Premiums, net of cession, have slightly decreased by 2% to P662,540,902 in 2020 from P673,983,041 in 2019. Investment and other income also decreased at a larger percentage of 20% mainly due to decrease in interest income and fair value loss booked on assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL) instead of gain. Realized and unrealized net foreign exchange loss was recorded both in 2020 and 2019 at P33,975,413 and P56,839,145, respectively. These losses are the result of the mark-to-market valuation of foreign currency denominated financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and bonds at FVPL.

Benefits and claims incurred decreased by 31%, however, this cannot conclusively forecast a downward trend for the full year. The Registrant still expects to process a significant number of claims for the rest of the year. A provision of P149.4 Million increase in legal policy reserves was set up for the first half of the year. Commissions and other direct expenses decreased by 44% between the two comparative periods and this was brought about by the absence of selling activities since middle of March 2020.

A major component in the statement of income is the foreign exchange gains or losses since the bulk of the Registrant's financial assets is in foreign currency denominated instruments. The rates used as against USD1.00 were P49.83 as of June 30, 2020 versus P50.635 as of December 31, 2019; and P51.24 as of June 30, 2019 versus P52.58 as of December 31, 2018 based on closing rates found in the Phil. Dealing System.

For the first half of 2020 and 2019, consolidated net income was earned mainly due to the increase in premiums and investment income. BFAI and SIHC contributed to the net income by (P474,535) and P555,199, respectively for the first half of 2020.

The business of life insurance does not follow any particular seasonality cyclicality or trend as revenues are mainly dependent on the insurance requirements and capacity to pay of the insuring public, while most of the underwriting expenses depend on mortality rates and economic conditions. Taking the two comparative quarters, revenues are composed of the following:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Ordinary	154,611,723	187,515,690
Group	469,146,421	471,521,636
Microinsurance	1,174,000	2,597,500
Inward reinsurance	43,152,869	17,580,730
	<u>668,085,013</u>	<u>679,215,556</u>
Premiums ceded	5,544,111	5,232,515
Premiums, net of reinsurance	<u>662,540,902</u>	<u>673,983,041</u>

The first half of 2020 shows decreases in ordinary, group and micro insurance lines; only inward reinsurance increased. The Registrant is still hoping that it can, at the very least, equal the premiums for the whole year of 2019, despite the difficulties due to the global pandemic.

No cycle, season or trend can also explain the amount of claims, surrenders and other benefits to be paid in any given period of time as these are mainly dependent on mortality rate and financial condition of the policyholders. This is the reason why the IC as the industry regulator, mandates its requirements on the issuer's minimum networth, capital investment, reserve investment and minimum RBC ratio. IC released CL 2014-42A on the Valuation Standards for Life Insurance Policy Reserves which provides a change in the basis of valuation of the life insurance policy reserves from Net Premium Valuation (NPV) to Gross Premium Valuation (GPV) which now considers other assumptions such as morbidity, lapse and/or persistency, expenses, non-guaranteed benefits and margin for adverse deviation. This interim report reflects the said GPV calculations.

An uncertainty which will have a material impact on the operations of the issuer, is when death and policy benefits will be claimed all at the same time. As part of the compliance with IC's requirements on the effectivity of the GPV and the financial reporting framework, the Registrant submits its quarterly reports to the IC on the mandated submission dates per IC CL 2016-69.

Total consolidated assets as of the first half of 2020 amounted to P8,481,244,844 which is slightly higher by less than a percent from the total for the year ended December 31, 2019 at P8,454,555,242. The major composition of the asset portfolio as of the first half of 2020 is: cash and cash equivalents at 14%, investment securities at 58%, and loans and notes at 18%. On the Liabilities side, insurance contract liabilities comprise 81% of the total liabilities and premium deposit fund at 6%. Total stockholders' equity amounted to P2,887,020,808 as of June 30, 2020 which is lower than the P3,172,773,379 balance as of December 31, 2019 by 9%.

Other material changes (at least 5%) in the consolidated statement of financial position between the two comparative periods are as follows:

- a. Cash and cash equivalents was used to acquire more investment securities, thus, it declined by 6%. Short term deposits were also shifted to investment securities.
- b. Decrease in insurance receivables by 74% was due to the collections of premium receivables set up as of 12/31/19.
- c. Decrease in loans and notes by 7% was mainly due to decrease in salary loans; teachers transferred their salary loans to GSIS under the GSIS Financial Assistance Program.
- d. Increase in investment securities by 7% due to additional placements from excess cash.
- e. Increase in insurance contract liabilities by 10% was due to the provision for legal policy reserves using the GPV computation.
- f. Increase in loans payable by 21% was the availment of SIHC of additional loan to buy investment security and consequently earn investment income.
- g. Decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses by 72% was due to payments of accounts that were set up as of 2019 year end.
- h. Income tax liability decrease of 95% represents the minimum income corporate tax due on net income for the first half of 2020. The forex loss incurred as of year end 2019 is reflected in the decrease in the corporate income tax due.
- i. Decrease in appropriated retained earnings by 24% is the result of the GPV computation of legal policy reserves.
- j. Decrease in other comprehensive income by 63% is also the result of the GPV computation of legal policy reserves. Total increase in legal policy reserves amounted to P419M, a portion of which were transfers from the retained earnings accounts.

During the Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Inc. held on 10 June 2020 at the Board Room Beneficial Life Building, 166 Salcedo Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City, the Board declared a cash dividend of Php0.033 per share in favor of all its stockholders of record as of 31 August 2020, subject to the approval of the Insurance Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission.

There are no changes in the composition of the registrant during the interim period, which include any business combination, additional acquisition of subsidiaries, restructuring or discontinuance of operations.

Provisions for the first half of 2020 were made for the contingent liabilities, which include the legal policy reserves and claims and losses payable, in accordance with IC requirements.

There are no other events other than the ordinary course of business that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the issuer, including any default or acceleration of an obligation. There are no other significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the issuer's continuing operations.

The statements of cash flows present the sources and uses of funds for the two comparative periods. For the first half of 2020, the Registrant generated cash from its operations and financing activities. This indicates that Group maintains its capacity to provide for its immediate cash requirements from its operations despite the increasing expenditures and investment and financing activities. Short term funds are also available should there be an immediate need for significant amount of funds. A large portion of the Retained Earnings account is unrestricted and the registrant declares and pays cash dividends based on the net income of the Group, subject to compliance with IC's requirements on dividend declarations. The Registrant's networth is compliant to the requirement of IC.

The Registrant continues to rely mainly on its traditional distribution channel, which is the agency force, for tapping new markets both in the individual/regular business and corporate or institutionalized accounts. Telemarketing and mall operations are the two other channels that the registrant also embarked on and continues to operate. The Registrant introduced its microinsurance product called Benlife Shield during the last quarter of 2016. It is a single pay, micro personal accident no-lapse insurance plan that provides individual insurance coverage up to age 60. Also, during the last quarter of the year 2016, the registrant offered its group insurance rider called Benlife Care. It is health care rider attached to group yearly renewable term that allows policyholders to avail of medical, hospitalization benefits through affiliated medical service providers subject to certain conditions and limitations. There are no plans to offer variable products during the year 2020, nor to enter the bancassurance program. Management remains hopeful that it will be able to reach its target sales this year given the economic challenges brought about by the global pandemic. The Registrant is now focusing on its technology enhancements that will allow non face-to-face selling, mobile applications and servicing, and various online and other payment options.

Funds shall be continually sourced internally for its insurance requirements and the Registrant does not foresee any uncertainty that has or is reasonably likely to have a material impact on the short or long term liquidity. The registrant will meet its due obligations on time. The registrant continues to seek higher yields for its investments through its subsidiary, SIHC. To maximize returns, any available and free cash will be invested in different investment outlets.

There are no known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will have a material impact on the issuer's liquidity. The Group is hopeful that it will remain liquid during the recession and global economic slowdown.

The required minimum statutory net worth for Parent Company is P900.00 million as of December 31, 2019. The Registrant complied with the minimum statutory net worth capital and minimum paid-up capital required by the IC.

CL 2016-68 provides for the RBC2 framework for the life insurance industry which establishes the required amounts of capital to be maintained by the insurance companies in relation to their investment and insurance risks.

Every life insurance company is annually required to maintain an RBC ratio of at least 100% and not to fail the trend test. Failure to meet the minimum RBC ratio shall subject the insurance company to regulatory intervention which could be at various levels depending on the degree of the violation. The Registrant remains compliant with this requirement.

Republic Act (“RA”) No. 10001 reduced the premium tax from 5% to 2% (applicable on insurance policies issued after the effectivity of the said RA) and amended the DST to one-time payment based on the amount of insurance or coverage. RA 10963 or the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (“TRAIN”), which became effective on January 1, 2018, increased the DST tax from the range of P10.00-P100.00 to P20.00-P200.00. Revenue Regulation (“RR”) 4-2018 was issued wherein the new rates are listed under Section 10.

The Registrant, in close coordination with the IC and as mandated by the SEC, ensures adherence to its ASEAN Corporate Governance and Anti Money Laundering Operating Manual. The registrant also complied with the requirements of The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) in 2014 by registering as a Foreign Financial Institution. The Registrant is also compliant with the requirements of the Data Privacy Act.

There are no other material events subsequent to June 2020 that have not been reflected in the financial statements or disclosed in the 17Q report (Annex D). There are no material commitments for material capital expenditures other than those required in the ordinary course of business.

Segment reporting is not applicable to the issuer.

The consolidated financial statements include those of the Registrant and wholly owned subsidiaries. There are no other material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, direct or contingent obligations and other relationships of the company with other persons created as of the first half of 2020.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis – 2019 vs. 2018:

The Registrant and its subsidiaries posted a significant increase in gross premiums by 24% from P1.349Billion in 2018 to P1.669Billion in 2019. Net premiums also increased by 25% between the two comparative years.

Taking the two comparative years, premiums, net of reinsurance, are composed of the following:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Ordinary (individual)	374,285,200	339,419,875
Group	1,158,794,759	930,996,070
Microinsurance	6,636,000	8,438,000
Inward reinsurance	129,127,549	70,266,474
	<u>1,668,843,508</u>	<u>1,349,120,419</u>
Less: Premiums ceded	16,953,935	27,519,621
Premiums, net of reinsurance	<u>1,651,889,573</u>	<u>1,321,600,798</u>

Premiums from the ordinary, group, and reinsurance lines all increased in 2019 as compared to 2018 while premiums from microinsurance business decreased.

As previously mentioned, no cycle, season or trend can also explain the amount of claims, surrenders and other benefits to be paid in any given period of time as these are mainly dependent on mortality rate and financial condition of the policyholders.

This is the reason why the IC as the industry regulator, mandates its requirements on the issuer's minimum networth, capital investment, reserve investment and minimum RBC ratio. Net insurance benefits and claims incurred on insurance contracts, which increased by 22% from 2018 to 2019 include death claim benefits on ordinary/individual and group businesses, maturities, health benefits, surrender values paid, dividends, and interests accruing on in force policies. There are still policyholders who opt to surrender their insurance policies, meaning, withdraw its cash value, due to financial needs, while other insurance policies have already matured during the year, at which time, the insured receives its maturity value. Death claims still comprise the significant portion of benefits and claims expensed at 60% in 2019 versus 67% in 2018. These insurance risks can be reasonably calculated and estimated, based on Actuarial studies, and thus, reserves and fund allocations are made by the Registrant. An uncertainty, therefore, which will have a material impact on the operations of the issuer, is when death benefits will be claimed all at the same time.

Year 2019 was marked by an increase in investment and other income by 11% as compared to the 16% decrease in 2018 over 2017. Investment income is composed of interests on investment securities, loans and notes, dividend income, gain on sale and fair value gains/losses. Interest earned on loans and notes, rental and other income are also included in this category. Total Impairment loss of P26Million was recognized in 2019 on investment securities and loans and notes, which is 73% lower than the 2018 provision at P100Million.

On a year to year basis, the Peso appreciated to P50.635 in 2019 as against the US Dollar. The exchange rate as of year-end 2018 was at P52.58=USD1.00. This resulted in realized and unrealized foreign exchange loss amounting to P83.11Million in 2019 versus P106.04Million gain in 2018.

Commissions and other direct expenses increased by 27% while general and administrative expenses increased by 9% from 2018 to 2019. Consolidated net income for the year ended 2019 amounted to P109.33Million as compared to the reinstated amount of P148.8Million in 2018 or a 27% decrease. Basic and diluted earnings per share, consequently, decreased to P0.17 per share in 2019 from P0.24 in 2018.

The consolidated statements of financial position show an increase 6% in total assets from P7.9Billion in 2018 to P8.4Billion in 2019. Investment securities comprise 54% of the total assets in 2019, as the Registrant and its subsidiaries continue to maximize its earning potentials with its holdings in various peso and foreign currency denominated securities. Adding this portfolio to the cash and cash equivalents at P1.225billion, short term investments of P60Million and accrued income of P63Million shows that the Registrant remains liquid and able to meet its obligations. Total assets of the subsidiaries amount to: SIHC, P156,783,530; and BFAI, P7,546,109.

The consolidated stockholders' equity portion reflects a total of P3.2Billion in 2019, which is higher by 11% than the P2.86Billion in 2018.

In addition to the reasons for the increase/decrease discussed in the preceding paragraphs, the following are the explanations for the changes in material items (increase/decrease equivalent to at least 5%) from year 2018 to year 2019:

- a. Increase in cash and cash equivalents by 27% and in short term investments by 19% were contributed by the operations (premiums) and investing activities (interest income);
- b. Increase in insurance receivables by 289% represent increase in collectible premiums with due dates falling on or before the year end.
- c. Decrease in accrued income by 7% was mainly due to the decrease in the salary loans portfolio of the Registrant.

- d. Decrease in loans and notes by 13% was mainly due to the decrease in salary loans portfolio.
- e. Decrease by 21% in the property and equipment at cost was due to depreciation.
- f. Increase in Property and Equipment at revalues amounts by 68% represents the appraisal increase on various properties currently in use as office spaces.
- g. Increase in Other noncurrent assets by 33% represents the installment payments made during the year for the acquisition of two condominium offices and the appraisal of property acquired through foreclosure under mortgage loans.
- h. Increase in insurance contract liabilities by 12% is mainly attributed to the increase in legal policy reserves.
- i. Increase in policyholders' dividends payable by 35% can be attributed to aging policies that are already earning dividends as provided in the insurance contracts.
- j. Decrease in insurance payables by 18% was brought about by the decrease in ceded premiums, coupled with the payments made during the year.
- k. Decrease in loans payable by 91% represent was due to the full payment of fixed term loans by the Registrant; only its subsidiary SIHC has outstanding loans payable as of year end.
- l. Decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses by 38% was due to the overdraft of cash balances with investment banks in 2018; there was no overdraft in 2019.
- m. Increase in income tax liability by 25% represents the corporate income tax due for the year end.
- n. Increase in other liabilities by 15% represents the increase life insurance deposits collected and outstanding as of the year end.
- o. Increase in retirement liability by 18% is mainly due to set up of additional retirement expense based on the year end actuarial valuation.
- p. Increase in deferred tax liability by 118% was the effect of the appraisal of real estate properties.
- q. Overall decrease in net income by 27% was mainly due to the foreign exchange loss incurred during the year.

No action is to be taken during the Annual Stockholders' Meeting with respect to any matter specified in Items 9 or 10.

**Item 12. Mergers, Consolidations, Acquisitions and Similar Matters
– Not Applicable**

Item 13. Acquisition or Disposition of Property

No action is to be taken during the Annual Stockholders' Meeting with respect to acquisition or disposition of any property by the Company requiring stockholders' approval under the Revised Corporation Code.

Item 14. Restatement of Accounts

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the adoption of the new and amended Philippine Financial Reporting Standards ("PFRS") 16 – Leases, which requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Philippine Accounting Standard 17 and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. For the Group's lease commitments, the Group assessed that these arrangements qualify as leases of low value assets or short-term leases under PFRS 16, thus, did not have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the Group's financial statements.

The effects and restatement of accounts resulting from the adoption of other new and amended PFRS are fully disclosed under Note 2 – Summary of significant Accounting Policies in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

D. OTHER MATTERS

Item 15. Action with respect to Reports:

The following matters will be presented to the stockholders for approval by a majority vote at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting:

- a. Minutes of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting held last June 20, 2020.
 - Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.
 - Ratification of all acts of the Board and Officers of the Company since the last Annual Stockholders' Meeting.
 - Election of Directors
 - Appointment of External Auditor for the year 2019.
- b. The 2019 Annual Report and Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2019
- c. Approval of the Management's Proposal to Increase the Director's Per Diem
- d. Election of Directors for 2020-2021
- e. Appointment of External Auditor for the year 2020-2021
- f. General ratification of all acts and proceedings of the Board, Committees, Corporate Officers and Management since the last Annual Stockholders' Meeting held on June 20, 2019.

Resolutions, contracts, and acts of the Board, Committees, and Management presented to the stockholders for ratification refer to those passed or undertaken by them during the year covered by this report and for the day to day operations of the Company as contained or reflected in the minute books, annual report and financial statements. These acts are covered by resolutions of the Board duly adopted in the normal course of trade and business involving approval of budget for the current year, approval of investments, treasury matters involving opening of accounts and bank transactions, appointment of signatories and amendments thereof, engagement of consultants, sale of company vehicles and other matters the Board is required to act upon.

Item 16. Matters Not Required to be Submitted

Proofs of transmittal to stockholders of the required Notice of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting and of the presence of a quorum form part of the Agenda of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting but will not be submitted for approval by the stockholders.

Item 17. Corporate Governance

The Insurance Commission, the primary regulator of the Company, requires the Company to adopt and comply with: (a) Circular Letter Nos. 2020-71 (Revised Code of Corporate Governance for Insurance Commission Regulated Companies) and 2020-72 (Annual Corporate Governance Report), both dated June 13, 2020.; (b) Circular Letter No. 2018-48, as amended (Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Guidelines for Insurance Commission Regulated Entities); and (c) Circular Letter No. 2015-02-A dated 13 January 2015 (Minimum Capitalization Requirement).

The evaluation by the Company to measure and determine the level of compliance of the Board, the Executive Officers and top level management with its Manual on Corporate Governance (the “Manual”) is vested by the Board on the Compliance Officer. The Compliance Officer is mandated to monitor compliance by all concerned with the provisions and requirements of the Manual.

The Company aims to create and sustain value for its stakeholders. To achieve this, the Board, senior management, and employees must understand that compliance with regulations and best practice standards is everybody’s responsibility.

The Company commits to the highest standards of good corporate governance in realizing its vision and mission. The Company believes that sound corporate practice based on integrity, fairness, accountability, and transparency is essential in achieving growth and stability, as well as enhancing investors and stockholders’ confidence.

The Company’s Code of Ethics ensures that all employees adhere to the highest standards of honesty, transparency, and accountability. To further emphasize the Company’s commitment to integrity, employees are encouraged to report, in good faith, to higher management any misconduct within their respective departments/units.

Consistent with the foregoing policies and the provisions of the Manual, the Company has been continuously implementing the following:

Rights and Equitable Treatment of Stockholders:

The Board acknowledges and respects the fundamental rights of shareholders to obtain adequate and timely information and commits not to act in a way that will violate the same.

The Board will strive to achieve growth based on its potential and core competencies to ensure that shareholders, over the long term, will benefit from the productive performance and good operating results of the Company.

Policies on Employees Health and Safety:

The Company maintains the benefits of the employees relating to health, safety and welfare, which are being managed by the Company’s Healthcare Department. Under the foregoing, the Company’s employees throughout the country can go to any of the medical clinics, laboratories and/or hospitals accredited by the Company.

The Company is committed to promote the physical, social and mental well-being of its employees. It aims to provide and maintain a workplace free from all forms of discrimination and from all forms of physical, sexual or psychological abuse including harassment, bullying and intimidation. It is committed to maintain a positive, harmonious and professional work environment with due importance accorded to occupational health and safety of the employees and its clients transacting business at its various offices.

Policies and Activities on Customer Welfare:

The Company recognizes that its clients are the reason for its continued business, hence, the Company is committed to meet the needs of its clients by providing them with high quality customer service, as well as relevant products and services.

The Company is also committed to treat clients fairly by complying with the Policy Holder’s Bill of Rights issued by the Insurance Commission as well as implementing the following minimum service standards:

- a. Communications are fair and not misleading;
- b. Ensure that clients are given clear and accurate information on the services offered, including the risks involved, prior to the conclusion of any business transaction;
- c. Products and services are suitable and beneficial, taking into account the needs of the clients, their financial and risk profiles and objectives; and
- d. Complaints and concerns are handled and addressed promptly in a professional manner.

To ensure the effective implementation of the foregoing policies, the Company has a customer service desk to address the concerns and receive the complaints of clients.

Community Interaction Policy:

The Company considers its host community as its growth partner, and contributes to its social development agenda by paying appropriate taxes and complying with relevant laws, regulations, resolutions and ordinances.

Through its various branches nationwide, the Company also empowers the local communities where they operate by providing employment, livelihood opportunities, and basic services that will help improve their quality of life.

The Company's Community Principles:

This policy affirms the Company's commitment to the range of communities with whom it interacts, guided by the following principles: (a) compliance with all laws and regulations, (b) transparency, (c) sustainability, (d) respect for human rights, (e) diversity and (f) contribution to economic development.

The Company's Community Approach:

The Company's approach to its stakeholders is guided by the following:

- a. Building positive community relations by being an active player in the society;
- b. Identifying opportunities for partnership with the communities to create shared values;
- c. Investing in community developments that will benefit the community and be sustainable in the long run;
- d. Valuing the diversity of the stakeholders, respecting their culture and aspirations as we strive for local procurement and local employment; and
- e. Anti-corruption programs.

The Company adopts and institutionalizes the highest ethical standards by strict implementation of the provisions of its Code of Conduct. The Company is committed in complying with and strictly enforcing anti-corruption laws in all its offices. Bribery of any form is strictly prohibited.

Employees are strictly prohibited from receiving gifts from clients, suppliers or third persons to ensure that they remain objective and partial in the performance of their respective duties and responsibilities.

Pursuant to its commitment to good governance and business practice, the Company continues to review and strengthen its policies and procedures, giving due consideration to developments in the area of good governance, which it determines to be in the best interest of the Company and its stockholders. The Company actively participates in industry discussions on good governance issues and concerns through the Philippine Life Insurance Association, Inc.

Item 18. Voting Procedures

- a. Section 5 of the Amended By-Laws of the Company states that at any meeting of the stockholders, the holders of majority of the issued and outstanding stock entitled to vote at such meeting, present in person or represented by proxy, shall constitute a quorum. Moreover, under the Amended By-Laws of the Company stockholders may either vote in person, or in absentia or by proxy.
- b. Regarding the election of members to the Board, nominees who receive the highest number of votes shall be declared elected pursuant to Section 23 of the Revised Corporation Code.
- c. Under the Corporation Code, the affirmative vote of stockholders representing at least two thirds (2/3) of the outstanding capital stock of the Company shall be necessary for the approval of the proposed amendment to the Articles of Incorporation. Except in cases provided above, or where the law provides otherwise, all matters subject to vote shall be decided by the plurality vote of stockholders present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote thereat, a quorum being present. Stockholders of record are entitled to one (1) vote per share. For other matters submitted to the stockholders for approval, a vote by a majority of the shares present or represented during the meeting shall be necessary to approve the proposed action.
- d. There is no manner of voting prescribed in the By-Laws of the Company. Hence, voting may be done by *viva voce*, raising of hands, or by balloting. Representatives from the stock and transfer group, Mr. ROLANDO C. MORILES and Mr. ARJEN MONTEALEGRE, shall supervise the election and counting of the votes.
- e. Sections 23 and 57 of the Revised Corporation Code provides that the corporation may allow a stockholder to cast his vote *in absentia* via modes which the corporation shall establish, taking into account the corporation's scale, number of shareholders or members, structure and other factors consistent with the basic right of corporate suffrage.
- f. The Secretary shall record all the votes and proceedings of the stockholders and of the directors in a book kept for that purpose.
- g. Considering that the Annual Stockholders' Meeting will be held virtually and in accordance with SEC Memorandum No. 6, series of 2020, the Company made internal procedures, attached herewith as Annex E, describing the steps to be taken by stockholders for the latter to cast/submit their votes online. The stockholders shall be entitled to the same number of votes as described above.

Item 19. Participation of Shareholders by Remote Communication

In support of the efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19 infection and to ensure the safety and welfare of its stockholders, directors, officers, and employees, the Company will dispense with the physical attendance of stockholders at the meeting and will allow attendance only by remote communication through the linkⁱ created by the Company for such purpose.

In order for the Company to properly conduct validation procedures, stockholders who have not sent their proxies or registered on the voting *in absentia* websiteⁱⁱ who wish to participate via remote communication must register at <https://form.jotform.com/benlifemis.com.ph/2020-ASM-registration> on or before 05 October 2020. Please refer to Annex E for the detailed guidelines for participation via remote communication and the procedures for registration and casting of votes *in absentia*.

SIGNATURE

After reasonable inquiry and to the best of my knowledge and belief, I certify that the information set forth in this report is true, complete and correct. This report is signed in the City of Makati on August 28, 2020.

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.

By:



MA. SIGRID R. PINLAC
Corporate Secretary

MATERIALS ACCOMPANYING THIS INFORMATION STATEMENT

1. **Annex A** - The Company's Directors and Executive Officers
2. **Annex B** - Annual Report for 2019 (SEC Form 17-A)
3. **Annex C** - Statement of Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements and Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for 2019
4. **Annex D** - Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements for the Interim Period Ended June 30, 2020 (SEC Form 17-Q)
5. **Annex E** - Registration Procedure for Voting *In Absentia* and Participation Via Remote Communication

UNDERTAKING

Upon the written request of the stockholder, the Company undertakes to furnish said stockholder a copy of SEC Form 17-A, free of charge. Such written request should be addressed to:

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.

Beneficial Life Bldg. 166 Salcedo St., Legaspi Village
Makati City 1229

Attention: **MA. SIGRID R. PINLAC**
Corporate Secretary

FEEDBACK

At Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Inc., we strive to provide you with the highest possible standards of service at all times. Should you have any complaints or concerns, you may bring it up through our website at www.benlife.com.ph, or you may call our Customer Service hotline at 818-8671 (loc. 8573).

ⁱ <https://www.benlife.com.ph/benlife-2020-ASM/>

ⁱⁱ <https://form.jotform.com/benlifemis.com.ph/2020-ASM-polls>

**BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS**

I. DIRECTORS

A. The following are the incumbent Directors of the Company:

ENRIQUE C. FERNANDEZ, age ■, *Filipino*, is the Chairman of the Board since 2007 and has been a Director since 1984. He is also the Chairman of the Executive Committee and a member of the Assets and Liabilities Committee of the Company.

Concurrently, Mr. E. Fernandez is the Chairman and President of AMSEC Holdings, Inc., and a Director and President of Eramen Minerals, Inc., FMF, Investment Planning Corporation of the Philippines. His other directorships include ICCP Ventures, Inc., Manco Holdings, Inc., Manila Cordage Co., Marilag Holdings, Inc., Merje Trading Inc., and Philippine Koyo Bearing Corporation.

Mr. E. Fernandez received his Bachelor of Science degree, major in Business Management, from the Ateneo de Manila University, and his Master of Business Management degree major in Finance and Marketing, from JL Kellogg Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA.

JAIME C. FERNANDEZ, age ■, *Filipino*, is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. He graduated from the Ateneo de Manila University and has a Masters in Finance degree from Golden Gate University. He is also currently a Director of FMF, Treasurer of the Investment Planning Corp. of the Phils., and Marilag Holdings, Inc.. He is the President and CEO of Merje Trading, Inc. He is the Chairman of ETC Forest Lawn. He is also the President of Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc., and PLIA Realty, Inc., and the Treasurer of Manila Cordage Company.

ROBERTO C. FERNANDEZ, age ■, *Filipino*, has been a Director since 1995. He is the Treasurer of the Company and is also a member of the Audit Committee and the Assets and Liabilities Committee.

At present, Mr. Roberto Fernandez is likewise the Chairman and President of Manila Cordage Co., and a Director of FMF, Investment Planning Corporation of the Philippines, AMSEC Holdings Inc., and Panay Electric Company. He is also the President of Manco Insurance Agents, Inc., Manco Synthetics Inc., Mancorealty, Inc., and Manco Farms, Inc.

Mr. Roberto Fernandez both received his Bachelor of Science degree, major in Business Management, and his Bachelor of Arts degree, major in Interdisciplinary Studies, from the Ateneo de Manila University. He received his Masters degree in Management from JL Kellogg Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA.

CARL ANTHONY SY PALANCA, age ■, *Filipino*, was elected to the Board on August 11, 2008 and is also a member of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Palanca also sits as a board member of FMF, Investment Planning Corporation of the Philippines, Asian Alliance Holdings and Development Corp., Asian Alliance Investment Corp., The Mother Company, Inc., Cognatio Holdings, Inc., Blue Chips Inv't and Trading Group, CP Holdings Corporation, CP Group Holdings, Inc., CP Equities Corp., CPJ Corporation, C Palanca Corporation, CP Realty Corporation, and Palanca Investment and Trading Group Inc.

Mr. Palanca received his Bachelor of Science degree, major in International Business, from Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan, and he received his Masters degree in Business Management from the Asian Institute of Management in Makati City, Philippines.

FLORENTINO M. HERRERA III, age ■■■, *Filipino*, was elected to the Board on August 11, 2008. He is also an alternate member of the Assets and Liabilities Committee of the Company.

Atty. Herrera is the Managing Partner of Herrera Teehankee and Cabrera Law Offices and a former Partner of Angara Abello Concepcion Regala and Cruz Law Offices (ACCRA Law). He is also currently the Chairman and President of Amica Corporation, Andorra Holdings, Inc., Arpeggio International Resources Corporation, Bedarra Holdings, Inc., Bellagio Properties, Inc., Bellcore Holdings Corporation, Bellendor Peak Resources, Inc., Certosa Resources, Inc., Domain Property Ventures, Inc., Dunes and Eagle Land Development Corp., Econolink Investments, Inc., Filgrow Ventures Corporation, Filsyn Corporation, Fontana Resources Corporation, Genshare Holdings Corporation, Hare Services Corporation, Hunter Valley Resources, Inc., Ipioneer Properties, Inc., Maseena Resources Corporation, Medlinks Resources, Inc., Pomona Properties, Inc., Pergamon Resources Corporation, Regent Resources, Inc., Saville Resources Corporation, Seabright Resources, Inc., Shindig, Inc., SRTC Development Corporation, Trans-Pacific Oriental Holdings Company, Inc., Vassra Holdings, Inc., Viking Star Ventures, Inc., and Websphere Resources, Inc.; The Chairman 911 Alarm, Inc., Media Star Holding Corp., Owl Ventures and Development Condominium Corporation, and San Juanico Property Ventures; a Director and the Vice Chairman of Mantrade Development Corporation; a Director and the President of Aeropartners, Inc. and Nabasan Subic Development Corporation; a Director, Vice President, and Treasurer of Marilag Holdings, Inc.; and a Director and Corporate Secretary of Dream Harbour, Inc., La Regalade, Inc., Melrra Realty, Inc., and the CVC Group of companies such as, but not limited to, Asia Outsourcing Philippines Holdings Inc, Infocom Technologies, Inc., SPi Technologies, Inc., and SPi CRM, Inc. Other directorships include FMF, Asian Alliance Holdings and Development Corporation, Canlubang Golf and Country Club, Inc., Stargate Media Corp., United Coconut Chemicals, Inc., Philippine Airlines, Inc., GEOGRACE Resources Philippines, Inc., EFM, Inc., and Comm&Sense, Inc.

Atty. Herrera received his Bachelor of Arts degree, major in Political Science, from the University of the Philippines in 1972, and his Bachelor of Laws (Cum Laude, Salutatorian) from the UP College of Law in 1977. He placed 12th in the 1977 Bar Exams.

SANTIAGO GABRIEL O. FERNANDEZ,* age ■■■, *Filipino*, was nominated Director during Nomination Committee meeting on April 26, 2016 and elected as Director on July 22, 2016.

Mr. Santiago Fernandez is currently connected with PricewaterhouseCoopers (“PWC”) where he is a Full Time Associate specializing in business enterprise valuation and financial model review of companies engaged in the shipping, tankering, integrated logistics, and renewable energy industries. He was also involved in the Support Bid and Financial Model Advisory for the Light Rail Transit 2 (“LRT2”) and the Regional Airport Public-Private Partnership (“PPP”) projects run by the PPP Center.

Mr. Santiago Fernandez received his Bachelor of Commerce degree, majors in Economics and Finance (with Third Class Honours), from the University of Melbourne, Australia.

**Mr. Santiago Fernandez resigned from the Board effective March 03, 2020 to pursue higher education in London.*

ROBERTO F. DE OCAMPO, age ■, *Filipino*, is an Independent Director and the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Company.

Mr. De Ocampo also currently serves as the Chairman of Philippine Veterans Bank, Philam Asset Management, Inc., Hatch Asia, Inc., Stradcom Corporation, Tollways Association of the Philippines, Money Tree Publishing Corporation, Centennial Asia Advisors Pte Ltd.; the Vice-Chairman of the Tranden Group, Montalban Methane Power Corporation, Agus 3 Hydro Power Corporation, and La Costa Development Corporation; a Director of Investment and Capital Corporation of the Philippines Group of Companies, PHINMA Corporation, Alaska Milk Corporation, Bankard, Inc., EEI Corporation, House of Investments, Robinson's Land Corporation, and Salcon Power Corporation; and a Member of the Board of Advisers of ARGOSY Fund, Inc. AES Corporation (Philippines) and the CIMB Group. Moreover, Mr. De Ocampo holds several vital positions in both prestigious international organizations as well as civic organizations.

Mr. De Ocampo graduated from the Ateneo de Manila University, received his MBA degree from the University of Michigan, holds a post-graduate diploma from the London School of Economics, and has 4 doctorate degrees (Honoris Causa). He is the recipient of many international awards, including Finance Minister of the Year, Philippine Legion of Honor, Association of Development Financing in Asia and the Pacific ("ADFIAP") Man of the Year, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, Ten Outstanding Young Men Award (TOYM), several Who's Who Awards, and the 2006 Asian Human Resource Development ("HRD") Award. In June 2012, Mr. De Ocampo was awarded by Queen Elizabeth II with a medal for his appointment as an honorary officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

JAIME F. PANGANIBAN, age ■, *Filipino*, is an Independent Director and Chairman of the Assets and Liabilities Committee of the Company.

Mr. Panganiban is also the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of Lakes Shore CCY Inc. and BGP Asia Pacific Ltd. Inc.; the Chairman and President of JFP Assets Corp.; a Co-Chairman at Compont Networks, Inc.; and a Director of JP Latex Technology, Inc. In 2005, he served as the Advisor and Chief Financial Officer of Development Bank of the Philippines ("DBP") and undertook the take over and rehabilitation of Al-Amanah Islamic Investment Bank of the Philippines where he was eventually appointed Chairman and CEO in 2008. Mr. Panganiban is an accomplished senior bank executive with widely recognized expertise in treasury, capital markets, investment banking, trust, and wealth and risk management, built upon a foundation of exposures and postings in the Asia Pacific region.

Mr. Panganiban completed his Advanced Management Program ("AMP") at the Templeton College, University of Oxford, United Kingdom, and Financial Asset Management and Engineering at the FAME, University of Lausanne, Switzerland. He received his BSC degree, major in Accounting, from the Ateneo de Zamboanga and took his MBA units at the Ateneo de Manila University.

CESAR O. VIRTUSIO, age ■, *Filipino*, is an Independent Director, presently a member of the Assets and Liabilities Committee, and Audit Committee of the Company.

Mr. Virtusio was until recently the Managing Director of the Bankers Association of the Philippines ("BAP") where he served for 8 years and held Board and Executive positions in BAP related entities. He sits as a board member of a European-related automotive general distribution company. He used to be the Chief Representative and an Adviser to Dresdner Bank and Dresdner Kleinwort. He had been with the Dresdner Bank Group in Germany, Hong Kong, Singapore, and the Philippines for over 20 years in various management positions in corporate and investment banking. He also had a stint with Citibank Manila where he participated in the Executive Development Program and was a Manager in the Bank's World Corporation Group.

Mr. Virtusio has a Master's degree in Business Administration with a major in International Business from the George Washington University, Washington DC.

JOSE L. ARGUELLES, age ■■■, *Filipino*, has been a Director since 1966 and the President of the Company from 1987 to 2018.

Mr. Arguelles is currently also the Chairman of FMF, Investment Planning Corporation of the Philippines; a board member of Lakeshore Educational Institution, Information Professionals, Inc., and Solana Investment Holdings Corporation.

Mr. Arguelles received his Bachelor of Science in Commerce ("BSC") degree from De La Salle University.

ATTY. PAUL P. SAGAYO, JR., age ■■■, *Filipino*, was elected to the BOD on June 06, 2018. He is also a member of the Assets and Liabilities Committee and Audit Committee of the Company.

Atty. Sagayo has 20 years of progressive law practice with extensive exposure in court litigation and arbitration. He is a Partner in Sagayo Evangelista & Rebuelta Law Offices. He also currently serves as a director in Onetaipan Holdings, Inc., Calac High Power Corporation, Synergy Grid & Development Phils., Inc., ETC Realty Corporation, and Trinity University of Asia.

He graduated from Trinity College of Quezon City with a degree in Bachelor of Arts in Political Science. He received his Bachelor of Laws degree from San Beda College in 1992.

B. The following are the nominees eligible for election to the Board on the 2020 Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the Company:

ENRIQUE C. FERNANDEZ (see above-cited credentials)

ROBERTO C. FERNANDEZ (see above-cited credentials)

JAIME C. FERNANDEZ (see above-cited credentials)

ROBERTO F. DE OCAMPO (see above-cited credentials)

CARL ANTHONY SY PALANCA (see above-cited credentials)

JAIME F. PANGANIBAN (see above-cited credentials)

CESAR O. VIRTUSIO (see above-cited credentials)

PAUL P. SAGAYO, JR. (see above-cited credentials)

MARIA ELENA C. FERNANDEZ, age ■■■, *Filipino* is presently a Private Consultant and Investor of Global Equity Portfolios and of Residential Single and Multi-Family Development. She was a Senior Global Equity Analyst for Janus Capital, CO from 1995 to 2001 and was a Vice President – Senior Risk Manager for ING (U.S.) Capital Holding Inc., NY prior thereto.

Ms. M.E. Fernandez has a Masters in Business Administration from Darden Graduate School of Business Administration-University of Virginia and a Bachelor of Arts Degree Major in Zoology and Minor in Economics from Smith College.

MA. EDITHA S. PALTONGAN, age ■, Filipino, is the Senior Vice President and Comptroller of the Company. She worked with Sycip, Gorres, Velayo & Co. (“SGV & Co.”) from 1987 to 1991 as Senior Auditor, after which, she joined the Company. Ms. Paltongan is also a board member and Senior Vice President of Star Healthcare Systems, Inc. and Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc.

Ms. Paltongan graduated Magna Cum Laude with a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration (“BSBA”) degree from University of the East and passed the CPA board examination in 1987.

JOHN E. HUANG, age ■, Filipino is an experienced insurance and reinsurance professional. Before retiring in 2017, he was a Senior Vice President and the Head of Investments of National Reinsurance Corporation of the Philippines (NatRe) from 2014 and before that was the Senior Vice President, Chief Finance Officer, Treasurer and Head of Investments of NatRe. From 2004 to 2006, he was the Chief Finance Officer and Treasurer of Universal Malayan Reinsurance Corporation and the Chief Financial Officer and Director of C&P Homes, Inc. from 1995 to 1999. He was a First Vice President and Treasurer of the Boston Bank of the Philippines in 1989 and a Vice President for The First National Bank of Boston in Boston Mass when he left the same after 6 years in 1988.

Mr. Huang got his Masters Degree in Business Administration from the Graduate School of Business Administration – Harvard University in 1982. His Bachelor of Arts Degree, Economic Honors Program came from Ateneo De Manila University where he graduated magna cum laude.

II. OFFICERS

The following are the incumbent Officers of the Company:

JAIME C. FERNANDEZ, President and Chief Executive Officer (see credentials under “Directors”)

ROBERTO C. FERNANDEZ, Treasurer (see credentials under “Directors”)

ANNETTE MARIE M. MALIXI, age ■, Filipino, is the Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer. She is currently a Treasurer of Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc. She is formerly the Vice President/Group Head in the Private Banking and Fixed Income Distribution Group of Unionbank of the Philippines from 2006 up to the second half of 2008. Her more than 20 years’ experience in Treasury from International Exchange Bank, Asianbank Corp., AB Capital and Investment Corp. and Private Development Corp. of the Phils. has honed her specialization in proprietary trading in domestic and foreign fixed income instruments, reserve and liquidity management, foreign exchange and swaps, derivatives, and risk management.

Ms. Malixi passed her Chartered Financial Analyst (“CFA”) Level 1 exam in June 2008 and obtained her Bachelor of Science degree, major in Industrial Engineering at the University of the Philippines.

MA. EDITHA S. PALTONGAN, Senior Vice President and Comptroller of the Company (see credentials under “Directors”)

JOY S. VIANZON, age ■, *Filipino*, is the Vice President/Chief Accountant. She re-joined the Company in August 2010 as Chief Accountant. She first joined the Company from 1995 to 2007. She was previously connected with IBM Business Services, Inc., Avida Corporation, HSBC, and SGV & Co. She is currently a Director of Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc. She completed her BSC - Accounting degree at De La Salle University, and passed the CPA board examination in the same year.

DANILO L. MERCADO, age ■, *Filipino*, is the Vice President for Metro Manila Sales Operations. He began his employment career with the Company in April 2013. Prior to his employment with the Company, Mr. Mercado was connected to First National Surety and Philippine Prudential Life.

Mr. Mercado received his degree in B.S.C Accountancy from Colegio de San Juan de Letran in 1982.

DEVORAH Q. DELA CRUZ, age ■, *Filipino*, is the Assistant Vice President for Credit and Collections. Ms. dela Cruz joined the Company in June 1993. She is also currently the Accountant of Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc.

Ms. Dela Cruz graduated with a BSBA – Accounting degree at the Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila and she passed the CPA board examination in 1985.

MARITESS M. LLAPITAN, age ■, *Filipino*, is the Assistant Vice President for Underwriting. Prior to joining the Company in July 2016, Ms. Llapitan was the Compliance Officer and Head of New Business and Underwriting and Licensing Department of the Philippine Prudential Life Co., Inc. She also worked as the Senior Manager of the New Business and Underwriting Department of Sunlife–Grepa Life Insurance Co./Great Pacific Life Assurance Co., Operations Director at Manulife Financial Buzzsiness Processing Services, Group Life Manager at The Manufacture Life Insurance Company Philippine Branch, Underwriting Manager of Philam Equitable Life Assurance Co., Manager of the Underwriting, New Business and Policy Department of John Hancock Life Assurance Co., and Senior Underwriter at First Guarantee Life Assurance Company, Inc.

Ms. Llapitan received her Bachelor of Science degree, major in Medical Technology, from San Juan De Dios College, Pasay City, graduating as a Bronze Medalist and with academic citation for Clinical Excellence.

ELIZABETH T. FLORES, age ■, *Filipino*, is the Assistant Vice President for Health Care Services. She held the position of Senior Vice President for Administration in Star Healthcare Systems, Inc. prior to joining the Company in October 2016. She likewise worked with First Guarantee Life Assurance Co., Inc. and Corregidor Life Insurance.

Ms. Flores graduated from the Polytechnic University of the Philippines with a BSC-Economics degree. She has a Master's degree in Business Administration from the same university.

ATTY. MA. SIGRID R. PINLAC, age ■, *Filipino*, is the Corporate Secretary of the Company. Prior to joining the Company in February 2018, Atty. Pinlac worked as Senior Legal Counsel of TPPH-FHCS, Inc. (Teleperformance), and Head of Corporate Services and Compliance Unit of MICO Equities, Inc., and Malayan Insurance Group of Companies (Malayan Insurance Company, Inc., Bankers Assurance Corporation, The First Nationwide Assurance Corporation). She was also an associate lawyer in the Law Firm of Aquino Regino Arceo Palma Raagas & Associates.

Atty. Pinlac is an alumna of the University of Santo Tomas where she finished her degree in Bachelor of Science Major in Biology. She received her Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of the East in 2003, and took and passed the 2003 Bar Examinations.

JOHN JORGE S. ORBE, age ■, *Filipino*, is the Assistant Vice President for Facilities of the Company. He is a licensed Mechanical Engineer having passed the Professional Regulation Commission Licensure examination in 1994. His 26 year career as a Mechanical Engineer includes prior experience from EEI Corporation, LanDev Corporation and Quadraver Energy Corporation (Energy Company of Ayala Corporation).

Mr. Orbe received his degree of BS Mechanical Engineering from the Central Philippine University in Iloilo City.

GLENN P. ABUZO, age ■, *Filipino* is the Assistant Vice President for Management Information System (MIS). Before joining BenLife in 2016, he worked for several companies as an IT professional, the last of which was with IBM Solutions Delivery Inc. as an IT Specialist where he handled IBM Internal, Deutsche Bank and Shell Petroleum Inc. accounts among others.

Mr. Abuzo graduated from the Central Colleges of the Philippines in 1991 with a Bachelor of Science Degree major in Computer Science in 1991.

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC FORM 17-A, AS AMENDED**

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17
OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SECTION 141
OF CORPORATION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES**

1. For the fiscal year ended DECEMBER 31, 2019
2. SEC Identification Number 16680
3. BIR Tax Identification No. 000-883-987
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter
BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.
5. MANILA, PHILIPPINES
Province, Country or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization
6. (SEC Use Only)
Industry Classification Code:
Life Insurance
7. BENEFICIAL LIFE (BENLIFE) BLDG., 166 SALCEDO ST., LEGASPI VILLAGE, MAKATI CITY
Address of principal office Postal Code 1229
8. (02) 88188671
Issuer's telephone number, including area code
9. N/A
Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC, or Sec. 4 and 8 of the Revised Securities Act ("RSA"):

Title of each class	No. of shares of Common Stock Outstanding
COMMON STOCK shares	N/A
11. Are any or all of these securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange ("PSE").
Yes [] No []
12. Check whether the issuer:

(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the SRC and SRC Rule 17.1 thereunder or Section 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder and Sections 26 and 141 of The Corporation Code of the Philippines during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports);
Yes [] No []

(b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days:
Yes [] No []
13. State the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant:

118,624,760 shares x P1.50 average bid/ask price = P177,937,140 market value

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I.	BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION	
	Item 1. Business	1
	Item 2. Properties	7
	Item 3. Legal Proceedings	7
	Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	7
PART II.	OPERATION AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
	Item 5. Market for Issuer's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters	8
	Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation	9
	Item 7. Financial Statements	14
	Item 8. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	14
PART III.	CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION	
	Item 9. Directors and Executive Officers of the Issuer	15
	Item 10. Executive Compensation	21
	Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management	21
	Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions	22
PART IV.	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	
	Item 13. Corporate Governance	23
PART V.	EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES	
	Item 14. Exhibits and Reports on SEC Form 17-A	25
SIGNATURES		26
EXHIBITS		

PART I - BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Business

1.1 Business Development

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC. (the “Registrant”) is a domestic stock corporation established on March 16, 1960 with an initial authorized capitalization of P2.5Million. The primary purpose of the Registrant is to *undertake and write insurance upon the lives of individuals, and every insurance appertaining thereto or connected therewith, including reinsurance; to make contracts for insurance and reinsurance providing for all risks, hazards, guarantees and contingencies to which life, accident or health insurance is applicable; to compute endowments and grants, purchase or dispose of annuities; to procure reinsurance for its risks; to issue policies stipulated to be with or without participation in profits; and to purchase for its own benefit any policy of insurance or other obligation of the corporation as well as claims of policyholders.* The Registrant is under the regulation of the Insurance Commission (“IC”).

On April 10, 1997, the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) approved the increase in the Registrant’s authorized capital stock from P20Million to P70Million.

On July 15, 1996, the Registrant and Philippine National Bank (“PNB”) entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (“MOA”) whereby the latter bought equity in the former equal to 40% ownership. This partnership, however, was dissolved on May 30, 2008.

FMF Development Corporation (“FMF”) then acquired 50% of the said 40% equity of PNB, thus, increasing its shareholdings in the Registrant from 51% to 81%.

The SEC, effective October 06, 2009, approved the change in name of the Registrant from “Beneficial-PNB Life Insurance Company, Inc.” to “Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Inc.” and the extension of another 50 years of its corporate term.

On October 9, 2009, it was approved and resolved that the authorized capital stock of the Registrant be increased from P70Million, divided into 70,000,000 shares with par value of P1.00 per share to P500Million, divided into 500,000,000 shares with the same par value per share. The said increase was made in compliance with Department of Finance (“DOF”) Order 27-06, which was approved by the SEC on February 4, 2010.

The additional subscription on the increase in authorized capital stock of the Registrant shall be made by way of application of the 550% stock dividends declared on August 10, 2009.

On August 6, 2012, the Registrant’s Board of Directors (“BOD”) approved the increase in the Registrant’s authorized capital stock from P500Million, consisting of 500,000,000 common shares with P1.00 par value per share, to P1Billion, consisting of 1,000,000,000 common shares with the same par value per share. The application for the said increase in the authorized capital stock was submitted to the SEC on February 5, 2013.

Also, on August 6, 2012, the BOD approved the declaration of 58% stock dividend or a total of 188,584,808 shares to be taken from the Registrant’s unrestricted retained earnings as of December 31, 2011, and distributed to stockholders as of October 9, 2012. The full amount of P188,584,808 was previously presented as stock dividends for issuance under the stockholders’ equity in the statements of financial position pending the completion of the SEC requirements for the increase in authorized capital stock.

On April 10, 2014, the BOD approved the declaration of 22% stock dividend or a total of 113,020,283 shares to be taken from the Registrant’s unrestricted retained earnings as of December 31, 2013.

At least 25% of the increase in the authorized capital stock of P500Million, or the amount of P301,605,091 has been subscribed and fully paid up through the 58% and 22% stock dividend declarations.

The application for increase in the authorized capital stock that was initially submitted to the SEC on February 5,

2013 was re-filed on March 27, 2015. The SEC issued a certificate of approval to the said increase in capital stock on March 31, 2015.

During its 60 years in the life insurance industry, the Registrant has not undergone any bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar proceeding.

1.2 Business of Issuer

DESCRIPTION OF THE REGISTRANT

Principal Product or Service:

Traditional LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES which may be grouped into Regular Plans, Term Plans, Special Corporate Plans and Product Mix Plans. The main business may be generally classified into 2, namely, ordinary/regular business which represents policies sold to individuals, and group business which is commonly known as term plans sold to groups, companies or institutions. Another business line is reinsurance wherein the Registrant accepts risk in consideration of premiums from institutional clients. The Registrant has also ventured into the microinsurance program in 2016. As of December 31, 2019, regular business accounts for 23% while group business accounts for 69% of the total gross premiums. Inward reinsurance makes up the remaining 8% of the total gross premiums.

Foreign Sales: NONE

Distribution Methods of Product/Service:

The Registrant has always used its agency force nationwide as the traditional distribution channel. In 2009, the Registrant ventured into alternative distribution channels, such as telemarketing, and teams were set up Cebu and Davao and different offices in Metro Manila to capture their respective markets. The Registrant also expanded its distribution channel to mall operations in 2013.

Status of Any Publicly Announced New Product or Service:

The Registrant introduced its microinsurance product called “Benlife Shield” during the last quarter of 2016. It is a single pay, micro personal accident no-lapse insurance plan that provides individual insurance coverage up to the age of 60. Also, during the last quarter of 2016, the Registrant offered its group insurance rider called “Benlife Care.” It is a health care rider attached to a group yearly renewable term that allows policyholders to avail of medical and hospitalization benefits through affiliated medical service providers, subject to certain conditions and limitations. These 2 products were approved by the IC prior to selling.

Competition:

As of the year ended December 31, 2019, there are 31 life insurance companies operating in the Philippines. Based on the unaudited figures released by the IC for 2018 (source: www.insurance.gov.ph), the Registrant ranks as follows:

According to Premium Income: 18th
According to Networth: 12th

The top 16 life insurance companies in terms of premium income are all selling variable products. The Registrant does not offer variable plans.

The major target markets of the Registrant belong to the socioeconomic classes C, D, and E nationwide. Many of the policyholders are teachers, firemen, policemen, government agency employees, bank employees and the like. Price is a major factor in competition followed by service. Since insurance is not considered a basic necessity, its marketability highly depends on the economic status of the insuring public.

Of all the life insurance companies, the Registrant believes that, in terms of business line and target markets, its major competitors are Fortune Life Insurance Co. and Paramount Life and Gen. Ins. Corp., which are both selling traditional insurance products and have no variable products like the Registrant. The Registrant believes that it can effectively compete with other companies, more specifically with its closest competitors, mainly because of its stability founded on 60 years of experience, skilled and numerous agency forces operating nationwide, financial strength assuring solvency and liquidity, and marked presence in major cities nationwide. The Registrant continues to build strong business relationships with its institutional clients.

Transactions with and/or Dependence on Related Parties:

The related parties of the Registrant include FMF and Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc. (“BFAI”), which are domestic corporations, and another subsidiary, Solana Investment Holdings Corp. (“SIHC”), a foreign corporation.

FMF, the Registrant’s parent company, is its largest stockholder with 81% ownership of the outstanding shares of the Registrant, which is primarily engaged in direct equity investments in other companies, investments in fixed income securities and property leasing.

BFAI is primarily engaged in providing training and consultancy services related to any marketing activities and promotions, and the administration and property management of the Beneficial Life Bldg. in Makati City. Moreover, the Registrant assigned to BFAI the right to lease out vacant spaces of the properties owned by the former. This subsidiary previously handled the training and marketing requirements of the bancassurance operations of the Registrant with PNB. On April 24, 2015, the SEC approved the change in its corporate name from “Beneficial-PNB Financial Advisors, Inc.” to “Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc.”

SIHC is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Registrant. It is an investment company with holdings in foreign securities and bonds.

Trademarks:

On April 29, 2015, the Registrant filed its trademark application forms with the Intellectual Property Office (“IPO”). These are for the registration of the Registrant’s trademark “Benlife” device and logo and the marketing slogan “Alagang Tunay. Alagang Benlife.” (the “Subject Marks”). Accordingly, the IPO issued the Certificates of Registration for the Subject Marks in favor of Registrant on November 5, 2015 and October 2, 2015, respectively. These Certificates of Registration of the Subject Marks have a term of 10 years. On account thereof, the Registrant has acquired the exclusive right to prevent any and all persons from using in the course of trade, identical or similar marks for goods or services which are identical or similar to those in respect of which the Subject Marks are registered, where such use would result in a likelihood of confusion.

License:

License no. 2019/31-R was issued by the IC to the Registrant on December 17, 2018, which took effect on January 1, 2019 and to expire on December 31, 2021.

Need for any Governmental Approval of Principal Products/Services:

All products/services are first approved by the IC, in compliance with the Amended Insurance Code of the Philippines, prior to selling.

Effect of Existing or Probable Governmental Regulations on the Business:

The operations of the Registrant are subject to the regulatory requirements of the IC. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g., capitalization requirements, capital and reserve investments, risk based capital or “RBC” ratio requirements).

Tax regulations materially affect the cost of the product/service. Insurance premiums and policies are subject to premium tax and documentary stamp tax (“DST”), which are being passed on to the insured/client. These taxes are

additional costs, which make the product more expensive. Republic Act (“RA”) No. 10001 reduced the premium tax from 5% to 2% (applicable on insurance policies issued after the effectivity of the said RA) and amended the DST to one-time payment based on the amount of insurance or coverage. RA 10963 or the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (“TRAIN”), which became effective on January 1, 2018, increased the DST tax from the range of P10.00-P100.00 to P20.00-P200.00. Revenue Regulation (“RR”) 4-2018 was issued wherein the new rates are listed under Section 10.

On August 5, 2013, the President of the Philippines approved RA No. 10607, also known as the “Amended Insurance Code R.A.10607” which provides the new capitalization requirements of all existing insurance companies based on net worth on a staggered basis starting June 30, 2013 up to December 31, 2022. The following presents the amount of required net worth and the schedule of compliance per New Insurance Code:

Networth	Compliance Date
<i>P550,000,000.00</i>	<i>December 31, 2016</i>
<i>P900,000,000.00</i>	<i>December 31, 2019</i>
<i>P1,300,000,000.00</i>	<i>December 31, 2022</i>

On January 13, 2015, the IC issued the Circular Letter (“CL”) No. 2015-02-A, which provides for the clarification of minimum capital requirements under Sections 194, 197, 200 and 289 of the New Insurance Code. The said CL supersedes the Department Order Nos. 27-06 and 15-2012, and CL Nos. 22-2008 and 26-2008. The minimum networth requirements must remain unimpaired for the continuance of the Registrant’s license.

The required minimum statutory net worth for the Registrant is P900Million as of December 31, 2019. The Registrant has complied with the minimum statutory net worth capital and minimum paid-up capital required by the IC.

The Amended Insurance Code provides that the Commissioner may require the adoption of the RBC approach and other internationally accepted forms of capital framework. Together with the insurance industry, the IC is currently in the process of adopting a new RBC approach that would be more tailored to the Philippine insurance industry. In 2016, the IC issued CL 2016-68 regarding the Amended RBC framework to be known as “RBC2 Framework” which was effective starting January 1, 2017.

CL 2016-68 provides for the RBC2 framework for the life insurance industry which establishes the required amounts of capital to be maintained by the insurance companies in relation to their investment and insurance risks. Every life insurance company is annually required to maintain an RBC ratio of at least 100% and not to fail the trend test. Failure to meet the minimum RBC ratio shall subject the insurance company to regulatory intervention which could be at various levels depending on the degree of the violation.

The RBC ratio shall be calculated as total available capital (“TAC”) divided by the RBC requirement. TAC is the aggregate of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital minus deductions, subject to applicable limits and determinations. Tier 1 Capital represents capital that is fully available to cover losses of the insurer at all times on a going-concern and winding up basis. Tier 2 Capital which includes reserve for appraisal increment and remeasurement gains or losses on retirement pension asset or obligation shall not exceed 50% of Tier 1 Capital. RBC requirement shall be computed based on the formula provided in the Circular and shall include asset default risk, insurance pricing risk, interest rate risk and general business risk.

Failure to meet the RBC ratio shall subject the insurance company to the corresponding regulatory intervention which has been defined at various levels. IC issued its Circular Letter no. 2017-30 dated May 2, 2017 wherein all insurance companies are required to take action in case its RBC ratio measures as follows:

<i>RBC Ratio (Y)</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Action</i>
<i>100% < Y < 125%</i>	<i>Trend Test</i>	<i>Registrant is required to submit linear extrapolation of the RBC ratio for the next period. If the RBC ratio based on the trend test falls below 100%, move to Company Action Event</i>
<i>75% < Y < 100%</i>	<i>Registrant Action</i>	<i>Registrant is required to submit RBC plan and financial projections and implement the plan accordingly.</i>
<i>50% < Y < 75%</i>	<i>Regulatory Action</i>	<i>IC is authorized to issue Corrective Orders.</i>
<i>Y < 50%</i>	<i>Authorized and Mandatory Control</i>	<i>IC is authorized and required to take control of the Registrant</i>

The final amount of the RBC ratio can be determined only after the accounts of the Company have been examined by the Insurance Commission specifically for the determination of admitted and non-admitted assets as defined under the Insurance Code. The Registrant reported RBC ratio of not less than 125% during the 2019 interim quarterly reports.

IC issued CL No. 2016-65 and 2015-29, Financial Reporting Framework (“FRF”) under Section 189 of the New Insurance Code. The FRF will adopt the economic valuation of assets and liabilities based on internationally accepted accounting, actuarial, and insurance core principles.

IC also released CL No. 2016-66, Valuation Standards for Life Insurance Policy Reserves, pursuant to Sections 216 and 423 of The Insurance Code. Where appropriate, the life insurance policy reserves shall be valued using the Gross Premium Valuation (GPV) considering other assumptions such as morbidity, lapse and/or persistency, expenses, non-guaranteed benefits and margin for adverse deviation. IC decided to treat the change in the basis of valuation as a change in accounting policy and shall be retrospectively applied.

The full implementation of FRF and valuation standards has taken effect on January 1, 2017.

Total Number of Employees and Number of Full Time Employees as of December 31, 2019:

Employees: 265
Full time employees: 261
No. of anticipated employees for the ensuing year: 270

On February 12, 2018, the Collective Bargaining Agreement (“CBA”) has been signed and executed by the Registrant and the labor union which shall be valid and effective for a period of three (3) years and shall continue from year to year thereafter, unless otherwise terminated by either party pursuant to Article XVII, Section 1 thereof.

Training and Development:

The Registrant implements a training and development program where employees and officers are provided with the opportunity of attending relevant courses, conventions, and trainings provided by reputable entities, locally and abroad. The training and development program is designed to enhance the knowledge, skills, and competence of the Registrant’s employees and officers. For this purpose, the Registrant allocates on a yearly basis, a budget for such training and development. In 2019, the following seminars/trainings were taken by the Registrant’s appropriate employees and officers:

- a. *ASPLI First Learning Session*
- b. *W/TAX ON WAGES & FBT TAX SEMINAR*
- c. *BIR COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM ACCREDITATION & COMPLIANCE*

- d. *Basic Occupational Safety and Health (BOSH) Course*
- e. *AMLA FOR INSURANCE COMPANIES AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS*
- f. *Life Insurance Claims Association of the Philippines (“LICAP”) Seminar*
- g. *HOLUAP Annual Convention*
- h. *HOLUA Seminar*
- i. *LICAP Annual Convention*
- j. *LICAP Seminar*
- k. *LICAP- Understanding Down Syndrome & Urologic Diseases*
- l. *Life and Underwriting Reinsurance Seminar*
- m. *MCLE Seminars*
- n. *Effective Business Correspondence*
- o. *IIAP-Basic Micro Insurance*
- p. *MSSQL Training*
- q. *PSIM - Non-alcoholic and alcoholic steatosis*
- r. *Fully Understanding IAS and Funding Actuarial Valuation Report*
- s. *NATRE Annual Technical Forum*
- t. *IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts*

Risks:

The risk under an insurance contract is that an insured event may occur, including the uncertainty of the amount and timing of any resulting claim. The principal risk the Registrant faces under such contract is that the actual claims and/or benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of insurance liabilities. Such risk is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid in excess of that originally estimated, and subsequent development of long-term claims.

Underwriting risk represents the exposure to loss resulting from actual policy experience adversely deviating from assumptions made in the product pricing. The Registrant’s underwriting strategy is designed to ensure that risks are well diversified in terms of type of risk and level of insured benefits. This is largely achieved through diversification across industry sectors and geographical locations, the use of medical screening in order to ensure that pricing takes account the current health conditions and medical history, regular review of actual claims experience and product pricing, as well as detailed claims handling procedures. Underwriting risks are brought about by a combination of mortality, morbidity, expense and policyholder decision risks. Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria.

The risks associated with the life, accident, and health products are underwriting and investment risks.

Operational risk arises from, among others, the Registrant’s people and processes, threats to the security of its information technology (“IT”) system facilities, personnel or data, business interruption risk, reputational risk, legal risks, and compliance obligations to regulatory or taxing authorities. Operational and IT risk management of the Registrant involves the formulation of policies, setting and monitoring of key risk indicators, and overseeing the thoroughness of insurance-wide risk, control self-assessments, and loss incident management; and in the process, creating and maintaining a sound business operating environment that ensures and protects the integrity of the Registrant’s assets, transactions, reputation, records, data, and clients, the enforceability of the Registrant’s claims, and compliance with all pertinent legal and regulatory requirements.

All required provisions and liabilities to cover these risks are being set up on a regular basis under the supervision and regulation of the IC.

Item 2. Properties

The Registrant is the absolute and registered owner of the following real estate properties:

- a. *Real estate property located at Pendatun Ave., General Santos City;*
- b. *Real estate property located at A. Pichon Sr. St., Davao City;*
- c. *Condominium properties located at Cebu Holdings Center, Cebu Business Park, Mabolo, Cebu City;*
- d. *Condominium property located at Building VI, Europa Condominium Villas, Legard Rd. corner Marcos Highway, Baguio City;*
- e. *Real estate property located at 166 Salcedo St., Legaspi Village, Makati City.*

There are no liens or encumbrances on any of the real estate properties listed above. The Registrant purchased two (2) condominium offices located One Vertis Plaza located at BagoBantay, Quezon City, the total cost of which does not exceed 5% of the consolidated total assets and payable in 6 years or until June 2024, which is also its completion date. Total costs of renovation of current office spaces and property acquired by the Registrant in settlement of mortgage loans are equivalent to less than 5% of the consolidated total assets.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

There are no material pending legal proceedings with claims to damages exceeding 10% of the current assets, to which the Registrant is a party or of which any of its properties is the subject. The Registrant has no knowledge that its subsidiaries and parent company are presently involved in any material legal proceeding affecting themselves and/or their properties before any court of law or administrative body in the Philippines.

There were no proceedings that were terminated during the fourth quarter of 2019 with claims to damages exceeding 10% of the current assets.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

There were no matters submitted during the fourth quarter of year 2019 covered by this report to a vote of security holders, through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise.

PART II - OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 5. Market for Issuer's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

5.1 Market Information

The common share of the Registrant is not traded on the PSE. If there is any trading, it is a private transaction between stockholders and these are isolated cases. The reported price (inclusive of all the processing fees to effect the sale/transfer) at which the trading was done for the last 2 fiscal years are:

	2018	2019	2020
1st quarter	<i>P1.50</i>	<i>P1.50</i>	<i>P1.50</i>
2nd quarter	<i>P1.50</i>	<i>P1.50</i>	
3rd quarter	<i>P1.50</i>	<i>P1.50</i>	
4th quarter	<i>P1.50</i>	<i>P1.50</i>	

5.2 Holders

Number of stockholders as of December 31, 2019: **6,808**

Top 20 shareholders as of December 31, 2019:

	<u>Shareholder</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1	FMF DEVELOPMENT CORP.	508,131,734	81.0732%
2	MERJE TRADING INC.	71,555,127	11.4167%
3	JCF INVESTMENT HOLDINGS, INC.	4,866,654	0.7765%
4	SAN BARTEL INVESTMENTS, INC.	1,749,047	0.2791%
5	IBANK T/A No.01-1MA-014	1,551,450	0.2475%
6	ROBERT P. AGNER	1,043,222	0.1664%
7	FEBTC A/C 4124-00006-5	734,372	0.1172%
8	FEBTC A/C 116-00006	325,563	0.0519%
9	TERESITA S. ELA AND/OR TEODORO S. ELA III TEODORO S. ELA III AND/OR	308,874	0.0493%
10	TEODORO M. ELA	294,977	0.0471%
11	LOLITA O. BORJA	276,960	0.0442%
12	BENITO LEGARDA, JR.	225,529	0.0360%
13	JOSE ANTON G. CACHO	220,578	0.0352%
14	HERMINIO S. OZAETA, JR.	211,746	0.0338%
15	JOSE ROMAN S. OZAETA	211,746	0.0338%
16	MA. CARMEN S. OZAETA	211,746	0.0338%
17	MA. NATIVIDAD S. OZAETA	211,746	0.0338%
18	MA. VICTORIA S. OZAETA	211,746	0.0338%
19	FRANK Y. HUANG	176,449	0.0282%
20	CARLOS S. MARTINEZ	176,449	0.0282%
	MELITONA ESTATE, INC.	176,449	0.0282%
	VARIOUS	33,884,330	5.4133%
		<u>626,756,494</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

5.3 Dividend Policy and Dividends

REGISTRANT'S DIVIDEND POLICY STATEMENT

The Registrant complies and adopts as its policy, Section 201 of the Amended Insurance Code, which states that no domestic insurance corporation shall declare or distribute any dividend on its outstanding stocks unless it has met the minimum paid-up capital and net worth requirements, and except from profits attested in a sworn statement to the Commissioner by the president or treasurer to be remaining on hand after retaining unimpaired the entire paid-up capital stock, the solvency requirements, the legal reserve funds required by law, and the sum sufficient to pay all net losses and liabilities for expenses and taxes.

The Registrant recognizes the importance of providing a stable and sustainable dividend stream consistent with its commitment to its shareholders.

The BOD may, at its discretion and depending on the business results for the year, as well as the capital needs of the business, declare and approve the distribution of additional special dividends to all shareholders, normally announced at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting. The Registrant shall report to the IC any dividend declaration or distribution within 30 days after such declaration or distribution.

CASH DIVIDENDS DECLARED ON A PER SHARE BASIS ON COMMON EQUITY

JULY 24, 2017	P0.16/sh	(based on 12/31/2016 income)
JUNE 06, 2018	P0.16/sh	(based on 12/31/2017 income)
MARCH 21, 2019	P0.047/sh	(based on 12/31/2018 income)

There are no restrictions that limit the Registrant's ability to pay dividends on common equity, however, there must be compliance with IC's requirements.

5.4 Recent Sales of Securities

There were no securities of the Registrant sold by it within the past 3 years which were not registered under the SRC. The common share of the Registrant is not traded on the PSE. If there is any trading, it is a private transaction between stockholders and these are isolated cases. As of the first quarter of 2020, the reported offering price per share remained at P1.50, inclusive of all processing fees to effect the sale/transfer. There were no sales or transfers reported for any consideration other than for cash.

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

Plan of Operations for 2020:

The Registrant was not spared by the global effects of the pandemic. Despite the overall negative outlook on the economy, the Registrant remains hopeful that it can, at least, equal its 2019 performance in terms of gross premiums. The Registrant is currently expediting its technology enhancements that will allow non face-to-face selling, mobile applications and servicing and various online and other payment options. Still, challenges are up for the Registrant because of competition and shifting priorities of the target markets. The Registrant will rely heavily on business relationships with institutions built over the years in order to generate the much needed premiums. The Registrant expects to retain the agencies and regional offices, as well as mall operations up to the end of the year.

The Registrant continues to push its sales of the microinsurance products and spot cash, and plans with short term endowments for the year 2020. The Registrant has no plans to offer variable products in the market. The Registrant does not foresee undergoing a bancassurance program in 2020.

The Registrant is hoping to further develop its established relationships with banking institutions for the credit life and mortgage redemption insurance, as well as with the cooperative and microfinancing industries.

The Registrant continues to adhere to the new policies on its Salary Loan Program to the Department of Education (“DepEd”). The Registrant continues to offer the same package to other offices and agencies of the government.

The Registrant is not expecting to increase its investment and other income over the previous year given that the interest rates have been coming down and continuous appreciation of the Peso versus the US dollar as of the date of this report. The Registrant still aims to maximize its returns by continuously using its credit limit amounting to P150Million to be used in buying investment securities.

The Registrant continues to be an active member of the industry by involving itself in various industry issues through its membership in the Philippine Life Insurance Association (“PLIA”).

The Registrant, in close coordination with the IC and as mandated by the SEC, ensures adherence to its ASEAN Corporate Governance and Anti Money Laundering Operating Manual. The Registrant also complied with the requirements of The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) in 2014 by registering as a Foreign Financial Institution. The Registrant will ensure strict compliance with the revised Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Guidelines, Data Privacy Act Implementing Rules and Regulations. The Registrant will focus on the preparation for the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standard (“IFRS”) 17 on Insurance Contracts which will become effective two years after its effective date as decided by the International Accounting Standards Board per CL 2020-62 issued by the IC.

As in the previous years, funds shall be continually sourced internally for its insurance requirements and the Registrant does not foresee any uncertainty that has, or is reasonably likely to, have a material impact on the short or long-term liquidity. There are no material capital expenditures expected within the next 12 months that will require funds equivalent to 5% of the consolidated total assets.

The Registrant is not expecting a significant increase in the number of its employees for the year 2020.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis – 2019 vs. 2018:

The Registrant and its subsidiaries posted a significant increase in gross premiums by 24% from P1.349Billion in 2018 to P1.669Billion in 2019. Net premiums also increased by 25% between the two comparative years.

The business of life insurance does not follow any particular seasonality or cyclicity as revenues are mainly dependent on the insurance requirements and capacity to pay of the insuring public, while most of the claims, benefits and underwriting expenses depend on mortality rates and economic conditions. Taking the two comparative years, premiums, net of reinsurance, are composed of the following:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Ordinary (individual)	374,285,200	339,419,875
Group	1,158,794,759	930,996,070
Microinsurance	6,636,000	8,438,000
Inward reinsurance	129,127,549	70,266,474
	<u>1,668,843,508</u>	<u>1,349,120,419</u>
Less: Premiums ceded	16,953,935	27,519,621
Premiums, net of reinsurance	<u>1,651,889,573</u>	<u>1,321,600,798</u>

Premiums from the ordinary, group, and reinsurance lines all increased in 2019 as compared to 2018 while premiums from microinsurance business decreased.

No cycle, season or trend can also explain the amount of claims, surrenders and other benefits to be paid in any given period of time as these are mainly dependent on mortality rate and financial condition of the policyholders. This is the reason why the IC as the industry regulator, mandates its requirements on the issuer's minimum networth, capital investment, reserve investment and minimum RBC ratio. Net insurance benefits and claims incurred on insurance contracts, which increased by 22% from 2018 to 2019 include death claim benefits on ordinary/individual and group businesses, maturities, health benefits, surrender values paid, dividends, and interests accruing on in force policies. There are still policyholders who opt to surrender their insurance policies, meaning, withdraw its cash value, due to financial needs, while other insurance policies have already matured during the year, at which time, the insured receives its maturity value. Death claims still comprise the significant portion of benefits and claims expensed at 60% in 2019 versus 67% in 2018. These insurance risks can be reasonably calculated and estimated, based on Actuarial studies, and thus, reserves and fund allocations are made by the Registrant. An uncertainty, therefore, which will have a material impact on the operations of the issuer, is when death benefits will be claimed all at the same time. This is why the legal policy reserves should be enough to cover all the benefits due to the insured. The Registrant's annual legal policy reserves is certified by the Actuary and evaluated and reviewed by the IC.

Year 2019 was marked by an increase in investment and other income by 11% as compared to the 16% decrease in 2018 over 2017. Investment income is composed of interests on investment securities, loans and notes, dividend income, gain on sale and fair value gains/losses. Interest earned on loans and notes, rental and other income are also included in this category. Total Impairment loss of P26Million was recognized in 2019 on investment securities and loans and notes, which is 73% lower than the 2018 provision at P100Million.

On a year to year basis, the Peso appreciated to P50.635 in 2019 as against the US Dollar. The exchange rate as of year-end 2018 was at P52.58=USD1.00. This resulted in realized and unrealized foreign exchange loss amounting to P83.11Million in 2019 versus P106.04Million gain in 2018.

Commissions and other direct expenses increased by 27% while general and administrative expenses increased by 9% from 2018 to 2019. Consolidated net income for the year ended 2019 amounted to P109.33Million as compared to the reinstated amount of P148.8Million in 2018 or a 27% decrease. Basic and diluted earnings per share, consequently, decreased to P0.17 per share in 2019 from P0.24 in 2018.

The consolidated balance sheet shows an increase of 6% in total assets from P7.9Billion in 2018 to P8.4Billion in 2019. Investment securities comprise 54% of the total assets in 2019, as the Registrant and its subsidiaries continue to maximize its earning potentials with its holdings in various peso and foreign currency denominated securities. Adding this portfolio to the cash and cash equivalents at P1.225billion, short term investments of P60Million and accrued income of P63Million shows that the Registrant remains liquid and able to meet its obligations. Total assets of the subsidiaries amount to: SIHC, P156,783,530; and BFAI, P7,546,109.

The consolidated stockholders' equity portion reflects a total of P3.2Billion in 2019, which is higher by 11% than the P2.86Billion in 2018.

In addition to the reasons for the increase/decrease discussed in the preceding paragraphs, the following are the explanations for the changes in material items (increase/decrease equivalent to at least 5%) from year 2018 to year 2019:

- a. Increase in cash and cash equivalents by 27% and in short term investments by 19% were contributed by the operations (premiums) and investing activities (interest income);
- b. Increase in insurance receivables by 289% represent increase in collectible premiums with due dates falling on or before the year end.
- c. Decrease in accrued income by 7% was mainly due to the decrease in the salary loans portfolio of the Registrant.
- d. Decrease in loans and notes by 13% was mainly due to the decrease in salary loans portfolio.
- e. Decrease by 21% in the property and equipment at cost was due to depreciation.

- f. Increase in Property and Equipment at revalues amounts by 68% represents the appraisal increase on various properties currently in use as office spaces.
- g. Increase in Other noncurrent assets by 33% represents the installment payments made during the year for the acquisition of two condominium offices and the appraisal of property acquired through foreclosure under mortgage loans.
- h. Increase in insurance contract liabilities by 12% is mainly attributed to the increase in legal policy reserves.
- i. Increase in policyholders' dividends payable by 35% can be attributed to aging policies that are already earning dividends as provided in the insurance contracts.
- j. Decrease in insurance payables by 18% was brought about by the decrease in ceded premiums, coupled with the payments made during the year.
- k. Decrease in loans payable by 91% represent was due to the full payment of fixed term loans by the Registrant; only its subsidiary SIHC has outstanding loans payable as of year end.
- l. Decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses by 38% was due to the overdraft of cash balances with investment banks in 2018; there was no overdraft in 2019.
- m. Increase in income tax liability by 25% represents the corporate income tax due for the year end.
- n. Increase in other liabilities by 15% represents the increase life insurance deposits collected and outstanding as of the year end.
- o. Increase in retirement liability by 18% is mainly due to set up of additional retirement expense based on the year end actuarial valuation.
- p. Increase in deferred tax liability by 118% was the effect of the appraisal of real estate properties.
- q. Overall decrease in net income by 27% was mainly due to the foreign exchange loss incurred during the year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis – 2018 vs. 2017:

The Registrant and its subsidiaries posted a significant increase in gross premiums by 33% from P1.017Billion in 2017 to P1.349Billion in 2018. Net premiums also increased by almost the same percentage between the two comparative years.

The performance of the Registrant in terms of gross and net premiums is summarized as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Ordinary (individual)	339,419,875	347,922,436
Group	930,996,070	634,594,152
Microinsurance	8,438,000	6,282,000
Inward reinsurance	70,266,474	29,185,404
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,349,120,419	1,017,983,992
Less: Premiums ceded	27,519,621	16,767,053
Premiums, net of reinsurance	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,321,600,798	1,001,216,939

Premiums from the group, microinsurance and reinsurance lines all increased in 2018 as compared to 2017 while premiums from the ordinary business decreased.

Year 2018 was marked by a decrease in investment income by 13% as compared to the 13% increase in 2017 over 2016. Investment income is composed of interests on investment securities, loans and notes, dividend income, gain on sale and fair value gains/losses. Interest earned on loans and notes, also included in this category, decreased by 24% in 2018 as compared to 2017 while gain on sale of investment securities, decreased by 67%. Total Impairment loss of P99.91Million was recognized in 2018 on investment securities and loans and notes, which is almost at the same level in 2017 at P100Million.

On a year to year basis, the Peso further depreciated to P52.58 in 2018 as against the US Dollar. The exchange rate as of year-end 2017 was at P49.93=USD1.00. This resulted in realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains amounting to P106.4Million in 2018 versus P31.05Million in 2017.

Commissions and other direct expenses increased by 42% while general and administrative expenses increased by 23% from 2017 to 2018. Consolidated net income for the year ended 2018 amounted to P148.8 Million as compared to the reinstated amount of P113.4Million in 2017 or a 31% increase. Basic and diluted earnings per share, consequently, increased to P0.24 per share in 2018 from P0.18 in 2017.

The consolidated balance sheet shows an increase of 8% in total assets from P7.4Billion in 2017 to P7.9Billion in 2018. Investment securities comprise 56% of the total assets in 2018, as the Registrant and its subsidiaries continue to maximize its earning potentials with its holdings in bonds and equities. Adding this portfolio to the cash and cash equivalents at P967million, short term investments of P51Million and accrued income of P69Million shows that the Registrant remains liquid and able to meet its obligations. Total assets of the subsidiaries amount to: SIHC, P144,253,556; and BFAI, P7,874,177.

The consolidated stockholders' equity portion reflects a total of P2.86Billion in 2018, which is higher by 2.3% than the P2.79Billion in 2017.

The following are the explanations for the changes in material items (increase/decrease equivalent to 5%) from year 2017 to year 2018:

- a. Decrease in cash and cash equivalents by 15% can be attributed to investing activities, specifically in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and at amortized cost.
- b. Increase in insurance receivables by 42% represent increase in collectible premiums with due dates falling on or before the year end.
- c. Decrease in loans and notes by 11% was mainly due the increase in allowance for doubtful accounts and the full payment of the receivable from the parent company.
- d. Increase in investment securities by 28% was brought about by new acquisitions during the year, plus the effects of the mark-to-market using the year end foreign exchange rate.
- e. Increase in accrued income by 35% was bought about by increasing the investment securities where interest income is earned from.
- f. Increase in Other Assets by 39% represents installment payments made during the year for the acquisition of two condominium offices.
- g. Decrease in policyholders' dividends payable by 16% can be attributed to the withdrawal of dividends on policies which have matured and those surrendered by the policyholders.
- h. Increase in insurance payables by 18% was brought about by the increase in ceded premiums.
- i. Increase in loans payable represents the availment of fixed term loans with the investment banks which were used to invest in additional securities.
- j. Increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses by P168.7Million represents the overdraft of cash balances with investment banks which was also used in investing in additional securities.
- k. Increase in income tax liability by 89% represents the corporate income tax due for the year end.
- l. Increase in other liabilities by 6% represents the increase in amounts payables to agents and to stockholders out of the cash dividends declared.
- m. Decrease in retirement liability by 10% is mainly due to the actual contributions made during the year.
- n. Overall increase in net income by 31% was mainly due to the significant increases in net insurance premiums and net foreign exchange gains.

Item 7. Financial Statements

Please refer to EXHIBITS - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES.

Item 8. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

There were no disagreements with Reyes, Tacandong and Co., the external auditors of the Registrant, on any matter. Ms. Carolina P. Angeles is the partner in charge for the first time in 2016 and has not ceased performing the audit in any interim period.

PART III - CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

Item 9. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

The directors of the Registrant are elected at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting to hold office until the next succeeding annual meeting or until their respective successors have been elected or qualified.

The following persons are the Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant as of **December 31, 2019**:

DIRECTORS:

ENRIQUE C. FERNANDEZ	-	<i>Chairman of the BOD</i>
JOSE L. ARGUELLES	-	<i>Director</i>
JAIME C. FERNANDEZ	-	<i>Director</i>
ROBERTO C. FERNANDEZ	-	<i>Director</i>
SANTIAGO GABRIEL O. FERNANDEZ	-	<i>Director</i>
FLORENTINO M. HERRERA III	-	<i>Director</i>
ROBERTO F. DE OCAMPO	-	<i>Independent Director</i>
CARL ANTHONY SYPALANCA	-	<i>Director</i>
JAIME F. PANGANIBAN	-	<i>Independent Director</i>
CESAR O. VIRTUSIO	-	<i>Independent Director</i>
PAUL U. SAGAYO, JR.	-	<i>Director</i>

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS:

JAIME C. FERNANDEZ	-	<i>President and Chief Executive Officer</i>
ROBERTO C. FERNANDEZ	-	<i>Treasurer</i>
MA. SIGRID R. PINLAC	-	<i>Corporate Secretary and Compliance Officer</i>
LYNDON F. FADRI	-	<i>Consulting Actuary</i>
ANNETTE MARIE M. MALIXI	-	<i>Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer</i>
MA. EDITHA S. PALTONGAN	-	<i>Senior Vice President and Comptroller</i>
JOY S. VIANZON	-	<i>Vice President – Chief Accountant</i>
DANILO L. MERCADO	-	<i>Vice President for Metro Manila Sales Division</i>
DEVORAH Q. DELA CRUZ	-	<i>Assistant Vice President – Credit and Collection</i>
MARITESS M. LLAPITAN	-	<i>Assistant Vice President – Underwriting</i>
ELIZABETH T. FLORES	-	<i>Assistant Vice President – Health Care Services</i>

DIRECTORS:

ENRIQUE C. FERNANDEZ, age ■■■ Filipino, is the Chairman of the BOD since 2007 and has been a Director since 1984. He is also the Chairman of the Executive Committee and a member of the Assets and Liabilities Committee of the Registrant.

Concurrently, Mr. E. Fernandez is the Chairman and President of AMSEC Holdings, Inc., and a Director and President of Eramen Minerals, Inc., FMF, and Investment Planning Corporation of the Philippines. His other directorships include ICCP Ventures, Inc., Manco Holdings, Inc., Manila Cordage Co., Marilag Holdings, Inc., Merje Trading Inc., and Philippine Koyo Bearing Corporation.

Mr. E. Fernandez received his Bachelor of Science degree, major in Business Management, from the Ateneo de Manila University, and his Master of Business Management degree, major in Finance and Marketing, from J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA.

JAIME C. FERNANDEZ, age ■, *Filipino*, is a Director and the President and Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) effective June 06, 2018. He graduated from the Ateneo de Manila University and has a Masters in Finance degree from Golden Gate University. He is also currently a Director and Treasurer of the Investment Planning Corp. of the Phils. He is a director of Marilag Holdings, Inc. He is the President and CEO of Merje Trading, Inc. He is the Chairman of ETC Forest Lawn. He is also the President of Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc., and PLIA Realty, Inc., the Treasurer of Manila Cordage Company, and Corporate Secretary of Manco Holdings, Inc.

JOSE L. ARGUELLES, age ■, *Filipino*, has been a Director since 1966 and the President of the Registrant from 1987 up to June 05, 2018.

Mr. Arguelles is currently also the Chairman of FMF; a board member of Lakeshore Educational Institution; Information Professionals, Inc., and Solana Investment Holdings Corporation.

Mr. Arguelles received his Bachelor of Science in Commerce (“BSC”) degree from De La Salle University.

ROBERTO C. FERNANDEZ, age ■, *Filipino*, has been a Director since 1995. He is the Treasurer of the Registrant and is also a member of its Audit Committee and the Assets and Liabilities Committee.

At present, Mr. R. Fernandez is likewise the Chairman and President of Manila Cordage Co., and a Director of FMF, AMSEC Holdings Inc., Amalgamated Securities Corporation, and Panay Electric Company. He is also the President of Manco Insurance Agents, Inc., Manco Synthetics Inc., Mancorealty, Inc., and Manco Farms, Inc.

Mr. R. Fernandez both received his Bachelor of Science degree, major in Business Management, and his Bachelor of Arts degree, major in Interdisciplinary Studies, from the Ateneo de Manila University. He received his Masters degree in Management from JL Kellogg Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA.

FLORENTINO M. HERRERA III, age ■, *Filipino*, was elected to the BOD on August 11, 2008. He is also a member of the Executive Committee and the Assets and Liabilities Committee of the Registrant.

Atty. Herrera is the Managing Partner of Herrera Teehanke and Cabrera Law Offices and a former Partner of Angara Abello Concepcion Regala and Cruz Law Offices (ACCRA Law). He is also currently the Chairman and President of Amica Corporation, Andorra Holdings, Inc., Arpeggio International Resources Corporation, Bedarra Holdings, Inc., Bellagio Properties, Inc., Bellcore Holdings Corporation, Bellendor Peak Resources, Inc., Certosa Resources, Inc., Domain Property Ventures, Inc., Dunes and Eagle Land Development Corp., Econolink Investments, Inc., Filgrow Ventures Corporation, Filsyn Corporation, Fontana Resources Corporation, Genshare Holdings Corporation, Hare Services Corporation, Hunter Valley Resources, Inc., Ipioneer Properties, Inc., Maseena Resources Corporation, Medlinks Resources, Inc., Pomona Properties, Inc., Pergamon Resources Corporation, Regent Resources, Inc., Saville Resources Corporation, Seabright Resources, Inc., Shindig, Inc., SRTC Development Corporation, Trans-Pacific Oriental Holdings Company, Inc., Vassra Holdings, Inc., Viking Star Ventures, Inc., and Websphere Resources, Inc.; The Chairman 911 Alarm, Inc., Media Star Holding Corp., Owl Ventures and Development Condominium Corporation, and San Juanico Property Ventures; a Director and the Vice Chairman of Mantrade Development Corporation; a Director and the President of Aeropartners, Inc. and Nabasan Subic Development Corporation; a Director, Vice President, and Treasurer of Marilag Holdings, Inc.; and a Director and Corporate Secretary of Dream Harbour, Inc., La Regalade, Inc., Melrra Realty, Inc., and the CVC Group of companies such as, but not limited to, Asia Outsourcing Philippines Holdings Inc, Infocom Technologies, Inc., SPi Technologies, Inc., and SPi CRM, Inc. Other directorships include FMF, Asian Alliance Holdings and Development Corporation, Canlubang Golf and Country Club, Inc., Stargate Media Corp., United Coconut Chemicals, Inc., Philippine Airlines, Inc., GEOGRACE Resources Philippines, Inc., EFM, Inc., and Comm&Sense, Inc.

Atty. Herrera received his Bachelor of Arts degree, major in Political Science, from the University of the Philippines in 1972, and his Bachelor of Laws (Cum Laude, Salutatorian) from the UP College of Law in 1977. He placed 12th in the 1977 Bar Exams.

ROBERTO F. DE OCAMPO, age ■, *Filipino*, is an Independent Director and a member of the Audit Committee of the Registrant.

Mr. de Ocampo also currently serves as the Chairman of Philippine Veterans Bank, Philam Asset Management, Inc., Hatch Asia, Inc., Stradcom Corporation, Tollways Association of the Philippines, Money Tree Publishing Corporation, Centennial Asia Advisors Pte Ltd.; the Vice-Chairman of the Tranden Group, Montalban Methane Power Corporation, Agus 3 Hydro Power Corporation, and La Costa Development Corporation; a Director of Investment and Capital Corporation of the Philippines Group of Companies, PHINMA Corporation, Alaska Milk Corporation, Bankard, Inc., EEI Corporation, House of Investments, Robinson's Land Corporation, and Salcon Power Corporation; and a Member of the Board of Advisers of ARGOSY Fund, Inc. AES Corporation (Philippines) and the CIMB Group. Moreover, Mr. de Ocampo holds several vital positions in both prestigious international organizations as well as civic organizations.

Mr. de Ocampo graduated from the Ateneo de Manila University, received his MBA degree from the University of Michigan, holds a post-graduate diploma from the London School of Economics, and has 4 doctorate degrees (HonorisCausa). He is the recipient of many international awards, including Finance Minister of the Year, Philippine Legion of Honor, Association of Development Financing in Asia and the Pacific ("ADFIAP") Man of the Year, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, Ten Outstanding Young Men Award (TOYM), several Who's Who Awards, and the 2006 Asian Human Resource Development ("HRD") Award. In June 2012, Mr. De Ocampo was awarded by Queen Elizabeth II with a medal for his appointment as an honorary officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

CARL ANTHONY SY PALANCA, age ■, *Filipino*, was elected to the BOD on August 11, 2008 and is also a member of the Executive Committee and the Assets and Liabilities Committee of the Registrant.

Mr. Palanca also sits as a board member of FMF, Asian Alliance Holdings and Development Corp., Asian Alliance Investment Corp., The Mother Company, Inc., Cognatio Holdings, Inc., Blue Chips Inv'tand Trading Group, CP Holdings Corporation, CP Group Holdings, Inc., CP Equities Corp., CPJ Corporation, C Palanca Corporation, CP Realty Corporation, and Palanca Investment and Trading Group Inc.

Mr. Palanca received his Bachelor of Science degree, major in International Business, from Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan, and he received his Masters degree in Business Management from the Asian Institute of Management in Makati City, Philippines.

JAIME F. PANGANIBAN, age ■, *Filipino*, was nominated as an Independent Director on May 19, 2014.

Mr. Panganiban is also the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of Lakes Shore CCY Inc. and BGP Asia Pacific Ltd. Inc.; the Chairman and President of JFP Assets Corp.; a Co-Chairman at Compoinet Networks, Inc.; and a Director of JP Latex Technology, Inc. In 2005, he served as the Advisor and Chief Financial Officer of Development Bank of the Philippines ("DBP") and undertook the take over and rehabilitation of Al-Amanah Islamic Investment Bank of the Philippines where he was eventually appointed Chairman and CEO in 2008. Mr. Panganiban is an accomplished senior bank executive with widely recognized expertise in treasury, capital markets, investment banking, trust, and wealth and risk management, built upon a foundation of exposures and postings in the Asia Pacific region.

Mr. Panganiban completed his Advanced Management Program ("AMP") at the Templeton College, University of Oxford, United Kingdom, and Financial Asset Management and Engineering at the FAME, University of Lausanne, Switzerland. He received his BSC degree, major in Accounting, from the Ateneo de Zamboanga and took his MBA units at the Ateneo de Manila University.

CESAR O. VIRTUSIO, age ■, *Filipino*, has been an Independent Director since 2006, presently a member of Assets and Liabilities Committee, Executive, and Audit Committees of the Registrant.

Mr. Virtusio was until recently the Managing Director of the Bankers Association of the Philippines ("BAP") where he served for 8 years and held Board and Executive positions in BAP related entities. He sits as a board member of

a European-related automotive general distribution company, and Amalgamated Investment Corporation. He used to be the Chief Representative and an Adviser to Dresdner Bank and Dresdner Kleinwort. He has been with the Dresdner Bank Group in Germany, Hong Kong, Singapore, and the Philippines for over 20 years in various management positions in corporate and investment banking. He also had a stint with Citibank Manila where he participated in the Executive Development Program and was a Manager in the bank's World Corporation Group.

Mr. Virtusio has a Master's degree in Business Administration with a major in International Business from the George Washington University, Washington DC.

SANTIAGO GABRIEL O. FERNANDEZ, age ■, *Filipino*, was nominated Director during Nomination Committee meeting on April 26, 2016 and elected as Director on July 22, 2016.

Mr. S. Fernandez is currently connected with PricewaterhouseCoopers ("PWC") where he is a Full Time Associate specializing in business enterprise valuation and financial model review of companies engaged in the shipping, tankering, integrated logistics, and renewable energy industries. He was also involved in the Support Bid and Financial Model Advisory for the Light Rail Transit 2 ("LRT2") and the Regional Airport Public-Private Partnership ("PPP") projects run by the PPP Center.

Mr. S. Fernandez received his Bachelor of Commerce degree, majors in Economics and Finance (with Third Class Honours), from the University of Melbourne, Australia.

PAUL U. SAGAYO, JR, age ■, *Filipino*, was elected to the BOD on June 06, 2018. He is also a member of the Assets and Liabilities Committee and Audit Committee of the Registrant.

Atty. Sagayohas 20 years of progressive law practice with extensive exposure in court litigation and arbitration. He is a Partner in Sagayo Evangelista & Rebuella Law Offices. He also currently serves as a director in Onetaipan Holdings, Inc., Calac High Power Corporation, Synergy Grid & Development Phils., Inc., ETC Realty Corporation, and Trinity University of Asia.

He graduated from Trinity College of Quezon City with a degree in Bachelor of Arts in Political Science. He received his Bachelor of Laws degree from San Beda College in 1992.

Section 437 of Republic Act No. 10607 otherwise known as the Amended Insurance Code and Circular Letter no. 2014-49 have specified the term limits of Independent Directors for life insurance companies.

For the year 2019, the Corporation had a total of 3 independent directors.

Messrs. Jaime F. Panganiban, Roberto F. De Ocampo and Cesar O. Virtusio, were the independent directors as defined under Section 38 of the Securities Regulation Code. It is expected that Messrs. Jaime F. Panganiban, Roberto F. de Ocampo and Cesar O. Virtusio will be re-elected as independent directors during the annual stockholders' meeting to be held in June 2019. They have been nominated and elected and they possess the qualifications and none of the disqualifications of an independent director.

Mr. Cesar O. Virtusio has been serving as an independent director since his election last November 29, 2006 when he was nominated by Mr. Enrique Fernandez, Ms. Karleen Zita B. Palanca (former Director) and Mr. Roberto C. Fernandez. Mr. Roberto F. De Ocampo has been serving as independent director since October 30, 2008 and was nominated by Mr. Enrique C. Fernandez, Mr. Carl Anthony Sy Palanca and Mr. Jose L. Arguelles. Mr. Jaime R. Panganiban was nominated by Mr. Enrique Fernandez last May 19, 2014. The nominees are not related to the persons who nominated them.

No director has resigned or declined to stand for re-election to the BOD because of a disagreement with the Registrant's management or any matter relating to operations, policies or practices.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS:

JAIME C. FERNANDEZ, President and Chief Executive Officer (see credentials under “Directors”)

ROBERTO C. FERNANDEZ, Treasurer (see credentials under “Directors”)

ANNETTE MARIE M. MALIXI, age ■, *Filipino*, is the Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer. She is currently the Treasurer of Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc. She is formerly the Vice President/Group Head in the Private Banking and Fixed Income Distribution Group of Unionbank of the Philippines from 2006 up to the second half of 2008. Her more than 20 years’ experience in Treasury from International Exchange Bank, Asianbank Corp., AB Capital and Investment Corp. and Private Development Corp. of the Phils. has honed her specialization in proprietary trading in domestic and foreign fixed income instruments, reserve and liquidity management, foreign exchange and swaps, derivatives, and risk management.

Ms. Malixi passed her Chartered Financial Analyst (“CFA”) Level 1 exam in June 2008 and obtained her Bachelor of Science degree, major in Industrial Engineering, at the University of the Philippines.

MA. EDITHA S. PALTONGAN, age ■, *Filipino*, is the Senior Vice President and Comptroller. She worked with Sycip, Gorres, Velayo & Co. (“SGV & Co.”) from 1987 to 1991 as Senior Auditor, after which, she joined the Registrant. Ms. Paltongan is also a board member of Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc.

Ms. Paltongan graduated Magna Cum Laude with a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration (“BSBA”) degree from University of the East and passed the CPA board examination in 1987.

JOY S. VIANZON, age ■, *Filipino*, is the Vice President / Chief Accountant. She re-joined the Registrant in August 2010 as Chief Accountant. She first joined the Registrant from 1995 to 2007. She was previously connected with IBM Business Services, Inc., Avida Corporation, HSBC, and SGV & Co. She is currently a Director of Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc. She completed her BSC - Accounting degree at De La Salle University, and passed the CPA board examination in the same year.

ATTY. MA. SIGRID R. PINLAC, age ■, *Filipino*, is the Corporate Secretary and Compliance Officer. Prior to joining the Registrant in February 2018, Atty. Pinlac worked as legal counsel of TPPH-FHCS, Inc. (Teleperformance), and Head of Corporate Services and Compliance Unit of Malayan Insurance Group of Companies. She was an associate lawyer in the Law Firm of Aquino Regino Arceo Palma Raagas & Associates.

Atty. Pinlac is an alumna of the University of Santo Tomas where she finished her degree in Bachelor of Science Major in Biology. She received her Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of the East in 2003. She took and passed the 2003 Bar Examinations.

DANILO L. MERCADO, age ■, *Filipino*, is the Vice President for Metro Manila Sales Operations. He began his employment career with the Registrant in April 2013. Prior to his employment with the Registrant, Mr. Mercado was connected to First National Surety and Philippine Prudential Life.

Mr. Mercado received his degree in B.S.C Accountancy from Colegio de San Juan de Letran in 1982.

DEVORAH Q. DELA CRUZ, age ■, *Filipino*, is the Assistant Vice President for Credit and Collections. Ms. Dela Cruz joined the Registrant in June 1993. She is also currently the Accountant of Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc.

Ms. Dela Cruz graduated with a BSBA – Accounting degree at the Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila and she passed the CPA board examination in 1985.

MARITESS M. LLAPITAN, age ■, *Filipino*, is the Assistant Vice President for Underwriting. Prior to joining the Registrant in July 2016, Ms. Llapitan was the Compliance Officer and Head of New Business and Underwriting and Licensing Department of the Philippine Prudential Life Co., Inc. She also worked as the Senior Manager of the New Business and Underwriting Department of Sunlife–Grepa Life Insurance Co./Great Pacific Life Assurance Co., Operations Director at Manulife Financial Business Processing Services, Group Life Manager at The

ManufactureLife Insurance Company Philippine Branch, Underwriting Manager of Philam Equitable Life Assurance Co., Manager of the Underwriting, New Business and Policy Department of John Hancock Life Assurance Co., and Senior Underwriter at First Guarantee Life Assurance Company, Inc.

Ms. Llapitan received her Bachelor of Science degree, major in Medical Technology, from San Juan De Dios College, Pasay City, graduating as a Bronze Medalist and with academic citation for Clinical Excellence.

ELIZABETH T. FLORES, age ■■■, *Filipino*, is the Assistant Vice President for Health Care Services. She held the position of Senior Vice President for Administration in Star Healthcare Systems, Inc. prior to joining the Registrant in October 2016. She likewise worked with First Guarantee Life Assurance Co., Inc. and Corregidor Life Insurance.

Ms. Flores graduated from the Polytechnic University of the Philippines with a BSC- Economics degree. She has a Master's degree in Business Administration from the same university.

9.1 Significant Employees

All employees are expected to make reasonable contributions to the success of the business of the Registrant. There is no "significant employee" as defined in Part IV (A)(2) of SRC Rule 12 (i.e., a person who is not an executive officer of the Registrant but who is expected to make a significant contribution to the business).

9.2 Family Relationships

FMF is the parent company of the Registrant with 81.0732% ownership in the total outstanding capital stock. The Registrant's financial statements are being consolidated with those of the parent company.

Merje Trading Inc. is the second major stockholder of the Registrant with 11.4167% shareholding. Roberto C. Fernandez and Jaime C. Fernandez are officers and directors also of Merje Trading Inc. Director Enrique C. Fernandez is also a Director of Merje Trading Inc. and the President of Eramen Minerals, Inc., a corporate borrower of the Registrant. Director Roberto C. Fernandez is also the Chairman and President of Manila Cordage Co., another corporate borrower of the Registrant.

No other transaction was undertaken by the Registrant in which any Director or Executive Officer was involved or had a direct or indirect material interest aside from the loans granted as disclosed under Notes 7 and 17 of the audited consolidated financial statements and Supplementary schedule B.

Directors Enrique Fernandez, Roberto Fernandez and President & CEO Jaime Fernandez are brothers. Director Roberto C. Fernandez is the father of Director Santiago Gabriel O. Fernandez.

9.3 Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

To the knowledge and/or information of the Registrant, none of its Directors or Executive Officers have been involved in any legal proceeding including, without limitation, being the subject of any: (a) bankruptcy petition; (b) conviction by final judgment in a criminal proceeding, or a pending criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign; (c) order, judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting the involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities or banking activities, which is not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated; or (d) judgment of violation of a securities or commodities law or regulation by a domestic or foreign court of competent jurisdiction, the SEC (or comparable foreign body), or a domestic or foreign exchange, which has not been reversed, suspended or vacated, for the past 5 years that is material to the evaluation of their ability or integrity to hold the relevant positions in the Registrant.

Item 10.Executive Compensation

10.1 Summary Compensation Table

Information as to the aggregate compensation paid or accrued during the last 2 fiscal years and to be paid in the ensuing fiscal year to the Registrant’s President and CEO and 4 other most highly compensated Executive Officers and all other officers/directors are as follows:

Name/Position	FY	Salaries	Bonus	Others
<i>Jaime C. Fernandez / President and CEO; Annette Marie M. Malixi/SVP and CIO; Ma. Editha S. Paltongan, SVP- Comptroller; Danilo L. Mercado Head, MM Sales;</i>				
<i>Total</i>	<i>2020*</i>	<i>19,000,000</i>	<i>4,500,000</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>
	<i>2019</i>	<i>17,692,838</i>	<i>3,879,000</i>	<i>4,213,146</i>
<i>*estimate for 2020</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>15,554,607</i>	<i>3,190,460</i>	<i>4,253,946</i>
<i>All other officers and directors as a group unnamed</i>	<i>2020*</i>	<i>14,800,000</i>	<i>10,000,000</i>	<i>3,500,000</i>
	<i>2019</i>	<i>13,573,351</i>	<i>7,648,750</i>	<i>3,399,787</i>
	<i>2018</i>	<i>13,041,463</i>	<i>14,013,934</i>	<i>3,155,196</i>

10.2 Compensation of Directors

All members of the BOD are entitled to a maximum total share of 5% Directors’ Bonus based on the Net Income after Tax of the preceding year. Each member receives a per diem of P20,000.00 per board meeting and P10,000.00 per executive committee meeting. The same shall be submitted to the Shareholders for review and discussion on the next shareholder’s meeting.

There are no other arrangements or contracts pursuant to which any Director of the Registrant was compensated or is to be compensated, directly or indirectly during the last fiscal year and the ensuing year.

10.3 Employment Contracts and Termination of Employment

All Executive Officers, except Consulting Actuary, who is on a retainer/consultancy fee basis, are under employment contracts and are entitled to a maximum total share of 3% Management Bonus based on Net Income after Tax of the preceding year. They are also entitled to receive retirement benefits as required by law. There is no other compensatory plan or arrangement, other than retirement, which any Executive Officer shall receive in case of resignation or termination.

There are no outstanding warrants or options held by any of the Executive Officers or Directors.

Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

11.1 Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners

As of December 31, 2019, the Registrant knows of no one who beneficially owns in excess of 5% of its common stock except as set forth in the table below:

<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Name and Address of beneficial owner</u>	<u>Amount of ownership*</u>	<u>Percent of class</u>
Common	FMF DEVELOPMENT CORP. 3F ALPAP Bldg., 140 Leviste St., Salcedo Village, Makati City	508,131,734	81.0732%

- do-	MERJE TRADING INC. 1381 Palm Avenue, Dasmariñas Village, Makati City	71,555,127	11.4167%
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Both domestic companies are the registered owners on record per books of the Registrant's stock and transfer agent. Merje Trading Inc. is a closely-held corporation while FMF has **68,557** stockholders as of December 31, 2019.

FMF, as a corporation, is represented by its President, Mr. Enrique C. Fernandez. MerjeTrading, Inc. on the other hand is represented by its VP-Finance, Mr. Roberto C. Fernandez.

The officers and shareholders of Merje Trading, Inc. are the Fernandez family, which include Messrs. Enrique, Jaime, and Roberto Fernandez.

11.2 Security Ownership of Management as of May 15, 2020:

<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Name of Beneficial Owner</u>	Amount and nature of beneficial ownership <u>(all direct)</u>	Percent of <u>class</u>
Common	Ma. Editha S. Paltongan	99,143	0.0158%
-do-	Teresita E. Ullegue	8,205	0.0013%
-do-	Deborah Q. dela Cruz	8,957	0.0014%
-do-	Fernandez, Jaime C.	3,294	0.0005%
	All officers and directors as group including qualifying shares	123,470	0.0197%
Voting trust holders of 10% or more		NONE	
Change in Control		NONE	

Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

FMF is the parent company of the Registrant with 81% ownership of the total outstanding capital stock. The Registrant's financial statements are consolidated with that of the parent on an annual basis. The Registrant's wholly owned subsidiaries are Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc. and Solana Investment Holdings Corp.

No other transaction was undertaken by the Registrant in which any Director or Executive Officer was involved or had a direct or indirect material interest aside from the loans granted as disclosed under Notes 7 and 17 of the audited consolidated financial statements and Supplementary Schedule B.

PART IV – CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Item 13. Corporate Governance

The IC, the primary regulator of the Registrant, requires the Registrant to adopt and comply with: (a) CLNo. 14-2013 dated July 1, 2013 (ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard); (b) CL No. 21-2009 dated August 12, 2009 (Corporate Governance Scorecard); (c) CL No. 9-2002 dated May 8, 2002 (Operating Manual against Money-Laundering for Insurance Commission Covered Institutions); (d) CL No. 11-2006 (Money Laundering Self-Rating Form); (e) CL No. 2018-48_Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Guidelines for Insurance Commission Regulated Entities and (f) CL No. 2015-02-A dated 13 January 2015 (Minimum Capitalization Requirement).

The evaluation by the Registrant to measure and determine the level of compliance of the BOD, the Executive Officers and top level management with its Manual on Corporate Governance (the “Manual”) is vested by the BOD on the Compliance Officer. The Compliance Officer is mandated to monitor compliance by all concerned with the provisions and requirements of the Manual.

The Registrant aims to create and sustain value for its stakeholders. To achieve this, the BOD, senior management, and employees must understand that compliance with regulations and best practice standards is everybody’s responsibility.

The Registrant commits to the highest standards of good corporate governance in realizing its vision and mission. The Registrant believes that sound corporate practice based on integrity, fairness, accountability, and transparency is essential in achieving growth and stability, as well as enhancing investors and stockholders’ confidence.

The Registrant’s Code of Ethics ensures that all employees adhere to the highest standards of honesty, transparency, and accountability. To further emphasize the Registrant’s commitment to integrity, employees are encouraged to report, in good faith, to higher management any misconduct within their respective departments/units.

Consistent with the foregoing policies and the provisions of the Manual, the Registrant has been continuously implementing the following:

Rights and Equitable Treatment of Stockholders:

The BOD acknowledges and respects the fundamental rights of shareholders to obtain adequate and timely information and commits not to act in a way that will violate the same.

The BOD will strive to achieve growth based on its potential and core competencies to ensure that shareholders, over the long term, will benefit from the productive performance and good operating results of the Registrant.

Policies on Employees Health and Safety:

The Registrant maintains the provisions for the health, safety and welfare benefits of its employees under the HealthCare Program being managed by the Registrant’s Health Care Department in coordination with the Human Resources Department. Under the foregoing, the Registrant’s employees throughout the country can go to any of the Registrant’s accredited medical clinics, laboratories and/or hospitals.

The Registrant is committed to promote the physical, social and mental well-being of its employees. It aims to provide and maintain a workplace free from all forms of discrimination and from all forms of physical, sexual or psychological abuse including harassment, bullying and intimidation. It is committed to maintain a positive, harmonious and professional work environment with due importance accorded to occupational health and safety of the employees and its clients transacting business at its various offices.

Policies and Activities on Customer Welfare:

The Registrant recognizes that its clients are the reason for its continued business, hence, the Registrant is committed to meet the needs of its clients by providing them with high quality customer service, as well as relevant products and services.

The Registrant is also committed to treat clients fairly by complying with the Policy Holder's Bill of Rights issued by the IC as well as implementing the following minimum service standards:

- a. Communications are fair and not misleading;
- b. Ensure that clients are given clear and accurate information on the services offered, including the risks involved, prior to the conclusion of any business transaction;
- c. Products and services are suitable and beneficial, taking into account the needs of the clients, their financial and risk profiles and objectives; and
- d. Complaints and concerns are handled and addressed promptly in a professional manner.

To ensure the effective implementation of the foregoing policies, the Registrant has a customer service desk to address the concerns and receive the complaints of clients.

Community Interaction Policy:

The Registrant considers its host community as its growth partner, and contributes to its social development agenda by paying appropriate taxes and complying with relevant laws, regulations, resolutions and ordinances.

Through its various branches nationwide, the Registrant also empowers the local communities where they operate by providing employment, livelihood opportunities, and basic services that will help improve their quality of life.

The Registrant's Community Principles:

This policy affirms the Registrant's commitment to the range of communities with whom it interacts, guided by the following principles: (a) compliance with all laws and regulations, (b) transparency, (c) sustainability, (d) respect for human rights, (e) diversity and (f) contribution to economic development.

The Registrant's Community Approach:

The Registrant's approach to its stakeholders is guided by the following:

- a. Building positive community relations by being an active player in the society;
- b. Identifying opportunities for partnership with the communities to create shared values;
- c. Investing in community developments that will benefit the community and be sustainable in the long run;
- d. Valuing the diversity of the stakeholders, respecting their culture and aspirations as we strive for local procurement and local employment; and
- e. Anti-corruption programs.

The Registrant adopts and institutionalizes the highest ethical standards by strict implementation of the provisions of its Code of Conduct. The Registrant is committed in complying with and strictly enforcing anti-corruption laws in all its offices. Bribery of any form is strictly prohibited.

Employees are strictly prohibited from receiving gifts from clients, suppliers or third persons to ensure that they remain objective and partial in the performance of their respective duties and responsibilities.

Pursuant to its commitment to good governance and business practice, the Registrant continues to review and strengthen its policies and procedures, giving due consideration to developments in the area of good governance, which it determines to be in the best interest of Registrant and its stockholders. The Registrant actively participates in industry discussions on good governance issues and concerns through the PLIA.

PART V - EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

Item 14. Exhibits and Reports on SEC Form 17-A

14.1 Exhibits

- A. Statement of Management's Responsibility
- B. Audited Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules:
 - Supplementary Schedule of Financial Soundness Indicators*
 - Schedule A: Financial Assets*
 - Schedule B: Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Stockholders other than related parties*
 - Schedule C: Amounts receivable from related parties which are eliminated during the consolidation of financial statements*
 - Schedule D: Intangible assets – other assets (Not Applicable)*
 - Schedule E: Long term debt (Not Applicable)*
 - Schedule F: Indebtedness to related parties (Not Applicable)*
 - Schedule G: Guarantees of securities of other issuers (Not Applicable)*
 - Schedule H: Capital Stock*

14.2 Reports on SEC Form 17-C filed during the last 6 months:

<u>Item Reported</u>	<u>Date filed</u>
1. <i>Certificate of Attendance of Directors for 2019</i>	<i>January 7, 2020</i>
2. <i>Certification on Compliance with the Manual on Corporate Governance</i>	<i>January 29, 2020</i>
3. <i>Resignation of Mr. Santiago Gabriel O. Fernandez</i>	<i>March 05, 2020</i>
4. <i>Postponement of the 2020 Annual Stockholders Meeting (To be held on any day of June every year Per By-Laws)</i>	<i>June 11, 2020</i>

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the SRC and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Makati on April 26, 2020.

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.

By:




JAIME C. FERNANDEZ
President & CEO



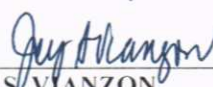
ROBERTO C. FERNANDEZ
Treasurer



ATTY. MA. SIGRID R. PINLAC
Corporate Secretary



MA. EDITHA S. PALTONGAN
Senior Vice President, Comptroller



JOY S. VIANZON
Chief Accountant

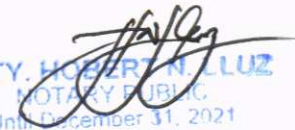
JUN 29 2020

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this ___ day of April 2020, affiants, personally known to me, exhibiting to me their government issued IDs, as follows:

Name(s)	Government Issued ID	Date and Place of Issue
JAIME C. FERNANDEZ	Passport No. P4426338B	01/17/20/DFA Manila
ROBERTO C. FERNANDEZ	Passport No. P5590221A	01/11/18/DFA NCR South
MA. SIGRID R. PINLAC	Passport No. EC7772711	05/21/16/ DFA NCR West
MA. EDITHA S. PALTONGAN	Passport No. P2544046B	07/15/19/ DFA NCR South
JOY S. VIANZON	Passport No. P3823508A	07/27/17/DFA NCR West

NOTARY PUBLIC

Doc. No. 147;
Page No. 32;
Book No. 08
Series of 2020.


ATTY. ROBERT N. LUZ
NOTARY PUBLIC
Until December 31, 2021
Appt. No. M-37 Makati City
IBP #092865 for 2520 - PSM
PTR #8112274, Jan. 02, 2020-Makati
S.C. Roll No. 58557
MCLE Compliance No. VI-0028451, 28 Aug. 2019
Unit 301 3rd Flr. Campus Rueda Bldg
101 Urban Ave., Brgy. Pio del Pilar, Makati City

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

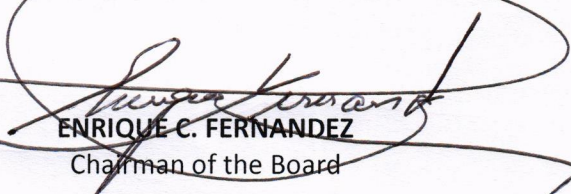
The Management of **Beneficial Life Insurance Company Inc.** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein for the years ended **December 31, 2019 and 2018**, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, 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 in 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.

Reyes Tacandong & Co., the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.


ENRIQUE C. FERNANDEZ
Chairman of the Board


JAIME C. FERNANDEZ
President & Chief Executive Officer


ROBERTO C. FERNANDEZ
Treasurer


Signed this 10th day of June 2020

JUN 25 2020

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this _____, affiants exhibiting to me their Passport, as follows:

Name	Passport	Issued at	Issued & Expiry Date
Enrique C. Fernandez	P5005709B	NCR South	03/02/20 & 03/01/30
Roberto C. Fernandez	P5590221A	NCR South	01/11/18 & 01/10/28
Jaime C. Fernandez	P4426338B	Manila	01/17/20 & 01/16/30

Doc no. 23
Page no. 06
Book no. XIV
Series of 2020


ATTY. GERVACIO B. ORTIZ JR.
Notary Public City of Makati
Until December 31, 2020
IBP No. 05729-Lifetime Member
MCLE Compliance No. VI-0024312
Appointment No. M-183-(2019-2020)
PTR No. 8116014 Jan. 2, 2020
Makati City Roll No. 40091
101 Urban Ave. Campos Rueda Bldg.
Brgy. Pio Del Pilar, Makati City

Beneficial Life Insurance Co., Inc.

166 Salcedo St. Legaspi Village, Makati City 1229 P.O. Box 1903
T (+632) 818-8671 • F (+632) 818-2291 or 95, (632) 818-2302

 **BenLife**
www.benlife.com.ph
Alagang tunay. Alagang BenLife.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Inc.
Beneficial Life Building
166 Salcedo Street
Legaspi Village, Makati City

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, and notes to consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement) and SEC Form 17-A for the year ended December 31, 2019, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement) and SEC Form 17-A for the year ended December 31, 2019 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 PSA 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, these could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 audits.

REYES TACANDONG & Co.

CAROLINA P. ANGELES

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 86981

Tax Identification No. 205-067-976-000

BOA Accreditation No. 4782; Valid until August 15, 2021

SEC Accreditation No. 86981-SEC Group A

Valid until March 23, 2025

IC Accreditation No. 86981-IC Group A

Valid until March 4, 2025

BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-007-2019

Valid until October 16, 2022

PTR No. 8116476

Issued January 6, 2020, Makati City

June 10, 2020

Makati City, Metro Manila

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		December 31	
	Note	2019	2018
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	₱1,225,127,871	₱967,649,509
Short-term investments	4	60,500,000	50,734,990
Insurance receivables	5	89,693,714	23,030,539
Investment securities	6	4,578,348,114	4,442,042,121
Loans receivables	7	1,663,800,927	1,901,911,397
Accrued income	6	63,641,862	68,775,534
Property and equipment:	8		
At revalued amount		654,555,000	390,521,532
At cost		34,259,175	43,564,096
Deferred tax assets	23	248,089	44,512
Other assets		84,380,490	63,459,610
		₱8,454,555,242	₱7,951,733,840
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	9	₱4,097,224,154	₱3,665,664,763
Policyholders' dividends payable	10	133,430,815	99,030,379
Premium deposit fund	11	307,169,452	290,132,406
Insurance payables	12	90,978,607	110,715,969
Loans payable	13	31,081,586	351,570,855
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	14	131,663,238	210,975,266
Retirement liability	22	133,313,696	112,899,225
Deferred tax liabilities	23	130,470,731	59,967,801
Income tax payable		9,810,535	7,843,903
Other liabilities	15	216,639,049	187,713,650
Total Liabilities		5,281,781,863	5,096,514,217
Equity			
Capital stock		626,756,494	626,756,494
Additional paid-in capital		489,265,675	489,265,675
Retained earnings:	16		
Unappropriated		1,480,482,230	1,390,529,020
Appropriated		80,623,116	112,561,902
Other comprehensive income		495,645,864	236,106,532
Total Equity		3,172,773,379	2,855,219,623
		₱8,454,555,242	₱7,951,733,840

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	Years Ended December 31		
		2019	2018	2017
REVENUES				
Gross premiums on insurance contracts	18	₱1,668,843,509	₱1,349,120,419	₱1,017,983,992
Reinsurer's share of gross premiums on insurance contracts	18	(16,953,935)	(27,519,621)	(16,767,053)
Net insurance premiums		1,651,889,574	1,321,600,798	1,001,216,939
Interest income	4	431,700,468	432,576,304	459,540,814
Net fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	6	41,548,414	–	15,756,823
Dividend income	6	20,584,189	22,521,215	23,521,203
Gain on sale of investment securities	6	18,618,469	12,537,487	38,406,705
Rental income	24	4,563,986	4,500,278	4,482,991
Other income		17,071,220	10,278,301	32,123,726
		2,185,976,320	1,804,014,383	1,575,049,201
BENEFITS, CLAIMS AND EXPENSES				
Net benefits and claims incurred on insurance contracts	19	822,912,977	807,739,675	758,727,590
Net change in legal policy reserves	19	297,728,566	114,759,843	46,071,156
Net insurance benefits and claims		1,120,641,543	922,499,518	804,798,746
General and administrative expenses	20	465,778,035	425,690,505	347,140,189
Commission and other direct expenses	21	274,292,132	215,716,142	151,905,403
Finance costs	21	35,910,878	25,057,969	44,414,257
Insurance taxes		31,340,762	26,289,319	21,874,456
Net fair value loss on financial assets at FVPL	6	–	22,261,505	–
		1,927,963,350	1,637,514,958	1,370,133,051
INCOME BEFORE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CHANGES AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES		258,012,970	166,499,425	204,916,150
NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN (LOSS)		(83,119,139)	106,401,016	31,052,365
PROVISION FOR (REVERSAL OF) IMPAIRMENT LOSSES				
Loans receivables	7	35,541,595	93,930,036	47,805,808
Investment securities	6	(9,045,552)	5,978,230	52,471,261
		26,496,043	99,908,266	100,277,069
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		148,397,788	172,992,175	135,691,446
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)				
Final	23	24,657,771	14,086,597	9,003,580
Current		14,926,388	10,772,738	6,965,371
Deferred		(521,827)	(682,091)	6,371,250
		39,062,332	24,177,244	22,340,201
NET INCOME		₱109,335,456	₱148,814,931	₱113,351,245

(Forward)

		Years Ended December 31		
	Note	2019	2018	2017
NET INCOME		₱109,335,456	₱148,814,931	₱113,351,245
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
<i>Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>				
Change in revaluation reserves on investment securities (debt instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI))	6	269,667,728	(60,624,834)	107,886,208
Cumulative translation adjustment		(5,598,080)	5,616,736	531,669
		264,069,648	(55,008,098)	108,417,877
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>				
Remeasurement gain (loss) on legal policy reserves	9	(112,342,032)	224,296,576	24,008,792
Change in revaluation reserves on investment securities (equity securities classified as financial assets at FVOCI)	6	(57,437,705)	(72,753,892)	-
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liability - net of deferred tax	22	(14,302,087)	8,844,543	7,866,427
Increase in revaluation surplus - net of deferred tax	8	184,222,750	-	-
		140,926	160,387,227	31,875,219
		264,210,574	105,379,129	140,293,096
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		₱373,546,030	₱254,194,060	₱253,644,341

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Note	Years Ended December 31		
		2019	2018	2017
CAPITAL STOCK - ₱1 par value				
Authorized - 1,000,000,000 shares				
Issued and outstanding - 626,756,494 shares				
		₱626,756,494	₱626,756,494	₱626,756,494
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL				
		489,265,675	489,265,675	489,265,675
RETAINED EARNINGS				
Appropriation for negative legal policy reserves				
	16			
Balance at beginning of year		112,561,902	110,755,783	224,194,188
Additional (reversal of) appropriation for negative legal policy reserves		(31,938,786)	1,806,119	(113,438,405)
Balance at end of year		80,623,116	112,561,902	110,755,783
Unappropriated				
Balance at beginning of year, as previously reported		1,390,529,020	1,203,015,810	1,072,479,231
Adjustment arising from transition to PFRS 9	6	-	137,207,469	-
Balance at beginning of year, as adjusted		1,390,529,020	1,340,223,279	1,072,479,231
Net income		109,335,456	148,814,931	113,351,245
Reversal of (additional) appropriation for negative legal policy reserves	16	31,938,786	(1,806,119)	113,438,405
Dividend declaration	16	(29,457,555)	(100,281,039)	(100,281,039)
Transfer from revaluation reserves on investment securities	6	(28,536,680)	-	-
Transfer of revaluation surplus	8	6,673,203	3,577,968	4,027,968
Balance at end of year		1,480,482,230	1,390,529,020	1,203,015,810
		1,561,105,346	1,503,090,922	1,313,771,593
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Revaluation reserves on investment securities				
Balance at beginning of year, as previously reported		(336,785,754)	24,701,383	(83,184,825)
Adjustments arising from transition to PFRS 9	6	-	(228,108,411)	-
Balance at beginning of year, as adjusted		(336,785,754)	(203,407,028)	(83,184,825)
Change in revaluation reserves	6	212,230,023	(133,378,726)	107,886,208
Balance at end of year		(₱124,555,731)	(₱336,785,754)	₱24,701,383

(Forward)

		Years Ended December 31		
	Note	2019	2018	2017
Revaluation surplus on property and equipment - net of deferred tax				
	8			
Balance at beginning of year		₱153,792,736	₱156,297,314	₱159,116,892
Appraisal increase		184,222,750	-	-
Transfer of revaluation surplus		(4,671,242)	(2,504,578)	(2,819,578)
Balance at end of year		333,344,244	153,792,736	156,297,314
Cumulative remeasurement of legal policy reserves				
	9			
Balance at beginning of year		392,457,655	168,161,079	144,152,287
Remeasurement gain (loss) on legal policy reserves		(112,342,032)	224,296,576	24,008,792
Balance at end of year		280,115,623	392,457,655	168,161,079
Cumulative remeasurement of retirement liability - net of deferred tax				
	22			
Balance at beginning of year		5,732,274	(3,112,269)	(10,978,696)
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liability		(14,302,087)	8,844,543	7,866,427
Balance at end of year		(8,569,813)	5,732,274	(3,112,269)
Cumulative translation adjustment				
Balance at beginning of year		20,909,621	15,292,885	14,761,216
Translation adjustment		(5,598,080)	5,616,736	531,669
Balance at end of year		15,311,541	20,909,621	15,292,885
		495,645,864	236,106,532	361,340,392
		₱3,172,773,379	₱2,855,219,623	₱2,791,134,154

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

		Years Ended December 31		
	Note	2019	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Income before income tax		₱148,397,788	₱172,992,175	₱135,691,446
Adjustments for:				
Interest income	4	(431,700,468)	(432,576,304)	(459,540,814)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)		71,600,123	(72,759,670)	5,627,143
Net fair value loss (gain) on financial assets at FVPL	6	(41,548,414)	22,261,505	(15,756,823)
Provision for (reversal of) impairment losses on:				
Loans receivables	7	35,541,595	93,930,036	47,805,808
Investment securities	6	(9,045,552)	5,978,230	52,471,261
Depreciation and amortization	20	28,455,993	24,338,609	24,451,116
Finance cost	21	25,652,335	15,288,840	34,901,538
Dividend income	6	(20,584,189)	(22,521,215)	(23,521,203)
Gain on sale of:				
Investment securities	6	(18,618,469)	(12,537,487)	(38,406,705)
Property and equipment	8	–	–	(6,612,774)
Retirement benefits cost	22	18,186,486	15,705,389	17,195,447
Other assets written-off		–	–	34,338
Operating loss before working capital changes		(193,662,772)	(189,899,892)	(225,660,222)
Decrease (increase) in:				
Loans receivables		202,568,875	96,315,606	(131,268,242)
Insurance receivables		(66,663,175)	(6,771,965)	4,824,326
Short-term investments		(9,765,010)	1,603,599	(43,275,976)
Increase (decrease) in:				
Insurance contract liabilities		319,217,359	249,955,970	339,316,870
Policyholders' dividends payable		34,400,436	(18,538,366)	(30,195,738)
Insurance payables		(19,737,362)	17,233,030	(46,387,824)
Premium deposit fund		4,569,876	(7,676,308)	(20,210,631)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(79,312,028)	168,748,581	5,421,218
Other liabilities		27,129,182	4,647,556	35,023,872
Net cash generated from (used for) operations		218,745,381	315,617,811	(112,412,347)
Interest paid		(13,185,165)	(6,053,149)	(592,162)
Contributions to plan assets	22	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	–
Income tax paid		(12,862,113)	(21,157,552)	(16,763,135)
Benefits paid by the Group	22	(3,203,568)	(1,246,689)	(456,776)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		₱174,494,535	₱272,160,421	(₱130,224,420)

(Forward)

		Years Ended December 31		
	Note	2019	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sale/maturities of:				
Investment securities	6	₱1,706,679,648	₱824,724,999	₱828,106,294
Property and equipment	8	–	–	10,800,000
Acquisitions of:				
Investment securities	6	(1,684,627,404)	(1,950,786,519)	(1,284,725,003)
Property and equipment	8	(20,009,183)	(23,217,861)	(23,678,402)
Other assets		(20,920,880)	(17,791,228)	(10,717,121)
Interest received		424,128,929	443,402,603	476,146,519
Dividends received		24,451,216	22,521,220	23,521,198
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		429,702,326	(701,146,786)	19,453,485
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Loan payments	13	(4,202,823,099)	(1,951,743,832)	(255,815,735)
Loan availments	13	3,883,765,938	2,298,842,831	225,105,377
Cash dividends paid	13	(27,661,338)	(93,887,619)	(93,722,398)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(346,718,499)	253,211,380	(124,432,756)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		257,478,362	(175,774,985)	(235,203,691)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		967,649,509	1,143,424,494	1,378,628,185
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		₱1,225,127,871	₱967,649,509	₱1,143,424,494

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Inc. (the Parent Company) was incorporated and registered with the Philippines Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on March 16, 1960 to engage and carry on the business of life insurance. The Parent Company extended its corporate life for another 50 years commencing on March 16, 2010. Also, the Parent Company is licensed to engage in the reinsurance business. The Parent Company's Certificate of Authority issued by the Insurance Commission (IC) is valid until December 31, 2021.

The Parent Company is 81%-owned by FMF Development Corporation (FMF or Ultimate Parent Company), a company incorporated in the Philippines engaged primarily to own, invest or manage properties such as buildings or other structures and shares of stock and other types of securities.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the Group), as follows:

Name of Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Nature of Business	Effective Percentage of Ownership
Solana Investment Holdings Corporation (SIHC)	British Virgin Islands	Investment	100%
Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc. (BFAI)	Philippines	Consultancy and leasing	100%

The registered office address of the Parent Company is 7th Floor Beneficial Life Building, 166 Salcedo Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City.

The consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 and for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors (BOD) on June 10, 2020.

Events After the Reporting Period

The country is currently experiencing a pandemic crisis due to COVID-19 virus resulting in a slowdown in the Philippine economy because of mandated lockdowns all over the country. While the financial impact is considered a non-adjusting subsequent event as at December 31, 2019, the effect on the Group's operations and financial performance, however, cannot be reasonably determined as at report date.

Notwithstanding the situation, the Management believes that the Group has strong financial condition and has the ability to continue as a going concern.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). This financial reporting framework includes PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretations from International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and adopted by the SEC, including SEC pronouncements.

Measurement Bases

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, the Group's functional currency. All values represent absolute amounts unless otherwise stated.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain components of financial assets which are carried at fair values and certain components of property and equipment which are carried at revalued amounts. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for an asset and consideration received for incurring a liability.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the transaction date. The Group 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 consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing 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 Group 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.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair value is included in the following notes:

- Note 3: Significant Judgments, Accounting Estimates and Assumptions
- Note 6: Investment Securities
- Note 8: Property and Equipment
- Note 26: Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Adoption of New and Amended PFRS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following new and amended PFRS which the Group adopted beginning January 1, 2019:

Effective for annual periods beginning January 1, 2019 -

- PFRS 16, *Leases* – PFRS 16 replaced PAS 17, *Leases*, IFRIC 4, *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, Standard Interpretations Committee (SIC)-15, *Operating Leases-Incentives*, and SIC-27, *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. PFRS 16 requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under PAS 17 and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The standard provides two recognition exemptions for lessees from this PFRS – leases of low-value assets and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less).

At the commencement date of a lease, the lessee shall recognize a liability to make lease payments and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term. The lessee is required to recognize the interest on the lease liability and to depreciate the right-of-use (ROU) asset.

The lease liability shall be reviewed when there are changes in the lease term and other events affecting the lease, such as future lease payments resulting from a change in the index or rate used to determine those payments. The remeasurement of the lease liability should be recognized as an adjustment to the ROU asset.

Lessor accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from accounting under PAS 17. The lessor shall continue to classify leases using the same classification principle as in PAS 17 to distinguish the two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

Subsequent to adoption of PFRS 16, the Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC) Q&A No. 2019-12, *Determining Lease Term under PFRS 16*, and PIC Q&A No. 2019-13, *Determining the Lease Term of Leases that are Renewable Subject to Mutual Agreement of the Lessor and the Lessee*, have been issued. The interpretations provide implementation guidance on the determination of lease term under the new standard for lease contracts that (1) contain an option to either extend or terminate the lease and (2) are renewable subject to mutual agreement of the parties, respectively. Accordingly, an entity should not include as part of the lease term, any optional or extended lease terms that are not enforceable beyond the non-cancellable period.

The Group adopted PFRS 16 in full retrospectively. For the Company's lease commitments, the Group assessed that these arrangements qualify as leases of low value assets or short-term leases under PFRS 16, thus, did not have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the Group's financial statements.

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 23, *Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments* – The interpretation provides guidance on how to reflect the effects of uncertainty in accounting for income taxes under PAS 12, *Income Taxes*, in particular (i) matters to be considered in accounting for uncertain tax treatments separately, (ii) assumptions for taxation authorities' examinations, (iii) determinants of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, and (iv) effect of changes in facts and circumstances.

- Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits - Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement* – The amendments specify how companies remeasure a defined benefit plan when a change - an amendment, curtailment or settlement - to a plan takes place during a reporting period. It requires entities to use the updated assumptions from this remeasurement to determine current service cost and net interest cost for the remainder of the reporting period after the change to the plan.
- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* – The amendments clarify that a financial asset passes the “solely payments of principal and interest” criterion regardless of an event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract. Consequently, financial assets with termination provisions can now be measured at amortized cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income).
- Annual Improvements to PFRS 2015 to 2017 Cycle -
 - Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Taxes - Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity* – The amendments require entities to recognize the income tax consequences of dividends as defined in PFRS 9 when the liability to pay dividends are recognized. The income tax consequences of dividends are recognized either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity, consistently with the transactions that generated the distributable profits. This requirement applies to all income tax consequences of dividends, such as withholding taxes.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing new and amended PFRS did not have any material effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Additional disclosures were included in the consolidated financial statements, as applicable.

New and Amended PFRS in Issue But Not Yet Effective

Relevant new and amended PFRS which are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2019 and have not been applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements are summarized below.

Effective for annual periods beginning January 1, 2020:

- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in PFRS – The amendments include a new chapter on measurement, guidance on reporting financial performance, improved definitions and guidance-in particular the definition of a liability; and clarifications in important areas, such as the roles of stewardship, prudence and measurements uncertainty in financial reporting. The amendments should be applied retrospectively unless retrospective application would be impracticable or involve undue cost or effort.
- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Material* – The amendments clarify the definition of “material” and how it should be applied by companies in making materiality judgments. The amendments ensure that the new definition is consistent across all PFRS standards. Based on the new definition, an information is “material” if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing new and amended PFRS is not expected to have any material effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Additional disclosures will be included in the consolidated financial statements, as applicable.

Basis of Consolidation

Subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Parent Company. Control is achieved when the Parent Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Parent Company controls an investee if and only if the Parent Company has:

- power over the investee;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition or incorporation, being the date on which the Parent Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date such control ceases.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared using the same reporting period of the Parent Company. Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. Intercompany balances and transactions, including intercompany profits and unrealized profits and losses, are eliminated in full.

A change in ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising from the loss of control is recognized in profit or loss. If the Group retains interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date control is lost. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or as financial assets at FVPL or FVOCI, depending on the level of influence retained.

Current and Noncurrent Classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial position based on liquidity. The current portion is presented in Note 27.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in 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.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when it is:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

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

Financial Assets and Liabilities

Date of Recognition. The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the consolidated statements of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument.

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

“Day 1” Difference. Where the transaction in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Group 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 Group 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 Group determines the appropriate method of recognizing the “Day 1” difference.

Financial Assets

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

Classification and Measurement

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

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

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

After initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment, if any. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial assets are derecognized and through amortization process.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, insurance receivables, government securities assigned as investment deposit with the IC, private debt securities which are held primarily to collect contractual cash flows until maturity included under "Investment Securities" account in consolidated statements of financial position, loans receivables and accrued income are classified under this category.

Debt Securities at FVOCI. Debt securities shall be measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- a. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- b. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, interest income (calculated using the effective interest rate method), foreign currency gains or losses and impairment losses of debt securities measured at FVOCI are recognized directly in profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of these securities are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

The Group's investments in private and government debt securities which are denominated in foreign currencies are classified under this category.

Equity Securities at FVOCI. On initial recognition, equity securities that are not held for trading may be irrevocably designated as a financial asset to be measured at FVOCI.

Dividends from equity securities held at FVOCI are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Changes in the fair value of these securities including those arising from foreign currency changes are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the equity section of the consolidated statements of financial position. The cumulative gains or losses will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity securities, instead, these will be transferred to retained earnings.

The Group's investments in quoted equity securities which are irrevocably designated as financial assets at FVOCI at initial recognition are included under this category.

Financial Assets at FVPL. Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are classified under this category. Specifically, financial assets at FVPL include financial assets that are (a) held for trading, (b) designated upon initial recognition at FVPL, or (c) mandatorily required to be measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if these are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless these are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at FVPL, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt securities to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, debt securities may be designated at FVPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at FVPL are measured at fair value at each reporting date, with any fair value gains or losses recognized in profit or loss to the extent these are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

The Group's investments in private debt securities held for trading and quoted equity securities are classified under this category.

Impairment

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for all debt securities not measured at FVPL. ECL is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The difference is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are subject to ECL model. For these debt securities, the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL, which pertains to the portion of lifetime ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

Reclassification

The Group 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 other comprehensive income.

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

In the case of a financial asset that does not have a fixed maturity, the gain or loss 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 other comprehensive income 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 other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Derecognition

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities

Classification and Measurement

The Group classifies its financial liabilities at initial recognition under the following categories: (a) financial liabilities at amortized cost, and (b) financial liabilities at FVPL.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group does not have financial liabilities measured at FVPL.

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

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

The Group's insurance contract liabilities, policyholders' dividends payable, premium deposit fund, insurance payables, loans payable, accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding statutory payables) and other liabilities are classified under this category.

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 Group; 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 Group 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.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

Insurance Contracts

Product Classification

Insurance contracts are defined as those contracts under which the Group (the insurer) accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. As a general guideline, the Group defines significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, security price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of price or rates, a credit rating or credit index or other variables.

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

Insurance contracts are classified with and without Discretionary Participation Features (DPF). DPF is a contractual right to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits that are:

- likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits;
- whose amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the issuer; and
- that are contractually based on the following:
 - performance of a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract;
 - realized and/or unrealized investment returns on a specified pool of assets held by the issuer; or
 - the profit or loss of the Group, fund or other entity that issues the contract.

Conventional Long-term Insurance Contracts

These contracts ensure events associated with human life (for example, death or survival) over a long duration. Premiums are recognized as revenue when they become payable by the contract holder. Benefits are recognized as expense when they are incurred or when the policies reach maturity.

A liability for contractual benefits that is expected to be incurred in the future is recognized for policies that are in-force as at the reporting date. The liability is determined as the expected future discounted value of the benefit payments that are directly related to the contract, less the expected discounted value of the theoretical premiums that would be required to meet the benefit expenses based on the valuation assumptions used. The liability is based on assumptions as to mortality, reserve method, and interest rate approved by the IC.

Reinsurance Contracts

The Parent Company cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business to reinsurers. Balances due from reinsurance companies for its share in benefits and claims of policyholders are recognized as "Due from reinsurers" in the consolidated statements of financial position. Amounts due to reinsurers representing their share in premiums are presented under "Insurance payables" account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

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

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Group from its obligations to policyholders.

The Group also assumes reinsurance risk in the normal course of business for life insurance contracts. Premiums and claims on assumed reinsurance are recognized as income and expenses in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business. Estimating amounts payable is consistent with the provisions of the associated reinsurance contract.

Premiums and claims are presented on a gross basis for both ceded and assumed reinsurance. Reinsurance assets or liabilities are derecognized when the contractual rights are extinguished or expired or when the contract is transferred to another party.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, other than land, buildings and office condominium, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged against profit or loss during the financial period in which these were incurred.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

The Group's land, buildings and office condominium are stated at revalued amounts based on the valuation of an independent appraiser. Any increase in the value of property and equipment at revalued amounts is recognized under "Revaluation surplus on property and equipment" account in the equity section of the consolidated statements of financial position, unless and only to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized as an expense, in which case it is recognized as income. Any decrease is first offset against an increase on earlier valuation in respect of the same class of property and is thereafter recognized as an expense. Annually, an amount from the revaluation surplus is transferred to retained earnings for the depreciation and amortization related to the revaluation surplus.

Upon the disposal of a revalued property, the relevant portion of the revaluation surplus realized in respect of previous valuation is released directly from the revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

Depreciation and amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment as follows:

	Number of years
Building and office condominium	10 - 40
Transportation equipment	3 - 5
Office furniture and equipment	2 - 5

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the residual values, period and method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The nonfinancial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amounts, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or 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 an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

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

Insurance Contract Liabilities

Legal Policy Reserves

Legal policy reserves are liabilities for contractual benefits that are expected to be incurred in the future related to policies that are in-force as at the reporting date. The liability is calculated as the sum of the present value of future benefits and expenses, less the present value of future net premiums arising from the policy discounted at the appropriate risk-free discount rate. The liability is determined using best estimate assumptions with regard to significant recent experience and appropriate margin for adverse deviation from the expected experience.

The Group has different assumptions for different products. However, liabilities for contractual benefits are computed to comply with statutory requirements, which require discount rates to be based on the schedule of spot rates published by IC and mortality and morbidity rates to be in accordance with the standard table of mortality. Reserves are computed per thousand of sum insured and depend on the issue age and policy duration.

Adjustments to the liabilities arising from changes in in-force policies are recorded in "Net change in legal policy reserves" account in profit or loss. Changes in liabilities arising from changes in discount rates are recorded in "Remeasurement gain (loss) on legal policy reserves" account in other comprehensive income.

Policy and Contract Claims

Policy and contract claims are liabilities for unpaid claims and benefits of policyholders as a result of death of the insured, surrenders and maturities. This also includes cost of claims incurred but not yet reported as at reporting date based on the Group's experience and historical data.

Liability Adequacy Test

Liability adequacy tests are performed annually to ensure the adequacy of the insurance contract liabilities. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows, claims handling and policy administration expenses are used. Any deficiency is immediately charged against profit or loss initially by establishing a provision for losses arising from the liability adequacy tests.

Policyholders' Dividends Payable

Policyholders' dividends payable is a contractual right that gives policyholders the right to receive supplementary discretionary returns through participation in the surplus arising from participating business. These returns are subject to the discretion of the Group's management and BOD and are within the constraints of the terms and conditions of the contract. The computation of the rate of dividends takes into consideration the differences of interests assumed in pricing and investments, differences in mortality rates assumed in pricing and reserves valuation and the increase in cash values between the current policy year and the previous policy year. Policyholders' dividends payable for the year is computed per thousand of sum insured and depends on the issue age and policy duration.

Premium Deposit Fund

Premium deposit fund pertains to the premium deposits of the policyholders which earn interest at such rates as the Group declares but not less than the lowest interest rate prevailing on savings accounts of banks. The amount of premium deposits of the policyholders shall not exceed the future contractual premiums of the insurance contracts. If at any premium date, premiums remain unpaid, and provided that the fund balance is sufficient to pay such premiums in full, the premium due shall be paid from this fund.

Revenue Recognition

Premium Income. Gross recurring premiums from life insurance contracts are recognized as revenue when payable by the policyholder. For single premium business, revenue is recognized on the date from which the policy becomes effective. For regular premium contracts, revenues are recognized at the date when payments are due.

Estimates of premiums due as at the reporting date but not yet received are assessed based on the estimates from underwriting or past experience and are included in premiums earned.

Interest Income. For interest-bearing financial instruments classified as financial assets at FVPL, financial assets at FVOCI and financial assets at amortized cost, interest income is recorded at the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

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

Dividend Income. Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.

Other Income. Other income includes policy issue fees, reversal of denied claims and other income that are recognized in profit or loss when earned.

Benefits, Claims and Expenses Recognition

Benefits and Claims. Benefits and claims consist of benefits and claims incurred during the period and changes in the valuation of legal policy reserves (including incurred but not reported losses) and reserve for policyholders' dividends. Death claims and surrenders are recorded on the basis of notifications received. Maturities are recorded when due.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses constitute costs of administering the business. These are recognized as expense when incurred.

Commission and Other Direct Expenses. Commissions and other direct expenses are recognized when the insurance contracts are entered and the premiums are recognized.

Underwriting Expense. Underwriting expenses are related expenses for the acquisition of insurance contracts which are expensed as incurred.

Finance Costs. Finance costs consist mainly of bank charges and interest expenses incurred by the Group. Interest expense is recognized in profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated using the effective interest method. Accrued interest is credited to the liability account every policy anniversary date.

Insurance Taxes. Insurance taxes pertain to premium taxes and documentary stamp taxes on life insurance policies which are expensed as incurred.

Employee Benefits

Short-term Benefits. The Group provides short-term benefits to its employees in the form of basic pay, 13th month pay, bonuses, employer's share on government contribution and other short-term benefits. Short-term employee benefit liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Retirement Benefits. The Group has a funded, noncontributory defined benefit plan covering all qualified employees. The retirement benefits cost is determined using the projected unit credit method which reflects services rendered by employees to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries.

The Group recognizes service costs, comprising of current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements and net interest expense or income in profit or loss.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment and the date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs.

Net interest on the net retirement liability or asset is the change during the period in the net retirement liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net retirement liability or asset.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group nor can they be paid directly to the Group. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information.

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

The net defined benefit asset or liability is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets on which the liabilities are to be settled directly. The present value of the defined benefit liability is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rate on government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement liability.

Actuarial valuations are made with sufficient regularity that the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting date.

Income Taxes

Final Tax. Final taxes are recognized for taxes paid on certain income payments. These are not creditable to income tax due on income subject to regular corporate income tax. The applicable tax rates differ depending on the particular income subject to final tax.

Current tax. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rate and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward benefits of the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward benefits of excess MCIT over RCIT and NOLCO can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rate (and tax laws) in effect at the reporting date.

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

Equity

Capital Stock. Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued.

Additional Paid-in Capital (APIC). When the Parent Company issues shares in excess of par, the excess is recognized as APIC. Incremental costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are treated as deduction from APIC. Capital stock also includes stock dividends to be issued.

Retained Earnings. Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of net income, net of any dividend declaration and prior period adjustments. Unappropriated retained earnings represent that portion which is free and can be declared as dividends to stockholders while appropriated retained earnings represent that portion which has been restricted and therefore is not available for any dividend declaration.

Other Comprehensive Income. Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expense (including items previously presented under equity) that are not recognized in profit or loss for the year in accordance with PFRS. Other comprehensive income includes revaluation reserves on investment securities, revaluation surplus on property and equipment, remeasurement gain or loss on legal policy reserves and remeasurement gain or loss on net retirement liability. Other comprehensive income items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss are presented separately from those items that will not be reclassified subsequently.

Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group assesses whether, throughout the period of use, the lessee has both of the following:

- The right to obtain substantially the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
- The right to direct the use of the identified asset.

If the Group has the right to control the use of an identified asset for only a portion of the term of the contract, the contract contains a lease for that portion of the term.

At the commencement date, the Group recognizes ROU asset and a lease liability for all leases, except for leases with lease terms of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value in which case the lease payments associated with those leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis.

Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net income for the period attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of issued and outstanding and subscribed common shares during the period, with retroactive adjustment for any stock dividends declared.

Diluted EPS is computed in the same manner, adjusted for the effects of any potentially dilutive convertible securities.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Outstanding monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the closing rate of exchange at the end of the reporting year. Foreign exchange differences are credited or charged directly to profit or loss.

Related Party Transactions

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, or exercise 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 entity, or between, and/or among the reporting entity and its key management personnel, directors or its stockholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely to the legal form.

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group 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 assessment 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 an interest expense.

Contingencies

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

Events After the Reporting Date

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

3. Significant Judgments, Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses reported in the consolidated financial statements. These are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. While the Group believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the estimated amounts. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Group'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 consolidated financial statements.

Identifying the Product Classification. The Group has determined that the policies it issues have significant insurance risk and therefore meets the definition of an insurance contract and are accounted for as such. Insurance contracts are those contracts when the Group has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholders. As a general guideline, the Group determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts also transfer financial risk.

Classifying the Financial Instruments. Classification of financial assets under PFRS 9 depends on the results of the business model test and "sole payment of principal and interest" (SPPI) test performed by the Group. The Group exercises judgment in determining the business model to be used in managing its financial instruments to achieve their business objectives.

Definition of Default and Credit-Impaired Financial Assets. The Group defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Quantitative Criteria - the borrower is more than 1 year past due on its contractual payments, which is consistent with the Company's definition of default.
- b. Qualitative Criteria - The borrower meets unlikelihood to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:
 - The borrower is experiencing financial difficulty or is insolvent;
 - The borrower is in breach of financial covenants;
 - Concessions have been granted by the Company, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty; or
 - It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Company and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to the determination of ECL.

Grouping of the Financial Assets for Measurement of ECL on a Collective Basis. For ECL provisions that are assessed on a collective basis, grouping of exposures is performed on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous. For loans receivables, debtors are grouped based on the type of loan and debtors' geographical location.

Determining the Lease Commitments - Group as a Lessee. The Group has lease agreements for its branches and regional offices. The Group has determined that it obtains substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified assets and the right to direct the use of such assets. Moreover, the Group assessed that these lease agreements qualify as leases of low value assets or short-term leases under PFRS 16.

Rental expense arising from operating lease amounted to ₱10.5 million, ₱10.2 million and ₱11.9 million in 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively (see Note 24).

Determining the Lease Commitments - Group as a Lessor. The Group has lease agreements with third parties. The Group has determined that it retains all the risks and rewards of ownership over the leased asset. Accordingly, the agreements are accounted for as operating leases.

Rental income amounted to ₱4.6 million in 2019 and ₱4.5 million in 2018 and 2017 (see Note 24).

Estimates and Assumptions

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

Determining the Fair Value of Financial Instruments. The fair values of investments that are actively traded in organized financial markets are determined by reference to quoted market prices at the close of business on the reporting date.

In accordance with the amendments to PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, disclosures about the level in the fair value hierarchy are required in which the fair value measurements are categorized for assets and liabilities measured in the consolidated statements of financial position. The Group uses judgment in assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurements in its entirety, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

Estimating the Legal Policy Reserves. Reserves are set up as requirement pursuant to the provision and guidelines set by the IC, which should not be less than the reserves required. These are computed using assumptions that are based on the standard mortality and morbidity tables, interest rates, lapse and/or persistency, expenses, non-guaranteed benefits and margin for adverse deviation as required by the IC.

The carrying amount of legal policy reserves amounted to ₱3,050.5 million and ₱2,640.5 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 9).

Estimating the Claims Incurred but not Reported. Provision is made for the cost of claims incurred but not yet reported as at reporting date based on the Group's experience and historical data. Differences between the provision for outstanding claims at the reporting date and subsequent revisions and settlements are included in consolidated statements of comprehensive income of subsequent years.

The carrying amount of claims incurred but not reported included under policy and contract claims amounted to ₱256.8 million and ₱150.0 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 9).

Estimating the Allowance for ECL on Loans Receivables. 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: (a) actual or expected external and internal credit rating downgrade; (b) existing or forecasted adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions; and (c) actual or expected significant adverse changes in the operating results of the borrower.

Provision for doubtful accounts recognized on loans receivables amounted to ₱35.5 million, ₱93.9 million and ₱47.8 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The carrying amount of loans receivables amounted to ₱1,663.8 million and ₱1,901.9 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 7).

No provision for impairment was recognized on insurance receivables and accrued investment income in 2019, 2018 and 2017.

The carrying amount of insurance receivables amounted to ₱89.7 million and ₱23.0 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 5).

The carrying amount of accrued investment income amounted to ₱63.6 million and ₱68.8 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 6).

Estimating the Useful Lives of Property and Equipment. The useful life of each of the Group's property and equipment is estimated based on the year over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of similar businesses, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful life of each asset is reviewed at each financial yearend and 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 asset. However, it is possible that future financial performance could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. A reduction in the estimated useful life of any item of property and equipment would increase the recorded depreciation and amortization and decrease its carrying amounts.

There were no changes in the estimated useful lives of the Group's property and equipment at cost in 2019, 2018 and 2017. The carrying amount of property and equipment at cost amounted to ₱34.3 million and ₱43.6 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 8).

There were no changes in the estimated useful lives of the Group's property and equipment at revalued amounts in 2019, 2018 and 2017. The carrying amount of property and equipment at revalued amounts amounted to ₱654.6 million and ₱390.5 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 8).

Determining the Revalued Amount of Property and Equipment. The Group carries certain property and equipment at revalued amounts. The appraised values of land, buildings and office condominium were arrived using the market data approach and cost approach, respectively.

With market data approach, the values of the properties are based on sales and listings of comparable properties registered in the vicinity. The technique of this approach requires the establishment of comparable properties by reducing reasonable comparative sales and listings to a common denominator and adjustment of the differences between the subject property and those actual sales and listings regarded as comparable. The comparison was premised on the factors of location, characteristics of the lot, time element, quality and prospective use.

Cost approach is evidenced by the observed condition in comparison with new units of like kind tempered by consideration given to extent, character and utility of the property which is to be continued in its present use as part of a going concern but without specific relation to earnings.

The latest independent property valuation of land, building and office condominium was performed on February 3, 2020. The appraisal resulted to an increase in revaluation surplus, net of deferred tax, amounting to ₱184.2 million. The carrying amount of property and equipment at revalued amounts amounted to ₱654.6 million and ₱390.5 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Assessing the Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets. The Group assesses impairment on its nonfinancial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of these assets may not be recoverable.

The factors that the Group considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

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

The Group recognizes an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Determining such amount requires the estimation of cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets.

No impairment loss was recognized in 2019 and 2018. The carrying amounts of nonfinancial assets are as follows:

<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Property and equipment:	8		
At cost		₱34,259,175	₱43,564,096
At revalued amounts		654,555,000	390,521,532
Other assets		84,380,490	63,459,610

Determining the Retirement Liability. The determination of the obligation and cost of retirement benefits is dependent on the assumptions used by the actuary in calculating such amounts. These assumptions are described in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements and include, among others, discount rate and salary increase rate. Actual results that differ from the Group's assumptions are accumulated and recognized in other comprehensive income, therefore, generally affect the recognized expense and recorded obligation.

The net retirement liability amounted to ₱133.3 million and ₱112.9 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 22).

Assessing the Realizability of Deferred Tax Assets. The Group's assessment of the recognition of deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences is based on the Group's past results and future expectations on revenue and expenses. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each financial reporting date and reduced 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 Group's recognized deferred tax assets amounted to ₱93.3 million and ₱80.1 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

4. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Cash on hand	₱53,548	₱53,548
Cash in banks	703,891,417	555,906,153
Cash equivalents	521,182,906	411,689,808
	₱1,225,127,871	₱967,649,509

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in banks and short-term deposits which earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents are short-term deposits made for varying periods of up to three months from date of maturity, depending on the immediate cash requirements.

Short-term Investments

Short-term investments amounted to ₱60.5 million and ₱50.7 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Short-term investments are short-term placements with maturities of more than three months but less than one year from date of acquisition. The effective interest rates of these investments range between 3.1% to 4.0% and 0.5% to 3.0% in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Interest Income

Interest income recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income follows:

	Note	2019	2018	2017
Cash and cash equivalents		₱12,158,508	₱8,678,269	₱5,147,596
Short-term investments		21,144,815	16,270,583	10,881,090
Investment securities:	6			
Financial assets at amortized cost		88,411,448	45,980,416	–
Financial assets at FVOCI		82,292,112	77,709,919	83,912,029
Financial assets at FVPL		22,495,845	14,145,593	14,443,555
Loans receivables	7	205,197,740	269,791,524	345,156,544
		₱431,700,468	₱432,576,304	₱459,540,814

5. Insurance Receivables

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Premiums due and uncollected	₱30,814,430	₱8,941,970
Due from reinsurers	58,879,284	14,088,569
	₱89,693,714	₱23,030,539

Premiums due and uncollected pertain to uncollected premiums on written policies which are collectible within the Group's 30-day grace period.

Due from reinsurers pertain to claims recoverable from reinsurers. These receivables are due and demandable. Reinsurer's share in net benefits and claims amounted to ₱15.0 million and ₱7.7 million as at December 31 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 19).

6. Investment Securities

Movements of this account are as follows:

	2019			Total
	Financial Assets			
	At FVPL	At FVOCI	At Amortized Cost	
Balance at beginning of year	₱463,242,478	₱2,819,832,210	₱1,158,967,433	₱4,442,042,121
Additions	329,367,515	274,749,906	1,080,509,983	1,684,627,404
Maturities and disposals	(345,210,088)	(820,475,946)	(540,993,614)	(1,706,679,648)
Fair value changes	41,548,414	236,114,956	–	277,663,370
Foreign exchange changes	(10,779,934)	(91,860,525)	–	(102,640,459)
Amortization	414,408	(16,010,091)	(512,530)	(16,108,213)
Provision for impairment loss	–	–	(556,461)	(556,461)
Balance at end of year	₱478,582,793	₱2,402,350,510	₱1,697,414,811	₱4,578,348,114

	2018					Total
	Financial Assets			AFS Financial Assets		
	At FVPL	At FVOCI	At Amortized Cost			
Balance at beginning of year, as previously reported	₱391,581,525	₱-	₱-	₱3,081,331,529	₱3,472,913,054	
Adjustments arising from transition to PFRS 9:						
Change in classification	(75,605,481)	2,354,530,964	802,406,046	(3,081,331,529)	-	
Change in measurement:						
With effect in retained earnings	-	-	3,028,626	-	3,028,626	
With effect in OCI	-	-	(59,576,035)	-	(59,576,035)	
Balance at beginning of year, as adjusted	315,976,044	2,354,530,964	745,858,637	-	3,416,365,645	
Additions	244,668,455	617,518,064	1,088,600,000	-	1,950,786,519	
Maturities and disposals	(77,894,601)	(76,830,398)	(670,000,000)	-	(824,724,999)	
Fair value changes	(22,261,505)	(138,365,113)	-	-	(160,626,618)	
Foreign exchange changes	2,753,439	87,265,942	-	-	90,019,381	
Amortization	646	(24,287,249)	(4,891,027)	-	(29,177,630)	
Provision for impairment loss	-	-	(600,177)	-	(600,177)	
Balance as at December 31, 2018	₱463,242,478	₱2,819,832,210	₱1,158,967,433	₱-	₱4,442,042,121	

The adoption of PFRS 9 beginning January 1, 2018 resulted to net increase in the opening balance of unappropriated retained earnings amounting to ₱137.2 million as a result of changes in classification of financial instruments, recognition of additional impairment for expected credit losses on investment securities and loans receivables, net of recognition of deferred tax asset.

Financial Assets at FVPL

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Private debt securities - foreign	₱376,582,793	₱361,242,478
Equity securities	102,000,000	102,000,000
	₱478,582,793	₱463,242,478

Private debt securities and unsecured subordinated bank notes earn annual interest of 1.00% to 8.50% and 3.44% to 8.98% in 2019 and 2018, respectively. Interest income earned on these financial assets amounted to ₱22.5 million, ₱14.1 million and ₱14.4 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively, net of amortization of premium or discount amounting to ₱0.4 million, ₱646, and nil in 2019, 2018, and 2017 respectively (see Note 4).

Equity securities pertain to preferred shares which are listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange Index. Dividend income earned on these financial assets at FVPL amounted to ₱10.7 million, ₱10.5 million and ₱12.5 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Financial Assets at FVOCI

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Debt securities:		
Private debt securities - foreign	₱1,049,837,876	₱1,559,199,971
Government debt securities - foreign	730,508,537	679,074,381
	1,780,346,413	2,238,274,352
Equity securities - local and foreign	622,004,097	581,557,858
	₱2,402,350,510	₱2,819,832,210

Private and government debt securities earn annual interest of 2.64% to 8.38% and 1.60% to 14.14% in 2019 and 2018, respectively. Interest income earned on these financial assets amounted to ₱82.3 million, ₱77.7 million and ₱83.9 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively, net of amortization of premium or discount amounting to ₱16.0 million and ₱24.3 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 4).

Equity securities pertain to investments in shares listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange Index and other foreign stock exchange markets. Dividend income earned on these financial assets at FVOCI amounted to ₱9.9 million, ₱12.0 million and ₱11.0 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Movements of revaluation reserves on investment securities are as follows:

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018
	Fair Value Change	12-month ECL	Total	
Balance at beginning of year, as previously reported	(₱355,815,170)	₱19,029,416	(₱336,785,754)	₱24,701,383
Adjustments arising from transition to PFRS 9:				
With impact to retained earnings	-	-	-	(168,532,376)
Without impact to retained earnings	-	-	-	(59,576,035)
Balance at beginning of year, as adjusted	(355,815,170)	19,029,416	(336,785,754)	(203,407,028)
Change in revaluation reserves:				
Fair value gain (loss)	236,114,956	-	236,114,956	(138,365,113)
Transfer to retained earnings	28,536,680	-	28,536,680	-
Foreign exchange changes	(24,201,131)	-	(24,201,131)	12,145,821
Transfers to profit or loss:				
Gain on sale	(18,618,469)	-	(18,618,469)	(12,537,487)
Impairment loss	-	(9,602,013)	(9,602,013)	5,378,053
	221,832,036	(9,602,013)	212,230,023	(133,378,726)
Balance at end of year	(₱133,983,134)	₱9,427,403	(₱124,555,731)	(₱336,785,754)

Movements of revaluation reserves on investment securities segregated for items that will be reclassified or not to profit or loss in subsequent periods follow:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year, as previously reported	(₱336,785,754)	₱24,701,383
Adjustments arising from transition to PFRS 9:		
With impact to retained earnings	-	(168,532,376)
Without impact to retained earnings	-	(59,576,035)
Balance at beginning of year, as adjusted	(336,785,754)	(203,407,028)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	269,667,728	(60,624,834)
Items that will not be reclassified into profit or loss	(57,437,705)	(72,753,892)
Balance at end of year	(₱124,555,731)	(₱336,785,754)

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Government debt securities - local	₱709,855,529	₱598,465,182
Private debt securities - local	989,530,256	561,916,764
	1,699,385,785	1,160,381,946
Allowance for impairment loss (12-month ECL)	1,970,974	1,414,513
	₱1,697,414,811	₱1,158,967,433

Government and private debt securities earn annual interest of 5.13% to 8.51% in 2019 and 4.25% to 10.39% in 2018. Interest income earned on these financial assets amounted to ₱88.4 million and ₱46.0 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively, net of amortization of premium or discount amounting to ₱0.5 million and ₱4.9 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 4).

Movements of allowance for impairment loss (12-month ECL) on financial assets at amortized cost in 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,414,513	₱814,336
Provision for impairment loss	556,461	600,177
Balance at end of year	₱1,970,974	₱1,414,513

Impairment Losses

Impairment losses on investment securities recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income follow:

	2019	2018	2017
Financial assets at FVOCI (formerly classified as AFS financial assets)	(₱9,602,013)	₱5,378,053	₱52,471,261
Financial assets at amortized cost	556,461	600,177	-
	(₱9,045,552)	₱5,978,230	₱52,471,261

Dividend Income

Dividend income recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Financial assets at FVOCI (formerly classified as AFS financial assets)	₱9,869,978	₱12,045,036	₱10,989,743
Financial assets at FVPL	10,714,211	10,476,179	12,531,460
	₱20,584,189	₱22,521,215	₱23,521,203

Accrued Investment Income

Accrued income consists of:

	2019	2018
Interest	₱63,258,889	₱64,525,534
Dividends	382,973	4,250,000
	₱63,641,862	₱68,775,534

Interest receivable pertains mainly to interest accrued from short-term investments, investment securities and loans receivables.

7. Loans Receivables

This account consists of:

	Note	2019	2018
Salary loans		₱1,325,256,427	₱1,598,435,298
Policy loans		154,547,244	148,948,966
Mortgage and collateral loans:			
Related party	17	150,000,000	150,000,000
Third parties		5,912,664	5,864,316
Due from related parties	17	59,028,578	63,578,578
Agents' balances		37,793,512	48,109,781
Notes receivables		8,280,955	9,581,896
Others		28,412,071	30,646,618
		1,769,231,451	2,055,165,453
Less allowance for impairment loss		105,430,524	153,254,056
		₱1,663,800,927	₱1,901,911,397

Movements in the allowance for impairment loss on loans receivables are as follows:

	2019		
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
Balance at beginning of year	₱11,705,670	₱141,548,386	₱153,254,056
Provision for impairment loss	35,541,595	–	35,541,595
Transfer from 12-month ECL to lifetime ECL	(18,124,395)	18,124,395	–
Write-off	–	(83,365,127)	(83,365,127)
Balance at end of year	₱29,122,870	₱76,307,654	₱105,430,524

	2018		
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
Balance at beginning of year, as previously reported	₱–	₱58,053,353	₱58,053,353
Adjustments arising from transition to PFRS 9	36,975,472	12,101,003	49,076,475
Balance at beginning of year, as adjusted	36,975,472	70,154,356	107,129,828
Provision for impairment loss	6,741,020	87,189,016	93,930,036
Transfer from 12-month ECL to lifetime ECL	(32,010,822)	32,010,822	–
Write-off	–	(47,805,808)	(47,805,808)
Balance at end of year	₱11,705,670	₱141,548,386	₱153,254,056

Salary loans consist of loans granted to the employees and teachers of Department of Education (DepEd). The Parent Company and DepEd entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to provide interest-bearing loans to employees and teachers. The loans earn annual interest rate ranging from 7.50% to 9.66% with terms of one to five years.

Policy loans pertain to loans issued to policyholders. These loans are issued with the cash surrender value of the policyholder's insurance policy as collateral. Interest is charged at 10% per annum.

Mortgage and collateral loans earn interest ranging from 4% to 18% per annum with a maximum maturity of ten (10) years.

Agents' balances pertain to advances to agents that are liquidated or settled through regular deductions from commissions or outright payments. Interest rates range from 10% to 15% per annum.

Notes receivables pertain to loans to employees that are paid through salary deduction.

Others pertain to receivables from life insurance pools and security fund.

Interest income on financial assets at amortized cost recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive follows (see Note 4):

	Note	2019	2018	2017
Salary loans		₱135,896,809	₱238,550,167	₱311,845,032
Policy loans		52,865,358	18,159,781	18,378,165
Mortgage and collateral loans		10,571,820	4,467,670	76,697
Due from related parties	17	1,344,658	1,290,121	3,977,370
Notes receivables		1,096,437	3,803,067	7,803,137
Agents' balances		1,077,273	1,047,824	1,181,493
Others		2,345,385	2,472,894	1,894,650
		₱205,197,740	₱269,791,524	₱345,156,544

8. Property and Equipment

Movements of property and equipment at cost are as follows:

	2019		
	Transportation Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Total
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	₱61,349,818	₱82,594,293	₱143,944,111
Additions	2,732,300	6,939,714	9,672,014
Balance at end of year	64,082,118	89,534,007	153,616,125
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization			
Balance at beginning of year	40,111,561	60,268,454	100,380,015
Depreciation and amortization	8,194,915	10,782,020	18,976,935
Balance at end of year	48,306,476	71,050,474	119,356,950
Carrying Amount	₱15,775,642	₱18,483,533	₱34,259,175

	2018		
	Transportation Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Total
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	₱53,388,318	₱73,469,295	₱126,857,613
Additions	7,961,500	9,124,998	17,086,498
Balance at end of year	61,349,818	82,594,293	143,944,111
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization			
Balance at beginning of year	32,698,256	48,819,505	81,517,761
Depreciation and amortization	7,413,305	11,448,949	18,862,254
Balance at end of year	40,111,561	60,268,454	100,380,015
Carrying Amount	₱21,238,257	₱22,325,839	₱43,564,096

The Group has fully depreciated property and equipment with cost amounting to ₱47.2 million and ₱32.8 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Movements of property and equipment at revalued amounts are as follows:

	2019			
	Land	Building	Office Condominium	Total
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year	₱282,419,000	₱258,892,091	₱104,709,926	₱646,021,017
Appraisal increase	252,818,999	–	10,356,358	263,175,357
Additions	–	–	10,337,169	10,337,169
Balance at end of year	535,237,999	258,892,091	125,403,453	919,533,543
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance at beginning of year	–	186,814,899	68,684,586	255,499,485
Depreciation and amortization	–	6,692,927	2,786,131	9,479,058
Balance at end of year	–	193,507,826	71,470,717	264,978,543
Carrying Amount	₱535,237,999	₱65,384,265	₱53,932,736	₱654,555,000

	2018			
	Land	Building	Office Condominium	Total
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year	₱282,419,000	₱258,892,091	₱98,578,563	₱639,889,654
Additions	–	–	6,131,363	6,131,363
Balance at end of year	282,419,000	258,892,091	104,709,926	646,021,017
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance at beginning of year	–	183,217,207	66,805,923	250,023,130
Depreciation and amortization	–	3,597,692	1,878,663	5,476,355
Balance at end of year	–	186,814,899	68,684,586	255,499,485
Carrying Amount	₱282,419,000	₱72,077,192	₱36,025,340	₱390,521,532

The latest independent property valuation of land, building and office condominium was performed on February 3, 2020. The appraisal resulted to an increase in revaluation surplus, net of deferred tax, amounting to ₱184.2 million.

The Management believes that there are no significant differences between the fair value as at reporting date and per valuation date.

In 2017, the Company sold its land in Lipa, Batangas with carrying amount of ₱4.2 million for ₱10.8 million, which resulted to gain on sale amounting to ₱6.6 million.

The Group's property and equipment stated at appraised values are classified under level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation are as follows:

Location	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs used	Range (weighted average)
Legazpi Village, Barangay San Lorenzo, Makati City, Metropolitan Manila	Market approach for land and cost approach for improvements	Price per square meter for land; current materials and labor costs for improvements	₱625,053 to ₱800,000
Cebu Holdings Center, Cardinal Rosales Avenue, Cebu Business Park, Barangay Mabolo, Cebu City	Market approach for office condominium	Price per square meter	₱100,000
A. Pichon, Sr. Street, Barangay 39-D (Poblacion), Davao City	Market approach for land and cost approach for buildings and other land improvements	Price per square meter for land; current cost of labor and materials for building and other land improvements less accrued depreciation	₱59,392 to ₱68,300
Pendatun Avenue, Barangay Dadiangas North, General Santos City	Market approach for land and cost approach for buildings and other land improvements	Price per square meter for land; current cost of labor and materials for building and other land improvements less accrued depreciation	₱27,157 to ₱42,735
Mission Hills Boulevard and Monterey Street, Mission Hills Subdivision, Barangay San Roque, Antipolo City, Province of Rizal	Market approach for land	Price per square meter	₱17,391 to ₱19,220
St. Ignatius Street, San Jose Village, Barangay Cupang, Muntinlupa City, Metropolitan Manila	Market approach for land	Price per square meter	₱15,000 to ₱30,000

Details of the valuation techniques used in measuring fair values of the Group's property and equipment are as follows:

- Market data approach involves the comparison of the land to those that are more or less located within the vicinity of the appraised property and are subject of recent sales and offerings. Adjustments were made to arrive at the market value by considering the location, size, shape, utility, desirability and time element.
- Cost approach involves an analysis of the buildings by breaking them down into major components such as foundation, columns, beams, floorings, walls, and roofing, among others, by using workable units such as lineal meter, square meter, cubic meter or other appropriate basic unit. The unit costs for each component are developed on the basis of current costs of materials, labor, plant and equipment prevailing in the locality where the building is situated. Indirect costs such as contractor's profits, overhead, taxes and fees are also considered.

In relation to changes in unobservable inputs used, generally, increases or decrease in prices per square meter and current cost of labor and materials are directly proportional to the fair value measurement of property and equipment.

If land, building and office condominium and improvements were carried at cost less accumulated depreciation, the amounts would be as follows:

	2019			
	Land	Building	Office Condominium	Total
Cost	₱95,963,906	₱132,313,974	₱42,323,078	₱270,600,958
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	(67,987,265)	(24,264,758)	(92,252,023)
Carrying amount	₱95,963,906	₱64,326,709	₱18,058,320	₱178,348,935

	2018			
	Land	Building	Office Condominium	Total
Cost	₱95,963,906	₱132,313,974	₱31,985,909	₱260,263,789
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	(67,531,053)	(21,915,114)	(89,446,167)
Carrying amount	₱95,963,906	₱64,782,921	₱10,070,795	₱170,817,622

Transfer of revaluation surplus on property and equipment, net of deferred tax, amounted to ₱4.7 million and ₱2.5 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization expense on property and equipment charged to operations amounted to ₱28.5 million, ₱24.3 million and ₱24.5 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 20).

Movements of cumulative revaluation surplus recognized in equity are as follows:

	2019		
	Revaluation Surplus	Deferred Tax (see Note 23)	Net
Balance at beginning of year	₱219,703,910	(₱65,911,174)	₱153,792,736
Appraisal increase	263,175,357	(78,952,607)	184,222,750
Transfer to retained earnings	(6,673,203)	2,001,961	(4,671,242)
Balance at end of year	₱476,206,064	(₱142,861,820)	₱333,344,244

	2018		
	Revaluation Surplus	Deferred Tax (see Note 23)	Net
Balance at beginning of year	₱223,281,878	(₱66,984,564)	₱156,297,314
Transfer to retained earnings	(3,577,968)	1,073,390	(2,504,578)
Balance at end of year	₱219,703,910	(₱65,911,174)	₱153,792,736

9. Insurance Contract Liabilities

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Legal policy reserves for:		
Ordinary life policies	₱2,500,153,915	₱2,076,381,369
Group life policies	507,234,847	454,807,363
Accident and health riders	43,133,013	109,262,445
	3,050,521,775	2,640,451,177
Policy and contract claims:		
Claims payable	914,394,354	904,154,442
Maturities and surrenders payable	132,308,025	121,059,144
	1,046,702,379	1,025,213,586
	₱4,097,224,154	₱3,665,664,763

Claims payable include provision for claims incurred but not yet reported amounting to ₱256.8 million and ₱150.0 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Movements in legal policy reserves are as follows:

	Note	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year		₱2,640,451,177	₱2,749,987,910
Recognized in:			
Profit or loss	19	297,728,566	114,759,843
Other comprehensive income		112,342,032	(224,296,576)
Balance at end of year		₱3,050,521,775	₱2,640,451,177

Movements of revaluation of legal policy reserves are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	₱392,457,655	₱168,161,079
Remeasurement gain (loss) due to change in discount rates	(112,342,032)	224,296,576
Balance at end of year	₱280,115,623	₱392,457,655

In compliance with IC Circular Letter No. 2017-30, the Group appropriated its retained earnings for negative legal policy reserves representing traditional life policies wherein the present value of gross premiums exceeds the present value of benefits and expenses. The appropriation for negative legal policy reserves amounted to ₱ 80.6 million, ₱ 112.6 million, and ₱ 110.8 million as at December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively (see Note 16).

Movements in policy and contract claims are as follows:

	Note	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year		₱1,025,213,586	₱890,017,459
Benefits and claims	19	822,912,977	807,739,675
Payments		(801,424,184)	(672,543,548)
Balance at end of year		₱1,046,702,379	₱1,025,213,586

10. Policyholders' Dividends Payable

Policyholders' dividends pertain to discretionary returns of policyholders through participation in the income of the Group.

Movements in policyholders' dividends payable are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	₱99,030,379	₱117,568,745
Acquisitions	48,354,453	-
Payments	(13,954,017)	(18,538,366)
Balance at end of year	₱133,430,815	₱99,030,379

11. Premium Deposit Fund

Premium deposit fund pertains to deposits of the policyholders which will be applied to future premiums. At the end of each year, interest is credited to this fund at such rates as the Group declares but not less than the lowest interest rate prevailing on savings accounts in banks.

Premium deposit fund amounted to ₱307.2 million and ₱290.1 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Interest expense amounted to ₱12.5 million, ₱9.2 million and ₱34.3 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 21).

12. Insurance Payables

Insurance payables pertain to amounts due to reinsurers arising from premiums ceded under the reinsurance contracts payable within 90 days.

The movements in this account are as follows:

	Note	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year		₱110,715,969	₱93,482,939
Payments		(36,691,297)	(10,286,591)
Premiums ceded	18	16,953,935	27,519,621
Balance at end of year		₱90,978,607	₱110,715,969

13. Loans Payable

Loans payable pertain to the credit line facility established by the Group with Credit Suisse (CS). The maximum loan amount under the agreement is \$7.0 million and bears interest rate of 1.20% to 1.98% per annum. The loans are payable on a monthly basis. The credit facility is used to advance the funds needed by the Group in the acquisition of foreign investments.

Interest expense amounted to ₱13.2 million, ₱6.1 million and ₱0.6 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 21).

The changes in liabilities arising from financing activities as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 follow:

	Note	2019		Total
		Loans Payable	Dividends Payable (see Note 15)	
Balance at beginning of year		₱351,570,855	₱72,066,081	₱423,636,936
Changes from financing cash flows:				
Loan availments		3,883,765,938	–	3,883,765,938
Loan payments		(4,202,823,099)	–	(4,202,823,099)
Dividends paid		–	(27,661,338)	(27,661,338)
Noncash changes:				
Dividend declaration	16	–	29,457,555	29,457,555
Translation adjustment		(1,432,108)	–	(1,432,108)
Balance at end of year		₱31,081,586	₱73,862,298	₱104,943,884

	Note	2018		Total
		Loans Payable	Dividends Payable (see Note 15)	
Balance at beginning of year		₱5,528,495	₱65,672,661	₱71,201,156
Changes from financing cash flows:				
Loan availments		2,298,842,831	–	2,298,842,831
Loan payments		(1,951,743,832)	–	(1,951,743,832)
Dividends paid		–	(93,887,619)	(93,887,619)
Noncash changes:				
Dividend declaration	16	–	100,281,039	100,281,039
Translation adjustment		(1,056,639)	–	(1,056,639)
Balance at end of year		₱351,570,855	₱72,066,081	₱423,636,936

14. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Accounts payable	₱80,381,144	₱164,663,665
Accrued expenses	33,932,300	28,812,526
Statutory payable	17,349,794	17,499,075
	₱131,663,238	₱210,975,266

Accounts payable pertain to unpaid service fees and Group's share in SSS, Philhealth and HDMF benefits of the employees which are payable in 30 days.

Accrued expenses pertain to accruals for employee benefits, underwriting expenses, commissions, professional and legal fees, utilities, supplies, postage and shipping. These are generally payable within one year.

Statutory payable consist of withholding taxes, premium tax and documentary stamps tax that are payable on the next reporting period.

15. Other Liabilities

This account consists of:

	Note	2019	2018
Life insurance deposits		₱107,903,124	₱85,432,045
Dividends payable	13	73,862,298	72,066,081
Agents' fund		31,304,516	26,546,348
Others		3,569,111	3,669,176
		₱216,639,049	₱187,713,650

Life insurance deposits pertain to premiums received from policyholders with contracts that are still for processing and approval.

Dividends payable include amounts payable to the Parent Company's stockholders for their shares in the Parent Company's earnings. These are due and demandable.

Agents' fund consists of withheld commissions from agents for future liabilities that may be incurred by the agent to the Group.

Others include advance rentals and deposits amounting to ₱2.0 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (see Note 24).

16. Retained Earnings

Unappropriated

Under the Philippine Corporation Code, stock corporations are generally prohibited from retaining surplus profits in excess of 100% of their paid up capital.

As at December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the Parent Company's unappropriated retained earnings amounting to ₱1,480.5 million, ₱1,390.5 million, and ₱1,203.0 million, respectively, is in excess of 100% of its paid-up capital. The retention of excess retained earnings is mainly due to the compliance requirements of the IC for minimum statutory net worth. Moreover, the Parent Company intends to use the excess retained earnings for future stock dividends and future business expansion projects.

Appropriated

On May 2, 2017, the IC issued Circular Letter No. 2017-30 requiring insurance companies to appropriate portion of retained earnings for negative legal policy reserves. These reserves pertain to traditional life policies wherein the present values of gross premiums exceed the present value of benefits and expenses.

Movements of retained earnings appropriated for negative reserves are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	₱112,561,902	₱110,755,783
Reversal	(31,938,786)	–
Appropriation	–	1,806,119
Balance at end of year	₱80,623,116	₱112,561,902

Dividend Declaration

On June 20, 2019, the BOD approved the declaration of cash dividend to stockholders of ₱0.047 per share or a total of ₱29.5 million.

On June 6, 2018, the BOD approved the declaration of cash dividend to stockholders of ₱0.16 per share or a total of ₱100.3 million.

17. Related Party Transactions

The table below shows the Group's transactions and outstanding balances with its related parties.

	Note	Transactions During the Year		Balance at End of Year		Nature	Terms and Conditions
		2019	2018	2019	2018		
Due from related parties	7						
Entity under common control		₱-	₱-	₱36,162,424	₱41,162,424	Advances for working capital	2-5 years, 4%-7% interest, payable annually, unsecured, no impairment, payable in cash
		1,344,658	1,290,121	-	-	Interest income	Due and demandable
Key management personnel		450,000	-	22,866,154	22,416,154	Advances to officers	Non-interest bearing, unsecured, no impairment, payable in cash
				₱59,028,578	₱63,578,578		
Mortgage loan receivable	7						
Entity under common control		₱-	₱150,000,000	₱150,000,000	₱150,000,000	Mortgage loan	7% interest, payable in 6 years, no impairment, payable in cash
		10,556,629	4,467,670	-	-	Interest income	Due and demandable
				₱150,000,000	₱150,000,000		

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The compensation of key management personnel are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Salaries and other employee benefits	₱44,849,948	₱41,653,311	₱37,017,180
Retirement expense	12,231,753	10,608,037	9,807,821
	₱57,081,701	₱52,261,348	₱46,825,001

18. Net Insurance Premiums

The gross premiums on insurance contracts consist of:

	2019	2018	2017
Direct:			
Group life insurance	₱1,158,794,760	₱930,996,070	₱634,594,153
Ordinary life insurance	350,240,278	314,014,996	318,408,310
Accident and health	30,680,922	33,842,879	35,796,127
	1,539,715,960	1,278,853,945	988,798,590
Assumed -			
Group life insurance	129,127,549	70,266,474	29,185,402
	₱1,668,843,509	₱1,349,120,419	₱1,017,983,992

The reinsurers' share of gross premiums on insurance contracts consists of:

	2019	2018	2017
Group life insurance	₱15,835,759	₱26,227,592	₱14,470,467
Ordinary life insurance	972,507	1,101,036	1,658,450
Accident and health	145,669	190,993	638,136
	₱16,953,935	₱27,519,621	₱16,767,053

19. Net Insurance Benefits and Claims

Net benefits and claims incurred on insurance contracts consist of:

	2019	2018	2017
Claims	₱561,296,822	₱609,080,740	₱586,198,500
Maturities and surrenders	255,967,260	181,021,715	188,995,095
Experience refunds	20,609,332	25,305,571	6,393,620
Gross benefits and claims	837,873,414	815,408,026	781,587,215
Reinsurers' share	(14,960,437)	(7,668,351)	(22,859,625)
	₱822,912,977	₱807,739,675	₱758,727,590

Net change in legal policy reserves consists of:

	2019		
	Gross change in legal policy reserves	Reinsurers' share of change in legal policy reserves	Net (see Note 9)
Ordinary life insurance	₱218,782,822	₱-	₱218,782,822
Group life insurance	72,427,484	(20,000,000)	52,427,484
Accident and health	26,518,260	-	26,518,260
	₱317,728,566	(₱20,000,000)	₱297,728,566

	2018		
	Gross change in legal policy reserves	Reinsurers' share of change in legal policy reserves	Net (see Note 9)
Ordinary life insurance	₱79,862,131	(₱52,466,156)	₱27,395,975
Group life insurance	35,402,476	(17,204,935)	18,197,541
Accident and health	(12,827,025)	81,993,352	69,166,327
	₱102,437,582	₱12,322,261	₱114,759,843

	2017		
	Gross change in legal policy reserves	Reinsurers' share of change in legal policy reserves	Net
Ordinary life insurance	₱190,026,341	₱540,795	₱190,567,136
Group life insurance	(16,427,928)	6,887,654	(9,540,274)
Accident and health	(135,410,290)	454,584	(134,955,706)
	₱38,188,123	₱7,883,033	₱46,071,156

20. General and Administrative Expenses

This account consists of:

	Note	2019	2018	2017
Service fees		₱139,501,837	₱103,721,680	₱59,165,694
Personnel costs		138,373,601	133,095,996	128,598,096
Agency expenses		67,149,819	70,848,234	58,218,586
Depreciation and amortization	8	28,455,993	24,338,609	24,451,116
Professional fees		14,412,475	10,624,113	8,370,023
Outside services		10,148,000	10,124,405	10,713,947
Advertising and promotions		9,566,905	10,563,734	6,407,253
Repairs and maintenance		7,759,323	7,875,911	7,832,945
Utilities		7,370,214	8,314,353	7,269,608
Conferences and meetings		7,108,259	8,076,505	3,753,233
Supplies		6,977,212	6,867,380	5,942,217
Transportation and travel		5,002,512	6,508,388	3,603,247
Taxes and licenses		4,682,491	4,908,191	3,718,761
Entertainment, amusement and recreation		2,651,106	2,289,293	8,847,364
Insurance		1,465,953	1,563,076	1,204,571
Association dues and fees		983,080	1,425,271	1,269,701
Trainings and seminars		358,232	366,933	637,210
Others		13,811,023	14,178,433	7,136,617
		₱465,778,035	₱425,690,505	₱347,140,189

Personnel costs consist of:

	Note	2019	2018	2017
Salaries and wages		₱96,435,384	₱90,220,045	₱88,331,013
Retirement benefits cost	22	18,186,486	15,705,389	17,195,447
Other employee benefits		23,751,731	27,170,562	23,071,636
		₱138,373,601	₱133,095,996	₱128,598,096

Other employee benefits pertain to the Company's share in the statutory contributions of employees to various government agencies.

Agency expenses include rent expense, utilities and other expenses incurred in the operations of branches and agency offices. Rental expense amounted to ₱10.5 million, ₱10.2 million and ₱11.9 million in 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively (see Note 24).

21. Commissions and Other Direct Expenses and Finance Costs

Commissions and Other Direct Expenses

This account consists of:

	2019	2018	2017
Group	₱171,112,230	₱131,341,441	₱89,070,489
First year	52,128,531	48,708,553	40,566,888
Reinsurance	19,271,633	9,509,147	2,818,831
Renewal	6,024,030	4,112,148	3,239,419
Direct taxes	25,755,708	22,044,853	16,209,776
	₱274,292,132	₱215,716,142	₱151,905,403

Finance Costs

This account consists of:

	Note	2019	2018	2017
Interest expense on:				
Premium deposit fund	11	₱12,467,170	₱9,235,691	₱34,309,376
Loans payable	13	13,185,165	6,053,149	592,162
		25,652,335	15,288,840	34,901,538
Bank charges and other service fees		10,258,543	9,769,129	9,512,719
		₱35,910,878	₱25,057,969	₱44,414,257

Bank charges and other service fees represent warehousing fees on investments on treasury bonds and fees for other bank services.

22. Retirement Liability

The Group has a funded, non-contributory defined benefit plan providing retirement benefits for all of its qualified employees. The retirement benefits are based on years of service and compensation on the last year of employment. The latest actuarial report was made for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The components of retirement benefits cost recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Current service cost	₱11,006,622	₱10,280,333	₱10,977,530
Net interest expense	7,179,864	5,425,056	6,217,917
	₱18,186,486	₱15,705,389	₱17,195,447

The components of net retirement liability presented in the consolidated statements of financial position are as follows:

	2019	2018
Present value of defined benefit obligation	₱210,076,985	₱169,299,026
Fair value of plan assets	(76,763,289)	(56,399,801)
	₱133,313,696	₱112,899,225

Movements in the net retirement liability recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	₱112,899,225	₱126,075,587
Net remeasurement loss (gain)	20,431,553	(12,635,062)
Actual contributions	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)
Current service cost	11,006,622	10,280,333
Net interest expense	7,179,864	5,425,056
Benefits paid out of Group fund	(3,203,568)	(1,246,689)
Balance at end of year	₱133,313,696	₱112,899,225

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

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	₱169,299,026	₱167,573,035
Current service cost	11,006,622	10,280,333
Interest cost	12,165,760	7,807,010
Remeasurement loss (gain) due to:		
Changes in financial assumptions	15,774,837	(19,126,388)
Changes in demographic assumptions	(1,043,661)	(658,155)
Experience adjustments	6,077,969	4,669,880
Benefits paid out of Company fund	(3,203,568)	(1,246,689)
Balance at end of year	₱210,076,985	₱169,299,026

Movements in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	₱56,399,801	₱41,497,448
Actual contributions	15,000,000	15,000,000
Remeasurement gain (loss)	377,592	(2,479,601)
Interest income	4,985,896	2,381,954
Balance at end of year	₱76,763,289	₱56,399,801

The Group expects to contribute ₱24.9 million to the plan assets in the next reporting period.

The distribution of the plan assets as at December 31 is as follows:

	2019	2018
Government securities	9%	50%
Corporate bonds, trust funds and mutual funds	91%	50%

The plan exposes the Group to the following risks:

- Salary Risk - any increase in the retirement plan participants' salary will increase the retirement plan's liability
- Longevity Risk - any increase in the plan participants' life expectancy will increase the retirement plan's liability
- Investment Risk - if the actual return on plan assets is below the discount rate used in calculating the present value of the retirement liability, a plan deficit will arise.
- Interest rate risk - a decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the present value of the retirement liability. However, partially counterbalanced by an increase in the return on the plan assets

The cumulative remeasurement loss (gain) on net retirement liability recognized in other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2019		
	Cumulative Remeasurement Loss (Gain)	Deferred Tax (see Note 23)	Net
Balance at beginning of year	(₱8,188,963)	₱2,456,689	(₱5,732,274)
Remeasurement loss	20,431,553	(6,129,466)	14,302,087
Balance at end of year	₱12,242,590	(₱3,672,777)	₱8,569,813

	2018		
	Cumulative Remeasurement Loss (Gain)	Deferred Tax (see Note 23)	Net
Balance at beginning of year	₱4,446,099	(₱1,333,830)	₱3,112,269
Remeasurement gain	(12,635,062)	3,790,519	(8,844,543)
Balance at end of year	(₱8,188,963)	₱2,456,689	(₱5,732,274)

The principal assumptions used in determining net retirement liability are as follows:

	2019	2018
Discount rate	4.85%	7.30%
Salary increase rate	5.00%	6.00%

The sensitivity analysis of the retirement liability as at December 31, 2019 to changes in assumptions follows:

	Change in variable	Increase (decrease) in defined benefit obligation
Discount rate	5.85%	₱198,665,149
	3.85%	223,216,106
Salary increase rate	6.00%	223,281,155
	4.00%	198,382,982

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on retirement liability as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefit payments follow:

Period	Amount
Less than 1 year	₱75,860,628
1 year to less than 5 years	41,452,535
5 years to less than 10 years	104,370,420
10 years to less than 15 years	66,543,176
15 years to less than 20 years	106,365,478
20 years and above	166,981,720

The average duration of the expected benefit payments at the end of the reporting period is 17.92 years.

23. Income Tax

The current income tax expense represents RCIT in 2019 and 2018.

The components of net deferred tax assets of the subsidiaries presented in the consolidated statements of financial position are as follows:

	2019	2018
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for impairment losses	₱339,189	₱135,612
Unearned rental income	233,873	233,873
	573,062	369,485
Deferred tax liability -		
Rent receivable	324,973	324,973
Net deferred tax assets	₱248,089	₱44,512

The components of net deferred tax liabilities of the Parent Company are as follows:

	2019	2018
Deferred tax assets:		
Net retirement liability	P39,994,109	P33,869,767
Provision for impairment of loans and notes	31,289,969	45,840,605
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	21,480,037	–
	92,764,115	79,710,372
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Revaluation surplus	142,861,820	65,911,174
Accrued interest using effective interest rate	77,474,581	73,766,999
Others	2,898,445	–
	223,234,846	139,678,173
Net deferred tax liabilities	P130,470,731	P59,967,801

The components of net deferred tax liabilities presented in other comprehensive income follow:

	Note	2019	2018
Revaluation surplus	8	P142,861,820	P65,911,174
Cumulative remeasurement gain (loss) on net retirement liability	22	(3,672,777)	2,456,689
		P139,189,043	P68,367,863

The presentation of net deferred liabilities is as follows:

	2019	2018
Through profit or loss	P8,966,401	P8,444,574
Through other comprehensive income	(139,189,043)	(68,367,863)
	(P130,222,642)	(P59,923,289)

The reconciliation between the income tax expense based on statutory tax rate and provision for income tax presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income is as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Income tax expense at statutory income tax rate	P41,916,409	P50,989,965	P46,163,953
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	–	–	(14,509,162)
Tax effects of:			
Nontaxable income	(19,440,075)	(27,926,903)	(9,189,928)
Interest and dividend income subjected to lower tax rates	(12,272,181)	(7,297,277)	(4,326,951)
Nondeductible expenses	5,638,411	12,252,847	17,493,563
Income exempt from tax	(2,369,379)	(3,841,388)	(13,291,274)
Others	25,589,147	–	–
Effective income tax	P39,062,332	P24,177,244	P22,340,201

Others pertain to unrealized foreign exchange gain in 2018 realized in 2019 on long-term bonds.

24. Commitments and Contingencies

The Group as Lessor

The Group has various lease agreements with third parties. The lease periods vary from one (1) to ten (10) years. The lease agreements contain provisions including but not limited to escalation rate of 3% to 5% per year and early termination penalties. Rental income amounted to ₱4.6 million in 2019 and ₱4.5 million in 2018 and 2017.

Advance rentals and deposits amounted to ₱2.0 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 15).

Future minimum rental receivables under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019	2018
Within one year	₱4,961,648	₱4,552,140
After one year but not more than five years	8,429,517	10,610,058
More than five years	1,798,415	2,365,929
	₱15,189,580	₱17,528,127

The Group as Lessee

The Group has various lease agreements for its branches and agency offices. The lease periods vary from one (1) year to five (5) years with annual escalation of 3% to 10%. Rent expense included under "General and administrative expenses" account in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income amounted to ₱10.5 million, ₱10.2 million and ₱11.9 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 20).

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Within one year	₱7,636,967	₱9,272,608
After one year but not more than five years	3,873,296	1,909,781
	₱11,510,263	₱11,182,389

25. Capital Management and Regulatory Framework

Capital Management Framework

It is the Parent Company's objective that it remains in compliance with all regulatory requirements that would ensure safety and stability of its financial position and that shareholder value is optimized.

The Parent Company maintains a certain level of capital to ensure sufficient solvency margins and to adequately protect the policyholders. The level of capital maintained is usually higher than the minimum capital requirements set by the regulators and the amount computed under the Risk-based Capital (RBC) Model.

The Parent Company assesses its capital adequacy annually by adopting an internal capital measurement framework that reflects the regulatory capital definitions and the Parent Company's view of its exposure to risk. In 2019 and 2018, the Parent Company has complied with all externally required capital. In any event that the capital adequacy assessment falls below the minimum standard set, it is the Parent Company's policy to make capital calls and/or liquidate certain investments with substantial reserves.

Regulatory Framework

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

The operations of the Parent Company are subject to the regulatory requirements of the IC. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g., margin of solvency to minimize the risk of default and insolvency on the part of the insurance companies to meet the unforeseen liabilities as these arise, fixed capitalization requirements, RBC requirements).

Minimum Statutory Net Worth

On August 5, 2013, the President of the Philippines approved Republic Act No. 10607, also known as the "Amended Insurance Code" which provides for the new capitalization requirements of all existing insurance companies as follows:

Net Worth	Compliance Date
₱550,000,000	December 31, 2016
900,000,000	December 31, 2019
1,300,000,000	December 31, 2022

On January 13, 2015, the IC issued Circular Letter (CL) No. 2015-02-A which provides for the clarification of minimum capital requirements under Sections 194, 197, 200 and 289 of the New Insurance Code. The said circular superseded Department Order Nos. 27-06 and 15-2012 and CL Nos. 22-2008 and 26-2008. The minimum net worth requirements must remain unimpaired for the continuance of the license.

Pursuant to Section 202 of The Insurance Code, the amount of non-admitted assets of the Parent Company as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents	₱4,629,534	₱2,657,848
Insurance receivables	352,369	-
Financial assets at FVPL	259,022,330	252,170,525
Financial assets at FVOCI	398,594,182	453,053,050
Loans receivables	44,288,232	192,435,161
Accrued income	6,238,505	10,763,462
Property and equipment	30,932,010	39,785,940
Investment in subsidiaries	95,370,937	95,370,937
Other assets	139,619,545	58,231,330
	₱979,047,644	₱1,104,468,253

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Parent Company's net worth and its excess over the requirement are as follows:

	2019	2018
Total assets	₱8,440,716,131	₱7,950,677,612
Total liabilities	5,246,638,645	5,053,744,786
Equity	3,194,077,486	2,896,932,826
Less: Non-admitted assets	979,047,645	1,104,468,253
Net worth	2,215,029,841	1,792,464,573
Less: Net worth requirement	900,000,000	550,000,000
Excess over net worth requirement	₱1,315,029,841	₱1,242,464,573

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Parent Company is compliant with the minimum statutory net worth requirements of the IC.

RBC Requirements

The Insurance Code provides that the Commissioner may require the adoption of the RBC approach and other internationally accepted forms of capital framework. Together with the insurance industry, the IC is currently in the process of adopting a new RBC approach that would be more tailored to the Philippine insurance industry. In 2016, the IC issued CL No. 2016-68 regarding the Amended RBC framework to be known as "RBC2 Framework" which was effective starting January 1, 2017.

CL No. 2016-68 provides for the RBC2 framework for the insurance industry (life and nonlife) which establishes the required amounts of capital to be maintained by the insurance companies in relation to their investment and insurance risks.

Every insurance company is annually required to maintain a minimum RBC ratio of 100% and not fail the trend test. The trend test has failed, in the event that all have occurred:

- a. The RBC ratio is less than 125% but is not below 100%;
- b. The RBC ratio has decreased over the past year; and
- c. The difference between RBC ratio and the decrease in the RBC ratio over the past year is less than 100%.

Failure to meet the RBC ratio shall subject the insurance company to the corresponding regulatory intervention which has been defined at various levels.

The following table shows how the RBC ratio as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 was determined by the Parent Company based on its internal calculations:

	2019	2018
Total available capital	₱1,308,226,189	₱994,018,576
RBC requirement	1,035,060,431	793,025,770
RBC ratio	126%	125%

The final amount of the RBC ratio can be determined only after the accounts of the Parent Company have been examined by IC specifically for the determination of admitted and non-admitted assets as defined under The Insurance Code.

26. Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Insurance Risk

The risk under an insurance contract is the risk that an insured event will occur including the uncertainty of the amount and timing of any resulting claim. The principal risk the Group faces under such contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of insurance liabilities. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid are greater than the original estimate and subsequent development of long-term claims.

Terms and Conditions

The Group principally writes life insurance where the life of policyholder is insured against death, illness, injury or permanent disability, usually for pre-determined amount.

Life insurance contracts offered by the Group mainly include whole life, term insurance and endowment products.

Whole life and term insurance are conventional products where lump sum benefits are payable on death.

Endowment products are investments/savings products where lump sum benefits are payable after a fixed period or on death before the period is completed.

The risks associated with the life and accident and health products are considered as underwriting risk. Underwriting risk represents the exposure to loss resulting from actual policy experience adversely deviating from assumptions made in the product pricing.

Underwriting risks are brought about by a combination of the following:

- Mortality risk - risk of loss due to policyholder death experience being different than expected.
- Morbidity risk - risk of loss due to policyholder health experience being different than expected.
- Expense risk - risk of loss arising from expense experience being different than expected.
- Investment return risk - risk of loss arising from actual returns being different than expected.
- Policyholder decision risk - risk of loss due to policyholder experiences (lapses and surrenders) being different than expected.

The Group generally limits its maximum underwriting exposure on life insurance of a single life to ₱2,000,000 of coverage by using yearly renewable term reinsurance. The Group is cognizant of the need to exercise good judgment in the selection and approval of both domestic and foreign companies participating in its reinsurance programs. While reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Group from its direct obligations to its insured, an efficient and effective reinsurance program substantially limits the Group's exposure to potentially significant losses.

The table below sets out the Group's concentration of insurance risks based on sum insured:

	2019		2018	
	Number of Policies	Amount of Coverage	Number of Policies	Amount of Coverage
Whole life	78,702	₱10,415,410,347	79,630	₱10,501,588,139
Endowment	9,331	2,101,283,594	12,088	2,283,983,462
Term	5,980	785,422,536	4,268	354,103,810
Group life	243	158,441,382,959	576	146,482,055,753
	94,256	₱171,743,499,436	96,562	₱159,621,731,164

The table below sets out the concentration of legal policy reserves by type of contract (see Note 9):

	2019	2018
Ordinary life	₱2,500,153,915	₱2,076,381,369
Group life	507,234,847	454,807,363
Accident and health	43,133,013	109,262,445
	₱3,050,521,775	₱2,640,451,177

Key Assumptions

Material judgment is required in determining the liabilities and in the choice of assumptions relating to insurance contracts. Assumptions in use are based on past experience, current internal data and conditions and external market indices and benchmarks, which reflect current observable market prices and other published information. Such assumptions are determined as appropriate at inception of the contract and no credit is taken for possible beneficial effects of voluntary withdrawals. Assumptions are further evaluated on a continuous basis in order to ensure realistic and reasonable valuations. Assumptions are subject to the provisions of The Insurance Code and guidelines set by the IC. For insurance contracts, the Group determines the assumptions in relation to future deaths, illness or injury and investment returns at inception of the contract.

Subsequently, new estimates are developed at each reporting date and liabilities are tested to determine whether such liabilities are adequate in the light of the latest current estimates. The initial assumptions are not altered if the liabilities are considered adequate. If the liabilities are not adequate, the assumptions are altered to reflect the latest current estimates. As a result, the effect of changes in the underlying variables on insurance liabilities and related assets is not symmetrical. Improvements in estimates have no impact on the value of the liabilities and related assets, while significant enough deteriorations in estimates have an impact.

The key assumptions to which the estimation and adequacy testing of liabilities are particularly sensitive are as follows:

Mortality and Morbidity Rates. Assumptions are based on standard industry and national mortality and morbidity tables, according to the type of contract written and which may be adjusted, where appropriate, to reflect the Group's own experiences. Assumptions are differentiated by sex, underwriting class and contract type.

For life insurance policies, increased mortality and morbidity rates would lead to a larger number of claims and claims occurring sooner than anticipated, increasing the expenditure and reducing profits for the shareholders.

Discount Rates. Life insurance liabilities are determined as the sum of the discounted value of the expected benefits, less the discounted value of the expected theoretical premiums that would be required to meet these future cash outflows. The weighted average rate of return is derived based on model portfolio that is assumed to back liabilities, consistent with the long-term asset allocation strategy. These estimates are based on current market returns as well as expectations about future economic and financial developments.

A decrease in the discount rate will increase the value of the insurance liability and therefore reduce profits for shareholders.

Investment Return. The weighted average rate of return is derived based on a model portfolio that is assumed to back liabilities, consistent with the long-term asset allocation strategy. These estimates are based on current market returns as well as expectations about future economic and financial developments.

An increase in investment return would lead to an increase in profits for the shareholders.

Lapse and surrender rates. Lapses relate to the termination of policies due to non-payment of premiums. Surrenders relate to the voluntary termination of policies by policyholders. Policy termination assumptions are determined using statistical measures based on the Group's experience and vary by product type, policy duration and sales trends.

An increase in lapse rates early in the life of the policy would tend to reduce profits for shareholders, but later increases are broadly neutral in effect.

Expenses. Administrative expenses assumptions reflect the projected costs of maintaining and servicing in-force policies and associated overhead expenses. The current level of expenses is taken as an appropriate expense base, adjusted for expected expense inflation if appropriate.

A decrease in the discount rate will increase the value of the insurance liability and therefore reduce profits for shareholders.

The assumptions that have the greatest effect on the consolidated statements of financial position and consolidated statements of comprehensive income are listed below.

	Mortality and Morbidity Rates		Discount Rates	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Ordinary life	1941 CSO, 1958 CSO, 1980 CSO	1941 CSO, 1958 CSO, 1980 CSO	3.7% to 6.4%	5.3% to 7.9%
Group life	Based on Experience	Based on Experience	Based on Experience	Based on Experience

Sensitivity Analysis

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible changes in key assumptions, with all other assumptions held constant, on liabilities, income before tax and equity. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities. To demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, sensitivity analysis has been performed based on the prescribed rate by IC for margin for adverse deviation.

Change in Assumptions	2019		
	Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities	Increase (Decrease) in Income Before Income Tax	Increase (Decrease) in Equity
+10%	₱295,134,581	(₱295,134,581)	(₱199,647,901)
-10%	(295,134,581)	295,134,581	199,647,901
Change in Assumptions	2018		
	Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities	Increase (Decrease) in Income Before Income Tax	Increase (Decrease) in Equity
+10%	₱254,136,940	(₱254,136,940)	(₱177,895,858)
-10%	(254,136,940)	254,136,940	177,895,858

Financial Risk

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or a combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the insurance business, and the operational risks are inevitable consequence of being in business. The Group's aim is to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

The Group's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyze these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date financial information. The Group regularly reviews its risk management policies to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practices.

The BOD provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange, interest rate, equity price, credit, liquidity and use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, among others.

The BOD is responsible for the management of market, credit and liquidity risks. Their objective is to minimize adverse impacts on the Group's financial performance due to the unpredictability of financial markets. The Internal Audit is also responsible for the independent review of risk assessment measures and procedures and the control environment.

Financial Instruments

The following table sets forth the carrying values and estimated fair values of financial assets and liabilities recognized as at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019		2018	
	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	₱1,225,074,323	₱1,225,074,323	₱967,649,509	₱967,649,509
Short-term investments	60,500,000	60,500,000	50,734,990	50,734,990
Insurance receivables	89,693,714	89,693,714	23,030,539	23,030,539
Investment securities	4,667,232,849	4,578,348,114	4,449,724,532	4,442,042,121
Loans receivables	1,837,833,752	1,663,800,927	1,964,316,793	1,901,911,397
Accrued income	63,641,862	63,641,862	68,775,534	68,775,534
	₱7,943,976,500	₱7,681,058,940	₱7,524,231,897	₱7,454,144,090
Financial Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	₱4,097,224,154	₱4,097,224,154	₱3,665,664,763	₱3,665,664,763
Policyholders' dividends payable	133,430,815	133,430,815	99,030,379	99,030,379
Premium deposit fund	307,169,452	307,169,452	290,132,406	290,132,406
Insurance payables	90,978,607	90,978,607	110,715,969	110,715,969
Loans payable	31,081,586	31,081,586	351,570,855	351,570,855
Accounts payable and accrued expenses*	114,313,444	114,313,444	193,476,191	193,476,191
Other liabilities	216,639,049	216,639,049	187,713,650	187,713,650
	₱4,990,837,107	₱4,990,837,107	₱4,898,304,213	₱4,898,304,213

*Excluding statutory payables amounting to ₱17.3 million and ₱17.5 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Due to the short-term nature of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, insurance receivables, accrued income, insurance contract liabilities, policyholders' dividends payable, premium deposit fund, loans payable, insurance payables, accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities, their carrying values approximate fair values at year end.

The fair value of financial assets at FVPL and financial assets at FVOCI that are actively traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market prices at the close of business on the reporting date. For units in unit trust and shares in open ended investment companies, fair value is by reference to net asset value per unit provided by the counterparty. These financial assets are classified under level 1 of fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of the loans receivables is estimated using the discounted cash flow technique that makes use of risk-free interest rates. The estimated future cash flows and discount rates are based on current market information and rates applicable to financial instruments with similar yields, credit quality and maturity characteristics. Estimated future cash flows are influenced by factors such as economic conditions (including country specific risks), concentrations in specific industries, types of instruments or currencies, market liquidity and financial conditions of counterparties. Discount rates are influenced by risk free interest rates and credit risk. The fair value of loans receivables is classified under level 2 of fair value hierarchy.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The Group manages the level of credit risk it accepts through a comprehensive credit risk policy setting out the assessment and determination of what constitutes credit risk for the Group; setting up of exposure limits by each counterparty or group of counterparties; right of offset where counterparties are both debtors and creditors; guidelines on obtaining collateral and guarantees; reporting of credit risk exposures; monitoring compliance with credit risk policy; and review of credit risk policy for pertinence and changing environment.

Although the Group has reinsurance arrangements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to reinsurance ceded, to the extent that any reinsurer may be unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements. The Group selects only domestic and foreign companies with strong financial standing and excellent track records which are allowed to participate in the Group's reinsurance programs.

The Group is also guided by the rulings of the IC to ensure admissibility of its investment securities.

The Group sets the maximum amounts and limits that may be advanced to/placed with individual corporate counterparties which are set by reference to their long-term ratings.

Credit risks associated with fixed income investments are managed by the Group by monitoring exposure against pre-established limits set by the regulators and the BOD. Provisions for impaired assets are charged against the carrying value of the asset.

The Group performs credit analysis and review for both retail and corporate financial products to ensure consistency in the risk assessment process. The BOD also ensures that the credit policies and procedures are adequate and constantly evolving to meet the changing demands of the industry.

For debt securities and other bills, external ratings such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch's ratings or their equivalent are used by the Group for managing credit risk exposure. Investments in these securities and bills are viewed as a way to gain better credit quality mix and at the same time, maintain a readily available source to meet funding requirements.

With respect to credit risk arising from its financial assets, the table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk of the following financial instruments in the consolidated statements of financial position before taking into consideration any credit enhancements:

	2019	2018
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	P 1,225,074,323	P 967,595,961
Short-term investments	60,500,000	50,734,990
Insurance receivables	89,693,714	23,030,539
Investment securities	4,578,348,114	4,442,042,121
Loans receivables	1,663,800,927	1,901,911,397
Accrued income	63,641,862	68,775,534
	P7,681,058,940	P7,454,090,542

The carrying amount of the financial assets represents the gross maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date except for mortgage and collateral loans. The financial effect of collateral or credit enhancement amounted to P574.3 million and P568.7 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively. The Group holds cash surrender values of policyholder's insurance policy and Transfer Certificate of Title (TCT) for real properties as collaterals.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk on any single or group of counterparties.

The Group's financial assets are categorized based on the its collection experience with the counterparties and classified based on the following credit rating:

- a. High Grade - these are neither past due nor impaired with settlements obtained from counterparty following the terms of the contracts without much collection effort. The Group's cash in banks and cash equivalents, short-term investments and investment securities are classified under this category.
- b. Standard Grade - these are also neither past due nor impaired but some reminder follow-ups are performed to obtain settlement from the counterparty. The Group's insurance receivables, loans receivables and accrued income are classified under this category.

The following table summarizes the impairment analysis of the Group's financial assets as at December 31, 2019 and 2018. It indicates whether the financial assets were subjected to a 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL allowance and, in the latter case, whether they were credit-impaired.

	December 31, 2019			Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL - credit impaired	
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	P 1,225,074,323	P-	P-	P 1,225,074,323
Short-term investments	60,500,000	-	-	60,500,000
Insurance receivables	89,693,714	-	-	89,693,714
Investment securities	4,578,348,114	-	-	4,578,348,114
Loans receivables	1,692,923,797	-	76,307,654	1,769,231,451
Accrued income	63,641,862	-	-	63,641,862
	P7,710,181,810	P-	P76,307,654	P7,786,489,464

December 31, 2018

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL - credit impaired	Total
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	₱967,595,961	₱-	₱-	₱967,595,961
Short-term investments	50,734,990	-	-	50,734,990
Insurance receivables	23,030,539	-	-	23,030,539
Investment securities	4,442,042,121	-	-	4,442,042,121
Loans receivables	1,913,617,067	-	141,548,386	2,055,165,453
Accrued income	68,775,534	-	-	68,775,534
	₱7,465,796,212	₱-	₱141,548,386	₱7,607,344,598

Liquidity Risk Management

The Group's primary source of funds is cash provided by collection of premiums and net investment income. These funds are used primarily to pay policy benefits, dividends to policyholders, claims, commissions, operating expenses, taxes and licenses and shareholder dividends. Cash flows generated from operating activities are generally invested to support future payment requirements.

The Group maintains a conservative liquidity position that exceeds all the liabilities payable on demand. To strengthen its liquidity further, the Group actively manages and monitors its capital levels, asset levels, matching position, diversification and credit quality of its investments and cash forecasts and actual amounts against established targets.

Based on the Group's historical cash flows, management believes that the cash flow from operating activities will continue to provide sufficient liquidity for the Group to satisfy all future obligations. The table below summarizes the financial liabilities of the Group which are due within one year based on remaining contractual undiscounted cash flows as at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Insurance contract liabilities	₱1,553,937,226	₱1,371,904,337
Policyholders' dividends payable	133,430,815	99,030,379
Premium deposit fund	307,169,452	290,132,406
Insurance payables	90,978,607	110,715,969
Loans payable	31,081,586	351,570,855
Accounts payable and accrued expenses*	114,313,444	193,476,191
Other liabilities	216,639,049	187,713,477
	₱2,447,550,179	₱2,604,543,614

*Excluding statutory payables amounting to ₱17.3 million and ₱17.5 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Market Risk

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

Increasing market fluctuations may result in significant impact on the Group's equity, cash flows and profit. Its operating activities as well as its investing and financing activities are affected by changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity price risks. Market risks arise from foreign currency-denominated financial instruments, investments in debt securities, as well as from equity securities.

The Group manages its market risk by monitoring its exposure to capital markets against established risk tolerance levels.

The Group also has specific policies that allow it to maintain its strong financial position by ensuring that sufficient liquid assets are available to cover its potential funding requirements. The Group invests in various types of assets with a view to matching them with its liabilities of various durations.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group's principal transactions are carried out in Philippine Peso (PHP) and its exposure to foreign currency risk arise primarily with respect to the Group's investments in foreign currency-denominated debt and equity securities and dealings with foreign reinsurers in its settlement of obligations and receipt of any claim reimbursements, which are denominated in the following currencies:

- United States Dollar (USD)
- Singaporean Dollar (SGD)
- Euro (EUR)
- Australian Dollar (AUD)
- Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)
- Great Britain Pound (GBP)
- Swiss Franc (CHF)

The table below summarizes the Group's exposure to currency risk on foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities and total PHP equivalents.

	2019									TOTAL
	USD	SGD	EUR	BRL	AUD	JPY	HKD	GBP	CHF	(PHP)
Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,441,173	\$10,477	€10,859	R\$-	A\$327,519	¥-	HKD9,938	£1,843	SFR-	₱186,982,245
Loans and receivables	5,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,652,088
Investment securities	48,037,460	314,881	289,323	-	1,614,638	-	4,004,869	173,871	-	2,554,983,466
Accrued income	536,616	-	-	-	13,629	-	-	-	-	296,759
	52,021,110	\$325,358	€300,182	-	AUD1,955,786	-	HKD4,014,807	£175,174	-	2,769,914,558
Liabilities										
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	24,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,225,216
Insurance contract liabilities	1,274,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,559,291
Loans payable	613,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,081,586
Premium deposit fund	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,083
Other liabilities	6,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308,110
	1,919,172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,177,286
	\$50,101,938	\$325,358	€300,182	R\$-	A\$-	¥-	HKD4,014,807	£175,174	SFR-	₱2,672,737,272

2018										
	USD	SGD	EUR	BRL	AUD	JPY	HKD	GBP	CHF	TOTAL (PHP)
Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	(\$335,488)	(\$\$135,398)	€4,817	R\$-	A\$30,808	¥-	HKD-	£1,701	SFR-	(P21,302,727)
Insurance receivables	651,406	1,620	-	-	32,971	-	-	-	-	35,535,459
Accrued income	52,555,892	575,217	271,955	-	1,833,267	-	3,775,439	162,501	-	2,906,148,731
	52,871,810	441,439	276,772	-	1,897,046	-	3,775,439	164,202	-	2,920,381,463
Liabilities										
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	25,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,365,952
Insurance contract liabilities	1,170,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,563,025
Loans payable	6,686,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	351,570,855
Premium deposit fund	2,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,862
Other liabilities	478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,152
	7,885,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414,639,846
	\$44,985,924	\$441,439	€276,772	R\$-	A\$1,897,046	¥-	HKD3,775,439	£164,202	SFR-	P2,505,741,617

For purposes of restating the outstanding balances of the Group's foreign currency-denominated financial assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the following exchange rates were applied:

	2019	2018
USD	P50.64	P52.58
SGD	37.49	38.47
EUR	56.35	60.31
AUD	35.26	37.07
JPY	0.46	0.48
HKD	6.52	6.73
GBP	65.99	66.73

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's income before tax as at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019			2018		
	Increase/ Decrease in Exchange Rate	Effect on Income before Tax	Effect on Equity	Increase/ Decrease in Exchange Rate	Effect on Income before Tax	Effect on Equity
USD	-3.88%	(P75,426,516)	(P65,380,160)	2.63%	(P66,734,498)	(P53,728,025)
	3.88%	75,426,516	65,380,160	2.63%	66,734,498	53,728,025
SGD	-3.42%	-	(798,970)	-3.44%	(348,549)	(839,768)
	3.42%	-	798,970	3.44%	348,549	839,768
EUR	-4.95%	-	(1,040,670)	-7.03%	-	(1,601,702)
	4.95%	-	1,040,670	7.03%	-	1,601,702
AUD	-5.97%	(1,327,051)	(3,009,254)	-6.63%	(4,656,091)	(3,259,264)
	5.97%	1,327,051	3,009,254	6.63%	4,656,091	3,259,264
HKD	-4.03%	-	(1,627,060)	-2.77%	-	(1,125,093)
	4.03%	-	1,627,060	2.77%	-	1,125,093
GBP	5.09%	-	(1,427,673)	-7.43%	-	(1,127,496)
	-5.09%	-	1,427,673	7.43%	-	1,127,496

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Floating rate instruments expose the Group to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the Group to fair value interest risk.

The Group's market risk policy requires it to manage interest rate risk by maintaining appropriate mix of fixed and variable rate instruments. The policy also requires it to manage the maturities of interest-bearing financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities.

A critical element of the Group's risk management process consists of measuring and monitoring the risks associated with fluctuations in market interest rates on the Group's net interest income and ensuring that the exposure in interest rate is kept within acceptable limits.

An efficient matching policy of assets and liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts are established to keep potential losses within acceptable levels.

The following tables show the information relating to the Group's financial instruments that are exposed to fair value interest rate risk presented by maturity profile.

	2019			
	Up to 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years
Financial assets at FVOCI	₱30,652,404	₱281,932,105	₱202,285,205	₱1,265,476,700
Financial assets at FVPL	–	20,414,007	41,316,641	347,838,146

	2018			
	Up to 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years
Financial assets at FVOCI	₱75,733,386	₱335,152,563	₱363,923,421	₱1,463,464,981
Financial assets at FVPL	–	31,624,767	–	329,617,711

The following table below presents the impact on income before tax and equity due to a reasonable possible change in the interest rate for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019		
	Change in Variable	Impact on Income Before Tax	Impact on Equity
USD	5.4052%	₱344,970	₱65,106,340
	-5.4052%	(344,970)	(65,106,340)
AUD	4.6458%	–	5,426,927
	-4.6458%	–	(5,426,927)
SGD	4.1250%	–	1,172,865
	-4.1250%	–	(1,172,865)
PHP	5.2757%	–	253,179
	-5.2757%	–	(253,179)

	2018		
	Change in Variable	Impact on Income Before Tax	Impact on Equity
USD	4.9625%	₱1,069,382	₱38,913,400
	-4.9625%	(1,069,382)	(38,913,400)
AUD	5.2292%	–	7,486,596
	-5.2292%	–	(7,486,596)
SGD	5.5000%	–	987,172
	-5.5000%	–	(987,172)

The impact on the Group's equity, caused by changes in the market value of financial assets, already excludes the impact on transactions affecting the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. The impact on the Group's income before tax is caused by changes in the market value of financial assets at FVPL.

In 2019 and 2018, the Group determined the reasonably possible change in interest rates using the percentages changes in weighted average yield rates of outstanding securities for the past five years.

Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk is the risk that fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market prices of individual stocks and the changes in the level of Philippine Stock Exchange index (PSEi) and other foreign stock exchange indices.

The Group's equity price risk exposure relates to equity shares classified as financial assets at FVPL and FVOCI.

The table below shows the equity impact of reasonably possible change of PSEi and other foreign stock exchange indices as at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

Market Indices	2019		
	Change in Stock Index	Impact on Income Before Tax	Impact on Equity
Hang Sex Index (HSI)	17.29%	₱-	₱915,115
	-17.29%	-	(915,115)
PSEi	16.53%	-	2,040,005
	-16.53%	-	(2,040,005)
Financial Times Stock Exchange (FTSE)	16.58%	-	460,973
	-16.58%	-	(460,973)
Standard and Poor's Index (SPX)	1.93%	-	56,746
	-1.93%	-	(56,746)
FTSE Straits Times Index (FSSTI)	18.13%	-	2,140,594
	-18.13%	-	(2,140,594)
Market Indices	2018		
	Change in Stock Index	Impact on Income Before Tax	Impact on Equity
Hang Sex Index (HSI)	24.90%	₱-	₱1,232,765
	-24.90%	-	(1,232,765)
PSEi	5.28%	3,135,416	829,494
	-5.28%	(3,135,416)	(829,494)
Financial Times Stock Exchange (FTSE)	5.12%	-	123,982
	-5.12%	-	(123,982)
Standard and Poor's Index (SPX)	8.61%	-	221,313
	-8.61%	-	(221,313)
FTSE Straits Times Index (FSSTI)	6.69%	-	844,639
	-6.69%	-	(844,639)

The effect on equity is caused by reasonably possible changes in the relevant market indices which lead to changes in the market value of investment securities classified as financial assets at FVOCI. The effect on income is caused by reasonably possible changes in the relevant market indices which lead to changes in the market value of investment securities classified as financial assets at FVPL.

The equity impact is arrived at using the reasonably possible change for the past five years of the relevant market indices and the specific adjusted beta of each stock the Group holds. Adjusted beta is the forecasted measure of the volatility of a security or a portfolio in comparison to the market as a whole.

The impact on the Group's equity already excludes the impact on transactions affecting the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

27. Classification of Consolidated Statements of Financial Position Accounts

The current portions of the Group's assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	₱1,225,127,871	₱967,649,509
Short-term investments	60,500,000	50,734,990
Insurance receivables	89,693,714	23,030,539
Investment securities	879,127,413	463,242,478
Loans receivables	530,354,879	1,321,051,483
Accrued income	63,641,862	68,775,534
Other current assets	8,052,486	6,799,500
	₱2,856,498,225	₱2,901,284,033
Current liabilities:		
Insurance contract liabilities	₱1,553,937,226	₱1,371,904,337
Policyholders' dividends payable	133,430,815	99,030,379
Premium deposit fund	307,169,452	290,132,406
Insurance payables	90,978,607	110,715,969
Loans payable	31,081,586	351,570,855
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	131,663,238	210,975,266
Income tax payable	9,810,535	7,843,903
Other liabilities	216,639,049	185,744,210
	₱2,474,710,508	₱2,627,917,325



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Stockholders and Board of Directors
Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Inc.
7th Floor, Beneficial Life Building
166 Salcedo Street
Legaspi Village, Makati City

We have audited in accordance with the Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of the Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Inc. (the Parent Company) and Subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the Group) as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 and for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 and have issued our report thereon dated June 10, 2020. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying Supplementary Schedules for the submission to the Securities and Exchange Commission are the responsibility of the Group's management. These supplementary schedules include the following:

- Reconciliation of the Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration of the Parent Company
- Schedules required by Part II of Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule 68, as Amended

These schedules are presented for purposes of complying with Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, and are not part of the basic consolidated financial statements. This information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic consolidated financial statements, including comparing such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic consolidated financial statements or to the consolidated financial statements themselves. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

REYES TACANDONG & Co.

Carolina P. Angeles
CAROLINA P. ANGELES

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 86981

Tax Identification No. 205-067-976-000

BOA Accreditation No. 4782; Valid until August 15, 2021

SEC Accreditation No. 86981-SEC Group A

Valid until March 23, 2025

IC Accreditation No. 86981-IC Group A

Valid until March 4, 2025

BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-007-2019

Valid until October 16, 2022

PTR No. 8116476

Issued January 6, 2020, Makati City

June 10, 2020

Makati City, Metro Manila

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
CURRENT/LIQUIDITY RATIO		
Current assets	₱2,856,498,225	₱2,901,284,033
Current liabilities	2,474,710,508	2,627,917,325
	1.15	1.10
SOLVENCY RATIO		
Net income before depreciation and amortization	₱137,791,450	₱173,153,540
Total liabilities	5,281,781,863	5,096,514,217
	0.03	0.03
DEBT-TO-EQUITY RATIO		
Total liabilities	₱5,281,781,863	₱5,096,514,217
Total equity	3,172,015,110	2,855,219,623
	1.67	1.78
ASSET-TO-EQUITY RATIO		
Total assets	₱8,453,796,973	₱7,951,733,840
Total equity	3,172,015,110	2,855,219,623
	2.67	2.78
INTEREST-COVERAGE RATIO		
Earnings before interest and taxes	₱174,050,122	₱188,281,015
Interest expense	25,652,335	15,288,840
	6.78	12.31
PROFITABILITY RATIO		
Net income	₱109,335,455	₱148,814,931
Average equity	3,013,617,367	2,823,176,889
	3.63%	5.27%

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF THE RETAINED EARNINGS
AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION OF THE PARENT COMPANY
DECEMBER 31, 2019

	<u>Amount</u>
Unappropriated retained earnings of the Parent Company at beginning of year	₱1,442,787,972
Adjustments for:	
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	(85,297,157)
Deferred tax assets	(79,710,372)
Unappropriated retained earnings, as adjusted to available for dividend distribution at beginning of year	<u>1,277,780,443</u>
Net income during the year closed to retained earnings	100,392,175
Adjustments for:	
Unrealized foreign exchange gain – realized this year	85,297,157
Fair value adjustment on financial assets at FVPL during the year	(38,719,505)
Transfer of revaluation increment on property and equipment	6,673,203
Movement in deferred tax assets	14,555,760
Net income earned during the year	<u>168,198,790</u>
Unappropriated retained earnings available for dividend declaration at end of year	1,445,979,233
Reversal of appropriation	31,938,786
Dividend declaration	(29,457,555)
Unappropriated retained earnings available for dividend declaration at end of year	<u>₱1,448,460,464</u>

Under Section 194 of the Republic Act No. 10607 known as “The Insurance Code”, new domestic life or non-life insurance companies, organized as a stock corporation, shall have a paid-up capital of ₱1.0 billion. On the other hand, existing insurance companies shall comply with the net worth requirement of ₱1.3 billion on a staggered basis starting June 13, 2013 up to December 31, 2022. The minimum paid-up capital and net worth requirement must remain unimpaired for the continuance of the license.

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SEC SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE AS REQUIRED BY PART II OF THE
REVISED SECURITIES REGULATION CODE RULE 68
DECEMBER 31, 2019

Table of Contents

Schedule	Description	Page
A	Financial Assets	1
B	Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties, and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)	10
C	Amounted Receivable from Related Parties which are Eliminated During the Consolidation of the Financial Statements	11
D	Intangible Assets - Other Assets	N/A
E	Long-term Debt	N/A
F	Indebtedness to Related Parties	N/A
G	Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers	N/A
H	Capital Stock	12

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

A. FINANCIAL ASSETS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

<i>Name of issuing entity and association of each issue</i>	<i>Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes</i>	<i>Amount shown in the statements of financial position</i>	<i>Value based on market quotation at end of reporting period</i>	<i>Income received and accrued</i>
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (FVPL)				
Issued by Private Companies:				
LEISURE & RESORTS WORLD PERP PEF 8.5%	69,014,000	₱69,014,000	₱69,014,000	₱—
WACHOVIA CAP TRUST III 5.56975%	8,847,000	10,162,445	10,162,445	584,187
AEGON NV FRN PERPETUAL	8,918,000	8,259,581	8,259,581	(15,730)
HSBC HOLDINGS PLC 6.375%	9,265,000	11,000,454	11,000,454	662,316
CLOVERIE PLC FOR ZURICH INSURANCE CO 4.75% PERP	9,422,000	10,298,146	10,298,146	491,378
3.875% NOTES CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK CORP	10,414,000	10,154,849	10,154,849	403,506
7.5% NOTES CREDIT SUISSE GROUP AG	10,707,000	11,119,446	11,119,446	777,326
COUNTRY GARDEN HOLDINGS CO LTD 7.25%	10,815,000	10,158,394	10,158,394	707,263
HSBC HOLDINGS PLC VRN ECLEAR PERP	10,740,000	10,769,052	10,769,052	542,696
STANDARD CHARTERED 6.5%	10,763,000	10,190,294	10,190,294	674,210
SOCIETE GENERALE VARIABLE COUPON	10,763,000	10,139,659	10,139,659	627,751
LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC 7.5%	10,792,000	11,380,216	11,380,216	776,376
NOTES SCOTIABANK PERU SAA 4.5%	10,036,000	10,582,715	10,582,715	447,498
NOTES SCOTIABANK PERU SAA 4.5%	10,154,000	10,582,715	10,582,715	432,450
6.875% NOTES CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	10,340,000	11,196,918	11,196,918	600,038
NOTES ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE SA	10,504,000	10,778,166	10,778,166	451,483
TBG GLOBAL PTE LTD 5.25%	10,420,000	10,253,588	10,253,588	390,932
LISTRINDO CAPITAL BV 4.95%	10,420,000	10,329,540	10,329,540	405,069
ING GROEP NV VRN	10,408,000	11,002,986	11,002,986	471,842
COUNTRY GARDEN HLDGS 4.75%	10,421,000	10,215,611	10,215,611	351,351
BNP PARIBAS SA VRN ECLEAR PERP	10,496,000	10,974,630	10,974,630	427,284
5.875% ROYAL CAPITAL BV W/O FIXED MAT	10,526,000	10,266,246	10,266,246	379,801
NORDEA BANK AB VRN PERP	10,373,000	10,407,518	10,407,518	302,519
SUNAC CHINA HOLDINGS LTD 7.25%	10,398,000	10,423,721	10,423,721	405,369
SHIMAO PROPERTY HOLDINGS LTD 5.6%	10,200,000	10,624,236	10,624,236	268,657
<i>(Forward)</i>				

<i>Name of issuing entity and association of each issue</i>	<i>Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes</i>	<i>Amount shown in the statements of financial position</i>	<i>Value based on market quotation at end of reporting period</i>	<i>Income received and accrued</i>
TIMES PROPERTY HOLDINGS LTD 6.25%	10,180,000	₱10,255,613	₱10,255,613	262,612
SUNAC CHINA HOLDINGS LTD 7.25%	10,180,000	10,423,721	10,423,721	326,228
HSBC HOLDINGS PLC 6.25% VRN PERPETUAL CALL 03/23/2023	10,235,000	10,769,052	10,769,052	174,374
KING TALENT MANAGEMENT LTD VRN PERPETUAL	10,235,000	9,004,928	9,004,928	256,939
LMIRT CAPITAL PTE LTD 7.25%	10,222,000	10,835,890	10,835,890	292,984
COMMERZBANK AG VRN PERPETUAL	10,442,200	10,687,023	10,687,023	191,166
ING GROEP NV VRN PERPETUAL	10,422,000	10,695,125	10,695,125	151,729
BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD PERPETUAL	10,436,000	10,324,476	10,324,476	163,099
COMMERZBANK AG VRN PERPETUAL	10,363,000	10,687,023	10,687,023	175,304
NORDEA BANK AB VRN PERP	10,358,000	10,407,518	10,407,518	122,630
BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA VRN PERP	10,136,000	10,443,975	10,443,975	77,917
AGILE GROUP HOLDINGS LTD VRN PERP	10,122,000	10,409,543	10,409,543	121,979
BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA VRN PERP	10,160,000	10,443,975	10,443,975	58,817
Banco de Brasil (Cayman) 9%	9,006,000	11,529,589	11,529,589	915,219
LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC 7.50 PERP	10,763,000	11,380,216	11,380,216	762,030
Total Financial Assets at FVPL		₱478,582,793	₱478,582,793	₱15,618,599
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST				
Corporate Bonds (PHP):				
UNIONBANK 5.375% UNSECURED SUBORDINATED NOTES	50,000,000	₱50,000,000	₱50,000,000	₱2,687,500
UNIONBANK 5.375% UNSECURED SUBORDINATED NOTES	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	2,687,500
AYALA LAND INC 5.9203% due 2028	30,000,000	29,985,885	30,125,558	1,776,090
5.25% SAN MIGUEL CORP 2Y FIXED RATE NOTES	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,364,571	2,625,000
SM PRIME HOLDINGS INC SERIES H 5.663%	10,000,000	10,061,513	10,073,408	548,909
SM PRIME HOLDINGS INC SERIES I 6.0804%	10,000,000	10,004,900	10,137,723	592,732
NLEX CORP 6.90% SERIES B DUE 2028	15,000,000	14,977,638	14,432,711	1,035,000
NLEX CORP 6.6407% SERIES A DUE 2025	8,800,000	8,720,496	9,411,042	584,382
NLEX CORP 6.90% SERIES B DUE 2028	3,000,000	2,995,527	2,886,542	207,000
NLEX CORP 6.6407% SERIES A DUE 2025	10,000,000	9,909,655	10,694,366	664,070
SMC GLOBAL POWER HOLDINGS CORP SERIES G 6.75%	35,000,000	34,889,804	34,488,627	2,362,500
PETRON CORP SERIES C 7.8183% 2024	17,500,000	17,465,369	19,043,063	1,368,203
PETRON CORP SERIES D 8.0551% 2025	25,000,000	24,950,418	27,185,644	2,013,775
ABOITIZ POWER CORP SERIES C 10YR BONDS 8.5091%	7,300,000	7,297,653	7,571,547	615,988
BPI 6.797% fixed rate bonds due 3/6/2020	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,681,788	5,998,353
<i>(Forward)</i>				

<i>Name of issuing entity and association of each issue</i>	<i>Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes</i>	<i>Amount shown in the statements of financial position</i>	<i>Value based on market quotation at end of reporting period</i>	<i>Income received and accrued</i>
Unionbank 7.061% Series A Senior Fixed Bonds due 2020	100,000,000	₱99,988,797	₱102,479,374	₱7,023,500.00
Metrobank 7.15% fixed rate bonds 2020	50,000,000	50,055,006	51,408,245	3,566,739.00
SMC GLOBAL POWER HOLDINGS CORP SERIES H 6.835%	15,000,000	14,952,736	15,293,922	706,283.00
SMC GLOBAL POWER HOLDINGS CORP SERIES J 7.60%	50,000,000	49,841,324	51,734,660	2,617,778.00
SM PRIME HOLDINGS 6.2223% SERIES J 3Y FIXED RATE BONDS	50,000,000.00	49,999,693	51,588,606	1,935,827.00
UNIONBANK 6% SERIES B SENIOR FIXED RATE BONDS 2022	50,000,000.00	49,994,423	51,764,917	1,733,333.00
PETRON PREFERRED SHARES SERIES 3A 6.8713% 25K SHARES	25,000,000.00	24,867,976	25,775,000	—
PETRON PREFERRED SHARES SERIES 3B 7.1383% 25K SHARES	25,000,000.00	24,867,646	26,375,000	—
CHINA BANKING CORPORATION 5.70% 18-MONTH FIXED RATE BONDS DUE 2021	100,000,000.00	99,983,738	101,442,350	2,707,500.00
ROBINSONS BANK 5.125% FIXED RATE PHP BONDS DUE 08/12/2021	22,300,000.00	22,101,393	22,668,339	438,102.00
SL AGRITECH COMMERCIAL PAPER SERIES L 6.40% 364DAYS	20,000,000.00	19,095,796	19,608,142	340,624.00
AYALA CORP CLASS "B" PREFERRED SHARES 4.8214% 142,570 SH @ P500/SH	71,285,000.00	71,268,629	71,997,850	—
Government Bonds (PHP):				
PIBD2023B048	2,000,000	₱2,161,944	₱2,435,763	₱216,849
PIBD2023J068	1,000,000	1,048,389	1,212,589	103,353
PIBD2023J068	7,000,000	7,338,721	8,488,119	723,474
PIBD2024F075	3,000,000	3,257,944	3,823,371	325,794
PIBD2024F075	5,770,000	6,266,046	7,353,617	626,623
PIBD2025J116	4,000,000	4,372,368	5,335,143	438,586
PIBD2026A122	30,000,000	30,551,052	37,911,283	3,005,132
PIBD2026A122	40,000,000	40,734,736	50,548,377	4,006,842
PIBD2026A122	20,000,000	20,367,368	25,274,189	2,003,421
PIBD2026L139	30,000,000	27,386,549	35,479,248	2,649,598
PIBD2026L139	20,000,000	18,257,699	23,652,832	1,766,398
PIBD2026L139	20,000,000	18,257,699	23,652,832	1,766,398
PIBD2531A032	5,000,000	5,272,236	7,442,736	549,423
PIBD2531J042	20,000,000	18,654,109	27,336,657	1,930,433
PIBD2531J042	15,311,002	14,280,655	20,927,580	1,477,843
PIID0320D087	765,000	765,000	766,064	32,513
PIID0522L114 1	50,000,000	49,923,843	50,957,078	2,312,500
PIID0321F092	30,000,000	29,954,197	30,381,534	1,462,500
<i>(Forward)</i>				

<i>Name of issuing entity and association of each issue</i>	<i>Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes</i>	<i>Amount shown in the statements of financial position</i>	<i>Value based on market quotation at end of reporting period</i>	<i>Income received and accrued</i>
PIID0524C129	30,000,000	₱29,953,596	₱32,272,228	₱1,505,208
PIBD0726B627	9,750,000	10,451,498	10,647,757	233,100
PIID0320D087	25,000,000	25,054,497	25,034,769	125,383
PIBD0520H735	30,000,000	29,889,523	29,959,171	293,942
PIBD1020B508	35,000,000	35,184,791	35,151,389	357,530
PIBD0520H735	50,000,000	49,807,838	49,931,952	404,967
PIBD0320A229	30,000,000	30,000,298	29,998,989	72,478
PIID0320D087	30,000,000	30,067,414	30,041,723	70,177
PIBD0320A229	70,000,000	70,000,073	69,997,641	124,572
PIID0320D087	32,000,000	32,061,748	32,044,505	17,061
PIBL1219A019	11,000,000	10,992,416	10,999,941	72,044
PIBL1219A019	18,000,000	17,987,357	18,000,053	96,402
PIBL1219J332	40,000,000	38,837,192	40,007,420	161,006
Total Financial Assets at Amortized Cost		₱1,697,414,811	₱1,786,299,545	₱75,768,238
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (FVOCI)				
Government Bonds (USD):				
6.375% BOND REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES	388,343,400	₱565,780,249	₱565,780,249	₱18,264,920
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES 7.75%	105,830,750	164,728,288	164,728,288	5,222,042
Private Debt Securities:				
2.63567% GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP INC	19,996,250	₱21,162,392	₱21,162,392	₱824,325
3% BONDS AZURE NOVA INTERNATIONAL	12,520,000	12,667,611	12,667,611	378,711
3% MEDIUM TERN NOTES KOREA RESOURCES CORP.	10,236,000	10,259,157	10,259,157	318,600
3% NOTES AT&T INC	7,278,000	7,764,244	7,764,244	193,856
3.15% NOTES HASBRO INC	11,615,000	12,751,589	12,751,589	283,493
3.45% MTN JOHN DEERE CAPITAL CORP.	10,400,000	10,825,662	10,825,662	357,535
3.50% NOTES BLUESTAR FINANCE HOLDINGS	10,700,000	10,256,626	10,256,626	441,181
3.625% MEDIUM TERM NOTES ABU DHABI NATIONAL ENERGY COMPANY GLOBAL SERIES	20,243,000	20,591,229	20,591,229	618,322
3.75% EURO MEDIUM TERM NOTES BANK MUSCAT	10,114,000	10,189,281	10,189,281	352,415
3.875% NOTES COCA COLA FEMSA SAB DE CV	19,712,750	20,844,404	20,844,404	593,602
3.95% GUARANTEED NOTES CHINA OVERSEAS FINANCE	9,972,000	10,462,710	10,462,710	348,492
3.95% MEDIUM TERM NOTES BANK OF AMERICA CORP	19,583,500	21,613,043	21,613,043	777,785
<i>(Forward)</i>				

<i>Name of issuing entity and association of each issue</i>	<i>Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes</i>	<i>Amount shown in the statements of financial position</i>	<i>Value based on market quotation at end of reporting period</i>	<i>Income received and accrued</i>
3.95% NOTES STANDARD CHARTERED PLC	11,972,500	₱12,716,347	₱12,716,347	₱514,616
4% AFRICAN EXPORT-IMPORT BANK NOTES	12,543,750	12,924,584	12,924,584	486,427
4% MEDIUM TERM NOTES NATIONWIDE BUILDING SOCIETY	11,868,750	13,313,207	13,313,207	508,987
4.1% NOTES CVS HEALTH CORP	10,696,000	10,874,838	10,874,838	427,963
4.101% NOTES ANTHEM INC	10,423,000	11,008,555	11,008,555	421,733
4.125% NOTES BAIDU INC	11,560,000	13,470,809	13,470,809	421,926
4.125% NOTES BANCO SANTANDER (MEXICO) SA	20,391,000	21,112,770	21,112,770	691,553
4.125% NOTES RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD	11,560,000	13,393,590	13,393,590	458,909
4.25% NOTES AT&T INC	10,696,000	11,134,231	11,134,231	450,778
4.346% NOTES FORD MOTOR CO.	10,702,000	10,461,525	10,461,525	464,192
4.5% NOTES LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC SUBORD	12,455,000	13,553,850	13,553,850	556,356
4.50% NOTES PETROLEOS MEXICANOS PEMEX	10,570,000	10,106,240	10,106,240	561,216
4.625% MEDIUM TERM NOTES BPCE SA	9,367,000	10,902,222	10,902,222	459,950
4.75% BOND REPACK NOTE ARGENTUM CAP	13,505,000	12,070,118	12,070,118	700,984
4.75% MEDIUM TERM NOTES WOORI BANK	10,700,000	10,811,585	10,811,585	495,311
4.90% NOTES HEWLETT PACKARD ENTERPRISE CO	10,706,000	11,258,235	11,258,235	475,760
5.196% NOTES OMGRID FUNDING LTD	9,936,000	10,465,242	10,465,242	527,266
5.25% REGD NOTES LI & FUNG LTD	20,390,000	20,448,438	20,448,438	622,824
5.3% BONDS BEIJING ENVIRONMENT SANTIATION	10,740,000	10,442,456	10,442,456	543,903
5.35% MTN PETROLEOS MEXICANO PEMEX	10,570,000	9,987,754	9,987,754	613,010
5.375% MEDIUM TERM NOTES WESTWOOD GROUP HOLD LTD	10,685,000	10,809,053	10,809,053	599,413
ABOITIZ POWER SERIES D BONDS DUE 2026 5.2757%	50,000,000	50,517,314	50,517,314	571,534
APICORP SUKUK LTD 3.141%	10,158,000	10,348,781	10,348,781	322,238
AUST & NZ BANKING GROUP 4.75%	9,899,820	11,094,500	11,094,500	483,204
BEAZLEY INSURANCE DAC 5.5%	20,780,000	21,712,288	21,712,288	274,631
BEICA 4.924% 4.47725% FRN	10,850,000	10,200,826	10,200,826	575,127
BOC AVIATION PTE LTD 3.875%	12,092,500	13,141,934	13,141,934	461,030
BONDS SINO-OCEAN LAND TREASURE IV FLOATING RATE	10,804,000	10,111,911	10,111,911	515,813
BUSAN BANK 3.625%	9,439,000	10,169,938	10,169,938	372,915
CFLD CAYMAN INVESTMENT LTD 6.5%	10,416,000	10,172,572	10,172,572	484,965
CHINA CLEAN ENERGY DEV LTD 4%	9,426,000	10,699,176	10,699,176	342,590
CITIC LTD 3.7% (with correction in MAT DATE)	9,650,000	10,427,772	10,427,772	273,243
CNAC HK FINBRIDGE CO LTD 3.5%	10,188,000	10,301,184	10,301,184	365,221
CNAC HK SYNBRIDGE CO LTD 5%	10,426,000	10,205,991	10,205,991	409,693
COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF 8.375%	8,350,000	12,132,247	12,132,247	639,964

(Forward)

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COMISION FEDERAL DE ELECTRICIDAD 4.875%	9,330,000	₱10,905,766	₱10,905,766	₱430,048
COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA 4.5%	11,655,000	13,750,694	13,750,694	482,688
EURASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK 4.767%	12,581,250	13,228,394	13,228,394	513,865
FOXCONN FAR EAST LTD 3%	9,620,000	9,979,146	9,979,146	318,336
FPC TREASURY LTD 4.5%	10,141,000	10,418,151	10,418,151	423,844
GOHL CAPITAL LTD 4.25%	9,961,000	10,587,779	10,587,779	415,657
GREENLAND GLOBAL INVESTMENT LTD 7.875%	10,530,000	10,273,842	10,273,842	478,013
HKT CAPITAL NO 4 LTD 3%	9,410,000	10,009,527	10,009,527	305,777
HONGKONG ELECTRIC FINANCE LTD 2.875%	9,410,000	10,078,390	10,078,390	282,754
HUARONG FINANCE II CO LTD 4.625%	12,071,250	13,432,200	13,432,200	508,206
HYUNDAI CAPITAL AMERICA 2.75%	14,451,000	14,794,028	14,794,028	428,723
ICBCIL FINANCE CO LTD 3%	9,886,000	10,154,242	10,154,242	310,591
INDIKA ENERGY CAPITAL II PTE LTD 6.875%	10,530,000	10,533,093	10,533,093	483,136
MEGAWORLD CORP 4.25%	9,462,000	10,506,763	10,506,763	436,318
MEXICO CITY ARPT TRUST 4.25%	10,098,000	10,557,398	10,557,398	411,361
MIRVAC GROUP FINANCE LTD 3.625%	10,142,000	10,345,743	10,345,743	376,893
OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING 4.25%	9,436,000	10,773,204	10,773,204	361,170
PERTH AIRPORT PTY LTD 5.5%	10,061,340	11,077,894	11,077,894	447,641
ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND GRP PLC 3.875%	10,220,000	10,552,537	10,552,537	379,500
SAUDI ELEC GLOBAL SUKUK 4%	11,655,000	13,357,513	13,357,513	427,050
SGSP AUSTRALIA ASSETS PTY LTD 3.5%	10,181,000	10,546,258	10,546,258	343,823
SINOCHEM INT DEV PTE LTD 3.125%	10,249,000	10,164,571	10,164,571	312,790
SINO-OCEAN LAND TREASURE IV LD	16,060,500	15,321,442	15,321,442	749,428
SSG RESOURCES LTD 4.25%	9,222,000	10,507,775	10,507,775	361,914
VTB CAPITAL SA 6.551%	72,160,750	91,435,670	91,435,670	4,499,174
TRANSNET SOC LTD 4%	12,658,750	12,825,238	12,825,238	551,856
Myriad International Holdings BV 4.85%	10,127,000	11,013,113	11,013,113	477,289
Santos Finance Ltd 4.125%	10,127,000	10,388,682	10,388,682	419,563
Mexichem Sab de CV 4%	10,127,000	10,210,548	10,210,548	406,416
DAR AL ARKAN SUKUK CO LTD DAARR 6.875%	10,127,000	10,218,244	10,218,244	716,480
Local Equity Securities:				
ALLIANCE GLOBAL GROUP INC	2,600,000	₱30,316,000	₱30,316,000	₱-
ALSONS CONS. RESOURCES, INC.	5,000,000	6,050,000	6,050,000	100,000
ASIA UNITED BANK CORP	15,225	809,209	809,209	27,405
<i>(Forward)</i>				

<i>Name of issuing entity and association of each issue</i>	<i>Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes</i>	<i>Amount shown in the statements of financial position</i>	<i>Value based on market quotation at end of reporting period</i>	<i>Income received and accrued</i>
BELLE CORPORATION	3,800,000	₱7,562,000	₱7,562,000	₱456,000
EMPERADOR, INC.	2,280,000	16,438,800	16,438,800	-
Lopez Holdings Corporation	3,500,000	12,985,000	12,985,000	350,000
MARCVENTURES HOLDINGS, INC.	4,115,000	4,032,700	4,032,700	-
NATIONAL REINSURANCE	2,680,000	2,224,400	2,224,400	-
NICKEL ASIA CORPORATION	2,592,000	8,786,880	8,786,880	181,440
Pepsi Cola Products Philippines Inc	4,247,000	5,606,040	5,606,040	186,868
PETRON CORP	3,839,300	14,819,698	14,819,698	383,930
PHIL LONG DISTANCE TEL CO "COMMON"	10,500	10,374,000	10,374,000	756,000
SSi GROUP, INC.	2,468,000	6,861,040	6,861,040	37,267
Foreign Equity Securities:				
CITIGROUP	1,058	₱4,279,853	₱4,279,853	₱105,390
Singapore Airlines Ltd	34,832	11,805,183	11,805,183	393,518
GLENCORE INTL SHARES	4,600	714,442	714,442	48,167
BARRICK GOLD CORP	2,100	1,976,740	1,976,740	21,754
CREDIT SUISSE NOVA (LUX) SICAV	4,756	25,189,863	25,189,863	919,072
ISHARES SILVER TRUST	3,000	2,533,775	2,533,775	-
SPROTT PHYSICAL SILVER TRUST	12,100	4,006,950	4,006,950	-
JPMORGAN INVESTMENT FUNDS SICAV	3,667	25,042,710	25,042,710	1,092,796
EXXONMOBIL CORP NPV	510	1,801,988	1,801,988	90,508
HSBC HOLDINGS PLC USD 0.50	6,000	2,379,065	2,379,065	158,321
SCHLUMBERGER LTD	1,552	3,159,138	3,159,138	160,527
SANDS CHINA LTD	20,552	5,577,807	5,577,807	271,039
STANDARD CHARTERED PLC	7,200	3,384,945	3,384,945	83,236
ISHARES EURO STOXX BANKS DE	15,324	8,229,401	8,229,401	364,805
ORANGE SA	6,385	4,720,608	4,720,608	256,733
VALUE PARTNERS GROUP	70,000	2,189,443	2,189,443	28,119
BIOGEN INC COM	200	3,004,985	3,004,985	-
CREDIT SUISSE GROUP ZUERICH ADR	3,500	2,383,643	2,383,643	47,280
CHINA UNICOM HONG KONG LTD	154,592	7,393,967	7,393,967	159,769
MW EUREKA FUND USD RESTRICTED	1,768	32,178,761	32,178,761	-
CHINA LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD	60,650	8,556,243	8,556,243	72,823
LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC	128,040	5,281,058	5,281,058	275,604
BGF DYNAMIC HIGH INCOME A6	30,864	15,143,617	15,143,617	1,064,247
<i>(Forward)</i>				

<i>Name of issuing entity and association of each issue</i>	<i>Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes</i>	<i>Amount shown in the statements of financial position</i>	<i>Value based on market quotation at end of reporting period</i>	<i>Income received and accrued</i>
PICTET-ROBOTICS	1,222.00	₱11,951,238.00	₱11,951,238.00	₱-
CS INVESTMENT FUNDS 13 CREDIT SUISE (LUX) ASIA	1,987.00	10,528,377.00	10,528,377.00	405,546.00
DWS INVEST SICAV DWS INVEST ASIAN BONDS	2,060.00	10,404,422.00	10,404,422.00	528,513.00
FIDELITY FUNDS - ASIAN HIGH YIELD	63,496.00	25,750,082.00	25,750,082.00	1,618,549.00
CS INVESTMENT FUNDS 3 SICAV CREDIT SUISE (LUX)	5,142.00	25,585,696.00	25,585,696.00	792,379.00
ASHMORE SICAV EMERGING MARKETS SHORT DURATION FUND	2,773.00	13,974,469.00	13,974,469.00	980,214.00
CS INVESTMENT FUNDS 3 SICAV - CREDIT SUISE (LUX) FIXED MATURITY 2023 S-IV	5,000.00	25,074,447.00	25,074,447.00	565,247.00
UBS ASIAN BONDS SERIES 4 A	2,000.00	10,437,494.00	10,437,494.00	161,719.00
BLACKROCK GLOBAL FUNDS-ASIAN TIGER BOND FUND	43,564.00	17,325,149.00	17,325,149.00	249,136.00
FIDELITY ENHANCED RESERVE A MINCOME(G)	49,056.00	17,429,588.00	17,429,588.00	177,233.00
LM WA DIV GL CR FMB S3-A USD	5,000.00	25,755,493.00	25,755,493.00	-
ING GROEP NV	5,529.00	3,353,683.00	3,353,683.00	-
SAVANNAH PETROLEUM (GBP)	146,600.00	2,093,746.00	2,093,746.00	-
BGF Dynamic High Income	20,387.00	10,003,122.00	10,003,122.00	-
BGF Dynamic High Income A6 20449.90 sh @ \$9.779998924 acquisition	20,387.00	10,003,122.00	10,003,122.00	-
Pictet Security 819.57136 x 244.030001244 purchase	820.00	11,577,390.00	11,577,390.00	-
AB SICAV (ACM Global Growth Trends) 1065.358 units @ 41.7699/unit	1,065.00	3,403,870.00	3,403,870.00	-
Non-listed Club Shares:				
Capitol Hills & Golf Country Club	-	₱75,000	₱75,000	₱-
Casino Español	-	200,000	200,000	-
Doble Vista	-	810,000	810,000	-
Manila Golf & Country Club	-	76,000,000	76,000,000	-
Phil Columbian	-	50,000	50,000	-
Tower Club	-	50,000	50,000	-
Other Shares (Unlisted/Suspended/Certificated):				
Unlisted shares	-	₱1,866,740	₱1,866,740	₱-
MANILA ELECTRIC CO. (certificated)	236	74,812	74,812	-
PETRON CORP (certificated)	11,600	-	-	-
NATIONAL REINSURANCE CORP (certified by issuer)	513,500	426,205	426,205	-
PLDT PREFERRED SERIES V (certificated)	200	-	-	-
<i>(Forward)</i>				

<i>Name of issuing entity and association of each issue</i>	<i>Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes</i>	<i>Amount shown in the statements of financial position</i>	<i>Value based on market quotation at end of reporting period</i>	<i>Income received and accrued</i>
REYNOLDS PHILS CORP	35,712	₱-	₱-	₱-
UNIWIDE	40,000	-	-	-
GOTESCO LAND A	440,000	-	-	-
METRO ALLIANCE HOLDINGS	5,000	-	-	-
PHIL. TELEGRAPH & TEL. CO.	2,000	-	-	-
SPI TECHNOLOGIES	216	-	-	-
STENIEL	30,000	-	-	-
UNI RIGHTFIELD	245,000	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets at FVOCI		₱2,402,350,510	₱2,402,350,510	₱76,701,982

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

DECEMBER 31, 2019

<i>Name and designation of debtor</i>	<i>Balance at beginning of period</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Deductions</i>		<i>Ending Balance</i>		<i>Balance at end of period</i>
			<i>Amounts collected</i>	<i>Amounts written off</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Non current</i>	
Due from related parties							
Merje Trading, Inc.	₱41,162,424	₱–	₱5,000,000	₱–	₱36,162,424	₱–	₱36,162,424
Jaime C. Fernandez - President	22,416,154	450,000	–	–	22,866,154	–	22,866,154
Mortgage loan receivable							
Manila Cordage Company	150,000,000	–	–	–	–	150,000,000	150,000,000
	₱213,578,578	₱450,000	₱5,000,000	₱–	₱59,028,578	₱150,000,000	₱209,028,578

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**C. Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are Eliminated
During the Consolidation of the Financial Statements
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

<i>Name and designation of debtor</i>	<i>Balance at beginning of period</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Deductions</i>		<i>Ending Balance</i>		<i>Balance at end of period</i>
			<i>Amounts collected</i>	<i>Amounts written off</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Not current</i>	
Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc., <i>Subsidiary</i>	₱51,484,047	₱4,510,974	₱-	₱-	₱55,995,021	₱-	₱55,995,021

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

H. CAPITAL STOCK

DECEMBER 31, 2019

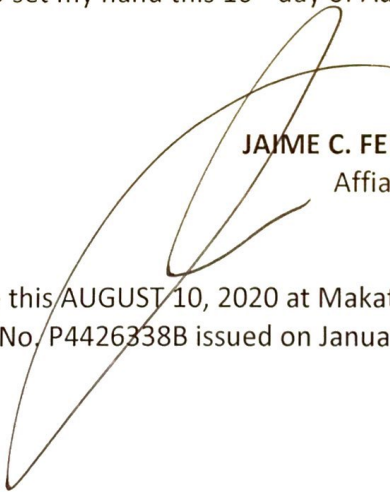
<i>Title of Issue</i>	<i>Number of shares authorized</i>	<i>Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under the related statements of financial position caption</i>	<i>Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights</i>	<i>Number of shares held by</i>		
				<i>Related parties</i>	<i>Directors, officers and employees</i>	<i>Others</i>
Capital Stock - ₱1 par value	1,000,000,000	626,756,494	–	508,131,734	131,412	118,493,348

Certification

I, **JAIME C. FERNANDEZ**, President and Chief Executive Officer of **BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.** with SEC registration number **16680** with principal office at 7TH Floor, Beneficial Life Building, 166 Salcedo St. Legaspi Village, Makati City, on oath state:

- 1) That on behalf of **BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.**, I have caused this SEC 17-Q for the second quarter of 2020 to be prepared;
- 2) That I read and understood its contents which are true and correct of my own personal knowledge and/or based on true records;
- 3) That the company **BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.** will comply with the requirements set forth in SEC Notice dated June 24, 2020 for a complete and official submission of reports and/or documents through electronic mail; and
- 4) That I am fully aware that documents filed online which requires pre-evaluation and/or processing fee shall be considered complete and officially received only upon payment of a filing fee.


IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of August, 2020 at Makati City .


JAIME C. FERNANDEZ
 Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this AUGUST 10, 2020 at Makati City, affiant having exhibited to me his Philippine Passport No. P4426338B issued on January 17, 2020 at DFA Manila.

Notary Public

Doc. no. 430
 Page no. 87
 Book no. 09
 Series of 2020.


ATTY. ROBERT N. LLUZA
 NOTARY PUBLIC
 Until December 31, 2021
 Appt. No. M-37 Makati City
 IEP #092865 for 2020 - RSM
 PTR #8112274, Jan. 02, 2020-Makati
 S.C. Roll No. 58597
 MCLE Compliance No. VI-0028451, 28 Aug. 2019
 Unit 301 3/F, Campos Rueda Bldg
 101 Urban Ave., Brgy. Pio del Pilar, Makati City

COVER SHEET

SEC Registration Number

1	6	6	8	0					
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Company Name

B	E	N	E	F	I	C	I	A	L		L	I	F	E		I	N	S	U	R	A	N	C	E		C	O	M	P
A	N	Y	,		I	N	C	.		A	N	D		S	U	B	S	I	D	I	A	R	I	E	S				

Principal Office (No./Street/Barangay/City/Town/Province)

7	T	H		F	L	O	O	R		B	E	N	E	F	I	C	I	A	L		L	I	F	E		B	U	I	L
D	I	N	G	,		1	6	6		S	A	L	C	E	D	O		S	T	R	E	E	T	,		L	E	G	A
S	P	I		V	I	L	L	A	G	E	,		M	A	K	A	T	I		C	I	T	Y						

Form Type

1	7	-	Q
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Department requiring the report

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Secondary License Type, If Applicable

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

acctg@benlife.com.ph

Company's Telephone Number/s

(+632) 8818 8671

Mobile Number

N/A

No. of Stockholders

6808

Annual Meeting
Month/Day

Any Day in June

Fiscal Year
Month/Day

DECEMBER 31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person **MUST** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person

MA. EDITHA S. PALTONGAN

Email Address

espaltongan@benlife.com.ph

Telephone Number/s

(+632)8818 8671

Mobile Number

N/A

Contact Person's Address

7F Beneficial Life Building, 166 Salcedo Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City

Note: In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q
QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES
REGULATION CODE AND SRC RULE 17(2)(b) THEREUNDER

1. For the quarter period ended 30 JUNE 2020
2. Commission identification number 16680 3. BIR Tax Identification No. 000-883-987
4. Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter
BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization PHILIPPINES
6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)
7. Address of registrant's principal office Postal Code
7F BENEFICIAL LIFE BUILDING, 166 SALCEDO ST., LEGASPI VILLAGE, MAKATI CITY 1229
8. Registrant's telephone number, including area code (02) 88188671
9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of each Class	Number of shares of common stock outstanding
N/A	
11. Are any or all of the securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange?
Yes [] No []
12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period the registrant was required to file such reports)

Yes [] No []

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

Yes [] No []

PART I--FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

PLEASE REFER TO THE ATTACHED:

- Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of current interim period (June 30, 2020) and a comparative balance sheet as of the end of the immediately preceding financial year (December 31, 2019).
- Consolidated Statements of Income for the current interim period (for the quarter ended June 30, 2020) with comparative income statements for the comparable interim period (for the quarter ended June 30, 2019).
- Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the current financial year to date (as of June 30, 2020) with a comparative statement for the comparable year-to-date period of the immediately preceding financial year (as of June 30, 2019).
- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the current financial year to date (as of June 30, 2020) with a comparative statement for the comparable year-to-date period of the immediately preceding financial year (June 30, 2019).
- Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
- Top five (5) key performance indicators.

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

The global pandemic has affected the operations of the Registrant in terms of decreased new production and in the valuation of its investments. The declining interest rates and appreciation of the peso versus the US dollar have an impact on the revenues generated.

Despite the general economic slowdown which started in mid-March, Beneficial Life Insurance Co., Inc. (Registrant) and its subsidiaries, Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc. (BFAI) and Solana Investment Holdings Corporation (SIHC), collectively known as the "Group", were able to produce P842,456,663 total revenues for the first half of the year, which is lower by 6% as compared to the same period in 2019. Premiums, net of cessions, have slightly decreased by 2% to P662,540,902 in 2020 from P673,983,041 in 2019. Investment and other income, however, decreased by 20% mainly as a result of the drop in bond prices of the securities booked at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL) and the decline in investment yields. Fair value loss amounting to P15,730,549 was incurred in 2020 versus the gains recorded in the same period in 2019. Realized and unrealized net foreign exchange losses were recorded in both 2019 and 2020 at P56,839,145 and P33,975,413, respectively. The said losses were the result of the mark-to-market valuation of foreign currency denominated financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and bonds at FVPL.

Benefits and claims incurred decreased by 31%, however, the Registrant expects that this figure shall increase as the year progresses. A provision of P149.4Million increase in legal policy reserves was set up due to the increase in volume of in force policies. Commissions and other direct expenses decreased by 44% between the two comparative periods mainly because of the lack of selling activities during the second quarter of the year.

About 40% of the Registrants investible funds is composed of foreign currency denominated securities. Thus, a major component in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income is the foreign exchange gain or loss. The rates used as against USD1.00 were P49.83 as of June 30, 2020 versus P50.635 as of December 31, 2019; and P51.24 as of June 30, 2019 versus P52.58

as of December 31, 2018 based on closing rates found in the Phil. Dealing System (PDS)/Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP).

For the first half of both 2020 and 2019, consolidated net income was earned mainly due from premiums and interest income. BFAI registered a net loss of P474,535, while SIHC contributed P555,199 net income for the first half of 2020. Earnings per share amounted to P0.0605 in 2020 as compared to P0.0242 in 2019.

The business of life insurance does not follow any particular seasonality cyclicity or trend as revenues are mainly dependent on the insurance requirements and capacity to pay of the insuring public, while most of the underwriting expenses depend on mortality rates and economic conditions. Taking the two comparative quarters, revenues are composed of the following:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Ordinary	154,611,723	187,515,690
Group	469,146,421	471,521,636
Microinsurance	1,174,000	2,597,500
Inward reinsurance	43,152,869	17,580,730
	<u>668,085,013</u>	<u>679,215,556</u>
Premiums ceded	<u>5,544,111</u>	<u>5,232,515</u>
Premiums, net of reinsurance	<u><u>662,540,902</u></u>	<u><u>673,983,041</u></u>

The first half of 2020 shows decreases in ordinary, group and micro insurance lines; only inward reinsurance increased. The Registrant is still hoping that it can, at the very least, equal the premiums for the whole year of 2019, despite the difficulties due to the global pandemic.

No cycle, season or trend can also explain the amount of claims, surrenders and other benefits to be paid in any given period of time as these are mainly dependent on mortality rate and financial condition of the policyholders. This is the reason why the IC as the industry regulator, mandates its requirements on the issuer's minimum networth, capital investment, reserve investment and minimum RBC ratio. IC released CL 2014-42A on the Valuation Standards for Life Insurance Policy Reserves which provides a change in the basis of valuation of the life insurance policy reserves from Net Premium Valuation (NPV) to Gross Premium Valuation (GPV) which now considers other assumptions such as morbidity, lapse and/or persistency, expenses, non-guaranteed benefits and margin for adverse deviation. This interim report reflects the said GPV calculations.

An uncertainty which will have a material impact on the operations of the issuer, is when death and policy benefits will be claimed all at the same time. As part of the compliance with IC's requirements on the effectivity of the GPV and the financial reporting framework, the Registrant submitted its quarterly reports to the IC on the mandated submission dates per IC CL 2016-69.

Total consolidated assets as of the second quarter of 2020 amounted to P8,481,244,844 which is slightly higher by 0.32% than the total for the year ended December 31, 2019 at P8,454,555,242. The major composition of the asset portfolio as of the second quarter of 2020 is: cash and cash equivalents at 14%, investment securities at 58%, and loans and notes at 18%. On the Liabilities side, insurance contract liabilities comprise 81% of the total liabilities and premium deposit fund at 6%. Total stockholders' equity amounted to P2,887,020,808 as of June 30, 2020 which is lower than the P3,172,773,379 balance as of December 31, 2019 by 9%.

Other material changes (at least 5%) in the consolidated statement of financial position between the two comparative periods are as follows:

- a. Cash and cash equivalents were used to acquire more investment securities, thus, it declined by 6%. Short term deposits were also shifted to investment securities for higher yields.

- b. Decrease in insurance receivables by 74% was due to the collections of premium receivables set up as of December 31, 2019.
- c. Decrease in loans and notes by 7% was mainly due to the decrease in salary loan releases and shifting of various borrowers to the GSIS Financial Assistance Loan program.
- d. Investment securities increased by 7% primarily because excess funds were used to acquire more debt securities.
- e. Increase in insurance contract liabilities by 10% was the result of increase in legal policy reserves using GPV calculations.
- f. Availment of fixed term loan by SIHC contributed to the 21% increase in loans payable.
- g. Decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses by 72% was due to payments of accounts that were set up as of 2019 year end with settlement due dates in 2020.
- h. Decrease in income tax liability was due to the payment in April 2020 of the corporate income tax due as of December 31, 2019. The Registrant's second quarter liability was minimum corporate income tax due.
- i. Decrease in appropriated retained earnings by 24% is the result of the GPV computation of legal policy reserves.
- j. Decrease in other comprehensive income by 63% is also the result of the GPV computation of legal policy reserves. Total increase in legal policy reserves amounted to P419M, a portion of which were transfers from the retained earnings accounts

On August 6, 2012, the Parent Company's Board of Directors (BOD) approved the increase in the Parent Company's authorized capital stock from ₱500,000,000 consisting of 500,000,000 common shares with ₱1 par value per share to ₱1,000,000,000 consisting of 1,000,000,000 common shares with the same par value per share. The increase in the capital stock, which were submitted on February 5, 2013, was still for completion of the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as of December 31, 2014.

Also on August 6, 2012, the BOD approved the declaration of 58% stock dividend or a total of 188,584,808 shares to be taken from the Registrant's unrestricted retained earnings as of December 31, 2011, and distributed to stockholders as of October 9, 2012.

On June 26, 2014, the BOD approved the declaration of 22% stock dividend or a total of 113,020,283 shares to be taken from the Registrant's unrestricted retained earnings as of December 31, 2013.

At least 25% of the increase in the authorized capital stock of ₱500,000,000 or the amount of ₱301,605,091 has been subscribed and fully paid up through the 58% and 22% stock dividend declarations.

The application for increase in the authorized capital stock that was initially submitted on February 5, 2013 and was re-filed on March 27, 2015 to the SEC. The SEC issued its certificate of approval of increase of capital stock on March 31, 2015.

On April 10, 2015, the Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of P0.09/share to all stockholders of record as of April 30, 2015 and payable on May 15, 2015.

During the meeting of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of the Registrant, held on 21 March 2019 at Beneficial Life Bldg., the Board declared a cash dividend of Php0.047 per share in favor of all its stockholders of record as of 30 May 2019, payable on 20 June 2019.

There are no changes in the composition of the registrant during the interim period, which include any business combination, additional acquisition of subsidiaries, restructuring or discontinuance of operations.

Provisions for the first half of 2020 were made for the contingent liabilities, which include the legal policy reserves and claims and losses payable, in accordance with IC requirements.

There are no other events other than the ordinary course of business that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the issuer, including any default or acceleration of an obligation. There are no other significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the issuer's continuing operations. The Registrant is foreseeing an increase in surrenders of insurance policies and availment of policy loans because of the financial uncertainties brought about by the pandemic. The Registrant is solvent and liquid enough to pay these benefits.

The statements of cash flows present the sources and uses of funds for the two comparative periods. For the first half of 2020, the Registrant generated cash from its operations and financing activities. This indicates that Group maintains its capacity to provide for its immediate cash requirements from its operations despite the increasing expenditures and investment and financing activities. Short term funds are also available should there be an immediate need for significant amount of funds. A large portion of the Retained Earnings account is unrestricted and the registrant declares and pays cash dividends based on the net income of the Group, subject to compliance with IC's requirements on dividend declarations. The Registrant's networth is compliant to the requirement of IC.

The Registrant will continue to rely mainly on its traditional distribution channel, which is the agency force, for tapping new markets in the individual/regular business using all possible technological means allowed by the IC. The Registrant is relying heavily on its corporate or institutionalized accounts for premium generation this year. Mall operations will still be continued but its operations will largely depend on the community quarantine restrictions. The Registrant introduced its microinsurance product called Benlife Shield during the last quarter of 2016. It is a single pay, micro personal accident no-lapse insurance plan that provides individual insurance coverage up to age 60. Also, during the last quarter of the year 2016, the registrant offered its group insurance rider called Benlife Care. It is health care rider attached to group yearly renewable term that allows policyholders to avail of medical, hospitalization benefits through affiliated medical service providers subject subject to certain conditions and limitations. There are no plans to offer variable products during the year 2020. Management is hoping that the Registrant will, at least, equal its performance of 2019. The Registrant is now focusing on its technology enhancements that will allow non face-to-face selling, mobile applications and servicing, and various online and other payment options.

Funds shall be continually sourced internally for its insurance requirements and the Registrant does not foresee any uncertainty that has or is reasonably likely to have a material impact on the short or long term liquidity. The registrant will meet its due obligations on time. The registrant continues to seek higher yields for its investments through its subsidiary, SIHC. To maximize returns, any available and free cash will be invested in different investment outlets.

There are no known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will have a material impact on the issuer's liquidity. The Group is positive that it will remain liquid during the recession and global economic slowdown.

On August 5, 2013, the President of the Philippines approved the Republic Act No. 10607 to be known as the "New Insurance Code" which provides the new capitalization requirements of all existing insurance companies based on net worth on a staggered basis starting June 30, 2013 up to December 31, 2022. The following presents the amount of required net worth and the schedule of compliance per New Insurance Code:

Networth	Compliance Date
P550,000,000	December 31, 2016
900,000,000	December 31, 2019
1,300,000,000	December 31, 2022

The required minimum statutory net worth for Parent Company is P900 million as of December 31, 2019. The Registrant complied with the minimum statutory net worth capital and

minimum paid-up capital required by the IC.

On January 13, 2015, the IC issued the Circular letter (CL) No. 2015-02-A which provides for the clarifications of minimum capital requirements under Sections 194, 197, 200 and 289 of the New Insurance Code. The said CL supersedes the Department Order (DO) Nos. 27-6 and 15-201 and CL Nos. 22-2008 and 26-2008. The minimum net worth requirements must remain unimpaired for the continuance of the license.

In 2015, IC issued Circular Letter No. 2015-29, Financial Reporting Framework under Section 189 of the amended Insurance Code (RA No. 10607). Whereas, the FRF will adopt the economic valuation of assets and liabilities based on internationally accepted accounting, actuarial and insurance core principles. The new regulatory requirements took effect on January 1, 2017 based on IC Circular Letter 2016-69.

CL 2016-68 provides for the RBC2 framework for the life insurance industry which establishes the required amounts of capital to be maintained by the insurance companies in relation to their investment and insurance risks. Every life insurance company is annually required to maintain an RBC ratio of at least 100% and not to fail the trend test. Failure to meet the minimum RBC ratio shall subject the insurance company to regulatory intervention which could be at various levels depending on the degree of the violation. The Registrant remains compliant with this requirement.

Republic Act ("RA") No. 10001 reduced the premium tax from 5% to 2% (applicable on insurance policies issued after the effectivity of the said RA) and amended the DST to one-time payment based on the amount of insurance or coverage. RA 10963 or the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion ("TRAIN"), which became effective on January 1, 2018, increased the DST tax from the range of P10.00-P100.00 to P20.00-P200.00. Revenue Regulation ("RR") 4-2018 was issued wherein the new rates are listed under Section 10.

The Registrant, in close coordination with the IC and as mandated by the SEC, ensures adherence to its ASEAN Corporate Governance and Anti Money Laundering Operating Manual. The registrant also complied with the requirements of The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) in 2014 by registering as a Foreign Financial Institution. The Registrant is also compliant with the requirements of the Data Privacy Act.

There are no other material events subsequent to June 2020 that have not been reflected in the financial statements or disclosed in this report. There are no material commitments for material capital expenditures other than those required in the ordinary course of business.

Segment reporting is not applicable to the issuer.

The consolidated financial statements include those of the Registrant and wholly owned subsidiaries. There are no other material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, direct or contingent obligations and other relationships of the company with other persons created as of the second quarter of 2020.

SIGNATURES

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

Registrant BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.

Signature and Title JAIME C. FERNANDEZ
President & Chief Executive Officer
Date August 10, 2020

Signature and Title MA. EDITHA S. RALTONGAN
Senior Vice President - Comptroller
Date August 10, 2020

/17Q.JUNE2020

Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Amounts in Philippines Pesos)

	Interim/Unaudited June 30, 2020	Audited December 31, 2019
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,146,927,182	1,225,127,871
Short term investments	61,050,581	60,500,000
Insurance receivables	23,641,079	89,693,714
Accrued income	62,351,720	63,641,862
Loans and notes	1,540,899,193	1,663,800,927
Investment securities	4,879,580,423	4,578,348,114
Property and equipment :		
At cost	29,615,290	34,259,175
At revalued amounts	651,135,018	654,555,000
Net deferred tax assets	248,089	248,089
Other noncurrent assets	85,796,269	84,380,490
	8,481,244,844	8,454,555,242
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Insurance contract liabilities	4,505,280,229	4,097,224,154
Policyholders' dividends payable	129,585,255	133,430,815
Premium deposit fund	308,250,909	307,169,452
Insurance payables	88,128,975	90,978,607
Loans payable	37,724,736	31,081,586
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	36,858,340	131,663,238
Income tax liability	474,862	9,810,535
Other liabilities	219,136,303	216,639,049
Net retirement liability	138,313,696	133,313,696
Net deferred tax liabilities	130,470,731	130,470,731
Total Liabilities	5,594,224,036	5,281,781,863
Equity		
Capital stock	626,756,494	626,756,494
Additional paid-in capital	489,265,675	489,265,675
Retained earnings:		
Appropriated	61,503,140	80,623,116
Unappropriated	1,526,867,678	1,480,482,230
Other comprehensive income	182,627,821	495,645,864
Total Equity	2,887,020,808	3,172,773,379
	8,481,244,844	8,454,555,242

Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Amounts in Philippines Pesos)

	Interim/Unaudited - For the period ended		Interim/Unaudited - For the quarter ended	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
REVENUES				
Gross premiums on insurance contracts	668,085,013	679,215,556	314,769,525	373,410,407
Reinsurer's share of gross premiums on insurance contracts	(5,544,111)	(5,232,515)	(2,192,421)	(2,206,989)
Net insurance premiums	662,540,902	673,983,041	312,577,104	371,203,418
Interest income	156,902,992	179,168,151	77,988,987	107,114,183
Rental income	1,229,539	2,067,799	248,174	1,054,044
Dividend income	15,358,430	10,585,226	6,851,299	6,106,212
Gains on sale of financial assets	4,659,334	2,486,723	3,566,532	1,882,551
Fair value gains on financial assets at FVPL	-	23,439,409	-	8,743,281
Other underwriting income	1,765,466	5,849,220	114,743	2,210,382
	842,456,663	897,579,569	401,346,839	498,314,071
BENEFITS AND EXPENSES				
Net benefits and claims incurred on insurance contracts	276,385,561	401,403,904	108,440,028	219,886,856
Net change in legal policy reserves	149,445,324	60,000,000	120,121,924	22,368,000
Net insurance benefits and claims	425,830,885	461,403,904	228,561,952	242,254,856
Fair value loss on financial assets at FVPL	15,730,549	-	(40,342,749.4)	
General and administrative expenses	187,436,674	122,247,046	92,415,453	30,093,128
Commission and other direct expenses	112,279,767	201,887,952	65,798,367.25	158,213,906
Finance costs	3,568,135	12,738,891	2,536,557.43	6,890,098
Insurance taxes	12,743,899	13,500,604	5,663,089	7,346,589
	757,589,910	811,778,397	354,632,670	444,798,577
INCOME BEFORE FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS AND IMPAIRMENT LOSS	84,866,753	85,801,172	46,714,168	53,515,494
FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN (LOSS) - Net	(33,975,413)	(56,839,145)	(32,173,813)	(54,640,461)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	50,891,340	28,962,027	14,540,355	(1,124,967)
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	12,980,882	13,781,378	7,154,636	6,994,977
NET INCOME	37,910,458	15,180,649	7,385,719	(8,119,944)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
<i>Item that will be reclassified into profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>				
Change in revaluation reserves on investment securities	779,950	165,969,478		
Cumulative translation adjustment	(1,889,092)	(2,916,240)		
	(1,109,142)	163,053,238		
<i>Items that will not be reclassified into profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>				
Change in legal policy reserves	(269,676,299)	9,539,038		
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plan	-	-		
Increase in revaluation surplus	-	-		
Change in revaluation reserves on equity instruments	(42,232,604)	52,540,969		
	(311,908,903)	62,080,007		
	(313,018,045)	225,133,245		
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(275,107,587)	240,313,894		
Earnings per share	0.0605	0.0242		

Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(Amounts in Philippines Pesos)

	Interim/Unaudited - For the quarter ended	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
CAPITAL STOCK - 1.00 par value		
Authorized - 1,000,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding		
Balance at beginning and end of the quarter	626,756,494	626,756,494
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	489,265,675	489,265,675
RETAINED EARNINGS		
Appropriation for negative reserves:		
Balance at beginning of the year	80,623,116	112,561,902
Appropriation	-	10,713,001
Reversal	(19,119,976)	
Balance at end of the quarter	61,503,140	123,274,903
Unappropriated:		
Balance at beginning of the year	1,480,482,229	1,390,529,020
Adjustment arising from transition to PFRS 9	-	(25,375,124)
Balance at beginning of the year, as adjusted	1,480,482,229	1,365,153,896
Net income	37,910,458	15,180,649
Transfer of revaluation reserves on investment securities	(10,644,985)	-
Appropriation	-	(10,713,001)
Reversal of appropriation	19,119,976	
Dividend declaration	-	(29,457,555)
Balance at end of the quarter	1,526,867,678	1,340,163,989
	1,588,370,818	1,463,438,892
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Revaluation Reserves on Investment Securities		
Balance at beginning of year, as reported under PAS 39	(124,555,731)	(336,785,754)
Adjustment arising from transition to PFRS 9	-	-
Balance at beginning of period, as restated under PFRS 9	(124,555,731)	(336,785,754)
Net change in revaluation reserves	(41,452,654)	218,510,447
Balance at end of the quarter	(166,008,385)	(118,275,307)
Revaluation Increment on Property and Equipment		
Balance at beginning of the year	333,344,244	153,792,736
Transfer of revaluation increment on property and equipment	-	-
Appraisal increase	-	-
Balance at end of the quarter	333,344,244	153,792,736
Cumulative Remeasurement Gain (Loss) on Retirement Liability		
Balance at beginning of the year	(8,569,813)	5,732,274
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liability - net of deferred income tax	-	-
Balance at end of the quarter	(8,569,813)	5,732,274
Cumulative Translation Adjustment		
Balance at beginning of the year	15,311,541	20,909,620
Translation adjustment	(1,889,092)	(2,916,240)
Balance at end of the quarter	13,422,449	17,993,380
Remeasurement of Legal Policy Reserves		
Balance at beginning of year	280,115,623	392,457,654
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liability - net of deferred income tax	(269,676,297)	9,539,038
Balance at end of the quarter	10,439,326	401,996,692
	182,627,821	461,239,775
	2,887,020,808	3,040,700,836

Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(Amounts in Philippines Pesos)

	Interim - for the period ended	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	50,891,340	28,962,027
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(150,698,150)	(140,576,982)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	34,154,357	61,099,226
Gain on sale of:		
Investment securities	(4,659,334)	(2,486,723)
Dividend income	(15,358,430)	(4,956,909)
Depreciation and amortization	12,065,740	12,725,214
Retirement benefit cost	5,000,000	5,000,000
Fair value loss (gain) on financial assets at FVTPL	15,730,199	(23,439,409)
Finance cost	3,568,135	9,124,237
Operating loss before working capital changes	(49,306,142)	(54,549,319)
Decrease (increase) in:		
Insurance receivables	66,052,635	10,815,904
Loans and receivables	122,901,734	153,781,104
Short-term investments	(550,581)	(425,850)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Insurance contract liabilities	127,734,791	56,130,251
Policyholders' dividends payable	(3,845,560)	(5,430,758)
Premium deposit fund	1,081,457	3,075,086
Insurance payables	(2,849,632)	(12,934,781)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(94,804,898)	(138,395,412)
Other current liabilities	2,535,664	(55,750,446)
Net cash generated from (used for) operations	168,949,468	(43,684,221)
Income tax paid	(9,335,673)	(6,633,192)
Interest paid	(3,568,135)	(9,124,237)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	156,045,660	(59,441,650)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	146,078,126	134,686,700
Dividends received	14,492,559	2,831,909
Acquisitions of:		
Investment securities	(1,583,271,783)	(648,103,077)
Property and equipment	(4,001,876)	(10,194,010)
Proceeds from sale of:		
Investment securities	1,186,773,541	598,027,840
Property and equipment	-	-
Increase in other assets	(1,415,779)	(4,504,271)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(241,345,212)	72,745,091
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loan availments, net	7,137,273	(42,217,026)
Cash dividends paid	(38,410)	(27,474,407)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	7,098,863	(69,691,433)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(78,200,689)	(56,387,992)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,225,127,871	967,649,509
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE QUARTER	1,146,927,182	911,261,517

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC. and SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Interim/Unaudited as of June 30, 2020)

1. Corporate Information

Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Inc. (the Parent Company) was incorporated and registered with the Philippines Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on March 16, 1960 to engage and carry on the business of life insurance. The Parent Company extended its corporate life for another 50 years commencing on March 16, 2010. Also, the Parent Company is licensed to engage in the reinsurance business. The Parent Company's Certificate of Authority issued by the Insurance Commission (IC) is valid until December 31, 2021.

The Parent Company is 81%-owned by FMF Development Corporation (FMF or Ultimate Parent Company), a company incorporated in the Philippines engaged primarily to own, invest or manage properties such as buildings or other structures and shares of stock and other types of securities.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the Group), as follows:

Name of Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Nature of Business	Effective Percentage of Ownership
Solana Investment Holdings Corporation (SIHC)	British Virgin Islands	Investment	100%
Beneficial Financial Advisors, Inc. (BFAI)	Philippines	Consultancy and leasing	100%

The registered office address of the Parent Company is 7th Floor Beneficial Life Building, 166 Salcedo Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City.

The consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 and for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors (BOD) on June 10, 2020.

Events After the Reporting Period

The country is currently experiencing a pandemic crisis due to COVID-19 virus resulting in a slowdown in the Philippine economy because of mandated lockdowns all over the country. While the financial impact is considered a non-adjusting subsequent event as at June 30, 2020, the effect on the Group's operations and financial performance, however, cannot be reasonably determined as at report date. Interim financial reports for 2020, however, are reflective of the impact of current events.

Notwithstanding the situation, the Management believes that the Group has strong financial condition and has the ability to continue as a going concern.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). This financial reporting framework includes PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretations from International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and adopted by the SEC, including SEC pronouncements.

Measurement Bases

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, the Group's functional currency. All values represent absolute amounts unless otherwise stated.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain components of financial assets which are carried at fair values and certain components of property and equipment which are carried at revalued amounts. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for an asset and consideration received for incurring a liability.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the transaction date. The Group 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 consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing 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 Group 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.

Adoption of New and Amended PFRS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, and the following new and amended PFRS were adopted by the Group beginning January 1, 2019:

Effective for annual periods beginning January 1, 2019 -

- PFRS 16, *Leases* – PFRS 16 replaced PAS 17, *Leases*, IFRIC 4, *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, Standard Interpretations Committee (SIC)-15, *Operating Leases-Incentives*, and SIC-27, *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. PFRS 16 requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under PAS 17 and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The standard provides two recognition exemptions for lessees from this PFRS – leases of low-value assets and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less).

At the commencement date of a lease, the lessee shall recognize a liability to make lease payments and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term. The lessee is required to recognize the interest on the lease liability and to depreciate the right-of-use (ROU) asset.

The lease liability shall be reviewed when there are changes in the lease term and other events affecting the lease, such as future lease payments resulting from a change in the index or rate used to determine those payments. The remeasurement of the lease liability should be recognized as an adjustment to the ROU asset.

Lessor accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from accounting under PAS 17. The lessor shall continue to classify leases using the same classification principle as in PAS 17 to distinguish the two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

Subsequent to adoption of PFRS 16, the Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC) Q&A No. 2019-12, *Determining Lease Term under PFRS 16*, and PIC Q&A No. 2019-13, *Determining the Lease Term of Leases that are Renewable Subject to Mutual Agreement of the Lessor and the Lessee*, have been issued. The interpretations provide implementation guidance on the determination of lease term under the new standard for lease contracts that (1) contain an option to either extend or terminate the lease and (2) are renewable subject to mutual agreement of the parties, respectively. Accordingly, an entity should not include as part of the lease term, any optional or extended lease terms that are not enforceable beyond the non-cancellable period.

The Group adopted PFRS 16 in full retrospectively. For the Company's lease commitments, the Group assessed that these arrangements qualify as leases of low value assets or short-term leases under PFRS 16, thus, did not have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the Group's financial statements.

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 23, *Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments* – The interpretation provides guidance on how to reflect the effects of uncertainty in accounting for income taxes under PAS 12, *Income Taxes*, in particular (i) matters to be considered in accounting for uncertain tax treatments separately, (ii) assumptions for taxation authorities' examinations, (iii)

determinants of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, and (iv) effect of changes in facts and circumstances.

- Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits - Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement* – The amendments specify how companies remeasure a defined benefit plan when a change - an amendment, curtailment or settlement - to a plan takes place during a reporting period. It requires entities to use the updated assumptions from this remeasurement to determine current service cost and net interest cost for the remainder of the reporting period after the change to the plan.
- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* – The amendments clarify that a financial asset passes the “solely payments of principal and interest” criterion regardless of an event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract. Consequently, financial assets with termination provisions can now be measured at amortized cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income).
- Annual Improvements to PFRS 2015 to 2017 Cycle -
 - Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Taxes - Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity* – The amendments require entities to recognize the income tax consequences of dividends as defined in PFRS 9 when the liability to pay dividends are recognized. The income tax consequences of dividends are recognized either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity, consistently with the transactions that generated the distributable profits. This requirement applies to all income tax consequences of dividends, such as withholding taxes.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing new and amended PFRS did not have any material effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Additional disclosures were included in the consolidated financial statements, as applicable.

New and Amended PFRS

Relevant new and amended PFRS which are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2019 and have not been applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements are summarized below.

Effective for annual periods beginning January 1, 2020:

- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in PFRS – The amendments include a new chapter on measurement, guidance on reporting financial performance, improved definitions and guidance-in particular the definition of a liability; and clarifications in important areas, such as the roles of stewardship, prudence and measurements uncertainty in financial reporting. The amendments should be applied retrospectively unless retrospective application would be impracticable or involve undue cost or effort.
- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Material* – The amendments clarify the definition of “material” and how it should be applied by companies in making materiality

judgments. The amendments ensure that the new definition is consistent across all PFRS standards. Based on the new definition, an information is “material” if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing new and amended PFRS do not have any material effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Additional disclosures will be included in the consolidated financial statements, as applicable.

Basis of Consolidation

Subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Parent Company. Control is achieved when the Parent Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Parent Company controls an investee if and only if the Parent Company has:

- power over the investee;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition or incorporation, being the date on which the Parent Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date such control ceases.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared using the same reporting period of the Parent Company. Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. Intercompany balances and transactions, including intercompany profits and unrealized profits and losses, are eliminated in full.

A change in ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising from the loss of control is recognized in profit or loss. If the Group retains interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date control is lost. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or as financial assets at FVPL or FVOCI, depending on the level of influence retained.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

Date of Recognition. The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the consolidated statements of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument.

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

“Day 1” Difference. Where the transaction in a non-active market is different from the fair value of

other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Group 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 Group 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 Group determines the appropriate method of recognizing the “Day 1” difference.

Financial Assets

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

Classification and Measurement

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

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

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

After initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment, if any. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial assets are derecognized and through amortization process.

The Group’s cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, insurance receivables, government securities assigned as investment deposit with the IC, private debt securities which are held primarily to collect contractual cash flows until maturity included under “Investment Securities” account in consolidated statements of financial position, loans receivables and accrued income are classified under this category.

Debt Securities at FVOCI. Debt securities shall be measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- a. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- b. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, interest income (calculated using the effective interest rate method), foreign currency gains or losses and impairment losses of debt securities measured at FVOCI are recognized directly in profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of these securities are recognized in other

comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

The Group's investments in private and government debt securities which are denominated in foreign currencies are classified under this category.

Equity Securities at FVOCI. On initial recognition, equity securities that are not held for trading may be irrevocably designated as a financial asset to be measured at FVOCI.

Dividends from equity securities held at FVOCI are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Changes in the fair value of these securities including those arising from foreign currency changes are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the equity section of the consolidated statements of financial position. The cumulative gains or losses will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity securities, instead, these will be transferred to retained earnings.

The Group's investments in quoted equity securities which are irrevocably designated as financial assets at FVOCI at initial recognition are included under this category.

Financial Assets at FVPL. Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are classified under this category. Specifically, financial assets at FVPL include financial assets that are (a) held for trading, (b) designated upon initial recognition at FVPL, or (c) mandatorily required to be measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if these are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless these are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at FVPL, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt securities to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, debt securities may be designated at FVPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at FVPL are measured at fair value at each reporting date, with any fair value gains or losses recognized in profit or loss to the extent these are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

The Group's investments in private debt securities held for trading and quoted equity securities are classified under this category.

Impairment

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for all debt securities not measured at FVPL. ECL is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The difference is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are subject to ECL model.

For these debt securities, the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL, which pertains to the portion of lifetime ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

Reclassification

The Group 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 other comprehensive income.

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

In the case of a financial asset that does not have a fixed maturity, the gain or loss 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 other comprehensive income 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 other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Derecognition

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities

Classification and Measurement

The Group classifies its financial liabilities at initial recognition under the following categories: (a) financial liabilities at amortized cost, and (b) financial liabilities at FVPL.

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

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

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

The Group’s insurance contract liabilities, policyholders’ dividends payable, premium deposit fund, insurance payables, loans payable, accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding statutory payables) and other liabilities are classified under this category.

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 Group; 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 Group 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.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

Insurance Contracts

Product Classification

Insurance contracts are defined as those contracts under which the Group (the insurer) accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. As a general guideline, the Group defines significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, security price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of price or rates, a credit rating or credit index or other variables.

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

Insurance contracts are classified with and without Discretionary Participation Features (DPF). DPF is a contractual right to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits that are:

- likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits;
- whose amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the issuer; and
- that are contractually based on the following:
 - performance of a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract;
 - realized and/or unrealized investment returns on a specified pool of assets held by the issuer;
 - or
 - the profit or loss of the Group, fund or other entity that issues the contract.

Conventional Long-term Insurance Contracts

These contracts ensure events associated with human life (for example, death or survival) over a long duration. Premiums are recognized as revenue when they become payable by the contract holder. Benefits are recognized as expense when they are incurred or when the policies reach maturity.

A liability for contractual benefits that is expected to be incurred in the future is recognized for policies that are in-force as at the reporting date. The liability is determined as the expected future discounted value of the benefit payments that are directly related to the contract, less the expected discounted value of the theoretical premiums that would be required to meet the benefit expenses based on the valuation assumptions used. The liability is based on assumptions as to mortality, reserve method, and interest rate approved by the IC.

Reinsurance Contracts

The Parent Company cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business to reinsurers. Balances due from reinsurance companies for its share in benefits and claims of policyholders are recognized as “Due from reinsurers” in the consolidated statements of financial position. Amounts due to reinsurers representing their share in premiums are presented under “Insurance payables” account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

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

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Group from its obligations to policyholders.

The Group also assumes reinsurance risk in the normal course of business for life insurance contracts. Premiums and claims on assumed reinsurance are recognized as income and expenses in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business. Estimating amounts payable is consistent with the provisions of the associated reinsurance contract.

Premiums and claims are presented on a gross basis for both ceded and assumed reinsurance. Reinsurance assets or liabilities are derecognized when the contractual rights are extinguished or expired or when the contract is transferred to another party.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, other than land, buildings and office condominium, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged against profit or loss during the financial period in which these were incurred.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

The Group's land, buildings and office condominium are stated at revalued amounts based on the valuation of an independent appraiser. Any increase in the value of property and equipment at revalued amounts is recognized under "Revaluation surplus on property and equipment" account in the equity section of the consolidated statements of financial position, unless and only to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized as an expense, in which case it is recognized as income. Any decrease is first offset against an increase on earlier valuation in respect of the same class of property and is thereafter recognized as an expense. Annually, an amount from the revaluation surplus is transferred to retained earnings for the depreciation and amortization related to the revaluation surplus.

Upon the disposal of a revalued property, the relevant portion of the revaluation surplus realized in respect of previous valuation is released directly from the revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

Depreciation and amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment as follows:

	Number of years
Building and office condominium	10 - 40
Transportation equipment	3 - 5
Office furniture and equipment	2 - 5

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the residual values, period and method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The nonfinancial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amounts, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or 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 an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

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

Insurance Contract Liabilities

Legal Policy Reserves

Legal policy reserves are liabilities for contractual benefits that are expected to be incurred in the future related to policies that are in-force as at the reporting date. The liability is calculated as the sum of the present value of future benefits and expenses, less the present value of future net premiums arising from the policy discounted at the appropriate risk-free discount rate. The liability is determined using best estimate assumptions with regard to significant recent experience and appropriate margin for adverse deviation from the expected experience.

The Group has different assumptions for different products. However, liabilities for contractual benefits are computed to comply with statutory requirements, which require discount rates to be based on the schedule of spot rates published by IC and mortality and morbidity rates to be in accordance with the standard table of mortality. Reserves are computed per thousand of sum insured and depend on the issue age and policy duration.

Adjustments to the liabilities arising from changes in in-force policies are recorded in "Net change in legal policy reserves" account in profit or loss. Changes in liabilities arising from changes in discount rates are recorded in "Remeasurement gain (loss) on legal policy reserves" account in other comprehensive income.

Policy and Contract Claims

Policy and contract claims are liabilities for unpaid claims and benefits of policyholders as a result of death of the insured, surrenders and maturities. This also includes cost of claims incurred but not yet reported as at reporting date based on the Group's experience and historical data.

Liability Adequacy Test

Liability adequacy tests are performed annually to ensure the adequacy of the insurance contract liabilities. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows, claims handling and policy administration expenses are used. Any deficiency is immediately charged against profit or loss initially by establishing a provision for losses arising from the liability adequacy tests.

Policyholders' Dividends Payable

Policyholders' dividends payable is a contractual right that gives policyholders the right to receive supplementary discretionary returns through participation in the surplus arising from participating business. These returns are subject to the discretion of the Group's management and BOD and are within the constraints of the terms and conditions of the contract. The computation of the rate of dividends takes into consideration the differences of interests assumed in pricing and investments, differences in mortality rates assumed in pricing and reserves valuation and the increase in cash values between the current policy year and the previous policy year. Policyholders' dividends payable for the year is computed per thousand of sum insured and depends on the issue age and policy duration.

Premium Deposit Fund

Premium deposit fund pertains to the premium deposits of the policyholders which earn interest at such rates as the Group declares but not less than the lowest interest rate prevailing on savings accounts of banks. The amount of premium deposits of the policyholders shall not exceed the future contractual premiums of the insurance contracts. If at any premium date, premiums remain unpaid, and provided that the fund balance is sufficient to pay such premiums in full, the premium due shall be paid from this fund.

Revenue Recognition

Premium Income. Gross recurring premiums from life insurance contracts are recognized as revenue when payable by the policyholder. For single premium business, revenue is recognized on the date from which the policy becomes effective. For regular premium contracts, revenues are recognized at the date when payments are due.

Estimates of premiums due as at the reporting date but not yet received are assessed based on the estimates from underwriting or past experience and are included in premiums earned.

Interest Income. For interest-bearing financial instruments classified as financial assets at FVPL, financial assets at FVOCI and financial assets at amortized cost, interest income is recorded at the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

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

Dividend Income. Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.

Other Income. Other income includes policy issue fees, reversal of denied claims and other income that are recognized in profit or loss when earned.

Benefits, Claims and Expenses Recognition

Benefits and Claims. Benefits and claims consist of benefits and claims incurred during the period and changes in the valuation of legal policy reserves (including incurred but not reported losses) and reserve for policyholders' dividends. Death claims and surrenders are recorded on the basis of

notifications received. Maturities are recorded when due.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses constitute costs of administering the business. These are recognized as expense when incurred.

Commission and Other Direct Expenses. Commissions and other direct expenses are recognized when the insurance contracts are entered and the premiums are recognized.

Underwriting Expense. Underwriting expenses are related expenses for the acquisition of insurance contracts which are expensed as incurred.

Finance Costs. Finance costs consist mainly of bank charges and interest expenses incurred by the Group. Interest expense is recognized in profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated using the effective interest method. Accrued interest is credited to the liability account every policy anniversary date.

Insurance Taxes. Insurance taxes pertain to premium taxes and documentary stamp taxes on life insurance policies which are expensed as incurred.

Employee Benefits

Short-term Benefits. The Group provides short-term benefits to its employees in the form of basic pay, 13th month pay, bonuses, employer's share on government contribution and other short-term benefits. Short-term employee benefit liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Retirement Benefits. The Group has a funded, noncontributory defined benefit plan covering all qualified employees. The retirement benefits cost is determined using the projected unit credit method which reflects services rendered by employees to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries.

The Group recognizes service costs, comprising of current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements and net interest expense or income in profit or loss.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment and the date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs.

Net interest on the net retirement liability or asset is the change during the period in the net retirement liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net retirement liability or asset.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group nor can they be paid directly to the Group. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information.

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

The net defined benefit asset or liability is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets on which the liabilities are to be settled directly. The present value of the defined benefit liability is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rate on government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement liability.

Actuarial valuations are made with sufficient regularity that the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting date.

Income Taxes

Final Tax. Final taxes are recognized for taxes paid on certain income payments. These are not creditable to income tax due on income subject to regular corporate income tax. The applicable tax rates differ depending on the particular income subject to final tax.

Current tax. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rate and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward benefits of the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward benefits of excess MCIT over RCIT and NOLCO can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rate (and tax laws) in effect at the reporting date.

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

Equity

Capital Stock. Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued.

Additional Paid-in Capital (APIC). When the Parent Company issues shares in excess of par, the excess is recognized as APIC. Incremental costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are treated as deduction from APIC. Capital stock also includes stock dividends to be issued.

Retained Earnings. Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of net income, net of any

dividend declaration and prior period adjustments. Unappropriated retained earnings represent that portion which is free and can be declared as dividends to stockholders while appropriated retained earnings represent that portion which has been restricted and therefore is not available for any dividend declaration.

Other Comprehensive Income. Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expense (including items previously presented under equity) that are not recognized in profit or loss for the year in accordance with PFRS. Other comprehensive income includes revaluation reserves on investment securities, revaluation surplus on property and equipment, remeasurement gain or loss on legal policy reserves and remeasurement gain or loss on net retirement liability. Other comprehensive income items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss are presented separately from those items that will not be reclassified subsequently.

Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group assesses whether, throughout the period of use, the lessee has both of the following:

- The right to obtain substantially the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
- The right to direct the use of the identified asset.

If the Group has the right to control the use of an identified asset for only a portion of the term of the contract, the contract contains a lease for that portion of the term.

At the commencement date, the Group recognizes ROU asset and a lease liability for all leases, except for leases with lease terms of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value in which case the lease payments associated with those leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis.

Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net income for the period attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of issued and outstanding and subscribed common shares during the period, with retroactive adjustment for any stock dividends declared.

Diluted EPS is computed in the same manner, adjusted for the effects of any potentially dilutive convertible securities.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Outstanding monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the closing rate of exchange at the end of the reporting period. Foreign exchange differences are credited or charged directly to profit or loss.

Related Party Transactions

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, or exercise 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 entity, or between, and/or among the reporting entity

and its key management personnel, directors or its stockholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely to the legal form.

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group 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 assessment 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 an interest expense.

Contingencies

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

Events After the Reporting Date

Post period-end events that provide additional information about the Group's consolidated financial position at the end of reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post period-end events that are non-adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements when material.

3. Significant Judgments, Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses reported in the consolidated financial statements. These are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. While the Group believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the estimated amounts. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Group'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 consolidated financial statements.

Identifying the Product Classification. The Group has determined that the policies it issues have significant insurance risk and therefore meets the definition of an insurance contract and are accounted for as such. Insurance contracts are those contracts when the Group has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate the

policyholders if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholders. As a general guideline, the Group determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts also transfer financial risk.

Classifying the Financial Instruments. Classification of financial assets under PFRS 9 depends on the results of the business model test and “sole payment of principal and interest” (SPPI) test performed by the Group. The Group exercises judgment in determining the business model to be used in managing its financial instruments to achieve their business objectives.

Definition of Default and Credit-Impaired Financial Assets. The Group defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Quantitative Criteria - the borrower is more than 1 year past due on its contractual payments, which is consistent with the Company’s definition of default.
- b. Qualitative Criteria - The borrower meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:
 - The borrower is experiencing financial difficulty or is insolvent;
 - The borrower is in breach of financial covenants;
 - Concessions have been granted by the Company, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower’s financial difficulty; or
 - It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Company and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to the determination of ECL.

Grouping of the Financial Assets for Measurement of ECL on a Collective Basis. For ECL provisions that are assessed on a collective basis, grouping of exposures is performed on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous. For loans receivables, debtors are grouped based on the type of loan and debtors’ geographical location.

Determining the Lease Commitments - Group as a Lessee. The Group has lease agreements for its branches and regional offices. The Group has determined that it obtains substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified assets and the right to direct the use of such assets. Moreover, the Group assessed that these lease agreements qualify as leases of low value assets or short-term leases under PFRS 16.

Determining the Lease Commitments - Group as a Lessor. The Group has lease agreements with third parties. The Group has determined that it retains all the risks and rewards of ownership over the leased asset. Accordingly, the agreements are accounted for as operating leases.

Estimates and Assumptions

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

Determining the Fair Value of Financial Instruments. The fair values of investments that are actively traded in organized financial markets are determined by reference to quoted market prices at the close of business on the reporting date.

In accordance with the amendments to PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, disclosures about the level in the fair value hierarchy are required in which the fair value measurements are categorized for assets and liabilities measured in the consolidated statements of financial position. The Group uses judgment in assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurements in its entirety, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

Estimating the Legal Policy Reserves. Reserves are set up as requirement pursuant to the provision and guidelines set by the IC, which should not be less than the reserves required. These are computed using assumptions that are based on the standard mortality and morbidity tables, interest rates, lapse and/or persistency, expenses, non-guaranteed benefits and margin for adverse deviation as required by the IC.

The carrying amount of legal policy reserves amounted to ₱3,469.6 million and ₱3,050.5 million as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

Estimating the Claims Incurred but not Reported. Provision is made for the cost of claims incurred but not yet reported as at reporting date based on the Group's experience and historical data. Differences between the provision for outstanding claims at the reporting date and subsequent revisions and settlements are included in consolidated statements of comprehensive income of subsequent years.

Estimating the Allowance for ECL on Loans Receivables. 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: (a) actual or expected external and internal credit rating downgrade; (b) existing or forecasted adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions; and (c) actual or expected significant adverse changes in the operating results of the borrower.

Estimating the Useful Lives of Property and Equipment. The useful life of each of the Group's property and equipment is estimated based on the year over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of similar businesses, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful life of each asset is reviewed at each financial year end and 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 asset.

However, it is possible that future financial performance could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. A reduction in the estimated useful life of any item of property and equipment would increase the recorded depreciation and amortization and decrease its carrying amounts.

There were no changes in the estimated useful lives of the Group's property and equipment at cost in 2020 and 2019. The carrying amount of property and equipment at cost amounted to ₱29.7 million and ₱34.3 million as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

There were no changes in the estimated useful lives of the Group's property and equipment at revalued amounts in 2020. The carrying amount of property and equipment at revalued amounts amounted to ₱651.1 million and ₱654.6 million as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

Determining the Revalued Amount of Property and Equipment. The Group carries certain property and equipment at revalued amounts. The appraised values of land, buildings and office condominium were arrived using the market data approach and cost approach, respectively.

With market data approach, the values of the properties are based on sales and listings of comparable properties registered in the vicinity. The technique of this approach requires the establishment of comparable properties by reducing reasonable comparative sales and listings to a common denominator and adjustment of the differences between the subject property and those actual sales and listings regarded as comparable. The comparison was premised on the factors of location, characteristics of the lot, time element, quality and prospective use.

Cost approach is evidenced by the observed condition in comparison with new units of like kind tempered by consideration given to extent, character and utility of the property which is to be continued in its present use as part of a going concern but without specific relation to earnings.

The latest independent property valuation of land, building and office condominium was performed on February 3, 2020. The appraisal resulted to an increase in revaluation surplus, net of deferred tax, amounting to ₱184.2 million in 2019. The carrying amount of property and equipment at revalued amounts amounted to ₱651.1 million and ₱654.6 million as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

Assessing the Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets. The Group assesses impairment on its nonfinancial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of these assets may not be recoverable.

The factors that the Group considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

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

The Group recognizes an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Determining such amount requires the estimation of cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets.

No impairment loss was recognized in 2020 and 2019.

Determining the Retirement Liability. The determination of the obligation and cost of retirement benefits is dependent on the assumptions used by the actuary in calculating such amounts. These assumptions include, among others, discount rate and salary increase rate. Actual results that differ from the Group's assumptions are accumulated and recognized in other comprehensive income, therefore, generally affect the recognized expense and recorded obligation.

The net retirement liability amounted to ₱138.3 million and ₱133.3 million as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

Assessing the Realizability of Deferred Tax Assets. The Group's assessment of the recognition of deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences is based on the Group's past results and future expectations on revenue and expenses. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each financial reporting date and reduced 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.

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.**TOP FIVE INDICATORS**

Indicator	Interim F/S	Interim F/S	Audited F/S
	6/30/2020	6/30/2019	12/31/2019
1. Networth excess / (deficiency) in Php Millions	816.98	1,648.78	1,319.86
2. Non admitted assets to admitted assets ratio	14.21%	11.00%	11.64%
3. Claims ratio	40.78%	59.00%	49.32%
4. Underwriting expense ratio	31.59%	32.68%	32.70%
5. Investment income ratio	17.94%	18.51%	17.81%

NETWORTH

Networth per Registrant (in Millions of Pesos)	1,716.98	2,198.78	2,219.86
less: Required networth per R.A. 10607	900.00	550.00	900.00
Excess / (Deficiency)	<u>816.98</u>	<u>1,648.78</u>	<u>1,319.86</u>

The Registrant has complied and exceeded the networth requirement of P900Million as provided for under Section 194 of Republic Act No. 10607. Networth is computed as total admitted assets less total liabilities.

NON-ADMITTED ASSETS TO ADMITTED ASSETS RATIO

Formula: Non-admitted Assets / Admitted assets all results <10%

This ratio measures the degrees to which the company has invested on non-admitted assets, which may represent either non-productive or risky investments, in line with the provisions of the Amended Insurance Code. The usual range for this ratio is 10% and below.

CLAIMS RATIO

Formula: Total claims / Total Premiums (net of reinsurance) X 100%

The claims ratio shows what percentage of pay outs are being settled with receipts. As per industry average, for years 2013 to 2015, the usual range falls between 20% to 60%.

UNDERWRITING EXPENSE RATIO

Formula: Underwriting expense (excluding insurance benefits) / Total premiums (net of reinsurance) x 100%

Underwriting expenses are the costs of obtaining new policies. The lower the underwriting expense ratio, the better as this means more profit to the company.

INVESTMENT INCOME RATIO

Formula: Net Investment Income / Total Income x 100%

Insurance companies have two main sources of revenue: premiums from underwriting activities and returns on investment income. Insurance companies invest premiums in order to generate a profit. Insurers invest in a wide array of assets and must balance the desire to earn a higher return through riskier investments with the need to maintain liquidity in order to cover the liabilities associated with claims made against the policies that they underwrite.

Note: With references to letters from IC re: results of submissions of FRF, RBC2 and GPV reports.

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.
166 Salcedo Street, Legaspi Village
Makati City

**PARTICIPATION VIA REMOTE COMMUNICATION
AND PROCEDURE FOR VOTING *IN ABSENTIA* IN
2020 ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING**

The stockholders of record of Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Inc. (the “Company”) as of 23 September 2020 are entitled to attend, participate, and vote in absentia during the Annual Stockholders’ Meeting (ASM) on October 15, 2020 provided they comply with the following procedure:

I. VOTING IN ABSENTIA

The Company has established a designated website in order to facilitate the registration of and voting *in absentia* by stockholders at the ASM, as allowed under Sections 23 and 57 of the Revised Corporation Code.

1. Stockholders on record as of 23 September 2020 (the “Stockholder/s”) may register at the following web address: <https://form.jotform.com/benlifemis.com.ph/2020-ASM-registration>
The registration period is from September 23 to October 05, 2020.
2. Upon registration, Stockholders shall be asked to provide the below- enumerated information and upload the documents listed below (the file size should be no larger than 5MB):
 - a. For individual Stockholders:
 - i. First and Last Name
 - ii. Birthdate
 - iii. Residential Address
 - iv. Mobile Number
 - v. Phone Number
 - vi. Email address
 - vii. Current photograph of the Stockholder (with the face fully visible)
 - viii. Valid government-issued ID
 - ix. For Stockholders with joint accounts:

A scanned copy of an authorization letter signed by all Stockholders, identifying who among them is authorized to cast the vote for the account (to be uploaded under Other Documents)
 - b. For corporate/organizational Stockholders:
 - i. First and Last Name
 - ii. Residential Address
 - iii. Mobile Number
 - iv. Phone Number
 - v. Email address
 - vi. Current photograph of the individual authorized to cast the vote for the account (the “Authorized Voter”)
 - vii. Valid government-issued ID of the Authorized Voter
 - viii. A scanned copy of the Secretary's Certificate or other valid authorization in favor of the Authorized Voter (to be uploaded under Other Documents)

3. Registration shall be validated by the Office of the Corporate Secretary in coordination with the Stock Transfer Agent of the Company. Once the Stockholder has been successfully validated, a username and password shall be generated for the Stockholder, which shall be sent to the email address indicated by the Stockholder on the registration form.
4. The registered Stockholder may then proceed to log in on the voting website: (<https://form.jotform.com/benlifemis.com.ph/2020-ASM-polls>) using the username and password provided and cast their votes. All items in the agenda for approval shall be shown one at a time and the registered Stockholder may vote Yes, No, or Abstain. The vote is considered cast for all the registered Stockholder's shares.
5. Once voting on all the agenda items is finished, the registered Stockholder shall be shown a summary of votes cast. The Stockholder can then proceed to submit the accomplished ballot by clicking the 'Submit' button. Before submission, the website will prompt the Stockholder to confirm the submission of the ballot.
6. Voting shall be open from September 28, 2020, 12:01 a.m. to October 10, 2020, 11:59p.m.
7. The Office of the Corporate Secretary shall tabulate all votes cast *in absentia* together with the votes cast by proxy, and an independent third party will validate the results.
8. Stockholders who register and vote on the website for voting *in absentia* are hereby deemed to have given their consent to the collection, use, storing, disclosure, transfer, sharing and general processing of their personal data by the Company and by any other relevant third party for the purpose of electronic voting *in absentia* for the ASM and for all other purpose for which the Stockholder can cast his/her vote as a stockholder of the Company.

II. PARTICIPATION VIA REMOTE COMMUNICATION

1. Stockholders may attend the meeting on October 15, 2020 via the following link: <https://www.benlife.com.ph/benlife-2020-ASM/>
2. Stockholders who have not sent their proxies or registered on the voting *in absentia* website (“Unregistered Stockholders”) may still attend the meeting. Unregistered Stockholders are requested to notify the Company by e-mail to corpsec@benlife.com.ph by 09 October 2020 of their intention to participate in the meeting by remote communication. For validation purposes, Unregistered Stockholders shall also provide the Company the following information in their notification email: (i) complete name; (ii) address; (iii) active phone number; and (iv) valid government-issued ID.
3. For purposes of quorum, only the following Stockholders shall be counted as present:
 - a. Stockholders who have registered and voted on the website for voting *in absentia* before the cut-off time;
 - b. Stockholders who have sent their proxies via email corpsec@benlife.com.ph before the deadline;
 - c. Stockholders who have notified the Company of their intention to participate in the meeting by remote communication before the deadline;
4. Questions and comments on the items in the Agenda may be sent to corpsec@benlife.com.ph. Questions or comments received on or before 10 October 2020 may be responded to during the ASM.
5. Any questions not answered during the meeting shall be answered via email.