BALIWAG WATER DISTRICT
Baliwag, Bulacan
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at December 31, 2021
(With Comparative Figures for CY 2020)

	Note	2021	2020
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.3.3,5	₱18,977,231	₱27,951,627
Receivables, Net	2.3.4,6	21,198,918	23,157,910
Inventories	2.3.9,7	9,266,790	7,869,581
Other Assets	8	2,348,904	7,052,356
Total Current Assets		**51,791,843**	**66,031,474**
Non-Current Assets			
Investments	9	722,306	720,061
Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	2.3.10,10	406,635,640	391,516,931
Intangible Assets	2.3.11	1,418,484	955,405
Total Non-Current Assets		**408,776,430**	**393,192,397**
TOTAL ASSETS		**460,568,273**	**459,223,871**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities	2.3.4,11	20,962,564	21,435,981
Inter-Agency Payables		3,842,850	3,272,410
Total Current Liabilities		**24,805,414**	**24,708,391**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities	2.3.4,11	118,822,343	101,370,081
Inter-Agency Payables	12	3,420,845	3,420,845
Trust Liabilities	13	2,798,147	1,541,621
Other Deferred Credits	14	0	875,629
Provisions	15	27,694,915	24,152,884
Other Payables	16	7,121,839	14,974,078
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**159,858,089**	**146,335,138**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**184,663,503**	**171,043,529**
EQUITY			
Government Equity		20,883,552	20,883,552
Retained Earnings		255,021,218	267,296,790
TOTAL EQUITY		**275,904,770**	**288,180,342**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**₱460,568,273**	**₱459,223,871**

The notes on pages 8 to 33 form part of these statements.

BALIWAG WATER DISTRICT
Baliwag, Bulacan
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021
(With Comparative Figures for CY 2020)

	Note	2021	2020
INCOME			
Business Income	17	₱253,696,150	₱240,447,265
Other Gains	18	135,547	141,858
Other Non - Operating Income	19	722,572	404,404
TOTAL INCOME		**254,554,269**	**240,993,527**
EXPENSES			
Personnel Services	20	100,202,692	86,061,760
Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses	21	91,865,572	83,116,683
Financial Expenses	22	6,422,645	6,846,148
Direct Costs		11,468,329	2,971,967
Non-Cash Expenses	23	29,583,510	24,523,831
TOTAL EXPENSES		**239,542,748**	**203,520,389**
NET INCOME		**₱15,011,521**	**₱37,473,138**

The notes on pages 8 to 33 form part of these statements.

BALIWAG WATER DISTRICT
Baliwag, Bulacan
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL	RETAINED EARNINGS	TOTAL
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	₱20,883,552	₱267,296,790	₱288,180,342
Add(Deduct):			
Net Income for the year	0	15,011,521	15,011,521
Prior Year's Adjustments	0	(27,287,093)	(27,287,093)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	**₱20,883,552**	**₱255,021,218**	**₱275,904,770**

The notes on pages 8 to 33 form part of these statements.

BALIWAG WATER DISTRICT
Baliwag, Bulacan
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021
(With Comparative Figures for CY 2020)

	Note	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Inflows			
Additional Petty Cash Fund		₱0	₱45,000
Cash Debit Adjustments		238,231	183,104
Collection of Accounts Receivable		241,703,279	226,651,215
Collection of Service Fees and Charges		9,261,805	7,166,779
Collection of Other Receivables		2,982,115	2,344,322
Proceeds from Sale of Materials		463,338	475,335
Refund of Cash Advances		258,719	299,928
Miscellaneous Receipts		2,706,107	12,473,066
Restoration of Unreleased Check		153,559	1,455,565
Total Cash Inflows		**257,767,153**	**251,094,314**
Cash Outflows			
Cash Credit Adjustment		22,406	154,878
Payment of Personnel Services		48,064,256	37,806,010
Payment of MOOE		59,765,348	61,788,759
Payment of Accounts Payable		50,363,041	32,684,463
Payment of Cash Advances		7,559,454	8,080,982
Replenishment of Working Fund		0	232,058
Remittances - GSIS, BIR, PhilHealth, Pag-IBIG		36,936,426	30,293,993
Contribution to Provident Fund		12,400,846	12,000,921
Miscellaneous Disbursements		6,322,066	5,256,222
Reversal of Unreleased Check		1,455,565	316,236
Total Cash Outflows		**222,889,407**	**188,614,523**
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**34,877,746**	**62,479,791**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Inflows			
Interest on Savings Deposits		7,705	10,160
Proceed from Loan Availments		35,814,861	0
Total Cash Inflows		**35,822,566**	**10,160**
Cash Outflows			
Purchase/Construction of PPE		53,680,154	25,679,878
Total Cash Outflows		**53,680,154**	**25,679,878**
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(17,857,588)**	**(25,669,718)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Cash Outflows			
Finance Charges		(659,789)	(564,666)
Payment of Principal/Interest		(25,334,765)	(25,756,102)
Total Cash Outflows		**(25,994,554)**	**(26,320,768)**
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED) IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(25,994,554)**	**(26,320,768)**
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(8,974,396)**	**10,489,305**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - JANUARY 1		27,951,627	17,462,322
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - DECEMBER 31	**5**	**₱18,977,231**	**₱27,951,627**

The notes on pages 8 to 33 form part of these statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Agency Background

The District was created pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 198, otherwise known as the "Local Water Utilities Act of 1973", as amended by PD Nos. 768 and 1479, and by virtue of the Local Sangguniang Bayan Resolution No. 011 series of 1988. On July 6, 1989, the Conditional Certificate of Conformance (CCC) No. 407 was issued by Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) to formalize its establishment. This CCC is the accreditation of LWUA to a newly-formed water district to operate under the standard specification.

Since 1992, by virtue of the Supreme Court En Banc decision, GR No. 95237-38 (Davao City Water District, et al. vs. CSC et al.), water districts were declared government owned and/or controlled corporation with original charter, and as such they are placed under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission and Commission on Audit.

As of December 31, 2021, the District has 26 pumping stations which serve 27 barangays with 34,341 total active service connections. The District is categorized as Category "A" water district pursuant to the Local Water District Manual on Re-categorization in March 2017.

The District was formed for the purpose of acquiring, installing, improving, maintaining and operating water supply and distribution system for the residents of Baliwag, Bulacan.

The District's Board of Directors is composed of the following:

Name	Position/Designation	Sector
Ms. Hazel M. Galang	Chairperson	Women
Ms. Victoria G. Canoza	Vice-Chairperson	Professional
Mr. Florido S. Santos	Secretary	Business
Mr. Conrado E. Evangelista	Treasurer	Education
Ms. Jacqueline D. Samson	Member	Civic

The District has 171 personnel and headed by General Manager Artemio F. Baylosis.

1.2 Authorization for Issue of the 2021 Financial Statements

The financial statements of the District for the year ended December 31, 2021 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on February 09, 2022 as reflected in the Statement of Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements signed by the BOD Chairman.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Financial Statements Presentation

The financial statements of the District have been prepared using historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), which is the District's functional and presentation currency. All values are rounded off to the nearest peso, except when otherwise indicated.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the District prepared its financial statements (FS) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principle in the Philippines and Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

2.2 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements were prepared in compliance with PFRS, which includes statements named PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS), Philippine Interpretations of International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council and Revised Chart of Accounts (RCA) for Government Corporations prescribed in COA Circular Nos. 2020-002 dated January 28, 2020.

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of the District's financial statements are summarized below.

2.3.1 Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The District presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current or noncurrent classification. An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in the 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 the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The District classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

2.3.2 Fair Value Measurement

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the District. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy. This is 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 markets 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 financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the District 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 District 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.

2.3.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash in bank earns interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less from dates of acquisition and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.3.4 Financial Instruments

Date of recognition

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

Initial recognition of financial instruments

Financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration given (in case of a financial asset) or received (in case of a financial liability). Except for securities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL), the initial measurement of financial instruments includes transaction costs.

The District classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments, available for sale (AFS) financial assets and other financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired and whether these are quoted in an active market. Management determines the classification at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, reevaluates this classification at every reporting date.

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the District does not have financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL, HTM investments, and AFS.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market. These are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale and are not designated as AFS financial assets or financial assets at FVPL. These are included in current assets if maturity is within twelve months from the reporting date. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

After initial measurement, loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less allowance for impairment. 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. The amortization is included in "Interest income" in profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment of such loans and receivables are recognized as "Provision for probable losses and doubtful accounts" in profit or loss.

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, this category includes the District's Receivables account.

Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortized Cost

These are the financial liabilities which are not designated at FVPL. Financial liabilities not designated as FVPL are measured at amortized cost after initial measurement using the effective interest rate 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.

Included in this category are the District's accounts payable, accrued expenses, inter-agency payables, loans payable, other payables and guarantee deposits payable to customers.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortization is included in the interest expense in the District's Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.3.5 Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets

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

- The right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired;
- The District retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; or
- The District has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither

transferred nor retained the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred the control of the asset.

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

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or has expired.
When an existing financial liability is replaced by another financial liability 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.

Loans and receivables

For loans and receivables carried at amortized cost, the District first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the District determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognized, are not included in a collective assessment for impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is charged to profit or loss. Interest income continues to be recognized based on the original effective interest rate of the asset. Receivables, together with the associated allowance accounts, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery.

If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

2.3.6 Impairment of Financial Assets

The District assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Objective evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic condition that correlate with default. For the District's receivables from customers, evidence of impairment may include non-collection of water bills despite of sending series of demand letters to delinquent concessionaires.

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the District has no impaired financial assets.

2.3.7 Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

2.3.8 Classification of Financial Instruments between Debt and Equity

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

- Deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
- Exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the District; 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 District 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.

2.3.9 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value (NRV). Cost is determined using the moving average method.

Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for the utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the District.

2.3.10 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

PPE, except land, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value. Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value.

The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price, including import duties, taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the PPE to its working condition and location for its intended use, including capitalized borrowing costs incurred during the construction period.

Expenditures incurred after the PPE have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to operations in the period in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of PPE beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional cost of the related PPE.

Depreciation and amortization of PPE commences once the PPE are available for use and are calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives (EUL) of the PPE as follows:

Category	Number of years
Office furniture and equipment	5
Transportation equipment	7
Machinery and equipment	10
Building and other structures	30

The EUL and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period and method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of PPE.

Fully depreciated PPE are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation are charged to current operations.

When PPE is retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation and amortization and accumulated impairment, if any, are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is credited to or charged against current operations.

Recognition

An item is recognized as PPE if it meets the characteristics and recognition criteria as a PPE. The characteristics of PPE are as follows:

- Tangible items;
- Are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and
- Are expected to be used during more than one reporting period.

An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if:

- It is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity;
- The cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably; and
- The cost is at least ₱15,000.

Measurement at recognition

An item recognized as PPE is measured at cost. Cost includes the following:

- Its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates;
- Expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items; and
- Initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired, or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Measurement after recognition

After recognition, all PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

When significant parts of PPE are required to be replaced at intervals, the District recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major repair/replacement is done, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the PPE as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized as expense in surplus or deficit as incurred.

Depreciation

Each part of an item of PPE with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. The depreciation charge for each period is recognized as expense unless it is included in the cost of another asset.

Initial recognition of depreciation

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use such as when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. For simplicity and to avoid proportionate computation, the depreciation is for one month if the PPE is available for use on or before the 15th of the month. However, if the PPE is available for use after the 15th of the month, depreciation is for the succeeding month.

Depreciation method

The straight-line method of depreciation is adopted unless another method is more appropriate for Entity operation.

Estimated useful life

The District uses the life span of PPE prescribed by COA in determining the specific estimated useful life for each asset based on its experience.

Residual value

The District uses a residual value equivalent to at least ten percent (10%) of the cost of the PPE.

Impairment

An asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount, or recoverable service amount, if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount or recoverable service amount.

Derecognition

The District derecognizes items of PPE and/or any significant part of an asset upon disposal or when no future economic benefits or service potential is expected from its continuing use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognized.

2.3.11 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is recognized in the statement of profit or loss when it is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit (CGU) level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

2.3.12 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The District assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the District estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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 assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other fair value indicators. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

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

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the District has no reported impaired non-financial assets.

2.3.13 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the District and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is received. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

2.3.14 Income from Waterworks System

Water revenue are recognized when the related water services are rendered. Water is billed every month according to the bill cycles of the customers. As a result of bill cycle cut-off, monthly service revenue earned but not yet billed at end of the month are estimated and accrued. These estimates are based on historical consumption of the customers.

For the period ending December 31, 2021 and 2020, Income from Waterworks System was classified under Business Income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.3.15 Fines and Penalties not related to taxes

The District recognizes revenue from fees and fines, except those related to taxes, when earned and the asset recognition criteria are met. Deferred income is recognized instead of revenue if there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount.

The District charges fines and penalties to customers when there is a delay in the payment of water bill. A penalty of 10% of the water bill is automatically charged by the Billing and Collection System the day following the due date.

For the period ending December 31, 2021 and 2020, Fines and Penalties was classified under Business Income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.3.16 Other Business Income

Other customer related fees such as connection, reconnection and disconnection fees are recognized when these services have been rendered.

2.3.17 Interest Income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield of the assets.

2.3.18 Cost of Services and Operating Expenses

Cost of services and operating expenses are recognized as they are incurred. Cost and expenses are recognized in the profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease of an asset or an increase of a liability has risen other than distributions to equity participants that can be measured reliably. Cost and expenses are recognized in the profit or loss on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or immediately when expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify, cease to qualify, for recognition in the statement of financial position as an asset.

For the period ending December 31, 2021 and 2020, cost of services and operating expenses includes personnel services, maintenance and other operating expenses, financial expenses and non-cash expenses.

2.3.19 Income Tax

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, for all temporary differences, with certain exceptions, at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for all deductible temporary differences and operating loss carry forward when it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. (PAS12.24)

Pursuant to Presidential Decree 198, under section 14 - Department of Justice ruling under case no. OSJ-2005-03 states that the Water Districts are exempted from Income tax and only liable to two percent (2%) Franchise Tax on its gross receipts. Recognition of deferred tax is not applicable as stated above.

2.3.20 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the District has: (a) a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; (b) it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and (c) a reliable estimate 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. When the District expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is not recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingencies

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

2.3.21 Employee Benefits

The employees of the District are members of the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), which provides life and retirement insurance coverage. Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they are accrued to the employees.

The District recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits, like salaries, wages, bonuses, allowance, etc., as expense unless capitalized, and as a liability after deducting the amount paid.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the District's financial statements in compliance with PFRS requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported and disclosure in the financial statements and the related notes. Judgments, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and such, will be adjusted accordingly.

The District believes the following represent a summary of these significant judgments, estimates and assumptions, and the related impact and associated risks in the financial statements.

3.1 Judgments

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

Determination of impairment of non-financial asset

The District assesses the impairment of non-financial assets (PPE, other current assets, and other noncurrent assets) whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the District 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 usage of the acquired assets or the strategy for the District's overall business; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

In 2021, the District has not identified any impairment indicator; thus, no impairment was recognized.

3.2 Estimates and Assumptions

Key assumptions concerning the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are discussed below.

Determination of impairment of receivables

The District reviews its receivables at each reporting date to assess whether provision for doubtful accounts should be recorded in profit or loss. The District maintains an allowance for impairment - accounts receivable based on the results of the individual and collective impairment assessments under PAS 39. Allowance for impairment - accounts receivable is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for potentially uncollectible receivables. The level of allowance is based on past collection experience and other factors that may affect collectability. These factors include, but not limited to, age and status of receivables, the concessionaire's payment behavior and known market factors. An evaluation of receivables, designed to identify potential charges to the allowance is performed on a continuous basis throughout the year.

The District computes the Allowance for Impairment-Accounts Receivable based on the aging of receivables.

Determination of estimated useful lives of PPE

The useful life of each of the District's item of PPE is estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to provide economic benefits. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of similar business, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful life of each asset is reviewed periodically 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. It is possible however, 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 PPE would increase the recorded depreciation expense and decrease the carrying value of PPE.

4. NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Future Changes in Accounting Policies

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. The District intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Unless otherwise indicated, the District does not expect that the future adoption of these pronouncements will have a significant impact on its financial statements.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023

Amendments to PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendments clarify paragraphs 69 to 76 of PAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- what is meant by a right to defer settlement;
- that a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- that classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right; and
- that only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity
- instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The District will perform an assessment of the potential impact of PAS 1.

PFRS 17, Insurance Contracts

PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, Insurance Contracts. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach); and
- a simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

The District will perform an assessment of the potential impact of PFRS 17.

Interpretation with Deferred Effective Date

Amendments to PAS 28, Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendments to PAS 28 clarify that entities should account for long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied using PFRS 9. Earlier application of these amendments is permitted.

The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the District's financial statements.

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

The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3, Business Combinations. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

On January 13, 2016, the Financial Reporting Standards Council postponed the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the International Accounting Standards Board has completed its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account pertains to cash collecting officers, petty cash and cash in bank readily available in the payment of current obligations of the District and not subject to any restriction, contractual or otherwise. This consists of the following balance:

	2021	*2020*
Cash – Collecting Officers	₱109,776	₱831,852
Petty Cash	50,000	95,000
Cash in Bank – Local Currency, Current Account	12,041,796	21,238,215
Cash in Bank – Local Currency, Savings Account	6,775,659	5,786,560
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**₱18,977,231**	**₱27,951,627**

The balance of Cash in Bank – Local Currency, Current Account includes the cost of two unreleased checks totaling ₱37,807 which were not reverted as of year-end. These checks were received by the concerned payees on January 02, 2020.

6. RECEIVABLES, Net

This includes all amounts due on open accounts arising from services rendered to the customers for water sales and incidental services.

	2021	*2020*
Accounts Receivable (AR)	₱21,191,633	₱16,504,580
Allowance for Impairment – AR	(1,985,720)	(1,650,458)
Accounts Receivable, Net	19,205,913	14,854,122
Notes Receivable	1,942,966	1,992,920
Due from Local Government Units	0	6,173,309
Other Receivables	50,039	137,559
Receivables, Net	**₱21,198,918**	**₱23,157,910**

Below is the aging of AR:

	2021	*2020*
1-90 Days	₱7,721,365	₱11,083,045
91-180 Days	662,412	321,277
181 Days - 1 Year	752,336	1,043,276
over 1 year	12,055,520	4,056,982
Total Age of Receivables	**₱ 21,191,633**	**₱ 16,504,580**

7. INVENTORIES

This account pertains to unissued materials and supplies, which are kept in stock and held for future use.

	2021	*2020*
Office Supplies Inventory	₱126,119	₱442,091
Accountable Forms, Plates and Stickers Inventory	254,800	628,550
Medical, Dental and Laboratory Supplies	81,288	0
Fuel, Oil and Lubricants	19,885	0
Chemical and Filtering Supplies Inventory	668,880	480,869
Supplies and Materials for Water Systems Operations	7,828,328	6,318,071
Housekeeping/Cleaning Supplies	49,811	0
Other Supplies and Materials	237,679	0
Total Inventories	**₱9,266,790**	**₱7,869,581**

8. OTHER ASSETS

This represents the unliquidated cash advances granted to officials and employees of the District, meter and bill deposits to Manila Electric Company (MERALCO).

	2021	*2020*
Advances to Special Disbursing Officer	₱0	₱77,000
Other Deposits	2,348,904	3,170,712
Other Assets	0	3,804,644
Total Other Assets	**₱2,348,904**	**₱7,052,356**

9. INVESTMENTS

This account is used to recognize authorized placements of cash in for time deposits in local currency with Authorized Government Depository Banks for a period of 91 days or more.

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE), Net

This includes all properties of relatively permanent character that are used in normal operations of the District. The breakdown of this account is as follows:

CY 2021

PPE Account	Balance at January 1	Additions/ Acquisitions	Disposals/ Reclassification	Accumulated Depreciation	PPE, Net
Land	₱19,675,659	₱12,181,132	₱0	₱ 0	₱ 31,856,791
Other Land Improvements	1,654,130	0	1,654,130	0	0
Water Supply Systems	419,487,379	0	419,487,379	0	0
Plant - Utility Plant in Service (UPIS)	0	177,765,096	0	83,853,523	93,911,573
Buildings	109,969,832	1,824,173	0	38,595,199	73,198,806
Water Plant, Structure and Improvements	0	207,793,654	0	100,479,770	107,313,884
Machinery and Equipment	61,261,890	71,288,976	0	74,930,378	57,620,488
Motor Vehicles	30,119,612	1,556,000	0	13,338,600	18,337,012
Furniture and Fixtures	6,187,565	48,500	0	5,056,593	1,179,472
Other PPE	189,122	0	0	154,865	34,257
Construction in Progress	4,600,629	18,582,728	0	0	23,183,357
Total	**₱653,145,818**	**₱491,040,259**	**₱421,141,509**	**₱316,408,928**	**₱406,635,640**

CY 2020

PPE Account	Balance at January 1	Additions/ Acquisitions	Disposals/ Reclassification	Accumulated Depreciation	PPE, Net
Land	₱17,487,547	₱2,188,112	₱0	₱0	₱19,675,659
Other Land Improvements	1,654,130	0	0	0	1,654,130
Water Supply Systems	405,766,416	13,720,963	0	174,730,418	244,756,961
Buildings	110,071,780	(101,948)	0	34,151,196	75,818,636
Machinery and Equipment	57,897,455	3,364,135	0	34,272,492	26,989,098
Motor Vehicles	26,090,698	4,028,914	0	13,753,101	16,366,511
Furniture and Fixtures	5,715,125	472,440	0	4,572,454	1,615,111
Other PPE	189,122	0	0	148,925	40,197
Construction in Progress	2,877,278	1,723,350	0	0	4,600,628
Total	**₱627,749,551**	**₱25,395,966**	**₱0**	**₱261,628,586**	**₱391,516,931**

The Land account as of CY 2021 under the possession of the District pertained to the following table shown on the next page.

Land	Qty.	Lot Area	Acquisition Cost Through Purchase	Acquisition Cost Through Donation	Total
With Transfer Certificate of Title (TCT)	19	9,577	₱27,004,695	₱2,245,749	₱29,250,444
Without TCT	2	835.82	2,606,347	0	2,606,347
Total Land	**21**	**10,412.82**	**₱29,611,042**	**₱2,245,749**	**₱31,856,791**

The following information pertain to the two parcels of land which have no TCT yet:

1. ***For Barangay San Jose***

   - The lot located in Barangay San Jose, Baliwag, Bulacan was purchased thru installment basis from Mr. Wilfredo L. Santiago;
   - A Deed of Conditional Sale was executed by and between the District and Mr. Santiago on October 11, 2012; and
   - The terms and conditions stated in the Deed of Conditional Sale provides that a Deed of Absolute Sale in favor of the District will be executed only when the total amount of ₱2,262,000.00 had already been fully paid.

2. ***For Barangay Tibag***

   - The Deed of Sale for Barangay Tibag was misplaced and only a subdivision plan was found. The District already sought the help of the Register of Deeds for the procedures to acquire the TCT in favor of the District.

Management is presently exerting more efforts to secure the covering TCTs on the above parcels of land to protect the District's interest and in order to document the absolute ownership thereon.

11. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (FL)

This account includes long-term obligations of the District and amounts payable to the suppliers, as shown below:

	2021	***2020***
Current		
Accounts Payable	₱539,519	₱389,797
Loans Payable – Domestic		
LWUA	107,548	3,118,482
LBP	17,655,645	17,655,645
Vehicle Loan	513,837	272,057
DBP	2,146,015	0
Total FL – Current	20,962,564	21,435,981
Non-Current		
Loans Payable – Domestic		
LWUA	16,874,095	14,514,087
LBP	68,203,960	85,859,605

Vehicle Loan	277,742	996,389
DBP	33,466,546	0
Total FL – Non-Current	118,822,343	101,370,081
Total Financial Liabilities	**₱139,784,907**	**₱ 122,806,062**

Loans Payable represents the long-term obligations of the District, wherein the proceeds were used to finance various infrastructures and permanent improvements in order to meet the demands of the growing clientele. Repayments are made monthly based on the agreed terms and schedule provided in the loan agreement.

12. INTER-AGENCY PAYABLES

This represents contributions due, collections received, amounts withheld for remittance to the following government agencies:

	2021	***2020***
Current		
Due to BIR	₱ 1,943,167	₱ 2,078,742
Due to GSIS	1,464,564	855,978
Due to Pag-IBIG	157,829	228,590
Due to Philhealth	122,239	109,100
Due to NGAs	155,051	0
Total Inter-Agency Payables – Current	3,842,850	3,272,410
Non –Current		
Due to LGUs	3,420,845	3,420,845
Total Inter-Agency Payables – Non–Current	3,420,845	3,420,845
Total Inter – Agency Payables	**₱ 7,263,695**	**₱ 6,693,255**

Due to LGUs pertains to the waterworks facilities transferred by the Municipality of Baliwag which were managed, operated by and under the control of the District. These properties will be offset in lieu of the water consumed by the LGU as will be agreed upon by both parties.

13. TRUST LIABILITIES

These are guarantee deposits from supplier and advance payment of water bill from concessionaires.

	2021	***2020***
Trust Liabilities	₱23,803	₱27,920
Guaranty/Security Deposits Payable	2,516,434	1,191,822
Customers' Deposits Payable	257,910	321,879
Total Trust Liabilities	**₱2,798,147**	**₱1,541,621**

14. OTHER DEFERRED CREDITS

This account is used to recognize other transactions not falling under any of the specific deferred credits accounts and includes proceeds from loan availments, payment of resigned employees' loan amortization to LBP and sale of materials.

15. PROVISIONS

This account is used to recognize accrual of money value of the earned leave credits payable to the District's employees.

	2021	*2020*
Leave Benefits Payable	**₱27,694,915**	**₱24,152,884**

16. OTHER PAYABLES

This account is used to recognize other liabilities not falling under any of the specific payable accounts such as Provident Fund Employers' Shares, Provident Fund Personal Shares and Loans, Rice Allowance and Other Suppliers.

	2021	*2020*
Other Payables	**₱7,121,839**	**₱14,974,078**

17. BUSINESS INCOME

These are the water sales, interest income, penalty charges for late payments and violation, new connection fees and septage fees generated by the District from its concessionaires.

	2021	*2020*
Waterworks System Fees	₱233,598,912	₱225,472,613
Interest Income	11,876	16,503
Fines and Penalties – Business Income	8,659,237	6,617,613
Other Business Income	11,426,125	8,340,536
Total Business Income	**₱253,696,150**	**₱240,447,265**

18. OTHER GAINS

These are proceeds from service connection materials purchased by concessionaires from the District.

	2021	2020
Gain on Sale of Materials	₱0	₱141,858
Other Gains	135,547	0
Total Other Gains	**₱135,547**	**₱141,858**

19. OTHER NON – OPERATING INCOME

These are proceeds from sale of unserviceable property, reversal of impairment loss and miscellaneous income of the District.

	2021	2020
Sale of Unserviceable Property	₱224,072	₱251,246
Miscellaneous Income	498,500	153,158
Total Other Non – Operating Income	**₱722,572**	**₱404,404**

20. PERSONNEL SERVICES

This account consists of the following:

	2021	2020
Salaries and Wages	₱54,257,672	₱47,425,757
Other Compensation	30,684,261	24,262,618
Personnel Benefit Contributions	7,397,287	6,486,838
Other Personnel Benefits	7,863,472	7,886,547
Total Personnel Services	**₱100,202,692**	**₱86,061,760**

21. MAINTENANCE AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (MOOE)

This account consists of the following:

	2021	2020
Travelling Expenses	₱1,081,339	₱469,843
Training Expenses	874,703	487,572
Supplies and Materials Expenses	2,966,429	2,458,597
Utility Expenses	2,340,259	1,830,361
Communication Expenses	820,396	705,590
Awards/Rewards Expenses	440,350	290,300
Survey Expenses	54,268	0
Generation, Transmission and Distribution Expenses	47,195,113	49,153,619
Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Expenses	135,500	4,961,712
Professional Services	409,165	514,021
General Services	15,251,918	8,065,655

Repairs and Maintenance	6,764,882	6,276,538
Taxes, Insurance Premiums and Other Fees	6,638,702	5,501,650
Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses	6,892,548	2,401,225
Total MOOE	**₱91,865,572**	**₱83,116,683**

22. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

This account pertains to interest expense on loans payable to LWUA and other financial charges.

	2021	*2020*
Interest Expenses	₱6,422,645	₱6,553,448
Other Financial Charges	0	292,700
Total Financial Expenses	**₱6,422,645**	**₱6,846,148**

23. NON-CASH EXPENSES

This account consists of the following:

	2021	**2020**
Depreciation Expense	₱29,021,146	₱23,970,429
Amortization-Intangible Assets	76,921	19,246
Impairment Loss – Loans and Receivables	335,262	395,496
Other Discounts	150,181	138,660
Total Non-Cash Expenses	**₱29,583,510**	**₱24,523,831**

24. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The carrying amounts and approximate fair values for the District's financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2021		**2020**	
	Carrying Value	**Fair Value Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**	**Carrying Value**	**Fair Value Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Loans and Receivables				
Accounts Receivable	**₱21,191,633**	**₱21,191,633**	**₱16,504,580**	**₱16,504,580**
Other financial liabilities				
Loans Payable	**₱139,784,907**	**₱139,784,907**	**₱122,806,062**	**₱122,806,062**

Fair Value Hierarchy

There were no financial assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2021. During the period ended December 31, 2021, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurement.