COVER SHEET
for
SEC FORM 17-A (ANNUAL REPORT)

SEC Registration Number

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COMPANY NAME

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

PRINCIPAL OFFICE *(No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province)*

LBC HANGAR, GENERAL AVIATION CENTRE, DOMESTIC AIRPORT ROAD, PASAY CITY METRO MANILA

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
17-A	SEC	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number	Mobile Number
N/A	+63 2 8856-8510	N/A

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
485	2nd Monday of June	12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person ***MUST*** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
Enrique V. Rey, Jr.	evrey@lbcexpress.com	8856-8510	

CONTACT PERSON's ADDRESS

LBC Hangar, General Aviation Centre, Domestic Airport Road, Pasay City, Metro Manila

NOTE 1 : *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.*

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

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-A

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

1. For the fiscal year ended: **December 31, 2022**

2. SEC Identification Number: **AS93-005277**

3. BIR Tax ID No.: **002-648-099-000**

4. Exact Name of issuer as specified in its charter: **LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC. (formerly Federal Resources Investment Group Inc.)**

5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization: **Philippines**

6. Industry Classification Code: __________ (SEC Use Only)

7. Address of principal office and postal code: **LBC Hangar, General Aviation Centre, Domestic Airport Road, Pasay City, Metro Manila 1300**

8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code: **(632) 8856-8510**

9. Former name, former address, former fiscal year (if changed since last report):

   Federal Resources Investment Group Inc.
   No. 35 San Antonio Street, San Francisco Del Monte, Quezon City

10. Securities registered pursuant to Section 8 and 12 of the SRC, or Sec. 4 and 8 of the RSA

    As of December 31, 2022:

Title of each class	Number of shares issued and outstanding
Common Shares	1,425,865,471[1]
Bond payable	1,715,380,624[2]
Derivative Liability	2,180,880,405[2]

11. Are any or all of these securities listed on a Stock Exchange? Yes (x) No ( )

    Name of Stock Exchange: **Philippine Stock Exchange**
    Class of securities listed: **Common Shares[3]**

[1] Inclusive of 1,388,357,471 common shares which are exempt from registration.
[2] Related to convertible instrument at an aggregate principal amount of $50 million, $11 million of which was redeemed on December 29, 2022.
[3] As of December 31, 2022, 40,899,000 common shares have been listed with the Philippine Stock Exchange. The remaining 1,384,966,471 are subject of listing applications filed with the Philippine Stock Exchange.

12. Check whether the issuer:

a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the SRC and SRC Rule 17 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 twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports):

Yes (x) No ( )

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

Yes (x) No ( )

13. Aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates is **₱3,932,401,578 as of April 27, 2023.**[4]

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

14. Briefly describe documents incorporated by reference and identify the part of the SEC Form 17-A into which the document is incorporated:

(a) **2022 Consolidated Audited Financial Statements** (incorporated as reference for items 6, 7 and 12 of SEC Form 17-A

(b) 2022 Sustainability Report

[4] Inclusive of common shares with pending listing applications.

Unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, all references to the "Company" are to LBC Express Holdings, Inc. (**LBCH**), its subsidiary LBC Express, Inc. (**LBCE**) and the subsidiaries of the latter on a consolidated basis. However, references to the "Company", when used in the context prior to the corporate reorganization, are to Federal Resources Investment Group, Inc.

PART I - BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Item 1. BUSINESS

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

CORPORATE REORGANIZATION

The Company was incorporated and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (**SEC**) as "Federal Chemicals, Inc." on July 12, 1993. At the time, the Company was principally engaged in the business of manufacturing various adhesives and sealants and other chemicals for hardware, construction, do-it-yourself and industrial applications. The Company has been a publicly-listed company since December 21, 2001, and was traded under the ticker symbol "FED" on the Philippine Stock Exchange (**PSE**).

On September 28, 2007, the change in corporate name from Federal Chemicals, Inc. to Federal Resources Investment Group, Inc. as well as the change in the primary purpose of the Company to that of a holding company was approved by the SEC.

On April 23, 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the issuance of 59,101,000 common shares, at ₱1.00 per share, out of the unissued portion of the Company's authorized capital stock to LBC Development Corporation, subject to acceptable documentation being arrived at, as well as the fulfillment of such conditions agreed upon by the parties, including a mandatory tender offer, where required under relevant laws and regulations.

The Company needed to raise additional capital through the issuance of new shares out of the unissued portion of the Company's authorized capital stock for general corporate purposes. Further, such infusion was preparatory to a potential additional investment of LBC Development Corporation into the Company as a result of the ongoing due diligence on the Company.

On May 18, 2015, the Company and LBC Development Corporation entered into a Deed of Subscription, whereby LBC Development Corporation, subject to the completion of the mandatory tender offer, subscribed to 59,101,000 common shares out of the unissued authorized capital stock of the Company or 59.10% of the authorized capital stock of the Company. The consideration for the subscribed shares was ₱59,101,000 or ₱1.00 per share.

On May 22, 2015, LBC Development Corporation filed with the SEC its mandatory tender offer report for all the outstanding shares of the Company for a tender offer price of ₱1.00 per share. The mandatory tender offer period commenced on June 8, 2015 and ended on July 7, 2015. On July 14, 2015, LBC Development Corporation filed with the SEC its final tender offer report.

On July 22, 2015, the Company issued the stock certificates covering the subscribed shares to LBC Development Corporation.

On July 29, 2015 and in consonance with such change in control, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the acquisition by the Company of all the outstanding shares of stock of LBC Express, Inc., at the time a wholly-owned subsidiary of LBC Development Corporation, at the book value of not less than ₱1 billion. The Board also approved the following:

(i) increase in the authorized capital stock of the Company from ₱100 million to up to ₱3 billion in which subsequently approved by SEC on September 18, 2015 at ₱2 billion;
(ii) the issuance of shares out of the increase in authorized capital stock or out of the unissued capital stock to LBC Development Corporation and/or to other investors and/or third parties for the purpose of (a) funding the acquisition by the Company of all the outstanding shares of stock of LBC Express, Inc.; (b) funding the acquisition of other potential investments, whether or not related to the business of LBC Express, Inc.; and (c) ensuring compliance by the Company with the minimum public ownership requirements of the PSE;
(iii) the change in the name of the Company to "LBC Express Holdings, Inc."; and
(iv) the change of the trading symbol "FED" to "LBC".

On September 4, 2015, the stockholders of the Company approved all of the foregoing matters.

On September 18, 2015, pursuant to the authority to issue shares out of the increase in authorized capital stock or out of the unissued capital stock to LBC Development Corporation, the Company and LBC Development Corporation entered into Subscription Agreements, whereby LBC Development Corporation subscribed to, and the Company agreed to issue, 1,146,873,632 additional Common Shares at a subscription price of ₱1.00 per share or an aggregate subscription price of ₱1,146,873,632 (the **Additional Subscriptions**), consisting of 475,000,000 shares issued from the increase in the authorized capital stock of the Company and 671,873,632 shares issued out of the authorized and unissued capital stock of the Company, following the approval by the SEC of the increase in the authorized capital stock of the Company from ₱100,000,000.00 divided into 100,000,000 Common Shares with par value of ₱1.00 per Share, to ₱2,000,000,000.00 divided into 2,000,000,000 Common Shares with par value of ₱1.00 per Share. Notices of exemption for the Additional Subscriptions were filed with the SEC on October 13, 2015.

On September 24, 2015, the Company purchased from LBC Development Corporation a total of 1,041,180,493 shares of stock in LBC Express, Inc. for an aggregate purchase price of ₱1,384,670,966.

On October 2, 2015, the Company entered into Subscription Agreements with each of Vittorio P. Lim, Mariano D. Martinez, Jr., and Lowell L. Yu (collectively, the **Subscribers**), wherein subject to the approval by the SEC of the Capital Increase, the Subscribers agreed to subscribe, and the Company agreed to issue, a total of 178,991,839 Common Shares of the Company at the par value of ₱1.00 per share or an aggregate subscription price of ₱178,991,839.00 out of the authorized and unissued capital stock of the Company. The foregoing subscription was undertaken to ensure compliance by the Company with the PSE Minimum Public Ownership requirement of at least 10% of the outstanding capital stock of the Company. A notice of exemption for the subscription was filed with the SEC on October 13, 2015.

Involvement in Bankruptcy or Receivership Proceedings

As of the end of December 2021, the Company was not involved in any bankruptcy, receivership or any similar proceedings.

Material Reclassification, Merger, Consolidation or Purchase or Sale of a Significant Amount of Assets (not in the ordinary course of business)

On September 24, 2015, the LBCH purchased from LBC Development Corporation (LBCDC) a total of 1,041,180,493 shares of stock in LBCE for an aggregate purchase price of ₱1,384,670,966.

On June 20, 2017, the BOD approved the issuance of convertible instrument. The proceeds of the issuance of convertible instrument will be used to fund the growth of the business of the Parent Company, including capital expenditures and working capital. Accordingly, on August 4, 2017, LBCH issued, in favor of CP Briks Pte. Ltd, a seven-year secured convertible instrument in the aggregate principal amount of US$50.0 million (₱2,518.25 million) convertible at any time into

192,307,692 common shares of LBCH at the option of CP Bricks Pte. Ltd at ₱13.00 per share conversion price, subject to adjustments in accordance with the terms and conditions of the instrument. The instrument (to the extent that the same has not been converted by CP Briks as the holder or by the Parent Company) is redeemable, at the option of CP Bricks Pte. Ltd, beginning on the 30th month from issuance date at the redemption price equal to the principal amount plus internal rate of return ranging from 10% to 13%. The agreement also contains redemption in cash by the Parent Company at a price equal to the principal amount of the bond plus an internal rate of 13% (decreasing to 12%, 11% and 10% on the 4th, 5th and 6th anniversary of the issuance date, respectively) in case of a Change of Control as defined under the agreement.

The convertible bond is a hybrid instrument containing host financial liability and derivative components for the equity conversion and redemption options. The equity conversion and redemption options were identified as embedded derivatives and were separated from the host contract.

On December 29, 2022, US$11.00 million of the US$50.00 million convertible instrument was redeemed at a total price of US$19.33 million. Redemption payable and gain on redemption amounting to ₱1,014.74 million and ₱7.58 million, respectively, was recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position and financial performance as of December 31, 2022.

As of December 31, 2022, the carrying value of bond payable amounted to ₱1,715.38 million and the fair value of the derivative liability amounted to ₱2,180.88 million. The fair value changes of the derivative liability recognized as "Loss on derivative" amounted to ₱230.55 million in 2022 and ₱458.33 million in 2021. Interest expense arising from the accretion of interest on the bond payable amounted to ₱308.40 million in 2022 and ₱239.49 million in 2021.

The agreement related to the issuance of convertible bond indicated the following rights and obligations:

a) Within one month from August 4, 2017, the Company shall discontinue any royalty payments to LBCDC for all trademarks, brands and licenses. This was already terminated in September 2017;
b) Within three months from closing date, LBCDC shall procure that LBCH enters into a binding sale and purchase agreement to acquire the equity interests of the 12 overseas entities. Also, within 12 months from closing date, LBCDC shall procure that LBCH closes the acquisition of the equity interest of the overseas entities;
c) Within six months following the termination of royalty payments, the Company shall be permitted to make loans and advances to LBCDC and this shall not be considered a Reserved Matter;
d) Within six months from closing date, LBCDC shall procure a debt for equity swap between LBCE and QUADX INC., a local affiliate; and
e) Within 3 months from closing of the acquisition of the equity interests of the overseas entity, LBCDC procure to settle all obligations to the Group.

On February 28, 2018, the BOD of LBCH approved the incorporation of Diez Equiz Pte Ltd, a Singaporean private limited Company, through subscription of 862 shares or 86% of the total outstanding shares of the entity at USD 1.00 per share. On April 5, 2018, the BOD approved the sale of the same 86% equity interest of Diez Equiz Pte Ltd to Maleka, Inc. at the sale price of USD 1.00 per share.

Overseas Entities

All entities acquired from overseas, except QuadX Pte. Ltd, are entities under common control of the Araneta family.

QuadX Pte. Ltd.

On April 4, 2018, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the acquisition of 86.11% equity interest in QuadX Pte. Ltd., an entity domiciled in Singapore, through the following: (a) the purchase of 862 ordinary shares of QuadX Pte. Ltd. held by an individual shareholder, at the sale price of USD1.00 per share; and (b) the subscription to 85,248 ordinary shares out of the unissued capital stock of QuadX Pte. Ltd. at the subscription price of USD1.00 per share.

On April 23, 2018, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the infusion of additional capital to QuadX Pte. Ltd. in the amount of ₱31.86 million for the purpose of partially financing the purchase by the latter of Software Assets in the amount of ₱37.00 million from QUADX Inc.

QuadX Pte. Ltd. is engaged in digital logistics business. The acquisition is expected to contribute to the global revenue stream of the Group.

LBC Mabuhay Saipan, Inc.

On March 7, 2018, the Parent Company acquired 100% ownership of LBC Mabuhay Saipan, Inc. (LBC Saipan) for a total purchase price of USD 207,652 or ₱10.80 million. LBC Saipan operates as a cargo and remittance Company in Saipan.

LBC Express Airfreight (S) Pte. Ltd., LBC Aircargo (S) Pte. Ltd., LBC Money Transfer PTY Limited and LBC Australia PTY Limited

On June 27, 2018, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the purchase of shares of various overseas entities. On the same date, the following Share Purchase Agreements (SPAs) were executed by the Parent Company and Jamal Limited, a transitory seller, for a total purchase price of US $4.60 million or ₱245.67 million under the SPAs. Jamal Limited, a third party, purchased these entities from Advance Global Systems Limited, an entity under common control, prior to sale to the Parent Company.

Details follow:

Entity Name	Number of shares	Purchase price	Primary operation	Place of business
LBC Express Airfreight (S) Pte. Ltd. (LBC Singapore)	10,000	$2,415,035	Logistics	Singapore
LBC Aircargo (S) Pte. Ltd. (LBC Taiwan)	94,901	146,013	Logistics	Taiwan
LBC Money Transfer PTY Limited (LBC Australia Money)	10	194,535	Remittance	Australia
LBC Australia PTY Limited (LBC Australia Cargo)	223,500	1,843,149	Logistics	Australia

The transfer of the ownership of the shares and all rights, titles and interests thereto shall take place following the payment of the considerations defined. These entities operate as logistics and money remittance companies on the countries where they are domiciled.

LBC Mabuhay (Malaysia) SDN BHD

On August 15, 2018, the Parent Company approved the acquisition of 92.5% equity ownership of LBC Mabuhay (Malaysia) SDN BHD (LBC Malaysia) for a total purchase price of US $461,782 or ₱24.68 million. LBC Malaysia engages in the business of courier services in Malaysia.

LBC Mabuhay (B) Sdn Bhd and LBC Mabuhay Remittance Sdn Bhd

On October 15, 2018, the Parent Company acquired 50% ownership of LBC Mabuhay Remittance SDN BHD and LBC Mabuhay (B) SDN BHD for total purchase price of US $557,804 and US $225,965, respectively, equivalent to ₱42.39 million. These entities operate as logistics and money remittance companies in Brunei, respectively.

Entities under LBC Holdings USA Corporation

On March 7, 2018, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the purchase of shares of the entities under LBC Holdings USA Corporation. On the same date, the share purchase agreements (SPA) were executed by the Parent Company and LBC Holdings USA Corporation with a total share purchase price amounting to US $8.34 million, subject to certain closing conditions.

The transfer of the ownership of the shares and all rights, titles and interests thereto shall take place following the payment of the consideration defined and shall be subject to the necessary approvals of the US regulatory bodies that oversee and/or regulate the Companies.

Effective January 1, 2019, the Parent Company's purchase of LBC Mundial Corporation and LBC

Mabuhay North America Corporation was completed upon approval by the US Regulatory bodies that oversee and/or regulate the following entities:

- LBC Mundial Corporation (LBC Mundial) which operates as a cargo and remittance company in California, USA. The Parent Company purchased 4,192,546 shares or 100% of the total outstanding shares from LBC Holdings USA Corporation. LBC Mundial wholly owns LBC Mundial Nevada Corporation which operates as a cargo company in Nevada, USA.

- LBC Mabuhay North America Corporation (LBC North America) which operates as a cargo and remittance company in New Jersey. The Parent Company purchased 1,605,273 shares or 100% of the total outstanding shares from LBC Holdings USA Corporation. LBC North America wholly owns LBC Mundial Cargo Corporation which operates as a cargo company in Canada and LBC Mundial Remittance Corporation, a money remittance company in Canada.

On July 1, 2019, the Parent Company's purchase of LBC Mabuhay Hawaii Corporation, who operates as a cargo and remittance company in Hawaii, was completed upon the approval by the US regulatory bodies. The Parent Company purchased 1,536,408 shares or 100% of the total outstanding shares from LBC Holdings USA Corporation.

Mermaid Co. Ltd.
On October 31, 2019, the Parent Company acquired 100% ownership of Mermaid, Co. Ltd. for total purchase price of US $200,000. Mermaid Co. Ltd. operates a service for the shipping of household and other goods from expatriates living in Japan to their respective home countries, known as the "Balikbayan Box".

On December 12, 2019, the purchase of Mermaid Co. Ltd. was completed upon approval of the relevant government agencies.

Purchase of shares
In November 2021, LBCE received ₱2.00 billion capital infusion in cash from LBCH which will be used for future stock subscription in LBCE. On November 2022, LBCE finalized the terms of the stock subscription and issued one billion common shares at ₱2.00 per common share and share premium of ₱1.00 billion.

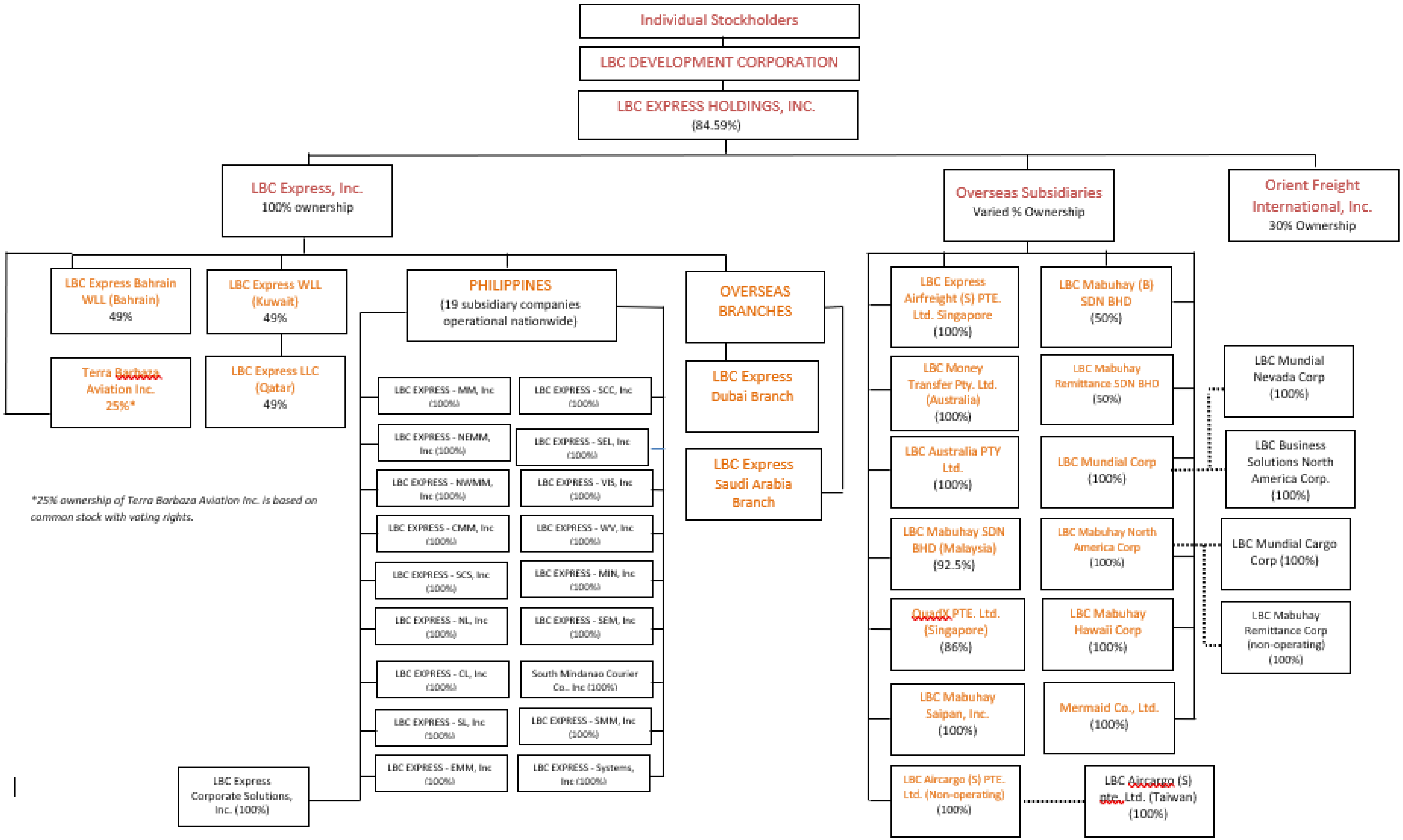
LBC HISTORY

LBC Express, Inc. was initially founded in 1950s as "Luzon Brokerage Corporation." It subsequently changed its name to "LBC Air Cargo, Inc." and operated as a brokerage and air cargo agent. A few years after incorporation, LBCE evolved into an express delivery service, becoming the first Filipino-owned private courier company to provide time-sensitive deliveries in the Philippines and offer customers an alternative to the Government-owned and operated postal service. In 1973, LBCE pioneered 24-hour door-to-door express delivery and messengerial services in the Philippines, providing greater convenience to its existing customers and further expanding its market share. LBCE's name was formally changed to "LBC Express, Inc." on April 26, 1988 to reflect the express delivery services that had come to form its hallmark business. In the 1990s, LBCE adopted the slogan "*Hari ng Padala*", or Filipino for "King of Forwarding Services." LBCE has now become the market leader in the Philippine domestic air freight forwarding market and, for the year ended November 30, 2012, had a market share of 41.8% of the domestic air freight forwarding industry in terms of throughput by weight, according to data from the CAB. While LBCE's logistics business still primarily comprises retail express courier and freight forwarding services, it has also expanded its product mix to offer services targeted at corporate customers, including full container load and less-than-container load sea freight forwarding and end-to-end logistics solutions.

In the early 1980s, LBCE entered into the domestic remittance business, leveraging the existing branch network of its logistics business as customer contact points for remittance acceptance and fulfillment, growing this business at low marginal cost. Beginning in 1999, LBCE expanded its money transfer services segment by offering bill payment collection services in the Philippines by serving as a third party collection agent for various vendors throughout the Philippines. In 2006, LBCE also began providing corporate remittance fulfillment services, such as payouts of government Social Security System benefits, payroll and insurance benefits on behalf of third parties, as well as remittance encashments for customers of its local remittance partner, Palawan Pawnshop.

LBCE commenced its international money transfer operations in 1987 by establishing relationships with agents and affiliates in the United States and steadily expanding its network elsewhere globally to provide fulfillment services for inbound international remittances. LBCE later leveraged the network of its overseas affiliates to expand its Logistics business internationally as well. Today, LBCE provides courier and freight forwarding services in 22 countries and territories outside of the Philippines and fulfillment services for inbound remittances originating from over 30 countries and territories outside the Philippines, including the United States, Canada, the Asia Pacific region, Europe and the Middle East.

The following diagram illustrates the operating ownership structure of the Company as of December 31, 2022:



The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of LBCH and the following subsidiaries:

	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Ownership Interest 2022	2021
LBC Express, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express - MM, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express - CL, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express - NL, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express - VIS, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express - SL, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express - SCS, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express Corporate Solutions, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express - CMM, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express - EMM, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express - MIN, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express - SMM, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express - SEL, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express - WVIS, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express - SEM, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express - SCC, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
South Mindanao Courier Co., Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express - NEMM, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express - NWMM, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Systems, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Express Bahrain WLL	Bahrain	Logistics	49%	49%
LBC Express Shipping Company WLL	Kuwait	Logistics	49%	49%
LBC Express LLC (1)	Qatar	Logistics	49%	49%
LBC Mabuhay Saipan Inc.	Saipan	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Aircargo (S) PTE. LTD	Singapore	Logistics	100%	100%
LBC Aircargo (S) PTE. LTD - Taiwan Branch	Taiwan	Logistics	100%	100%
LBC Express Airfreight (S) PTE. LTD.	Singapore	Logistics	100%	100%
LBC Money Transfer PTY Limited	Australia	Money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Australia PTY Limited	Australia	Logistics	100%	100%
LBC Mabuhay (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd.	Malaysia	Logistics	93%	93%
QuadX Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Digital logistics	86%	86%
LBC Mabuhay (B) Sdn Bhd	Brunei	Logistics	50%	50%
LBC Mabuhay Remittance Sdn Bhd	Brunei	Money remittance	50%	50%
LBC Mundial Corporation	United States of America	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Mundial Nevada Corporation	United States of America	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Business Solutions North America Corp.	United States of America	Logistics	100%	100%
LBC Mabuhay North America Corporation	United States of America	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Mundial Cargo Corporation	Canada	Logistics	100%	100%
LBC Mabuhay Remittance Corporation	Canada	Money remittance	100%	100%
LBC Mabuhay Hawaii Corporation	United States of America	Logistics and money remittance	100%	100%
Mermaid Co., Ltd.	Japan	Logistics	100%	100%

Note:

(1) This entity is a subsidiary of LBC Express Shipping Company WLL which has 49% ownership interest.

(2) On January 1, 2021, LBC Mundial Corporation acquired 100% ownership interest over LBC Business Solutions North America Corp.

BUSINESS

SERVICES

The Group's business is principally comprised of two major segments: (a) Logistics; and (b) Money Transfer Services.

The Group's Logistics products serves Retail (C2C) and Corporate/Institutional (B2B/B2C) customers. The main services offered under the Group's Logistics business are Domestic and International Courier, and Freight Forwarding services (by way of air, sea and ground transport).

Money Transfer Services include Domestic Remittance services (available as branch retail services), Bills Payment collection, and Corporate Remittance Payout services. International Money Transfer Services are also offered overseas through the Group's own branches, and through partners, which encompasses International Inbound Remittance services.

The table below presents the above-mentioned components of the Group's revenue associated with its business segments, for the years indicated.

In PHP 'millions	For the year ended December 31, 2022		
Segments	Logistics	Money transfer services	Total
Type of Customer			
Retail	₱11,431.66	₱611.22	₱12,042.88
Corporate	3,131.21	15.64	3,146.85
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**₱14,562.87**	**₱626.86**	**₱15,189.73**
Geographic Markets			
Domestic	₱8,678.02	₱274.13	₱8,952.15
Overseas	5,884.86	352.73	6,237.58
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**₱14,562.87**	**₱626.86**	**₱15,189.73**

In PHP 'millions	For the year ended December 31, 2021		
Segments	Logistics	Money transfer services	Total
Type of Customer			
Retail	₱12,544.56	₱559.37	₱13,103.93
Corporate	3,112.59	33.19	3,145.78
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**₱15,657.15**	**₱592.56**	**₱16,249.71**
Geographic Markets			
Domestic	₱10,047.71	₱272.04	₱10,319.75
Overseas	5,609.44	320.52	5,929.96
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**₱15,567.15**	**₱592.56**	**₱16,249.71**

In PHP 'millions	For the year ended December 31, 2020		
Segments	Logistics	Money transfer services	Total
Type of Customer			
Retail	₱10,463.29	₱529.88	₱10,993.17
Corporate	3,081.79	42.11	3,123.90
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**₱13,545.08**	**₱571.99**	**₱14,117.07**
Geographic Markets			
Domestic	₱9,309.20	₱314.48	₱9,623.68
Overseas	4,235.88	257.51	4,493.39
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**₱13,545.08**	**₱571.99**	**₱14,117.07**

As of December 31, 2022, the Logistics business of the Group accounts for approximately 96% of its total revenues while Money Transfer Services accounts for the remaining 4%.

Retail Logistics comprised 78%, 80%, and 77%, respectively, of the Group's service revenue from Logistics for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. The Group's primary retail logistics offerings are its "Express" products (courier and air cargo forwarding) and balikbayan boxes.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, service fees from international outbound remittances amounted to ₱2.71 million, ₱0.99 million, and ₱0.37 million, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, service fees from international inbound remittances were ₱352.73, ₱320.52 million and ₱257.51 million, accounting for 56%, 54%, and 45%, respectively, of the Group's total service revenues from Money Transfer Services.

Logistics

The Logistics business is the Group's primary source of revenue. The Group serves two primary customer segments within the Logistics business: (a) Retail (C2C) customers; and (b) Corporate/Institutional (B2B/B2C) customers. The main services offered to Retail customers include Courier, Air Cargo Forwarding and *Balikbayan* box services. The main services offered to Corporate clients include, in addition to Courier and Freight Forwarding services, Specialized Corporate Solutions, or Corporate Logistics services, tailored to the specific needs of the client.

As of December 31, 2022, the Group has offered Logistics services at 1,613 Company-owned branches in the Philippines and 73 Company-owned branches, and 535 Partner-agent branches, in 29 other countries and territories worldwide.

Retail Logistics

Retail Logistics comprised 78%, 80%, and 77%, respectively, of the Group's service revenue from Logistics for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. The Group's primary Retail Logistics offerings are its "Express" products (comprised of Courier and Air Cargo forwarding) and *Balikbayan* boxes.

Courier

Courier services are the Group's express messengerial services and refer to deliveries of parcels (i.e. letters and small packages typically weighing three kilograms or less) by land and/or air on a time-sensitive basis. LBCE generally performs domestic courier deliveries within 24 hours of acceptance alongside other committed lead times and international courier deliveries within one to three days of acceptance, depending on the origin and destination country. The Group is limited in liability for delays caused by certain *force majeure* and other events that may prevent it from making an on-time delivery. The fees for courier services are based on weight, dimensions and final destination, and the Group imposes add-on charges for extra services such as pick-up in certain areas outside of the National Capital Region of the Philippines, additional insurance and same-day delivery service.

Air Cargo

Cargo refers to larger packages and boxes (typically weighing over three kilograms). As with courier services, the Company generally performs express deliveries of domestic air cargo within 24 hours of acceptance alongside other committed lead times, while international air cargo is generally delivered within one to three days of acceptance, depending on the destination country. The Company charges for air cargo forwarding and items delivered by ground based on volumetric weight (a function of both the actual weight and dimensions of the cargo) and final destination, as well as add-on charges for extra services such as pick-up in certain areas, additional insurance and same-day delivery service.

Balikbayan Boxes

The *balikbayan* box is a box shipment of personal effects cargo sent by retail customers to friends and family, domestically and internationally. *Balikbayan* boxes are forwarded by the Group by way of sea transport and generally delivered within 35 days of acceptance from the sender, subject to *force majeure* and other unforeseen events. Because the Group charges for sea freight forwarding based on standard dimensions of the box rather than weight, *balikbayan* boxes provide a low cost option to customers making shipments of various items. They are also a means for customers to ship certain items that cannot be shipped by air, such as liquids and aerosols. Accordingly, *balikbayan* boxes are frequently used by overseas Filipinos to send large numbers or volumes of consumer products, such as clothing, home goods and personal care items, to recipients in the Philippines. *Balikbayan* boxes come in a variety of dimensions and typically weigh between 30 to 80 kilograms.

Corporate Logistics

The Company provides services to a varied portfolio of corporate and institutional customers, which include consumer goods manufacturers, food products producers, pharmaceutical companies, educational institutions, financial services companies and others, including several well-known multinational corporations. In addition to fulfilling the express delivery needs of corporate clients through courier and air cargo forwarding services, the Company also provides the following services:

Specialized Corporate Solutions (SCS)

SCS refers to the end-to-end tailored logistics services provided by the Company to corporate clients with specific requirements.

As part of SCS, the Company provides transportation of mail, parcels and cargo via air, land and sea. The Company offers sea freight forwarding services domestically for both full container load (FCL) and less-than-container load (LCL) shipments. LCL services are particularly attractive for small and medium-sized businesses with relatively lower volume shipping requirements. Corporate clients have the option of dropping off their shipments at the Company’s container freight stations located near local ports or requesting a pick-up from the Company. The Company also offers flexible payments modes, including payment at origin, payment at destination, payment on account of shipper, and payment on account of consignee. Shipping times for sea freight are more protracted than for air freight, ranging from three to seven days for domestic shipments and seven to 45 days for international shipments. In recent years, the volume of sea freight forwarding services provided by the Company has increased due to the growth in its corporate client portfolio.

The Company also expanded SCS to include value-added services such as onsite operations, cold chain, warehousing, and cross-border logistics. The palette of available onsite operations includes warehouse storage, cross-docking (the temporary storage of arriving order and subsequent breaking-down and reassembly for truck delivery), inventory management, reverse logistics, pick-up of pallets and containers, order fulfillment services at the customer’s own warehouse, specialized packaging and re-packaging (such as ice gelling for pharmaceutical products), open-checking services, cash on delivery (collection of value of item from consignee upon delivery and remittance of value to shipper) and delivery and discrepancy reporting, among others, which are in addition to its customary courier and freight forwarding services.

The Company performs services for corporate clients both pursuant to long-term contracts and on a per-transaction basis. SCS contracts typically have terms of one to three years. The Company extends credit facilities to most of its corporate clients, following a standard credit check procedure when first engaging a new client.

In recent years, the Company has increased its focus on its corporate logistics business and aims to continue expanding its corporate client portfolio and service offerings going forward.

Money Transfer Services

Money Transfer services are the Group's second primary business segment and comprise both domestic and international money transfer services.

Domestic

Domestic Money Transfer services include (a) Remittances and (b) Bills Payment collection and Corporate Remittance Payout services. For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, service fees from domestic Money Transfer Services were ₱274.13 million, ₱272.04 million and ₱314.48 million, respectively, representing 44%, 46%, and 55%, respectively, of the Company's total service revenues from Money Transfer Services.

Remittances

Remittances are transfers of funds between customers from one location to another. The Company is licensed by the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* (BSP) to serve as a remittance agent in the Philippines for both domestic remittances (wherein both the sender and the beneficiary are located within the Philippines) and international inbound remittances (wherein the sender is located outside the Philippines and the beneficiary is located within the Philippines). Retail customers in the Philippines, particularly the unbanked population and others who are underserved by traditional banking institutions, account for the majority of the Company's Domestic Remittance customers. The Company offers Domestic Remittance services in the form of branch retail remittance services.

Branch retail services enable customers who make remittances at any Company-owned branch in the Philippines to choose among the following fulfillment options for their beneficiaries:

Instant branch pick-up (Instant Pera Padala "IPP"), a real-time cash pick-up remittance facility in which funds become instantaneously available for pick-up by the remitter's beneficiary once the sending party has made the payment at a Company-owned branch; the sending party can designate any pick-up location or geographic zone within the Company's domestic network (including both Company-owned branches and branches of its partners, Palawan Pawnshop, Cebuana Lhuillier);

"Pesopak," a service by which remittances are delivered directly to the beneficiary's doorstep, providing an attractive option for situations in which beneficiaries cannot or do not want to visit a branch; the Company offers next day delivery for *Pesopak* in almost all areas in the Philippines; and

Remit-to-account ("RTA"), a service by which funds accepted from a sender at a Company branch will be directly deposited to the designated local bank account of the beneficiary.

LBCE charges a service fee for processing Domestic Remittances according to a progressive schedule based on the value of the remittance. Fees may also vary depending on the chosen method of fulfillment. For example, Remit-To-Account (RTA) and *Pesopak* deliveries may incur additional service charges. The significant majority of remittances made by customers of LBCE are for sums equivalent to approximately ₱13,000 or less.

Bills Payment Collection and Corporate Remittance Payouts

LBCE serves as a third-party bills payment collection sub-agent for several creditors in the Philippines. Through the LBCE Bills Payment collection service, customers of these merchants and other creditors can settle their accounts by submitting their payment along with the billing notice issued by the merchant to any company-owned branch in the Philippines. LBCE processes Bills Payment collections through the same integrated point-of-sale (POS) system used by the LBCE for acceptance of parcels, cargo and remittances. LBCE ceased its service contract with CIS Bayad Center, Inc. effective September 1, 2021.

The Company also provides Payout services for various corporations and organizations. For example, the Company provides Payroll services for certain companies, whereby employees can collect salary checks at an LBC branch. As part of its reciprocal agreements with Palawan Pawnshop, Cebuana/PJ Lhuillier, M. Lhuillier, and Petnet, Inc. (Western Union), LBCE also provides encashment services for beneficiaries of senders who make a remittance at a Palawan Pawnshop, Cebuana/PJ Lhuillier, M.Lhuillier or Western Union branch.

International

The Company provides fulfillment services for international inbound remittances from over 10 countries and territories overseas to the Philippines through its overseas branches and affiliates and its network of international remittance agents.

To expand its international reach, LBCE has also entered into agreements with affiliates and remittance fulfillment agents in countries and territories outside of the Philippines. These agents include International Remittance houses such as in the Asia-Pacific region: in Hong Kong, Pacific Ace Forex H.K. Limited; in Malaysia, SMJ TERATAI SDN. BHD., TML Remittance Center SDN. BHD., Merchantrade Asia SDN. BHD., Tranglo; in Taiwan, Fastpay Intl Ltd..; in Japan, TransRemittance Co. Ltd., Japan Remit Finance Co. Ltd.; in Israel, WIC Worldcom Finance Ltd.; in the Middle East continent; in the United Arab Emirates, Al Ansari Exchange LLC., Instant Cash FZE., Worldwide Cash Express Limited; in the European continent, Money Exchange SA, Spain; Intel Express Georgia, Georgia; Philippines Remittances Ltd., Small World Financial Services Spain SA, and Worldremit Ltd. in the United Kingdom; in the North American region; Uremit International Corp. and Atin Ito Variety Bakery & Remittance Ltd., Canada; Remitly Inc., Intermex Wire Transfer LLC, Limica Corporation (Guam), XOOM Corporation, Envios De Valores La Nacional Corp., Sigue Corporation, Placid NK Corporation, and Continental Exchange Solutions, Inc. dba RIA Financial Services, in the United States of America, among others

International remittances are also encashed by LBCE from Philippine-based companies with international presence, such as Petnet Inc. (under Western Union), Pinoy Express Hatid Padala Services, Inc., Mastercard Transactions Services (Philippines), Inc., Filremit Corp., Fastremit Service Inc., I-Remit Inc., Betur Inc. (DBA COINS PH), Pisopay.Com Inc., True Money Philippines Inc., Optimum Exchange Remit Inc., Ayannah Business Solutions, Inc., Atomtrans Tech Corp., Uniteller Filipino, Inc., among others.

For this same purpose, the Company also has partnerships with Philippine financial institutions with strong international and local presence such as Asia United Bank Corporation, Bank of Commerce, China Banking Corporation, Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company and Subsidiaries, Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation, Bank of the Philippine Islands, and Landbank of the Philippines, among others, as well as other pawnshop/money service businesses such as Eight Under Par, Inc. (Palawan Pawnshop), Cebuana Lhuillier Services Corporation (Cebuana Lhuillier), Michel J. Lhuillier Financial Services, Inc. (MJ Lhuillier), and P.J. Lhuillier, Inc., PETNET, Inc., among others.

Through the extended networks of its partners and agents, the Company provided fulfillment services for inbound remittances, although it transacts only with its direct agents. Under the terms of the fulfillment partnership agreements that the Company enters into, direct agents are permitted only limited use of the “LBC” name, trademarks and other protected signs when transacting business on behalf of the Company and still carrying on business under their own corporate and trade names. The Company receives a fixed percentage of the agent’s revenues in exchange for its services in relation to inbound international remittances. The Company requires most of its remittance agents to maintain a revolving fund, which must be replenished when the balance falls beneath a set threshold. This is to ensure that the Company bears minimal credit risk when making payouts on behalf of international agents. In addition, most of the agreements have in place a maximum remittance value per transaction as a further risk mitigation tool, typically ranging from ₱75,000 to ₱100,000.

The basic process for domestic remittances is as follows:

- Remittances from origins are accepted via point-of-sale system. Compliance Department checks the possible match using the Auto-Scrubbing Process (Sender and Beneficiary names are checked against the International Sanctions List) and ensure the validity of transaction. Data processing will be performed as well as fund allocation. Payout, delivery, credit to bank et.al are the methods in fulfillment of the transactions.

- As with domestic remittances, beneficiaries of international inbound remittances can avail of instant branch pick-up services at any location within the Group's domestic network as soon as the transaction is processed into the Group's POS system from its overseas branch or agent-operated location. Beneficiaries of inbound international remittances can also arrange for the money to be delivered to their door, have the sums credited to a pre-paid remittance card or have proceeds deposited directly into a bank account. The Group charges a service fee for processing international remittances according to a progressive schedule based on value of the remittance and pick-up destination of the remittance. The significant majority of remittances made by customers of the Group are for sums equivalent to approximately ₱10,000 to ₱15,000 or less.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, service fees from international outbound remittances amounted to ₱2.71 million, ₱0.99 million, and ₱0.28 million, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, service fees from international inbound remittances were ₱352.73 million, ₱320.52 million and ₱257.51 million, respectively, accounting for 56%, 54%, and 45%, respectively, of the Company's total service revenues from Money Transfer Services.

OPERATIONS

LBC's Courier and Freight Forwarding services utilize transport by air, sea and land and a network of strategically located warehouses, distribution centers and delivery hubs to provide end-to-end delivery services for its Retail customers and Corporate/Institutional clients.

Logistics

Logistics entails the management of the flow of goods from a point of origin to a specified destination, including any ancillary services that may be required to facilitate the process, such as storage and packaging.

Air Freight Forwarding

Domestic

The Group's end-to-end domestic air freight forwarding services involve the following steps: (1) acceptance (by pick-up or drop-off at a branch) (2) ground transport to a regional warehouse/distribution center, (3) primary sorting, (4) loading to aircrafts (for air transport), (5) withdrawal by the receiving distribution center/delivery hub, (6) secondary sorting (if required) and (7) ground transport for delivery to final destination.

- Acceptance is the receipt by the Group of the customer's parcels and cargo, either through its pick-up service or at one of the Group's 1,617 customer contact points in the Philippines where customers can drop off parcels and cargo. All parcels and cargo must be accompanied by a waybill from the customer providing the recipient's name, shipping address, description of contents, estimated value and other pertinent information. Upon receipt of the customer's parcel or cargo, the receiving agent affixes a barcode onto the package and scans the package, beginning the tracking process. The parcel or package is rescanned at every subsequent touch point throughout the transport process until its final destination.

- At the close of business each day (approximately 7:00 p.m.), all packages are delivered by the Group's vehicle fleet to a regional warehouse / distribution center, from any of 31 warehouses in the country. The Company has two primary distribution centers: the Central Exchange, located at the Group's corporate headquarters in the General Aviation Center of the old domestic airport in Manila, where all packages collected from, passing through or destined for Metro Manila are aggregated, and the Cebu Central Exchange, functioning similarly to the Central Exchange in Manila. Packages collected in other areas are aggregated at any one of 31 warehouses located near airports throughout the country. Upon receipt, the Exchange teams "scan-in" all packages and print manifest (i.e. an itemized inventory) listings of all the barcodes "scanned." The manifest is used to check the number of shipments "scanned in" against the number of shipments that are later "scanned out."

- Throughout the night, the Exchange teams engage in primary sorting, and label parcels and cargo bound for different destinations across the Philippines to prepare them for onward transmission by air, sea or land. All packages to be transported by air are scanned by X-ray machines for detection of illegal and contraband goods. In the Central Exchange, the Company houses its own X-ray machines which are located adjacent but within the facility, and operated by independent airline employees. This bypasses the need to transport the cargo to the airline carriers' facilities for scanning, increasing the efficiency of the Company's sorting process.

- By morning, all packages bound for other provinces and cities are loaded onto the first and second flights of the day operated by Cebu Pacific Air and Philippine Airlines, among others.

- When the planes arrive at the destination airport, a team of employees withdraws shipments and again scans the barcodes and sorts the items, segregating parcels and cargo destined for different zones. The items may also be sorted at the Company's 179 regional delivery hubs (secondary distribution centers) for more efficient distribution to smaller cities and municipalities.

Packages are then loaded onto the Group's delivery vehicles, which either transport the items to a delivery hub for secondary sorting, or directly to the final destination if already within the zone of delivery.

In 2022, however, in view of the lingering effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, service level agreements were extended beyond the standard timeframes. The Group's Domestic Air Forwarding services were diverted into land and sea forwarding (by way of RORO) due to the unavailability of airline forwarding services.

International

The Group's international Air Freight Forwarding and Courier services involve a similar process as its domestic Air Freight Forwarding and Courier services, namely (1) acceptance (by pick-up or drop-off at an international LBCE-owned, or affiliate-owned branch or agent-operated location), (2) ground transport to a regional hub / distribution center, (3) primary sorting, (4) loading to international aircraft, (5) withdrawal of cargo by Philippine associates at the Central Exchange in Manila or Cebu, (6) secondary sorting, (7) further forwarding by air to regional destinations (if necessary) and (8) ground transport, via Company-owned and third party trucks, for delivery to final destination. In the case of shipments originating from overseas, LBCE's overseas branch, affiliate or agent, as applicable, is responsible for all of the steps from acceptance of the parcel/cargo through loading of the parcel/cargo onto the Philippine-bound airline carrier.

In the case of shipments originating from the Philippines and sent overseas, the overseas branch, affiliate or agent, as applicable, is responsible for all of the steps from acceptance of the parcel/cargo at the international destination to secondary sorting and delivery of the item to its final destination by ground.

International shipments utilize the same, integrated barcoding and scanning system as domestic shipments, enabling a seamless exchange between the Group's domestic team and its overseas teams.

Ground Delivery Fleet

Ground transport forms a key component of nearly all forms of delivery and forwarding services offered by the Group. Motorcycles and trucks are used for door-to-door pickup and delivery of parcels, cargo and money remittances, as well as ground transport of items destined for onward forwarding by air or sea. The vehicle fleet is also an integral part of the Group's contingency planning in the event that air and/or sea transport become unavailable. The Group also, from time to time, engages third-party trucking and transportation companies.

For items that are transported entirely by ground, parcels and packages undergo (1) acceptance (by pick-up or drop off at a branch), (2) ground transport to the regional distribution center, (3) primary sorting, (4) ground transport to a delivery hub for secondary sorting (if required) and (5) ground transport to the final destination.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company has a fleet of 3,405 vehicles (including 2,634 motorcycles and 771 delivery vans). The Company's drivers and couriers are trained in vehicle operation safety, customer service, cash handling and other procedures. Vehicles are acquired on a lease-to-own basis pursuant to finance leases with a typical term of three to five years to ownership. The Company's vehicle fleet undergoes maintenance on a regularly scheduled basis, and vehicles are typically replaced every ten years. The Group began re-fleeting most of its delivery trucks, in 2014, and motorcycles, in the latter part of 2017. Comprehensive insurance is maintained for all vehicles.

Sea Cargo Forwarding

As of the end of December 2022, the Group's Sea Cargo forwarding services are available domestically in Manila, Cebu, Bacolod, Iloilo, Davao, Cagayan de Oro and General Santos, and internationally in 29 countries and territories outside the Philippines.

The Group does not own ships and contracts with third party shipping carriers for these services. Domestic sea transport is provided by Oceanic Container Lines, Inc., 2Go Freight, Lorenzo Shipping Lines, Gothong Southern and Asian Marine Transport Corporation, among others, while international sea transport is provided through Orient Freight International, an international freight forwarding agency in which LBCH acquired a 30% stake in 2018. This allows the Company to contract directly with international shipping carriers rather than rely on another international freight forwarder. The Company's sea cargo forwarding services are separated into Retail operations and Corporate operations.

Retail

Retail sea cargo denotes *balikbayan* boxes, which are primarily international inbound shipments and intra-Philippine shipments.

The basic forwarding process for *Balikbayan* Boxes is as follows:

- Acceptance of *Balikbayan* Boxes is handled by the LBCE (in the case of domestic shipments) or an LBCE overseas branch, overseas subsidiaries or affiliate (in the case of inbound international shipments). *Balikbayan* Boxes are typically picked up by delivery trucks, as they tend to be larger in terms of weight and volume.

- Upon acceptance, all cargo is input into the Company's VISTRA acceptance system by a delivery team, which produces a delivery dispatch report and cross checks each shipment for discrepancies when units are consigned to the international freight forwarder.

- *Balikbayan* Boxes are sorted and placed into containers at the local warehouse or distribution center of the Group's branch or affiliate/agent. Once a container is full, the Group can arrange for pick-up from the international freight forwarder or local shipping partner, as applicable. Because the throughput of goods shipped by the Group is substantial, containers are usually filled within one to two days.

- The Group's international freight forwarder (in the case of inbound international shipments) or the Group's local shipping partners (in the case of domestic shipments) will then collect the cargo from the warehouse or distribution center and load the items onto a ship.

- International inbound *Balikbayan* Boxes are in transit for three (3) to seven (7) days (for shipments within Asia) or 30 to 45 days (for shipments from Europe or North America) prior to arriving in Manila. All such *Balikbayan* Boxes are received by the international freight forwarder at either of the ports in Manila, Subic, Zambales, or Cagayan de Oro and consigned to the Group at the Vitas Harbor Center Warehouse. Intra-Philippine shipments, which generally take between two and five days to arrive at their destination, are received at regional warehouses and distribution centers. For international inbound shipments, the Group's customs brokers facilitate procedures necessary to be undertaken with the Philippine Bureau of Customs, while its international freight forwarder arranges for customs brokerage in the international jurisdictions.

- At the Vitas Harbor Center Warehouse or any of the regional warehouses and distribution centers, boxes are again scanned, inspected for any damage and sorted for further forwarding to their final destination by ground transport or re-directed to a domestic shipping company for further sea transport if necessary. International inbound *Balikbayan* Boxes are received by Group's overseas branches and affiliates and sorted for final delivery. *Balikbayan* Boxes are randomly scanned in the United States and in the Philippines via X-ray machines to prevent entry of illegal goods and money laundering.

Corporate

For Corporate Sea Cargo shipments, LBCE provides forwarding services for both Full Container Load (FCL) and Less than Container Load (LCL) shipments. LBCE's Corporate Sea Cargo forwarding services include, among others, Pier-to-Pier service (in which a customer's shipment is delivered to a receiving office at the destination pier for pickup by the receiving party) and Pier-to-Door service (in which the customer's shipment is delivered to the address of the receiving party). Corporate clients can either drop-off their cargo at LBCE's container freight stations or arrange for pick-up by LBCE's delivery fleet.

For corporate customers who wish to make regular use of the LBCE's services, the company assigns an account executive to be in-charge of obtaining details of the shipments and advising the customer on the readiness process and approval of credit terms. In addition, after shipments are completed, an account coordinator reports a summary of the transactions and the Billing and Collection department bills and collects payment for the shipments.

All corporate shipments are aggregated and sorted at the Company's container freight stations located near the local ports. Container freight stations are separate from the receiving warehouse for the retail *balikbayan* boxes.

Specialized Corporate Solutions

Under SCS, the Group provides transportation of mail, parcels and cargo via air, land and sea for its corporate clients, as well as value-added services such as onsite operations, and warehousing, among others. The transportation service operates in substantially the same manner as the general logistics operations described above.

Money Transfer Services

Remittances

Infrastructure

The Group leverages the branch network and vehicle fleet used for its Logistics services as a platform for its remittance services. The extensive geographic reach of its branch network, its large fleet of delivery vehicles, the existing workforce of trained employees and the availability of cash funds at each of the Group branches from its logistics operations enable the Group to offer remittance services at very low additional operating cost. As the remittance business has grown into a significant portion of its business, the Group has increased the number of customer contact points for its remittance services by entering into fulfillment partnership agreements with agents and affiliates domestically and internationally.

The Global Remittance Team is in charge of operating the Group's remittance business. With respect to domestic remittances, its primary duties include, among others, reviewing daily acceptance values; forecasting the daily funding needs of each branch to meet fulfillment obligations; ensuring the proper safeguarding of cash at branches; overseeing the transport and deposit of cash into the Group's regional bank accounts (from which local managers of the branch offices can withdraw the funds); establishing and training branch employees in cash acceptance, Anti-Money Laundering (AML) / Counter Terrorist Financing and Proliferation Financing (CTF/PF), customer identification and other policies; and reporting covered transactions and suspicious transactions to the BSP. With respect to international remittances, its primary duties include monitoring balances of revolving accounts and settlement of payments. The Global Remittance Team uses data collected from the Group's front-end POS software to analyze end-of-day acceptance information at all of the branch locations. This enables the Global Remittance Team to estimate the funding requirements for each branch on a daily basis. The Group is in the process of transitioning its POS system into a more fully integrated system with the rest of its business operating software.

Domestic Partners

To expand its domestic network for remittance services, LBC Express Inc. and Eight Under Par, Inc. (a Philippine corporation doing business under the trade name "Palawan Pawnshop") entered into a non-exclusive agreement in June 2012 to serve as reciprocal fulfillment agents within the Philippines. A similar partnership was entered into by the Company with Cebuana Lhuillier Services Corporation (under the trade name "Cebuana Lhuillier") in 2019. Through these agreements, all of Palawan Pawnshop's 3,800 branches and Cebuana Lhuillier's 2,500 branches in the Philippines are available to provide instant branch pick-up services for beneficiaries of LBCE's remittance customers, and all of LBCE's 1,607 branches in the Philippines in turn provide the same service for Palawan Pawnshop's customers. All partners collect a reciprocal percentage of service fees for performing services on behalf the other.

The Group believes that its strategic partnerships with Palawan Pawnshop, Cebuana Lhuillier, MLhuillier, and PJ Lhuillier, among others, have enabled it to greatly expand its geographical reach in the Philippines and provide more services to more customers, particularly in areas where it has fewer Company-owned branches, at minimal expense. In 2018, Petnet, Inc. (Western Union) became an international fulfillment partner, extending the group's reach and network to more customers worldwide, through Western Union's approximately 500,000 agents in 220 countries.

The basic process for Domestic Remittances is as follows:

- Branch Retail services enable customers who make Remittances at any of the 1,613 Company-owned branches in the Philippines to choose among the fulfillment options for their beneficiaries. Upon acceptance from the sender, there is an online facility processes the request. An encashment alert is sent to the specified branch and the latter ensures fund availability to serve the consignee.

    - *Instant branch pick-up (Instant Pera Padala "IPP")*, a real-time cash pick-up remittance facility by which funds become instantaneously available for pick-up by the remitter's beneficiary once the sending party has made the payment at any of the 1,613 Company-owned branches or Palawan Pawnshop and/or Cebuana Lhuillier partner branches; the sending party can designate any pick-up location or geographic zone within the Company's domestic network;

    - *"Pesopak*," a service by which remittances are delivered directly to the beneficiary's doorstep

    - *"Remit-to-account" (RTA)*, a service by which funds accepted from a sender at a Company branch will be directly deposited to the designated local bank account of the beneficiary

International Remittance Agents

To expand its international reach, LBCE has also entered into agreements with affiliates and remittance fulfillment agents in countries and territories outside of the Philippines. These agents include International Remittance houses such as in the Asia-Pacific region: in Hong Kong, Pacific Ace Forex H.K. Limited; in Malaysia, SMJ TERATAI SDN. BHD., TML Remittance Center SDN. BHD., Merchantrade Asia SDN. BHD., Tranglo; in Taiwan, Fastpay Intl Ltd..; in Japan, TransRemittance Co. Ltd., Japan Remit Finance Co. Ltd.; in Israel, WIC Worldcom Finance Ltd.; in the Middle East continent; in the United Arab Emirates, Al Ansari Exchange LLC., Instant Cash FZE., Worldwide Cash Express Limited; in the European continent, Money Exchange SA, Spain; Intel Express Georgia, Georgia; Philippines Remittances Ltd., Small World Financial Services Spain SA, and Worldremit Ltd. in the United Kingdom; in the North American region; Uremit International Corp. and Atin Ito Variety Bakery & Remittance Ltd., Canada; Remitly Inc., Intermex Wire Transfer LLC, Limica Corporation (Guam), XOOM Corporation, Envios De Valores La Nacional Corp., Sigue Corporation, Placid NK Corporation, and Continental Exchange Solutions, Inc. dba RIA Financial Services, in the United States of America, among others.

International remittances are also encashed by LBCE from Philippine-based companies with international presence, such as Petnet Inc. (under Western Union), Pinoy Express Hatid Padala Services, Inc., Mastercard Transactions Services (Philippines), Inc., Filremit Corp., Fastremit Service Inc., I-Remit Inc., Betur Inc. (DBA COINS PH), Pisopay.Com Inc., True Money Philippines Inc., Optimum Exchange Remit Inc., Ayannah Business Solutions, Inc., Atomtrans Tech Corp., Uniteller Filipino, Inc., among others.

For this same purpose, the Company also has partnerships with Philippine financial institutions with strong international and local presence such as Asia United Bank Corporation, Bank of Commerce, China Banking Corporation, Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company and Subsidiaries, Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation, Bank of the Philippine Islands, and Landbank of the Philippines, among others, as well as other pawnshop/money service businesses such as Eight Under Par, Inc. (Palawan Pawnshop), Cebuana Lhuillier Services Corporation (Cebuana Lhuillier), Michel J. Lhuillier Financial Services, Inc. (MJ Lhuillier), and P.J. Lhuillier, Inc., PETNET, Inc., among others.

Through the extended networks of its partners and agents, the Company provided fulfillment services for inbound remittances, although it transacts only with its direct agents. Under the terms of the fulfillment partnership agreements that the Company enters into, direct agents are permitted only limited use of the "LBC" name, trademarks and other protected signs when transacting business on behalf of the Company and still carrying on business under their own corporate and trade names. The Company receives a fixed percentage of the agent's revenues in exchange for its services in relation to inbound international remittances. The Company requires most of its remittance agents to maintain a revolving fund cover, which must be replenished when the balance falls beneath a set threshold. This is to ensure that the Company bears minimal credit risk when making payouts on behalf of international agents. In addition, most of the agreements have in place a maximum remittance value per transaction as a further risk mitigation tool, typically ranging from ₱75,000 to ₱100,000.

The basic process for domestic remittances is as follows:

- Remittances from origins are accepted via point-of-sale system. Compliance Department checks the possible match using the Auto-Scrubbing Process (Sender and Beneficiary names are checked against the International Sanctions List) and ensure the validity of transaction. Data processing will be performed as well as fund allocation. Payout, delivery, credit to bank et.al are the methods in fulfillment of the transactions.

Bills Payment Collection and Corporate Remittance Payouts

The Company offers Bills Payment services for several corporations, and also contracts directly with certain organizations, such as private insurance companies and certain employers, to serve as a Corporate Payout agent.

The basic process for bills payment collection and corporate remittance payouts is as follows:

- Via POS. The customer fills out details necessary for the transaction onto the Bills Payment form available at the branch, in which the branch associate will enter to the POS. The cash transaction amount and pass-on fee is collected from the customer, if applicable. The branch does the data sending (from local server to production server). The LBC Backroom will perform all necessary validation procedures before the closing of the transaction.

- Via PCS. The customer fills out the details necessary for the transaction onto the Bills Payment form available at the branch, which the branch associate will enter onto the PCS. The cash transaction amount and pass-on fee is collected from the customer, if applicable. The LBC Backroom will perform all necessary validation procedures before the closing of the transaction.

Corporate transactions. The Company also provides Payout services for various corporations and organizations. The processor will acknowledge corporate transactions via email and validate payments by corporate client. The LBC backroom will confirm fund allocation, assign tracking numbers and perform recording to complete the transaction processing.

Cash on Delivery / Cash on Pick-Up ("COD/COP")

More and more Filipinos are doing their shopping online. Since 2017, the e-commerce industry has been growing exponentially, with digital marketplaces registering record sales and consistent growth. The Philippines has also ranked first in social media use and time spent online, which makes the country an ideal market for e-commerce to thrive and sustain vigorous activity.

One of the many challenges faced by many e-commerce merchants were payment gateways/options. A majority of online sellers are also considered “casual sellers” or “social sellers” and with most of them unbanked, completing a transaction had been a challenge. LBCE’s inception of a payment solution bundled with logistics capabilities was “Cash On Delivery” (COD) and “Cash On Pick-up” (COP) service.

With this innovative new service, LBCE has enabled more merchants, including “casual or social sellers” to enter into and participate regularly in the thriving e-commerce arena. With “COD/COP,” merchants have LBC deliver their goods and collect payment for them, which in turn can either be remitted to their appointed bank accounts or picked up from a designated LBC branch.

This pioneering service has helped spur the further growth of the e-commerce industry in the country, enabling trade, commerce, and generated income for many - promoting the Company’s strategy of financial inclusivity and wide accessibility of services.

“COD/COP” utilizes both of LBCE’s core business/services: logistics, as a courier of parcels & boxes, and money remittance, as a payment collection channel and payout conduit. Furthermore, LBC serves as a venue for transactions or “trading place”: COP guarantees convenient and seamless transactions between merchant and buyer, a buyer may opt for any of LBCE’s 1,607 branches as a pick- up point for their items purchased. COD offers the more established delivery scheme: LBC delivery associates collect payments from buyers upon delivery of the items, and these are delivered to any designated address, be it residential, office, or any other location. The collection of payments on behalf of the merchants from the buyers offer safe, reliable and guaranteed assurance for merchants engaging in online selling transactions. LBCE’s expansive nationwide network and serviceable areas also allows for buyers to shop from anywhere in the Philippines, and sellers to reach more customers nationwide. COD/COP rates are competitively priced, providing value for money for merchants and buyers, along with LBC’s guaranteed service levels.

COD/COP can be availed of at any LBC branch, without any other obligations or contracts; transactions are immediately processed upon fulfillment of the prescribed forms available at the branch. There is no need to create an “account” on online shopping sites, or to maintain any minimum volume of transactions to start an online or “social selling” business. Beginning in 2021, LBC’s COD/COP service was also made available through online platforms/channels, primarily via www.lbcexpress.com

MARKETING AND SALES

The Group believes that strategic marketing and targeted sales are crucial to maintaining its competitive advantage over competitors. The Group regularly advertises on television, radio and billboards, as well as in print and on the Internet. The Group also brands its ground fleet with the “LBC” logo. In addition, it has dedicated teams to promote the value of its brand among general consumers as well as to manage long-term corporate client relationships. It also engages in several community outreach initiatives in line with its commitment to corporate social responsibility.

Brand Equity

The Group considers the “LBC” brand, which has been cultivated over the Group’s over 60-year operating history, to be an integral component of its operational success. The Group believes that the brand, the distinctive red and white “LBC” logo and the Group’s key marketing slogans (formerly, “*Hari ng Padala*,” and currently, “We Like To Move It”) have become associated with its reputation for being a convenient, affordable and reliable provider of its services. As part of its marketing strategy, the Group outfits its delivery fleet, branch offices, advertisements and other marketing materials with the “LBC” logo and believes that its brand equity is one asset that puts it ahead of its competitors in gaining market share in a fierce competitive environment.

The “LBC” brand was one of Reader’s Digest’s Trusted Brand Winners: Platinum Award in Philippine Airfreight/Courier Service Category and Brand Gold Award Remittance Category in 2017. According to the LISBON Survey, a survey conducted by Market Research Solutions, Inc., an independent marketing and research firm, the Company was considered one of the Best-in-Class Companies in the Philippines for both the freight forwarding and remittance industries in 2012, the Company achieved 81% brand awareness/market reach for sea cargo, the highest in the segment, with the closest competitor achieving 47% recognition.

LBC remains to be one of the Philippines’ most recognized brands. A pioneer in its industry in the Philippines, and now with 1,607 branches nationwide with presence in 29 countries around the globe, in the service of Global Filipinos everywhere, sustained by a presence in traditional and increased visibility digital media platforms including social media, the brand’s equity is at the strongest it’s ever been.

In November 2013, the Company and LBC Development Corporation undertook a re-launch of the “LBC” brand name to emphasize the entrepreneurial and adaptive spirit of the Company that is complementary to its long heritage. The marketing campaign features a new formulation of the Company as not simply a mover of goods but also a mover of space (“space where people can reconnect and relate”) with the aim of highlighting the human connection in the services provided by the Company to its customers. Pursuant to the same marketing campaign, the Company has also re-designed its logo and changed its corporate slogan to “We like to move it,” highlighting the corporate logistics segment of its business.

In 2017, the Company launched “*Totoo ang Ligaya*,” a global campaign particularly directed toward its millions of customers in various parts of the world. This was a follow-up to the widely successful 2016 campaign launched called “*Aming Ligaya*.” Previous campaigns also included, in 2015, “Paulo”, a sales & marketing campaign highlighting the remittance business, and 2014’s Global Brand Ambassador Endorser Campaign “Everywhere,” featuring mega endorser Kris Aquino.

Complementing its ongoing digital transformation, LBCE launched a brand campaign in 2018. The campaign showed how the LBC brand has evolved to serve the growing needs of its different customers – both in the retail space and in the corporate landscape, and in the new arena of “social selling.” It captures how the brand offers customized solutions to service ever-changing needs and grows with various markets as they progress in life. This spirit of change and service is aptly captured in the campaign’s manifesto, “*Let’s Move*.”

The campaign rolled out in the Philippines and in the various countries where LBC has an established presence. It was launched and released in both traditional media channels and the digital space. It has helped fortify the brand’s already top-of-mind position with consumers.

Marketing and Communications during Covid-19

In 2021, the Group’s Marketing and Communications focused on how the Company had ensured service capabilities and safety to all its stakeholders. A completely online platform was launched in June 2020, providing a safe and convenient way for customers to send packages and money without the need to queue or fill out forms at branches. “LBC Online” is available through the LBC Express website. Within 2020, approximately 200,000 users signed up, and to date, more than 2 million bookings have been made through this online platform. Also in 2020, a Rider Pickup service was launched and made available through the online platform. IPP Online, also available through this platform, enables customers to send money online, in the safety and convenience of their own homes or locations. These online services have remained popular throughout 2021, providing convenient solutions for customers, allowing for transactions to be made at the convenience of their homes/offices.

SoShop!

The *SoShop!* program was launched by LBC Express in 2020 to offer volume discounts, opportunities for learning, and linkage to the market to a growing customer base of online businesses and social sellers. This program was availed of by approximately 30,000 customers in 2020 and around 140,000 additional customers in 2021. The *SoShop!* program is currently being enjoyed by 318,00 registered members as of April 2023.

LBC retains its current customer base and is able to attract new customers through *SoShop!*'s volume discount. A member can enjoy up to 50% off shipping fee with the corresponding spend requirement.

SoShop! members enjoy perks and privileges, are invited to join special events, and offered tools designed to help them grow their businesses and scale revenues. The program provides members the opportunity for education and engagement, making them enabled and empowered, and part of a growing community. A *SoShop!* Online Bazaar was held in 2020 with over 150 seller participants, a first in the country. Members were also given access to free webinars hosted by LBC together with partners such as Facebook, Google, Canva, Prosperna, and Sharetreats. In 2022, *SoShop!* "*suki*" or loyal social sellers were offered spaces within select *SoShop!* branches, where they held live online selling. Live Online selling was broadcast over their own social media platforms, while being mirrored on official LBC channels. Prior to these live selling events, LBC likewise assisted these *SoShop!* sellers with advertising and promotions (social sellers' business feature, FB live selling schedule announcement) of their events, as well as selling event day equipment. By conducting the live selling events within an LBC branch, sellers were able to immediately pack and ship out the purchased goods to their customers.

Advertising

With the advent of digital media, the Group has since shifted its Advertising strategy, and focuses its initiatives in the digital/online platforms, specifically social media. However, the Group still advertises over media channels such as radio and out-of-home (OOH). The Group also sponsors community events such as the Ronda Pilipinas, the largest Philippine cycling race, and sporting events. However, in 2020, the Group directed its focus on communicating its dynamic and agile adaption to the times, through a campaign called #WeMoveForYou. This campaign communicated the Groups' available services, and awareness on how to stay safe during the pandemic.

The Group's Online Tools such as Branch Tracker, Delivery Area Lockdown Tracker, as well as Advisories were created and launched to serve all internal and external stakeholders.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Operational

The Group is committed to continuing to invest in state-of-the-art IT systems to maintain its competitive edge and more effectively deliver quality service to its customers. The Group has continued to enhance its Transport Management System to further improve its processes thus bringing in improvements in both customer facing systems and those used internally. The Group has invested in Data Analytics by using the latest technology for its Data Warehouse architecture preparing it for the future in Digital Logistics. It has also fully leveraged on the latest Cloud technology supporting new innovations by making it easy to test new ideas and design new applications without hardware limitations or slow procurement process. With cloud, the business can quickly scale resources and storage up to meet business demands without having to invest in physical infrastructure.

For the money segment of the Group, it has partnered with Hitachi Digital Payment Solutions Philippines, Inc. formerly Interblocks, a leading provider and innovator of integrated, electronic payment processing solutions that empower Banks & Financial Service Providers across global markets. The Group will utilize Hitachi Digital Payment Solutions, Inc. ibSuite platform to drive a broad range of solutions in Service Delivery, Payments, Cards, Virtual Banking and Mobile Commerce, Interblocks combines strong financial transaction integrity and tight data security into all of its solutions, delivering a totally integrated, consistent and rich experience across all customer touch points.

In addition, the Group has outfitted each of its couriers with handheld scanners, which will increase efficiency and minimize human error in documenting daily pick-ups and deliveries. In FY 2019, all old handhelds were replaced with latest model together with SOTI Mobility Management that will help the business eliminate handheld device downtime. The Group has also implemented a put-to-light sorting technology for its non-bulk mail, which will help automate some aspects of the parcel sorting process.

The Group has also upgraded its current network infrastructure to allow for a more secure and reliable environment. It upgraded its connectivity bandwidth and implemented a Software Defined Wide Area Network (SD WAN) to provide added network security and reliability. This has enabled the Group to improve its network availability significantly. The group also invested on Security Operation Center (SOC) in partnership with DTSI/NTT Security to provide 24/7 real time threat detection with capabilities on global intelligence correlation, multi-stage attack detection and anomaly threat analysis.

Business Management

The Group uses a comprehensive suite of customized business management solutions software designed and licensed by SAP. The Group has utilized SAP's Financial Accounting and Controlling (SAP FICO), Sales and Distribution (SAP SD) and Materials Management (SAP MM) modules. The Group has migrated SAP System Landscape to SAP HANA Enterprise Cloud which enables scalability with low risk deployments and leverage on SAP HEC's Fully Managed Services which covers Infrastructure and Database related activities. Thus, free-up IT resources and saves on cost for the company. SAP Financial modules were also rolled-out to Middle East countries like UAE, KSA, Kuwait and Bahrain for ease of financial reporting and consolidation and in compliance with the VAT Implementation in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Region.

As part of the digital transformation program, the Group has utilized Data Analytics for both predictive and operational purposes. It has also utilized its GPS data to create a database for last meter deliveries. It has also allowed itself to do paperless transactions through its handheld devices. The Group is also maximizing the use of Power BI (Business Intelligence) for its operational and financial reports allowing it to be able to make well informed decisions based on real time data.

Online and Mobile Platform

To enhance the customer experience, the Group has developed a digital platform that enables online real-time transaction processing and customer service through its website (www.lbcexpress.com). Currently, the Group's website contains several interactive features for its customers, including package tracking, rate calculators and scheduling of pick-ups for parcels and cargo, as well as real-time customer service support through the "Live Talk" capability. Another added value to customer experience is the company's launch of Chatbot through its Facebook account. The chatbot enables the customer to automatically book a transaction for pickup. The company launched LBC Online in June 2020 through its website. LBC Online is a digital service to bridge LBC closer to the customers through online innovation where customers can book packages, process shipping and manage their money remittance all in a click while at the comfort of their home.

In 2022, LBC launched LBC App which is available in Android and Iphone devices. This enables the customer to book a transaction, track their package and check the rates of LBC services. This Information Technology has enabled the group to realign technology to bring a positive difference to its business, in terms of value, quality and productivity. IT enables data-driven business planning, effective marketing, automate operations, real-time monitoring and instant customer support.

The Group is currently in the process of modernizing its legacy system. In 2015, the LBC NRT system was upgraded to LBC POS system. A new data-sending technology was implemented in 2018 through VISTRA PH system to replace LBC POS. The company has implemented Customer Relationship Management (CRM), Enterprise Asset Management (EAM) and Warehouse modules of Ramco Systems in 2020. Ramco will be the new enterprise-wide system that will cover the logistic and human resource segment of LBC.

Despite the challenges and circumstances in 2020, the LBC Information Technology team was able to continuously deploy projects to help the Group maintain relevance within the prevailing situation, enabling various contactless solutions for all stakeholders convenience and safety. In March 2020, a seamless transition from the traditional physical office set-up to a work-from-home arrangement was ensured, while maintaining data security. This extended from and included all back office operations, including the contact center. Online Pickup for cargo and several other enhancements on the Group's online platform were released in line with the customer needs was launched in June 2020. Timely advisories to customers of the Company's Service Level Agreements and delivery/pickup zones, dependent varying LGU guidelines were updated on a daily basis, starting in June 2020.

Digital Transformation

Achieving the Group's vision is anchored on its ability to digitally transform the way they do things; the "Way We Move". However, Digital Transformation is not only just about incorporating the technological tools needed to change the organization; it is a massive undertaking given the scale of the Group and understanding that changes will only begin once mindsets of the human elements are also shifted. This "Change Management" for a 70+ year-old company, a heritage brand, will include over 11,000 associates across the globe, and a vast network of brick and mortar stores, hubs, and warehouses.

For the customers: Evolving consumer behavior and preferences are driving the way LBC wants to approach business. Our Group will be introducing solutions for a market that is connected 24/7, time-starved, with demands anchored on technology's ability to respond at the speed of need.
In response to customer demand, LBC recognizes that we cannot continue running our business with the current processes and technologies. Automation of all key processes is needed to survive and to be relevant in the industry.

The Group's core logistics applications are upgrading to automate all manual processes. Operations will significantly change once fully implemented. The Group will also be introducing additional products and services to customers of all segments.

For the partners: Boundaries among suppliers, service providers and consumers are evolving quickly, as a result of rapid shifts in technological advances. This entails a fundamental rethinking about how LBC streamlines internal processes, and will prioritize, ever more, driving speed and efficiency.

LBC's Digital Transformation will accelerate business activities, processes and competencies that will, in turn, impact the stakeholders in strategic and meaningful ways. The Group will harness Digital Transformation to radically improve internal performance, partner relationships, and expand reach across different business segments. The Group aims to:

- Further develop the first mile to make us accessible for pick-ups for the retail market, and small-corporate accounts (MSMEs);

- Set up our cross-border operations to capture the e-Commerce market at its origin, making LBC an end-to-end logistics service provider;
- Partner with other logistics service providers through crowdsourcing, making our pick-up and delivery operations “burstable”;
- Utilize crowdsourcing to fulfill the need for surge of volume, thus providing a cost-effective solution to demand;
- Expand our Returns Services to Reverse Logistics through reselling, liquidation or disposal of returned items;
- Expand money transaction through digital currency solutions, allowing peer-to-peer payments or C2B payments; and
- Ensure improved efficiencies in our hubs.

All these initiatives will be driven by technology and supported by skilled workforce.

LBC has invested on Digital Transformation to ensure that infrastructure and systems will support our automated processes, and to enable better decision making through information transparency and integrity across all touchpoints.

STATUS OF ANY PUBLICLY-ANNOUNCED NEW PRODUCT OR SERVICE

The LBC Sakto Pack introduced a receptacle measuring 9" inches X 7.5" inches, with a maximum weight limit of 500 grams. Ideal for social sellers, the receptacle pouch was designed to accommodate smaller items, such as cosmetics, jewelry, novelties, and even small clothing items. Price points were also designed for ease, ranging between PhP 39 - 69, allowing social sellers flexibility and attractive pass-on rates. LBC has pioneered this receptacle pouch size and pricing, and has no competing services from other courier brands.

Sakto Pack Pricing:

ORIGIN	DESTINATION	PRICE
NCR	NCR	₱ 39
	Luzon	₱ 49
	Vis-Min	₱ 69
North Luzon	NCR	₱ 49
	North Luzon	₱ 39
	South Luzon	₱ 49
	Vis-Min	₱ 69
South Luzon	NCR	₱ 49
	North Luzon	₱ 49
	South Luzon	₱ 39
	Vis-Min	₱ 69
Visayas	Intra-Province	₱ 39
	NCR	₱ 69
	Luzon	₱ 69
	Vis-Min	₱ 49
Mindanao	Intra-Province	₱ 39
	NCR	₱ 69
	Luzon	₱ 69
	Vis-Min	₱ 49

The Sakto Pack was initially introduced as a promotion from September 8, 2022 - December 8, 2022, but was later extended through to June 2023, and is available nationwide. The Sakto Pack may be booked through LBC’s digital platforms (LBC App and LBC Website). Once booking is confirmed, customer can release the package for delivery via LBC rider pick-up or LBC branch drop-off.

COMPETITION

Logistics

The Group is known to be a leader in the Philippine retail logistics industry. It has been the top importer of *balikbayan* boxes in terms of throughput for the past 20 years. Although the Group has a leading position and significant market share in the courier and air freight forwarding industry, the Group faces competition from AP Cargo Logistics Network Corporation, JRS Business Corporation, Airfreight 2100, Inc., Cargo Padala Express Forwarding Service Corporation, Libcap Super Express Corporation and 2Go Express, Inc. The Group's international competitors include DHL, FedEx and UPS. However, international freight forwarders have historically not been strong competitors of the Group in the Philippines due to certain restrictions on foreign ownership in the cargo industry in the Philippines, as well as the high barriers to entry created by the dispersed geography of the archipelagic nation.

In the corporate logistics industry, the large industry players in the Philippines are 2Go Freight and Fast Cargo, Inc. The main international competitors for the corporate sector are DHL, FedEx and UPS. Although the Group's market share is still relatively small in the corporate logistics industry, its corporate logistics segment has maintained strong growth since the Group first formally introduced these services as a separate business line in 2010. The Company seeks to increase its market share by leveraging its existing brand and network from its retail services.

Money Transfer Services

According to Ken Research, the Group is one of the top five non-bank providers of domestic remittance services by remittance volume as well as one of the top five non-bank providers of international inbound remittances in the Philippines by remittance volume in calendar year 2012. The Group competes against Philippine banks and various non-banks, such as pawnshops, for its international and domestic remittance services. Philippine banks, such as BDO Unibank, Inc., Bank of the Philippine Islands, Philippine National Bank, Metrobank and RCBC, account for the significant majority of market share in terms of volume for both domestic and international remittances. However, because the Group targets the unbanked population in the Philippines (which account for the majority of Filipinos), the Group believes its domestic remittance business has significant room for additional growth. The Group's main non-bank competitors in the remittance industry include M. Lhuillier, Cebuana Lhuillier, iRemit and Western Union, however, the Company has also embarked on partnerships with these competitors, in order to mutually grow the industry's market penetration by extending each brand's networks. The Group believes that high barriers to entry, including regulatory licenses and a distribution network, make it unlikely that there will be additional material competitors in the future. For the bills payment segment, the Group's largest competitors are bills payment outlets owned and operated by the SM group of companies at its various malls, as well as various banks.

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

Quality Assurance

The Group recognizes that quality is an integral part of doing business. This is viewed as one of the primary responsibilities in dealing with our stakeholders. LBC is driven by its brand promise, "A Friend who makes your day," in ensuring that quality is effectively carried out in all aspects, particularly by growing profitable revenues and optimize operational costs; executing processes with clarity, certainty and convenience, driving operational excellence and building an agile organization. In 2019, LBC celebrates its 9th consecutive year of having certified to ISO 9001:2015 standards. This is a manifestation that LBC consistently conforms to an international quality management system standard based on a risk-based thinking approach following a Plan-Do-Check-Act framework.

The Group is committed to providing high quality service for customers in all areas of its business. To this end, it has in place standards and procedures to ensure a quality, reliable and seamless customer experience. The Group has in place the following procedures to monitor the quality of its services on a regular basis, as well as plan for contingencies that may otherwise cause an interruption in its business.

Discrepancy Reporting and Undeliverable Items

To ensure that loss and damage is minimal, the Group trains all relevant employees in the proper handling of parcels and cargo. It also has in place stringent procedures for scanning of shipments at all touch points. Upon withdrawal of an item at a distribution center, a manifest of all scanned barcodes is printed, which is later checked against outgoing shipments. Pursuant to the Group's standard operating procedures, all shipping discrepancies must be reported as they occur, with team leaders at the Central Exchange and regional distribution centers responsible for preparing preventive and corrective action, as well as compiling and providing discrepancy reports to the management on a regular basis. Discrepancies include damage, incomplete addresses, misrouted parcels and cargo, shipments to out-of-delivery-zone addresses, pilferage and improper acceptance.

When shipments are undeliverable because, for example, a recipient is unknown or not found at the destination address, or the destination address is not locatable, the Group will send out multiple notices to the sender, including initially an e-mail, followed up by a phone call and, as a last resort, a letter by registered mail. Shipments that remain unclaimed following these procedures (which typically take place over the course of six months to a year) are auctioned, with proceeds generally donated to charity after deducting costs incurred by the Group for storage and other related expenses.

Cash Collection and Management

The Group has implemented strict and comprehensive cash collection and management policies and procedures to minimize operational errors and promote customer trust. For example, every Group branch office is required to set up "cash sanctuaries" to minimize financial loss in the event of a robbery. In addition, the Group also sets strict limits on the amount of cash each branch is permitted to hold before the branch is required to make cash deposits at a bank, as well as value limits on cash deliveries of *Pesopak*.

Compliance with the Group's cash collection and management policies and procedures is monitored through random audits conducted by the Group's general accounting staff. Each branch has a team leader who is responsible for appointing two cash custodians, one primary cash custodian and one back-up cash custodian, maintaining a team resolution (which is signed by all branch associates and delineates the type of funds kept by the cash custodians) and producing readily-available documents showing proper cash turn-over among associates. The primary cash custodian is required to properly account for cash under safekeeping on a daily basis and ensure that there is no mingling of Group funds with customer funds. Every branch associate is required to undertake precautions to safeguard the cash within his or her branch office.

Business Continuity

The success of the Group's business is particularly dependent on the efficient and uninterrupted flow of its operations.

To safeguard against unanticipated interruptions in its business, the Group has instated the following business continuity plans and procedures:

- *Information Technology*. With respect to technology, the Group has back-up servers managed by its IT service provider with built-in redundancies for its various systems in which operational and customer data is stored. In the event of system downtimes, the Group has in place a back-up system whereby communication is maintained through mobile text messaging.

- *Transportation (Logistics).* Although the Group relies on airline and shipping carriers for its daily freight forwarding operations, it also has in place alternative procedures in the event that an airline or shipping carrier is unavailable. For example, when flights are grounded due to severe weather, the Group's vehicle fleet is capable of making deliveries by ground. Although ground deliveries may take longer than air cargo shipments, this enables the Group to continue its service even when other modes of transportation may be unavailable. When its usual shipping carriers are unavailable, the Group also makes use of its vehicle fleet. The vehicles can make deliveries to any region accessible by land, or can make use of RORO ("roll-on-roll-off") car ferries to reach locations that require sea transport.

- *Funding Insufficiencies (Remittances).* Although the Global Remittance Team monitors and makes daily estimates of the funding needs of each branch, on occasion, there may be insufficient funds at a given location to encash a remittance. In such a case, the Group has in place procedures for either nearby branches to deliver the necessary sums, or for authorized personnel to withdraw the cash from one of the Group's local bank accounts.

The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic has tested and challenged the Group's Business Continuity programs and protocols. The Group was able to continuously operate through the previous year's circumstances, within its expansive operations in the Philippines, and around the globe.

SUPPLIERS

The Group has a broad base of suppliers. The Group is not dependent on one or a limited number of suppliers. The Group adheres to a Sourcing/Purchasing procedure which begins from the receipt of request for quotation or approved requisition of Stock Items, Non-stock Items, Services and Capital Expenditures to monitoring of delivery of stocks and/or services. These procedures adhere to Policies & Procedures such as: Three Canvassing Policy, Bids and Awards Policy, Policy on Construction of Facilities implemented by the Company's Sourcing & Procurement team. Likewise, a Procurement Manual is in place, which contains, among others, the following:

- Accreditation Requirements for Suppliers / Contractors
- Guidelines on Requesting, Office Supplies, Marketing Collaterals, Computer Peripherals and Uniforms
- Timeline for Purchase Order Processing and Delivery
- Process flow in Purchase Order creation for Regular Materials and Supplies
- Materials and Supplies Dispatch procedure
- Domestic Purchasing Process
- International Purchasing Process
- Vendor Evaluation Form

CUSTOMERS

The Group has a broad market base, including local and foreign individual and institutional clients. The Group does not have a customer that will account for 20% or more of its revenues.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Please refer to item 12 ("Certain Relationships and Related Transactions") of this Report.

INTERLLECTUAL PROPERTY

The Group uses a variety of registered names and marks, including the names "LBC Express, Inc.," "LBC Express," "LBC", "*Hari Ng Padala*" (Filipino for "King of Forwarding Services") and "WWW.LBCEXPRESS.COM" as well as the traditional and the re-designed "LBC" corporate logos (including the new slogan "We Like To Move It"), the "Team LBC *Hari Ng Padala*" logo and "LBC Remit Express" logo in connection with its business. Except for the "LBC Remit Express" design and logo (registered on July 26, 2012 and expires on July 26, 2022) and the LBC in rectangular box and *Pesopak* logo (registered on May 31, 2012 and expires on May 31, 2022), which are owned directly by the Company, these marks (collectively, the "LBC Marks") are owned and licensed to the Company by LBC Development Corporation, the Company's parent company, pursuant to a trademark licensing agreement. Under the terms of this agreement, the Company has the full and exclusive right to utilize the LBC Marks in consideration for a fixed royalty fee of 3.5% of the Company's annual gross revenues (defined as all revenue from sales of products and services, direct and indirect, relating to the Company's business operations). Pursuant to an addendum signed October 25, 2013, the fixed royalty fee was lowered to 2.5%, effective December 1, 2013.

Under the agreement, the Company also has the right to extend the use of the LBC marks to its subsidiaries (defined as companies in which the Company holds at least 67% of the voting rights) within the Philippines, as well as to its remittance and cargo/courier/freight forwarding fulfillment service partners and agents in the Philippines and abroad, subject to certain terms and conditions. In practice, foreign agents of the Company are granted very limited use of the "LBC" brand and logos pursuant to the individual agency agreements entered into between them and the Company.

The LBC Marks have also been registered in each major jurisdiction in the Company's international network. LBC Development Corporation is currently in the process of registering the LBC Marks in the International Register pursuant to the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement (the "Protocol"), which will grant the LBC Marks intellectual property protection in the jurisdictions of all Contracting Parties (as such term is defined in the Protocol). LBC Development Corporation is also currently in the process of registering the LBC Marks in jurisdictions within the Company's international network not covered by the Protocol.

On August 4, 2017, the trade licensing agreement was amended and both parties agreed to discontinue royalty payments for the use of LBC Marks in recognition of LBCE's own contribution to the value and goodwill of the trademark effective September 4, 2017.

GOVERNMENT PERMITS AND LICENSES

The Group secures various approvals, permits and licenses from the appropriate government agencies or authorities as part of the normal course of its business.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2022, the Group had, on a consolidated basis, 10,238 full-time regular employees, compared to 11,277 full-time regular employees as of December 31, 2021. The Group continues to add to its workforce on a regular basis in line with the growth of its business.

Under the Group's hiring policy, all branch employees must have at minimum a college degree, while exchange associates and drivers and couriers are generally required to have completed a two-year vocational course or the second year of college. Employees of the Group in the Philippines are primarily trained in-house.

The Group maintains a non-contributory defined benefit plan covering all qualified employees in the Philippines.

The following table sets out the number of employees of the Group by job function as of December 31, 2022:

	Number of Employees
Management and Administrative Associates	226
Central Exchange and Regional Distribution Center Associates	384
Branch Associates	4,155
Drivers and Couriers	2,830
Other	2,643
Total	**10.238**

Note:
(1) Figures presented do not include probational employees (i.e. individuals who had been employed by the Company for less than six-months as of the period indicated).

As of the end of December 2022, four Company subsidiaries in the Philippines have entered into collective bargaining agreements with their respective employees, with approximately 1,000 employee memberships. Approximately 600 of these employees in the Philippines belong to one of the six labor unions (for four subsidiaries) and the remaining approximately 100 employees belong to two of the other six labor unions. The Group believes that there is sufficient coverage by its other, non-unionized subsidiaries to provide back-up support in the event of a disruptive labor dispute at any given unionized subsidiary. In addition, because freight forwarding and messengerial services may be considered indispensable to national interest in the Philippines, the Secretary of the Department of Labor and Employment in the Philippines has the discretion to end strikes or certify the same to the National Labor Relations Commission for compulsory arbitration pursuant to Article 263(g) of the Philippine Labor Code, even in cases involving private providers of such services. Such cessation order or arbitration certification would have the effect of automatically enjoining an intended or impending strike or, if one has already taken place, of requiring all striking or locked out employees to immediately return to work and all employers to immediately resume operations. The Company has not experienced any disruptive labor disputes, strikes or threats of strikes for at least the past decade. Management believes that the Company’s relationship with its employees in general is satisfactory.

The Group complies with minimum compensation and benefits standards as well as all other applicable labor and employment regulations in all of the jurisdictions in which it operates. The Group has in place internal control systems and risk management procedures, primarily overseen by its Corporate Compliance Group, Labor Department and Legal Department, to monitor its continued compliance with labor, employment and other applicable regulations.

In addition to full-time employees, the Group relies on contractors for the peak seasons, such as during the Easter and Christmas seasons, to satisfy increased demand for services.

RISKS

The Group is subject to certain operational, regulatory and financial risks as follows:

- A significant portion of the Group’s business activities are conducted in the Philippines and a significant portion of its assets are located in the Philippines, which exposes the Group to risks associated with the Philippines, including the performance of, and impacts of global conditions on, the Philippine economy.
- The Group’s business is particularly dependent on the quality as well as the efficient and uninterrupted operation of its IT and computer network systems, and disruptions to these systems could adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.
- The Group may not be able to expand its domestic branch network and its product offerings and expand into new geographical markets or develop its existing international operations successfully, which could limit the Group’s ability to grow and increase its profitability.

- If consumer confidence in the Group and the “LBC” brand deteriorates, the Group’s business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.
- The Group relies on third party contractors to provide various services, and unsatisfactory or faulty performance of these contractors could have a material adverse effect on the Group’s business.
- The Group faces risks from increases in freight and transportation costs.
- The Group operates in competitive industries, which could limit its ability to maintain or increase its market share and maintain profitability.
- Any deterioration in the Group’s employee relations, or any significant increases in the cost of labor, could materially and adversely affect the Group’s operations.
- The Group does not own any real property and the Group may be unable to renew leases at the end of their lease periods or obtain new leases on acceptable terms.
- The Group may encounter difficulties in managing the operations of its agents and affiliates effectively.
- The Group’s businesses are subject to regulation in the Philippines, and any changes in Government policies could adversely affect the Group’s operations and profitability.
- The Group is subject to numerous U.S. and international laws and regulations intended to help detect and prevent money laundering, terrorist financing, fraud and other illicit activity. Failure by the Group, its agents and affiliates to comply with these laws and regulations and increased costs or loss of business associated with compliance with these laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on the Group’s business, financial condition and results of operations.
- The Group faces risks from trade restrictions.
- Any inability of the Group to secure renewals or new licenses for its money transfer operations may have a material adverse effect on its business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.
- Risks associated with the Group’s money transfer operations outside the Philippines could adversely affect the Group’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

REAL PROPERTY

On April 15, 2019, LBCE entered into a Contract to Sell (CTS) with a third party for the purchase of parcels of land for a total consideration of ₱916.89 million. As stipulated in the Contract, within 10 days of the signing of the CTS, LBCE paid the initial down payment amounting to ₱183.38 million. Subsequently, the second payment of ₱91.69 million was settled by LBCE within 15 business days upon presentation of the seller of the new subdivided title, while the remaining purchase price amounting to ₱641.82 million shall be paid through a bank financing not later than one year from the CTS date. Subsequently on February 10, 2020, LBCE availed a bank loan to settle the remaining unpaid purchase price wherein the same property was used as collateral to secure the bank loan. Capitalized direct expenses include transfer fees, capital gains tax, documentary stamp taxes and notarial fees amounting to ₱114.37 million.

The Group’s registered office is located at the LBC Hangar at the General Aviation Center in the Old Domestic Airport, Pasay City pursuant to a lease with the Manila International Airport Authority. The LBC Hangar houses the Central Exchange, as well as the Company’s Information Technology Team and Global Remittance Team. The aggregate floor space of the LBC Hangar is approximately 2,160 sq. m.

In addition, the Group leases the spaces for all of its 1,613 Company-owned branches in the Philippines, as well as its regional distribution centers, delivery hubs, container freight stations and warehouses. The average term of these leases is three to seven years, with renewal options under most of the lease agreements. Branch offices are refurbished approximately every five to seven years, and the Company considers strategic relocation of branch offices from time to time to meet changing market demands.

For its general and administrative activities, the Group leases a 2,820 sq. m. office space at the Two-E-com Centre in Pasay City, Metro Manila, and a 1,126.97 sq. m. office space at the Ocean Breeze also in Pasay City, Metro Manila, both located near its registered office at the LBC Hangar.

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 20120, the Company's total expenses related to leases were ₽1,546.91 million, ₽1,474.34 million, and ₽1,215.15 million, respectively.

EQUIPMENT

Other property and equipment owned by the Group in the Philippines primarily comprises its fleet of 3,385 vehicles (2,623 motorcycles and 762 vans, excluding those acquired through operating lease), servers, computers and peripheral equipment, software, vaults, handheld scanners, X-ray scanners and its bulk mail sorting machine.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Due to the nature of the Group's business, it is involved in various legal proceedings, both as plaintiff and defendant, from time to time. Such litigation involves, among others, claims against the Group for non-delivery, loss or theft of packages and documents, mis-release of remittances, labor disputes, as well as cases filed by the Group against employees and others for theft and similar offenses.

Except as disclosed below, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries have been or are involved in, or the subject of, any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings which, if determined adversely to the Company or the relevant subsidiary's interests, would have a material effect on the business or financial position of the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

On September 9, 2011, the BSP, through Monetary Board Resolution No. 1354, resolved to close and place LBC Development Bank Inc.'s (the "Bank") assets and affairs under receivership.

On December 8, 2011, the Philippine Deposit Insurance Company (PDIC), as the official receiver and liquidator of closed banks, demanded on behalf of the Bank that LBC Holdings USA Corporation (LBC US) pay for its alleged outstanding obligations to LBC Bank amounting to approximately ₱1.00 billion, a claim that LBC US has denied as being baseless and unfounded. No further demand on this matter has been made by the PDIC since then, although there are no assurances that the claim has been waived or abandoned in whole or in part, or that the PDIC will not institute relevant proceedings in court or serve another demand letter to LBC US.

In relation to the Bank's closure and receivership, the receivables amounting to ₱295.00 million were written-off in 2011.

On March 17 and 29, 2014, the PDIC's external counsel sent letters to LBCE, demanding collection of the alleged amounts totalling ₱1.79 billion. On March 24 and 29, 2014, July 29, 2014, June 17, 2015 and June 26, 2015, the same legal counsel sent collection letters addressed to LBC Systems, Inc. [Formerly LBC Mundial Inc.] [Formerly LBC Mabuhay USA Corporation], demanding the payment of amounts aggregating to ₱911.59 million, all on behalf of the Bank.

On November 2, 2015, the Bank, represented by the PDIC, filed a case against LBC Express, Inc. (LBCE) and LBC Development Corporation (LBCDC), together with other respondents, before the Makati City Regional Trial Court (RTC) for a total collection of ₱1.82 billion. The case is in relation to the March 17, 2014 demand letter representing collection of unpaid service fees due from June 2006 to August 2011 and service charges on remittance transactions from January 2010 to September 2011. In the Complaint, the PDIC justified the increase in the amount from the demand letter to the amount claimed in the case due to their discovery that the supposed payments of LBCE were allegedly unsupported by actual cash inflow to the Bank.

On December 28, 2015, the summons, together with a copy of the Complaint of LBC Development Bank, Inc., and the writ of preliminary attachment were served on the former Corporate Secretary of LBCE. The writ of preliminary attachment resulted to the (a) attachment of the 1,205,974,632 shares of LBC Express Holdings, Inc. owned by LBCDC and (b) attachment of various bank accounts of LBCE totalling ₱6.90 million. The attachment of the shares in the record of the stock transfer agent had the effect of preventing the registration or recording of any transfers of shares in the records, until the writ of attachment is discharged.

LBCE and LBCDC, the ultimate Parent Company, together with other defendants, filed motions to dismiss the Complaint on January 12, 2016 for the collection of the sum of ₱1.82 billion. On January 21, 2016, LBCE and LBCDC filed its Urgent Motion to Approve the Counterbond and Discharge the Writ of Attachment.

On February 17, 2016, the RTC issued the order to lift and set aside the writ of preliminary attachment. The order to lift and set aside the preliminary attachment directed the sheriff of the court to deliver to LBCE and LBCDC all properties previously garnished pursuant to the writ. The counterbond delivered by LBCE and LBCDC stands as security for all properties previously attached and to satisfy any final judgment in the case.

In a Joint Resolution dated June 28, 2016, the RTC denied the motions to dismiss filed by all the defendants, including LBCE and LBCDC. Motions for reconsideration filed by the defendants were subsequently denied by the RTC in the Resolution dated February 16, 2017. On April 24, 2017, LBCE and LBCDC filed a Petition for Certiorari with the Court of Appeals, challenging the RTC's June 28, 2016 Joint Resolution. The Petition for Certiorari is entitled *"LBC Express, Inc. and LBC Development Corporation vs. Hon. Maximo M. De Leon and LBC Development Bank, as represented by its receiver/liquidator, the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation,"* and docketed as CA-G.R. SP No. 150698.

After filing motions for extension of time, LBCE and LBCDC filed their Answer with Counterclaims on April 10, 2017. In the Resolution dated June 15, 2017, the RTC denied the third motion for extension, declared all of the defendants including LBCE in default and ordered PDIC to present evidence ex-parte. LBCE and LBCDC filed a Verified Omnibus Motion for reconsideration and to lift the order of default. The other defendants filed similar motions, including a motion for inhibition. On July 21, 2017, LBCE received the Joint Resolution dated July 20, 2017, granting the Verified Omnibus Motions and the Motion for Inhibition, thereby lifting the order of default and admitting the Answers filed by all defendants.

The PDIC filed a Motion for Reconsideration dated August 7, 2017, seeking to reconsider the Joint Resolution dated July 20, 2017. The defendants, including LBCE and LBCDC have filed their respective comments thereto and the motion is currently pending resolution.

From August 10, 2017 to January 19, 2018, LBCE, LBCDC, the other defendants and PDIC were referred to mediation and Judicial Dispute Resolution (JDR) but were unable to reach a compromise agreement. The RTC ordered the mediation and JDR terminated and the case raffled to a new judge who will preside over the trial. The case was re-raffled to Branch 134 of the Makati Regional Trial Court.

On or about September 3, 2018, PDIC filed motions to issue alias summons to five individual defendants, who were former officers and directors of LBC Bank. For reasons not explained by PDIC, it had failed to cause the service of summons upon five of the individual defendants and hence, the court had not acquired jurisdiction over them.

On October 26, 2018, the Motion to Defer Pre-Trial scheduled on November 15, 2018 was filed because the PDIC was still trying to serve summons on the five individual defendants and thus, for orderly proceedings, pre-trial should be deferred until the court acquires jurisdiction over them.

At the hearing held on November 9, 2018, which the PDIC did not attend, the judge directed PDIC's counsel to coordinate with the Sheriff and cause the service of summons promptly. The judge then rescheduled the pre-trial to January 23, 2019. On November 21, 2018, comment from the PDIC was received, arguing that pre-trial can proceed, even without the presence of the five individuals because there are merely necessary parties to the case, and not indispensable parties.

As of early January 2019, the alias summons was served on only two of the individual defendants, in which they filed Motion to Dismiss on November 2018 and January 2019. The PDIC filed its comments thereto and both Motions to Dismiss were deemed submitted for resolution.

On January 18, 2019, PDIC filed a Pre-Trial Brief. LBCE and the other defendants, on January 21, 2019, filed a Motion, asking the RTC to direct the PDIC to explain in writing its compliance with the previous order to cause the service of summons on the remaining five individual defendants and to defer pre-trial until the court has acquired jurisdiction over them.

On January 23, 2019, the judge ordered the PDIC to file its comment to the Motion and rescheduled the pre-trial to February 21, 2019.

The PDIC filed a Comment with Motion to Declare Defendants in Default, arguing that the pre-trial should proceed and that the current defendants are just delaying the proceedings. The PDIC also explained its efforts to serve summons on the five individuals but admitted that it had only served summons of two of the individual defendants. The PDIC also stated that it is filing another motion for the issuance of another round of alias summons for the three remaining defendants.

On February 4, 2019, a Reply was filed arguing that: (a) the PDIC never explained the three-year delay in serving summons on the other defendants, (b) it is the PDIC's omission which have made the proceedings disorderly because not all of the defendants are at the pre-trial state, and (c) to avoid complications, the pre-trial should be deferred until the court has acquired jurisdiction over all defendants.

The court conducted a hearing on February 1, 2019 on the Motion to Declare Defendants in Default and granted time to submit comment thereto. A comment opposition was filed on February 11, 2019, arguing that there is no basis to consider the current defendants in default because they are appearing at every hearing and that there are pending motions citing just and valid reasons to defer pre-trial, considering that summons are still being served on some defendants. Emphasis was given in particular that once jurisdiction is acquired over individual defendants, they will file their own answers, raising their own defenses, which should be considered at pre-trial. Also, it is mandatory to refer them to mediation and JDR for possible amicable settlement of the entire case. Even if mediation and JDR fail, the current judge is required by procedural rules to raffle the case to another branch so that his judgment is not influenced by matters discussed during JDR.

On February 18, 2019, a Pre-Trial Brief was filed by LBCE and the other defendants, without prejudice to the defendants' pending motions to defer Pre-Trial.

At the hearing scheduled on February 21, 2019, the judge took note of all the pending motions and said that they are deemed submitted for resolution. In the meantime, the judge directed the parties to perform a pre-marking of all their documentary exhibits before the clerk of court. The judge then rescheduled Pre-Trial to March 28, 2019.

On March 6, 2019, with respect to CA-G.R. SP No. 150698, LBCE and LBCDC received a copy of the Court of Appeals' Decision dated February 28, 2019, denying the Petition for Certiorari. The Court of Appeals ruled that the PDIC representative was sufficiently authorized to sign the verification and the PDIC does not need to secure prior approval of the liquidation court to file the case. LBCE and LBCDC filed a motion for reconsideration on March 21, 2019. On 18 July 2019, they received a copy of the Court of Appeals' resolution denying the motion for reconsideration. LBCE and LBCDC filed an appeal to the Supreme Court on September 2, 2019 assailing the Court of Appeals Decision and Resolution. The appeal with the Supreme Court is entitled *"LBC Express, Inc. and LBC Development Corporation v. Hon. Maximo M. De Leon, Presiding Judge of the Regional Trial Court of Makati Branch 143 and LBC Development Bank as represented by its receiver/liquidator, the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation"* and docketed as G.R. No. 248539. The appeal was initially assigned to the Third Division of the Supreme Court. In the appeal, LBCE and LBCDC are praying for the dismissal of the Complaint because PDIC failed to obtain leave from the liquidation court to file the Complaint before the Regional Trial Court, contrary to the provisions of the Rules of Court and established jurisprudence. PDIC has filed its Comment on January 11, 2020. The Supreme Court has not resolved the appeal as of today.

Meanwhile, PDIC has pre-marked its evidence during pre-marking conferences held on March 6 and 11, 2019. LBCE on the other hand pre-marked its evidence on March 22, 2019 and on April 10, 11, and 24, 2019.

LBCE was informed by the court staff that due to the order of Executive Judge for court records inventory and disposal, the pre-trial scheduled for March 28, 2019 will be reset to May 2, 2019.

On May 2, 2019, at the pre-trial hearing, the judge released his Order, whereby, among others, he granted the motion to defer pre-trial proceedings in order to have an orderly and organized pre-trial and deferred pre-trial hearing until the other defendants have received summons and filed their answers. In the meantime, the parties have proceeded to pre-mark their respective documentary exhibits in preparation for eventual pre-trial.

Later on, four of the five individual defendants received summons and then filed motions to dismiss the case, all of which were denied by the RTC. All four individual defendants filed for motions for reconsideration. The motions for reconsideration filed by the three individual defendants were eventually denied by the RTC. Thereafter, the three individual defendants filed their Answers to the Complaint with the RTC.

Meanwhile, on January 16, 2021, summons, together with a copy of the Complaint were served on LBC Properties, Inc., another defendant in this case. On February 11, 2021, LBC Properties, Inc. filed its Answer to the Complaint.

The last remaining individual defendant filed her Answer on May 24, 2021.

PDIC, LBCE, LBCDC and the other defendants pre-marked their respective documentary exhibits on May 26, 2021, July 6, 9 and 12, 2021, and November 8, 2021.

The court set the pre-trial on March 16, 2022. On May 16, 2022, one of the individual defendants moved for the resetting thereof because she was not able to compare the documents previously marked by PDIC and the other defendants. The judge allowed the comparison of documents on March 24 and 29, 2022 and reset the pre-trial to April 21, 2022.

As scheduled, PDIC, LBCE, LBCDC and the other defendants pre-marked their respective documentary exhibits on March 24 and 29, 2022.

On April 13, 2022, LBC Properties, Inc. filed a Manifestation and Motion to Resolve Affirmative Defenses, prayed that the court resolve the affirmative defenses raised in its answer.

On April 19, 2022, an individual defendant filed a similar Motion to Resolve Affirmative Defenses.

On April 21, 2022, the court allowed the cancellation of the pre-trial to afford the parties time to facilitate the early termination of the case and reset it to May 26 and June 23, 2022.

On November 8, 2021, PDIC, LBCE, LBCDC and the other defendants completed the pre-marking of their respective documentary exhibits. The parties are now waiting for notice from the RTC for the continuation of the pre-trial proper. The court has scheduled the continuation of the pre-trial proper on May 26, 2022 and June 23, 2022.

The RTC then conducted the pre-trial proper from 26 May 2022 until 29 September 2022.

The presentation of PDIC's evidence commenced on 11 January 2023. After several postponements, PDIC was supposed to present its last witness during the hearing on 22 February 2023. The RTC directed PDIC to make its oral formal offer of evidence on 8 March 2023.

On 7 March 2023, PDIC filed a Motion for Reconsideration, submitting the Judicial Affidavit of the witness and requesting that the RTC allow the witness to be presented. The defendants have since then filed their Comment/Opposition to the Motion for Reconsideration. The·RTC will rule on PDIC's Motion for Reconsideration of the Order dated 22 February 2023 after receipt of PDIC's Reply.

Meanwhile, due to the pendency of the Motion for Reconsideration of the Order dated 22 February 2023, the RTC cancelled the scheduled hearing on 8 March 2023, and reset the same to 19 April 2023.

In relation to the above case, in the opinion of management and in concurrence with its legal counsel, any liability of LBCE is not probable and estimable at this point in time.

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

Except for matters taken up during the annual meeting of the stockholders of LBCH held on November 28, 2022, there was no other matter submitted to a vote of security holders during the period covered by this Report.

PART II - OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 5. MARKET FOR ISSUER'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

MARKET INFORMATION

LBCH common shares are listed with the PSE. As at the end of December 31, 2022, the total number of shares held by the public was 219,457,133 common shares or 15.39% of the total issued and outstanding capital stock of the LBCH.

The following table sets forth the share prices of LBCH's common shares for each quarter of the years 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, and 2016:

Quarter	High (P)	Low (P)
2022		
4th	22.95	16.02
3rd	23.85	18.10
2nd	26.00	19.02
1st	24.95	21.70
2021		
4th	24.95	16.00
3rd	18.36	16.00
2nd	18.38	15.36
1st	17.28	15.32
2020		
4th	17.00	13.20
3rd	16.10	12.12
2nd	14.90	10.50
1st	13.98	7.51
2019		
4th	15.98	11.50
3rd	14.90	13.52
2nd	15.80	13.44
1st	17.50	14.02
2018		
4th	15.00	13.52
3rd	15.36	14.20
2nd	15.78	14.08
1st	19.90	14.00
2017		
4TH	17.90	14.54
3RD	16.36	15.00
2ND	18.72	14.00
1ST	15.86	13.02
2016		
4TH	14.50	11.50
3RD	16.98	11.32
2ND	24.80	11.32
1ST	27.55	15.02

The stock price of common share of LBCH as of the close of the latest practicable trading date, April 28, 2023, is Php 17.90.

STOCKHOLDERS

As of December 31, 2022, LBCH has 485 registered holders of common shares. The following are the top 20 registered holders of the common shares:

	Name of Stockholder	Nationality	Number Of Shares Held	Percentage
1	LBC Development Corporation	Filipino	1,205,974,632	84.58%
2	Lim, Vittorio Paulo P.	Filipino	59,663,948	4.18%
3	Martinez Jr., Mariano D.	Filipino	59,663,946	4.18%
4	Yu, Lowell L.	Filipino	59,663,946	4.18%
5	PCD Nominee Corporation	Filipino	39,781,666	2.79%
6	PCD Nominee Corporation	Non-Filipino	593,222	0.04%
7	Santos, Ferdinand S.	Filipino	10,000	Nil
8	Lantin, Andy	Filipino	5,000	Nil
9	Cabual, Alfonso B	Filipino	3,000	Nil
10	Leong, Jennifer H.	Filipino	5,000	Nil
11	Llamado, Beatriz M.	Filipino	3,000	Nil
12	Loquias, Alexander D.	Filipino	3,000	Nil
13	Maga, Paz C.	Filipino	2,000	Nil
14	Molina, Almar S.	Filipino	2,000	Nil
15	Moralda, Benjie C.	Filipino	2,000	Nil
16	Morata, Olivia R.	Filipino	2,000	Nil
17	Morcozo, Nasario M.	Filipino	2,000	Nil
18	Narisma, Inocencio	Filipino	2,000	Nil
19	Natel, Emeterio	Filipino	2,000	Nil
20	Nombre, Ramil C.	Filipino	2,000	Nil

DIVIDENDS

Dividend Policy

The Company has adopted a dividend policy to distribute to its shareholders a portion of its funds that are surplus subject to the operating and expansion needs of the Company, as determined by the board of directors of the Company, in the form of stock and/or cash dividends, subject always to:

(a) All requirements of the Corporation Code of the Philippines as well as all other applicable laws, rules, regulations and/or orders;

(b) Any banking or other funding covenants by which the Company is bound from time to time; and

(c) The operating and expansion requirements of the Company as mentioned above.

The Company's subsidiary, LBC Express, Inc. has adopted the same dividend policy.

Cash dividends are subject to approval by the Company's Board of Directors without need of stockholders' approval. However, property dividends, such as stock dividends, are subject to the approval of the Company's Board of Directors and stockholders.

The payment of dividends in the future will depend upon the earnings, cash flow and financial condition of the Company.

Dividend History

On November 10, 2022, the BOD of LBC Mundial Corporation and LBC Mabuhay North America Corporation declared cash dividends of US$13 million and US$1 million, respectively.

On November 7, 2022, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay (B) Sdn. Bhd. declared cash dividends of BND 500 per share while on November 8, 2022, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay Remittance Sdn. Bhd. declared cash dividends of BND 200,000 per share, both payable on November 15.

The controlling interest of LBCH in LBC Mabuhay (B) Sdn. Bhd. and LBC Mabuhay Remittance Sdn. Bhd. amounted to BND 250,000 and BND 200,000, respectively.

On October 14, 2022, the BOD of LBC Australia Pty Ltd declared cash dividends amounting to AUD 1.80 million payable on November 15, 2022.

On October 13, 2022, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay (M) Sdn. Bhd. declared cash dividends of RM 3.00 per outstanding common share. The controlling interest of LBCH amounted to RM 2.78 million.

On October 13, 2022, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay (Saipan), Inc. approved the issuance of dividends amounting to USD250,000 on the outstanding common shares held by the Parent Company and paid on November 15, 2022.

On September 29, 2022, the BOD of LBC Express Airfreight (S) PTE Ltd. declared cash dividend of SGD 5.7 million and paid on November 15, 2022.

On March 21, 2022, the BOD of LBC Express Shipping Company WLL (Kuwait) declared cash dividends of KWD 600 per common share. The record date of entitlement to the said cash dividend is on November 30, 2021.

On October 19, 2020, the BOD of LBCH approved the declaration of cash dividends of amounting to ₱285.17 million or ₱0.20 for every issued and outstanding shares.

On September 12, 2019, the BOD of LBCH approved the declaration of cash dividends amounting to P356.47 million.

On December 20, 2018, the BOD of LBCH approved the declaration of cash dividends amounting to P285.17 million.

On April 19, 2017, the BOD of LBCH approved the declaration of cash dividends amounting to P827.00 million from unappropriated retained earnings as of March 31, 2017 amounting to P849.83 million.

On October 11, 2016, the BOD of LBCH approved the declaration of cash dividends amounting to P313.69 million (nil in 2015).

On February 8, 2019, June 9, 2017 and November 29, 2016, through a Memorandum of Agreement, LBCDC and LBCH agreed to offset the dividends payable by LBCH to LBCDC against the latter's payable to the Group amounting to P 229.37 million, P 699.47 million and P 265.31 million, respectively. The P241.19 million, P699.47 million and P265.31 million pertain to the share in dividends of LBCDC while the P43.98 million, P127.54 million and P48.38 million pertain to the share of non-controlling interest.

RECENT SALE OF SECURITIES

There is no recent sale of unregistered securities or exempt securities or recent issuance of securities constituting an exempt transaction.

Item 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Financial Ratios:

	Formula	2022	2021	2020
Current ratio	Total Current Assets / Total Current Liabilities	**0.68**	**0.90**	0.97*
Acid Test Ratio	Total Current Assets - Prepayments and other current assets / Total Current Liabilities	**0.56**	**0.63**	0.87*
Solvency Ratio	Net income after tax less non-cash expenses / Total Liabilities	**0.12**	**0.12**	0.15
Debt-to-equity ratio	Total Liabilities / Stockholder's equity attributable to Parent Company	**8.27**	**6.75**	4.29
Asset-to-equity ratio	Total Assets / Stockholder's equity attributable to Parent Company	**9.26**	**7.76**	5.29
Interest rate coverage ratio	Income before interest and tax expense / Interest expense	**0.29**	**(0.55)**	1.88
Return on equity	Net income attributable to Parent Company / Stockholder's equity attributable to Parent Company	**(0.30)**	**(0.42)**	0.07
Debt-to-total assets ratio	Total liabilities / Total assets	**0.89**	**0.87**	0.81
Return on average assets	Net income attributable to Parent Company / Average assets	**(0.03)**	**(0.05)**	0.01
Net profit margin	Net income attributable to Parent Company / Service Fee	**(0.04)**	**(0.05)**	0.01
Book value per share	Stockholder's equity attributable to Parent Company / Total number of shares	**1.26**	**1.44**	2.07
Basic earnings per share	Net income attributable to Parent Company / Weighted average of common shares outstanding	**(0.38)**	**(0.61)**	0.14
Diluted earnings per share	Net income attributable to Parent Company after impact of conversion of bonds payable / Adjusted weighted average number of common shares for diluted EPS	**(0.38)**	**(0.61)**	0.14

**as restated*

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021

Service Revenue
The Company's service revenue declined by 7% to ₱15,189.73 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, from ₱16,249.71 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, mainly from domestic logistics segment, partly covered by 5% growth in sales from overseas due to recovery of favorable rates in some countries.

Cost of Services
Cost of services is down by 2% to ₱12,323.24 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, from ₱12,638.27 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, pertaining to lower cost of delivery and remittance by 5%. Reduction in truck rentals, manpower and air freight costs were aligned to current sales production.

However, these reductions were offset by increasing fuel prices and surge in cost of freight-sea as general price increase were implemented by shipping lines, both in domestic and overseas setting.

Gross Profit
Gross profit is lower by 21% to ₱2,866.49 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, from ₱3,611.45 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily attributable to decrease in volume and increase in cost of freight sea and fuel.

Operating Expenses
Operating expenses decreased by 41% to ₱2,482.48 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, from ₱3,512.41 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, mainly from the significant reduction of COVID-19 related expenses such as professional fees, shuttle services costs and medical and sanitation supplies.

Operating Income
Operating income is at ₱384.01 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, from ₱99.04 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, attributable to decline in cost of service and operating expenses.

Other Charges, net
Other charges, net decrease to ₱748.60 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, from ₱790.40 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, mainly driven by the 'Loss on derivatives' recognized during the year which is lower by ₱227.78 million.

Net Income (Loss) after tax
The Group improved in operating income to ₱384.01 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, from ₱99.04 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, mainly from the decrease in COVID-19 related expenses and decline in cost of service and operating expenses. However, the impact of loss on derivative and accretion of interest of bond drove the losses after tax to ₱543.24 million and ₱853.57 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020

Service Revenue
The Company's service revenue increased by 15% to ₱16,249.71 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 from ₱14,117.07 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. Improvement of revenue is mainly from logistics segment with overall growth of 16%.

The increase in logistics revenue, both in domestic and overseas market, is driven by the improvement in sales performance of existing branches after the worldwide quarantine in 2020. There are also 61 new Philippine retail branches that contributed additional volume.

Cost of Services
Cost of services increased by 19% to ₱12,638.27 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 from ₱10,650.48 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Cost of delivery and remittance are higher relative to the increase in volume. In 2020, the Group largely utilized the use of RORO, in place of airline cargo space in transporting domestic cargo amid the pandemic due to the interrupted air traffic schedules and unavailability of flights. As operations returned to partial normalcy, there was an increase in the share of cargo moved via air which resulted to higher costs in 2021 as air cargo rates remained aggressive. Further, there was an increase of fuel prices as early as last year. Relatively a rise in materials and supplies cost is noted to the relative increase of volume for cargo acceptances.

In relation to the implemented processes to ensure safety, security measures as well as enforced social distancing, the Company added domestic warehouses and sorting facilities in mid-2020 which contributed to increase in manpower cost, utilities and depreciation and amortization for fixed and right-of-use assets.

Gross Profit
Gross profit increased by 4% to ₱3,611.45 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 from ₱3,466.59 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 primarily attributable to increase in volume.

Operating Expenses
Operating expenses increased by 31% to ₱3,512.41 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 from ₱2,676.10 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 primarily caused by the following:

- Normalized operations after the pandemic in 2020 resulted to higher expenses.
- Increase in utilities and supplies which accounts for medical and sanitation supplies and test kits for the period.
- Commission expenses increased by 38% which is relative to the higher volume of sales in overseas from partner agents.
- Escalation in required software maintenance cost resulting from renewal of existing agreements.

Operating Income
The Group's income from operations declined to ₱99.04 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 from ₱790.49 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 attributable to higher operating expenses by 31% and lower gross margin as a result of increased cost of services.

Other Charges, Net
Other charges, net increased to ₱790.40 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 from ₱402.82 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 mainly driven by the 'loss on derivatives' incurred during the period which is higher by ₱407.23 million from ₱51.10 million in 2020 to ₱458.33 million in 2021.

Interest expense is also higher by ₱12.05 million related to notes payable, bond payable and lease liabilities.

Net Income (Loss) after tax
The Group incurred net losses after tax amounting to ₱853.57 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 as compared to net income of ₱201.22 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 mainly due to the following:

- Expenses incurred by the Group in response to the pandemic, such as medical and sanitation supplies, vaccine donations, rapid testing costs, employee vaccinations, and other pandemic support activities
- Increase in loss on derivative; offset by
- Higher sales volume which resulted to 4% increase in gross profit.

Year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the year ended December 31, 2019

Service Revenue
The Company's service revenue decreased by 7% to ₱14,117.07 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 from ₱15,209.96 million for the year ended December 31, 2019. The downturn in revenue is attributable to the fall of demand during the worldwide lockdown caused by the COVID19 pandemic in the second quarter of the year. The Group's selected branches were still open and delivery remained operational, but the lead times are extended due to security and travel restrictions. Revenues by the third and fourth quarter recouped as a factor of strong demand recovery and subsequent normalization of operations.

Cost of Services
Cost of services were reduced by 5% to ₱10,650.48 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 from ₱11,263.79 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, relative to lower volume of acceptance in the second quarter of 2020 caused by the pandemic.

Cost of delivery and remittance decreased by 13% driven by the decline in volume and the use of a more cost-efficient method of transporting cargo.

Rent expense is lower by 22% mainly due to renewal of various branch lease contracts, in which the accounting treatment shifted from operating lease to recognition of right-of-use assets in accordance with PFRS16. There were also rent discounts granted to the Group during the community quarantine resulting to lower rent expense.

Transportation and travel also declined by 21% relative to community restrictions.

The reductions above were offset by the following:
- The movement in depreciation and amortization showed an increase of 5% due to the recognized amortization of right-of-use assets associated with the new warehouses and renewal of branch lease contracts previously treated as operating lease; and
- Increase in salaries and benefits by 2% relative to the manpower for new warehouses.

Gross Profit
Gross profit decreased by 12% to ₱3,466.59 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 from ₱3,946.17 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 primarily attributable to the following:
- Decrease in revenue by 7% due to low volume during the pandemic;
- Higher depreciation and amortization by 5% related to increase in amortization of right-of-use assets and additional capital expenditures for new branches and warehouses; and
- Increase in salaries and benefits by 2% relative to the manpower for new warehouses.

Operating Expenses
Operating expenses increased by 0.4% to ₱2,676.10 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 from ₱2,665.98 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, caused by the following:
- Utilities and supplies is higher by 40% driven by the medical and sanitation supplies incurred by the Group as a response to COVID19 pandemic;
- Provision for expected credit losses grew by 58% due to assumption changes considering the impact of the global pandemic to clients and to the timing of collection; and
- Further on the pandemic response, there are face mask donations and use of shuttle services due to limited available public transportation.

The above-mentioned increases were offset by 'Advertising and promotion' which was controlled down to ₱312.05 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 from ₱446.35 million for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Operating Income

Operating income declined to ₱790.49 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 from ₱1,280.19 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 attributable to the following:

- Decrease in gross profit by 12% mainly due to lower sales volume for the period; and
- Higher operating expenses relative to the costs incurred for medical and sanitation supplies, donations of face masks and shuttle services as the Group's response to COVID19 pandemic.

Other Charges, Net

Other charges, net decreased to ₱402.82 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 from ₱444.34 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 driven by the decline in 'loss on derivatives' by ₱591.40 million. This is offset by the impact of the gain on disposal of subsidiary in 2019 amounting to ₱443.76 million and decrease in interest income.

Net Income after tax

The Group's net income after tax decreased to ₱201.22 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 from ₱475.82 million income for the year ended December 31, 2019, driven by the following:

- Shortfall on revenue by 7% due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic to retail and corporate customers in local and overseas operations;
- Higher depreciation and amortization by 5% related to increase in amortization of right-of-use assets and additional capital expenditures for new branches and warehouses;
- Increase in salaries and benefits by 2% relative to the manpower for new warehouses; and
- Operating expenses increased mostly from COVID19 related expenses including medical and sanitation supplies, testing kits, medical professional fees, shuttle bus rentals and donation of face masks.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

As of December 31, 2022 compared to as of December 31, 2021

Assets

Current Assets

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by 1% to ₱3,517.43 million as of December 31, 2022, from ₱3,475.11 million as of December 31, 2021. Refer to analysis of cash flows in "Liquidity" section below.

Trade and other receivable, net decreased by 2% to ₱2,045.05. million as of December 31, 2022, from ₱2,095.62 million as of December 31, 2021, due to settlements from both outside and related parties.

Due from related parties increased by 3% to ₱1,156.08 million as of December 31, 2022, from ₱1,118.61 million as of December 31, 2021, mostly from receivable related to platform subscription fee.

Investments at fair value through profit and loss declined to ₱2.17 million as of December 31, 2022, from ₱15.69 million as of December 31, 2021, due to sale of investments.

Prepayments and other current assets decreased by 49% to ₱1,480.53 million as of December 31, 2022 from ₱2,909.41 million as of December 31, 2021, because of the reclassification of advance payments of taxes to other non-current assets as the management expects to realize it for more than a year.

Noncurrent Assets
Property and equipment, net increased by 14% to ₱2,167.40 million as of December 31, 2022, from ₱1,899.75 million as of December 31, 2021, primarily due to additions amounting to ₱636.03 million, offset by depreciation amounting to ₱369.00 million and net book value of disposal amounting to ₱3.34 million.

Right-of-use assets, net is lower by 7% to ₱2,052.46 million as of December 31, 2022, from ₱2,213.34 million as of December 31, 2021, mainly due to amortization that amounts to ₱1,046.12 million, offset by net additions of ₱981.77 million resulting mostly from new branches and renewals.

Intangible assets, net is lower by 4% to ₱255.99 million as of December 31, 2022, from ₱268.04 million as of December 31, 2021, driven by amortization of ₱38.48 million, offset by ₱31.90 million additions for the period.

Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income is up by 5% to ₱198.96 million as of December 31, 2022 from ₱189.21 million as of December 31, 2021, relative to movement in market price from ₱0.97/share to ₱1.02/share.

Investment in associate decreased by 5% to ₱371.66 million as of December 31, 2022, from ₱354.79 million as of December 31, 2021 due to cash dividends received, offset by the share in net income of the associates during the period.

Deferred tax assets - net increased by 13% to ₱521.41 million as of December 31, 2022, from ₱462.14 million as of December 31, 2021 largely because of the additional income tax deferred recognized related to NOLCO and unrealized foreign exchange losses.

Security deposit is higher by 6% to ₱427.43 million as of December 31, 2022 from ₱401.64 million as of December 31, 2021, due to additional security deposits paid for the existing warehouse and branches.

Liabilities

Accounts and other payable increased by 16% to ₱3,890.05 million as of December 31, 2022, from ₱3,358.18 million as of December 31, 2021. Majority of the variance represents the increase in taxes payable and trade payables to outside parties.

Notes payable (current and noncurrent) increased to ₱2,103.39 million as of December 31, 2022, from ₱1,992.73 million as of December 31, 2021, driven by the availment of loan amounting to ₱781.51 million, offset by the settlement amounting to ₱670.85 million during the period.

Transmissions liability went down by 6% to ₱850.30 million as of December 31, 2022, from ₱903.00 million as of December 31, 2021, mainly attributable to transactions claimed during the year.

Income tax payable decreased by 55% to ₱25.03 million as of December 31, 2022, from ₱55.82 million as of December 31, 2021 because of lower taxable income in overseas.

Lease liabilities (current and noncurrent) is lower by 7% to ₱2,262.94 million as of December 31, 2022, from ₱2,420.60 million as of December 31, 2021, primarily pertaining to lease payments during the period.

Bond payable increased by 1% to ₱1,715.38 million as of December 31, 2022, from ₱1,702.09 million as of December 31, 2021, mainly from the accretion of interest amounting to ₱308.40 million and foreign exchange loss recognized amounting to ₱189.11 million, offset by the redemption amounting to ₱484.22 million.

Derivative liability is down to ₱2,180.88 million as of December 31, 2022, from ₱2,558.12 million as of December 31, 2021, related to redemption amounting to ₱607.89 million, offset by the loss on valuation incurred for the period amounting to ₱230.55 million.

Redemption payable related to convertible instrument amounted to ₱1,014.74 million was recognized as of December 31, 2022.

Retirement benefits liability decreased by 9% to ₱734.48 million as of December 31, 2022 from ₱803.74 million as of December 31, 2021 primarily attributable to actuarial gains arising from changes in financial assumptions.

As of December 31, 2021, compared to as of December 31, 2020

Assets

Current Assets
Cash and cash equivalents decreased by 34% to ₱3,475.11 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱5,246.05 million as of December 31, 2020. Refer to analysis of cash flows in "Liquidity" section below.

Trade and other receivables, net increased to ₱2,095.62 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱1,983.37 million as of December 31, 2020 mainly driven by increase in 'Trade receivable - related parties' by 18% because of the higher volume of acceptances from overseas bound to Philippines.

Investment at fair value through profit or loss is higher by 5% to ₱15.69 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱14.94 million as of December 31, 2020 driven by the fair value gain and related foreign exchange gain amounting to ₱0.02 million and ₱0.73 million, respectively.

Prepayments and other current assets increased to ₱2,909.41 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱896.45 million as of December 31, 2020 primarily due to the following attributes:
- Advance payments for national taxes which can be refunded or be used to settle specific tax liabilities, if there's any, or be used as tax credit for future tax liabilities;
- Additional restricted cash representing LBCH's time deposit guarantee to LBCE loans; and
- Acquired vaccines for COVID19.

Noncurrent Assets
Property and equipment, net decreased by 7% to ₱1,899.75 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱2,031.82 million as of December 31, 2020, primarily due to net depreciation of assets.

Right-of-use assets, net is higher by 1% to ₱2,213.34 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱2,197.90 million as of December 31, 2020, mainly due to additions of ₱1,067.75 million, offset by amortization of ₱1,034.49 million for the year. There is also the effect of lease modifications and changes in foreign exchange rates.

Intangible assets, net is lower by 17% to ₱268.04 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱321.69 million as of December 31, 2020, driven by amortization of ₱93.74 million, offset by ₱39.26 million additions for the period.

Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income is down by 18% to ₱189.21 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱232.12 million as of December 31, 2020, relative to movement in market price from ₱1.19/share to ₱0.97/share.

Investment in associates is up by 13% to ₱354.79 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱314.28 million as of December 31, 2020 due to share in net income of the associates during the year.

Deferred tax assets - net increased by 4% to ₱462.14 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱443.56 million as of December 31, 2020 mainly from NOLCO and MCIT recognized for the year; offset by the impact of CREATE Law transition.

Liabilities

Accounts and other payables is up by 12% to ₱3,358.18 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱2,985.54 million as of December 31, 2020, primarily due to increase in trade payable and accruals for manpower cost and advertising as operating costs were higher this year relative to increase in revenue.

Notes payable (current and noncurrent) increased to ₱1,992.73 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱1,879.73 million as of December 31, 2020, driven by availments amounting to ₱508.86 million, offset by settlements amounting to ₱395.86 million.

Transmission liability went down by 17% to ₱903.00 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱1,081.61 million as of December 31, 2020, mainly attributable to decline in merchant liabilities.

Income tax payable is higher by 17% to ₱55.82 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱47.62 million as of December 31, 2020 mainly due to increase in taxable income related to foreign subsidiaries.

Lease liabilities (current and noncurrent) is higher by 2% to ₱2,420.60 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱2,368.33 million as of December 31, 2020, primarily pertaining to additions to right-of-use assets amounting to ₱1,067.75 million, offset by lease payments during the period amounting to ₱1,098.94 million. There is also the movement related to lease modification, rent concession and accretion of interest.

Dividends payable amounting to ₱5.69 million as of December 31, 2020 represents remaining balance of cash dividends declared by LBCH and a partially owned subsidiary in 2020. This was paid in January 2021.

Bond payable increased by 24% to ₱1,702.09 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱1,377.72 million as of December 31, 2020, mainly from the accretion of interest amounting to ₱ 239.49 million and foreign exchange loss recognized amounting to ₱84.87 million.

Derivative liability increased to ₱2,558.12 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱2,099.79 million as of December 31, 2020, related to the loss on valuation incurred for the period amounting to ₱458.33 million.

Other liabilities account is lower by 96% to ₱0.70 million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱17.45 million in 2020 due to settlements during the year.

As of December 31, 2020, compared to as of December 31, 2019

Assets

Current Asset
Cash and cash equivalents increased by 19% to ₱5,246.05 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱4,418.67 million as of December 31, 2019. Refer to analysis of cash flows in "Liquidity" section below.

Trade and other receivable, net is higher by 29% at ₱1,983.37 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱1,537.85 million as of December 31, 2019, mostly from receivable from outside parties by 33% and from related parties by 9% relative to increase in volume. This is offset by the impact of upward movement in allowance for impairment losses by 12%.

Due from related parties is higher by 1% to ₱1,115.17 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱1,103.81 million as of December 31, 2019, mainly attributable to the advances made during the year.

Investment at fair value through profit or loss dropped by 4% to ₱14.94 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱15.63 million as of December 31, 2019, primarily from the impact of unrealized foreign exchange loss due to declining exchange rate, partially offset by the fair value gain during the year.

Prepayments and other current assets increased by 11% to ₱896.45 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱807.78 million as of December 31, 2019, mainly traceable to the following:

- Higher prepaid taxes by ₱41.89 million mostly pertaining to federal and state taxes in US entities;
- Increase in materials and supplies by ₱70.07 million related to packaging and indirect materials in branches; offset by
- Reduction in restricted cash in banks ₱20.97 million representing matured deposits.

Noncurrent Assets
Property and equipment, net decreased by 4% to ₱2,031.82 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱2,110.74 million as of December 31, 2019, primarily due to net depreciation of existing assets.

Right-of-use assets, net is higher by 17% to ₱2,197.90 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱1,885.83 as of December 31, 2019, mainly due to additions amounting to ₱1,148.16 million and amortization of ₱818.02 million for the year.

Intangibles, net is lower by 12% to ₱321.69 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱363.75 million as of December 31, 2019, driven by the additions of ₱60.19 million and amortization of ₱100.76 million for the year.

Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income is down by 18% to ₱232.12 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱286.74 million as of December 31, 2019, relative to movement in market price from ₱1.73/share to ₱1.19/share.

Investment in associate increased by 25% to ₱314.28 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱250.64 million as of December 31, 2019 mainly due to investment in Terra Barbaza Aviation, Inc. (TBAI). On December 17, 2020, the application for authorized capital stock for Preferred A and B Shares of TBAI is approved by SEC. The approval resulted to the conversion of the 20,000,000 Common Shares purchased by LBCE from the common shareholder to 20,000,000 non-voting Preferred A Shares and 1,250 Common Shares will then represent 24.787% of the total outstanding Common Shares. Before approval, the acquisition cost is presented in 'advances for future investment in shares'.

Deferred tax assets - net increased by 17% to ₱443.56 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱377.56 million as of December 31, 2019 mainly attributable to additional deferred tax recognized related to retirement during the year.

Security deposits is higher by 9% to ₱359.63 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱330.62 million as of December 31, 2019 associated with the deposits for new warehouses and branches.

Other noncurrent assets went down by 9% to ₱217.81 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱238.46 million as of December 31, 2019, due to amortization of loans receivables.

Liabilities

Accounts and other payables were down by 8% to ₱2,985.54 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱3,242.18 million as of December 31, 2019, primarily due to settlement of trade payables including bank financing of land acquired in 2019. This is partially offset by increases in contract liabilities as a factor of extended delivery lead time based on new service level agreements and higher accrual for manpower costs relative to increase in headcount.

Due to related parties increased by 20% to ₱40.21 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱33.61 million as of December 31, 2019, mostly from payable related to digital advertisements in which payments were initially paid by an affiliate.

Notes payable (current and noncurrent) increased to ₱1,879.73 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱929.72 million as of December 31, 2019, driven by availment to finance the unpaid balance of the land and other capital expenditures.

Transmissions liability went up by 84% to ₱1,081.61 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱586.89 million as of December 31, 2019, mainly attributable to unclaimed transactions as of the end of the reporting period.

Income tax payable increased by 10% to ₱47.62 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱43.36 million as of December 31, 2019, resulting from higher taxable income in the last quarter of 2020.

Lease liabilities (current and noncurrent) is higher by 18% to ₱2,368.33 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱2,001.75 million as of December 31, 2019, pertaining to additions to right-of-use assets amounting to ₱1,156.75 million, offset by lease modifications, payments and rent concessions during the period amounting to ₱781.51 million.

Dividends payable amounting to ₱5.69 million as of December 31, 2020 and ₱14.78 million as of December 31, 2019 represents the outstanding balance of the dividend declared by LBCH and one of its foreign subsidiaries.

Bond payable increased by 10% to ₱1,377.72 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱1,247.02 million as of December 31, 2019, mainly from the accretion of interest amounting to ₱203.65 million offset by the foreign exchange gain recognized amounting to ₱72.95 million due to lower exchange rate.

Derivative liability increased to ₱2,099.79 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱2,048.68 million as of December 31, 2019, related to the loss on valuation incurred for the period amounting to ₱51.10 million.

Retirement benefit obligation increased by 20% to ₱764.89 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱637.79 million as of December 31, 2019 driven by net benefit cost and remeasurements recognized in statements of comprehensive income amounting to ₱196.00 million, offset by the contributions for the year amounting to ₱68.22 million.

Deferred tax liability amounting to ₱21.99 million as of December 31, 2020 mainly includes deferred tax liability from unrealized foreign exchange gains in LBCH.

Other liabilities account is lower by 56% to ₱17.48 million as of December 31, 2020 from ₱39.79 million in 2019 due to settlements during the year.

LIQUIDITY

Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021

Cash flows from operating activities

The Company's net cash from operating activities is primarily affected by loss before income tax, depreciation and amortization, retirement benefit expense, interest expense, unrealized foreign exchange loss, loss on derivative, equity in net earnings of associates, gain on redemption of convertible instruments and changes in working capital. The Company's cash inflows from (used in) these activities amounted to ₱1,741.05 million and (₱446.70) million for the year ended December 31, 2021, respectively.

Cash flows from investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to ₱643.67 million and ₱335.64 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company spent ₱695.28 million from the acquisition of property and equipment and intangible assets.

Cash flow from financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to ₱1,178.42 million and ₱1,107.20 million, respectively. In 2022 and 2021, cash used comprise primarily of payments of lease liabilities and notes payable.

Year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020

Cash flows from operating activities

The Company's net cash from operating activities is primarily affected by loss before income tax, depreciation and amortization, retirement benefit expense, interest expense, unrealized foreign exchange gain, gain on derivative, equity in net earnings of associates and changes in working capital. The Company's cash flows from these activities resulted to a net cash outflow of ₱446.70 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 and net cash inflow of ₱1,791.05 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The outflow in 2021 is primarily because of the movement in working capital. Cash inflow before changes in working capital is ₱1,726.07 million and ₱2,286.69 million for 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to ₱ 335.64 million and ₱468.15 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company spent ₱384.27 million from the acquisition of property and equipment and intangible assets.

Cash flow from financing activities
Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to ₱1,107.20 million and ₱367.68 million, respectively. Financing activities include payments of finance lease obligations, notes payable and related interests.

Years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019

Cash flows from operating activities
The Company's net cash from operating activities is primarily affected by income before income tax, depreciation and amortization, retirement benefit expense, interest expense, unrealized foreign exchange gain, gain on derivative, equity in net earnings of an associate and changes in working capital. The Company's cash flows from these activities resulted to a net cash inflow of ₱1,791.05 million and ₱2,144.40 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2020, inflow from operating activities were generally from normal operations.

Cash flows from investing activities
Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to ₱468.15 million and ₱895.02 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company spent ₱475.41 million from the acquisition of land, property and equipment and intangible assets.

Cash flow from financing activities
Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to ₱367.68 million and ₱897.47 million, respectively. This is mainly due to payment of lease liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities, interest, dividends and notes payable with an aggregate amount of ₱1,559.50 million, offset by the proceed from notes availment of ₱1,191.82 million.

Item 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The 2022 consolidated financial statements of the Company are incorporated herein the accompanying index to exhibits.

Item 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were audited by SGV & Co., a member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited.

SGV & Co. has acted as the Company's independent auditor since fiscal year 2014. Dolmar C. Montanez is the current audit partner for the Company starting financial year 2021. The Company has not had any material disagreements on accounting and financial disclosures with its current independent auditor for the same periods or any subsequent interim period. SGV & Co. has neither shareholdings in the Company nor any right, whether legally enforceable or not, to nominate persons or to subscribe for the securities of the Company. The foregoing is in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines set by the Board of Accountancy and approved by the Professional Regulation Commission.

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees billed for each of the last two years for professional services rendered by SGV & Co.

	2022	**2021**
In millions (₱)		
Audit and Audit-Related Fees[(1)]	₱2.03	₱2.01
Total	₱2.03	₱2.01

(1) Audit and Audit-Related Fees. This category includes the audit of annual financial statements, review of interim financial statements and services that are normally provided by the independent auditor in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those calendar years.

SGV & Co. did not provide services for tax accounting, compliance, advice, planning and any other form of tax services to the Company in the last two fiscal years. Other than the audit of the annual financial statements and the review of the interim financial statements, SGV & Co. did not provide any other services to the Company in the last two fiscal years.

In relation to the audit of the Company's annual financial statements, the Company's Corporate Governance Manual, provides that the audit committee shall, among other activities (i) review the reports submitted by the internal and external auditors; (ii) ensure that other non-audit work provided by the external auditors are not in conflict with their functions as external auditors; and (iii) coordinate, monitor and facilitate compliance with laws, rules and regulations.

The Audit Committee is composed of at least three appropriately qualified non-executive members of the Board of Directors, the majority of whom, including the Chairman, is an Independent Director. The Audit Committee, with respect to an external audit:

- Perform oversight functions over the Company's external auditors. It ensures the independence of internal and external auditors, and that both auditors are given unrestricted access to all records, properties and personnel to enable them to perform their respective audit functions.

- Prior to the commencement of the audit, discuss with the external auditor the nature, scope and expenses of the audit, and ensure proper coordination if more than one audit firm is involved in the activity to secure proper coverage and minimize duplication of efforts.

- Evaluate and determine the non-audit work, if any, of the external auditor, and periodically review the non-audit fees paid to the external auditor in relation to the total fees paid to him and to the Company's overall consultancy expenses. The committee should disallow any non-audit work that will conflict with his duties as an external auditor or may pose a threat to his independence. The non-audit work, if allowed, should be disclosed in the Company's annual report and annual corporate governance report;

- Review the reports submitted by the external auditors.

The following are the members of the Company's Audit Committee:

a) Ferdinand D. Tolentino - Chairman
b) Victor Y. Lim, Jr. - Member
c) Anthony A. Abad - Member

PART III - CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

Item 9. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

DIRECTORS

LBCH's by-laws and articles of incorporation provide for the election of nine directors, two of whom shall be independent directors. The Board of Directors is responsible for the direction and control of the business affairs, and management of the company, and the preservation of its assets and properties. No person can be elected as a director of the company unless he is pre-screened by the Corporate Governance (formerly Nomination and Renumeration) Committee and is a registered owner of at least one common share of the capital of LBCH.

The Company's Corporate Governance Committee is composed of the following:

a) Anthony A. Abad - Chairman
b) Ferdinand D. Tolentino - Member
c) Victor Y. Lim, Jr. - Member

The table below sets forth each member of the LBCH's Board of Directors:

Name	Nationality	Age	Position
Miguel Angel A. Camahort	Filipino	60	Chairman of the Board
Rene E. Fuentes	Filipino	49	Director
Enrique V. Rey, Jr.	Filipino	52	Director
Augusto G. Gan	Filipino	60	Director
Mark Werner J. Rosal	Filipino	48	Director
Jason Michael Rosenblatt	American	46	Director
Anthony A. Abad	Filipino	59	Independent Director
Ferdinand D. Tolentino	Filipino	59	Independent Director
Victor Y. Lim, Jr.	Filipino	75	Independent Director

The business experience of each of the directors is set forth below.

Miguel Angel A. Camahort
Chairman of the Board

Mr. Miguel Angel A. Camahort is the Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of LBCH. He is also the President and Chief Operating Officer of LBCE., the operating company of LBCH. Prior to joining the LBC Group, Mr. Camahort was Senior Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer of Aboitiz One, Inc. from 2007 to 2009, and Aboitiz Transport System Corporation (ATSC) Solutions Division from 2004 to 2007. He also served as a Senior Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer of Aboitiz Transport System Corp. (formerly, William, Gothong & Aboitiz, Inc.) in the Freight Division from 1999 to 2003; prior to which, he was President of Davao Integrated Stevedoring Services Corporation (DIPSCCOR), from 1999 to 2003. Mr. Camahort holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration and Economics from Notre Dame de Namur University (formerly, the College of Notre Dame) in California, U.S.A.

Rene E. Fuentes
Director

Mr. Rene E. Fuentes is currently the Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer of the International Sales and Operations division of LBCE., the operating company of LBCH. He previously held the Senior Vice-President for Global Retail Operations position of the same company, from 2015 to 2019. Prior to joining the LBC Group in 2001, Mr. Fuentes served as

President of Documents Plus, Inc. from 1996 to 2001, and as Regional Manager, Vice-President of EFC Food Corporation from 1996 to 2001. Mr. Fuentes attended the De La Salle University, and completed a Key Executive Program in November 2013 at the Harvard Business School.

Enrique V. Rey, Jr.
Director

Mr. Enrique V. Rey Jr. assumed the position of Investor Relations Officer of the Company on September 2015 and elected as the Chief Finance Officer of LBCH on September 2017 after being an officer-in-charge for the same position since December 2015. Mr. Rey, Jr. was also a director of LBC Systems, Inc. from 2008 to 2010 and LBC Mundial Inc. from 2005 to 2008. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Rey, Jr. worked for Coca-Cola Phil ATS, where he was the Senior Head of Sales from 2003 to 2005 and the Associate Vice President for Institutional Sales from 2000 to 2003. Mr. Rey, Jr. attended De La Salle University and completed a Management program at the Ateneo Business School. Mr. Rey, Jr. has also attended INSEAD and received training in Finance. Since 2010, Mr. Rey, Jr. has been a member of the Institute of Internal Auditors.

Augusto G. Gan
Director

Mr. Augusto G. Gan was appointed Director of LBCH in September 2015. He has also been a Director of LBC Express, Inc., the operating company of LBCH, since 2013. Mr. Gan concurrently serves as a Chairman of Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company, Investment and Capital Corp. of the Philippines, Director of Pick Szeged ZRT and Sole-Mizo Zrt. He is also the Managing Director of Ganesp Ventures and the Chairman of the Board of Anders Consulting Ltd. Previously, Mr. Gan was the President of the Delphi Group from 2001 to 2012 and the Chief Executive Officer of Novasage Incorporations (HK) from 2006 to 2007. He has also served as a Director of AFP Group Ltd. (HK) from 2005 to 2007 and ISM Communication from 2003 to 2004, as well as the Chairman of the Boards of Cambridge Holdings from 1995 to 2000 and Qualibrand Industries from 1988 to 2001. Mr. Gan holds a Masters in Business Management degree from the Asian Institute of Management.

Mark Werner J. Rosal
Director

Atty. Mark Rosal became a Director of LBCH on April 28, 2015. Born in Cebu City, Atty. Rosal, prior to taking up Law, obtained a Bachelor’s Degree in Physical Therapy from Cebu Velez College in 1997, and passed the board exams for Physical Therapy, the same year. Atty. Rosal subsequently graduated in the top 5 of his law school batch at the University of San Carlos, Cebu City, in 2002, and was admitted to the Philippine Bar in 2003. He spent his early years in the practice of law at Balgos and Perez Law Offices and Angara Cruz Concepcion Regala and Abello (ACCRALAW). Currently, he is the Managing Partner of Rosal Bacalla Fortuna Helmuth-Vega and Virtudazo Law Offices, a Cebu-based law firm. Atty. Rosal's field of practice is Corporate Law, Mergers and Acquisitions, Real Estate Law, Estate Planning, Banking Laws, and Company Labor Law matters. He holds various positions and performs multiple roles in various private corporations such as Cebu Agaru Motors Inc., Wide Gain Property Holdings, Inc., Sem-Ros Food Corp, Rural Bank of Talisay, (Cebu) Inc., and One Merida Land Corp.

Jason Michael Rosenblatt
Director

Mr. Jason Rosenblatt is currently a Partner at Crescent Point, a private equity and investment firm based in Singapore. Mr. Rosenblatt assumed a director position at LBC Express Holdings, Inc. in March 2018. His previous positions include: Laurasia Capital Management, Partner; Standard Bank, Global Head of Special Situations; DKR Oasis, Head of Principal Strategies; Ritchie Capital Management, Director; McKinsey Company, Associate; and Bank One, Associate.

Anthony A. Abad
Independent Director

Atty. Anthony A. Abad is currently Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of TradeAdvisors, as well as a partner of Abad Alcantara & Associates. He is also the Chairman for the Philippines of the Commission on Competition, International Chamber of Commerce, and Legal Advisor to the International Finance Corporation. He graduated from the Harvard University John F. Kennedy School of Government, with a Master's Degree in Public Administration; and a Fellow in Public Policy and Management at the Harvard Institute for International Development. Atty. Abad graduated from the Ateneo de Manila School of Law with a Juris Doctor degree, and a Bachelor of Arts degree, Major in Economics (Honors). Other current engagements include: Bloomberg Philippines, Anchor; Ateneo Center for International Economic Law, Director; Ateneo de Manila University, Professor; World Trade Organization, Panelist. Previously, Atty. Abad was Key Expert, Trade Policy & Export Development Trade Assistant for the European Union, Chairman and Secretary's Technical Advisor at the Department of Agriculture, and President and CEO of the Philippine International Trading Corporation.

Victor Y. Lim, Jr.
Independent Director

Mr. Victor Y. Lim, Jr. was appointed as a Director of LBCH on 5 October 2020. He is currently serving as the President of Yuchengco Lim Development Corp. (since 1996), Chairman of V2S Property Developers Co., Inc. (since 2009), Chairman of Tune Abe Investment Corporation (since 2018), President of Banco Mexico Inc. (since 2014), a Director of Premier Horizon Alliance Corporation (since 2015), a Director of I-Pay Commerce Ventures, Inc. (since 2016), a Member of the Financial Executives Institute of the Philippines (since 1976) where he served as President in 1995, a Member of the Management Association of the Philippines (since 1996), a Trustee of Ateneo Scholarship Foundation Inc. (since 1986) where he served as Chairman thereof from 1989 to 1991, and is a Committee Chairman and member of the Rotary Club of Pasig (since 2008). Mr. Lim holds a Bachelor of Science in Economics degree from the Ateneo de Manila University and a Masters in Business Management degree from the Asian Institute of Management.

Ferdinand D. Tolentino
Independent Director

Mr. Ferdinand D. Tolentino is a private law practitioner, and an infrastructure of counsel of one midsize law-office. Previously, Mr. Tolentino served as a Board Director and Chairman (Board Audit and Compliance Committee) of Small Business Corporation (March 2016 to May 2021), a Deputy Executive Director of Public-Private Partnership of the Philippines (March 2012 to November 2013), an Independent Director of CLSA Philippines (2011 to 2012), a Director - Tax Services of Isla Lipana & Co. (Pricewaterhouse Coopers) (September 2003 to December 2007), and a Commissioner at the Tariff Commission (April 2001 to August 2003). Mr. Tolentino holds a Master's Degree in Commercial Law (LLM) from the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London), a Graduate Diploma in Urban and Regional Planning from the University of the Philippines (Diliman), a Juris Doctor degree from the Ateneo De Manila School of Law, and a Bachelor of Arts in Economics from the Ateneo De Manila College of Arts and Sciences.

MANAGEMENT AND OFFICERS

LBCH's executive officers and management team cooperate with its Board by preparing appropriate information and documents concerning the Company's business operations, financial condition and results of operations for its review. The table below sets forth each member of the LBCH's management:

Name	Nationality	Age	Position
Miguel Angel A. Camahort	Filipino	60	Chief Executive Officer and President
Enrique V. Rey, Jr.	Filipino	52	Investor Relations Officer, Chief Finance Officer and Chief Risk Officer
Cristina S. Palma Gil-Fernandez	Filipino	54	Corporate Secretary
Rosalie H. Infantado	Filipino	47	Treasurer
Mahleene G. Go	Filipino	42	Assistant Corporate Secretary, Corporate Information Officer and Compliance Officer
Ernesto C. Naval III	Filipino	30	Alternate Corporate Information Officer
Jeric C. Baquiran	Filipino	45	Chief Audit Executive

The business experience of each of the LBCH's officers is set forth below.

Miguel Angel A. Camahort
Chief Executive Officer and President

Please refer to the table of directors above.

Enrique V. Rey Jr.
Chief Finance Officer, Investor Relations Officer

Please refer to the table of directors above.

Cristina S. Palma-Gil Fernandez
Corporate Secretary

Atty. Palma Gil-Fernandez assumed the position of Corporate Secretary of LBCH in September 2015. Atty. Palma Gil-Fernandez graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree, Major in History (Honors) from the University of San Francisco in 1989, and with a Juris Doctor degree, second honors, from the Ateneo de Manila University in 1995. She is currently a Partner at Picazo Buyco Tan Fider & Santos Law Offices and has 27 years of experience in corporate and commercial law, with emphasis on the practice areas of banking, securities and capital markets (equity and debt), corporate reorganizations and restructurings and real estate. She is the Corporate Secretary to a number of Philippine Corporations, including three (3) publicly-listed corporations. She is also the Assistant Corporate Secretary to one of the largest publicly-listed infrastructure companies in the country.

Rosalie H. Infantado
Treasurer

Ms. Infantado assumed the position of Treasurer of LBCH in September 2017. She graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree, Major in Accountancy from the Polytechnic University of the Philippines in 1997. She is currently Vice-President - Financial Reporting and Analysis at LBC Express, Inc., and has been a Certified Public Accountant since 1998. With 20 years of experience in accounting, audit, and financial reporting, Ms. Infantado's previous professional experiences include employment at prestigious companies such as KPMG Philippines (Manabat SanAgustin & Co.), Concordia Advisors (Bermuda) Ltd., CITI Hedge Fund Services, Ltd. (Bermuda), and PriceWaterhouseCooper Philippines.

Mahleene G. Go
Assistant Corporate Secretary, Corporate Information Officer and Compliance Officer

Atty. Mahleene G. Go assumed the position of Assistant Corporate Secretary, Compliance Officer and Corporate Information Officer of LBCH in September 2015. Born on April 25, 1980, Atty. Go graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Major in Political Science, from the University of the Philippines in 2001, and with the degree of Juris Doctor from Ateneo De Manila University-School of Law in 2005. She also received a Certificate of Mandarin Language Training for International Students from 2011 to 2012 in Peking University, Beijing, China. She served as a Junior Associate at Picazo Buyco Tan Fider & Santos Law Offices from 2007 to 2010 and 2012 and is currently a Partner at the same office.

Ernesto C. Naval III
Alternate Corporate Information Officer

Atty. Ernesto C. Naval III assumed the position of Alternate Corporate Information Officer of LBCH in June 2018. Born on November 4, 1992, Atty. Naval graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, Management, from the Ateneo De Manila University in 2013, and with the degree of Juris Doctor from Ateneo de Manila School of Law in 2017. He is a Senior Associate at Picazo Buyco Tan Fider & Santos Law Offices from 2018 to the present.

Jeric C. Baquiran
Chief Audit Executive

Mr. Jeric C. Baquiran was appointed Chief Audit Executive of the Company in March 2019. He joined LBC Express in 2006, and since 2015 has led the Corporate Audit department for the company, as Senior Manager of the Corporate Audit Department. Mr. Baquiran graduated from Saint Mary's University, Bayombong, with a Bachelor of Science degree in Accountancy in 1999. He passed the Certified Public Accountancy Licensure Examination in May 2000. Prior to joining LBC, he held audit positions at DCCD Engineering Corporation (2000 to 2003), and Lapanday Foods Corporation (2003 to 2005).
The Board has established committees to assist in exercising its authority in monitoring the performance of the business of the Company. The committees, as detailed below, provide specific and focused means for the Board to address relevant issues including those related to corporate governance.

	Committees			
	Audit	Corporate Governance	Related Party Transactions	Board Risk Oversight
Ferdinand D. Tolentino*	Chairman	Member		Member
Victor Y. Lim, Jr.	Member	Member	Member	Chairman
Anthony A. Abad	Member	Chairman	Chairman	
Enrique V. Rey, Jr.				Member
Augusto G. Gan			Member	

SIGNIFICANT EMPLOYEES

The Company considers its entire work force as significant employees. Everyone is expected to work together as a team to achieve the Company's goals and objectives.

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

As at the date of this Report, there are no family relationships between Directors and members of the Company's senior management known to the Company.

INVOLVEMENT IN CERTAIN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company believes that none of the Company's directors, nominees for election as director, or executive officers have in the five-year period prior to the date of this Report: (1) had any petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within a two-year period of that time; (2) have been convicted by final judgment in a criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, or have been subjected to a pending judicial proceeding of a criminal nature, domestic or foreign, excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses; (3) have been the subject of any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting their involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities or banking activities; or (4) have been found by a domestic or foreign court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the SEC or comparable foreign body, or a domestic or foreign exchange or other organized trading market or self-regulatory organization, to have violated a securities or commodities law or regulation, such judgment having not been reversed, suspended, or vacated.

On September 9, 2011, the BSP, through Monetary Board Resolution No. 1354, resolved to close and place LBC Development Bank Inc.'s (the "Bank") assets and affairs under receivership.

On December 8, 2011, the Philippine Deposit Insurance Company (PDIC), as the official receiver and liquidator of closed banks, demanded on behalf of the Bank that LBC Holdings USA Corporation (LBC US) pay for its alleged outstanding obligations to LBC Bank amounting to approximately ₱1.00 billion, a claim that LBC US has denied as being baseless and unfounded. No further demand on this matter has been made by the PDIC since then, although there are no assurances that the claim has been waived or abandoned in whole or in part, or that the PDIC will not institute relevant proceedings in court or serve another demand letter to LBC US.

In relation to the Bank's closure and receivership, the receivables amounting to ₱295.00 million were written-off in 2011.

On March 17 and 29, 2014, the PDIC's external counsel sent letters to LBCE, demanding collection of the alleged amounts totalling ₱1.79 billion. On March 24 and 29, 2014, July 29, 2014, June 17, 2015 and June 26, 2015, the same legal counsel sent collection letters addressed to LBC Systems, Inc. [Formerly LBC Mundial Inc.] [Formerly LBC Mabuhay USA Corporation], demanding the payment of amounts aggregating to ₱911.59 million, all on behalf of the Bank.

On November 2, 2015, the Bank, represented by the PDIC, filed a case against LBC Express, Inc. (LBCE) and LBC Development Corporation (LBCDC), together with other respondents, before the Makati City Regional Trial Court (RTC) for a total collection of ₱1.82 billion. The case is in relation to the March 17, 2014 demand letter representing collection of unpaid service fees due from June 2006 to August 2011 and service charges on remittance transactions from January 2010 to September 2011. In the Complaint, the PDIC justified the increase in the amount from the demand letter to the amount claimed in the case due to their discovery that the supposed payments of LBCE were allegedly unsupported by actual cash inflow to the Bank.

On December 28, 2015, the summons, together with a copy of the Complaint of LBC Development Bank, Inc., and the writ of preliminary attachment were served on the former Corporate Secretary of LBCE. The writ of preliminary attachment resulted to the (a) attachment of the 1,205,974,632 shares of LBC Express Holdings, Inc. owned by LBCDC and (b) attachment of various bank accounts of LBCE totalling ₱6.90 million. The attachment of the shares in the record of the stock transfer agent had the effect of preventing the registration or recording of any transfers of shares in the records, until the writ of attachment is discharged.

LBCE and LBCDC, the ultimate Parent Company, together with other defendants, filed motions to dismiss the Complaint on January 12, 2016 for the collection of the sum of ₱1.82 billion. On January 21, 2016, LBCE and LBCDC filed its Urgent Motion to Approve the Counterbond and Discharge the Writ of Attachment.

On February 17, 2016, the RTC issued the order to lift and set aside the writ of preliminary attachment. The order to lift and set aside the preliminary attachment directed the sheriff of the court to deliver to LBCE and LBCDC all properties previously garnished pursuant to the writ. The counterbond delivered by LBCE and LBCDC stands as security for all properties previously attached and to satisfy any final judgment in the case.

In a Joint Resolution dated June 28, 2016, the RTC denied the motions to dismiss filed by all the defendants, including LBCE and LBCDC. Motions for reconsideration filed by the defendants were subsequently denied by the RTC in the Resolution dated February 16, 2017. On April 24, 2017, LBCE and LBCDC filed a Petition for Certiorari with the Court of Appeals, challenging the RTC's June 28, 2016 Joint Resolution. The Petition for Certiorari is entitled *"LBC Express, Inc. and LBC Development Corporation vs. Hon. Maximo M. De Leon and LBC Development Bank, as represented by its receiver/liquidator, the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation,"* and docketed as CA-G.R. SP No. 150698.

After filing motions for extension of time, LBCE and LBCDC filed their Answer with Counterclaims on April 10, 2017. In the Resolution dated June 15, 2017, the RTC denied the third motion for extension, declared all of the defendants including LBCE in default and ordered PDIC to present evidence ex-parte. LBCE and LBCDC filed a Verified Omnibus Motion for reconsideration and to lift the order of default. The other defendants filed similar motions, including a motion for inhibition. On July 21, 2017, LBCE received the Joint Resolution dated July 20, 2017, granting the Verified Omnibus Motions and the Motion for Inhibition, thereby lifting the order of default and admitting the Answers filed by all defendants.

The PDIC filed a Motion for Reconsideration dated August 7, 2017, seeking to reconsider the Joint Resolution dated July 20, 2017. The defendants, including LBCE and LBCDC have filed their respective comments thereto and the motion is currently pending resolution.

From August 10, 2017 to January 19, 2018, LBCE, LBCDC, the other defendants and PDIC were referred to mediation and Judicial Dispute Resolution (JDR) but were unable to reach a compromise agreement. The RTC ordered the mediation and JDR terminated and the case raffled to a new judge who will preside over the trial. The case was re-raffled to Branch 134 of the Makati Regional Trial Court.

On or about September 3, 2018, PDIC motions to issue alias summons to five individual defendants, who were former officers and directors of LBC Bank. For reasons not explained by PDIC, it had failed to cause the service of summons upon five of the individual defendants and hence, the court had not acquired jurisdiction over them.

On October 26, 2018, the Motion to Defer Pre-Trial scheduled on November 15, 2018 was filed because the PDIC was still trying to serve summons on the five individual defendants and thus, for orderly proceedings, pre-trial should be deferred until the court acquires jurisdiction over them.

At the hearing held on November 9, 2018, which the PDIC did not attend, the judge directed PDIC's counsel to coordinate with the Sheriff and cause the service of summons promptly. The judge then rescheduled the pre-trial to January 23, 2019. On November 21, 2018, comment from the PDIC was received, arguing that pre-trial can proceed, even without the presence of the five individuals because there are merely necessary parties to the case, and not indispensable parties.

As of early January 2019, the alias summons was served on only two of the individual defendants, in which they filed Motion to Dismiss on November 2018 and January 2019. The PDIC filed its comments thereto and both Motions to Dismiss were deemed submitted for resolution.

On January 18, 2019, PDIC filed a Pre-Trial Brief. LBCE and the other defendants, on January 21, 2019, filed a Motion, asking the RTC to direct the PDIC to explain in writing its compliance with the previous order to cause the service of summons on the remaining five individual defendants and to defer pre-trial until the court has acquired jurisdiction over them.

On January 23, 2019, the judge ordered the PDIC to file its comment to the Motion and rescheduled the pre-trial to February 21, 2019.

The PDIC filed a Comment with Motion to Declare Defendants in Default, arguing that the pre-trial should proceed and that the current defendants are just delaying the proceedings. The PDIC also explained its efforts to serve summons on the five individuals but admitted that it had only served summons of two of the individual defendants. The PDIC also stated that it is filing another motion for the issuance of another round of alias summons for the three remaining defendants.

On February 4, 2019, a Reply was filed arguing that: (a) the PDIC never explained the three-year delay in serving summons on the other defendants, (b) it is the PDIC's omission which have made the proceedings disorderly because not all of the defendants are at the pre-trial state, and (c) to avoid complications, the pre-trial should be deferred until the court has acquired jurisdiction over all defendants.

The court conducted a hearing on February 1, 2019 on the Motion to Declare Defendants in Default and granted time to submit comment thereto. A comment opposition was filed on February 11, 2019, arguing that there is no basis to consider the current defendants in default because they are appearing at every hearing and that there are pending motions citing just and valid reasons to defer pre-trial, considering that summons are still being served on some defendants. Emphasis was given in particular that once jurisdiction is acquired over individual defendants, they will file their own answers, raising their own defenses, which should be considered at pre-trial. Also, it is mandatory to refer them to mediation and JDR for possible amicable settlement of the entire case. Even if mediation and JDR fail, the current judge is required by procedural rules to raffle the case to another branch so that his judgment is not influenced by matters discussed during JDR.

On February 18, 2019, a Pre-Trial Brief was filed by LBCE and the other defendants, without prejudice to the defendants' pending motions to defer Pre-Trial.

At the hearing scheduled on February 21, 2019, the judge took note of all the pending motions and said that they are deemed submitted for resolution. In the meantime, the judge directed the parties to perform a pre-marking of all their documentary exhibits before the clerk of court. The judge then rescheduled Pre-Trial to March 28, 2019.

On March 6, 2019, with respect to CA-G.R. SP No. 150698, LBCE and LBCDC received a copy of the Court of Appeals' Decision dated February 28, 2019, denying the Petition for Certiorari. The Court of Appeals ruled that the PDIC representative was sufficiently authorized to sign the verification and the PDIC does not need to secure prior approval of the liquidation court to file the case. LBCE and LBCDC filed a motion for reconsideration on March 21, 2019. On 18 July 2019, they received a copy of the Court of Appeals' resolution denying the motion for reconsideration. LBCE and LBCDC filed an appeal to the Supreme Court on September 2, 2019 assailing the Court of Appeals Decision and Resolution. The appeal with the Supreme Court is entitled *"LBC Express, Inc. and LBC Development Corporation v. Hon. Maximo M. De Leon, Presiding Judge of the Regional Trial Court of Makati Branch 143 and LBC Development Bank as represented by its receiver/liquidator, the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation"* and docketed as G.R. No. 248539. The appeal was initially assigned to the Third Division of the Supreme Court. In the appeal, LBCE and LBCDC are praying for the dismissal of the Complaint because PDIC failed to obtain leave from the liquidation court to file the Complaint before the Regional Trial Court, contrary to the provisions of the Rules of Court and established jurisprudence. PDIC has filed its Comment on January 11, 2020. The Supreme Court has not resolved the appeal as of today.

Meanwhile, PDIC has pre-marked its evidence during pre-marking conferences held on March 6 and 11, 2019. LBCE on the other hand pre-marked its evidence on March 22, 2019 and on April 10, 11, and 24, 2019.

LBCE was informed by the court staff that due to the order of Executive Judge for court records inventory and disposal, the pre-trial scheduled for March 28, 2019 will be reset to May 2, 2019.

On May 2, 2019, at the pre-trial hearing, the judge released his Order, whereby, among others, he granted the motion to defer pre-trial proceedings in order to have an orderly and organized pre-trial and deferred pre-trial hearing until the other defendants have received summons and filed their answers. In the meantime, the parties have proceeded to pre-mark their respective documentary exhibits in preparation for eventual pre-trial.

Later on, four of the five individual defendants received summons and then filed motions to dismiss the case, all of which were denied by the RTC. All four individual defendants filed for motions for reconsideration. The motions for reconsideration filed by the three individual defendants were eventually denied by the RTC. Thereafter, the three individual defendants filed their Answers to the Complaint with the RTC.

Meanwhile, on January 16, 2021, summons, together with a copy of the Complaint were served on LBC Properties, Inc., another defendant in this case. On February 11, 2021, LBC Properties, Inc. filed its Answer to the Complaint.

The last remaining individual defendant filed her Answer on May 24, 2021.

PDIC, LBCE, LBCDC and the other defendants pre-marked their respective documentary exhibits on May 26, 2021, July 6, 9 and 12, 2021, and November 8, 2021.

The court set the pre-trial on March 16, 2022. On May 16, 2022, one of the individual defendants moved for the resetting thereof because she was not able to compare the documents previously marked by PDIC and the other defendants. The judge allowed the comparison of documents on March 24 and 29, 2022 and reset the pre-trial to April 21, 2022.

As scheduled, PDIC, LBCE, LBCDC and the other defendants pre-marked their respective documentary exhibits on March 24 and 29, 2022.

On April 13, 2022, LBC Properties, Inc. filed a Manifestation and Motion to Resolve Affirmative Defenses, prayed that the court resolve the affirmative defenses raised in its answer.

On April 19, 2022, an individual defendant filed a similar Motion to Resolve Affirmative Defenses.

On April 21, 2022, the court allowed the cancellation of the pre-trial to afford the parties time to facilitate the early termination of the case and reset it to May 26 and June 23, 2022.

The RTC then conducted the pre-trial proper from 26 May 2022 until 29 September 2022.

The presentation of PDIC's evidence commenced on 11 January 2023. After several postponements, PDIC was supposed to present its last witness during the hearing on 22 February 2023. The RTC directed PDIC to make its oral formal offer of evidence on 8 March 2023.

On 7 March 2023, PDIC filed a Motion for Reconsideration, submitting the Judicial Affidavit of the witness and requesting that the RTC allow the witness to be presented. The defendants have since then filed their Comment/Opposition to the Motion for Reconsideration. The·RTC will rule on PDIC's Motion for Reconsideration of the Order dated 22 February 2023 after receipt of PDIC's Reply.

Meanwhile, due to the pendency of the Motion for Reconsideration of the Order dated 22 February 2023, the RTC cancelled the scheduled hearing on 8 March 2023, and reset the same to 19 April 2023.

In relation to the above case, in the opinion of management and in concurrence with its legal counsel, any liability of LBCE is not probable and estimable at this point.

National taxes
LBCE and its certain subsidiaries are currently involved in assessments for national taxes and the outcome is not currently determinable.

The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of this assessment has been developed in consultation with the Group's legal counsel and based upon an analysis of potential results. The inherent uncertainty over the outcome of this matter is brought about by the differences in the interpretation and application of laws and rulings. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, with respect to this assessment, will not materially affect the financial position and performance of the Group.

Without prejudice to the results of the assessment, the Group paid tax advance to the taxation authority amounting to ₱2.03 billion which can be used to settle specific tax liabilities, if there's any, or be used as tax credit for tax liabilities in the succeeding years. As of December 31, 2021, the tax advance payment amounting to ₱1.50 billion is recognized as "Prepayments - taxes" under "Prepayments and other current assets" (see Note 7). The remaining balance of the tax advance was paid in January to March 2022.

Item 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

COMPENSATION

There are no employees under LBC Express Holdings, Inc.

Standard Arrangements

Other than payment of reasonable per diem as may be determined by the Board of Directors for every meeting, there are no standard arrangements pursuant to which directors of LBCH are compensated, or were compensated, directly or indirectly, for any services provided as a Director and for their committee participation or special assignments for 2010 up to the present.

Other Arrangements

There are no other arrangements pursuant to which any director of LBCH was compensated, or to be compensated, directly or indirectly, during 2022 for any service provided as a Director.

EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS

LBCH has no special employment contracts with the named Executive Officers.

WARRANTS AND OPTIONS OUTSTANDING

There are no outstanding warrants or options held by the President, the named Executive Officers, and all Officers and Directors as a group.

Item 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners of more than 5% of the LBCH's voting securities as of December 31, 2022.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Record Owner and Relationship to Issuer	Name of Beneficial Owner	Citizenship	No. of Common Shares Held in LBCH	% of Total Outstanding Shares of LBCH
Common	LBC Development Corporation General Aviation Center, Domestic Airport Compound, Pasay City (stockholder)	The record owner is the beneficial owner of the shares indicated	Filipino	1,206,178,232	84.59%

Security Ownership of Directors and Officers as of December 31, 2022

Title of Class	Name of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Citizenship	% of Total Outstanding Shares
Common	Rene E. Fuentes	1- direct	Filipino	0.0%
Common	Enrique V. Rey, Jr.	1- direct	Filipino	0.0%
Common	Augusto G. Gan	1- direct	Filipino	0.0%
Common	Miguel Angel A. Camahort	1- direct	Filipino	0.0%
Common	Mark Werner J. Rosal	1,000 - direct	Filipino	0.0%
Common	Ferdinand D. Tolentino	100 - indirect	Filipino	0.0%
Common	Victor Y. Lim, Jr.	1- direct; 228,899 indirect	Filipino	0.0%
Common	Antonio A. Abad	101-direct	Filipino	0.0%
Common	Jason Michael Rosenblatt	1-direct	Filipino	0.0%

Voting Trust Holders of Five Percent or More

There were no persons holding more than five percent of a class of shares of LBCH under a voting trust or similar agreement as at the date of this Prospectus.

Item 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company and its subsidiaries in their ordinary course of business, engage in transactions with related parties and affiliates consisting of its parent company (LBC Development Corporation) and entities under common control. These transactions include royalty, service and management fee arrangements and loans and advances.

It is a policy of the Company that related party transactions are entered into on terms which are not more favourable to the related party than those generally available to third parties dealing at arm's length basis and are not detrimental to unrelated shareholders. All related party transactions shall be reviewed by the appropriate approving authority, as may be determined by the board of directors. In the event of a related party transaction involving a director, the relevant director should make a full disclosure of any actual or potential conflict of interest and must abstain from participating in the deliberation and voting on the approval of the proposed transaction and any action to be taken to address the conflict.

Please refer to Note 18 ("Related Party Transactions") to the notes to the 2022 consolidated financial statements of the Company which is incorporated herein in the accompanying index to exhibits.
The Company has the following major transactions with related parties:

Royalty Fee and Licensing Agreement with Parent Company

LBC Express, Inc. and LBC Development Corporation have entered into a trademark licensing agreement dated November 29, 2007 under which LBC Development Corporation has granted the Company the full and exclusive right within the Philippines to use LBC Marks including the names "LBC Express, Inc.," "LBC Express," "LBC", "*Hari Ng Padala*" (Filipino for "King of Forwarding Services") and "WWW.LBCEXPRESS.COM" as well as the "LBC" corporate logo and the "Team LBC *Hari Ng Padala*" logo.

On August 4, 2017, LBC Express, Inc. and LBCDC entered into a trademark licensing agreement, which amended and restated the trademark licensing agreement entered by the same parties on November 9, 2007. Both parties agreed to discontinue royalty payments for the use of LBC Marks in recognition of LBCE's own contribution to the value and goodwill of the trademark effective September 4, 2017.

Cash Advances to and from Related Parties

The Group regularly makes advances to and from related parties to finance working capital requirements and as part of their cost reimbursements arrangement. These unsecured advances are non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

Fulfillment Fee and Brokerage Fees

In the normal course of business, the Group fulfills the delivery of *balikbayan* boxes and money remittances and performs certain administrative functions on behalf of its international affiliates. The Group charges delivery fees and service fees for the fulfillment of these services based on agreed rates. LBCE acquires services from OFII which include sea freight and brokerage mainly for the cargoes coming from international origins. These expenses are billed to the origins at cost.

Guarantee Fee

LBCE entered into a loan agreement with BDO which is secured with real estate mortgage on various real estate properties owned by the Group's affiliate. In consideration of the affiliate's accommodation to the Company's request to use these properties as loan collateral, the Group agreed to pay the affiliate, every April 1 of the year starting April 1, 2016, a guarantee fee of 1% of the outstanding loan and until said properties are released by the bank as loan collateral.

On April 15, 2021, the Board of Directors of LBCH approved to guarantee the loan and allowed to hold out its time deposit amounting to P382.59 million. Such guarantee shall substitute the existing real estate mortgage on the affiliate's real estate properties as security.

Business Combinations

On May 29, 2019, LBCH sold all its 1,860,214 common shares in QUADX Inc. to LBCE for ₱186,021,400 or ₱100 per share payable no later than two years from the execution of deed of absolute sale of share, subject to any extension as may be agreed in writing by the parties.

On July 1, 2019, LBCE sold all its QUADX Inc. shares to LBCDC for ₱186.02 million, payable no later than two years from the date of sale, subject to any extension as may be agreed in writing by the parties. On the same date, LBCE, LBCDC and QUADX Inc. entered into a Deed of Assignment of Receivables whereas LBCE agreed to assign, transfer and convey its receivables from QUADX Inc. as of March 31, 2019 amounting to ₱832.64 million to LBCDC which shall be paid in full, from time to time starting July 1, 2019 and no later than two years from the date of the execution of the Deed, subject to any extension as may be agreed in writing by LBCE and LBCDC. In 2021, LBCE and LBCDC entered into amended agreements to extend the payment of consideration for the sale of QUADX shares and the Assignment of Receivables to a date no later than two years from the amendment.

On March 7, 2018, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the purchase of shares of the entities under LBC Holdings USA Corporation. The acquisition is expected to benefit the Group by contributing to its global revenue streams. On the same date, the share purchase agreements (SPA) were executed by the Parent Company and LBC Holdings USA Corporation with a total share purchase price amounting to US $8.34 million, subject to certain closing conditions. The transfer of the ownership of the shares and all rights, titles and interests thereto shall take place following the payment of the consideration defined and shall be subject to the necessary approvals of the US regulatory bodies that oversee and/or regulate the Companies. On various dates in 2019, the Parent Company was granted the regulatory approvals on the purchase of LBC Mundial Corporation, LBC Mabuhay North America Corporation and LBC Mabuhay Hawaii Corporation (see Note 4).

In 2019, LBCE subscribed 20,000,000 Preferred A shares and 29,436,968 Preferred B Shares of Terra Barbaza Aviation, Inc. (TBAI) amounting to ₱78.73 million. The Preferred A Shares will be issued upon conversion of the 20,000,000 Common Shares in TBAI arising from the 20,001,250 Common Shares purchased by LBCE from a common shareholder in January 2020.
In February 2020, LBCE paid incidental costs related to purchase of the above stocks amounting to ₱1.08 million.

On December 17, 2020, TBAI's application of its authorized capital stock for Preferred A and B Shares is approved by SEC. The approval resulted to the conversion of the 20,000,000 Common Shares purchased by LBCE from the common shareholder to 20,000,000 non-voting Preferred A Shares and 1,250 Common Shares will then represent 24.86% of the total outstanding Common Shares.

Notes receivable

In November 2011, LBC Mundial Corporation paid-off LBC Holdings USA Corporation's outstanding mortgage loan which is consolidated into a long-term promissory note amounting to $1,105,148 at 4% interest, payable in 180 equal monthly installments. As of December 31, 2021, total outstanding notes receivable amounted to ₱18.26 million of which is presented as noncurrent under "Other noncurrent assets". Interest income earned from notes receivable amounted to ₱0.80 million and ₱1.16 million in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Dividends

On November 10, 2022, the BOD of LBC Mundial Corporation and LBC Mabuhay North America Corporation declared cash dividends of US$13 million and US$1 million, respectively.

On November 7, 2022, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay (B) Sdn. Bhd. declared cash dividends of BND 500 per share while on November 8, 2022, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay Remittance Sdn. Bhd. declared cash dividends of BND 200,000 per share, both payable on November 15.

The controlling interest of LBCH in LBC Mabuhay (B) Sdn. Bhd. and LBC Mabuhay Remittance Sdn. Bhd. amounted to BND 250,000 and BND 200,000, respectively.
On October 14, 2022, the BOD of LBC Australia Pty Ltd declared cash dividends amounting to AUD 1.80 million payable on November 15, 2022.

On October 13, 2022, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay (M) Sdn. Bhd. declared cash dividends of RM 3.00 per outstanding common share. The controlling interest of LBCH amounted to RM 2.78 million.

On October 13, 2022, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay (Saipan), Inc. approved the issuance of dividends amounting to USD250,000 on the outstanding common shares held by the Parent Company and paid on November 15, 2022.

On September 29, 2022, the BOD of LBC Express Airfreight (S) PTE Ltd. declared cash dividend of SGD 5.7 million and paid on November 15, 2022.

On May 31, 2022 and July 16, 2021, LBCH recognized cash dividend from OFII amounting to ₱36.00 million and ₱25.50 million, respectively, for its 30% interest on OFII.

On March 21, 2022, the BOD of LBC Express Shipping Company WLL (Kuwait) declared cash dividends of KWD 600 per common share. The record date of entitlement to the said cash dividend is on November 30, 2021.

On October 19, 2020, the BOD of LBCH approved the declaration of cash dividends of amounting to 285.17 million.

On October 27, 2020, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay Remittance Sdn Bhd declared cash dividends of BND300,000 (₱10.74 million). The related noncontrolling interest amounting to BND150,000 (₱5.38 million) is presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

On November 5, 2020, the BOD of LBC Express Shipping Company WLL (Kuwait) declared cash dividends of KWD 800 per common share held by stockholders. The related noncontrolling interest amounting to ₱6.51 million is presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

On July 16, 2020, LBCH recognized cash dividend from OFII amounting to ₱21.00 million for its 30% interest on OFII.

On November 15, 2020, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd declared cash dividends of ₱20.18 million (MYR1,700,000). The related noncontrolling interest amounting to ₱1.75 million (MYR127,503) remains unpaid and is presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity as of December 31, 2020.

PARENT COMPANY/MAJOR HOLDERS

As of the date of this Report, LBC Development Corporation owns 84.59% of the total issued and outstanding capital stock of the Company.

PART IV - CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Item 13. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Please refer to the Integrated Annual Corporate Governance Report submitted on May 30, 2022.

PART V - EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

Item 14. REPORTS ON SEC FORM 17-C

(a) Exhibits - Please accompanying index to exhibits
(b) Reports on SEC Form 17-C

The following current reports have been reported by LBC Express Holdings, Inc. during the year 2022:

	Disclosure	Date of Report
1	Approval of the Consolidated Audited Financial Statements of the Company and its Subsidiaries (and standalone audited financial statement of the parent company) as of 31 December 2021	May 16, 2022
2	Postponement of the 2022 Annual Stockholders' Meeting of LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC.	June 8, 2022
3	Resignation of Ms. Solita V. Delantar as member of the Board of Directors	July 13, 2022
4	Notice of 2022 Annual Stockholder's Meeting	October 14, 2022
5	Amended Notice of 2022 Annual Stockholder's Meeting	November 7, 2022
6	Results of the 2022 Annual Stockholder's Meeting of LBC Express Holdings, Inc.	November 28, 2022
7	Results of the 2022 Organizational Meeting of the Board of Directors	November 28, 2022

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code 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 CITY on MAY 0 2 2023.

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC.

By:

Miguel Angel A. Camahort
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this MAY 0 2 2023 day of ______ 2023, affiants exhibiting to me their respective competent evidence of identities, as follows:

Name	Competent ID	Date and Place of Issue
Miguel A. Camahort	Passport No. P9504934B	April 5, 2022; DFA Manila

Doc. No. 266;
Book No. II;
Page No. 55;
Series of 2023.

CELINA MARIE S. HILARIO
Appointment No. M-328
Notary Public for Makati City
Until December 31, 2023
Liberty Center-Picazo Law
104 H.V. Dela Costa Street, Makati City
Roll of Attorney's No. 80942
PTR No. 9573202/Makati City/01-07-2023
IBP No. 292504/Makati City/01-05-2023
MCLE Exempted-Admitted to the bar in 2022

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code 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 CITY on MAY 0 2 2023.

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC.

By:

Enrique V. Rey, Jr.
Chief Finance Officer

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this MAY 0 2 2023 day of ________ 2023, affiants exhibiting to me their respective competent evidence of identities, as follows:

Name	Competent ID	Date and Place of Issue
Enrique V. Rey, Jr.	Passport No. P9504935B	April 5, 2022; DFA Manila

CELINA MARIE S. HILARIO
Appointment No. M-328
Notary Public for Makati City
Until December 31, 2023
Liberty Center-Picazo Law
104 H.V. Dela Costa Street, Makati City
Roll of Attorney's No. 80942
PTR No. 9573202/Makati City/01-07-2023
IBP No. 292504/Makati City/01-05-2023
MCLE Exempted-Admitted to the bar in 2022

Doc. No. 267;
Book No. II;
Page No. 55;
Series of 2023.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code 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 CITY on MAY 02 2023.

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC.

By:

Rosalie H. Infantado
Treasurer

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this MAY 02 2023 day of ________ 2023, affiants exhibiting to me their respective competent evidence of identities, as follows:

Name	Competent ID	Date and Place of Issue
Rosalie H. Infantado	Passport No. P3399617B	01 October 2019 / DFA Manila

CELINA MARIE S. HILARIO
Appointment No. M-328
Notary Public for Makati City
Until December 31, 2023
Liberty Center-Picazo Law
104 H.V. Dela Costa Street, Makati City
Roll of Attorney's No. 80942
PTR No. 9573202/Makati City/01-07-2023
IBP No. 292504/Makati City/01-05-2023
MCLE Exempted-Admitted to the bar in 2022

Doc. No. 248;
Book No. II;
Page No. 55;
Series of 2023.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this is to certify that the undersigned reviewed the contents of the document and to the best of her knowledge, belief, and on the basis of certain representations of the relevant officers of the Corporation, the information set forth in this document are true, complete, and correct. This report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized, in the City of MAKATI CITY on MAY 0 2 2023.

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC.

By:

Cristina S. Palma Gil-Fernandez
Corporate Secretary

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this ____ day of MAY 0 2 2023 2023, affiants exhibiting to me their respective competent evidence of identities, as follows:

Name	Competent ID	Date and Place of Issue
Cristina S. Palma Gil-Fernandez	Passport No. P5655630A	18 January 2018 / DFA Manila

Doc. No. 144;
Book No. I;
Page No. 30;
Series of 2023.

ISABELLE ALEXIS P. YASON
Appointment No. M-322
Notary Public for Makati City
Until December 31, 2024
Liberty Center-Picazo Law
104 H.V. Dela Costa Street, Makati City
Roll of Attorney's No. 83429
PTR No. 9573206/Makati City/01-07-2023
IBP No. 227134/Greater Manila: Manila IV/06-09-2022
Admitted to the bar in 2022

COVER SHEET

for

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

A S 9 3 0 0 5 2 7 7

COMPANY NAME

L B C   E X P R E S S   H O L D I N G S ,   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)*

L B C   H A N G A R ,   G E N E R A L   A V I A T I O N   C
E N T R E ,   D O M E S T I C   A I R P O R T   R O A D , P
A S A Y   C I T Y ,   M E T R O   M A N I L A

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
17-A	SEC	N/A

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number	Mobile Number
N/A	8-856-8522	N/A

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
485	2nd Monday of June	12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person ***MUST*** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
Enrique V. Rey, Jr.	evrey@lbcexpress.com	8-856-8510	–

CONTACT PERSON's ADDRESS

LBC Hangar, General Aviation Centre, Domestic Airport Road, Pasay City, Metro Manila

NOTE 1: *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.*

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

RECEIVED
MAY 02 2023
ERWIN PACINIO

LBC Express Holdings, Inc.

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of LBC Express Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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 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.

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

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

SGV & Co., the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has audited the consolidated financial statements of the Group 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.

Signature: ______________________
MIGUEL ANGEL A. CAMAHORT
Chief Executive Officer and President

Signature: ______________________
ENRIQUE V. REY, JR.
Chief Finance Officer

Signed this ____ day of MAY 0 2 2023 ____ 2023.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE
LT-DOCUMENT PROCESSING
& QUALITY ASSURANCE DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAY 02 2023
ERWIN PACINIO

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me in City of Pasay on MAY 02 2023 affiants personally appeared before me and exhibited to me their Tax Identification Nos.

NAME	TIN
Miguel Angel A. Camahort	101-292-392
Enrique V. Rey, Jr.	172-264-046

NOEL L. DUQUE
NOTARY PUBLIC
Until December 31, 2024 Comm. 23-0
10 E-COM Center MOA, Pasay City
IBP No. 264937/01-03-23/PPLM
PTR No. 8065010/01-03-23/PC
Roll No. 48387 MCLE VII-0012235/4-14-25

Doc. No. 245 ;
Page No. 50 ;
Book No. II ;
Series of 2023.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE
LT-DOC
& QUALITY ... ON
RECEIVED
MAY 02 2023
ERWIN PACINIO

SGV
Building a better working world

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co
6760 Ayala Avenue
1226 Makati City
Philippines

Tel: (632) 8891 0307
Fax: (632) 8819 0872
ey.com/ph

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
LBC Express Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
LBC Hangar, General Aviation Centre
Domestic Airport Road
Pasay City, Metro Manila

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of LBC Express Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss), consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 29 to the consolidated financial statements which describes the uncertainty related to the outcome of the case filed against LBC Express, Inc. (LBCE), among other respondents, by LBC Development Bank, Inc., as represented by its receiver and liquidator, the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC) for collection of an alleged amount of ₱1.82 billion, and the recognition of advance tax payments amounting to ₱2.03 billion as an asset in relation to the ongoing assessment for national taxes of LBCE and its certain subsidiaries. Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

National Taxes and Provisions and Contingencies

The Group is involved in assessments for national taxes and paid ₱2.03 billion tax advance to the tax authority. Also, the Parent Company's subsidiary, LBCE, among other respondents, is involved in a case filed by LBC Development Bank, Inc., as represented by its receiver and liquidator, the PDIC, for collection of an alleged amount of ₱1.82 billion. The claim pertains to allegedly unpaid service fees from June 2006 to August 2011 and unpaid service charges on remittance transactions from January 2010 to September 2011.

These matters are significant to our audit because the determination of whether any provision for potential liability should be recognized and the estimation of such amount, if any, require significant judgment by management. The inherent uncertainty over the outcome of these matters is brought about by the differences in the interpretation and implementation of the laws and tax rulings. We also considered the recognition of tax advance payment as a key audit matter because of the materiality of the amount involved, and the significant management judgment required in assessing whether it gives a right to receive economic benefits in the future including the timing of recovery.

The Group's disclosures about these matters are included in Notes 3, 7 and 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

Audit Response

We involved our internal specialists in the evaluation of management's assessment on (a) whether any provision for potential liability should be recognized and the estimation of such amount; and (b) whether the tax advance payment gives a right to receive future economic benefits in the future. We held discussions with and obtained the written replies of the Group's external legal/tax counsels on the status of the case/assessment and their assessment of any potential liability and right to receive economic benefits in the future. For the legal case, we sent a confirmation letter to PDIC and obtained their reply which was provided to the Group for reconciliation with the Group's accounting records. For the tax assessment and tax advance payment, we obtained correspondences with the relevant tax authorities and evaluated the tax position of the management by considering the tax laws, rulings and jurisprudence. We traced the tax advance payments to the supporting documents. We also reviewed the Group's disclosures about these matters and the basis of management's assessment.

Recoverability of Goodwill

The Group is required to perform an impairment test on goodwill annually, or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. As of December 31, 2022, the Group has goodwill amounting to ₱287.02 million which is considered significant to the consolidated financial statements. In addition, management's assessment process requires significant judgment and is based on assumptions which are subject to higher level of estimation uncertainty due to the current economic conditions, specifically for the annual revenue growth rates and long-term revenue growth rates and discount rates.

The Group's disclosures on goodwill are included in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

Audit Response

We involved our internal specialist in evaluating the methodologies and the assumptions used. These assumptions include annual revenue growth rates, long-term revenue growth rates and discount rates. We compared the key assumptions used such as the annual revenue growth rates and long-term revenue growth rates against the historical performance of the CGU, market and industry outlook and other relevant external data, taking into consideration the current economic conditions. We tested the parameters used in the determination of the discount rate against market data. We also reviewed the Group's disclosures about those assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment test is most sensitive; specifically, those that have the most significant effect on the determination of the recoverable amount of goodwill.

Fair value measurement of derivative

The Group has derivative liability recognized at fair value amounting to ₱2.19 billion as of December 31, 2022. This derivative requires valuation technique that includes non-observable inputs, requiring significant management's judgment. Certain valuation inputs used to determine fair value that are non-observable includes stock price volatility, forward foreign currency exchange rates and credit spread. The valuation of the derivative is sensitive to these inputs as they are subject to judgment and are forward-looking in nature which could be affected by future economic and market conditions. We considered this as a key audit matter because of the materiality of the amount involved, and the significant judgment in determination of the non-observable inputs.

The Group's disclosures on the derivative liability are included in Notes 3, 16, 24 and 25 to the consolidated financial statements.

Audit Response

With the assistance of our valuation specialist, we evaluated the methodologies applied against industry practice and performed an independent valuation to assess the modelling assumptions and significant inputs used to estimate the fair value of the derivative, which involved independently obtaining significant inputs from external sources and maximizing observable inputs, if available. We also reviewed the Group's disclosures related to the fair value measurement of derivatives.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the SEC Form 17-A for the year ended December 31, 2022 but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement) for the year ended December 31, 2022, which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's 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 audits 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 audits, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. 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 PFRSs, 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.

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 auditor's 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 auditor's 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 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 audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Dolmar C. Montañez.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Dolmar C. Montañez
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 112004
Tax Identification No. 925-713-249
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
SEC Partner Accreditation No. 112004-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-119-2022, January 20, 2022, valid until January 19, 2025
PTR No. 9564669, January 3, 2023, Makati City

May 2, 2023

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LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31	
	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 5 and 24)	**₱3,517,624,171**	₱3,475,114,354
Trade and other receivables (Notes 6, 18, 24 and 25)	**2,045,051,999**	2,095,623,716
Due from related parties (Notes 18, 24 and 25)	**1,156,081,369**	1,118,607,712
Investment at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 10, 24 and 25)	**2,167,063**	15,689,658
Prepayments and other current assets (Notes 7, 12, 24 and 25)	**1,480,534,391**	2,909,408,332
Total Current Assets	**8,201,458,993**	9,614,443,772
Noncurrent Assets		
Property and equipment (Note 8)	**2,167,401,341**	1,899,747,227
Right-of-use assets (Note 22)	**2,052,455,904**	2,213,339,401
Intangible assets (Note 9)	**255,989,212**	268,043,165
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 10, 24 and 25)	**198,961,275**	189,208,271
Deferred tax assets - net (Note 21)	**521,419,113**	462,136,952
Security deposits (Note 22)	**427,425,942**	401,641,394
Investment in associates (Note 11)	**371,663,705**	354,792,313
Goodwill (Note 4)	**287,024,985**	287,024,985
Other noncurrent assets (Notes 7, 12, 18 and 24)	**2,106,062,394**	227,452,561
Total Noncurrent Assets	**8,388,403,871**	6,303,386,269
	₱16,589,862,864	₱15,917,830,041
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts and other payables (Notes 13, 18, 24 and 25)	**₱3,890,054,116**	₱3,358,183,020
Due to related parties (Notes 18, 24 and 25)	**30,648,739**	36,427,312
Current portion of notes payable (Notes 15, 24 and 25)	**1,442,320,481**	1,160,604,568
Transmissions liability (Notes 14, 18, 24 and 25)	**850,295,142**	902,996,491
Income tax payable	**25,033,145**	55,817,966
Current portion of lease liabilities (Notes 22, 24 and 25)	**919,355,234**	942,830,985
Derivative liability (Notes 16, 24 and 25)	**2,180,880,406**	2,558,118,548
Bond payable (Notes 16, 24 and 25)	**1,715,380,624**	1,702,087,740
Bond redemption payable (Notes 16, 24 and 25)	**1,014,743,085**	–
Total Current Liabilities	**12,068,710,972**	10,717,066,630
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Retirement benefit liability - net (Note 23)	**734,484,325**	803,742,647
Notes payable - net of current portion (Notes 15, 24 and 25)	**661,070,127**	832,121,957
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 21)	–	14,976,832
Lease liabilities - net of current portion (Notes 22, 24 and 25)	**1,343,584,640**	1,477,767,231
Other noncurrent liabilities (Notes 9, 13, 24 and 25)	**38,049**	669,349
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**2,739,177,141**	3,129,278,016
Total Liabilities	**14,807,888,113**	13,846,344,646
Equity		
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company		
Capital stock (Note 17)	**1,425,865,471**	1,425,865,471
Retained earnings (Note 17)	**128,273,290**	670,248,037
Accumulated comprehensive income (loss) (Note 17)	**238,137,740**	(45,493,308)
	1,792,276,501	2,050,620,200
Non-controlling interests	**(10,301,750)**	20,865,195
Total Equity	**1,781,974,751**	2,071,485,395
	₱16,589,862,864	₱15,917,830,041

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
SERVICE REVENUE (Notes 26)	**₱15,189,724,912**	₱16,249,712,573	₱14,117,067,433
COST OF SERVICES (Note 19)	**12,323,237,156**	12,638,265,180	10,650,476,106
GROSS PROFIT	**2,866,487,756**	3,611,447,393	3,466,591,327
OPERATING EXPENSES (Note 20)	**2,482,476,783**	3,512,405,436	2,676,101,032
OPERATING INCOME	**384,010,973**	99,041,957	790,490,295
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES)			
Equity in net earnings of associates (Note 11)	**52,622,132**	69,198,233	5,075,718
Interest income (Notes 5, 7, 12 and 18)	**8,972,553**	8,132,382	22,051,000
Gain on partial redemption of convertible instruments (Note 16)	**7,582,766**	–	–
Fair value gain on investment at fair value through profit or loss (Note 10)	**36,842**	15,861	36,523
Foreign exchange gains (losses) - net (Notes 20 and 24)	**(75,551,544)**	40,158,439	33,005,948
Loss on derivative (Note 16)	**(230,550,021)**	(458,332,707)	(51,104,280)
Interest expense (Notes 9, 15, 16, 18 and 22)	**(525,208,512)**	(452,736,382)	(440,683,545)
Others - net (Note 8)	**13,686,305**	3,164,966	28,800,553
	(748,409,479)	(790,399,208)	(402,818,083)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	**(364,398,506)**	(691,357,251)	387,672,212
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 21)	**(178,837,675)**	(162,208,644)	(186,456,602)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**(543,236,181)**	(853,565,895)	201,215,610
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Unrealized fair value gain (loss) on equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 10 and 17)	**9,753,004**	(42,913,217)	(54,616,820)
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement benefit plan - net of tax (Notes 17 and 23)	**156,088,702**	(17,081,097)	(65,097,523)
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates (Notes 11 and 17)	**249,260**	(3,189,639)	(239,704)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Currency translation gain (loss) - net	**123,455,421**	21,032,256	(79,458,703)
	289,546,387	(42,151,697)	(199,412,750)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	**(₱253,689,794)**	(₱895,717,592)	₱1,802,860
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Shareholders of the Parent Company (Note 28)	**(₱541,974,747)**	(₱866,234,145)	₱200,283,516
Non-controlling interests	**(1,261,434)**	12,668,250	932,094
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**(₱543,236,181)**	(₱853,565,895)	₱201,215,610
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Shareholders of the Parent Company	**(₱258,343,699)**	(₱907,663,636)	₱2,542,093
Non-controlling interests	**4,653,905**	11,946,044	(739,233)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	**(₱253,689,794)**	(₱895,717,592)	₱1,802,860
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE (Note 28)			
Basic	**(₱0.38)**	(₱0.61)	₱0.14
Diluted	**(₱0.38)**	(₱0.61)	₱0.14

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent Company					
	Capital Stock (Note 17)	**Retained Earnings** (Note 17)	**Accumulated Comprehensive Income (Loss)** (Note 17)	**Total**	**Non-controlling Interests**	**Total Equity**
Balances at beginning of year	₱1,425,865,471	₱670,248,037	(₱45,493,308)	₱2,050,620,200	₱20,865,195	₱2,071,485,395
Comprehensive income (loss):						
Net loss	–	(541,974,747)	–	(541,974,747)	(1,261,434)	(543,236,181)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	283,631,048	283,631,048	5,915,339	289,546,387
Total comprehensive income (loss)	–	(541,974,747)	283,631,048	(258,343,699)	4,653,905	(253,689,794)
Dividends declared (Note 17)	–	–	–	–	(35,820,850)	(35,820,850)
Balances at end of year	₱1,425,865,471	₱128,273,290	₱238,137,740	₱1,792, 276,501	(₱10,301,750)	₱1,781,974,751

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent Company					
	Capital Stock (Note 17)	Retained Earnings (Note 17)	Accumulated Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Note 17)	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balances at beginning of year	₱1,425,865,471	₱1,536,482,182	(₱4,063,817)	₱2,958,283,836	₱12,824,911	₱2,971,108,747
Comprehensive income (loss):						
Net income (loss)	–	(866,234,145)	–	(866,234,145)	12,668,250	(853,565,895)
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	(41,429,491)	(41,429,491)	(722,206)	(42,151,697)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	–	(866,234,145)	(41,429,491)	(907,663,636)	11,946,044	(895,717,592)
Dividends declared (Note 17)	–	–	–	–	(3,905,760)	(3,905,760)
Balances at end of year	₱1,425,865,471	₱670,248,037	(₱45,493,308)	₱2,050,620,200	₱20,865,195	₱2,071,485,395

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020					
	Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent Company					
	Capital Stock (Note 17)	Retained Earnings (Note 17)	Accumulated Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Note 17)	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balances at beginning of year	₱1,425,865,471	₱1,621,371,760	₱193,677,606	₱3,240,914,837	₱27,198,868	₱3,268,113,705
Comprehensive income (loss):						
Net income	–	200,283,516	–	200,283,516	932,094	201,215,610
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	(197,741,423)	(197,741,423)	(1,671,327)	(199,412,750)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	–	200,283,516	(197,741,423)	2,542,093	(739,233)	1,802,860
Dividends declared (Note 17)	–	(285,173,094)	–	(285,173,094)	(13,634,724)	(298,807,818)
Balances at end of year	₱1,425,865,471	₱1,536,482,182	(₱4,063,817)	₱2,958,283,836	₱12,824,911	₱2,971,108,747

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income (loss) before income tax	**(₱364,398,506)**	(₱691,357,251)	₱387,672,212
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 2, 8, 9, 19, 20 and 22)	**1,454,093,170**	1,567,289,559	1,394,771,804
Interest expense (Notes 8, 9, 15, 16, 18 and 22)	**525,208,512**	452,736,382	440,683,545
Loss on derivative (Note 16)	**230,550,021**	458,332,707	51,104,280
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	**145,779,018**	12,574,119	15,309,384
Retirement expense, net of benefits paid and contribution to retirement plan (Notes 19, 20 and 23)	**35,604,172**	2,496,695	34,094,533
Fair value gain on investment at fair value through profit or loss (Note 10)	**(36,842)**	(15,861)	(36,523)
Loss (gain) on disposal of property and equipment (Note 8)	**(2,854,014)**	1,345,517	(1,192,575)
Gain on partial redemption of convertible instruments	**(7,582,766)**	–	–
Interest income (Notes 5, 7, 12 and 18)	**(8,972,552)**	(8,132,382)	(22,051,000)
Equity in net earnings of associates (Note 11)	**(52,622,132)**	(69,198,233)	(5,075,718)
Gain on remeasurement of lease liability (Note 22)	**–**	–	(8,592,082)
Operating income before changes in working capital	**1,954,768,081**	1,726,071,252	2,286,687,860
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease (increase) in:			
Trade and other receivables	**51,834,810**	(111,296,675)	(455,381,714)
Prepayments and other assets	**12,604,562**	(2,004,250,332)	(104,261,471)
Security deposits	**(25,784,548)**	(41,642,524)	(29,813,889)
Other noncurrent assets	**(455,609,938)**	(8,777,688)	13,847,850
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts and other payables (Note 27)	**479,619,993**	325,460,134	(239,553,346)
Transmission liability	**(52,701,349)**	(180,723,260)	495,785,340
Net cash generated from (used in) operations	**1,964,731,611**	(295,159,093)	1,967,310,630
Interest received	**8,972,552**	8,132,382	22,051,000
Income tax paid	**(232,655,281)**	(159,671,756)	(198,308,390)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**1,741,048,882**	(446,698,467)	1,791,053,240
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends received (Note 18)	**36,000,000**	25,500,000	21,000,000
Decrease (increase) in due from related parties (Note 27)	**(4,392,833)**	16,972,753	(16,039,896)
Proceeds from:			
Disposal of investments classified as investment at fair value through OCI (Note 10)	**13,559,437**	–	–
Disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets (Notes 8 and 9)	**6,445,949**	5,466,746	3,379,014
Acquisitions of:			
Property and equipment (Notes 8 and 27)	**(644,537,192)**	(343,325,290)	(415,223,558)
Intangible assets (Notes 9 and 27)	**(50,743,534)**	(40,137,646)	(60,186,899)

(Forward)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
Subsidiaries, net of cash acquired (Note 4)	**₱–**	(₱120,090)	₱–
Investment in associate (Note 11)	**–**	–	(1,081,701)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(643,668,173)**	(335,643,527)	(468,153,040)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from notes payable (Notes 15 and 27)	**781,509,600**	508,858,400	1,191,823,000
Decrease in due to related parties (Note 27)	**(5,778,573)**	(3,785,897)	(7,032,879)
Payments of:			
Dividends (Note 27)	**(35,820,926)**	(5,686,654)	(294,261,690)
Interest (Note 27)	**(82,787,773)**	(87,058,743)	(235,176,606)
Notes payable (Notes 15 and 27)	**(670,845,517)**	(395,858,514)	(241,818,583)
Lease and other noncurrent liabilities (Note 27)	**(1,164,695,675)**	(1,123,666,823)	(781,209,783)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(1,178,418,864)**	(1,107,198,231)	(367,676,541)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(81,038,155)**	(1,889,540,225)	955,223,659
EFFECT OF FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**123,547,972**	118,602,104	(127,840,437)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**3,475,114,354**	5,246,052,475	4,418,669,253
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 5)	**₱3,517,624,171**	₱3,475,114,354	₱5,246,052,475

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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1. Corporate Information

LBC Express Holdings, Inc. (referred to as the "Parent Company" or "LBCH"), formerly Federal Resources Investment Group Inc. (FED), was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on July 12, 1993.

The ultimate parent of the Parent Company is LBC Development Corporation (LBCDC). The Araneta Family is the ultimate beneficial owner of the Parent Company.

FED, before it was acquired by LBCH, undertook an Initial Public Offering and on December 21, 2001, FED's shares were listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

The Parent Company invests, purchases or disposes real and personal property of every kind and description, including shares of stock, bonds, debentures, notes, evidences of indebtedness, and other securities or obligations of any corporation, association, domestic and foreign.

The Parent Company is a public holding company with investments in businesses of messengerial either by sea, air or land of letters, parcels, cargoes, wares, and merchandise; acceptance and remittance of money, bills payment and the like; performance of other allied general services from one place of destination to another within and outside of the Philippines; and foreign exchange trading.

The Parent Company's registered office address is at LBC Hangar, General Aviation Centre, Domestic Airport Road, Pasay City, Metro Manila, Philippines.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (the Group) have been approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on May 2, 2023.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies

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

Basis of Preparation
The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared using the historical cost basis except for fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and derivatives that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), which is also the Group's functional currency. All amounts are rounded off to the nearest peso unit unless otherwise indicated.

Difference in accounting periods
The Group consolidated the non-coterminous financial statements of its subsidiaries using their November 30 fiscal year end except for QuadX Pte. Ltd., and Mermaid Co., Ltd. with December 31 year end which are aligned with the Parent Company since it is impracticable for the said subsidiaries to prepare financial statements as of the same date as the reporting date of the Parent Company.

In 2021, LBC Mabuhay (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd changed its accounting period end from December 31 to November 30 while in 2020, the Parent Company's subsidiaries, LBC Mabuhay (B) Sdn. Bhd and LBC Mabuhay Remittance Sdn. Bhd changed its accounting period end from June 30 and December 31, respectively, to November 30. These subsidiaries were previously consolidated using coterminous financial statements and are now being consolidated using the non-coterminous financial statements for the eleven months ended November 30.

Except as disclosed below, the Group did not reflect any transactions of entities with non-coterminous financial statements from December 1 to 31 as these are not considered to be significant.

Management exercised judgment in determining whether adjustments should be made in the consolidated financial statements of the Group pertaining to the effects of significant transactions or events of its subsidiaries that occur between December 1, 2022 and 2021 and the year-end date of the Parent Company's financial statements which is December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2022 were adjusted to effect LBCE's availment and settlement of bank loans in December 2022 amounting to ₱50.00 million and ₱46.90 million, respectively, adjustment to reflect equity share in net earnings of Terra Barbaza Aviation, Inc. (TBAI) amounting to ₱0.55 million and adjustment to reflect the decrease in fair value of investment at FVOCI by ₱21.46 million for the period December 1 to 31, 2022.

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2021 were adjusted to effect LBCE's availment and settlement of bank loans in December 2021 amounting to ₱17.86 million and ₱27.72 million, respectively, adjustment to reflect equity share in net earnings of Terra Barbaza Aviation, Inc. (TBAI) amounting to ₱1.09 million and adjustment to reflect the decrease in fair value of investment at FVOCI by ₱9.75 million for the period December 1 to 31, 2021.

Aside from these, there were no other significant transactions that transpired between December 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022, and between December 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021.

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. All significant intercompany balances and transactions, including income, expenses and dividends, are eliminated in full. The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. Control is achieved when the Group 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 Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of 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

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. Non-controlling interests (NCI) represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not owned by the Group and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from the Parent Company's equity. Any equity instruments issued by a subsidiary that are not owned by LBCH are non-controlling interests.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of LBCH and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- recognizes the fair value of the consideration received
- recognizes the fair value of any investment retained
- recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- reclassifies LBCH's share of components previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of LBCH and the following subsidiaries:

	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Ownership Interest	
			2022	2021
LBC Express, Inc. (LBCE)	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express - MM, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express - CL, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express - NL, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express - VIS, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express - SL, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express - SCS, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express Corporate Solutions, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%

	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Ownership Interest 2022	2021
LBC Express - CMM, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express - EMM, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express - MIN, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express - SMM, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express - SEL, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express - WV, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express - SEM, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express - SCC, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
South Mindanao Courier Co., Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express - NEMM, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express - NWMM, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Systems, Inc.	Philippines	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Express Bahrain WLL	Bahrain	Logistics	**49%**	49%
LBC Express Shipping Company WLL	Kuwait	Logistics	**49%**	49%
LBC Express LLC (1)	Qatar	Logistics	**49%**	49%
LBC Mabuhay Saipan Inc.	Saipan	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Aircargo (S) PTE. LTD	Singapore	Logistics	**100%**	100%
LBC Aircargo (S) PTE. LTD Taiwan Cargo branch	Taiwan	Logistics	**100%**	100%
LBC Express Airfreight (S) PTE. LTD.	Singapore	Logistics	**100%**	100%
LBC Money Transfer PTY Limited	Australia	Money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Australia PTY Limited	Australia	Logistics	**100%**	100%
LBC Mabuhay (Malaysia) SDN BHD.	Malaysia	Logistics	**93%**	93%
QuadX Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Digital logistics	**86%**	86%
LBC Mabuhay (B) Sdn Bhd	Brunei	Logistics	**50%**	50%
LBC Mabuhay Remittance Sdn Bhd	Brunei	Money remittance	**50%**	50%
LBC Mundial Corporation	United States of America	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Mundial Nevada Corporation	United States of America	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Business Solutions North America Corp. (2)	United States of America	Logistics	**100%**	100%
LBC Mabuhay North America Corporation	United States of America	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Mundial Cargo Corporation	Canada	Logistics	**100%**	100%
LBC Mabuhay Remittance Corporation	Canada	Money remittance	**100%**	100%
LBC Mabuhay Hawaii Corporation	United States of America	Logistics and money remittance	**100%**	100%
Mermaid Co., Ltd	Japan	Logistics	**100%**	100%

Note:
1) This entity is a subsidiary of LBC Express Shipping Company WLL which has 49% ownership interest.
2) On January 1, 2021, LBC Mundial Corporation acquired 100% ownership interest over LBC Business Solutions North America Corp. (see Note 4).

Although the Parent Company owns 49%-50% only of the voting share of LBC Express Bahrain WLL, LBC Express Shipping Company WLL, LBC Express LLC, LBC Mabuhay (B) Sdn Bhd and LBC Mabuhay Remittance Sdn Bhd, in substance it controls the said entities since: (a) the activities of the subsidiaries are being conducted on behalf of the Parent Company according to its specific business need so that the Parent Company obtains benefits from the subsidiaries' operations through a service agreement to provide courier, door-to-door, freight forwarding services for the general public; and (b) the Parent Company has the decision-making powers to obtain the majority of the benefits of the activities of the subsidiaries.

The money remittance business in the Philippines is performed by LBCE and the subsidiaries only act as service agents for LBCE.

Non-Controlling Interests
As at December 31, 2022, the Group has subsidiaries with non-controlling interests. Percentage of equity held by non-controlling interests in 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Country of incorporation	**2022**	2021
LBC Express Bahrain, WLL	Bahrain	**51%**	51%
LBC Express Shipping Company WLL	Kuwait	**51%**	51%
LBC Express LLC	Qatar	**26%**	26%
LBC Mabuhay (Malaysia) SDN BHD.	Malaysia	**7%**	7%
QuadX Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	**14%**	14%
LBC Mabuhay (B) Sdn Bhd	Brunei	**50%**	50%
LBC Mabuhay Remittance Sdn Bhd	Brunei	**50%**	50%

Business Combination and Goodwill
Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. This involves recognizing identifiable assets (including previously unrecognized intangible assets) and liabilities (including contingent liabilities and excluding future restructuring) of the acquired business at fair value. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures acquirer's the noncontrolling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree. If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration, which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized in accordance with PFRS 9 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured at cost being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash generating units or groups of cash generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or group of units.

Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated:

- represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- is not larger than a segment based on either the Group's primary or the Group's secondary reporting format determined in accordance with PFRS 8, *Operating Segment.*

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit (group of cash generating units) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners and therefore no goodwill or profit or loss is recognized as a result.

Adjustments to non-controlling interests arising from transactions that do not involve the loss of control are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary.

A business combination involving entities under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination, and that the control is not transitory. This will include transactions, subsidiaries or businesses between entities within a group. Common control business combinations are outside the scope of PFRS 3, *Business Combination.* The Group elected to account for its common control business combinations using acquisition method considering that the business combinations have commercial substance from the perspective of the Parent Company. This is applied consistently for similar transactions. Adjustments are made to reflect fair values of the assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition. Goodwill and gain in a bargain purchase are recognized as a result of the business combinations (see Note 4).

Acquisition and Disposal of Subsidiary
In 2021, LBC Mundial Corporation acquired 100% ownership interest over LBC Business Solutions North America Corp. (see Note 4). Except for this, there are no other acquisition or disposal of subsidiary in 2022 and 2021.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures
The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statement are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, except for the adoption of the new standards effective in 2022. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Except as otherwise stated, the adoption of the new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations which apply for the first time in 2022 do not have an impact on the consolidated financial statement of the Group.

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*

  The amendments are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued in 1989, with a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements. The amendments added an exception to the recognition principle of PFRS 3, *Business Combinations* to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2'gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* or Philippine-IFRIC 21, *Levies*, if incurred separately.

  At the same time, the amendments add a new paragraph to PFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

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

  The amendments prohibit entities deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

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

  The amendments specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making. The amendments apply a "directly related cost approach". The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs* 2018-2020 Cycle

  - Amendments to PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Philippines Financial Reporting Standards, Subsidiary as a first-time adopter*

    The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of PFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to PFRS, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of PFRS 1.

  - Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, *Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities*

    The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.

  - Amendments to PAS 41, *Agriculture, Taxation in fair value measurements*

    The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of PAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of PAS 41.

Future Changes in Accounting Policy

The Group will adopt the following standards and interpretations when these become effective. Except as otherwise stated, the Group does not expect the adoption of these standards to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023

- Amendments to PAS 1 and PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*

  The amendments provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

  - Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies, and
  - Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures

  The amendments to the Practice Statement provide non-mandatory guidance. Meanwhile, the amendments to PAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

- Amendments to PAS 8, *Definition of Accounting Estimates*

  The amendments introduce a new definition of accounting estimates and clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, the amendments clarify that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

  An entity applies the amendments to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after January 1, 2023 with earlier adoption permitted. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

- Amendments to PAS 12, *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*

  The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under PAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

  The amendments also clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognized in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense).

  An entity applies the amendments to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented for annual reporting periods on or after January 1, 2023.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2024

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

  The amendments clarify paragraphs 69 to 76 of PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, 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
  - 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 amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

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

  The amendments specify how a seller-lessee measures the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- 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)
  - A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

  On December 15, 2021, the FRSC amended the mandatory effective date of PFRS 17 from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025. This is consistent with Circular Letter No. 2020-62 issued by the Insurance Commission which deferred the implementation of PFRS 17 by two (2) years after its effective date as decided by the IASB.

PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, 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. 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 deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until IASB completes 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.

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

Current versus Noncurrent Classification
The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated 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 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 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.

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents are stated at face value. Cash includes cash on hand and cash in banks. 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 the dates of placement and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash in banks and cash equivalents earn interest at prevailing bank deposit rates.

Fair Value Measurement
The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date.

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 to the Group.

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 nonfinancial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset on the highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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 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 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.

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

Financial Assets

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. The Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15. Refer to the accounting policies for *Revenue from contracts with customers.*

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest' (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

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

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount.

The Group classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortized cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVPL)

Accordingly, the Group classifies and measures its quoted and unquoted investments at FVOCI and FVPL, respectively.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on the classification as described below:

Business model assessment
The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

Contractual cash flows assessment
For each financial asset, the Group assesses the contractual terms to identify whether the instrument is consistent with the concept of SPPI.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL.

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instrument)
This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures its financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and 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.

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

This category generally applies to cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans receivable, notes receivable, due from related parties and restricted cash under other current assets.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)
The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and;
- Selling and 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 measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in OCI. Impairment losses on such financial assets are accounted for as an adjustment to the unrealized gains and losses in OCI, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss in the same manner as for debt instruments at amortized cost.

Where the Group holds more than one investment in the same security, they are deemed to be disposed on a first-in first-out basis. On derecognition, unrealized gains or losses previously recognized in OCI are reclassified from OCI to profit or loss under operating income.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group has no debt instruments at FVOCI.

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

After initial measurement, such equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in OCI. Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized in profit or loss as other operating income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such dividends are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group measures its quoted investment in share of stock at FVOCI (see Note 10).

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they 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 fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

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

Financial assets at FVPL are subsequently measured at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss as other income (charges).

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group measures its investment in unquoted unit investment trust fund at FVPL (see Note 10).

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

For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade and other receivables, the Group has elected to use the simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix based on loss rate approach that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience for the past five years, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment (i.e., non-performing loans and gross domestic product).

For due from related parties and cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, loans receivable and notes receivable, the Group applies the general approach.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payment are 90 days past due, except for certain circumstances when the reason for being past due is due to reconciliation with customers of served invoices which is administrative in nature which may extend the definition of default to 180 days and beyond. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Group has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to impairment loss.

Financial liabilities

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

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

The Group's financial liabilities include accounts and other payables (excluding taxes and government contribution payable), due to related parties, notes payable, transmissions liability, lease liabilities, dividends payable, other noncurrent liabilities and bond payable.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in PFRS 9 are satisfied.

The Group's derivative liability is classified under this category (Notes 16, 24 and 25).

Embedded Derivatives
An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative.

The Parent Company assesses whether embedded derivatives are required to be separated from the host contracts when the Parent Company first becomes a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

Embedded derivatives are bifurcated from their host contracts, when the following conditions are met:

(a) the entire hybrid contracts (composed of both the host contract and the embedded derivative) are not accounted for as financial assets and liabilities at FVPL;
(b) when their economic risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of their respective host contracts; and
(c) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative.

Embedded derivatives that are bifurcated from the host contracts are accounted for either as financial assets or financial liabilities at FVPL. Changes in fair values are included in profit or loss. The embedded derivatives of the Parent Company pertain to the equity conversion and redemption options components of the issued convertible debt instrument.

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

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

This category generally applies to 'accounts and other payables' (except taxes and government contribution payable), 'due to related parties', 'notes payable', 'transmissions liability', 'lease liabilities', 'dividends payable', 'bond payable' and 'other noncurrent liabilities' presented in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Reclassification
If the business model under which the Group holds the financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in reclassifying the Group's financial assets. Reclassification of financial assets designated at FVPL at initial recognition is not permitted.

'Day 1' difference
Where the transaction price 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 unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset. In cases where use is made of data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized 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 amount.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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

a) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
b) the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or (b) the Group 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 rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Financial liability
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a 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.

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and the Company intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting arrangements, where the related assets and liabilities are presented at gross in the statement of financial position.

Prepayments and Other Assets
Prepayments are recognized when payment has been made in advance for the purchase of goods or services for which delivery or performance has not yet occurred. This also includes advance payments of the Group to the tax authority in relation to an ongoing tax assessment. The Group recognizes the advance payments as an asset if it gives a right to receive future economic benefits in the form of a refund, or by using it to settle tax liabilities, or as tax credit in the future. Prepayments are measured at undiscounted amounts and derecognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as they expire with the passage of time, or through use and consumption.

Creditable withholding taxes (CWT) are amounts withheld from income, which are applied as credit against income taxes, subject to documentary requirements. Creditable withholding taxes that are expected to be utilized as payment for income taxes within 12 months are classified as current asset.

Materials and supplies are initially measured at the cost of purchase, which comprise the purchase price less trade discounts, rebates and other similar deductions. Materials and supplies are subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using average cost formula. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Materials and supplies are derecognized when consumed.

Input tax represents the value-added tax (VAT) due or paid on purchases of goods and services subjected to VAT that the Group can claim against any future liability to the tax authority for output VAT on sale of goods and services subjected to VAT. The input tax can also be recovered as tax credit under certain circumstances against future income tax liability of the Group upon approval of the BIR. Input tax is stated at its estimated net realizable values. Input tax also includes deferred input VAT on unpaid purchase of services which are incurred and billings which have been received as of reporting date. Noncurrent portion of input VAT represents input VAT on unpaid purchase of goods and/or services..

Short-term cash investments are time deposits with maturity of more than three months from the date of acquisition but not exceeding one year.

Property and Equipment
Property and equipment, except land, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value. Land is carried at cost less any impairment loss. The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the property and equipment to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation are capitalized as part of property and equipment only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the items can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged against current operations as incurred.

Depreciation and amortization is calculated on a straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives of the property and equipment:

	Years
Computer hardware	3
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 to 5
Transportation equipment	3 to 10
Leasehold improvements	8 years or lease term (whichever is shorter)

Construction in progress is stated at cost. Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and available for use.

The assets' residual value, estimated useful lives 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 property and equipment or if constructed in a leased asset, whichever is shorter between the lease term and useful life.

The asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

When property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation and amortization and accumulated provision for impairment losses, if any, are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the property and equipment) is credited to or charged against profit or loss in the year the property and equipment is derecognized.

Borrowing Costs
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Where borrowings are associated with specific developments, the amounts capitalized is the gross interest incurred on those borrowings, less any investment income arising on their temporary investment. Interest is capitalized from the commencement of the construction work until the date of practical completion. The capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended if there are prolonged periods when construction activity is interrupted. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value at the date of acquisition.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life 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 considered to modify 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 profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets. The useful life of the Group's software is three to five years.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives (i.e., goodwill) are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit 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 profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Development expenditures on an individual project are recognized as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset;
- how the asset will generate future economic benefits;
- the availability of resources to complete the asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. Amortization is recorded in operating expenses. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

Security Deposits

Security deposits are recognized when payment has been made to suppliers which will be applied to outstanding payables of the Group on the termination of the related agreements and are recognized at cost.

Investment in an Associate
An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The considerations made in determining significant influence are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The Group's investment in the associate is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. When there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of an associate is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and represents profit or loss after tax and other comprehensive income after tax of the associate.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in an associate. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in associates is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, then recognizes the loss as 'Equity in net earnings of associate' in the profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognizes any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets
The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use and 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 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 assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

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, 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 a revaluation increase. After such reversal the depreciation charge is 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.

Employee Benefits
The Group has a noncontributory defined retirement benefit plan. The net defined retirement benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined retirement benefit liability at the end of reporting date reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any), adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

- service costs
- net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by an independent qualified actuary.

Net interest on the net defined retirement benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined retirement benefit 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 defined retirement benefit liability or asset. Net interest on the net defined retirement benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in profit or loss.

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

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

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

Termination benefits
Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment as a result of either the Group's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment.

A liability and expense for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the entity recognizes related restructuring costs. Initial recognition and subsequent changes to termination benefits are measured in accordance with the nature of the employee benefit, as either post-employment benefits, short-term employee benefits, or other long-term employee benefits.

Employee leave entitlement
Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave credits in excess of 45 days is expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the annual reporting date. Employees of certain foreign subsidiaries are also entitled to long service leaves as mandated by local laws over and above their annual leave if they work for a certain length of time which are taken on a pro-rata basis when the employee ceases to work. Earned leave credits is recognized as a liability and settled when the employee leaves the Group subject to certain conditions.

<u>Equity</u>
The Group considers the underlying substance and economic reality of its own equity instruments and not merely its legal form in determining its proper classification.

Capital stock
The Group records common stocks at par value and the amount of the contribution in excess of par value is accounted for as an additional paid-in capital. Incremental costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are deducted from proceeds.

Retained earnings
Retained earnings represent accumulated earnings of the Group less dividends declared, and any adjustments arising from application of new accounting standards, policies or corrections of errors applied retrospectively. Dividends on common stocks are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when declared.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements.

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

Service revenue
The Group is in the business of logistics and money remittance which are sold separately as identified and have distinct contracts with customers.

The Group recognizes logistics revenue over time using output method wherein revenue is recognized on the basis of direct measurement of the value to the customer relative to the remaining services promised under the contract. The measurement of progress used the estimated period travelled (measured in days) of the goods being delivered over the period of the date of acceptance up to the delivery date.

Service arising from money transfer is considered to have been rendered when the principal amount of money has been transferred to the intended branch and the same is ready for withdrawal by the intended beneficiary.

Contract liability
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). A contract liability is recognized as revenue when the Group performs under the contract. This applies to deferred revenue for which the Group has received the consideration from the customer, but the logistics service has not been completely fulfilled. These are subsequently charged as service revenue over the period of delivery.

Interest income
Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. Interest income from bank deposits is presented net of applicable tax withheld by the banks.

Other income
Other income is recognized when earned.

Costs and Expense Recognition
Costs and expenses are recognized in profit or loss when decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen that can be reliably measured.

Costs and expenses are recognized in profit or loss:
- on the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income;
- on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association 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 or cease to qualify, for recognition in the consolidated statement of financial position as an asset.

Leases
The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as lessee
The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets
The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets of 2 to 20 years.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. See discussion on impairment of non-financial assets.

Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases (STL) and leases of low-value assets
The Group applies the STL recognition exemption to those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. The Group applies the low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of underlying assets with a value, when new, of US$5,000 or ₱260,000 and below. Lease payments on short-term leases and low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Income Taxes
The tax expense for the period comprises of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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. When income tax paid exceeds income tax due, the excess is recognized as prepaid tax in the consolidated statement of financial position. When income tax due exceeds income tax paid, the excess is recognized as income tax payable in the consolidated statement of financial position. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method on 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.

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

Deferred tax assets are not recognized when they arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income or loss. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries and associates will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax liabilities are not provided on nontaxable temporary differences associated with investments in domestic subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures. Deferred tax liabilities are also not provided on taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries and associates, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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 income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Movements in the deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from changes in tax rates are credited to or charged against income for the period.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

Foreign Currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss except for monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognized in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recognized in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Group consolidation

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Philippine Peso at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognized in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

Earnings Per Share ("EPS")
Basic EPS is calculated by dividing income applicable to common shares by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year with retroactive adjustments for stock dividends. Diluted EPS is computed in the same manner as basic EPS, however, net income attributable to common shares and the weighted average number of shares outstanding are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares. The calculation of diluted earnings per share does not assume conversion, exercise, or other issue of potential common shares that would have an antidilutive effect on earnings per share.

Segment Reporting
The Executive Committee is the Group's chief operating decision-maker. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the steering committee that makes strategic decisions.

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. Where the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement. Provisions are included in current liabilities, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting period, which are then classified as noncurrent liabilities. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is recognized in profit or loss.

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

Events after the Reporting Date
Post year-end events up to the date when the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue that provide additional information about the Group's position at each reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, when material.

3. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities.

Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Management believes the following represent a summary of these significant judgments, estimates and assumptions:

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.

Consolidation of entities in which the Group holds 50% or less than 50% ownership
LBCE has assessed that it controls the entities located in Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Brunei even at 49% - 50% ownership due to the following reasons:

(a) it has the power to direct the relevant activities (e.g. operations, hiring of people, setting up of rates) of the entities. It has the full discretion on its day to day operations and decides on major transactions these entities enter into.
(b) it is exposed to variable returns of the entities.
(c) given its participation in the relevant activities of the entities, it is able to affect the returns of the entities.

Determining functional currency
The entities within the Philippines have determined that its functional currency is the Philippine Peso while the subsidiaries that are operating outside the Philippines determines their own functional currency which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

Identifying performance obligations
The Group identifies performance obligations by considering whether the promised goods or services in the contract are distinct goods or services. A good or service is distinct when the customer can benefit from the good or service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer and the Group's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract. The management has assessed that the identified performance obligations of the Group are distinct and separately identifiable and are outlined in the contract.

Determining timing of revenue recognition and measurement of progress of performance obligation
The Group determined that the revenue for its logistics services is to be recognized over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance of the obligation as the Group delivers the goods.

The Group has determined that the output method used in measuring the progress of the performance obligation faithfully depicts the Group's performance in delivering the services. The measurement of progress used the estimated period travelled (measured in days) of the goods being delivered over the period of the date of acceptance up to the delivery date. The Group regularly assess the period of delivery and revise its assumptions in determining revenue and contract liability as necessary.

Determining provisions and contingencies and recognition of tax advance payments as asset
The Group is currently involved in various legal proceedings and assessments for national taxes. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolutions of these claims has been developed in consultation with outside legal and tax counsels handling the defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results. The Group currently does not believe these proceedings will have a material effect on the Group's financial position. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings and assessments.

The Group recognizes the tax advance payments as an asset since it gives a right to receive future economic benefits, either in the form of (1) a refund, (2) or by using it to settle tax liability, (3) or as tax credit in the future. The Group assessed, in consultation with its legal counsel, that the right is not a contingent asset despite the ambiguity in tax regulations and process that governs the tax advance.

Based on the progress of the tax assessment in 2022 and latest discussion with the tax authority, the Group assessed that it is probable that a portion of the tax advance will be recovered through tax credit that can be used to pay future taxes. Accordingly, the Group reclassified a portion of the tax advance payment to noncurrent assets as of December 31, 2022, in consideration of the expected timing of usage in future periods.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key 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 within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Assessing impairment losses on financial assets

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for financial assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group calibrates the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., non-performing loans and gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increase in prices of basic goods and services, the historical default rates are adjusted.

At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions, and ECLs, which have been adjusted to consider a range of possible outcomes, is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

The Group has considered the current economic condition in its calculation of ECL by revisiting the propriety of customer segmentation, ensuring that the loss rates have been appropriately adjusted to reflect the expected future changes for future looking information, and revising the probability weighting rates for each macroeconomic scenario per customer segment.

Further details on the expected credit losses are disclosed in Notes 6 and 24.

Evaluating impairment of goodwill

Goodwill impairment testing requires an estimation of the recoverable amount which is the higher between fair value less cost to sell or value-in-use of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating value-in-use amount requires management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows for the cash-generating units and to choose suitable discount rates to calculate the present value of cash flows. The Group's impairment test for goodwill on acquisitions discussed in Note 4 is based on value-in-use calculations using a discounted cash flow model.

The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the annual revenue growth rate and long-term growth rate used.

Further details on goodwill are disclosed in Note 4.

Estimating pension cost
The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment benefits as well as the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, defined benefit obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rate of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation adjusted based on the manner of cash outflow of settling the pension liability.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables in the Philippines and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Future salary increase is based on expected salary rate increase over the duration of the obligation. Attrition rate is based on historical experiences. Further details about the assumptions used are provided in Note 23.

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate
The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

Further details on lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 22.

Estimating fair value of embedded derivatives
The fair value of embedded derivatives, related to the issuance of convertible instrument recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as derivative liability, is measured using binomial pyramid model. The inputs to this model are taken from a combination of observable markets and unobservable market data. Changes in inputs about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the embedded derivatives and impact profit or loss.

Further details on embedded derivatives are disclosed in Notes 16 and 25.

Evaluation of nonfinancial assets for impairment other than goodwill
The Group reviews its nonfinancial assets for impairment of value. This includes considering certain indications of impairment such as significant changes in asset usage, significant decline in the asset's market value of net realizable value, obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results and significant negative industry or economic trends.

Based on management's assessment, its nonfinancial assets (such as property and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets, security deposits, investment in associates and other noncurrent assets) are recoverable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. Further details on the nonfinancial assets are disclosed in Notes 7, 8, 9, 11 and 22.

Recognizing deferred tax assets
The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets at each 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. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Realization of future tax benefit related to deferred tax assets is dependent on the Group's ability to generate future taxable income during the periods in which they are expected to be recovered. The Group has considered factors in reaching a conclusion as to the amount of deferred tax assets recognized as at December 31, 2022 and 2021. Management believes that the Group will be able to generate future taxable income to allow for the realization of deferred tax assets.

Further details on taxes are disclosed in Note 21.

4. Acquisition of Subsidiary and Goodwill

On January 1, 2021, LBC Mundial Corporation acquired 1,000 shares of common stock of LBC Business Solutions North America Corp. (LSN) for a total purchase price of US $2,500 or ₱0.12 million. LSN is a non-vessel operating common carrier registered in the United States. The fair values of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as at the date of acquisition as shown below:

Percentage of ownership of LBC Mundial	100%
Assets	₱5,907,900
Liabilities	5,924,851
Net assets	(16,951)
Add: Purchased goodwill	137,041
Purchase consideration	₱120,090

The goodwill amounting to ₱0.14 million represents the fair value of expected synergies, revenue growth and future developments that do not meet the recognition criteria for intangible assets.

There were no contingent considerations in the above acquisition.

The revenue and net income of the acquired entity from January 1 to December 31, 2021 included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income amounted to ₱46.73 million and ₱3.53 million, respectively.

Impairment testing of Goodwill
The Group performed its annual impairment testing of goodwill amounting to ₱287.02 million as of December 31, 2022 which are primarily related to the acquisitions of LBC Aircargo (S) PTE LTD (LBC Taiwan Cargo), LBC Australia PTY Limited (LBC Australia Cargo), LBC Money Transfer PTY Limited (LBC Australia Money) and Mermaid Co. Ltd. The impairment testing performed considered the impact of the current economic condition in the assumptions.

Key Assumptions Used in Value-in-Use Calculations
The key assumptions used in determining the recoverable amount based on value-in-use calculations as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of LBC Taiwan Cargo, LBC Australia Cargo, LBC Australia Money and Mermaid Co. Ltd amounted to ₱168.37 million, ₱75.63 million, ₱15.83 million and ₱19.60 million, respectively. The value-in-use calculation is based on the forecast approved by the management over an explicit period of five years.

The projected cash flows are based on the following plan of the management:

- To capture the demands driven by the growing population of Filipino community in the area. These include the opening of additional branch and introduction of online booking, new promotions and bundled products.
- To expand business partnerships.
- To expand operations by offering cargo deliveries via air and sea through its agents. This also includes management's initiatives in promoting and creating awareness of their services.

The key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations are mostly sensitive to annual revenue growth rate, long-term revenue growth rate beyond explicit forecast period and discount rate.

Revenue is projected to increase at a compounded annual growth rate of 7.43% to 10.69% and 8.00% to 14.10% in 2022 and 2021, respectively, and long-term growth rate of 1.00% to 2.00% in 2022 and 2021. Direct costs and capital expenditures are forecasted to follow the trend of revenue except for those that are non-variable but with various cost reduction initiatives such as constant negotiation with its suppliers. Discount rate used in 2022 and 2021 are 7.42% to 13.13% and 7.45% to 11.23%, respectively. This is based on a risk adjusted discount rate using the weighted average cost of capital adjusted to factor in the specific amount and timing of the future tax flows in order to reflect a pre-tax discount rate.

Based on the assessment of the value-in-use of the acquirees, the recoverable amount of the acquirees exceeded their carrying amounts plus goodwill, hence, no impairment was recognized as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 in relation to the goodwill.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Cash on hand	**₱301,076,675**	₱335,985,780
Cash in banks	**3,215,808,561**	3,130,317,764
Cash equivalents	**738,935**	8,810,810
	₱3,517,624,171	₱3,475,114,354

Cash in banks earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents include short-term placements made for varying periods of up to three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and earn interest at the prevailing short-term placement rates.

Cash in banks and cash equivalents earn interest ranging from 0.06% to 0.38%, 0.13% to 1.63% and 0.05% to 2.63% per annum in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Interest income earned from cash and cash equivalents amounted to ₱0.59 million, ₱3.94 million and ₱18.29 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

6. Trade and Other Receivables

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Trade receivable - outside parties	**₱1,701,319,344**	₱1,765,451,381
Trace receivable - related parties (Note 18)	**387,107,568**	400,054,004
	2,088,426,912	2,165,505,385
Less allowance for impairment losses	**211,457,118**	222,496,135
	1,876,969,794	1,943,009,250
Other receivables:		
Advances to officers and employees	**106,892,848**	99,860,489
Others	**61,189,357**	52,753,977
	₱2,045,051,999	₱2,095,623,716

Trade receivables arise from sale of services related to inbound and outbound courier services handling and consolidation services with normal credit terms of 30 to 90 days.

Advances to officers and employees consist mainly of noninterest-bearing advances which are subject to liquidation upon completion of the business transaction and personal advances subject to salary deductions.

Others mainly consist of SSS benefit receivable to be reimbursed within a year and accrual of interest income which is expected to be collected upon maturity of the short-term placements.

The Group performed reassessment of the collectability of its receivables and as a result, recognized additional provision for impairment losses. These were recognized under operating expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The movements in allowance for impairment losses of trade receivables follow:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱222,496,135**	₱193,699,800
Provision for expected credit losses (Note 20)	**119,087**	33,855,547
Accounts written-off	**–**	(5,005,431)
Recoveries	**(11,158,104)**	(53,781)
Balance at end of year	**₱211,457,118**	₱222,496,135

7. Prepayments and Other Assets

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Prepayments:		
Taxes	**₱2,072,525,144**	₱1,520,657,880
Insurance	**32,263,248**	28,980,507
Employee benefits	**27,276,844**	59,068,210
Rent	**17,034,378**	16,335,239
Software maintenance	**7,324,688**	8,153,527
Transportation supplies	**6,922,526**	8,030,315
Dues and subscriptions	**799,829**	2,647,614
Advertising	**112,809**	412,452
Others	**33,144,300**	23,122,011
Restricted cash	**348,755,645**	429,515,375
Creditable withholding taxes (CWTs)	**301,879,571**	262,711,434
Materials and supplies	**208,505,692**	240,349,518
Input VAT	**170,379,057**	228,846,668
Short-term cash investments	**147,167,931**	130,415,569
Loans receivable (Note 12)	**85,023,021**	83,364,721
Deferred input VAT	**65,283,571**	21,611,207
Electronic wallet	**17,717,607**	5,892,738
Notes receivable (Note 18)	**15,725,733**	18,259,200
Advance payment to a supplier	**9,000,000**	31,270,510
Others	**19,755,191**	17,216,198
	3,586,596,785	3,136,860,893
Less: noncurrent portion	**2,106,062,394**	227,452,561
	₱1,480,534,391	₱2,909,408,332

Details of noncurrent portion follow:

	2022	2021
Prepaid Taxes	**₱1,807,419,435**	₱–
Creditable withholding taxes (CWTs)	**134,793,177**	–
Loans receivable (Note 12)	**73,875,716**	77,139,361
VAT on capital goods	**47,249,194**	85,094,557
Notes receivable (Note 18)	**15,725,733**	18,259,200
Advance payment to a supplier	**9,000,000**	31,270,510
Prepaid rent	**534,805**	538,796
Others	**17,464,334**	15,150,137
	₱2,106,062,394	₱227,452,561

Prepaid taxes include advance payment for national taxes which can be refunded or be used to settle specific tax liabilities, if there's any, or be used as tax credit for future tax liabilities (see Note 29). The Group assessed that it is probable that a portion of the tax advance will be recovered through tax credit that can be used to pay future taxes. Accordingly, the Group reclassified a portion of the tax advance payment to noncurrent assets as of December 31, 2022, in consideration of the expected timing of usage in future periods. Prepaid taxes also include unamortized portion of business permits.

Prepaid insurance, software maintenance, transportation supplies, and advertising are payments made in advance which will be applied against future billings due within 12 months.

Prepaid employee benefits pertain to advance payments to employees which will be consumed through future employee services.

Restricted cash represents cash deposits, in the name of LBCE, with a maturity of one year and assigned to specific customers as a performance guarantee. This also includes time deposits of the Parent Company used as loan guarantee.

The interest income earned from the short-term cash investments and restricted cash amounted to ₱4.76 million, ₱1.57 million and ₱0.62 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

CWTs are attributable to taxes withheld by the withholding agents which are creditable against income tax payable.

Materials and supplies consist of office supplies, packing materials and official receipts to be used in the Group's operations. Materials and supplies recognized under cost of services in profit or loss in 2022, 2021 and 2020 amounted to ₱707.65 million, ₱734.56 million and ₱629.98 million, respectively (see Note 19).

Input VAT is applied against output VAT. Management believes that the remaining balance is recoverable in future periods.

Short-term cash investments are time deposits with maturity of more than three months from the date of acquisition but not exceeding one year.

Loans receivable pertains to receivable of the Parent Company from Transtech Co., Ltd (see Note 12).

Deferred input VAT pertains to input tax on unpaid services which are incurred, in which billing has been received as of reporting date.

Electronic wallet represents revolving fund intended for the G-Cash wallet loading services offered by the Group.

Notes receivable pertains to receivable from LBC Holdings USA Corporation (see Note 18).

Advance payment to a supplier pertains to payment to a service provider intended for the purchase of a software.

The noncurrent portion of prepaid rent pertains to advance payments for rental of the Group's leases of low-value assets. These payments are to be applied in the last two to three months of the lease term which is beyond 12 months after balance sheet date.

Other prepayments pertain to advance payments to suppliers and service providers.

8. Property and Equipment

Property and Equipment

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	2022						
	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Computer Hardware	Land	Construction in Progress	Total
Costs							
Balances at beginning of year	**₱602,594,748**	**₱2,014,925,055**	**₱574,054,143**	**₱1,121,944,782**	**₱1,031,257,734**	**₱47,683,328**	**₱5,392,459,790**
Additions	**4,197,520**	**9,224,490**	**58,805,400**	**45,332,536**	**–**	**526,378,138**	**643,938,084**
Reclassifications	**(9,522,321)**	**110,685,378**	**(25,909,889)**	**6,744,247**	**–**	**(81,997,415)**	**–**
Disposals	**(17,016,142)**	**(193,397,132)**	**(74,184,041)**	**(203,232,727)**	**–**	**–**	**(487,830,042)**
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	**6,172,962**	**6,616,045**	**831,034**	**1,836,781**	**–**	**–**	**15,456,822**
Balances at end of year	**586,426,767**	**1,948,053,836**	**533,596,647**	**972,625,619**	**1,031,257,734**	**492,064,051**	**5,564,024,654**
Accumulated depreciation and amortization							
Balances at beginning of year	**405,776,367**	**1,665,762,889**	**452,454,297**	**968,719,010**	**–**	**–**	**3,492,712,563**
Depreciation (Notes 19 and 20)	**53,962,546**	**143,490,627**	**71,700,382**	**107,364,534**	**–**	**–**	**376,518,089**
Reclassifications	**(5,220,329)**	**19,566,253**	**(20,403,106)**	**6,057,182**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Disposals	**(16,440,525)**	**(191,158,239)**	**(73,472,444)**	**(203,166,900)**	**–**	**–**	**(484,238,108)**
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	**5,931,177**	**3,761,087**	**593,236**	**1,345,269**	**–**	**–**	**11,630,769**
Balances at end of year	**444,009,236**	**1,641,422,617**	**430,872,365**	**880,319,095**	**–**	**–**	**3,396,623,313**
Net book value	**₱142,417,531**	**₱306,631,219**	**₱102,724,282**	**₱92,306,524**	**₱1,031,257,734**	**₱492,064,051**	**₱2,167,401,341**

	2021						
	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Computer Hardware	Land	Construction in Progress	Total
Costs							
Balances at beginning of year	₱592,501,539	₱1,884,325,235	₱504,769,473	₱1,043,113,395	₱1,031,257,734	₱17,184,070	₱5,073,151,446
Additions	18,307,920	7,343,290	74,804,477	80,402,721	–	164,152,534	345,010,942
Reclassifications	–	133,653,276	–	–	–	(133,653,276)	–
Disposals	(9,877,131)	(12,017,957)	(5,988,663)	(2,264,744)	–	–	(30,148,495)
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	1,662,420	1,621,211	468,856	693,410	–	–	4,445,897
Balances at end of year	602,594,748	2,014,925,055	574,054,143	1,121,944,782	1,031,257,734	47,683,328	5,392,459,790
Accumulated depreciation and amortization							
Balances at beginning of year	349,382,550	1,482,794,408	380,995,662	828,163,196	–	–	3,041,335,816
Depreciation (Notes 19 and 20)	58,280,861	191,915,477	77,055,328	141,215,507	–	–	468,467,173
Disposals	(4,170,749)	(10,157,944)	(5,988,663)	(2,211,717)	–	–	(22,529,073)
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	2,283,705	1,210,948	391,970	1,552,024	–	–	5,438,647
Balances at end of year	405,776,367	1,665,762,889	452,454,297	968,719,010	–	–	3,492,712,563
Net book value	₱196,818,381	₱349,162,166	₱121,599,846	₱153,225,772	₱1,031,257,734	₱47,683,328	₱1,899,747,227

Depreciation charges were recognized as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Cost of services (Note 19)	**₱360,823,711**	₱443,023,002	₱471,088,950
Operating expenses (Note 20)	**15,694,378**	25,444,171	32,625,898
	₱376,518,089	₱468,467,173	₱503,714,848

Land with carrying amount of ₱1,031.26 million was used as collateral to secure the bank loan (see Note 15).

The Group recognized gain on sale and retirement of assets amounting to ₱2.86 million and loss on sale and retirement of assets amounting to ₱1.35 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (nil in 2020). This is presented in 'Others-net' in 'Other income (charges)', in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The Group has unpaid property and equipment amounting to ₱8.38 million and ₱7.78 million for 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Construction in progress primarily pertains to ongoing construction of warehouse in Sucat which will be occupied by the Group upon completion. Contractual commitments arising from the construction amounted to ₱708.24 million and ₱1,152.32 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The borrowing costs capitalized as property and equipment amounted to ₱19.05 million and ₱2.18 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 10).

There are no other property and equipment pledged as security for liabilities except for Land (see Note 15).

9. Intangible Assets

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	2022		
	Software	**Development in Progress**	**Total**
Costs			
Balances at beginning of year	**₱611,154,091**	**₱68,282,013**	**₱679,436,104**
Additions	**2,710,784**	**29,189,155**	**31,899,939**
Reclassification	**97,368,668**	**(97,368,668)**	**–**
Disposal	**(16,225,043)**	**–**	**(16,225,043)**
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	**8,444,972**	**–**	**8,444,972**
Balances at end of year	**703,453,472**	**102,500**	**703,555,972**
Accumulated Amortization			
Balances at beginning of year	**411,392,939**	**–**	**411,392,939**
Amortization (Notes 19 and 20)	**45,272,593**	**–**	**45,272,593**
Disposal	**(16,225,043)**	**–**	**(16,225,043)**
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	**7,126,271**	**–**	**7,126,271**
Balances at end of year	**447,566,760**	**–**	**447,566,760**
Net book value	**₱255,886,712**	**₱102,500**	**₱255,989,212**

	2021		
	Software	Development in Progress	Total
Costs			
Balances at beginning of year	₱562,272,298	₱73,947,217	₱636,219,515
Additions	34,815,924	4,446,434	39,262,358
Reclassification	10,301,957	(10,301,957)	–
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	3,763,912	190,319	3,954,231
Balances at end of year	611,154,091	68,282,013	679,436,104
Accumulated Amortization			
Balances at beginning of year	314,525,376	–	314,525,376
Amortization (Notes 19 and 20)	93,738,817	–	93,738,817
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	3,128,746	–	3,128,746
Balances at end of year	411,392,939	–	411,392,939
Net book value	₱199,761,152	₱68,282,013	₱268,043,165

In 2017, LBCE purchased an a new payroll system and a logistics software on a non-interest-bearing long-term payment arrangement payable over 84 months and 60 months, respectively. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the outstanding liability related to purchase of these intangible assets amounted to ₱0.94 million and ₱20.41 million, respectively; ₱0.03 million and ₱0.89 million, respectively, which is presented under "Other noncurrent liabilities" and "Accounts and other payables" in the consolidated statements of financial position, respectively. Interest expense arising from the amortization of deferred interest amounted to ₱0.62 million, ₱1.46 million and ₱2.35 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Development in progress pertains to costs related to ongoing development of software, user license and implementation costs.

There were no capitalized borrowing costs in 2022 and 2021.

Amortization charges were recognized as follows:

	2022	2021
Cost of services (Note 19)	**₱6,713,043**	₱12,959,398
Operating expenses (Note 20)	**38,559,550**	80,779,419
	₱45,272,593	₱93,738,817

10. Investments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss and through OCI

Investment at FVPL represent the Group's investment in unit investment trust fund.

Investment at FVOCI represent investment in the quoted shares of stock of Araneta Properties, Inc.

Movements of the investments at FVPL and FVOCI follow:

FVPL	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱15,689,658**	₱14,942,602
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	–	731,195
Unrealized fair value gain during the year	**36,842**	15,861
Withdrawal	**(13,559,437)**	–
Balance at end of year	**₱2,167,063**	₱15,689,658

FVOCI	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱189,208,271**	₱232,121,488
Unrealized fair value gain (loss) during the year	**9,753,004**	(42,913,217)
Balance at end of year	**₱198,961,275**	₱189,208,271

The unrealized fair value gain (loss) related to investment at FVPL is presented under 'Other income (charges)' in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Movement in unrealized gain (loss) on investment at FVOCI follow:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**(₱74,903,491)**	(₱31,990,274)
Unrealized gain (loss) during the year from quoted investments	**9,753,004**	(42,913,217)
Balance at end of year (Note 17)	**(₱65,150,487)**	(₱74,903,491)

11. **Investment in Associates**

Investment in Terra Barbaza Aviation, Inc. (TBAI)

The Group has 20,000,000 non-voting Preferred A Shares and 1,250 common shares which represent 24.762% and 24.787% of the total outstanding common shares as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. TBAI is engaged in the business of providing flight services by means of helicopters, airplanes and other aircraft to transport executives in the Philippines.

Movement in the investment in TBAI is as follows:

	2022	2021
Costs		
Balances at beginning and end of year	**₱79,809,022**	₱79,809,022
Accumulated Equity on Net Earnings		
Balances at beginning of year	**4,772,678**	1,783,992
Equity share in net earnings	**2,604,979**	2,988,686
Balances at end of year	**7,377,657**	4,772,678
Carrying Value	**₱87,186,679**	₱84,581,700

The summarized statements of financial position of TBAI follows:

	2022	2021
Current assets	**₱48,746,133**	₱48,750,398
Noncurrent assets	**394,275,517**	400,926,490
Current liabilities	**(2,585,899)**	(20,194,813)
Equity	**440,435,751**	429,482,075
Proportion of Group's ownership	**24.762%**	24.787%
Group's share in identifiable asset	**109,060,701**	106,455,722
Other adjustments	**(21,874,022)**	(21,874,022)
Carrying amount of the investment	**₱87,186,679**	₱84,581,700

The summarized statement of comprehensive income of TBAI follows:

	2022	2021
Revenue	**₱57,594,648**	₱64,356,669
Cost and expenses	**47,074,584**	52,299,195
Net income	**10,520,065**	12,057,474
Group’s share in total comprehensive income	**₱2,604,979**	₱2,988,686

Investment in Orient Freight International, Inc. (OFII)
The Parent Company has 30% ownership in OFII, a company involved in freight forwarding, warehousing and customs brokerage businesses operating within the Philippines.

In 2022 and 2021, OFII declared dividends amounting to ₱36.00 million and ₱25.50 million, respectively (see Note 18). No impairment loss was recognized for the investment in associate in 2022 and 2021.

Movement in the investment in OFII is as follows:

	2022	2021
Costs		
Balances at beginning and end of year	**₱227,916,452**	₱227,916,452
Accumulated Equity on Net Earnings		
Balances at beginning of year	**45,259,141**	4,549,594
Equity share in net earnings	**50,017,153**	66,209,547
Less dividend income (Note 18)	**(36,000,000)**	(25,500,000)
Balances at end of year	**59,276,294**	45,259,141
Other Comprehensive Income		
Balances at beginning of year	**(2,964,980)**	224,659
Equity share in other comprehensive income	**249,260**	(3,189,639)
Balances at end of year	**(2,715,720)**	(2,964,980)
Carrying Value	**₱284,477,026**	₱270,210,613

The summarized statements of financial position of OFII follows:

	2022	2021
Current assets	**₱682,531,714**	₱624,227,827
Noncurrent assets	**145,267,956**	153,437,020
Current liabilities	**(272,110,388)**	(259,414,233)
Noncurrent liabilities	**(48,630,858)**	(58,746,905)
Equity	**507,058,424**	459,503,709
Proportion of Group's ownership	**30.00%**	30.00%
Group's share in identifiable asset	**152,117,526**	137,851,113
Implied goodwill	**132,359,500**	132,359,500
Carrying amount of the investment	**₱284,477,026**	₱270,210,613

The summarized statement of comprehensive income of OFII follows:

	2022	2021
Revenue	**₱979,923,190**	₱1,109,568,650
Cost and expenses	**813,199,348**	888,870,161
Net income	**166,723,842**	220,698,489
Other comprehensive income	**830,868**	(10,632,130)
Total comprehensive income	**167,554,710**	210,066,359
Group's share in total comprehensive income	**₱52,871,393**	₱63,019,908

12. Loans Receivables and Trademark Agreement with Transtech

On September 25, 2019, LBCH extended a 15-year 2.3% interest-bearing loan to Transtech Co. Ltd. (Transtech) amounting to $1.80 million. Transtech, an entity incorporated in Japan, is involved in freight forwarding, warehousing, and packing business. Its services include forwarding of Balikbayan boxes from Japan to the Philippines.

Transtech shall pay interests on a quarterly basis. The Loan Agreement also constitutes a pledge by Transtech on its trademark for the benefit of LBCH, to secure LBCH's claims to the repayment of the loaned amount in case of default as defined in the Loan Agreement.

Subsequently, on September 30, 2019, Transtech granted LBCH an exclusive license to use its registered trademark subject to restrictions for a period of 10 years with automatic renewal of 3 years unless otherwise discontinued in writing by either party. LBCH may, in its discretion, use the trademark in combination with any text, graphics, mark, or any other indication. As consideration for the exclusive use of license, LBCH shall pay royalty of $0.13 million annually.

In 2022, 2021 and 2020, LBCH incurred royalty fee amounting to ₱6.95 million, ₱6.18 million and ₱6.21 million, respectively. The related payable was offset to LBCH's interest receivable and loan receivable from Transtech amounting to ₱1.87 million and ₱5.09 million, respectively in 2022 and ₱1.82 million and ₱4.36 million, respectively in 2021. Effect of foreign currency exchange rate related to interest receivable and loan receivable offsetting amounted to ₱4.85 million, ₱4.98 million and ₱0.32 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020 respectively.

Loans receivable as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	2022	2021
Current portion*	**₱11,147,305**	₱6,225,360
Noncurrent portion**	**73,875,716**	77,139,361
	₱85,023,021	₱83,364,721

**Presented under 'Prepayment and other current assets'*
***Presented under 'Other noncurrent assets'*

Interest income earned amounted to ₱1.87 million, ₱1.82 million, and ₱1.98 million in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

13. Accounts and Other Payables and Other Noncurrent Liabilities

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Trade payable - outside parties	**₱1,380,323,825**	₱1,167,808,166
Trade payable - related parties (Note 18)	**29,255,709**	20,092,792
Accruals:		
Salaries, wages and other benefits	**407,298,858**	400,389,183
Claims (Note 18)	**203,278,474**	206,523,420
Rent and utilities	**147,270,760**	119,801,530
Taxes	**107,455,478**	98,105,441
Contracted jobs	**92,125,982**	120,746,192
Advertising	**31,005,392**	122,366,348
Professional fees	**27,045,240**	16,620,908
Outside services	**18,629,166**	19,503,347
Software maintenance	**18,500,831**	19,122,150
Others	**72,087,915**	78,676,525
Taxes payable	**741,243,955**	525,086,785
Contract liabilities	**507,512,748**	331,378,718
Government agencies contributions payables	**41,164,360**	36,120,161
Others	**65,855,423**	75,841,354
	₱3,890,054,116	₱3,358,183,020

Trade payable and accrued expenses arise from regular transactions with suppliers and service providers. These are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled on one to 60-day term.

Accrued salaries and wages pertain to unpaid salaries and employees' allowances and benefits.

Other accruals mainly pertain to liabilities of the Group related to operations which are awaiting actual billings from suppliers (except for taxes).

Taxes payable mainly include withholding taxes on payment to suppliers and employees' compensation which are settled on a monthly basis and deferred output VAT on uncollected receivables from VATable sales and withholding taxes on dividends paid by subsidiaries.

Contract liabilities pertain to payments received in advance from customers for services which have not yet been performed and are expected to be realized within the year.

Government agencies contribution payable pertains to monthly required remittances to government agencies such as SSS, Pag-ibig and Philhealth.

Other payables include employees' salary loan deductions payable to third parties and payables arising from expenses incurred in relation to transactions with nontrade suppliers.

The Group's other liabilities consist of unpaid balances pertaining to a new payroll system and a logistics software on a non-interest-bearing long-term payment arrangement.

Movements in other liabilities are as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱20,410,092**	₱39,191,334
Principal payments	**(20,094,279)**	(20,248,814)
Amortization of deferred interest	**619,384**	1,467,572
	935,197	20,410,092
Less: current portion*	**897,148**	19,740,743
Noncurrent portion	**₱38,049**	₱669,349

**Included in others under "Accounts and other payables"*

14. Transmissions Liability

Transmissions liability represents money transfer remittances by clients that are still outstanding, and not yet claimed by the beneficiaries as at reporting date. These are due and demandable.

Transmissions liability amounted to ₱850.30 million (₱7.89 million of which is payable to an affiliate) and to ₱903.00 million (₱3.31 million of which is payable to an affiliate) as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 18).

15. Notes Payable

The Group has outstanding notes payable to various local banks. The details of these notes as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are described below:

		December 31, 2022			
Bank	**Date of Availment**	**Outstanding Balance**	**Maturity**	**Interest Rate**	**Terms**
a. Unionbank of the Philippines	**Apr 2019**	**₱23,400,000**	**Apr 2024**	**7.826%, fixed rate**	**Clean; Interest and principal payable every quarter**
b. Unionbank of the Philippines	**Jun 2019**	**6,600,000**	**Apr 2024**	**7.053%, fixed rate**	**Clean; Interest and principal payable every quarter**
c. Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	**Oct 2019**	**–**	**Oct 2022**	**6.55%, fixed rate**	**Clean; interest and principal payable every month**
d. Unionbank of the Philippines	**Apr 2020**	**41,666,666**	**Apr 2023**	**6.00%, fixed rate**	**Clean; Interest and principal payable every quarter**

(Forward)

Bank		Date of Availment	December 31, 2022 Outstanding Balance	Maturity	Interest Rate	Terms
e.	Unionbank of the Philippines	Dec 2020	₱33,333,333	Dec 2023	5.00%, subject to repricing	Clean; Interest and principal payable every `quarter
f.	Unionbank of the Philippines	July 2022	36,000,000	Jan 2023	7.50%, subject to repricing	Clean; Interest payable every month, principal payable upon maturity
g.	Unionbank of the Philippines	Aug 2021	414,424,397	Aug 2026	7.00%, subject to repricing	With mortgage; Interest and principal to be paid quarterly
	Unionbank of the Philippines	Dec 2021	16,072,560	Dec 2031	7.09%, subject to repricing	With mortgage; Interest and principal payable every quarter
	Unionbank of the Philippines	Feb 2022	17,895,877	Dec 2031	7.08%, subject to repricing	With mortgage; Interest and principal payable every quarter
	Unionbank of the Philippines	Mar 2022	28,177,477	Dec 2031	7.08%, subject to repricing	With mortgage; Interest and principal payable every quarter
	Unionbank of the Philippines	Apr 2022	23,445,477	Dec 2031	6.36%, subject to repricing	With mortgage; Interest and principal payable every quarter
	Unionbank of the Philippines	May 2022	24,704,615	Dec 2031	7.08%, subject to repricing	With mortgage; Interest and principal payable every quarter
	Unionbank of the Philippines	July 2022	17,452,615	Dec 2031	7.08%, subject to repricing	With mortgage; Interest and principal payable every quarter
	Unionbank of the Philippines	Aug 2022	5,658,154	Dec 2031	7.08%, subject to repricing	With mortgage; Interest and principal payable every quarter
	Unionbank of the Philippines	Oct 2022	11,205,158	Dec 2031	7.08%, subject to repricing	With mortgage; Interest and principal payable every quarter
	Unionbank of the Philippines	Nov 2022	7,279,263	Dec 2031	7.08%, subject to repricing	With mortgage; Interest and principal payable every quarter
h.	Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	Apr 2022	142,560,000	Apr 2023	4.5%, subject to repricing	Clean; Interest payable every month, principal payable upon maturity
i.	Banco de Oro	Oct 2022	100,000,000	Apr 2023	6.00%, subject to repricing	Clean; Interest payable every month, principal payable upon maturity
j.	Unionbank of the Philippines	Oct 2022	47,000,000	Apr 2023	7.50%, subject to repricing	Clean; Interest payable every month, principal payable upon maturity
k.	Banco de Oro	Oct 2022	20,000,000	Apr 2023	6.00%, subject to repricing	Clean; Interest payable every month, principal payable upon maturity
l.	Banco de Oro	Oct 2021	296,625,000	May 2026	6.00%, subject to repricing	With mortgage; Interest payable every month, principal payable quarterly

(Forward)

December 31, 2022

Bank	Date of Availment	Outstanding Balance	Maturity	Interest Rate	Terms
m. Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	**Nov 2022**	**₱90,396,000**	**May 2023**	**7.00%, subject to repricing**	**Clean; Interest payable every month, principal payable upon maturity**
n. Banco de Oro	**Nov 2022**	**45,000,000**	**May 2023**	**6.00%, subject to repricing**	**Clean; Interest payable every month, principal to be paid on maturity date**
o. Banco de Oro	**Nov 2022**	**125,000,000**	**May 2023**	**6.25%, subject to repricing**	**Clean; Interest payable every month, principal to be paid on maturity date**
p. Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	**Dec 2022**	**83,835,000**	**Mar 2023**	**7.50%, subject to repricing d**	**Clean; Interest payable every month, principal to be paid on maturity date**
q. Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	**Dec 2022**	**36,450,000**	**Mar 2023**	**7.50%, subject to repricing**	**Clean; Interest payable every month, principal payable upon maturity**
r. Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	**Dec 2022**	**182,209,016**	**Jan 2023**	**7.00% to 7.38%, fixed rate**	**Clean; Interest payable every month, principal to be paid on maturity date**
s. Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	**Mar 2022**	**30,000,000**	**Mar 2023**	**5.00%, subject to repricing**	**Clean; Interest payable every month, principal to be paid on maturity date**
t. Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	**Jun 2022**	**27,000,000**	**Jun 2023**	**5.375%, subject to repricing**	**Clean; Interest payable every month, principal to be paid on maturity date**
u. Banco de Oro	**Nov 2022**	**10,000,000**	**May 2023**	**6.25%, subject to repricing**	**Clean; Interest payable every month, principal to be paid on maturity date**
v. Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	**Dec 2022**	**10,000,000**	**Jun 2023**	**7.63%, subject to repricing**	**Clean; Interest payable every month, principal payable upon maturity**
w. Banco de Oro	**Oct 2022**	**80,000,000**	**Apr 2023**	**6.00%, subject to repricing**	**Clean; Interest payable every month, principal to be paid on maturity date**
x. Banco de Oro	**Nov 2022**	**70,000,000**	**Apr 2023**	**6.25%, subject to repricing**	**Clean; Interest payable every month, principal to be paid on maturity date**
Total		**₱2,103,390,608**			
Current portion		**₱1,442,320,481**			
Noncurrent portion		**₱661,070,127**			

December 31, 2021

Bank	Date of Availment	Outstanding Balance	Maturity	Interest Rate	Terms
a. Unionbank of the Philippines	April 2019	₱39,000,000	April 2024	7.826%, fixed rate	Clean; Interest and principal to be paid quarterly
b. Unionbank of the Philippines	June 2019	11,000,000	April 2024	7.053%, fixed rate	Clean; Interest and principal payable every quarter
c. Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	October 2019	13,888,889	October 2022	6.55%, fixed rate	Clean; Interest and principal payable every month
d. Unionbank of the Philippines	April 2020	125,000,000	April 2023	6.00%, subject to repricing	Clean; Interest and principal payable every quarter

(Forward)

Bank	Date of Availment	Outstanding Balance	Maturity	Interest Rate	Terms
		December 31, 2021			
e. Unionbank of the Philippines	December 2020	₱66,666,667	December 2023	5.00%, subject to repricing	Clean; Interest and principal payable every quarter
f. Unionbank of the Philippines	July 2021	36,000,000	January 2022	5.25%, subject to repricing	Clean; Interest payable every month, principal payable upon maturity
g. Unionbank of the Philippines	August 2021	524,937,569	August 2026	4.25%, subject to repricing	With mortgage; Interest and principal to be paid quarterly
h. Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	October 2021	158,400,000	April 2022	4.5%, fixed rate	Clean; Interest payable every month, principal payable upon maturity
i. Banco de Oro	October 2021	100,000,000	April 2022	4.25%, fixed rate	Clean; Interest payable every month, principal payable upon maturity
j. Unionbank of the Philippines	October 2021	47,000,000	April 2022	4.75%, subject to repricing	Clean; Interest and principal payable every quarter
k. Banco de Oro	October 2021	20,000,000	April 2022	4.25%, fixed rate	Clean; Interest payable every month, principal payable upon maturity
l. Banco de Oro	October 2021	381,375,000	May 2026	4.25%, subject to repricing	With mortgage; Interest payable every month, principal payable quarterly
m. Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	November 2021	111,600,000	May 2022	4.50%, fixed rate	Clean; Interest payable every month, principal payable upon maturity
n. Banco de Oro	November 2021	48,000,000	May 2022	4.25%, subject to repricing	Clean; Interest payable every month, principal to be paid on maturity date
o. Banco de Oro	December 2021	130,000,000	May 2022	4.25%, subject to repricing	Clean; Interest payable every month, principal to be paid on maturity date
y. Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	December 2021	81,000,000	January 2022	4.50%, fixed rate	Clean; Interest payable every month, principal payable upon maturity
z. Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	December 2021	81,000,000	January 2022	4.50%, fixed rate	Clean; Interest payable every month, principal payable upon maturity
g. Unionbank of the Philippines	December 2021	17,858,400	December 2031	4.25%, fixed rate	Clean; Interest and principal payable every quarter
Total		₱1,992,726,525			
Current portion		₱1,160,604,568			
Noncurrent portion		₱832,121,957			

a. On April 15, 2019, LBCE availed a 5-year interest-bearing loan with UnionBank of the Philippines (UBP) amounting to ₱78.00 million to finance other capital expenditures. Settlement made in 2022 amounted to ₱15.60 million.

b. On June 25, 2019, LBCE availed a 5-year interest bearing loan with UBP amounting to ₱22.00 million to finance other capital expenditures. Settlement made in 2022 amounted to ₱4.40 million.

c. On October 23, 2019, LBCE availed a 3-year interest-bearing loan with Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (RCBC) amounting to ₱50.00 million to finance other capital expenditure. The loan was fully paid in 2022.

d. On April 13, 2020, LBCE availed a 3-year interest-bearing loan from UBP amounting to ₱250.00 million to finance other capital expenditures. Settlement made in 2022 amounted to ₱83.33 million.

e. On December 9, 2020, LBCE availed a 3-year interest-bearing loan from UBP amounting to ₱100.00 million to finance its capital expenditures. Settlement made in 2022 amounted to ₱33.33 million.

f. A short-term loan availed with UBP in August 2019 amounting to ₱50.00 million was rolled over in July 2020, January 2021 and July 2021. This was subsequently rolled over in January and July 2022 with a maturity date of January 2023.

g. On February 10, 2020, LBCE availed a 5-year interest bearing loan amounting to ₱641.82 million to finance the 70% balance of the acquisition of land, recorded under property and equipment with a carrying amount of ₱1,031.26 million, which served as a collateral for the loan.

   On August 5, 2021, the loan was taken out via UBP with principal amounting to ₱552.57 million, a 5-year interest-bearing loan with maturity date of August 2026. Settlement made in 2022 amounted to ₱110.51 million.

   While the loan remains unpaid, LBCE shall not, without prior consent of the bank, permit any material change in the character of its business and controlling ownership; shall not undertake corporate reorganization; and amend Articles of Incorporation and By-laws. LBCE shall not participate in merger and consolidation except when it is the surviving corporation, nor sell, lease, mortgage or otherwise encumber or dispose of any asset owned, except (i) in the ordinary course of the business and (ii) to any consolidated subsidiary, person or entity which, upon such disposal, shall become a consolidated subsidiary of LBCE. There shall be no voluntary suspension of operations or dissolution of affairs. No dividend shall be declared to its stockholders other than dividends payable solely in shares of capital stock. In the event of default, LBCE shall not pay any loans or advances from its stockholders, affiliates, subsidiaries, or related entities. Further, LBCE shall ensure, that:

   - The ratio of its consolidated debt to equity shall not exceed 4.0x, computed net of lease liabilities; and
   - Current ratio shall not be lower than 0.8x.

   On December 27, 2021, February 21, 2022 and March 4, 2022, LBCE availed 10-year interest bearing loan with maturity date of December 2031 amounting to ₱17.86 million, ₱19.39 million and ₱30.53 million, respectively, to finance the construction of warehouse. Additional availments were made on April 22, May 31, July 11 and August 15, 2022 amounting to ₱24.71 million, ₱26.04 million, ₱18.39 million and ₱5.96 million, respectively. In 2022, LBCE settled ₱9.48 million.

   On October 10 and November 10, 2022, LBCE availed another 10-year interest bearing loan with maturity date of December 2031 amounting to ₱11.50 million and ₱7.48, respectively. Settlement made in 2022 amounted to ₱0.50 million.

h. On April 21, 2021, LBCE availed a short-term interest-bearing loan with RCBC amounting to ₱176.00 million to finance its working capital requirements. This was rolled over in October 2021 and April 2022 with maturity date in April 2023. Settlement made in 2022 amounted to ₱15.84 million.

i. On October 18, 2021, LBCE availed a short-term interest-bearing loan with Banco De Oro (BDO) amounting to ₱100.00 million to finance other capital expenditures. This was rolled over in April 2022 and October 2022 with maturity date in April 2023. Settlement made in 2022 amounted to ₱10.00 million. On October 13, 2022, LBCE also availed a short-term interest-bearing loan with Banco De Oro (BDO) amounting to ₱10.00 million with maturity date in April 2023.

j. LBCE availed a short-term interest-bearing loan in October 2021 with UBP to finance working capital requirement amounting to ₱47.00 million. This was rolled over in April 2022 and October 2022 with maturity date in April 2023.

k. On October 22, 2021, LBCE availed a short-term loan interest-bearing with BDO amounting to ₱20.00 million to finance other capital expenditures. This was rolled over in April 2022 and October 2022 with maturity date in April 2023.

l. The Notes Facility Agreement entered into by the Company with BDO in 2016 is with a credit line facility amounting to ₱800.00 million. In June 2021, the term was extended up to October 2021 and secured by time deposit hold-out. In October 2021, it was further extended up to May 2026. Settlement made in 2022 amounted to ₱84.75 million.

   On April 15, 2021, the BOD approved to guarantee one of LBCE's loans and allowed to hold out the Parent Company's time deposit. As of December 31, 2022, the balance of time deposit amounted to ₱301.40 million (see Note 7). Such guarantee shall substitute the existing real estate mortgage on LBCE's real estate properties as security.

m. On November 18, 2021, LBCE availed a short-term loan with RCBC amounting to ₱111.60 million to finance other capital expenditures. This was rolled over in May 2022 and November 2022 with maturity date in May 2023. Total amount paid in 2022 amounted to ₱21.20 million.

n. On November 22, 2021, LBCE availed a short-term loan with BDO to finance working capital requirement amounting to ₱48.00 million. This was rolled over in May 2022 and November 2022 with maturity date in May 2023. Settlement made in 2022 amounted to 3.00 million.

o. On December 1, 2021, LBCE availed a short-term loan with BDO amounting to ₱130.00 million to finance working capital requirement. This was rolled over in May 2022 and November 2022 with maturity date in May 2023. Settlement made in 2022 amounted to 5.00 million.

p. On March 24, 2022, LBCE availed a short-term loan with RCBC amounting to ₱115.00 million to finance working capital requirement. This was rolled over in June, September 2022 and December 2022 with maturity date in March 2023. Settlement made in 2022 amounted to ₱31.17 million.

q. On March 24, 2022, LBCE availed a short-term loan with RCBC amounting to ₱50.00 million to finance working capital requirement. This was rolled over in June, September 2022 and

December 2022 with maturity date in March 2023. Settlement made in 2022 amounted to ₱13.55 million.

r. In various dates in December 2022, LBCE availed seven short-term loans with RCBC amounting to ₱225.51 million in aggregate to finance working capital requirement. Outstanding balance as of December 31, 2022 is ₱182.21 million with maturity date in January 2023. Settlement made in 2022 amounted to ₱215.30 million.

s. On March 24, 2022, LBCE availed one-year loan with RCBC amounting to ₱30.00 million in aggregate to finance working capital requirement.

t. On June 23, 2022, LBCE availed one-year loan with RCBC amounting to ₱27.00 million in aggregate to finance working capital requirement.

u. On May 31, 2022, LBCE availed six-month loan with BDO amounting to ₱10.00 million in aggregate to finance working capital requirement. This was rolled over in November 2022 with maturity date of May 2023.

v. On December 21, 2022, LBCE availed six-month loan with RCBC amounting to ₱10.00 million in aggregate to finance working capital requirement.

w. On October 22, 2022, LBCE availed six-month loan with BDO amounting to ₱80.00 million in aggregate to finance working capital requirement.

x. On November 11, 2022, LBCE availed short-term loan with BDO amounting to ₱70.00 million in aggregate to finance working capital requirement.

y. On December 17, 2021, LBCE availed a short-term loan interest bearing with RCBC amounting to ₱100.00 million to finance other capital expenditures. This was paid in 2022.

z. On December 17, 2021, LBCE availed a short-term loan interest bearing with RCBC amounting to ₱100.00 million to finance other capital expenditures. This was paid in 2022.

Interest expense amounted to ₱84.36 million, ₱88.36 million, and ₱88.25 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The loans were used primarily for working capital requirements and capital expenditures and are not subject to any loan covenants with exception to the matters discussed above. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group is compliant with its debt covenants.

Movements in the notes payable account are as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱1,992,726,525**	₱1,879,726,639
Availments	**781,509,600**	508,858,400
Payments	**(670,845,517)**	(395,858,514)
Balance at end of year	**₱2,103,390,608**	₱1,992,726,525

16. **Convertible Instrument**

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Derivative liability		
Balances at beginning of year	**₱2,558,118,548**	₱2,099,785,841
Fair value loss on derivative	**230,550,021**	458,332,707
Redemption	**(607,788,163)**	–
Balances at end of year	**₱2,180,880,406**	₱2,558,118,548
Bond payable		
Balances at beginning of year	**₱1,702,087,740**	₱1,377,723,388
Accretion of interest	**306,598,763**	237,694,548
Redemption	**(484,215,032)**	–
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	**189,110,403**	84,871,054
Amortization of issuance cost	**1,798,750**	1,798,750
Balances at end of year	**₱1,715,380,624**	₱1,702,087,740

On June 20, 2017, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the issuance of convertible instrument. The proceeds of the issuance of convertible instrument will be used to fund the growth of the business of the Parent Company, including capital expenditures and working capital. Accordingly, on August 4, 2017, the Parent Company issued, in favor of CP Briks Pte. Ltd (CP Briks), a seven-year secured convertible instrument in the aggregate principal amount of US$50.0 million (₱2,518.25 million) convertible at any time into 192,307,692 common shares of the Parent Company at the option of CP Briks initially at ₱13.00 per share conversion price, subject to adjustments and resetting of conversion price in accordance with the terms and conditions of the instrument as follows:

- effective on three years (3) from issuance date (the Reset Date) - if the 30-day Trading Day Weighted Average Price (TDWAP) of the Parent Company's common shares on the Principal Market prior to the Reset Date is not higher than the initial conversion price, the conversion price shall be adjusted on the Reset Date to the 30-day TDWAP prior to Reset Date;
- upon issuance of common shares for a consideration less than the conversion price in effect - the conversion price shall be reduced to the price of the new issuance;
- upon subdivision or combination (i.e., stock dividend, stock split, recapitalization or otherwise) - the conversion price in effect shall be proportionately reduced or increased; and
- other events or voluntary adjustment.

The convertible instrument (to the extent that the same has not been converted by CP Briks as the holder or by the Parent Company) is redeemable at the option of CP Briks, commencing on the 30th month from the issuance date at the redemption price equal to the principal amount of the bond plus an internal rate of 13% (decreasing to 12%, 11% and 10% on the 4th, 5th and 6th anniversary of the issuance date, respectively). The agreement also contains redemption in cash by the Parent Company at a price equal to the principal amount of the bond plus an internal rate of 13% (decreasing to 12%, 11% and 10% on the 4th, 5th and 6th anniversary of the issuance date, respectively) in case of a Change of Control as defined under the agreement.

The Parent Company also has full or partial right to convert the shares subject to various conditions including pre-approval of the PSE of the listing of the conversion shares and other conditions to include closing sale price and daily trading volume of common shares trading on the Principal Market and upon plan of offering, placement of shares or similar transaction with common share price at a certain minimum share price. On August 9, 2021, the Parent Company's stockholders approved the issuance of common shares for potential exercise of conversion rights. As at report date, there has been no conversion nor redemption of the convertible instrument.

The convertible instrument is a hybrid instrument containing host financial liability and derivative components for the equity conversion and redemption options. The equity conversion and redemption options were identified as embedded derivatives and were separated from the host contract.

On October 3, 2017, the Parent Company entered into a pledge supplement with CP Briks whereby the Parent Company constituted in favor of CP Briks a pledge over all of the Parent Company's shares in LBCE consisting of 1,041,180,504 common shares, representing 100% of the total issued and outstanding capital stock of LBCE.

In the event of default, CP Briks may foreclose upon the pledge over LBCE shares as a result of which LBCE shares may be sold via auction to the highest bidder. The sale of LBCE shares in such public auction shall extinguish the outstanding obligation, whether or not the proceeds of the foreclosure sale are equal to the amount of the outstanding obligation. Under the terms of the pledge agreement, if LBCE shares are sold at a price higher than the amount of the outstanding obligation, any amount in excess of the outstanding obligation shall be paid to the Parent Company.

While CP Briks may participate in the auction of LBCE shares should there be a foreclosure, any such foreclosure of the pledge over LBCE shares and any resulting acquisition by CP Briks of equity interest in LBCE are always subject to the foreign ownership restrictions applicable to LBCE, which may not exceed 40% of the total issued and outstanding capital stock entitled to vote, and 40% of the total issued and outstanding capital stock whether or not entitled to vote, of LBCE.

Covenants
While the convertible instrument has not yet been redeemed or converted in full, the Parent Company shall ensure that neither it or its subsidiaries shall incur, create or permit to subsist or have outstanding indebtedness, as defined in the Omnibus Agreement, or enter into agreement or arrangement whereby it is entitled to incur, create or permit to subsist any indebtedness and that the Parent Company shall ensure, on a consolidated basis, that:

a. Total Debt to EBITDA for any Relevant Period (12 months ending on the Parent Company's financial year) shall not exceed 2.5:1.
b. The ratio of EBITDA to Finance Charges for any Relevant Period shall not be less than 5.0:1; and
c. The ratio of Total Debt on each relevant date to Shareholder's Equity for that Relevant Period shall be no more than 1:1.

The determination and calculation of the foregoing financial ratios are based on the agreement and interpretation of relevant parties subject to the terms of the convertible instrument. The Group is in compliance with the above covenants as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the latest Relevant Period subsequent to the issuance of the convertible instrument. Relevant period means each period of twelve (12) months ending on the last day of the Parent Company's financial year.

In relation to the issuance of the convertible instrument and following the entry of CP Briks as a stakeholder in the Parent Company, the Parent Company entered into the following transactions:

a. On August 4, 2017, LBCE and LBCDC agreed for LBCE to discontinue royalty for the use of LBC Marks (see Note 18).

b. On various dates, the Parent Company entered into the following transactions for the acquisition of certain overseas entities:

   i. Effective January 1, 2019, the Parent Company was granted the regulatory approvals on the purchase of the following entities under LBC USA Corporation:

      - LBC Mundial Corporation (LBC Mundial) which operates as a cargo and remittance company in California. The Parent Company purchased 4,192,546 shares or 100% of the total outstanding shares from LBC Holdings USA Corporation.
      - LBC Mabuhay North America Corporation (LBC North America) which operates as a cargo and remittance Parent Company in New Jersey. The Parent Company purchased 1,605,273 shares or 100% of the total outstanding shares from LBC Holdings USA Corporation.

   ii. Effective July 1, 2019, the Parent Company's purchase of LBC Mabuhay Hawaii Corporation, who operates as a cargo and remittance company in Hawaii, was completed upon the approval by the US regulatory bodies. The Parent Company purchased 1,536,408 shares or 100% of the total outstanding shares from LBC Holdings USA Corporation.

   iii. On March 7, 2018, the Parent Company acquired 100% ownership of LBC Mabuhay Saipan, Inc. (LBC Saipan) for a total purchase price of US $207,652 or ₱10.80 million.

   iv. On June 27, 2018, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the purchase of shares of some overseas entities. The acquisition is expected to benefit the Parent Company by contributing to its global revenue streams. On the same date, the SPAs were executed by the Group and Jamal Limited, as follow:

      - LBC Aircargo (S) PTE. LTD. which operates as a cargo branch in Taiwan. The Parent Company purchased 94,901 shares or 100% of the total outstanding shares of the acquiree at a purchase price of US $146,013;
      - LBC Money Transfer PTY Limited which operates as a remittance company in Australia. The Parent Company purchased 10 shares or 100% of the total outstanding shares of the acquiree at a purchase price of US $194,535;
      - LBC Express Airfreight (S) PTE. LTD. which operates as a cargo company in Singapore. The Parent Company purchased 10,000 shares or 100% of the total outstanding shares of the acquiree at a purchase price of US $2,415,035; and
      - LBC Australia PTY Limited which operates as a cargo company in Australia. The Parent Company purchased 223,500 shares or 100% of the total outstanding shares of the acquiree at a purchase price of US $1,843,149.

   v. On August 15, 2018, the Parent Company approved the acquisition of 92.5% equity ownership of LBC Mabuhay (Malaysia) SDN BHD (LBC Malaysia) for a total purchase price of $461,782 or ₱24.68 million.

   vi. On October 15, 2018, the Parent Company acquired the following overseas entities:

      - LBC Mabuhay Remittance Sdn. Bhd. which operates as a remittance company in Brunei. The Parent Company purchased one (1) share which represents 50% equity interest at the subscription price of US $557,804 per share.

- LBC Mabuhay (B) SDN BHD which operates as a cargo company in Brunei. The Parent Company acquired 50% of LBC Mabuhay (B) SDN BHD for a total purchase price of US $225,965.

vii. The documentation requirements for the acquisition of the remaining overseas entity are still in process.

Upon completion of the acquisitions discussed in (i) to (vi) above, the Parent Company will have acquired equity interests in twelve overseas entities which are affiliated to the Parent Company and LBCDC. In accordance with the directions from LBCDC, the Parent Company intends to complete the acquisition of the remaining overseas entity in 2023, after which the Group expects (on the basis of LBCDC's manifestations) settlement by LBCDC of all of its obligations to the Parent Company, except for the assigned receivables from QUADX Inc. which will be settled based on agreed terms. In 2021, LBCE and LBCDC entered into amended agreements to extend the payment of consideration for the sale of QUADX shares and the Assignment of Receivables to a date no later than two years from the amendment (see Note 18). On November 29, 2022, a memorandum of agreement was signed between LBCDC and LBCE, whereas LBCDC pledged certain LBCH shares to secure the repayment of its obligation to LBCE amounting to P1,018.66 million (see Note 18). As at report date, LBCDC has not settled its obligations to the Parent Company pending completion of acquisition of the remaining overseas entity.

If an event of default occurred and be continuing, CP Briks may require the Parent Company to redeem all or any portion of the convertible instrument, provided that CP Briks provides written notice to the Parent Company within the applicable period. Each portion of the convertible instrument subject to redemption shall be redeemed by the Parent Company at price equal to 100% of the conversion amount plus an internal rate of return (IRR) equal to 16% (inclusive of applicable tax, which shall be for the account of CP Briks).

On December 29, 2022, US$11.0 million of the US$50.0 million convertible instrument was redeemed by CP Briks at a total redemption price of ₱1,084.42 million (US$19.33 million) and was paid on January 10, 2023. As of December 31, 2022, the Group recognized bond redemption payable amounting to ₱1,014.74 million and deducted the portion of US$11.0 million from the bond payable and derivative liability. Gain on partial redemption of convertible instrument amounted to ₱7.58 million in 2022.

17. **Equity**

Capital Stock

As of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the details of the Parent Company's capital stock follow:

	Number of Shares of Stocks	Amount
Capital stock - ₱1 par value		
Authorized	2,000,000,000	₱2,000,000,000
Issued and outstanding	1,425,865,471	1,425,865,471

The Parent Company's track record of capital stock is as follows:

	Number of shares registered	Issue/ Offer price	Date of approval	Number of holders as of yearend
At January 1, 2015	40,899,000	₱1/share		
Add: Additional issuance	1,384,966,471	₱1/share	July 22, October 16 and October 21, 2015	
December 31, 2015-2016	1,425,865,471			485
Add: Movement	–			1
December 31, 2017	1,425,865,471			486
Add: Movement	–			1
December 31, 2018-2021	1,425,865,471			487
Less: Movement	–			2
December 31, 2022	1,425,865,471			485

Retained earnings
The unappropriated retained earnings include accumulated equity in undistributed net earnings of the consolidated subsidiaries amounted to ₱1,337.33 million, ₱1,476.34 million, and ₱1,563.00 million as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. These are not available for dividend declaration until declared by the BOD of the respective subsidiaries.

In accordance with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, the Parent Company has no retained earnings available for dividend declaration as of December 31, 2022.

Cash dividends
On December 1, 2022, the BOD of LBC Mundial Corporation and LBC Mabuhay North America Corporation declared cash dividends of US$13.0 million and US$1.0 million, respectively. This was paid in December 2022.

On November 7, 2022, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay (B) Sdn. Bhd. declared cash dividends of BND 500 per share while on November 8, 2022, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay Remittance Sdn. Bhd. declared cash dividends of BND 0.20 million per share, these were paid in November 2022.

The controlling interest of LBCH in LBC Mabuhay (B) Sdn. Bhd. and LBC Mabuhay Remittance Sdn. Bhd. amounted to BND 0.25 million and BND 0.20 million, respectively.

On October 14, 2022, the BOD of LBC Australia Pty Ltd declared cash dividends amounting to AUD 1.80 million, these were paid in October and November 2022.

On October 13, 2022, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay (M) Sdn. Bhd. declared cash dividends of RM 3.00 per outstanding common share, these were paid in November 2022. The controlling interest of LBCH amounted to RM 2.78 million.

On October 13, 2022, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay (Saipan), Inc. approved the issuance of dividends amounting to USD 0.25 million on the outstanding common shares held by the Parent Company, these were paid in October 2022.

On October 14, 2022, the BOD of LBC Express Airfreight (S) PTE Ltd. declared cash dividend of SGD 5.70 million and paid in November 2022.

On March 21, 2022, the BOD of LBC Express Shipping Company WLL (Kuwait) declared cash dividends of KWD 600 per common share. The record date of entitlement to the said cash dividend is on November 30, 2021. These were paid in March 2022.

On October 19, 2020, the BOD of LBCH approved the declaration of cash dividends of amounting to ₱285.17 million, ₱3.94 million of which remains unpaid as of December 31, 2020.

On October 27, 2020, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay Remittance Sdn Bhd declared cash dividends of BND 0.30 million (₱10.74 million). The related dividends to noncontrolling interest amounting to BND 0.15million (₱5.38 million) is presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

On November 5, 2020, the BOD of LBC Express Shipping Company WLL (Kuwait) declared cash dividends of KWD 800 per common share held by stockholders. The related dividends to noncontrolling interest amounting to ₱6.51 million is presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

On November 15, 2020, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd declared cash dividends of ₱20.18 million (MYR 1.70 million). The related dividends to noncontrolling interest amounting to ₱1.75 million (MYR 0.13 million) remains unpaid and is presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity as of December 31, 2020.

Accumulated comprehensive loss
Details of accumulated comprehensive income (loss) as at December 31 follow:

	2022	2021
Remeasurement gain on retirement benefit plan, net of tax (Note 23)	**₱268,548,741**	₱112,460,039
Unrealized fair value gain (loss) on investment at FVOCI (Note 10)	**(65,150,487)**	(74,903,491)
Share in other comprehensive income of an associate (Note 11)	**(2,715,720)**	(2,964,980)
Currency translation gain (loss), net of tax	**34,846,589**	(88,608,812)
	₱235,529,123	(₱54,017,244)
Accumulated comprehensive loss attributable to:		
Controlling interest	**₱238,137,740**	(₱45,493,308)
Non-controlling interest	**(2,608,617)**	(8,523,936)
	₱235,529,123	(₱54,017,244)

18. **Related Party Transactions**

In the normal course of business, the Group transacts with related parties consisting of its ultimate parent, LBCDC and affiliates. Affiliates include those entities in which the owners of the Group have ownership interests outside the Group. These transactions include royalty, delivery, service and management fees and loans and cash advances. Except as otherwise indicated, the outstanding accounts with related parties shall be settled in cash. The transactions are made at terms and prices agreed upon by the parties.

Details of related party transactions and balances as at and for the years ended December 31 follow:

	2022			
	Amount/Volume	**Receivable (Payable)**	**Terms**	**Conditions**
Due from related parties (Trade receivables)				
Entities under common control				
a.) Delivery fee, management fee, financial Instant Peso Padala (IPP) fulfillment fee (Notes 6 and 26)	**₱101,423,509**	**₱387,107,568**	**Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable**	**Unsecured, no impairment**
Due from related parties (Non-trade receivables)				
Ultimate parent company				
b.) Advances	**₱–**	**₱1,017,059,295**	**Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable**	**Unsecured, no impairment**
Entities under common control				
b.) Advances	**57,329,877**	**96,486,019**	**Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable**	**Unsecured, no impairment**
Beneficial Owners				
b.) Advances	**–**	**37,709,077**	**Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable**	**Unsecured, no impairment**
h.) Notes receivable current portion	**–**	**4,826,978**	**Interest-bearing; fixed monthly payment**	**Unsecured, no impairment**
		₱1,156,081,369		
Due from related parties (Other noncurrent assets)				
Entities under common control				
g.) Other noncurrent assets	**₱–**	**₱15,725,733**	**Interest-bearing; fixed monthly payment**	**Unsecured, no impairment**
Dividend receivable				
h.) Associate (Note 11)	**₱36,000,000**	**₱–**	**Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable**	**Unsecured, no impairment**
Due to related parties (Trade payables)				
Ultimate Parent Company				
d.) Royalty fee (Note 13)	**₱–**	**(₱154,847)**	**Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable**	**Unsecured**
Associate				
f.) Sea freight and brokerage (Note 13)	**848,148,300**	**(29,100,862)**	**Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable**	**Unsecured**
e.) Guarantee fee	**2,976,191**	**–**	**Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable**	**Unsecured**
		(₱29,255,709)		
Due to a related party (Non-trade payables)				
Entities under common control				
b.) Advances	**₱42,630,955**	**(₱30,168,268)**	**Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable**	**Unsecured**
Officer				
b.) Advances	**–**	**(480,471)**	**Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable**	**Unsecured**
		(₱30,648,739)		
Due to a related party (Transmissions liability)				
Subsidiaries - under common control				
a.) Money remittance payable (Note 14)	**₱27,842,339**	**(₱7,890,857)**	**Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable**	**Unsecured**

	2021			
	Amount/Volume	Receivable (Payable)	Terms	Conditions
Due from related parties (Trade receivables)				
Entities under common control				
a.) Delivery fee, management fee, financial Instant Peso Padala (IPP) fulfillment fee (Notes 6 and 26)	₱71,719,648	₱400,054,004	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured, no impairment
Due from related parties (Non-trade receivables)				
Ultimate parent company				
b.) Advances	₱105,259	₱1,018,322,966	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured, no impairment
Entities under common control				
b.) Advances	61,104,168	58,446,685	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured, no impairment
Beneficial Owners				
b.) Advances	–	37,709,077	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured, no impairment
h.) Notes receivable current portion	–	4,128,984	Interest-bearing; fixed monthly payment	Unsecured, no impairment
		₱1,118,607,712		
Due from related parties (Other noncurrent assets)				
Entities under common control				
g.) Other noncurrent assets	₱–	₱18,259,200	Interest-bearing; fixed monthly payment	Unsecured, no impairment
Dividend receivable				
h.) Associate (Note 11)	₱25,500,000	₱–	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured, no impairment
Due to related parties (Trade payables)				
Ultimate Parent Company				
d.) Royalty fee (Note 13)	₱–	(₱137,585)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
Associate				
f.) Sea freight and brokerage (Note 13)	366,487,290	(19,955,207)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
e.) Guarantee fee	2,976,191	–	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
		(₱20,092,792)		
Due to a related party (Non-trade payables)				
Entities under common control				
b.) Advances	₱58,648,356	(₱35,993,123)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
Officer				
b.) Advances	–	(434,190)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
		(₱36,427,313)		
Due to a related party (Transmissions liability)				
Subsidiaries - under common control				
a.) Money remittance payable (Note 14)	₱3,609,071	(₱3,314,463)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
Due to a related party (Accrued claims and losses)				
a.) Accrued claims and losses	₱9,010,270	(₱2,570,814)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured

Compensation of Key Management Personnel:

	2022	2021
Salaries and wages	**₱99,023,090**	₱83,753,694
Retirement benefits (Note 23)	**18,176,846**	9,822,786
Other short-term employee benefits	**25,919,426**	22,956,033
	₱143,119,362	₱116,532,513

a.) In the normal course of business, the Group fulfills the delivery of balikbayan boxes, fulfillment of money remittances and performs certain administrative functions on behalf of its affiliates. The Group charges delivery fees and service fees for the fulfillment of these services based on agreed rates.

The Group is charged penalties by its affiliate for the Group's failure to meet the maximum period of delivery as contained in the service level agreement. Total claims and losses recognized amounting to ₱9.01 million in 2021 (nil in 2022) is shown as a reduction in 'Service fees'. Outstanding payable for these penalties amounting to ₱2.57 million as of December 31, 2021 (nil in 2022), is recognized as 'Accrued claims' under 'Accounts and other payables' in the consolidated statements of financial position.

b.) The Group regularly makes advances to and from related parties to finance working capital requirements and as part of their cost reimbursements arrangement. These unsecured advances are non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

In prior years, the Group has outstanding advances of ₱295.00 million to LBC Development Bank, an entity under common control of LBCDC. In 2011, management assessed that these advances are not recoverable. Accordingly, the said asset was written-off from the books in 2011 (see Note 29).

On May 29, 2019, LBCH sold all its 1,860,214 common shares in QUADX Inc. to LBCE for ₱186,021,400 or ₱100 per share payable no later than two years from the execution of deed of absolute sale of share, subject to any extension as may be agreed in writing by the parties.

On July 1, 2019, LBCE sold all its QUADX shares to LBCDC for ₱186.02 million, payable no later than two years from the date of sale, subject to any extension as may be agreed in writing by the parties. On the same date, LBCE, LBCDC and QUADX Inc. entered into a Deed of Assignment of Receivables whereas LBCE agreed to assign, transfer and convey its receivables from QUADX as of March 31, 2019 amounting to ₱832.64 million to LBCDC which shall be paid in full, from time to time starting July 1, 2019 and no later than two years from the date of the execution of the Deed, subject to any extension as may be agreed in writing by LBCE and LBCDC. In July 2021, LBCE and LBCDC entered into amended agreements to extend the payment of consideration for the sale of QUADX shares and the Assignment of Receivables to a date no later than two years from the amendment.

In 2022, LBCDC entered into a pledge agreement with LBCE whereby the former pledged portion of its LBCH shares to LBCE as a guarantee to its outstanding receivables amounting to P1,018.66 million.

Upon completion of the acquisition of the remaining entity, as disclosed in Note 16, LBCH expects settlement by LBCDC of all of its obligations to LBCH, except for the assigned receivables from QUADX Inc. which will be settled based on abovementioned agreed terms.

c.) On October 19, 2020, the BOD of LBCH approved the declaration of cash dividends of amounting to ₱285.17 million, ₱3.94 million of which is paid in 2021. No dividends were declared by LBCH in 2022 and 2021.

On November 15, 2020, the BOD of LBC Mabuhay (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd declared cash dividends of ₱20.18 million (MYR1,700,000). The related dividends to noncontrolling interest amounting to ₱1.75 million (MYR127,503) of which is paid in 2021. No dividends were declared by subsidiary in 2022 and 2021.

d.) Starting 2007, LBCDC (Licensor), the Ultimate Parent Company, granted to the Group (Licensee) the full and exclusive right to use the LBC Marks within the Philippines in consideration for a continuing royalty rate of two point five percent (2.5%) of the Group's Gross Revenues which is defined as any and all revenue from all sales of products and services, including all other income of every kind and nature directly and/or indirectly arising from, related to and/or connected with Licensee's business operations (including, without limitation, any proceeds from business interruption insurance, if any), whether for cash or credit, wherever made, earned, realized or accrued, excluding any sales discounts and/or rebates, value added tax. Such licensing agreement was amended on August 4, 2017 and was subsequently discontinued effective September 4, 2017 in recognition of the Group's own contribution to the value and goodwill of the trademark. As of December 2022, and 2021 the remaining balance of royalty fee amounted to ₱154,847 and ₱137,585, respectively.

e.) As discussed in Note 15, the Group entered into a loan agreement with BDO which is secured with real estate mortgage on various real estate properties owned by the Group's affiliate. Effective April 1, 2016, in consideration of the affiliate's accommodation to the Group's request to use these properties as loan collateral, the Group agreed to pay the affiliate in 12 equal monthly installments, a guarantee fee of 1% of the face value of the loan and until said properties are released by the bank as loan collateral. The guarantee fee is reported as part of interest expense in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income amounting to ₱2.98 million in 2021 (nil in 2022).

f.) In the normal course of business, LBCE acquires services from OFII which include sea freight and brokerage mainly for the cargoes coming from international origins. These expenses are billed to the origins at cost.

g.) In November 2011, LBC Mundial Corporation paid-off LBC Holdings USA Corporation's outstanding mortgage loan which is consolidated into a long-term promissory note amounting to $1,105,148 at 4% interest, payable in 180 equal monthly installments. As of December 31, 2022, total outstanding notes receivable amounted to ₱15.73 million of which is presented as noncurrent under "Other noncurrent assets". Interest income earned from notes receivable amounted to ₱1.76 million, ₱0.80 million and ₱1.16 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

h.) On May 31, 2022 and July 16, 2021, LBCH recognized cash dividend from OFII amounting to ₱36.00 million and ₱25.50 million, respectively, for its 30% interest on OFII.

Aside from required approval of related party transactions explicitly stated in the Corporation Code, the Group has established its own related party transaction policy stating that any related party transaction involving amount or value greater than 10% of the Group's total assets are deemed 'Material Related Party Transactions'. Such transactions shall be reviewed by the Related Party Transaction Committee prior to its endorsement for the Board's Approval. Moreover, any related party transaction involving less than 10% of the Group's total assets will be submitted to the President and Chief Executive Officer for review.

19. Cost of Services

This account consists of:

	2022	2021	2020
Cost of delivery and remittance	**₱5,086,334,153**	₱5,369,057,747	₱4,188,630,504
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	**3,558,683,055**	3,625,881,318	3,280,627,028
Utilities and supplies (Note 7)	**1,369,066,608**	1,344,936,067	1,179,397,655
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 8, 9 and 22)	**1,336,312,987**	1,396,924,138	1,219,758,236
Rent (Note 22)	**365,108,034**	294,015,711	317,963,536
Repairs and maintenance	**177,496,888**	188,580,024	147,502,212
Transportation and travel	**147,252,148**	159,455,971	109,651,609
Retirement benefit expense (Note 23)	**103,120,686**	83,856,370	71,135,555
Insurance	**84,486,253**	72,283,860	66,470,406
Software subscriptions	**36,410,749**	27,578,342	29,334,154
Others	**58,965,595**	75,695,632	40,005,211
	₱12,323,237,156	₱12,638,265,180	₱10,650,476,106

Others pertain to bank chargers, bank service fees related to remittances, restoration, and demolition of closed branches.

20. Operating Expenses and Foreign Exchange Gains (Loses) - net

Operating expenses consist of:

	2022	2021	2020
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	**₱641,124,720**	₱593,841,640	₱582,747,354
Commissions	**265,018,463**	265,136,574	192,163,401
Advertising and promotion	**252,550,040**	381,258,120	312,054,003
Professional fees	**232,920,900**	253,627,830	277,526,088
Taxes and licenses	**223,850,462**	222,059,939	208,831,153
Utilities and supplies	**220,352,000**	319,673,844	274,244,983
Dues and subscriptions	**149,175,608**	126,601,222	106,096,948
Travel and representation	**132,309,567**	376,543,131	238,711,185
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 8, 9 and 22)	**117,780,183**	170,365,421	175,013,568
Software maintenance costs	**91,290,651**	82,566,026	57,118,090
Provisions (Notes 6 and 29)	**119,087**	254,090,737	53,387,878
Retirement benefit expense (Note 23)	**36,601,412**	28,413,995	31,872,420
Losses	**29,070,300**	82,723,926	29,042,492
Insurance	**20,999,941**	23,653,145	23,297,014
Rent (Note 22)	**17,503,092**	20,300,618	21,971,966
Donations	**14,480,980**	239,738,209	58,156,002
Royalty	**6,953,662**	6,180,165	6,208,396
Repairs and maintenance	**6,765,140**	6,893,160	5,063,803
Others	**23,610,575**	58,737,734	22,594,288
	₱2,482,476,783	₱3,512,405,436	₱2,676,101,032

Others comprise mainly of bank and finance charges, penalties and other administrative expenses.

Foreign exchange gains (losses) - net arises from the following:

	2022	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱ 64,712,455**	₱135,578,256	(₱40,488,204)
Advances to affiliates - net	**63,099,407**	(8,279,240)	(1,989,493)
Equity investment at FVPL	**–**	731,195	(723,184)
Trade payable	**(9,915,675)**	(4,444,930)	3,254,566
Receivable	**(4,337,328)**	1,444,212	–
Bond payable	**(189,110,403)**	(84,871,054)	72,952,263
	(₱75,551,544)	₱40,158,439	₱33,005,948

21. **Income Taxes**

Provision for income tax consists of:

	2022	2021	2020
Current	**₱304,365,153**	₱167,864,734	₱202,570,425
Deferred	**(125,527,478)**	(5,656,090)	(16,113,823)
	₱178,837,675	₱162,208,644	₱186,456,602

Details of the Group's deferred tax assets as at December 31 are as follow:

	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets arising from:		
Retirement benefit liability	**₱178,333,372**	₱197,393,384
NOLCO	**80,645,654**	42,217,962
Lease liabilities	**55,502,119**	53,772,084
Allowance for impairment losses	**53,993,451**	57,612,221
Accrued employee benefits	**49,150,684**	45,238,350
MCIT	**43,372,185**	23,926,969
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	**17,801,167**	1,347,836
Contract liabilities	**22,432,492**	15,745,392
Accelerated depreciation charged to retained earnings	**2,439,825**	7,233,642
Others	**17,748,164**	17,649,112
	₱521,419,113	₱462,136,952

Details of the Group's deferred tax liabilities as at December 31 2021 are as follow (nil in 2022):

	2021
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	(₱13,815,139)
Others	(1,161,693)
	(₱14,976,832)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there are no unrecognized deferred tax assets.

The reconciliation between income tax expense at the statutory rate and the actual income tax expense presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31 follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Income tax at the statutory income tax rate	**(₱91,099,631)**	(₱172,839,313)	₱116,301,664
Tax effects of items not subject to statutory rate:			
Nondeductible expenses	**447,466,953**	389,226,456	93,365,078
Applied MCIT	–	23,926,969	248,063
Effect of lower income tax rate	–	278,049	–
Change in income tax rate	–	(12,267,365)	–
Nontaxable income	**(128,311,669)**	(16,269,994)	(12,206,542)
Change to OSD of subsidiaries	**(18,870,292)**	(19,870,773)	(20,637,970)
Applied NOLCO	–	–	16,828,168
Derecognition of deferred tax assets	–	–	6,460,227
Others	**(30,347,686)**	(29,975,385)	(13,902,086)
	₱178,837,675	₱162,208,644	₱186,456,602

The carryforward NOLCO and MCIT that can be claimed as deduction from future taxable income or used as deduction against income tax liabilities:

NOLCO

Year Incurred	Amount	Used	Expired	Balance	Expiry Date
2022	₱153,710,769	₱–	₱–	₱153,710,769	2025
2021	168,871,846	–	–	168,871,846	2026
	₱322,582,615	₱–	₱–	₱322,582,615	

MCIT

Year Incurred	Amount	Used	Expired	Balance	Year of Expiration
2022	₱19,445,216	₱–	₱–	₱19,445,216	2025
2021	23,926,969	–	–	23,926,969	2024
	₱43,372,185	₱–	₱–	₱43,372,185	

These NOLCO and excess of MCIT over RCIT came from LBCH and other subsidiaries.

On September 30, 2020, the BIR issued Revenue Regulations No. 25-2020 implementing Section 4(bbbb) of "Bayanihan to Recover As One Act" which states that the NOLCO incurred for taxable years 2020 and 2021 can be carried over and claimed as a deduction from gross income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss.

Optional Standard Deduction
On December 18, 2008, the Bureau of Internal Revenue issued Revenue Regulation No. 16-2008 which implemented the provisions of Republic Act (R.A.) No. 9504, as amended by R.A. 10963 or the Tax Reform Acceleration and Inclusion Act (TRAIN), on Optional Standard Deduction (OSD). This regulation allows individuals and corporate taxpayers to use OSD in computing their taxable income. For corporate taxpayers, they may elect a standard deduction in the amount equivalent to 40% gross income in lieu of the itemized deductions.

1n 2022 and 2021, eighteen (18) of LBCE's Subsidiaries opted to use OSD in computing the current provision for income tax.

Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act or "CREATE"
President Rodrigo Duterte signed into law on March 26, 2021 the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act to attract more investments and maintain fiscal prudence and stability in the Philippines. Republic Act (RA) 11534 or the CREATE Act introduces reforms to the corporate income tax and incentives systems. It takes effect 15 days after its complete publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation or April 11, 2021.

The following are the key changes to the Philippine tax law pursuant to the CREATE Act which have an impact on the Group:

- Effective July 1, 2020, regular corporate income tax (RCIT) rate is reduced from 30% to 25% for domestic and resident foreign corporations. For domestic corporations with net taxable income not exceeding Php5 million and with total assets not exceeding Php100 million (excluding land on which the business entity's office, plant and equipment are situated) during the taxable year, the RCIT rate is reduced to 20%.
- Minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) rate reduced from 2% to 1% of gross income effective July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023.
- Imposition of improperly accumulated earnings tax (IAET) is repealed.
- Foreign-sourced dividends received by domestic corporations are exempt from income tax subject to the following conditions:

    - The funds from such dividends actually received or remitted into the Philippines are reinvested in the business operations of the domestic corporation in the Philippines within the next taxable year from the time the foreign-sourced dividends were received;
    - Shall be limited to funding the working capital requirements, capital expenditures, dividend payments, investment in domestic subsidiaries, and infrastructure project; and
    - The domestic corporation holds directly at least 20% of the outstanding shares of the foreign corporation and has held the shareholdings for a minimum of 2 years at the time of the dividend distribution.

In 2022, 2021 and 2020, the foreign-sourced dividends received by the Group have been subjected to applicable regular corporate income tax.

Applying the provisions of the CREATE Act, the Parent Company and its Philippine subsidiaries was subjected to lower regular corporate income tax rate of either 25% or 20% effective July 1, 2020.

This resulted in a lower provision for current income tax for the year ended December 31, 2020 and lower income tax payable as of December 31, 2020 by ₱12.23 million and ₱9.64 million, respectively, and lower net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2020 and provision for deferred tax for the year then ended by ₱72.41 million and ₱84.51 million, respectively. These reductions were recognized as income tax expense in 2021 consolidated financial statements.

22. **Lease Commitments**

The following are the lease agreements entered into by the Group:

1. Lease agreements covering its current corporate office spaces, both for a period of five years from September 1, 2018 and from January 1, 2019. The lease agreements are renewable upon mutual agreement with the lessor and includes rental rate escalations during the term of the lease.

2. Lease agreements covering various service centers and service points within the Philippines and foreign branches and subsidiaries for a period of one (1) to eight (8) years except for one (1) warehouse which has a lease term of twenty (20) years renewable at the Group's option at such terms and conditions which may be agreed upon by both parties. These lease agreements include provision for rental rate escalations including payment of security deposits and advance rentals.

3. Lease agreement with a local bank covering transportation equipment for a period of three to five years. The lease agreement does not include escalation rates on monthly payments.

There are no contingent rents for the above lease agreements.

The amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position and consolidated statements of comprehensive income is shown below:

(a) Right-of-use assets

	For the year ended December 31, 2022			
	Right-of-use assets			
	Office and Warehouses	Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Total
Costs				
Balances at beginning of year	**₱3,846,188,480**	**₱204,694,453**	**₱52,804,425**	**₱4,103,687,358**
Additions	**955,679,369**	**26,094,789**	–	**981,774,158**
Lease modification	**(131,180,078)**	–	–	**(131,180,078)**
End of contracts	**(743,911,050)**	**(12,146,273)**	–	**(756,057,323)**
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	**56,476,669**	**5,010,254**	**6,632,733**	**68,119,656**
Balances at end of year	**3,983,253,390**	**223,653,223**	**59,437,158**	**4,266,343,771**
Accumulated amortization				
Balances at beginning of year	**1,765,991,959**	**98,238,229**	**26,117,769**	**1,890,347,957**
Amortization (Notes 19 and 20)	**1,002,436,327**	**39,714,781**	**3,963,943**	**1,046,115,051**
End of contracts	**(744,974,744)**	**(11,082,579)**	–	**(756,057,323)**
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	**26,923,376**	**3,074,837**	**3,483,969**	**33,482,182**
Balances at end of year	**2,050,376,918**	**129,945,268**	**33,565,681**	**2,213,887,867**
Net book value	**₱1,932,876,472**	**₱93,707,955**	**₱25,871,477**	**₱2,052,455,904**

	For the year ended December 31, 2021			
	Right-of-use assets			
	Office and Warehouses	Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Total
Costs				
Balances at beginning of year	₱3,227,923,065	₱168,732,629	₱31,545,380	₱3,428,201,074
Additions	1,006,256,083	40,895,098	20,594,965	1,067,746,146
Lease modification	(9,311,369)	–	–	(9,311,369)
End of contracts	(387,282,930)	(5,872,643)	–	(393,155,573)
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	8,603,631	939,369	664,080	10,207,080
Balances at end of year	3,846,188,480	204,694,453	52,804,425	4,103,687,358
Accumulated amortization				
Balances at beginning of year	1,162,097,555	55,584,119	12,621,458	1,230,303,132
Amortization (Notes 19 and 20)	976,716,628	45,051,163	12,723,064	1,034,490,855
End of contracts	(378,789,625)	(3,064,611)	–	(381,854,236)
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	5,967,401	667,558	773,247	7,408,206
Balances at end of year	1,765,991,959	98,238,229	26,117,769	1,890,347,957
Net book value	₱2,080,196,521	₱106,456,224	₱26,686,656	₱2,213,339,401

In 2022, 2021 and 2020, the amortization expense recognized under cost of services in the statement of comprehensive income amounted to ₱968.78 million, ₱940.94 million and ₱729.47 million, respectively. In 2022, 2021 and 2020, the amortization expense recognized under operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive income amounted to ₱63.53 million ₱64.14 million and ₱60.83 million, respectively (see Notes 19 and 20).

Amortization of right-of-use assets recorded in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income is net of the recognized effect of waived rentals for COVID-19 related rent concessions amounting to ₱13.81 million, ₱29.41 million and ₱27.73 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

End of contracts pertain to lease agreements which reached the end of the lease terms. These were subsequently renewed as short-term leases.

Lease modification pertains to contract with the lessor with revised terms effective during the year and moving forward.

(b) Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Balances at beginning of year	**₱2,420,598,216**	₱2,368,334,313
Additions	**981,774,158**	1,067,746,146
Lease modification	**(131,180,078)**	(20,612,706)
Rent concessions (Note 2)	**(13,812,563)**	(29,407,287)
Payments	**(1,164,064,374)**	(1,098,942,530)
Accretion of interest	**131,827,779**	125,533,733
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	**37,796,736**	7,946,547
Balances at end of year	**2,262,939,874**	2,420,598,216
Less: current portion	**919,355,234**	942,830,985
Noncurrent portion	**₱1,343,584,640**	₱1,477,767,231

In 2020, the Group recognized gain on remeasurement of lease liability amounting to ₱8.59 million arising from the remeasurement of one of the Group's lease contracts.

Interest expense arising from the accretion of lease liability amounted to ₱131.83 million, ₱125.53 million and ₱138.39 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, recognized under 'Other income (charges)' in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The following summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's undiscounted lease payments:

	2022	2021
Less than 1 year	**₱919,355,233**	₱942,830,985
More than 1 year to 2 years	**709,016,353**	835,950,854
More than 2 years to 3 years	**412,952,758**	447,894,988
More than 3 years to 4 years	**224,917,258**	289,147,255
More than 5 years	**265,786,176**	361,638,219
	₱2,532,027,778	₱2,877,462,301

(c) Rent expenses

The rent expenses recognized under cost of services and operating expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income are considered short-term leases or leases of low value assets where the short-term lease recognition exemption is applied.

	2022	2021	2020
Cost of services (Note 19)	**₱365,108,034**	₱294,015,711	₱317,963,536
Operating expenses (Note 20)	**17,503,092**	20,300,618	21,971,966
	₱382,611,126	₱314,316,329	₱339,935,502

The Group maintains security deposits arising from the said lease agreements amounting to ₱427.43 million and ₱401.64 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

23. **Retirement Benefits**

The entities under LBC Express, Inc. and Subsidiaries has funded noncontributory defined benefit retirement plans covering all qualified employees. The retirement plan is intended to provide for benefit payments to employees equivalent to 25% to 130% of the employee's final monthly basic salary for every year of credited service. Benefits are paid in lump sum upon retirement or separation in accordance with the terms of the Plan. The Group updates the actuarial valuation every year by hiring the services of a third-party qualified actuary. The latest actuarial valuation report was as of reporting date.

The Retirement Plan Trustee, as appointed by the Group in the Trust Agreement executed between the Group and the duly appointed Retirement Plan Trustee, is responsible for the general administration of the Retirement Plan and the management of the Retirement Fund. The Retirement Plan Trustee may seek the advice of a counsel and appoint an investment manager or managers to manage the Retirement Fund, an independent accountant to audit the Fund and an actuary to value the Retirement Fund. The Group has no transaction either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or with its employees' retirement benefit fund.

Under the existing Philippine regulatory framework, Republic Act 7641 requires a provision for retirement pay to qualified private sector employees in the absence of any retirement plan in the entity, provided however that the employee's retirement benefits under any collective bargaining and other agreements shall not be less than those provided under the law. The Group's retirement plan meets the minimum retirement benefit specified under Republic Act 7641.

For the Group's Philippine entities and foreign branches, any qualified employee who voluntarily resigns from the service of the Group after completing at least 10 years of service, shall receive a benefit equal to a percentage of his accrued retirement benefits

Changes in net defined benefit liability in 2022 and 2021 are as follow:

	2022													
		Net benefit cost in consolidated statements of comprehensive income						**Remeasurements in other comprehensive income (Note 13)**						
	January 1, 2022	**Current Service cost**	**Net interest**	**Subtotal**	**Benefits paid from plan assets**	**Benefits paid by the Group**	**Business Development**	**Return on plan assets**	**Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions**	**Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions**	**Experience adjustments**	**Subtotal**	**Contributions**	**December 31, 2022**
Present value of defined / benefit obligation	**₱1,166,702,128**	**₱96,084,361**	**₱58,500,960**	**₱154,585,322**	**(₱158,967,634)**	**(₱1,688,473)**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱13,948,160**	**(₱223,860,594)**	**(₱11,162,411)**	**(₱221,074,845)**	**₱–**	**₱939,556,498**
Fair value of plan assets	**(362,959,481)**	**–**	**(14,863,224)**	**(14,863,224)**	**158,967,634**	**–**	**(1,296,580)**	**13,782,898**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**12,486,318**	**–**	**(205,072,173)**
Net defined benefit liability	**₱803,742,647**	**₱96,084,361**	**₱43,637,736**	**₱139,722,098**	**₱–**	**(₱1,688,473)**	**(₱1,296,580)**	**₱13,782,898**	**₱13,948,160**	**(₱223,860,594)**	**(₱11,162,411)**	**(₱208,588,527)**	**₱–**	**₱734,484,325**

	2021												
		Net benefit cost in consolidated statements of comprehensive income					Remeasurements in other comprehensive income (Note 13)						
	January 1, 2021	Current Service cost	Net interest	Subtotal	Benefits paid from plan assets	Benefits paid by the Group	Return on plan assets	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Subtotal	Contributions	December 31, 2021
Present value of defined / benefit obligation	₱1,039,451,327	₱87,312,963	₱36,189,555	₱123,502,518	(₱23,817,791)	(₱607,573)	₱–	₱1,022,976	(₱17,315,004)	₱44,465,675	₱28,173,647	₱–	₱1,166,702,128
Fair value of plan assets	(274,565,648)	–	(11,232,153)	(11,232,153)	23,817,791	–	9,178,882	–	–	–	9,178,882	(110,158,353)	(362,959,481)
Net defined benefit liability	₱764,885,679	₱87,312,963	₱24,957,402	₱112,270,365	₱–	(₱607,573)	₱9,178,882	₱1,022,976	(₱17,315,004)	₱44,465,675	₱37,352,529	(₱110,158,353)	₱803,742,647

The major categories of the Group's plan assets follow:

	2022	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱46,100,224**	₱208,338,742	₱132,532,838
Equity instruments	**–**	–	3,679,180
Debt instruments:			
Government bonds	**165,267,664**	171,933,906	128,771,289
Others	**(6,295,716)**	(17,313,167)	9,582,341
	₱205,072,173	₱362,959,481	₱274,565,648

All equity and debt instruments held have quoted prices in active market.

The equity instruments are investment in stocks of a holding company of a conglomerate listed in the Philippines stock market engaged in various businesses.

Others include market gain or loss, accrued receivables net of payables and etc.

The Retirement Trust Fund assets are valued by the fund manager at fair value using the mark-to-market valuation.

The Group is not required to pre-fund the future defined benefits payable under the Retirement Plan before they become due. For this reason, the amount and timing of contributions to the Retirement Fund are at the Group's discretion. However, in the event a benefit claim arises and the Retirement Fund is insufficient to pay the claim, the shortfall will then be due and payable by the Group to the Retirement Fund.

The Retirement Plan Trustee monitors regularly the status of the plan assets and liabilities to ensure availability of funds upon retirement of personnel.

The Group expects to contribute ₱23.88 million to the retirement plan in 2023. The retirement plan does not have a formal funding policy. The funding requirement is mainly driven by the availability of excess fund from the Group's operations.

The movement in actuarial gain recognized in other comprehensive income follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of year	**(₱147,950,373)**	(₱185,058,766)	(₱278,055,227)
Actuarial loss (gain) from defined benefit obligation	**(221,074,845)**	28,173,647	90,822,058
Plan asset remeasurement loss	**13,782,898**	9,178,882	2,174,403
Balance at end of year, gross	**(355,242,320)**	(₱147,706,237)	(₱185,058,766)
Deferred tax effect	**86,693,579**	35,246,198	55,517,630
Balance at end of year, net of tax	**(₱268,548,741)**	(₱112,460,039)	(₱129,541,136)

The principal assumptions used in determining retirement for the defined benefit plans are shown below:

	2022	2021	2020
Discount rate	**3.17% to 7.48%**	3.17% to 5.01%	3.19% to 3.60%
Salary increase	**2.00% to 4.00%**	3.25% to 4.00%	2.00% to 3.07%

Discount rate
The discount rate is determined by reference to spot yield curve at the end of the reporting period based on government bonds with currency and term similar to the estimated term of the benefit obligation. The Group used as reference long-term Philippine Treasury Bonds adjusted to create virtual zero-coupon bonds as of the reporting date and to reflect the term similar to the estimated term of the benefit obligation as determined by the actuary.

Salary increase
This is the expected long-term average rate of salary increase taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other market factors. Salary increase comprises of the general inflationary increases plus a further increase for individual productivity, merit and promotion. The future salary increase rates are set by reference over the period over which benefits are expected to be paid.

Demographic assumptions
Assumptions regarding mortality experience are set based on published statistics and experience in the Philippines. is also considers attrition experience of the Group.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit liability as of the end of reporting date, assuming if all other assumptions were held constant.

It should be noted that the changes assumed to be reasonably possible at the valuation date are open to subjectivity, and do not consider more complex scenarios in which change other than those assumed may be deemed to be more reasonable.

		2022	2021
	Increase (decrease)	**Net defined benefit liability**	Net defined benefit liability
Discount rate	+1.00%	**(₱47,142,162)**	(₱71,169,201)
	-1.00%	**52,172,474**	79,846,117
Salary increase	+1.00%	**54,458,294**	80,342,084
	-1.00%	**(49,919,859)**	(72,882,864)

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 5.8 years.

Shown below is the maturity analysis of retirement benefit payments up to ten years:

	2022	2021
Less than 1 year	**₱277,545,449**	₱255,167,499
More than 1 year to 5 years	**526,517,979**	559,531,939
More than 5 years to 10 years	**672,432,352**	721,503,878
	₱1,476,495,780	₱1,536,203,316

24. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group has various financial assets such as cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade and other receivables (excluding advances to officers and employees), due from related parties, financial assets at FVPL, financial assets at FVOCI, short-term investments under other current assets, loan receivable and notes receivable.

The Group's financial liabilities comprise of accounts and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities, accrued taxes and contract liabilities), due to related parties, notes payable, transmissions liability, lease liabilities, dividends payable, convertible instrument, derivative liability and other noncurrent liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are price risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The BOD reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

Price risk
The Group closely monitors the prices of its equity securities as well as macroeconomic and entity-specific factors which could directly or indirectly affect the prices of these instruments. In case of an expected decline in its portfolio of equity securities, the Group readily disposes or trades the securities for replacement with more viable and less risky investments.

Such investment securities are subject to price risk due to changes in market values of instruments arising either from factors specific to individual instruments or their issuers, or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

The following table shows the effect on total comprehensive income should the change in the close share price of quoted equity securities occur as of December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 with all other variables held constant.

	Effect on total comprehensive income		
	2022	2021	2020
Change in share price			
+5.00%	**₱9,948,064**	₱9,460,414	₱11,606,074
-5.00%	**(9,948,064)**	(9,460,414)	(11,606,074)
Change in NAV			
+5.00%	**₱108,353**	₱784,483	₱747,130
-5.00%	**(108,353)**	(784,483)	(747,130)

The Group is also exposed to equity price risk in the fair value of the derivative liability due to the embedded equity conversion feature. Furthermore, at a given point in time in the future until maturity date, the derivative liability has a redemption option offering a minimum return in case the value of the conversion feature is low. In 2022, a 5% increase (5% decrease) in the close stock price of the Parent Company's shares has minimal impact in the total comprehensive income. In 2021, a 5% increase (5% decrease) in the close stock price of the Parent Company's shares affect the total comprehensive income by ₱143.07 million increase (₱125.12 million decrease). In 2020, the impact of the changes in share price in the valuation is minimal.

Interest rate risk and credit spread sensitivity analysis
Except for the credit spread used in the valuation of the convertible instrument, the Group is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk as the Group's interest rate on its cash and cash equivalents and notes payable are fixed and none of the Group's financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are sensitive to interest rate fluctuations. Further, the impact of fluctuation on interest rates on the Group's lease liabilities will not significantly impact the results of operations. The Group regularly monitors its interest rate exposure in interest rates movements. Management minimizes its

interest rate risk by resorting to short-term financing, as needed, and believes that cash generated from normal operations are sufficient to pay its obligation as they fall due.

The value of the Group's convertible instrument is driven primarily by two risk factors: underlying stock prices and interest rates. Interest rates are driven by using risk-free rate, which is a market observable input, and credit spread, which is not based on observable market data. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in credit spread, with all other variables held constant, on the fair value of the Group's embedded conversion option of the convertible instrument.

	Effect in fair value	
	2022	2021
Credit spread +1%	**₱26,391,429**	₱36,737,754
Credit spread -1%	**(26,815,598)**	(35,973,849)

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk from inability to meet obligations when they become due because of failure to liquidate assets or obtain adequate funding. The Group ensures that sufficient liquid assets are available to meet short-term funding and regulatory capital requirements.

The Group has a policy of regularly monitoring its cash position to ensure that maturing liabilities will be adequately met.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Management believes that cash generated from operations is sufficient to meet daily working capital requirements.

Management has been continuously engaged in cost rationalization on all it's business segments which includes consolidation of facilities, evaluation and rationalization of branches as well as rightsizing of the workforce globally . In addition, management is upgrading its operational touchpoints, websites and applications to be more competitive in the evolving on line logistics industry. These activities are expected to reduce the operational cash outflow requirements and improve liquidity of the Group.

Management believes that with the support from the its Ultimate Parent Company, the Group is able to address any unplanned obligation in the next twelve months that may arise from the convertible instrument which is presented as current financial liability.

Surplus cash is invested into a range of short-dated money time deposits and unit investment trust fund which seek to ensure the security and liquidity of investment while optimizing yield.

The following summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets based on remaining contractual undiscounted collections:

	2022		
	Due in less than one year	**Due in more than one year**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash in bank	**₱3,215,808,561**	**₱–**	**₱3,215,808,561**
Cash equivalents	**738,935**	**–**	**738,935**
Short-term investments	**147,167,931**	**–**	**147,167,931**
Restricted cash	**348,755,645**	**–**	**348,755,645**
Receivables			
Trade	**1,876,969,794**	**–**	**1,876,969,794**
Others	**61,189,357**	**–**	**61,189,357**
Due from related parties	**1,156,081,369**	**–**	**1,156,081,369**
FVPL	**2,167,063**	**–**	**2,167,063**
FVOCI	**–**	**198,961,275**	**198,961,275**
Notes receivable	**–**	**15,725,733**	**15,725,733**
Loans receivable	**11,147,305**	**73,875,716**	**85,023,021**
	₱6,820,025,960	**₱288,562,724**	**₱7,108,588,684**

	2021		
	Due in less than one year	Due in more than one year	Total
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash in bank	₱3,130,317,764	₱–	₱3,130,317,764
Cash equivalents	8,810,810	–	8,810,810
Short-term investments	130,415,569	–	130,415,569
Restricted cash	429,515,375	–	429,515,375
Receivables			
Trade	1,943,009,250	–	1,943,009,250
Others	52,753,977	–	52,753,977
Due from related parties	1,118,607,712	–	1,118,607,712
FVPL	15,689,658	–	15,689,658
FVOCI	–	189,208,271	189,208,271
Notes receivable	–	18,259,200	18,259,200
Loans receivable	6,225,360	77,139,361	83,364,721
	₱6,835,345,475	₱284,606,832	₱7,119,952,307

Except as indicated, the Group's financial liabilities based on undiscounted cash flows as shown below are due and expected to be paid within 12 months after the reporting period, which is the earlier of the contractual maturity date or the expected settlement date:

	2022		
	Due in less than one year	**Due in more than one year**	**Total**
Accounts payable and accrued expenses			
Trade payable	**₱1,409,579,534**	**₱–**	**₱1,409,579,534**
Accrued expenses*	**1,124,698,096**	**–**	**1,124,698,096**
Others	**65,855,447**	**–**	**65,855,447**
Due to related parties	**30,648,739**	**–**	**30,648,739**
Notes payable	**1,442,320,481**	**661,070,127**	**2,103,390,608**
Transmissions liability	**850,295,142**	**–**	**850,295,142**
Derivative liability	**2,180,880,406**	**–**	**2,180,880,406**
Bond payable	**1,715,380,624**	**–**	**1,715,380,624**
Bond redemption payable	**1,014,743,085**	**–**	**1,014,743,085**
Lease liabilities	**919,355,234**	**1,343,584,640**	**2,262,939,874**
Other noncurrent liabilities	****–**	**38,049**	**38,049**
	₱10,753,756,788	**₱2,004,692,816**	**₱12,758,449,604**

**Excluding accrued taxes*
***Current portion is classified in 'Others' under Accounts and other payables*

	2021		
	Due in less than one year	Due in more than one year	Total
Accounts payable and accrued expenses			
Trade payable	₱1,187,900,958	₱–	₱1,187,900,958
Accrued expenses*	1,103,749,603	–	1,103,749,603
Others	75,841,353	–	75,841,353
Due to related parties	36,427,313	–	36,427,313
Notes payable	1,160,604,568	832,121,957	1,992,726,525
Transmissions liability	902,996,491	–	902,996,491
Derivative liability	2,558,118,548	–	2,558,118,548
Bond payable	1,702,087,740	–	1,702,087,740
Lease liabilities	942,830,985	1,934,631,316	2,877,462,301
Other noncurrent liabilities	**–	669,349	669,349
	₱9,670,557,559	₱2,767,422,622	₱12,437,980,181

**Excluding accrued taxes*
***Current portion is classified in 'Others' under Accounts and other payables*

The Group expects to generate cash flows from its operating activities mainly on sale of services. The Group also has sufficient cash and adequate amount of credit facilities with banks and its ultimate parent company to meet any unexpected obligations.

The undrawn loan commitments from long-term credit facilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to ₱1,330.62 million and ₱1,677.14 million, respectively.

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of financial assets and financial liabilities will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates to the Group's operating activities when revenue or expenses are denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency.

The Group operates internationally through its various international affiliates by fulfilling the money remittance and cargo delivery services of these related parties. This exposes the Group to foreign exchange risk primarily with respect to Euro (EUR), Hongkong Dollar (HKD), US Dollar (USD) and Japanese Yen (JPY). Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

The Group enters into short-term foreign currency forwards, if needed, to manage its foreign currency risk from foreign currency denominated transactions.

Information on the Group's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liability recorded under 'cash and cash equivalents', 'trade and other receivables' and liabilities related to convertible instrument in the consolidated statements of financial position and their Philippine Peso equivalents follow:

	2022	
	Foreign currency	**Peso equivalent**
Assets:		
Euro	**3,776,499**	**221,793,786**
Hongkong Dollar	**24,401,652**	**177,400,010**
US Dollars	**22,280,885**	**1,250,403,266**
Japanese yen	**230,194**	**96,681**
Liabilities:		
US Dollars	**(30,617,046)**	**(1,718,228,622)**

The translation exchange rates used were ₱58.73 to EUR 1, ₱37.76 to AUD 1, ₱7.27 to HKD 1, ₱56.12 to USD 1, ₱0.42 to JPY 1in 2022.

	2021	
	Foreign currency	Peso equivalent
Assets:		
Euro	3,445,994	198,179,115
Hongkong Dollar	29,952,557	194,991,141
US Dollars	6,124,787	310,979,935
Japanese yen	1,866,646	823,751
Liabilities:		
US Dollars	(33,614,340)	(1,706,734,499)

The translation exchange rates used were ₱57.51 to EUR 1, ₱6.51 to HKD 1, ₱50.77 to USD 1, ₱0.44 to JPY 1in 2021.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all variables held constant, of the Group's income before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities) as at December 31:

Reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rate for every two units of Philippine Peso	Increase (decrease) in income before tax	
	2022	2021
₱2	**₱40,144,367**	₱15,551,288
(2)	**(40,144,367)**	(15,551,288)

There is no impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting profit or loss. The movement in sensitivity analysis is derived from current observations on fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Group recognized (₱75.55 million), ₱40.16 million, and ₱33.01 million foreign exchange gains(losses) - net, for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively, arising from settled transactions and translation of the Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and payables, advances to affiliates - net and bond payable (see Note 20).

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.

Credit risk is monitored and actively managed by way of strict requirements relating to the creditworthiness of the counterparty at the point at which the transactions are concluded and also throughout the entire life of the transactions, and also by way of defining risk limits.

The maximum credit risk exposure of the Group's financial assets is equal to the carrying amounts in the consolidated statements of financial position.

There are no collaterals held as security or other credit enhancements attached to the Group's financial assets.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the credit quality per class of financial assets is as follows:

	2022				
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired			**Past due and/or Individually Impaired**	
	High Grade	**Standard**	**Substandard Grade**		**Total**
Cash in banks and cash equivalents (Note 5)	**₱3,216,547,496**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱3,216,547,496**
Trade and other receivables	**1,681,010,560**	**–**	**–**	**468,605,709**	**2,149,616,269**
Due from related parties (Note 18)	**1,156,081,369**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,156,081,369**
	₱6,053,639,425	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱468,605,709**	**₱6,522,245,134**

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	2021				
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired			Past due and/or Individually Impaired	
	High Grade	Standard	Substandard Grade		Total
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	₱3,139,128,574	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱3,139,128,574
Trade and other receivables	1,847,003,520	–	–	371,255,842	2,218,259,362
Due from related parties	1,118,607,712	–	–	–	1,118,607,712
	₱6,104,739,806	₱–	₱–	₱371,255,842	₱6,475,995,648

The Group's basis in grading its receivables are as follow:

High grade - these are receivables which have a high probability of collection (i.e., the counterparty has the apparent ability to satisfy its obligation and the security on receivables readily enforceable).

Standard - these are receivables where collections are probable due to the reputation and the financial ability of the counterparty to pay but have been outstanding for a certain period of time.

Substandard - these are receivables that can be collected provided the Group makes persistent effort to collect them.

Cash in banks and cash equivalents are deposited/placed in banks that are stable as they qualify either as universal or commercial banks. Universal and commercial banks represent the largest single group, resource-wide, of financial institutions in the country the Group is operating. They offer the widest variety of banking services among financial institutions. These financial assets are classified as high grade due to the counterparties' low probability of insolvency.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using a provision matrix as at December 31:

	2022				
		Past Due			
	Current	**1-30 days**	**31-90 days**	**Over 90 days**	**Total**
Trade receivables -					
Expected credit loss rate	**0.05%-2.06%**	**0.1%-3.75%**	**0.35%-7.72%**	**1.34%-23.69%**	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	**₱1,619,821,203**	**₱226,258,705**	**₱13,125,062**	**₱229,221,942**	**₱2,088,426,912**
Expected credit loss	**6,692,440**	**2,667,556**	**4,282,075**	**197,815,047**	**211,457,118**

	2021				
		Past Due			
	Current	1-30 days	31-90 days	Over 90 days	Total
Trade receivables -					
Expected credit loss rate	0.01%-2.41%	0.02%-4.18%	0.05%-13.89%	0.18%-89.29%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	₱1,812,802,646	₱131,609,431	₱11,838,849	₱209,254,459	₱2,165,505,385
Expected credit loss	27,329,285	3,141,826	1,643,882	190,381,142	222,496,135

There are no collaterals held by the Group with respect to trade receivables that have been identified as past due but not impaired.

Capital Management

The Group's objectives in managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide shareholder returns and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital and thus, increase the value of shareholder investment.

In order to maintain a healthy capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts. Management has assessed that the Group is self-sufficient based on historical and current operating results.

The Group is subject to externally imposed capital requirements due to debt covenants. The Group is in compliance with the covenants as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the latest Relevant Period subsequent to the issuance of the convertible instrument (see Note 16). No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The capital that the Group manages is equal to the total equity as shown in the consolidated statements of financial position at December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounting to ₱1,781.97 million and ₱2,071.49 million, respectively.

25. **Fair Values and Offsetting Arrangements**

The methods and assumptions used by the Group in estimating the fair value of the financial instruments are as follows:

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, due from/to related parties, short-term cash investments, accounts and other payables, dividends payable, transmissions liability, and the current portion of notes payable and lease liabilities approximate their fair value because these financial instruments are relatively short-term in nature.

The fair value of financial assets at FVOCI is the current closing price while the financial asset at FVPL is based on the published net asset value per unit as of reporting date.

The estimated fair value of long-term portion of notes payable is based on the discounted value of future cash flow using applicable rates ranging from 2.24% to 6.88% in 2022 and 0.99% to 4.82% in 2021.

The fair value of the long-term portion of lease liabilities is based on the discounted value of future cash flow using applicable interest rates ranging from 5.97% to 6.47% in 2022 and 2.68% to 4.20% in 2021.

The estimated fair value of other noncurrent liabilities is based on the discounted value of future cash flow using applicable rate of 2.44% to 5.21% in 2022 and 0.64% to 2.68% in 2021.

The estimated fair value of derivative liability as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is based on an indirect method of valuing multiple embedded derivatives. This valuation technique using binomial pyramid model uses stock prices and stock price volatility. This valuation method compares the fair value of the option-free instrument against the fair value of the hybrid convertible instrument. The difference of the fair values is assigned as the value of the embedded derivatives.

The significant unobservable input in the fair value is the stock price volatility of 19.88% and 24.82% in 2022 and 2021, respectively. In 2022, a 5% increase (5% decrease) in the stock volatility has very minimal effect to the total comprehensive income. In 2021, a 5% increase (5% decrease) in the stock volatility has an effect to the total comprehensive income by ₱40.52 million increase (₱45.29 million decrease).

The plain bond is determined by discounting the cash flows, which is simply the principal at maturity, using discount rate of 17.06% and 13.08% in 2022 and 2021, respectively. The discount rate is composed of the matched to maturity risk free rate and the option adjusted spread (OAS) of 12%.

<u>Fair Value Hierarchy</u>
The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly
Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

Except for the fair values of financial asset at FVOCI which are classified as Level 1, the discounting used inputs such as cash flows, discount rates and other market data, hence are classified as Level 3.

The financial asset at FVPL is under the Level 3 category.

The quantitative disclosures on fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities as of December 31 follow:

	2022				
		Fair value measurements using			
	Carrying values	**Total**	**Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Assets measured at fair value					
FVOCI	**₱198,961,275**	**₱198,961,275**	**₱198,961,275**	**₱–**	**₱–**
FVPL	**2,167,063**	**2,167,063**	–	–	**2,167,063**
Liability measured at fair value					
Derivative liability	**2,180,880,406**	**2,180,880,406**	–	–	**2,180,880,406**
Liabilities for which fair value are disclosed					
Bond payable	**1,715,380,624**	**1,668,442,350**	–	–	**1,668,442,350**
Long-term notes payable	**661,070,127**	**636,773,562**	–	–	**636,773,562**
Noncurrent lease liabilities	**1,343,584,640**	**1,342,054,104**	–	–	**1,342,054,104**
Other noncurrent liabilities	**38,049**	**36,201**	–	–	**36,201**

	2021				
		Fair value measurements using			
	Carrying values	Total	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value					
FVOCI	₱189,208,271	₱189,208,271	₱189,208,271	₱–	₱–
FVPL	15,689,658	15,689,658	–	–	15,689,658
Liability measured at fair value					
Derivative liability	2,558,118,548	2,558,118,548	–	–	2,558,118,548
Liabilities for which fair value are disclosed					
Bond payable	1,702,087,740	1,808,314,496	–	–	1,808,314,496
Long-term notes payable	832,121,957	828,072,404	–	–	828,072,404
Noncurrent lease liabilities	1,477,767,231	2,680,509,906	–	–	2,680,509,906
Other noncurrent liabilities	669,349	1,010,030	–	–	1,010,030

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 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 measurements.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

The following table represents the recognized financial instruments that are offset as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and shows in the 'Net' column the net impact on the consolidated statements of financial position as a result of the offsetting rights.

	December 31, 2022			
Royalty offsetting	**Gross Amount**	**Offsetting**	**Forex**	**Net Amount**
Loans receivable	**₱96,825,723**	**(₱5,072,201)**	**(₱6,730,501)**	**₱85,023,021**
Interest receivable [(1)]	**1,865,643**	**(1,865,643)**	–	–
Royalty payable [(2)]	**(6,937,844)**	**6,937,844**	–	–
	₱91,753,522	**₱–**	**(₱6,730,501)**	**₱85,023,021**

[(1)] *included in other receivables in trade and other receivables*
[(2)] *included in others in accounts and other payables*

Royalty offsetting	December 31, 2021 Gross Amount	Offsetting	Forex	Net Amount
Loans receivable	₱82,746,587	(₱4,359,074)	₱4,977,208	₱83,364,721
Interest receivable [1]	1,824,353	(1,824,353)	–	–
Royalty payable [2]	(6,183,427)	6,183,427	–	–
	₱78,387,513	₱–	₱4,977,208	₱83,364,721

[1] *included in other receivables in trade and other receivables*
[2] *included in others in accounts and other payables*

The Parent Company's royalty payable has been offset to its loan receivable and interest receivable (see Note 12).

26. Segment Reporting

Management has determined the operating segments based on the information reviewed by the executive committee for purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance.

The Group's two main operating segments comprise of logistics and money transfer services. The executive committee considers the business from product perspective.

The Group's logistics products are geared toward both retail and corporate clients. The main services offered under the Group's logistics business are domestic and international courier and freight forwarding services (by way of air, sea and ground transport).

Money transfer services comprise of remittance services (including branch retail services and online and mobile remit) and bills payment collection and corporate remittance payout services. Money transfer services include international presence through its branches which comprises international inbound remittance services.

The Group only reports revenue line item for this segmentation. Assets and liabilities and cost and expenses are shared together by these two segments and, as such, cannot be reliably separated.

The Group has no significant customer which contributes 10.00% or more to the revenue of the Group.

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022		
Segments	**Logistics**	**Money transfer services**	**Total**
Type of Customer			
Retail	**₱11,431,654,196**	**₱611,221,530**	**₱12,042,875,726**
Corporate	**3,131,211,932**	**15,637,254**	**3,146,849,186**
Total revenue from contracts with customer	**₱14,562,866,128**	**₱626,858,784**	**₱15,189,724,912**
Geographic Markets			
Domestic	**₱8,678,019,414**	**₱274,131,729**	**₱8,952,151,143**
Overseas	**5,884,846,714**	**352,727,055**	**6,237,573,769**
Total revenue from contracts with customer	**₱14,562,866,128**	**₱626,858,784**	**₱15,189,724,912**

Segments	For the year ended December 31, 2021 Logistics	Money transfer services	Total
Type of Customer			
Retail	₱12,544,555,324	₱559,376,586	₱13,103,931,910
Corporate	3,112,591,826	33,188,837	3,145,780,663
Total revenue from contracts with customer	₱15,657,147,150	₱592,565,423	₱16,249,712,573
Geographic Markets			
Domestic	₱10,047,706,803	₱272,045,691	₱10,319,752,494
Overseas	5,609,440,347	320,519,732	5,929,960,079
Total revenue from contracts with customer	₱15,657,147,150	₱592,565,423	₱16,249,712,573

Segments	For the year ended December 31, 2020 Logistics	Money transfer services	Total
Type of Customer			
Retail	₱10,463,286,313	₱529,876,299	₱10,993,162,612
Corporate	3,081,793,663	42,111,158	3,123,904,821
Total revenue from contracts with customer	₱13,545,079,976	₱571,987,457	₱14,117,067,433
Geographic Markets			
Domestic	₱9,309,199,788	₱314,475,077	₱9,623,674,865
Overseas	4,235,880,188	257,512,380	4,493,392,568
Total revenue from contracts with customer	₱13,545,079,976	₱571,987,457	₱14,117,067,433

The Group disaggregates its revenue information in the same manner as it reports its segment information.

The revenue of the Group consists mainly of sales to external customers. Revenue arising from service fees charged to affiliates amounted to ₱101.42 million, ₱71.72 million, and ₱74.76 million in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively (see Note 18).

27. Notes to Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

In 2022, the Group has the following non-cash transactions under:

Investing Activities

a.) Unpaid acquisition of property and equipment amounting to ₱7.78 million.
b.) Offsetting of loans receivable and interest against royalty fee recorded under ‘accounts and other payables’ (see Note 13) amounting to ₱5.09 million.

Financing Activities

			Non-cash activities						
	December 31, 2021	**Cash Flows**	**Leasing arrangements**	**Interest**	**Foreign exchange movement**	**Fair value changes**	**Dividend declaration**	**Redemption**	**December 31, 2022**
Notes payable	**₱1,992,726,525**	**₱110,664,083**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱2,103,390,608**
Lease and other noncurrent liabilities	**2,421,267,565**	**(1,164,695,675)**	**836,781,517**	**131,827,779**	**37,796,734**	–	–	–	**2,262,977,920**
Convertible instrument (bond payable and derivative liability)	**4,260,206,288**		–	**308,397,513**	**189,110,403**	**230,550,021**	–	**(1,092,003,195)**	**3,896,261,030**
Dividends payable	–	**(35,820,850)**	–	–	–	–	**35,820,850**		–
Interest payable	**5,534,189**	**(82,787,773)**	–	**84,983,220**	–	–	–		**7,729,636**
Due to related parties	**36,427,313**	**(5,778,573)**	–	–	–	–	–		**30,648,740**
Total liabilities from financing activities	**₱8,716,161,880**	**(₱1,178,418,788)**	**₱836,781,517**	**₱525,208,512**	**₱226,907,137**	**₱230,550,021**	**₱35,820,850**	**(₱1,092,003,195)**	**₱8,301,007,934**

In 2021, the Group has the following non-cash transactions under:

Investing Activities

c.) Unpaid acquisition of property and equipment amounting to ₱8.38 million.
d.) Offsetting of loans receivable and interest against royalty fee recorded under ‘accounts and other payables’ (see Note 13) amounting to ₱6.18 million.

Financing Activities

	December 31, 2020	Cash Flows	Non-cash activities: Leasing arrangements	Interest	Foreign exchange movement	Fair value changes	Dividend declaration	December 31, 2021
Notes payable	₱1,879,726,639	₱112,999,886	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱1,992,726,525
Lease and other noncurrent liabilities	2,385,781,408	(1,123,666,823)	1,025,672,700	125,533,733	7,946,547	–	–	2,421,267,565
Convertible instrument (bond payable and derivative liability)	3,477,509,229	–	–	239,493,298	84,871,054	458,332,707	–	4,260,206,288
Dividends payable	5,686,654	(5,686,654)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest payable	4,883,581	(87,058,743)	–	87,709,351	–	–	–	5,534,189
Due to related parties	40,213,210	(3,785,897)	–	–	–	–	–	36,427,313
Total liabilities from financing activities	₱7,793,800,721	(₱1,107,198,231)	₱1,025,672,700	₱452,736,382	₱92,817,601	₱458,332,707	₱–	₱8,716,161,880

In 2020, the Group has the following non-cash transactions under:

Investing Activities

e.) Unpaid acquisition of property and equipment amounting to ₱6.38 million.
f.) Offsetting of loans receivable and interest against royalty fee recorded under 'accounts and other payables' (see Note 12) amounting to ₱6.21 million.
g.) Reclassification of advances for future investment in shares to investment in associates of ₱79.81 million.

Financing Activities

	December 31, 2019	Cash Flows	Non-cash activities: Leasing arrangements	Interest	Foreign exchange movement	Fair value changes	Dividend declaration	December 31, 2020
Notes payable	₱929,722,222	₱950,004,417	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱1,879,726,639
Lease and other noncurrent liabilities	2,041,533,590	(781,209,783)	1,125,457,601	–	–	–	–	2,385,781,408
Convertible instrument (bond payable and derivative liability)	3,295,702,619	–	–	203,654,593	(72,952,263)	51,104,280*	–	3,477,509,229
Dividends payable	14,775,250	(294,261,690)	–	–	–	–	285,173,094	5,686,654
Interest payable	3,031,235	(235,176,606)	–	237,028,952	–	–	–	4,883,581
Due to related parties	33,611,365	(7,032,879)	–	–	–	–	13,634,724	40,213,210
Total liabilities from financing activities	₱6,318,376,281	(₱367,676,541)	₱1,125,457,601	₱440,683,545	(₱72,952,263)	₱51,104,280	₱298,807,818	₱7,793,800,721

**Relates to fair value changes of derivative liability*

28. Basic/Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The following table presents information necessary to calculate earnings per share (EPS) on net income attributable to owners of the Parent Company:

	2022	2021	2020
Net income (loss) attributable to equity holder of the Parent Company	**(₱541,974,747)**	(₱866,234,145)	₱200,283,516
Less: profit impact of assumed conversion of bond payable	**680,780,336**	761,479,296	203,692,289
	₱138,805,589	(₱104,754,849)	₱403,975,805
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	**1,425,865,471**	1,425,865,471	1,425,865,471
Dilutive shares arising from convertible debt	**168,360,000**	194,069,231	184,753,846
Adjusted weighted average number of common shares for diluted EPS	**1,594,225,471**	1,619,934,702	₱1,610,619,317
Basic EPS	**(₱0.38)**	(₱0.61)	₱0.14
Diluted EPS	**(₱0.38)**	(₱0.61)	₱0.14

The Parent Company did not consider the effect of the assumed conversion of convertible debt since it is anti-dilutive. As such, the diluted EPS presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income is the same value as the basic EPS.

29. Provisions and Contingencies

Closure of LBC Development Bank, Inc.
On September 9, 2011, the BSP, through Monetary Board Resolution No. 1354, resolved to close and place LBC Development Bank Inc.'s (the "Bank") assets and affairs under receivership and appointed Philippine Deposit Insurance Company (PDIC) as the Bank's official receiver and liquidator.

On December 8, 2011, the Bank, thru PDIC, demanded LBC Holdings USA Corporation (LBC US) to pay its alleged outstanding obligations amounting to approximately ₱1.00 billion, a claim that LBC US has denied for being baseless and unfounded.

In prior years, the Group has outstanding advances of ₱295.00 million to the Bank, an entity under common control of LBCDC. In 2011, upon the Bank's closure and receivership, management assessed that these advances are not recoverable. Accordingly, the receivables amounting to ₱295.00 million were written-off.

PDIC's external counsel sent demand/collection letters to LBC Systems, Inc. [Formerly LBC Mundial Inc.] [Formerly LBC Mabuhay USA Corporation], demanding the payment of various amounts aggregating to ₱911.59 million on March 24 and 29, 2014, and June 17, 2014 and 26, 2015.

On March 17, 2014, PDIC's external counsel sent a demand/collection letter to LBC Express, Inc. (LBCE), for collection of alleged amounts totaling ₱1.76 billion representing unpaid service fees due from June 2006 to August 2011 and service charges on remittance transactions from January 2010 to September 2011. On March 29, 2014, PDIC's external counsel also sent demand/collection letters to LBCE and LBCDC for collection of the additional amounts of ₱27.17 million and ₱30 million, respectively, representing alleged unwarranted reduction of advances made by the Bank.

On November 2, 2015, the Bank, represented by the PDIC, filed a case against LBCE and LBCDC, together with other defendants, before the Makati City Regional Trial Court (RTC) for collection of money in the total amount of ₱1.82 billion. PDIC justified the increase in the amount from the demand letter sent on March 17, 2014 as due to their discovery that the supposed payments of LBCE and LBCDC were allegedly unsupported by actual cash inflow to the Bank, which PDIC sought to collect through the respective demand letters sent on March 29, 2014.

On December 28, 2015, summons, the complaint and writ of preliminary attachment were served on the former Corporate Secretary of LBCE. The writ of preliminary attachment resulted to the (a) attachment of the 1,205,974,632 shares of LBC Express Holdings, Inc. owned by LBCDC and (b) attachment of various bank accounts of LBCE totaling ₱6.90 million. The attachment of the shares in the record of the stock transfer agent had the effect of preventing the registration or recording of any transfers of shares in the records, until the writ of attachment is discharged.

On January 12, 2016, LBCE and LBCDC, together with other defendants, filed motions to dismiss the Complaint which was denied by the RTC, and then by Court of Appeals (CA). LBCE and LBCDC filed an appeal to the Supreme Court on September 2, 2019 assailing the denial of the motions to dismiss. PDIC has already filed its comment on the appeal while LBCE and LBCDC filed its reply on October 14, 2020. The Supreme Court has not resolved the appeal as of today.

On January 21, 2016, LBCE and LBCDC filed its Urgent Motion to Approve the Counterbond and Discharge the Writ of Attachment which was resolved in favor of LBCE and LBCDC.

On February 17, 2016, the RTC issued the order to lift and set aside the writ of preliminary attachment. The order to lift and set aside the preliminary attachment directed the sheriff of the RTC to deliver to LBCE and LBCDC all properties previously garnished pursuant to the writ. The counterbond delivered by LBCE and LBCDC stands as security for all properties previously attached and to satisfy any final judgment in the case.

From August 10, 2017 to January 19, 2018, LBCE, LBCDC, the other defendants and PDIC were referred to mediation and Judicial Dispute Resolution (JDR) but were unable to reach a compromise agreement. The RTC ordered the mediation and JDR terminated and the case was raffled to a new judge who scheduled the case for pre-trial proceedings.

On or about September 3, 2018, PDIC filed a motion for issuance of alias summons to five individual defendants, who were former officers and directors of the Bank. For reasons not explained by PDIC, it had failed to cause the service of summons upon the five individual defendants and hence, the RTC had not acquired jurisdiction over them. Since PDIC was still trying to serve summons on the five individual defendants and thus, for orderly proceedings, LBCE and other defendants filed motions to defer pre-trial until the RTC had acquired jurisdiction over the remaining defendants.

On January 18, 2019, PDIC filed its Pre-Trial Brief. LBCE, LBCDC and the other defendants, filed its own Pre-Trial Brief on February 18, 2019 without prejudice to their pending motions to defer Pre-Trial. In the meantime, the parties have proceeded to pre-mark their respective documentary exhibits in preparation for eventual pre-trial.

On May 2, 2019, at the pre-trial hearing, the RTC released an Order, which, among others, granted LBCE's motion to defer pre-trial proceedings in order to have an orderly and organized pre-trial and deferred the pre-trial hearing until the other defendants have received summons and filed their answers.

Later on, three of the four individual defendants received summons and then filed motions to dismiss the case, all of which were denied by the RTC. The three individual defendants filed motions for reconsideration which were eventually denied by the RTC. Thereafter, the two individual defendants filed their Answers to the Complaint with the RTC, and the third individual defendant filed her Answer with Compulsory Counterclaims on May 24, 2021. On December 15, 2020, PDIC filed a motion to declare the fourth individual defendant in default for failure to file an Answer despite receiving the summons. The fourth individual defendant replied that he has filed his Answer to the Complaint on July 13, 2020. PDIC filed its Reply with motion to show cause against the fourth individual defendant on January 14, 2021 and such defendant filed his Manifestation and Comment/Opposition thereto on January 19, 2021.

Meanwhile, on January 16, 2021, summons, together with a copy of the Complaint were served on LBC Properties, Inc., another defendant in this case. On February 11, 2021, LBC Properties, Inc. filed its Answer to the Complaint.

Later on, the RTC denied the motion for reconsideration of the last remaining individual defendant. Thus, on May 24, 2021, Ma. Eliza G. Berenguer filed her Answer with Compulsory Counterclaims.

On November 8 2021, the parties completed the pre marking of their respective documentary exhibits.

The RTC then conducted the pre-trial proper from May 26, 2022 until September 29, 2022.

The presentation of PDIC's evidence and witnesses commenced on January 11, 2023. After several postponements, PDIC was supposed to present its last witness during the hearing on 22 February 2023. The RTC directed PDIC to make its oral formal offer of evidence on 8 March 2023.

On 7 March 2023, PDIC filed a Motion for Reconsideration, submitting the Judicial Affidavit of the witness and requesting that the RTC allow the witness to be presented. The defendants have since then filed their Comment/Opposition to the Motion for Reconsideration. The RTC will rule on PDIC's Motion for Reconsideration of the Order dated 22 February 2023 after receipt of PDIC's Reply.

Meanwhile, due to the pendency of the Motion for Reconsideration of the Order dated 22 February 2023, the RTC cancelled the scheduled hearing on 8 March 2023, and reset the same to 19 April 2023.

On 19 April 2023, the RTC allowed PDIC to present its last witness during the hearing. The testimony of the witness was completed on 19 April 2023.

The RTC set the case for hearing on 4 May 2023 during which PDIC will formally offer its documentary evidence. The RTC likewise set the case for hearing on 18 May 2023 for the initial presentation of LBC's evidence and witnesses.

In relation to the above case, in the opinion of management and in concurrence with its legal counsel, any liability of LBCE is not probable and estimable at this point.

National taxes
LBCE and its certain subsidiaries are currently involved in assessments for national taxes and the outcome is not currently determinable.

The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of this assessment has been developed in consultation with the Group's tax counsel and based upon an analysis of potential results. The inherent uncertainty over the outcome of this matter is brought about by the differences in the interpretation and application of laws and rulings. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, with respect to this assessment, will not materially affect the financial position and performance of the Group.

Without prejudice to the results of the assessment, the Group paid tax advance to the taxation authority amounting to ₱2.03 billion. In 2022, management assessed that it is probable that these tax advance payments will be used to settle tax liabilities, if there's any, and be used as tax credit for tax liabilities in the succeeding years. As such, the Group recognized the tax advance payment as other assets classified between current and noncurrent in consideration of the expected timing of usage in future periods (see Note 7).

The Group does not provide further information required under Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, on the ground that it may prejudice the outcome of the assessments.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
LBC Express Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
LBC Hangar, General Aviation Centre
Domestic Airport Road
Pasay City, Metro Manila

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of LBC Express Holdings, Inc. and its Subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and have issued our report thereon dated May 2, 2023. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules listed in the Index to the Supplementary Schedules are the responsibility of the Group's management. These schedules are presented for purposes of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 and, are not part of the basic consolidated financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly state, in all material respects, the information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Dolmar C. Montañez

Dolmar C. Montañez
Partner
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Tax Identification No. 925-713-249
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
SEC Partner Accreditation No. 112004-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-119-2022, January 20, 2022, valid until January 19, 2025
PTR No. 9564669, January 3, 2023, Makati City

May 2, 2023

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INDEX TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE A: FINANCIAL ASSETS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Name of issuing entity and association of each issue	Number of shares	Amount shown in the balance sheet	Income received and accrued	Value Based on Market Quotation and End of Reporting Period
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - Araneta Properties, Inc.	195,060,074	₱198,961,275	₱–	N/A
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	–	2,167,063	–	N/A
		201,128,338	–	
Financial assets at amortized costs:				
Cash in bank and cash equivalents	–	3,216,547,496	594,167	N/A
Short-term investments		147,167,931	–	N/A
Restricted cash		348,755,645	4,755,229	N/A
Trade and other receivables	–	1,938,159,150	–	N/A
Due from related parties	–	1,156,081,369	–	N/A
Notes receivable (noncurrent)	–	15,725,733	1,757,514	N/A
Loan receivable (current and noncurrent)	–	85,023,021	1,865,643	N/A
	–	6,907,460,345	8,972,553	
		₱7,108,588,684	₱8,972,553	

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE B: AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, RELATED PARTIES AND PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDER (OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES)

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Name and Designation of debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected	Amounts written off	Current	Not current	Balance at end of period
Santiago G. Araneta, *Beneficial owner*	₱9,537,387	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱9,537,387	₱–	₱9,537,387
Fernando G. Araneta *Beneficial owner*	18,821,982	–	–	–	18,821,982	–	18,821,982
Monica G. Araneta *Beneficial owner*	9,349,708	–	–	–	9,349,708	–	9,349,708
	₱37,709,077	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱37,709,077	₱–	₱37,709,077

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE C: AMOUNTS RECEIVABLES/PAYABLES FROM/TO RELATED PARTIES WHICH ARE ELIMINATED DURING THE CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Name of Subsidiaries	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected/paid	Sale of Subsidiary	Current	Not current	Balance at end of period
LBC Express, Inc.	(₱206,176,500)	(₱2,719,832,359)	₱3,261,428,513	₱–	₱335,419,654	₱–	₱335,419,654
LBC Express, Inc. - MM	3,902,563	242,262,356	(223,837,823)	–	22,327,097	–	22,327,097
LBC Express, Inc. - SCC	5,415,618	44,287,210	(54,659,442)	–	(4,956,614)	–	(4,956,614)
LBC Express, Inc. - NEMM	(9,934,872)	156,119,535	(176,987,420)	–	(30,802,756)	–	(30,802,756)
LBC Express, Inc. - NWMM	10,532,595	121,823,098	(137,691,780)	–	(5,336,087)	–	(5,336,087)
LBC Express, Inc. - EMM	10,122,441	99,513,823	(108,427,427)	–	1,208,837	–	1,208,837
LBC Express, Inc. - SMM	(13,006,399)	92,653,734	(113,627,831)	–	(33,980,495)	–	(33,980,495)
LBC Express, Inc. - CMM	(10,676,718)	112,635,041	(127,693,989)	–	(25,735,666)	–	(25,735,666)
LBC Express, Inc. - SL	22,663,442	203,457,688	(236,692,069)	–	(10,570,939)	–	(10,570,939)
LBC Express, Inc. - SEL	664,018	122,099,703	(152,178,089)	–	(29,414,368)	–	(29,414,368)
LBC Express, Inc. - CL	9,959,201	160,244,322	(183,878,004)	–	(13,674,482)	–	(13,674,482)
LBC Express, Inc. - NL	932,699	153,489,157	(184,975,198)	–	(30,553,343)	–	(30,553,343)
LBC Express, Inc. - VIS	25,913,783	203,118,612	(241,080,733)	–	(12,048,338)	–	(12,048,338)
LBC Express, Inc. - WVIS	8,399,319	163,618,216	(186,963,187)	–	(14,945,652)	–	(14,945,652)
LBC Express, Inc. - MIN	14,713,549	182,297,903	(218,365,308)	–	(21,353,856)	–	(21,353,856)
LBC Express, Inc. - SEM	18,753,622	110,659,084	(130,690,378)	–	(1,277,673)	–	(1,277,673)
LBC Express, Inc. - SMCC	5,934,164	28,459,231	(33,978,806)	–	414,589	–	414,589
LBC Express, Inc. - ESI	(6,773,780)	-	(227,687)	–	(7,001,467)	–	(7,001,467)
LBC Express, Inc. - SCS	17,064,365	145,861,779	(194,926,931)	–	(32,000,787)	–	(32,000,787)
LBC Systems, Inc.	(56,417,360)	14,959,272	(16,390,883)	–	(57,848,971)	–	(57,848,971)
LBC Express WLL	10,341,297	(75,603,128)	56,458,026	–	(8,803,806)	–	(8,803,806)
LBC Express Bahrain WLL	(36,812,945)	(7,558,872)	(7,561,261)	–	(51,933,077)	–	(51,933,077)
LBC Express LLC	(75,398,870)	(21,699,167)	(2,458,785)	–	(99,556,821)	–	(99,556,821)
LBC Mabuhay Saipan, Inc.	(5,004,523)	(9,706,750)	4,921,632	–	(9,789,641)	–	(9,789,641)
LBC Aircargo (S) Pte. Ltd	(151,709,994)	(3,679,143)	8,816,011	–	(146,573,126)	–	(146,573,126)
LBC Money Transfer PTY Limited	(33,436,762)	(8,645,474)	1,103,822	–	(40,978,414)	–	(40,978,414)
LBC Airfreight (S) Pte. Ltd	124,313,199	(54,975,492)	53,800,207	–	123,137,914	–	123,137,914
LBC Australia PTY Limited	8,317,441	(50,344,390)	9,591,388	–	(32,435,561)	–	(32,435,561)
LBC Mabuhay (Malaysia) SDN BHD	(11,988,713)	(20,561,007)	23,473,354	–	(9,076,366)	–	(9,076,366)
LBC Mabuhay (B) SDN BHD	23,087,500	(7,017,855)	(3,184,264)	–	12,885,381	–	12,885,381
LBC Mabuhay Remittance SDN BHD	13,226,830	(8,542,449)	31,619,749	–	36,304,131	–	36,304,131
LBC Mundial Corporation	57,832,006	(436,263,475)	457,621,472	–	79,190,003	–	79,190,003
LBC Mabuhay North America Corporation	34,809	-	276,732	–	311,541	–	311,541
LBC Mabuhay Hawaii Corporation	-	-	(8,135,345)	–	(8,135,345)	–	(8,135,345)
LBC Business Solutions North America Corp.	28,487,590	225,494,684	(224,087,180)	–	29,895,094	–	29,895,094
QuadX Pte Ltd.	(5,701,570)	-	6,141,683	–	440,112	–	440,112
Meramaid Co., Ltd.	(21,904,865)	(13,595,093)	3,761,515		(31,738,443)		(31,738,443)
	(₱224,331,820)	(₱854,970,206)	₱950,314,284	₱–	(₱128,987,742)	₱–	(₱128,987,742)

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE D: LONG TERM DEBT

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Title of issue and type of obligation	Amount authorized by indenture	Amount shown under caption "Current liabilities" in related balance sheet	Amount shown under caption "Noncurrent liabilities" in related balance sheet
Notes payable	₱2,103,390,608	₱1,442,320,481	₱661,070,127
Lease liabilities	2,262,939,874	919,355,234	1,343,584,640
Derivative liability	2,180,880,406	2,180,880,406	–
Bond payable	1,715,380,624	1,715,380,624	–
Bond redemption payable	1,014,743,085	1,014,743,085	–
Other liabilities	935,197	897,148	38,049
	₱9,278,269,794	₱7,273,576,978	₱2,004,692,816

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE E: INDEBTEDNESS TO RELATED PARTIES

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Name of related party	Balance at Beginning of Period	Balance at End of Period
Fernando G. Araneta,		
Beneficial owner	₱43,927	₱43,927
LBC Insurance Agency, Inc.	9,590,493	4,040,442
Blue Eagle and LBC Services Pte. Ltd.	13,341,455	12,158,488
QUADX Inc.	12,992,237	13,969,338
Others	459,201	436,544
	₱36,427,313	₱30,648,739

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE F: GUARANTEES OF SECURITIES OF OTHER ISSUERS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

NOT APPLICABLE

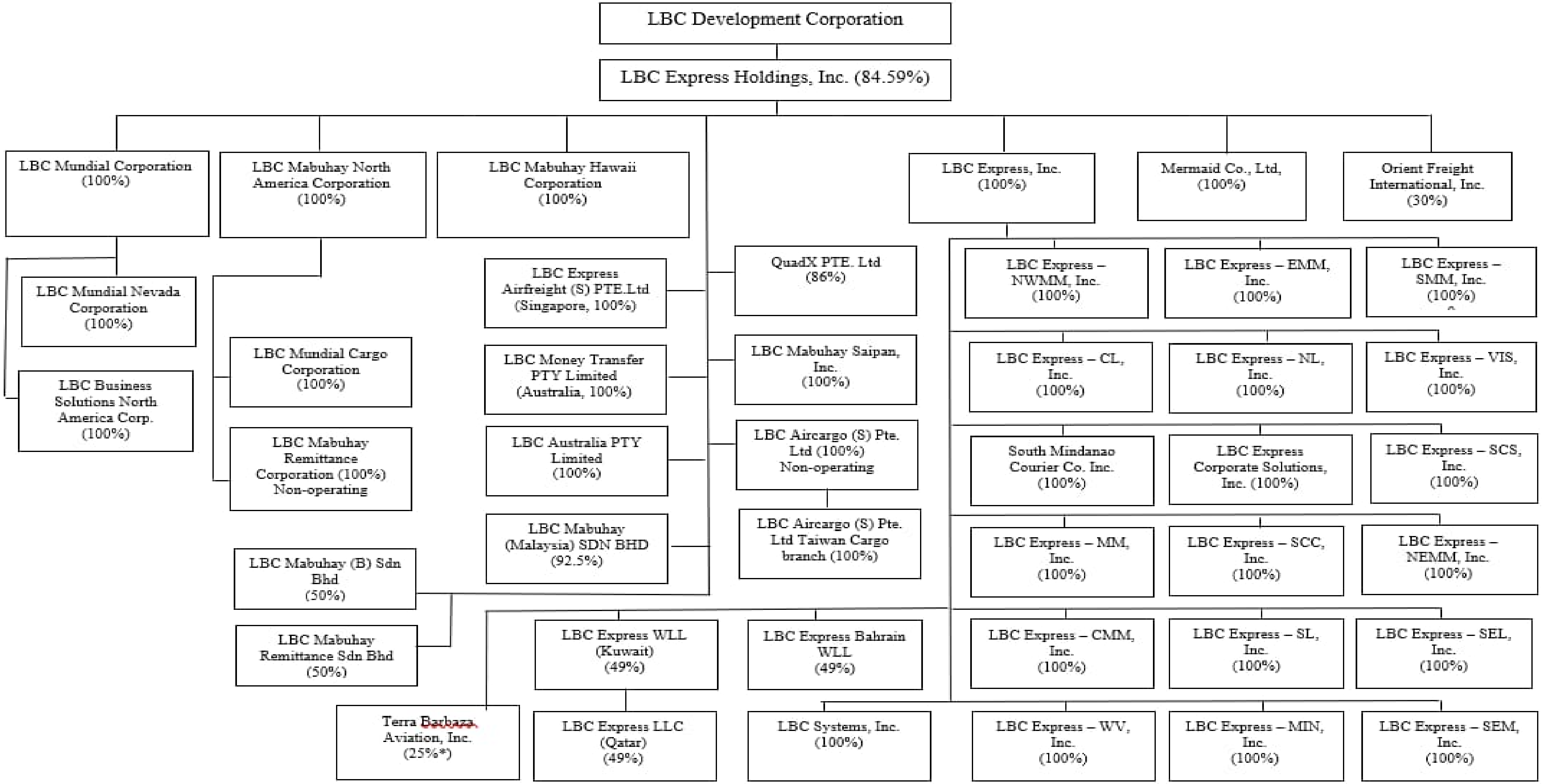
LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE G: CAPITAL STOCK
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Title of issue	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding at shown under related balance sheet caption	Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Number of shares held by		
				Related parties	Directors, officers and employees	Others
Common stock - ₱1 par value	2,000,000,000	1,425,865,471	–	1,206,178,232	230,106	219,457,133

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MAP OF THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THE COMPANIES WITHIN THE GROUP

DECEMBER 31, 2022



*25% ownership in Terra Barbaza Aviation, Inc. is based on common stock with voting rights

RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS
AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
As of DECEMBER 31, 2022

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC.
LBC Hangar, General Aviation Centre, Domestic Airport Road, Pasay City, Metro Manila

Unappropriated retained earnings, beginning		**₱103,818,673**
Adjustments:		
Fair value adjustment (M2M gains)	(454,198,052)	
Unrealized foreign exchange gain - net (after tax, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents)	(89,890,093)	**(544,088,145)**
Unappropriated retained earnings, as adjusted to available for dividend distribution as at January 1, 2022		**(440,269,472)**
Net loss during the period closed to retained earnings	345,276,292	
Less: Non-actual / unrealized income net		
Equity in net income of associate/joint venture	–	
Unrealized foreign exchange gain - net (after tax, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents)	–	
Unrealized actuarial gain	–	
Fair value adjustment (M2M gains)	–	
Fair value adjustment of investment property resulting to gain	–	
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP gain	–	
Other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	–	
Subtotal	–	
Add: Non-actual losses		
Depreciation on revaluation increment (after tax)	–	
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS / GAAP - loss	–	
Loss on fair value adjustment of investment property (after tax)	–	
Subtotal	–	
Net loss actually incurred during the period	345,276,292	**345,276,292**
Add (Less):		
Dividend declarations during the period	–	
Appropriations of retained earnings during the period	–	
Reversals of appropriations	–	
Effects of prior period adjustments	–	
Treasury shares	–	
Subtotal	–	–
Unappropriated retained earnings as at December 31, 2022		**(₱94,993,180)**
Unappropriated retained earnings available for dividend distribution as at December 31, 2022		**(₱–)**

SGV
Building a better working world

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.
6760 Ayala Avenue
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ey.com/ph

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON
COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
LBC Express Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
LBC Hangar, General Aviation Centre
Domestic Airport Road
Pasay City, Metro Manila

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of LBC Express Holdings, Inc. and its Subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and have issued our report thereon dated May 2, 2023. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The Supplementary Schedule on Financial Soundness Indicators, including their definitions, formulas, calculation, and their appropriateness or usefulness to the intended users, are the responsibility of the Group's management. These financial soundness indicators are not measures of operating performance defined by Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs) and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. This schedule is presented for the purpose of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is not a required part of the basic consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRSs. The components of these financial soundness indicators have been traced to the Group's consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022 and no material exceptions were noted.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Dolmar C. Montañez

Dolmar C. Montañez
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 112004
Tax Identification No. 925-713-249
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
SEC Partner Accreditation No. 112004-SEC (Group A)
    Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)
    Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-119-2022, January 20, 2022, valid until January 19, 2025
PTR No. 9564669, January 3, 2023, Makati City

May 2, 2023

LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Financial Soundness Indicators

Below are the financial ratios that are relevant to the Group as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Financial ratios	Formula	Current Year		Prior Year	
Current ratio	Total Current Assets	**₱8,201,458,993**	**0.68**	₱9,614,443,772	0.90
	Total Current Liabilities	**12,068,710,972**		10,717,066,630	
Acid Test Ratio	Total Current Assets - Prepayments and other current assets	**₱6,720,924,602**	**0.56**	₱6,705,035,440	0.63
	Current Liabilities	**12,068,710,972**		10,717,066,630	
Solvency Ratio	Net Income After Tax - Non-Cash Expenses*	**₱1,757,591,331**	**0.12**	₱1,678,912,469	0.12
	Total Liabilities	**14,807,888,113**		13,846,344,646	
Debt-to-equity ratio	Total Liabilities	**₱14,807,888,113**	**8.26**	₱13,846,344,646	6.75
	Stockholder's Equity attributable to Parent Company	**1,792,276,501**		2,050,620,200	
Asset-to-equity ratio	Total Assets	**₱16,589,862,864**	**9.26**	₱15,917,830,041	7.76
	Stockholder's Equity attributable to Parent Company	**1,792,276,501**		2,050,620,200	
Interest rate coverage ratio	Income (loss) before interest and tax expense	**₱(151,837,453)**	**(0.29)**	₱(246,753,249)	(0.55)
	Interest expense	**(525,208,512)**		452,736,382	
Return on equity	Net income (loss) attributable to Parent Company	**₱(541,974,747)**	**(0.30)**	₱ (866,234,145)	(0.42)
	Stockholder's Equity attributable to Parent Company	**1,792,276,501**		2,050,620,200	
Debt to total assets ratio	Total Liabilities	**₱14,807,888,113**	**0.89**	₱13,846,344,646	0.87
	Total Assets	**16,589,862,864**		15,917,830,041	
Return on average assets	Net income (loss) attributable to Parent Company	**₱(541,974,747)**	**(0.03)**	₱(866,234,145)	(0.05)
	Average assets	**16,253,846,453**		15,789,754,100	
Net profit margin	Net income (loss) attributable to Parent Company	**₱(541,974,747)**	**(0.04)**	₱(866,234,145)	(0.05)
	Service revenue	**15,189,724,912**		16,249,712,573	
Book value per share	Stockholder's equity attributable to Parent Company	**₱1,792,276,501**	**1.26**	₱2,050,620,200	1.44
	Total number of shares	**1,425,865,471**		1,425,865,471	
Basic earnings per share	Net income (loss) attributable to Parent Company	**₱(541,974,747)**	**(0.38)**	₱(866,234,145)	(0.61)
	Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	**1,425,865,471**		1,425,865,471	
Diluted earnings per share	Net income (loss) attributable to Parent Company after impact of conversion of convertible instrument	**₱(541,974,747)**	**(0.38)**	₱(866,234,145)	(0.61)
	Adjusted weighted average number of common shares for diluted EPS	**1,425,865,471**		1,425,865,471	

** Non-cash expenses pertain to depreciation and amortization, provisions, loss on derivative, non-cash interest expense, retirement expense and unrealized foreign exchange gain or loss*
***Prior year, as restated*

LBC Express Holdings, Inc.

2022
Sustainability Report

A Proactive Approach to Resilience

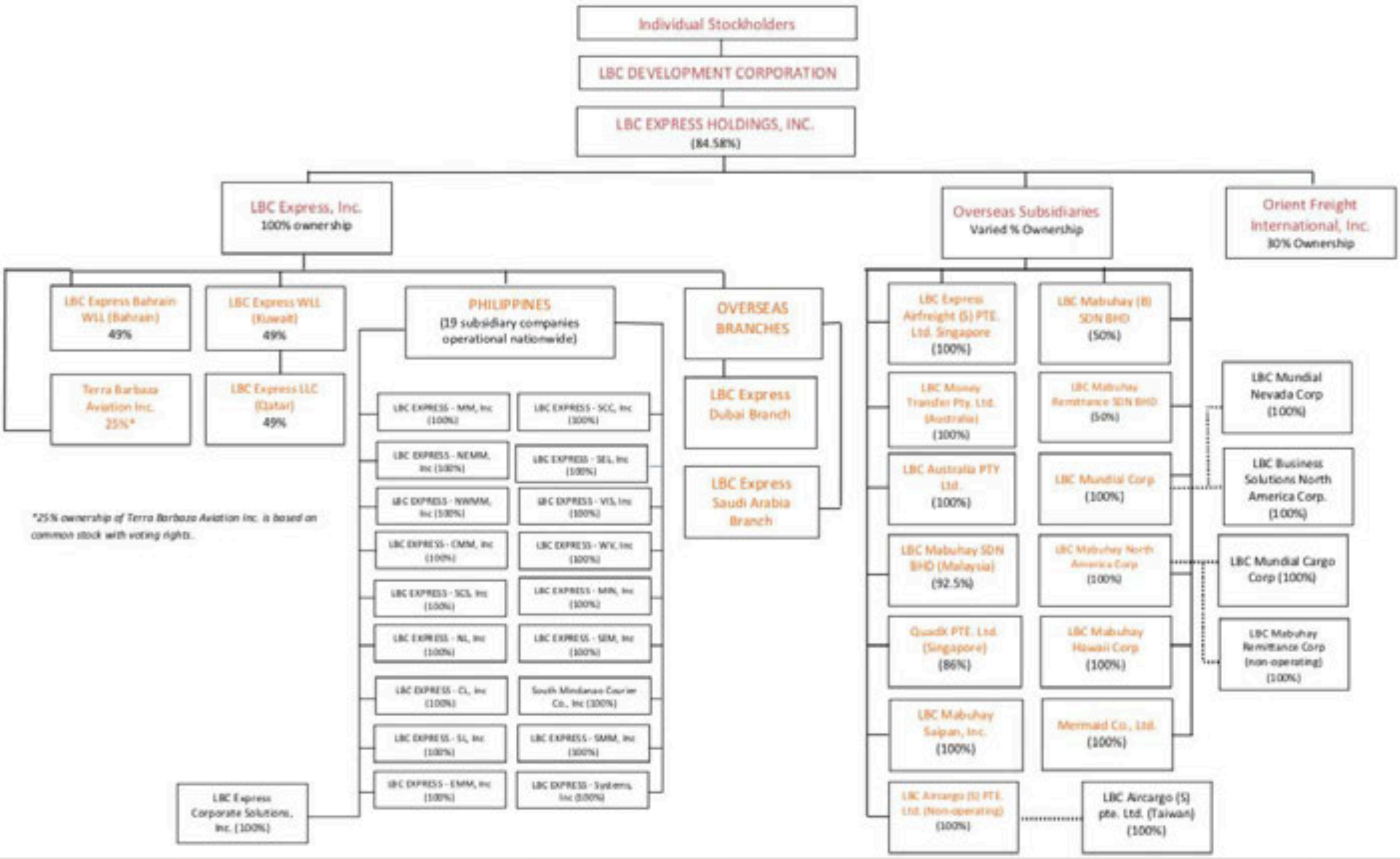
As the long-term impact of the pandemic becomes apparent, we also begin to feel the real impact that is has on every aspect of our business. Now more than ever, we see that our environmental performance, social initiatives, internal operations, governance, and sustainability is crucial, not only to LBC's continued resilience but our continued success.

Our proactive approach to adapting our business to today's rapidly changing world works not just for the survival of our brand, but protecting the interests of our customers, employees, and key stakeholders.

CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

Company Details	
Name of Organization	LBC Express Holdings, Inc.
Location of Headquarters	Pasay City
Location of Operations	Nationwide, +29 countries
Report Boundary: Legal entities (e.g. subsidiaries) included in this report	LBC Express, Inc., other subsidiaries shown in chart
Business Model, including Primary Activities, Brands, Products, and Services	The Group's business is principally comprised of two major segments: (a) Logistics; and (b) Money Transfer Services. The Group's Logistics products serves Retail (C2C) and Corporate/Institutional (B2B/B2C) customers. The main services offered under the Group's Logistics business are Domestic and International Courier, and Freight Forwarding services (by way of air, sea and ground transport). Money Transfer Services include Domestic Remittance services (available as branch retail services), Bills Payment collection, and Corporate Remittance Payout services. International Money Transfer Services are also offered overseas through the Group's own branches, and through partners, which encompasses International Inbound Remittance services.
Reporting Period	2021-2022
Highest Ranking Person responsible for this report	Maria Anna Victoria L. Gomez Corporate Affairs Senior Manager

CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION



CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

THE LBC WAY

What Moves and Drives Us

Our Vision. LBC shall be the access and delivery solutions provider of choice, professionally and technologically equipped to serve Filipino families and business entities through total customer experience.

Our Mission. Linking and bridging customers through our network and innovating new solutions to provide faster, easier, and more cost- effective delivery solutions.

What We Are All About

Our Culture

These are the values that define everything we do in LBC:

- *Humility*
- *Integrity*
- *Trust*
- *Commitment*
- *Social Responsibility*
- *Customer First*
- *Teamwork*
- *Innovative*
- *Positive Thinking*

Our Brand Attributes

Clarity

We believe in providing transparent and timely information to give customers peace of mind. We want to pay particular attention to:

- The process of moving items or money
- The schedule and timing of your delivery
- Clear communication of our cost

Certainty

We believe in providing our various stakeholders with certainty through:

- Presenting relevant options for different needs
- Our staff's commitment to set expectations and deliver on our promises
- Fair and timely updates of information

Convenience

We promise to make your experience as hassle-free as possible by:

- Constantly improving our processes and adding new and relevant capabilities
- Easy access to call center and frontline staff
- Growing of our network coverage

CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

What We Commit To

Our Brand Promise:

"A friend who makes your day"

LBC is the warm and helpful partner who enjoys moving packages, goods and money for you. We understand that people look forward to what you're sending, so we provide clarity, certainty and convenience to help make everyone's day."

What Inspires Us

Our Brand Tagline:

"We like to move it"

1 **History and Network**
Integrate core competencies to create a solid foundation for our service commitment.

2 **Understand and Learn**
Gain meaningful insight into the evolution of the modern customer and apply to reinvent the business model.

3 **Quality and Service**
Apply new capabilities to win customers through quality and customer satisfaction

4 **Innovate and Execute**
Ensure resilience and agility as well as maintain market position by delivering high value products and services.

CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

LBC is the Philippines' market leader in retail and corporate courier & cargo, money remittance, and logistics services. With a growing network of over 6,400 branches, hubs & warehouses, partners, and agents in over 20 countries, LBC is committed to moving lives, businesses, and communities and delivering smiles around the world. Listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange through LBC Express Holdings, Inc., LBC aims to deliver value to all of its stakeholders, as it has for over 70 years. Founded in 1945 as a brokerage and air cargo agent, LBC pioneered time-sensitive cargo delivery and 24-hour door-to-door delivery in the Philippines. Today, it is the most trusted logistics brand of the Global Filipino.

MATERIALITY PROCESS

Explain how you applied the materiality principle (or the materiality process) in identifying your material topics.

In 2019, we conducted a roundtable interview with senior management and an internal survey of 155 respondents representing all departments across our operations to identify these material sustainability issues.

- **Environment:**
  - Energy use in terms of fuel consumption for vehicles and electricity use and efficiency in operations
  - Use of raw materials and recycled input materials in operations to minimize waste
  - Compliance with laws and regulations
- **Social issues:**
  - Employee hiring and retention
  - Compensation and benefits
  - Employee training and development (including lifelong learning)
- **Product responsibility:**
  - Customer satisfaction
  - Innovation and future technologies
  - Data security, protection and privacy

This report holds information on these key sustainability issues, some of which are actually LBC strongholds that we are quite proud of, such as product responsibility, human resources, and our financial performance. Due to the pandemic, Environmental Data was not collected. We expect to improve on the scope and collection of our environmental data over the next few years.

ECONOMIC

Economic Performance

Direct Economic Value Generated and Distributed

Disclosure	*Amount*	*Currency*	*Remarks*
Direct economic value generated (revenue)	15,189.72	PhP	In Million Pesos
Direct economic value distributed:			
a. Operating costs	14,805,713,944	PhP	COS and OPEX
b. Employee wages and benefits	4,339,529,873	PhP	(excludes contracted jobs)
c. Payments to suppliers, other operating costs	12,233,610,183	Php	Movement in Accounts Payable as documented in the Statement of Cash Flows
d. Dividends given to stockholders and interest payments to loan providers	82,787,774	PhP	
e. Taxes given to government	232,655,282	PhP	Tax paid as documented in Statement of Cash Flows
f. Investments to community (e.g. donations, CSR)	14,480,980	PhP	Donation account

ECONOMIC

Economic Performance

Direct Economic Value Generated and Distributed

Growth is our responsibility to the globalized Filipino.
As we expand our presence, LBC remains the brand that they can trust to connect them, no matter where they are in the world, meaningfully back home.

- 15.19 Billion in revenues
- Present in 30 countries worldwide
- 1,613 branches in the Philippines
- 1,126,146 balikbayan boxes delivered
- 311,551 international parcels forwarded
- 12,154 TEUs domestic and international sea cargo forwarded
- 13.51 tonnes domestic air cargo forwarded
- 3,385 delivery vehicles
- 2,110 total number of couriers

ECONOMIC

Economic Performance

Direct Economic Value Generated and Distributed

As markets change, LBC also transforms while continuously improving standard of product responsibility and accountability that LBC is known for.

Digital transformation enhances our ability to deliver solutions aligned with our brand attributes and upholding our service principles throughout.

	Target	*2022*	*2021*	*2020*	*2019*
On-time delivery rate	90%	**95%**	93%	86.61%	88.14%
Sorting Efficiency	90%	**99.6%**	99.25%	98.7%	99.31%
Customer Care Answer level	95%	**98%**	98%	72%	64%
Customer Care Average handling time (minutes)	4.5	**4.06**	3.5	4.44	4.10
Customer Care Total response time (minutes)	5	**3.02**	3.5	9	55
Customer Care Complaint management					
• **closure rate**	95%	**100%**	100%	100%	100%
• **closure rate w/in 24 hours**	95%	**100%**	93%	100%	92%

ENVIRONMENT

- Due to the Covid Pandemic, Environmental data was not gathered in 2021.

ENVIRONMENT

2022 INTRODUCTION OF BROWN BOX IN EUROPE

WHY BROWN BOX?

- Same quality as the white box
- Materials used are recyclable
- Eco-friendly and sustainable

We changed the sanitized icon to recyclable logo

SOCIAL

THE LBC HCSS Team has been at the forefront together with all the Leaders of LBC and the directives of the President, united, active, agile and resilient in the continuous response to the challenges of the pandemic caused by the COVID-19.

In the age of innovation, and change, prioritizing employee's well being would most definitely make the business grow. LBC continues to put their customer first, without compromising their employees and dependents health and safety.

In-House Telemedicine	Employees and their family members can have online consultation with the company physician and inquire about their HMO coverage Launched Date: April 2022
Release of Medicine Allowance	Released the annual medicine allowance to a total of 4,125 eligible employees. May 2022
COVID-19 Booster Vaccination	Administration of 1st and 2nd booster to all eligible employees and their dependents. In NCR, a total of 5,798 were vaccinated for the 1st booster and 242 vaccinated for the 2nd booster.
Onsite Annual Physical Exam	August 2022, resumed the onsite annual physical examination on our main offices, and hubs.
Annual Flu and Pneumonia Vaccination Campaign	We offered flu and pneumonia vaccines at a discounted corporate rate. A total of 271 order of flu vaccine, and 103 pneumonia vaccines were received.

SOCIAL

Employee health & safety has been the top priority of LBC.

Taking care of LBC Employees by giving different types of Leaves:

- Provided Home Quarantine leaves with Pay to Employees experiencing flu-like symptoms and in compliance to DOH guidance/advisory.

- Daily Monitoring of employees in Quarantine list. Nurses checking health status of concerned employee and provide health tips/ advice until they recuperate and complete the required quarantine days.

- Functional Teams and HR Generalists supported leaders and employees by monitoring employee's health and provide advice regarding quarantine leave and varying scenarios.

- Provided work from home arrangements to backroom /shared service positions to support the LBC front-liners and the Company as whole

SOCIAL

EMPLOYEE DATA

EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS

65.75% | 34.25%

10,273

Total of Active Employees for FY 2022

(2020) 11,320 | (2021) 11,231

BOOMERS	GEN. X	MILLENNIALS	GEN. Y
1.84%	13.77%	68.13%	16.26%

ASSOCIATES	SUPERVISORS	MIDDLE MANAGEMENT	SENIOR MANAGEMENT	TOP MANAGEMENT
91.80%	6.10%	1.75%	0.27%	0.09%

SOCIAL

EMPLOYEE SAFETY

OSH Training	Completed First Aid training for 2022: (Total of 159 Certified First Aiders) Feb. 2-3- for 42 participants. April 04-05 – for 40 participants April 06-07 –for 38 participants September 12-13 – 19 participants December 08-09- for 20 participants Completed Safety Officer training for 2022: (Total of 95 Certified Safety Officers 1) June 08-09 –for 53 participants August 18-19- for 18 participants September 22-23- for 11 participants November 21-22- For 13 participants
Safety Seals	Branches: 905 completed, 295 awaiting inspection, 142 not required by LGU, 188 in process Major Facilities: 9 completed, 4 awaiting inspection Hubs / Warehouses: 45 completed, 75 awaiting inspection, 35 in process

SOCIAL

EMPLOYEE SERVICES

IN-HOUSE TELEMEDICINE

April 2022, we launched the in-house hotline numbers where employees and their family members can have an online consultation with our company physician and inquire about their HMO coverage.

RELEASE OF MEDICINE ALLOWANCE

May 2022, we released the annual medicine allowance to a total of 4,125 eligible employees.

PAG-IBIG LOYALTY CAPTURING

June 2022, Pag-IBIG loyalty card capturing in Two Ecom. Total of 94 employees was successfully provided with cash card.

PHILHEALTH NEW CONTRIBUTION RATE

June 2022, we implemented the new Philhealth contribution rate from 3% to 4%.

MY BENEFITS GUIDE

June, 2022, informative employee benefits videos were released as their availment guide.

NON-COMPULSORY HMO MEMBERSHIP

August 2022, non-compulsory HMO membership of associates and supervisors was implemented.

62 (15%) employees hired from August to November 2022 opt to enroll upon hire.

COVID-19 BOOSTER VACCINATION

Administration of 1st and 2nd booster to all eligible employees and their dependents. In NCR, total of 5,798 were vaccinated for 1st booster and 242 vaccinated for 2nd booster.

ONSITE APE

August 2022, we resumed the onsite annual physical examination in our main offices and Hub.

Two-Ecom, Cargo Exchange, Southgate Alabang, Hangar, Vitas and Tandang Sora.

ANNUAL FLU AND PNEUMONIA VACCINATION CAMPAIGN

October 2022, we offered flu and pneumonia vaccine at discounted corporate rates. Total of 271 orders of flu vaccine and 103 pneumonia vaccine were received.

HMO RENEWAL

November 2022, 5% increase in premium. Total of 849 new dependents were enrolled and 36 extendend dependents.

SOCIAL

EMPLOYEE SERVICES

SOCIAL

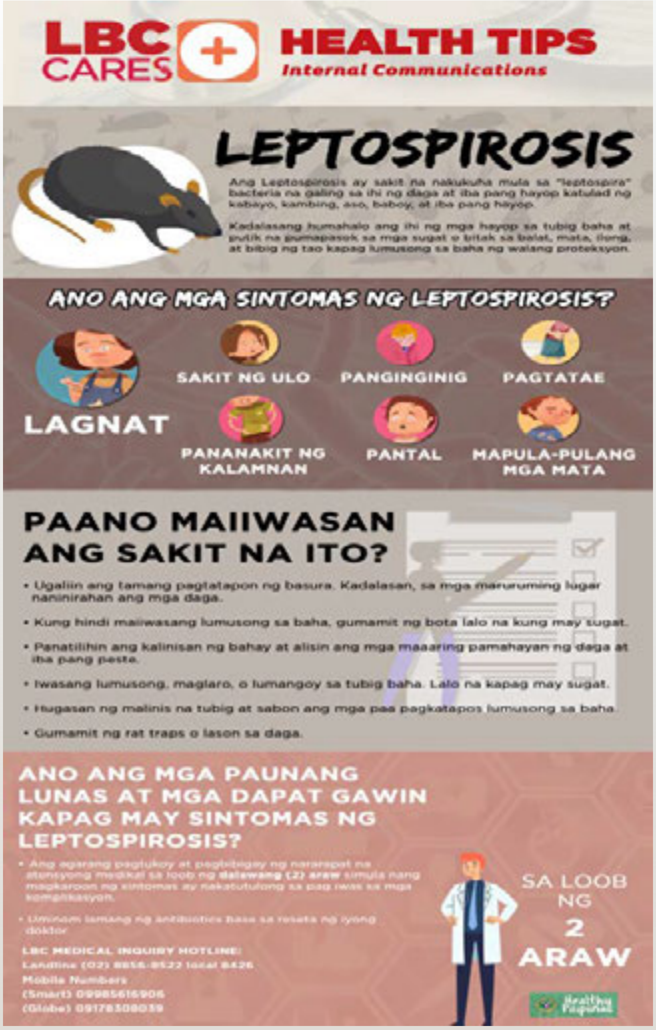
EMPLOYEE SERVICES

SOCIAL

EMPLOYEE SERVICES

SOCIAL

EMPLOYEE SERVICES



SOCIAL

EMPLOYEE SERVICES

SOCIAL

EMPLOYEE SERVICES

SOCIAL

EMPLOYEE SERVICES

SOCIAL

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Training Data	• 2,176 Total Unique Trained • 812 Activated users on Digital University • 921 Overall Active CDSP Nominees OVERALL TRAINING EVALUATION: with 4.0 as highest score • Overall Training Program: 3.89 • Program Evaluation: 3.88 • Trainer Evaluation: 3.90
SteppApp Succession & CDSP Promotion Data	• 67 Active Current StepApp succession lodged on site. • 196 Promoted CDSP nominees out of 921 (21%)
Engagement Programs	• 319 Entries received from monthly EnJoy programs • 492 joiners from the weekly Chill-Out Thursdays • 147 attendees from our Livelihood programs
VV, LPI, Engagement Surveys	• 3.78 Values Validation • 3.73 Leadership Practices Inventory LPI SUMMARY • TOP: HUMILITY • BOTTOM: INNOVATIVE VV SUMMARY • TOP: ENABLE OTHERS TO ACT • BOTTOM: CHALLENGE THE PROCESS Org-Wide Engagement Score: 4.59 How happy are you with LBC as a place to work?: 96% How likely are you to recommend LBC to your family and friends as a good place to work in?: 96%

SOCIAL

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

2,176 TOTAL UNIQUE TRAINED FY 2022

297 OPERATIONS TRAINING PROGRAM PBO

839 NEW ASSOCIATE ORIENTATION

396 TOTAL NUMBER OF UNIQUE PAX FROM CDSP WEBINAR SERIES

536 ACTIVE USERS ON DIGITAL UNIVERSITY OUT OF 801

921 OVERALL CDSP NOMINEES' FY 2022

OVERALL TRAINING EVALUATION FY 2022

3.89 OVERALL TRAINING PROGRAM

3.88 PROGRAM EVALUATION

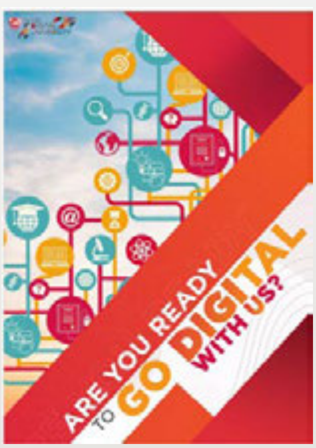
3.90 TRAINER EVALUATION

With 4.0 rating as highest score

SOCIAL

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Ka-LBC DIGITAL UNIVERSITY



812 ACTIVATED USERS ON DIGITAL UNIVERSITY

OVERALL ACTIVATION PERCENTAGE OF DU **100%**

SOCIAL

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

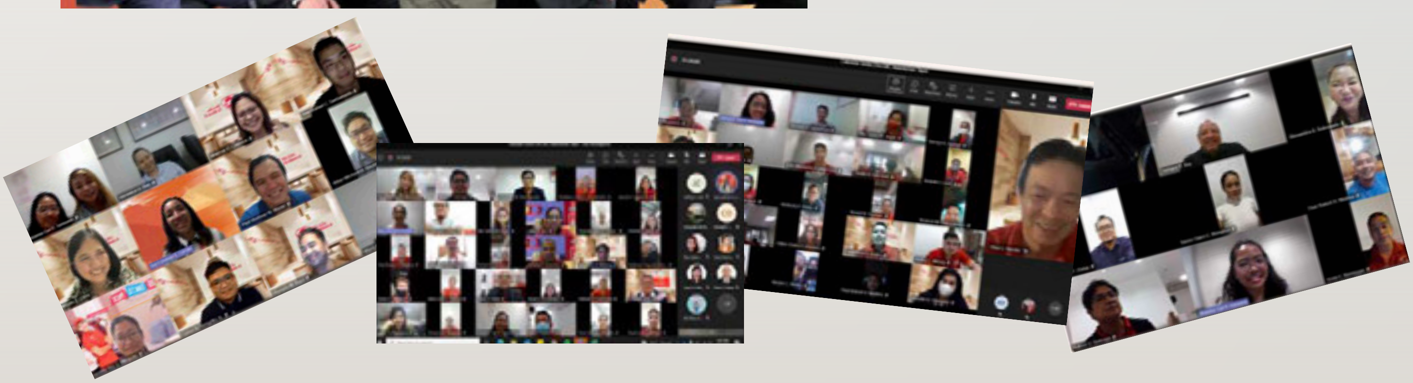
LBC KWENTUHAN TAYO

29 Leaders Participated

563 Total Attendees

3.98 Overall Kwentuhan Sessions Evaluation

4.00 Overall Kwentuhan Leaders Evaluation



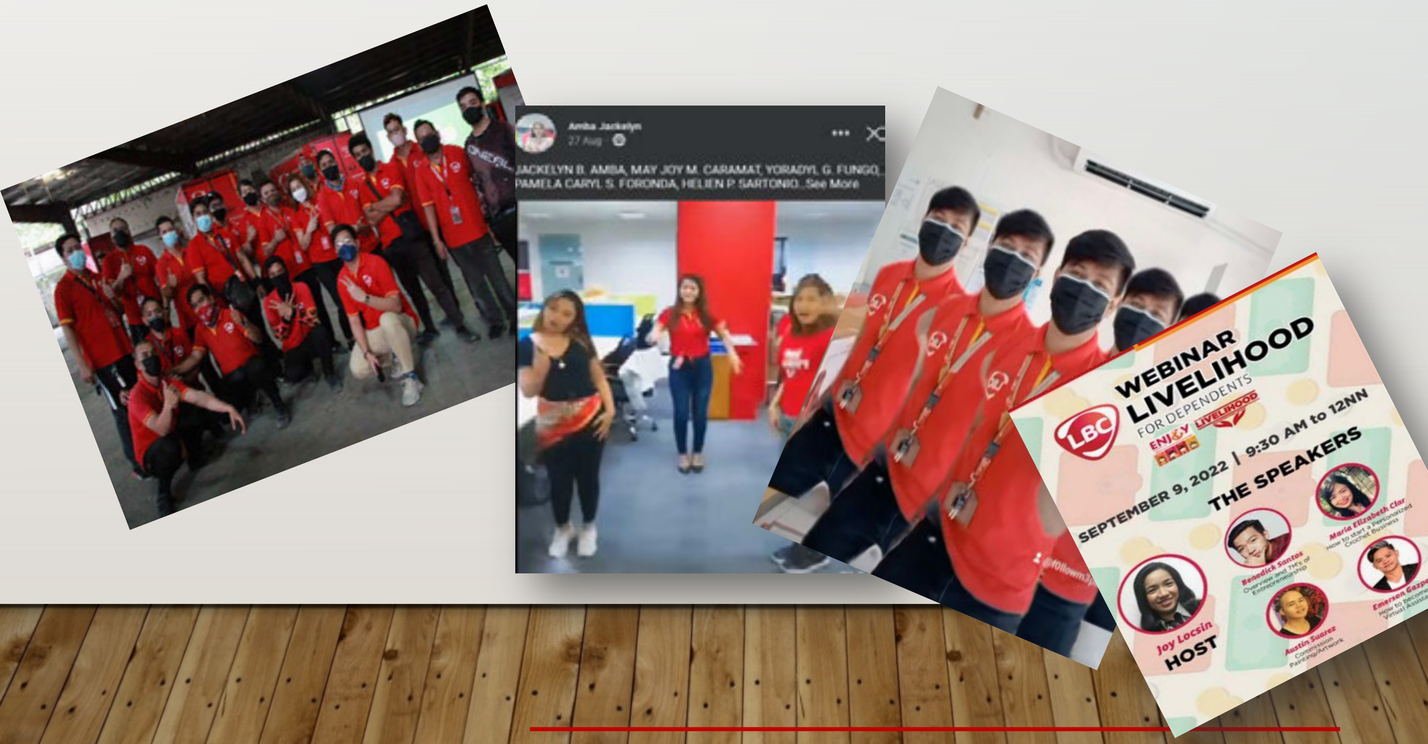
SOCIAL

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

319 ENTRIES FOR MONTHLY ENJOY PROGRAMS

492 JOINERS FOR WEEKLY CHILL-OUT THURSDAYS

147 ATTENDEES FOR LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMS



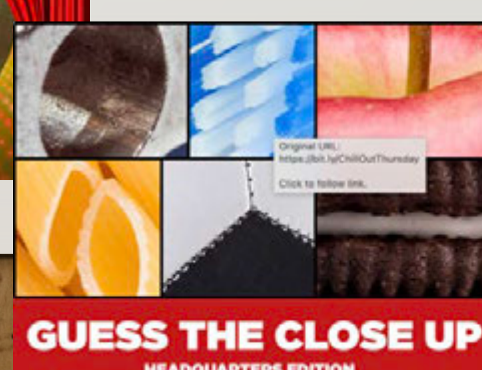
SOCIAL

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

3.78 Values Validation
3.73 Leadership Practices Inventory

LPI SUMMARY
TOP: HUMILITY
BOTTOM: INNOVATIVE

VV SUMMARY
TOP: ENABLE OTHERS TO ACT
BOTTOM: CHALLENGE THE PROCESS



LBC HARI NG PADALA FOUNDATION

2022

HIGHLIGHTS








2022 BENEFICIARIES

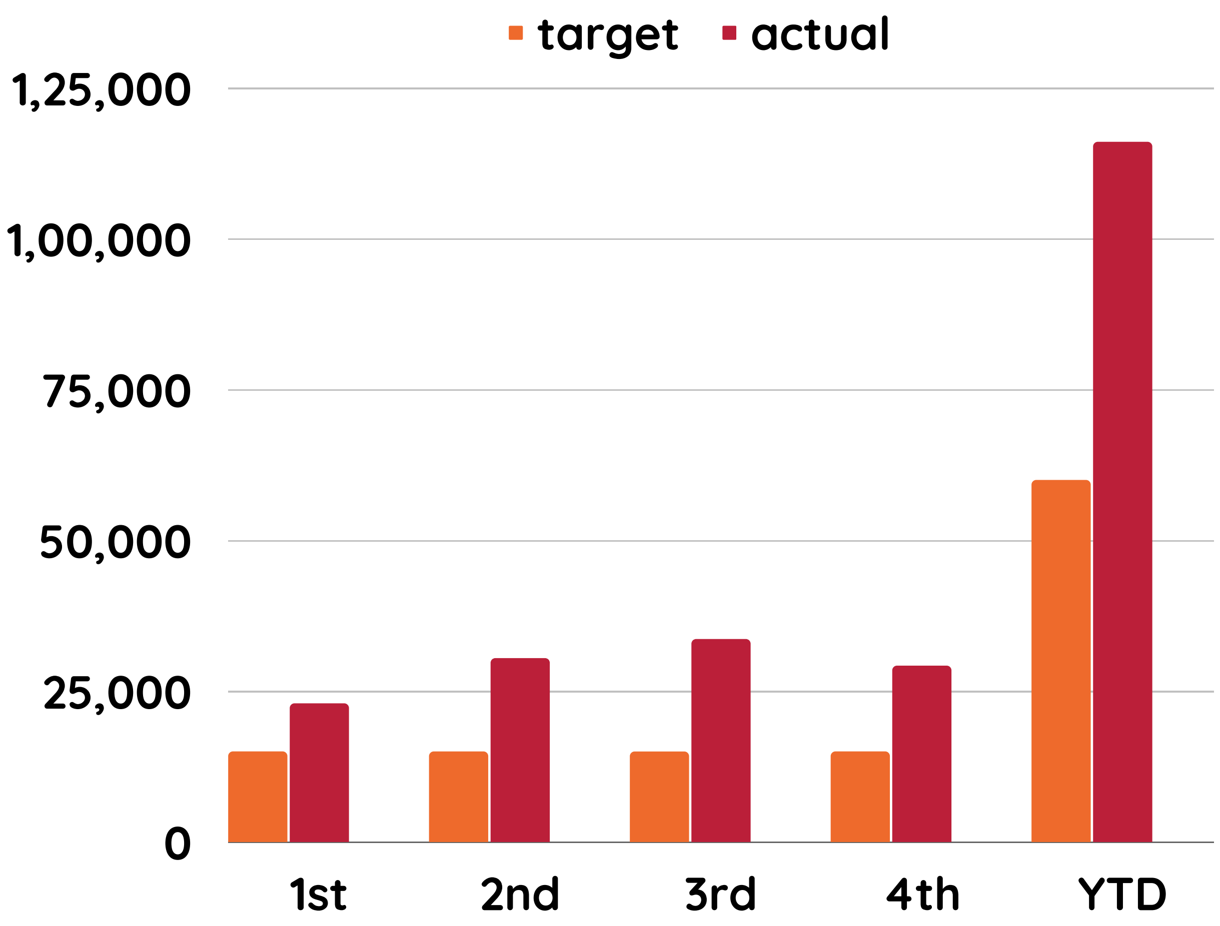


Figure 1: Beneficiaries per quarter. A total of 115,966 beneficiaries for CY 2022

2022 BY THE NUMBERS

115,966
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES

2,678
TEACHERS TRAINED

238
SCHOLARS

18
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

15
SHS GRADUATES

5
COLLEGE GRADUATES

5,758
PARENTS TRAINED

500
PREGNANT WOMEN TRAINED

49
CSR ACTIVITIES

955
EMPLOYEE VOLUNTEERS

732
UNIQUE VOLUNTEERS

3,475
VOLUNTEER HOURS

6,500
BRIGADA PAGBASA MODULES DONATED

193
BOXES OF DONATIONS

1,237
SPONSORED BOXES SHIPPED

EDUCATION PROGRAM

214
COMMUNITIES

1,236
DAYCARE STUDENTS

2,678
TEACHERS

15,217
ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

2,072
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

55
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

15
SHS GRADUATES

67
COLLEGE STUDENTS

1
COLLEGE GRADUATE

500
PREGNANT WOMEN

5,208
PARENTS

CHILD SPONSORSHIP

WORLD VISION DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION INC.

In 2022, LBC Foundation sponsored **45 students** from **seven (7)** World Vision Area Development.

See Figure 3 to see the count per area

Figure 3

Area Development Program	Total
Manila (BASECO)	11
Aklan	4
SMP Negros Occidental	3
Himaya II Dev't Project	10
North Cebu	8
UDP Malabon	6
Leyte 2	3
TOTAL	45

At the end of 2022, **10 sponsored children** graduated from Senior High School, two (2) were dropped frmo the program and one (1) was removed because the family is already self supporting. A total of **32** students remained in the program.

Figure 5

Reason	Count
Graduated	10
Dropped	2
Self Suppoting	1
TOTAL	13

For School Year 2022-2023, 38% of the children are in Grade 11 level.

See Figure 4 to see the count per year level

Figure 4

School Year	Total	%
Grade 12	7	22%
Grade 11	12	38%
Grade 10	9	28%
Grade 9	3	9%
Grade 8	1	3%
TOTAL	32	100%

PROJECT SALUTE

In a Project Salute ceremony on June 29, World Vision presented the **One for Children Seal** to LBC Hari ng Padala Foundation, Inc. The honor was granted in appreciation for LBC's steadfast support for **ten (10) years**. Jun Godornes, resource director for the World Vision Development Foundation, presented the plaque to Richard Gonato, area manager for LBC Express NEMM, and Melissa Ann Macarubbo, program manager for the LBC Foundation.

The One for Children Seal honor is presented to celebrate, value, and honor World Vision's significant partners. Awarding takes place at the Project Salute ceremony, where corporate donors and sponsors are thanked for their enduring confidence and vital assistance.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND MENTORING

UPSKILLS+ FOUNDATION INC.

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

LBC Foundation provides educational assistance for Junior, Senior and College students.

For **SY 2021-2022**, out of **forty-five (45)** total LBC Scholars, **eight (8)** were honor students, **three (3)** were Dean's listers while the rest were academic achievers. There is **one (1)** college graduate of B.S. in Business Administration Major in Entrepreneurship. On the other hand, 3 students were dropped due to underperformance or non-adherence to policy. Below is the list of students with the remarks of their overall performance for the entire school year. (Figure 6)

Figure 6

Reason	Count
Dean's Lister	3
With Honor	8
Academic Achievers	4
Promoted	26
Dropped	3
Graduate	1
TOTAL	18

For **SY 2022-2023**, LBC Scholars were provided with their school uniforms, shoes, supplies and tuition fees. As of Nov 22, there were 45 LBC scholars in different grade levels. (Figure 7)

Figure 7

Grade Level	Count
Grade 8	6
Grade 9	1
Grade 10	4
Grade 11	3
Grade 12	4
1st Year College	8
2nd Year College	5
3rd Year College	6
4th Year College	8
TOTAL	45

SUPPORT TO ALS PROGRAM

LBC Foundation supports Upskills+ Foundation ALS Program for **SY 2021-2022.** Out of **35 total enrollees**, 13 students were ALS passers.

Figure 8

Reason	Count
Elementary	3
Junior High School	10
Dropped	22
TOTAL	35

LBC Foundation through Upskills+ Foundation provides **Life Skills training** such as Crochet, sewing and basic vegetable plant propagation. ALS students also participated in educational tours in Manila Zoo and Bulacan farm.. Educational tours provide students with an opportunity to collaborate with their teachers and integrate new perspectives in an informal environment to enhance learning initiatives.

For **SY 2022-2023,** ALS classes started in October 2022 with **2 Elementary and 17 Junior High School enrollees.**

Last December 3 and 10, UFI regular and ALS students participated in activities prepared by DLSU students as part of the DLSU-COSCA NSTP and SL program in partnership with UFI.

Activities included hands-on training in Excel application conducted at DLSU computer hub, a seminar on Adolescent Sexuality and Reproductive Health, Pinoy games in the field of DLSU, seminars on hygiene and sanitation, and counseling sessions with DLSU guidance counsellors. Teenage mothers were introduced to TESDA and Don Bosco programs, as an option to continue their studies.

ALS students also performed a Filipino dance number while the UFI choir rendered song numbers during the UFI Christmas party for senior citizens and other beneficiaries.

BRINGING JOY THROUGH EDUCATION PROGRAM

KALIPAY NEGRENSE FOUNDATION INC.

"**Bringing Joy through Education**" is an LBC Foundation-supported program with Kalipay Negrense Foundation for abandoned, & at-risk children. This curriculum offers **fundamental academic instruction** as well as **values instruction** in accordance with Kalipay Negrense's Caring-Healing-Teaching Framework. The program provides **valuable life skills** in addition to the children's academic education in order to prepare them for social reintegration and independent living.

LBC Foundation's support covers the **teacher's salaries** as well as the cost of **modules, school supplies, uniforms, and footwear** for the Kalipay students.

There are **114 kids** enrolled in the Kalipay Learning Center for the school year 2021–2022.

Figure 9

Grade Level	Count	Grade Level	Count
SPED	5	YS 7	4
Preschool	15	YS 8	2
YS 2	11	YS 9	7
YS 3	8	YS 10	6
YS 4	3	SHS	17
YS 5	16	College	16
YS 6	4	TOTAL	114

Beneficiaries of Kalipay who are enrolled in senior high school and college are supported by the LBC Foundation. Since the UST- Angelicum REAP Curriculum and the school only serve students until YS-11 or junior high, those who graduate go on to senior high and college in institutions outside the property.

Figure 10

Age	Count
Grade 11	8
Grade 12	3
1st Year College	3
2nd Year College	1
TOTAL	15

CASE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

KALIPAY NEGRENSE FOUNDATION INC.

LBC Foundation provides for the **Case Management Program** of students through Kalipay Negrense Foundation in order to provide the children with social services that include **processing of the child from Pre-Admission, Admission, Intervention Planning and Implementation, Adoption, Fostering and Long-term Care.** The program also ensures the continuous monitoring and updating of records of the child's performance in school, reports from the home, and other pertinent data to the Progress Report and Case Study and Intervention Plan.

A total of **23 areas** in Bacolod were visited by social workers to gather background information for the children and to locate the children's families to identify the current situation of the children's family and to know their final disposition for their children. This activity also allows the social worker to obtain legal / school records of the children.

Three **case conferences** were facilitated by Kalipay social workers to set agreements between Kalipay and the family of the children with the respective LGUs , and to proceed with action plans to address the needs of the children.

The case Management program includes **home visits** for the children in Recovered Treasure facility every Saturday to reconnect the children to their families.

Kalipay also facilitated a **community exposure event** to orient the children on different community offices and its functions.

Lastly, is the updating of the case status of the children. A total of **four (4) court hearings** owere attended by Kalipay Social Workers.

TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPORT TO EDUCATION OF KALIPAY LEARNERS

KALIPAY NEGRENSE FOUNDATION INC.

LBC Foundation funds Kalipay Negrense to provide **technological assistance** to students who had been rescued from abuse and abandonment in the Barangay Villamonte, Bacolod City, Negros Occ. The community is composed of **seventy-three (73) elementary through junior high school, twelve (12) high schools for seniors, twelve (12) colleges, and 7 teachers.**

Students at Kalipay were given **headsets** with **microphones** for their online coursework and study, as well as two (2) **printer-scanners** for printing various school documents as well as modules.

LBCF also provided for **two (2) HD webcams, one (1) storage drive, nine (9) USB ports, one (1) external drive, and one (1) set router** to support the teachers in their sessions.

Financial support from the LBC Foundation also supports Kalipay Negrense Foundation's utility costs which includes **electricity and internet**.

A **new air conditioner** unit was provided for the computer laboratory and the old jalousie windows were replaced with new **sliding windows**.








TEACHING IN THE NEW NORMAL

KNOWLEDGE CHANNEL FOUNDATION, INC.

LBC Foundation , together with Knowledge Channel, Inc. hosted a 3-day training session for teachers for **Teaching in the New Normal (TINN)**. This program aims to enable its participants to operate and contextualize K-12 concepts in classroom activities using enhanced and evidence-based pedagogies and with Knowledge
Channel educational media technology as a resource for effective learning.

TINN covers topics that are relevant for teachers as they adapt their teaching strategies to the context of blended learning. Topics included: **Unpacking the DepEd's Most Essential Learning Competencies, Curriculum Planning, Growth Mindset, Technology-based Learning & Other Philosophies, the Knowledge Channel Teaching & Learning Sequence, a Walkthrough and Orientation on the use of the Knowledge Channel Portable Media Library (KCPML) and a Stakeholders Session**. These topics are delivered through recorded video materials that are viewed asynchronously by teacher participants, followed by a three-day synchronous training session.

The 3rd batch of the Teaching in the New Normal teachers training was held from November 17, 2021 up to July 17, 2022 on **six (6) DepEd School Divisions** such as Lanao del Norte, Palawan, Benguet, Camiguin, Tagum and Siquijor.

PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

8

DEPED SCHOOL DIVISIONS

48

SCHOOLS NATIONIDE

768

TEACHERS

All beneficiary schools have received **one (1) Knowledge Channel Portable Media Library** as supplementary learning resources for their students. During the training, the designated teacher representatives of each school, mostly master teachers, learned to prepare enhanced lesson plans / activity plans that utilized Knowledge Channel videos.

Each school identified a Coordinator, who is in charge of safekeeping the KC PML and of ensuring that its contents are distributed and utilized by the teachers in their school. They also developed a school engagement plan as the basis for their immediate next step. The same may be used as reference for subsequent monitoring activities facilitated by KCFI.

STEP BY STEP PROGRAM

ADARNA GROUP FOUNDATION, INC.

PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES

500

PREGNANT WOMEN AND PARENTS

500

PARENTS WITH CHILDREN 6 MONTHS UP TO 3 YEARS

43

CHILD DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

1,236

DAYCARE STUDENTS ND PARENTS

LBC Foundation and the Adarna Group Foundation's Step by Step programs **Unang Isang Libong Araw (UILA), Unang Aklat (UA), and Handang Magbasa (HM)** have advanced significantly since the partnership was formed in 2022.

These programs enable health professionals to lead more health and nutrition education sessions with expectant mothers and parents, and encourage parents to engage their children in early stimulation and reading at home. It also exposes young children to reading materials.

Two (2) municipalities in **Tarlac, Anao and San Clemente**, were covered by the program from June 2022 to October 2022. With the introduction of storytelling sessions, the distribution of reading materials, and the start of Monitoring and Evaluation, it expanded from Rural Health Unit (RHU) staff and Child Development Workers (CDWs) to Parents (M&E).

Beginning in November 2022, Step by Step: Handang Magbasa's list of learning partners will also include **nine (9)** Child Development Centers (CDCs) run by the Kagabay Foundation.

Daycare teachers provided with **Mabisang Pagkukuwento Workshop.**

As the three (3) programs' implementation stages advanced in the fourth quarter of CY 2022, this empowered RHU Staff and CDWs to reach more parents and kids.

The **Teacher's Day program** was offered last September 22 and 23 to express gratitude to all daycare instructors in the Anao and San Clemente neighborhoods.

The **Handang Magbasa** program taught CDWs the value of books, storytelling, listening comprehension, & reading preparation, resulting in increased early literacy ability.

Daycare children demonstrated a stronger and more favorable interest in reading , writing & participating in activities linked to stories, and using language. As a result, parents allotted more time for extra reading sessions at the day care home.

SUPORTA ESKWELA PROGRAM

ADARNA GROUP FOUNDATION, INC.

PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES

13 SUPORTA ESKWELA SESSIONS

4,708 PARENT

1,846 TEACHER

26 COMMUNITIES

A monthly parent session called **LBC Suporta Eskwela Club 2022** was held every month from January to December 2022 with the following objectives: (1) Support parents, especially during the pandemic; (2) Improve the mental health of parents; (3) Support parents' involvement in their children's literacy development; and (4) Offer advice and strategies for parents to support their children's learning.

The LBC Suporta Eskwela Club consists of **two (2) parent-focused programs. Magulang kong Mahal** (Parent Wellness program). and **Mahilig Kaming Magbasa** (the Love-for-Reading Program)

The **"Mahilig Kaming Magbasa"** Sessions assist Teacher Champions in educating Super Parents about the value of reading for a child's development. **71 sessions** in all were carried out every 2 months throughout a 12-month period. Quarterly Mahiig Kaming Magbasa sessions with parents or students are expected of Teacher Champions.

An online session called **Magulang kong Mahal** was created to assist Teacher Champions in helping Super Parents with their health so they may better care for their families. **237 sessions** were carried out over the course of 12 months.

Twenty-six **(26) communities**, including Sagada, Zambales, Pampanga, Bulacan, Metro Manila, Palawan, Albay, Sorsogon, Masbate, Camarines Sur, Romblon, Capiz, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga Sibugay, and Basilan, implemented the Supporta Eskwela program. This included two (2) salo-salo sessions and eleven (11) LBC Suporta Eskwela Club sessions.

SILAY

ROXAS

BRIGADA ESKWELA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

As part of **Brigada Eskwela (BE)**, also known as National Schools Maintenance Week, community members undertake initiatives to support the Dept. of Education in delivering quality, relevant, and liberating basic education to all Filipino students.

All parties involved donate their time, energy, and resources to help get the school buildings ready for the start of classes.

LBC Foundation contributed **Covid Essentials and printed module supplies.** for **seven (7) School Division Offices.**

Figure 11

School Division	No. of School
Aklan	2
Bukidnon	2
Digos City	4
Roxas City	3
San Jose City	3
Silay City	3
Tarlac	4
TOTAL	21

TARLAC

From October - December 2022, LBCF donated to **twenty (20)** schools: **Six (6)** boxes of alcohol, **three (3)** reams of long bond paper, **three (3)** reams of short bond paper, and **five hundred (500)** washable face masks.

Figure 12

	Schools
1	Unidos Ntional HS
2	Laguinbanua ES
3	Maramag ES
4	Bantuanon ES
5	Digos City Central ES
6	Matti Natonal HS
7	San Miguel ES
8	Ramon Magsaysay Central ES
9	Culasi National HS
10	Congressman Ramon A. Arnaldo HS
11	Roxas City for Phil Craftsmen
12	Tayobo ES
13	Sampugu ES
14	San Raymundo ES
15	Napilas Integrated School
16	Himicayan ES
17	Emiliano Lizares ES
18	Malacampa ES Main
19	Carael ES
20	Sinilian II ES

PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

7

DEPED SCHOOL DIVISIONS

20

SCHOOLS NATIONIDE

10,500

LEARNERS

DIGOS

BUKIDNON

AKLAN

BRIGADA PAGBASA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The **Brigada Pagbasa program** is a nationwide reading initiative that strives to unite all education advocates and champions to help the youth improve their reading abilities in a collaborative environment. This is inline with DepEd's mission to improve literacy among Filipino students.

LBC Foundation distributed six thousand five hundred **(6,500) printed Brigada Pagbasa modules** to various schools across the country.

PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

7
DEPED SCHOOL DIVISIONS

6,500
STUDENTS

Figure 13

School Division	Units
Bohol	1,000
Carcar	1,000
Bais	1,000
Lapu-lapu	1,000
Mandaue	1,000
Silay City	600
Lagawe	900
TOTAL	6,500

From May through December 2022, LBCF through Brigada Pagbasa donated to **seven (7)school divisions** for different schools in Bohol, Carcar, Bais, Lapu-lapu, Mandaue, Silay and Lagawe.

DISASTER RELIEF AND RECOVERY

81
COMMUNITIES SERVED

3,950
FAMILIES

87
LBC EMPLOYEES

75
BOXES SHIPPED

2
NGOS ASSISTED

DISATER RELIEF AND RECOVERY ASSISTANCE

TYPHOON AGATON

LBC Foundation provided monetary assistance and in-kind donations to eleven **(11) LBC employees.**

Sponsored shipping for Project Cora to send **thirty-five (35) water filters** bound to Baybay City, Leyte for 2,000 families affected.

TYPHOON PAENG

LBC Foundation provided monetary assistance to **sixty-eight (68) LBC employees.**

TYPHOON KARDING

LBC Foundation provided monetary assistance to **six affected (6) LBC employees**.

Sponsored shipping for Angat Pinas to send **40 cases of 500ml distilled water** bound to Infanta, Quezon for 1,500 affected families.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE PROGRAM

21

COLLEGE STUDENTS

18

LBC EMPLOYEES

4

COLLEGE GRADUATES

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

LBC EXPRESS, INC.

The LBC Foundation awards scholarships to meritorious employees' dependent children who are enrolled in college. The full cost of tuition, up to a maximum of PHP 50,000 per semester, is covered.

A total of **twenty-one (21)** dependents have been approved for scholarship grants for the school year 2021–2022.

Figure 14

Year Level	Count
First Year	8
Second Year	2
Third Year	5
Fourth Year	6
Fifth Year	0
TOTAL	21

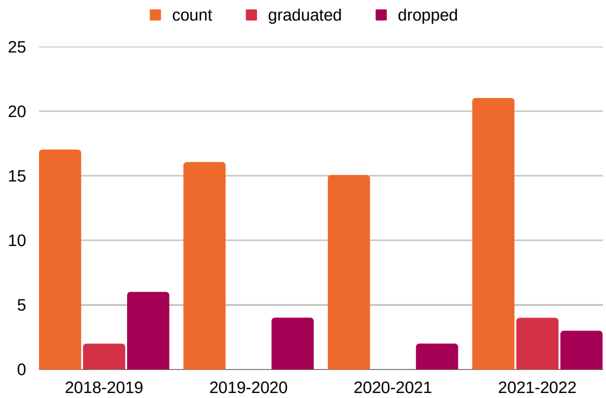
Figure 15

Area	Count
NCR	8
North Luzon	0
South Luzon	0
Visayas	2
Mindanao	11
TOTAL	21




There were **four (4) graduates** for the school year 2021–2022. Three (3) scholars, on the other hand, were dropped due to failure on scholarship policy.

Figure 16



For School Year 2022-2023, **20 dependent** have qualified for scholarship grant

Figure 17

Year Level	Count
First Year	6
Second Year	6
Third Year	1
Fourth Year	6
Fifth Year	1
TOTAL	20

Figure 18

Area	Count
NCR	8
North Luzon	0
South Luzon	1
Visayas	2
Mindanao	9
TOTAL	20

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

LBC EXPRESS, INC.

In order to pay medical costs like confinement, medical procedures, and medical equipment, LBC Foundation offers **medical aid** to its employees and dependents.

The majority of patients receiving medical care from LBC Foundation in 2022 were confined because of a terrifying illness.

Figure 19

Type of Sickness	Count
Dreaded Disease	16
Acute Illnesses	2
TOTAL	18

Ten (10) out of **eighteen (18)** applications were for employees dependent. See Figure 20.

Figure 20

Membership Type	Count
Principal	8
Dependent	10
TOTAL	18

Figure 21 displays a comparison of five years' worth of applications for dreaded sickness with applications for acute illness.

Figure 21

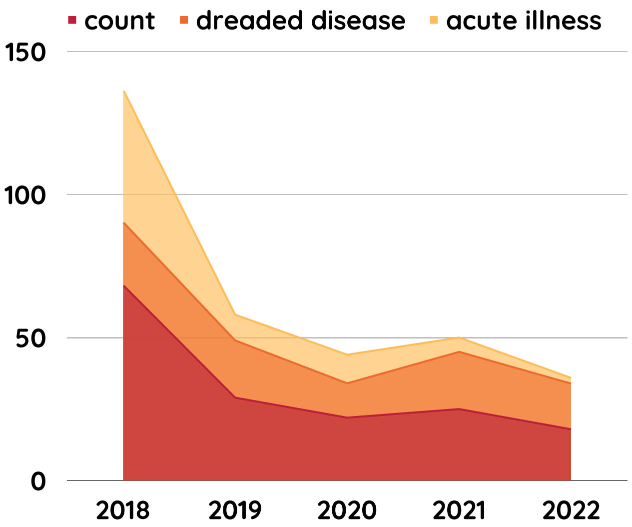
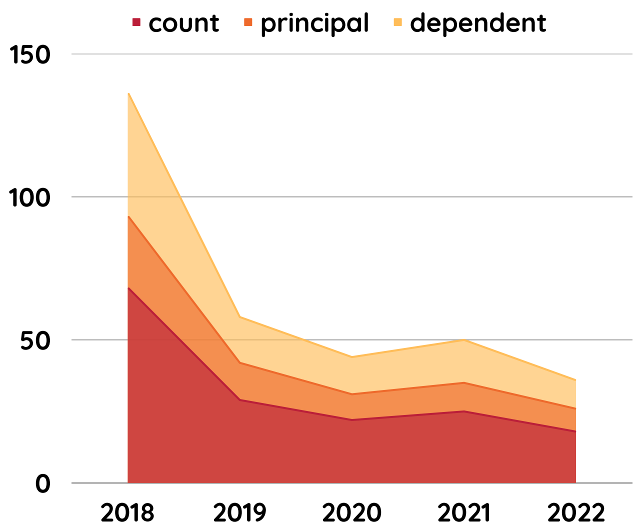


Figure 22 displays a five-year tabulation of all applications from employees vs dependents of employees.

Figure 22



VOLUNTEER PROGRAM






3,025
VOLUNTEER HOURS

29
TOTAL VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES

728
TOTAL VOLUNTEERS

567
UNIQUE VOLUNTEERS

1,111
STUDENTS

400
PARENTS

100
FAMILIES

24
COMMUNITIES

23
ABUSED CHILDREN

686
TREES PLANTED

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

The LBC Foundation offers volunteer opportunities to LBC Express employees. Activities are categorized into the following: (1) Best Effort, (2) Learning Step, (3) Earth Wise, (4) Synergistic Action, and (5) Caloy to Share.

Figure 23 compares the annual total number of volunteers from 2018 through 2022 to the number of individual volunteers.

Figure 23

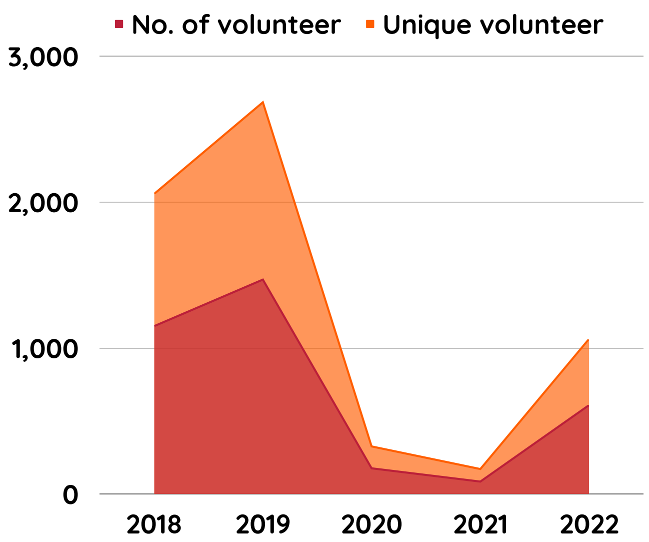
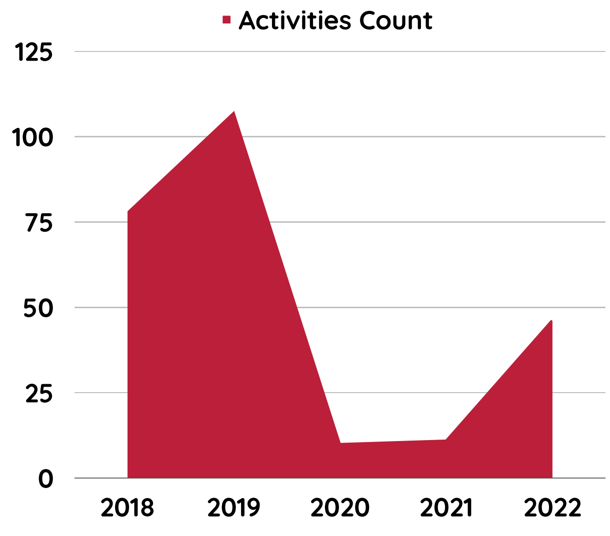


Figure 24 depicts annual total activity numbers from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 24



The graph of distinct volunteers from 2018 to 2022 is shown in Figure 25.

Figure 25

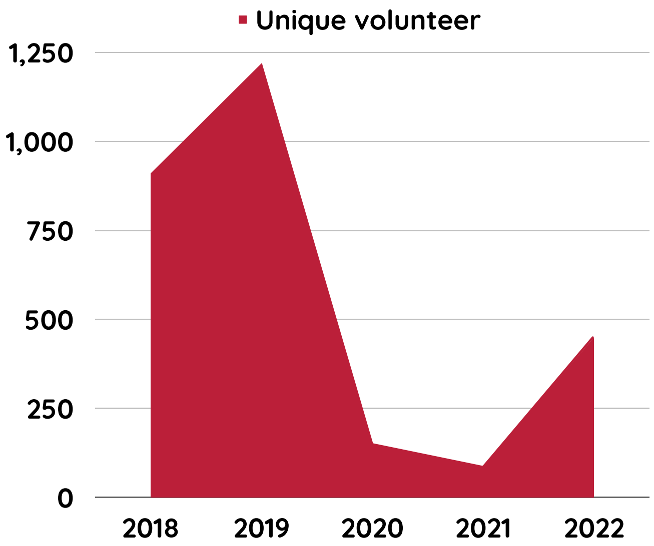
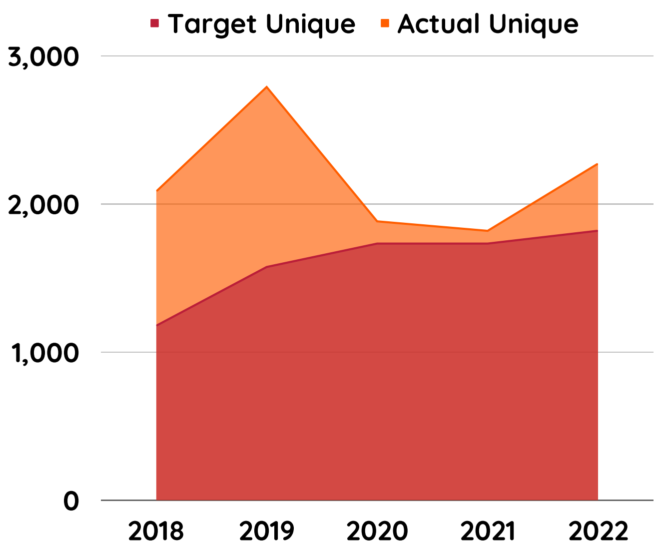


Figure 26 shows expected versus actual unique volunteers from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 26



ADARNA GROUP FOUNDATION

In partnership with a variety of partners, including the Adarna Group Foundation, the LBC Foundation offered **learning stages activities.** These are tasks aimed at enhancing students' knowledge and abilities. These include games, storytelling, crafts, and other interactive activities with children.

A total of **one hundred-five (105)** LBC volunteers took part in **seven (7) online** and **five (5) in-person** programs.

A total of one hundred nineteen **(119) daycare children** and **20 parents** across **twelve (12)** AGFI-related programs participated.

In collaboration with AGFI, LBC Foundation also offers employee training for **Mabisang Pagkukwento.**

BALLOC CHILD DEV. CTR., SAN CLEMENTE, TARLAC

ANAO, TARLAC

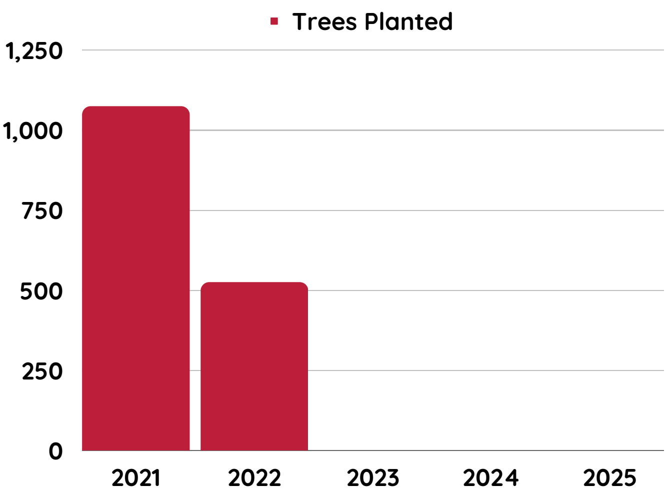
DON RAMON CHILD DVT. CTR., ANAO, TARLAC

RAMON ABOITIZ FOUNDATION

The Virtual Tree Planting 101 **Biodiversity Champion Challenge** is a partnership with the Ramon Aboitiz Foundation . On February 23, 2022, **54 employees** accepted the challenge and joined the training. The session outlined the benefits of cultivating native plants and planting trees and creating a more sustainable future.

The **Run for Trees** event took place in March 2022 as a part of the Ronda Pilipinas campaign to help mitigate the destruction of our environment. **Seventy-five (75) employees** completed the 50-km run, and LBC Foundation donated **five hundred twenty-five 525 native trees** to the Ramon Aboitiz Foundation's One to Tree program.

Figure 27



Eighteen (18) LBC Express volunteers from the Branch Philippine Operation and Systems department planted **525 native trees** in Barangay Guba, Cebu City, on August 13, 2022. Five farms received assistance in supporting the One to Tree program..

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Employees of LBC Express are encouraged to take part in the Brigada Eskwela, an annual DepEd event, by the LBC Foundation.

On March 16, 2022, LBC volunteers showed up at Birbira Elementary School in Camiling, Tarlac, to renovate the school's classrooms , pathways, & plant boxes, and planted mahogany seedlings as part of a cooperation with Luzon Lodge.


TREE PLANTING


PAINTING OF PLANT BOXES


PAINTING OF PATHWAYS


PREPARATION FOR FEEDING ACTIVITY

In Cansuso ES, Bukal ES, Sisilmin ES, **three (3) schools** in Cavinti, Laguna; and in collaboration with the LBC Strategic Sourcing & Procurement dept., the LBC Foundation conducted interactive sessions with **three hundred (300) students** and **three hundred (300) parents**, distributed donations, and conducted food programs.


DISTRIBUTION OF DONATION TO PARENTS


DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL SUPPLIES TO PARENTS

LBC ALAMINOS DELIVERY TEAM WITH TEACHERS OF SAN VICENTE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Brigada Eskwela activity with the Alaminos Delivery Team at San Vicente Elementary School in Alaminos City with the restoration of the school garden by **thirteen (13) volunteers.**

RESTORATION OF SCHOOL GARDEN

LBC PARTICIPATE IN PHILCV NATIONAL VOUNTEERISM DAY

On December 5, 2022, the Philippine Coalition of Volunteerism celebrated National Volunteering Day with **Twenty (20) Volunteers** from LBC and engaged **135 students** from Commonwealth ES in storytelling, art projects, and feeding activities.

STORYTELLING SESION

UPSKILLS+ FOUNDATION

UPSKILLS+ BAGUIO STUDENTS WITH LBC VOLUNTEERS

The LBC Foundation visited the Upskills+ Foundation community in Asin Road, Baguio City, on August 27, 2022.

Twenty (20) children between the ages of 8 and 10 were gathered for an arts and crafts activity and storytelling session in the morning. The book that explained the meaning of various colors is called "Halimaw ng mga Kulay". Following the telling of a story, teachers encouraged their students to draw and illustrate elements that evoke various feelings, such as happiness, sadness, anger, calmness, and fear.

STORYTELLING SESSION

ARTS AND CRAFTS ACTIVITY

FEEDING PROGRAM

STUDENTS WITH THEIR TOYS FROM LBC FOUNDATION

Twenty (20) Upskills students and **eighty (80) local parents** took part in the Market Day program in the afternoon where parents in the neighborhood were given the option to select from the donations of school supplies, clothing, shoes etc. from LBC.

KAGABAY FOUNDATION

LBC Foundation conducted learning stages activities in The Kagabay Foundation communities in Paranaque. In addition, LBCF hosted Kamustahan sessions for parents from Kagabay villages in **Quezon City, Paranaque, Caloocan, Rizal,** and **Laguna** as a part of the LBC Supporta Eskwela initiative in collaboration with AGFI and AHA Learning Center for a total of **20 parents** and **30 daycare students** .

STORYTELLING SESSION

ARTS AND CRAFTS ACTIVITY

CHILDREN OF BAHAY ARUGA WITH LBC VOLUNTEERS

LBC - CORPORATE OPERATIONS VOLUNTEERS

BAHAY ARUGA

Bahay Aruga in La Huerta, Paranaque received Best Effort activity from the LBC Foundation. Beyond our main cause, "Education," Best Effort is what we call extracurricular activities. The majority of the work is done in collaboration with corporate and public social welfare and development organizations (SWDA).

The LBC Corporate Operations team started this initiative on October 23, 2022, in which they interacted with **twenty-three (23)** abandoned, abused, and neglected children between the ages of 0 and 12.

A total of **fifteen (15) volunteers** played with the kids, and conducted feeding and arts and crafts activities. In addition, the employees donated **toiletries and a sack of rice.**

DURING ARTS AND CRAFTS

LUZON LODGE 57

On April 9, 2022, **one hundred (100)** Aeta homes in **Castillejos, Zambales,** received donations from LBC Foundation such as clothing, medicines, and vitamins in coordination with the LGUs and Luzon Lodge 57. **Ten (10) LBC Volunteers** from the LBC North Luzon district participated in this program, under the direction of Ms. Laurice Lopez.

AETAS COMMUNITY IN CASTILLEJOS, ZAMBALES

LBC VOLUNTEERS WITH THE ETAS COMMUNITY IN ZAMBALES

BIKE FOR TREES

The LBC Foundation conducted a **Bike for Trees** event on October 15, 2022 as a part of the Earth Wise initiative that aims to protect the environment and combat climate change. These initiatives are carried out in collaboration with the DENR, LGUs and environmental NGOs.

From October 15–24, 2022, **Twenty-three (23)** LBC employees biked 150 km, and in return, LBC Foundation donated **161 native trees** to the Ramon Aboitiz Foundation to be planted in Cebu as part of it's One to Tree campaign.

CALOY TO SHARE

As requested, LBC Foundation launched the **Caloy to Share,** a fundraising initiative that enables willing employees to contribute to fund-raising activities and/or to pledge donations thru salary deduction. This practice has become valuable in cultivating PSR or **Personal Social Responsibility** in the hearts of the employees, beyond just CSR.

In 2022, LBC employees participated in the following 3 initiatives:

PROJECT CHOSEN

In August 2022, **Ten (10) LBC Express employees** sponsored **7 World Vision children** from Mindanao and Luzon areas for one (1) year. The employees were happy to get letters from their sponsored children.

Figure 28

Grade Level	Total
Grade 2	4
Grade 3	3
TOTAL	7

SCRAP DISPOSAL

LBC Foundation also encourages employees to raise funds from their scrap disposal.

In 2022, a total of **twenty-two (22) teams** participated and a total of **thirty-five thousand eighty-two (35,082)** generated amount

FUND-RAISING FOR CSR ACTIVITY

LBC employees are also encourage to raise funds for the CSR activity of their team's choosing. The amount shall cover all CSR activity related expenses such as food for the feeding activity, supplies for arts and crafts activity, and donations for the gift giving.

For this year 2022, a total of **two (2) teams** sponsored activity with a total of **ten thousand (10,000)** funds raised.

SPREADING JOY PROGRAM






450 VOLUNTEER HOURS

20 VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES

227 TOTAL VOLUNTEERS

165 UNIQUE VOLUNTEERS

914 STUDENTS

334 DAYCARE STUDENTS

280 FAMILIES

26 COMMUNITIES

150 PARENTS

20 ABANDONED CHILDREN

72 TEACHERS

10 ELDERLY

LET'S MOVE CHRISTMAS

SThe LBC Foundation distributed noche buena boxes during it's Let's Move Christmas program to the instructors and families in our sponsored communities, as well as school supplies to the pupils. A national gift-giving celebration took place from November 28 to December 18, 2022.

MOVE.ORG

STUDENTS AND VOLUNTEERS OF MOVE.ORG NAVOTAS LEARNING LAB

STUDENTS OF MOVE.ORG NAVOTAS LEARNING LAB

LBC Foundation celebrated Let's Move Christmas with Move. Org's daycare students with games, arts and crafts, gift-giving and feeding for **46 daycare students** of Move. Org La Huerta, Paranaque Learning Laboratory and **106 students** from Move. Org Tanza, Navotas .

Each student received school materials and toys

STUDENTS AND VOLUNTEERS OF MOVE.ORG LA HUERTA LEARNING LAB

STUDENTS OF MOVE.ORG LA HUERTA LEARNING LAB DURING THEIR PRESENTATION

ADARNA GROUP FOUNDATION

Let's Move Christmas was held on November 28 and 29 for participants of the AGFI Step by Step program in Anao and San Clemente, Tarlac for **Thirty-two (32) teachers**.

Volunteers conducted activities with the daycare center's instructors and Noche Buena packs were distributed to each instructor.

DAY CARE TEACHERS FROM ANAO, TARLAC WITH NOCHE BUENA PACKS FROM LBC FOUNDATION

PARENTS FROM PAMARAWAN, MALOLOS BULACAN WITH NOCHE BUENA PACKS FROM LBC FOUNDATION

DAY CARE TEACHERS FROM SAN CLEMENTE, TARLAC WITH NOCHE BUENA PACKS FROM LBC FOUNDATION

Another one was held on December 12, 2022, in Pamarawan, Malolos, Bulacan, one of the beneficiaries of the LBC Supporta Eskwela initiative for **thirty (30) parents**.

Parents and volunteers interacted through games and simple salo-salo during which Noche Buena packs were also given to each parent.

NOCHE BUENA PACKS DISTRIBUTION

LBC VOLUNTEERS ON THEIR WAY TO PAMARAWAN, MALOLOS BULACAN

KAGABAY FOUNDATION

SMELC CALAUAN, LAGUNA STUDENTS, PARENRS AND LBC VOLUNTEERS

Let's Move Christmas was conducted by LBC Foundation on December 6 at SMELC **Calauan in Laguna** and on December 7 at SMELC **Antipolo in Rizal**.

23 LBC volunteers engaged **eighty-five (85)** and **ninety-seven (97)** nursery pupils at SMELC Antipolo, Rizal, and Calauan, Laguna, respectively. Toys, food packs, and school supplies were given to each pupil. Additionally, parents took part in the LBC Unity dance and games.

Since 2011, Kagabay Foundation has been a partner of the LBC Foundation and Kagabay Foundation in both disaster relief and education.

SMELC CALAUAN, LAGUNA STUDENTS WITH LBC VOLUNTEERS

FEEDING ACTIVITY

SMELC ANTIPOLO, RIZAL STUDENTS WITH LBC VOLUNTEERS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Department of Education and the LBC Foundation together celebrated Let's Move Christmas in Leyte, Surigao del Norte, and Ifugao on December 2, 2022.

One hundred (100) students from Hilaan ES in Bontoc, Leyte, received school supplies and gifts. Games and feeding were conducted by LBC Volunteers.

STUDENTS AND LBC VOLUNTEERSS DURING FEEDING ACTIIVITY

The LBCF's Let's Move Christmas was also held at San Benito Central ES on the same day for **100 students.**

STUDENTS WITH SCHOOL SUPPLIES AND TOYS DONATED BY LBC FOUNDATION

One hundred fifty (150) parents received Noche Buena packs as part of the Let's Move Christmas gift-giving event on December 17, 2022, at Ponghal ES in Lagawe, Ifugao. Pupils also received food, socks, backpacks, and toys and enjoyed the games with the LBC volunteers.

STUDENTS FROM HILAAN ELEM SCHOOL WITH THIER SCHOOL SUPPLIES

STUDENTS FROM HILAAN ELEM SCHOOL IN BONTOC, LEYTE

STUDENTS DURING PARLOR GAMES

STUDENTS DURING FEEDING ACTIVITY

PARENTS OF PONGHAL ELEM SCHOOL WITH LBC VOLUNTEERS


LBC VOLUNTEERS DURING DISTRIBUTION OF NOCHE BUENA PACKS


STUDENTS WITH BACKPACKS DONATED BY LBC FOUNDATION


STUDENTS AND VOLUNTEERS DURING PARLOR GAMES

KALIPAY NEGRENSE FOUNDATION


KALIPAY CHILDREN, STAFF, TEACHERS, AND LBC VOLUNTEERS


KALIPAY CHILDREN DURING GAMES

On December 10, 2023, the LBC Foundation celebrated Christmas with the Kalipay Negrense Foundation in Bacolod for **114 Kalipay children** between the ages of 0 and 13 yrs old.

Games and feeding activities were facilitated by **fifteen (15) LBC volunteers**. School supplies and gifts were also given to each pupil.

DONUM DEI SOCIETY

LBC VOLUNTEERS WITH DONUM DEI BENEFICIARIES IN PACO, MANILA

LBC VOLUNTEERS FROM BRANCH AND DELIVERY OPERATION

On December 13, 2022, **one hundred (100) families** in the Donum Dei Society adopted Paco, Manila community, including Barangay in **San Roque, Banana 1, Banana 2, Santiangco,** and **Quirino.** They received gift packages and food kits as part of LBCF's Let's Move Christmas .

18 volunteers from LBC branch operations and delivery participated in the event.

MONASTERY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

On December 2, 2022, noche buena packs were distributed to 150 households in Ubujan, Bohol through The Monastery of the Hoy Spirit's sisters and brothers.

CALAO AETA COMMUNITY

On December 18, 2022, LBC F brought Christmas to an Aeta village in Sitio Calao, Mayantoc, Tarlac. **150 youngsters** received school supplies, toys, snack packs and slippers.

LBC volunteers and Tuklas volunteers joined together in conducting games and activities with the students and parents.

AETA STUDENTS AND VOLUNTEERS IN SITIO CALAO, MYANTOC, TARLAC

AETA STUDENTS DURING FEEDING ACTIVITY

AETA STUDENTS WITH LBC FOUNDATIO DONATIONS

AETA STUDENTS DURING DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL SUPPLIES

AETA STUDENTS DURING PARLOR GAMES

MISSIONARIES OF THE POOR

Twenty (20) abandoned disabled children and ten (10) elderly folk from The Missionaries of the Poor at San Andres Bukid, Manila received Noche Buena food packs on December 13, 2022.

CHILDREN'S DAY

On November 5, 2022, LBC Foundation hosted Children's Day for **one hundred (100) children** aged 5-8 yrs old in Pasong Kawayan II, General Trias, Cavite.

Another Children's Day celebration was held in San Clemente and Anao, Tarlac, on November 28 and 29 for **three hundred (300) children**.

The children enjoyed parlor games, magic performances, and face painting offered by LBC Foundation. Following the program, each student received a **meal pack, school supplies, and toys.**

FEEDING ACTIVITY, SAN CLEMENTE, TARLAC

STUDENTS BENEFICIARIES IN ANAO, TARLAC

FACE PAINTING, SAN CLEMENTE, TARLAC

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL SUPPLIES, SAN CLEMENTE, TARLAC

DISTRIBUTION OF MEAL AND LOOT BAGS, GEN. TRIAS, CAVITE

DURING MAGIC SHOW IN ANAO, TARLAC

TEACHER'S DAY

The LBC Foundation honors the teachers of the San Clemente and Anao Community Development Workers in Tarlac during Teachers Day.

On September 22 and 23, 2022 , **Forty (40) Community Development workers** take part in a salo-salo and some games with LBC volunteers. Each were each given a present as a way to express our gratitude for their service.

DAYCARE TEACHERS OF SAN CLEMENTE, TARLAC

DAYCARE TEACHERS OF ANAO, TARLAC

DAYCARE TEACHERS OF SAN CLEMENTE, TARLAC WITH THIER GIFT FROM LBC FOUNDATION

DAYCARE TEACHERS OF ANAO, TARLAC WITH THIER GIFT FROM LBC FOUNDATION

DAYCARE TEACHERS OF SAN CLEMENTE, TARLAC DURING PARLOR GAMES

DAYCARE TEACHERS OF ANAO, TARLAC DURING PARLOR GAMES

DISPOSAL DONATION






193
BOXES

6,172
FAMILIES

800
IP FAMILIES

4,310
ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

1,500
JHS STUDENTS

400
CHILDREN

50
COMMUNITIES

IN-KIND DONATION

BOOK DONATION FOR LIBRARY RENEWAL PARTNERSHIPS

LIBRARY RENEWAL PARTNERSHIP

LBC Foundation's long-time partner Library Renewal Partnership's goal of empowering Filipino citizens by building over 500 libraries and community education centers to forge an interconnected archipelago of readers and leaders is one that LBC Foundation supports through book donations and shipping sponsorships.

BOOK DONATION FOR LIBRARY RENEWAL PARTNERSHIPS

For 2022, LBC Foundation donated a total of **45 boxes of books** to LRP that were then distributed to schools and public libraries for a total of **4,500 students**.

BOOK DONATION FOR DEPED SCHOOL DIVISION OF BENGUET

SCHOOL DIVISION OF BENGUET

LBC Foundation handed over **4 boxes** of books to the School Division of Benguet tfor their **400 students** .

PROJECT PEARLS

In July 2022, LBC Foundation donated **6 boxes** of medicine, toiletries, food items and clothes to Project Pearls, and distributed these to their communities in Tondo, Manila and Bocaue, Bulacan for a total of **500 families** .

LUZON LODGE 57

LBC Foundation collaborated with Luzon Lodge 57 and Katarungan Lodge to deliver **34 boxes of donations** to Pangasinan and Zambales. On April 1, 2022, LBC and Luzon Lodge volunteers distributed the donations to the Aloleng ES's pupils and parents in Agno, Pangasinan. **150 pupils** received school supplies, while **300 families** in total received donations. Last April 9, 2022, **Three hundred (300) IP families** also received donation packs.

UPSKILLS+ FOUNDATION

LBC Foundation donated clothes, shoes, bags, houseware, food items, vitamins, food supplements, food containers, school supplies, beddings and toys to Upskills Foundation's Community and Mentoring Program . A total of **seventeen (17) balikbayan boxes** were donated in Baguio and **8 balikbayan boxes** for its Manila communities for a total of **2,075 families** and **200 students** .

STUDENTS OF ALOLENG ELEM SCH. RECEIVED SCHOOLS SUPPLIES

DONUM DEI SOCIETY

LBC Foundation donated thirteen **(13) boxes of food supplements** to Donum Dei Society communities in San Roque, Banana 1, Banana 2, Santiangco and Quirino for distribution to **850 families**.

ONE INDIGO PROJECT

LBC Foundation delivered **five (5) balikbayan boxes of clothes, shoes and bags** to underserved communities and Indigenous communities under the One Indigo Project in Cagayan de Oro for **500 families.**

MONASTERY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

LBC Foundation delivered **10 boxes of Clothes, 10 boxes of Shoes and Bags and 2 boxes of Toys** to the Monastery of the Holy Spirit communities in Ubujan, Tagbilaran . for **five hundred (500) families** and **100 children** .

KAPUSOVILLE INTEGRATED SCHOOL

Two (2) boxes of school supplies were handed-over to Kapusoville Integrated School for their **200 students.**

ST. PETER OF THE APOSTLE PARISH

Last June 20, 2022, LBC Foundation donated **thirteen (13) boxes** of clothes, medical supplies, school supplies, toys, food supplement, medicine, beauty products and toiletries to St. Peter of the Apostle Parish in Calatrava and San Carlos City Negros Occidental for **1,000 families and 200 children.**

ST. MARY MAGDALENE PARISH

Three 3 boxes of toiletries and food i were donated to St. Mary Magdalene Parish in Lagawe, Ifugao for **two hundred (200) families.**

ADARNA GROUP FOUNDATION

LBC Foundation donated **3 boxes** of toys and beauty products for San Clemente Regional Health Unit and 3 boxes of toys and beauty products for Anao Regional Health Unit for **60 students and 40 families** under the Step by Step program of AGFI and LBCF.

BANATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

LBC Foundation donated 2 **boxes** of disposable and washable masks. for **300 students** of Banate ES.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

9 boxes of McDonald Happy Meal toys, Beauty Products, washable masks and food supplement were donated to the 1,000 families and 100 children in the communities of The Church of Christ.

LBC EMPLOYEE

LBC Foundation sent **seven (7) boxes** of donationsto **seven (7) LBC employees**. who were victims of fire. Each box contained assorted items such as clothes, beddings, shoes, houseware, toiletries and food items.

MOVE IT FORWARD

1,237
BOXES SPONSORED

13,264
STUDENTS

10,000
CHILDREN

4,000
FAMILY

212
NGOS SERVED

87
COMMUNITIES

45
TEACHERS

MOVE IT FORWARD

CORA PHILIPPINES

LBC Foundation provided shipping sponsorship to Cora Philippines last February 9, 2022 for **128 boxes** of food packs and sacks of rice for typhoon Odette victims in Kabankalan, Bais and Manjuyod.

These were distributed to **1,000 families.**

In April 2022, a second sponsorship for Cora Philippines shipped **10 units of water filtration systems** for affected areas of Typhoon Agaton in Baybay, Leyt for **1000 families.**

NEGRENSE VOLUNTEERS FOR CHANGE

On September 7, 2022 a total of fifteen **(15) boxes of school supplies** were sent to Iloilo for Negrense Volunteers for Change.

On November 3, 2022, **one (1) box** with 40 backpacks were also sent to Iloilo.

ADARNA GROUP FOUNDATION

LBC Foundation sponsored the shipping of **fifty-six (56) boxes of the books** for Adarna Group Foundation's Step by Step program beneficiaries in Anao and San Clemente, Tarlac. A total of **200 pregnant women**, **300 families**, **45 teachers** and **1,250 students** received donations.

WORLD VISION

March 26, 2022: LBC Foundation shipped **24 boxes of Laptops** (3 pcs/box) to the World Vision office in Mandaue, Cebu.
July 18, 2022: **twenty-one (21) boxes of supplements** for World Vision office in Mandaue, Cebu
December 6, 2022: **100 boxes of books** delivered from Ronald Mc Donald's House of Charities in Cavite to the World Vision office in Quezon City for **3,600 students**.

ASSOCIATION OF FOUNDATIONS

In 2022, a total of five hundred fourteen **(514) transactions** were shipped by LBC Foundation to **514 NGO & network members** of the Association of Foundation.

LEAGUE OF CORPORATE FOUNDATIONS (LCF)

LBC Foundation shipped **fourteen (14) Balikbayan boxes of dry goods such as clothing, bags, slippers, shoes and school materials** for the League of Corporate Foundations to the Ilog Kinder home Foundation in Negros Occidental

ANGAT PINAS

LBC Foundation shipped **nine hundred sixty (960) bottles or 40 boxes of Aqua best Drinking Water** to the Municipal Convention Center, Infanta, Quezon last September 27, 2022.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

LBC Foundation shipped **159 boxes of books and school equipment** in support of the Department of Education.

KALIPAY NEGRENSE FOUNDATION

On April 2022, LBC shipped **eight (8) balikbayan boxes** of donations from Kalipay Negrense's donor in the USA to Bacolod. City. Donation boxes contained school supplies, children's books, paper products, and clothing.

PHILIPPINE COALITION OF VOLUNTEERISM

LBC Foundation provided shipping for PhilCV of **100 boxes of toys** from Ronald McDonalds House of Charities warehouse in Bulacan to Quezon City, Pasay and Davao.

The boxes contained 10,000 McDonalds Value Meal toys that were distributed to Commonwealth ES in QC and to Davao Ilawan Volunteer and Leadership Center.

ATENEO UNIVERSITY

LBC Foundation shipped **thirty-seven (37) boxes of books, used clothes, used computers and children's toys** to Sta. Teresita of Miarayon Community School in Talakag, Bukidnon for Ateneo University.

BOOK FOR THE BARRIOS

LBC Foundation shipped **10 balikbayan boxes** filled with books and school supplies form the US for Books for the Barrios, LBC Foundation's oldest partner since 2001.

GOVERNANCE | CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

Across the whole customer journey, LBC has implemented various procedures to ensure the best possible experience.

At branches, a queueing system with a target of 10 minutes waiting time, and 5 minutes transaction time;

For cargo operations, our focus has been next-day delivery, low return rate, next day transfer of funds for COD. However, due to the Covid pandemic, turnaround times for cargo has been adjusted;

With our Customer Care, we monitor answer levels across all channels and have a 24hr closure rate for all complaints that are ticketed;

For Customer Relations Management, various touchpoints are monitored and addressed, including social listening. Regular Customer Satisfaction Rating Surveys are also conducted, as well as "Mystery Shopping."

LBC utilizes an "omnichannel" approach for customer touchpoints, which include on-premise, online (e-mail, website, social media, mobile app), telephone, SMS.

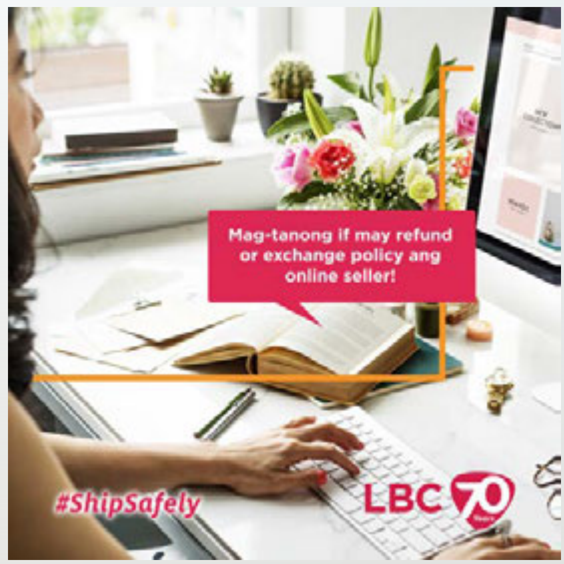
In order to do its part in ensuring Customer Safety:

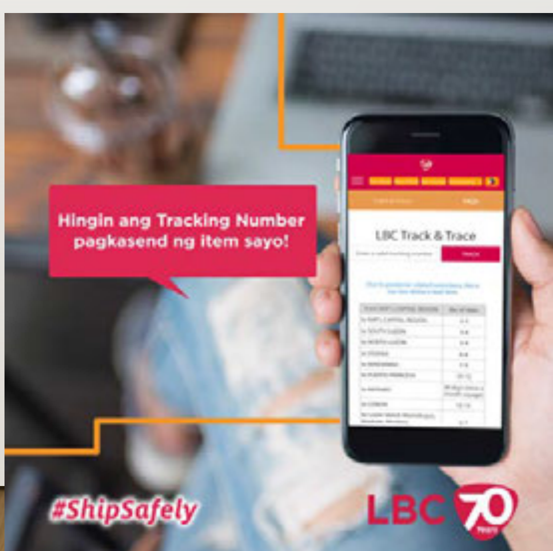
Throughout 2020, and to date, LBC has been continuously releasing communications to customers, on the following topics:

- Updated (SLAs) Delivery Lead Times
- Daily Updates of Open Branches, via Branch Lookup
- Updated Delivery areas (updated based on locked down areas)
- Advisories for Customer safety
- Availability of Online Bookings, Pickup Services, Online Money Transfer
- Safety protocols

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

#ShipSafely





CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

#ShipSafely

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

The Customer Care Team handles all voice and non-voice customer-facing channels, and in 2020 these have been the primary conduit for interaction with customers.

Aside from customer concerns re transactions already completed, LBC's online/ digital assets are also utilized for bookings/sales, and marketing of LBC e-commerce services. Customer interactions are faster, easily accessible, more personalized, convenient and cost-effective.

The CCM team always "goes the extra mile" for the customer. Our people are encouraged to take stock and accountability of all their customer interactions. CCM is evolving beyond customer servicing alongside the digital transformation program of the company. It is slowly opening up more digital channels for better access and customer convenience given the commitment to serve customers to the best of our ability and availability.

CCM is 100% operational in spite of the pandemic and various quarantine situations

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

Being the virtual frontliners, our touchpoints are open 24/7 to assist/ help customers with all their concerns across all origins. We are one of the few units that has weathered the current situation and adjusted fully.

By living and breathing the LBC brand personality of being helpful; clear, certain & providing convenience for our customers. Given every opportunity or interaction we offer possible solutions to all our customers needs. We strive to accord them the best form of customer service.

Achieved a 98% answer level and 100% closure rate across all touchpoints in 2022

	Target	*2022*	*2021*	*2020*	*2019*
Customer Care Answer level	95%	**98%**	**98%**	72%	64%
Customer Care Average handling time (minutes)	4.5	**4.06**	**3.5**	4.44	4.10
Customer Care Total response time (minutes)	5	**3.02**	**3.5**	9	55
Customer Care Complaint management • **closure rate** • **closure rate w/in 24 hours**	90% 90%	**100%** **100%**	**100%** **93%**	100% 100%	100% 92%

GOVERNANCE

AML Compliance & Customer Data Privacy

It is with pleasure that I present the 2022 LBC's Compliance Department Year End Report. This report provides an overview of how in 2022 the Compliance Department continues its vital role in strengthening LBC's regulatory programs in connection with its AML responsibilities. It details the department's contribution to LBC's risk management particularly in managing money laundering and terrorist financing risk.

Over the past year, LBC underwent two regulatory audits from the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), The first audit was a Thematic Review on Terrorism Financing, Proliferation Sanctions review which was completed March 25, 2022. The second was the regular audit which started July 4, 2022 and concluded July 28, 2022.

In both audits, LBC was able to demonstrate its commitment in fulfilling its duty in managing both regulatory and business risk associated with money laundering and terrorist financing.

Building and carrying out strong compliance program is a balancing act – cost, risks, rewards and customer convenience. It is easy enough to find things to complain about, especially since the burden of compliance seems to be increasing and has become more intrusive.

COMPLIANCE

YEAR END REPORT

2022

REPORT OF COMPLIANCE OFFICER

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Building and carrying out strong compliance program is a balancing act – cost, risks, rewards and customer convenience. It is easy enough to find things to complain about, especially since the burden of compliance seems to be increasing and has become more intrusive.

The cost of compliance may be steeped at times, but the benefits are immeasurable. Complying with regulations is not only a condition precedent in any business but it allows businesses to continue, even flourish. Following the rules earns us the trust of our customers and today more than ever, building sustainable trust with people is essential to the success and competitiveness of our company.

LOOKING FORWARD

This past year was spent in responding to regulatory audits, but in the coming year, we focus on customer protection. To continue building trust. This is in response to BSP's focus on consumer protection with recent amendments to its regulation on financial consumer protection.

Last November 28, 2022, the BSP issued Circular No. 1160 amending in its entirety, the financial consumer protection regulations. The "Financial Productions and Services Consumer Protection Act" seeks to implement measures to protect consumers by ensuring that companies, such as LBC, ensure equitable and fair treatment, disclose and be transparent with its product and services, protect consumer assets against fraud and misuse, as well as their data. The amended framework requires BSP supervised entities, to establish a single Financial Consumer Protection Assistance Mechanism (FCPAM) to provide free assistance to customers on their concerns about financial products, transactions and services.

Looking back over the years, LBC Express and its Compliance group has seen its fair share of challenges and roadblocks; we have all seen that the road to success is not always smooth. We have learned to deal with difficult situation, to be adaptable. As we move forward, I am confident that we will continue to be resilient guided with our goal to conduct business with the highest ethical standard.

IRENE ISIDORO-TORRES
Compliance Officer

COMPLIANCE TEAM

LBC's Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Program (MTPP) states that "to sufficiently manage the implementation of the MTPP, LBC hereby creates the Compliance Department. To assure full independence of the Department, the Board shall assign a qualified Compliance Officer with senior rank and has a direct reporting line to the Board-approved AML Committee." **(Section 5.0 LBC MTPP)**

To sufficiently manage the implementation, LBC's Compliance Department is headed by a Compliance Officer with the rank of VP and has a direct reporting line to the Board-approved AML Committee. The Compliance Officer is supported by a Compliance Manager who manages all the Compliance Analysts. The Department also has a dedicated Compliance Researcher.

IRENE ISIDORO-TORRES
VP for Compliance
Tenure: 7 years

MARY JANE MONTEBON
Compliance Researcher
Tenure: 14 years

CARLOS SUMILI
Compliance Manager
Tenure: 11 years

COMPLIANCE ANALYSTS

Our analysts investigate and monitor suspicious financial activities; their role is essential in ensuring that LBC complies with AML regulations. They investigate and assess the financial risks posed by LBC's operations and monitor high risk activities. Currently, the department has six (6) full time compliance analysts but is proactively recruiting to fill up 3 vacancies.

SARAH MAY GODOY
Tenure: 8 years

LEA JIELEEN ESTONILO
Tenure: 3 years

MARJORIE REYES
Tenure: 6 years

MARVIN LAROYA
Tenure: 7 years

MARK SALAZAR
Tenure: 9 years

RAUL DIAZ
Tenure: >1 year

COMPLIANCE OFFICERS

Where a covered person such as LBC has branches, subsidiaries, affiliates or offices located outside of the Philippines, there shall be a consolidated money laundering and the terrorist financing risk management system to ensure the coordination and implementation of policies and procedures on a group-wide basis, taking into account local business considerations, the requirements of the host jurisdiction and the level of country risk.

Based on this requirement, LBC Express affiliates in the different origins with remittance operations have an assigned Compliance Officer who functionally reports to the head of LBC's Compliance Department. The Compliance Officer of each origin shall coordinate AML matters with the VP for Compliance.

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AML COMMITTEE

Mr. Enrique V. Rey Jr.
Chief Finance Officer and Chief Risk Officer

Mr. Enrique V. Rey Jr. assumed the position of Investor Relations Officer of the Company on September 2015 and elected as the Chief Finance Officer of LBCH on September 2017 after being an officer-in- charge for the same position since December 2015. Mr. Rey, Jr. was also a director of LBC Systems, Inc. from 2008 to 2010 and LBC Mundial Inc. from 2005 to 2008. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Rey, Jr. worked for Coca-Cola Phil ATS, where he was the Senior Head of Sales from 2003 to 2005 and the Associate Vice President for Institutional Sales from 2000 to 2003. Mr. Rey, Jr. attended De La Salle University and completed a Management program at the Ateneo Business School. Mr. Rey, Jr. has also attended INSEAD and received training in Finance. Since 2010, Mr. Rey, Jr. has been a member of the Institute of Internal Auditors.

Rene V. Fuentes
Senior Vice-President, Overseas Retail

Mr. Rene E. Fuentes is currently the Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer of the International Sales and Operations division of LBCE., the operating company of LBCH. He previously held the Senior Vice-President for Global Retail Operations position of the same company, from 2015 to 2019. Prior to joining the LBC Group in 2001, Mr. Fuentes served as President of Documents Plus, Inc. from 1996 to 2001, and as Regional Manager, Vice-President of EFC Food Corporation from 1996 to 2001. Mr. Fuentes attended the De La Salle University, and completed a Key Executive Program in November 2013 at the Harvard Business School.

Oliver L. Valentin
Senior Vice-President Philippines Business Unit

Mr. Valentin started his career with LBC Express, Inc. in 1991. In his thirty years of service, he has performed various key roles in management positions. Beginning as an Account Executive, Mr. Valentin now leads the company's Philippine retail operation, which includes its more than 1,500 branches across the country. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Commerce degree from San Beda College, with a major in Marketing.

Alexander Francis D. Deato
Senior Vice-President Information Technology

Mr. Alexander Francis D. Deato is the Senior Vice-President and Head of the Information Technology division of LBC Express, Inc. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of LBC Express, Inc.He earned his Bachelor's Degree in Engineering, with a Major in Electronics & Communications, from the De La Salle University in Manila. Prior to joining LBC Express, Inc., Mr. Deato previously held key positions with senior management roles in HSBC (Philippines), such as Senior Vice-President for IT Operations and Software Delivery, and Senior Vice-President for Service Delivery.

Hermogenes Mercado
Vice President Remittance Treasury

Mr. Hermogenes Mercado is the Vice President of the Corporate Finance Money Treasury of LBC Express. Mr. Mercado has over 30 years' experience in managing treasury products such as foreign exchange, local and dollar bonds, peso/dollar deposits/. Before joining LBC, Mr. Mercado worked at PNB Securities and at PNB Bank for more than 20 years. In LBC, Mr. Mercado manages the foreign exchange, credit and market risk on remittance portfolio. He also manages the remittance's cash flow and borrowings so that there are sufficient funds for its daily activities and to meet its service legal committees. He earned his Bachelor of Science in Mathematics at the University of Santo Thomas and Master in Business Administration from the same university.

John Paul Louis D. Misa
Assistant Vice President, Legal

Atty. Misa concurrently holds the position of Assistant Corporate Secretary of LBC Express, Inc. Prior to joining the LBC Express, Inc., Atty. Misa was a corporate counsel in the Global Business Power Corporation from 2010 to 2011. He was also an associate in the law office of Fortun Narvasa & Salazar from 2009 to 2010. Atty. Misa holds a Bachelor of Arts (AB) in Development Studies from Ateneo De Manila University. He likewise earned his Juris Doctor and Masters in Business Administration from the De La Salle Graduate School of Business and Far Eastern University MBA-JD Program in 2008.

Irene Isidoro-Torres
VP for Compliance

Atty. Irene Isidoro-Torres' career in compliance began as an AML Analyst for American Savings Bank (ASB) in Honolulu, Hawaii. She received her certification as Anti-Money Laundering Specialist (CAMS) consequently in 2008. She retains over a decade's experience in the AML compliance and the regulatory discipline, and is a practicing Compliance and Data Protection Officer. She previously served as a Manager for Compliance & Ethics in American Express International. There, she provided compliance oversight to American Express partners, ensuring compliance with US regulations. Her previous work experiences also include: Securities and Exchange Commission, as a Hearing Officer for intra-corporate and corporate recovery cases; and, lecturer on Partnership and Corporation at a State University. Prior to earning her Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of the Philippines, she received her Bachelor of Arts degree, with a major in Interdisciplinary Studies, from the Ateneo de Manila University.

BRANCHES & AFFILIATES

BRANCHES

1,607 Branches

BRANCHES REGISTERED UNDER LBC NETWORK AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

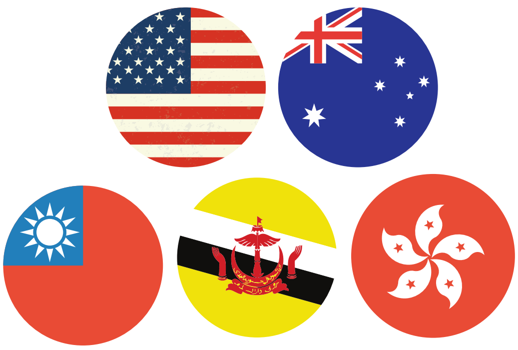
57 Branches

BRANCHES CLOSED

25 Branches

RELOCATED

Branches of Origins



Country	No. of Remittance Centers
LBC Hong Kong	6
LBC Australia	4
LBC Brunei	1
LBC Taiwan	5
USA Mundial	20
North America	3
Hawaii	3
Nevada	3
Saipan	2

BY NUMBERS

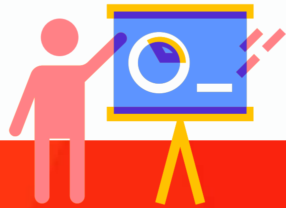
1521
Suspicious Transaction filed with AMLC

2754
Suspicious Transaction filed with International Origins

100
Currency Transaction Report

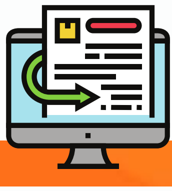
142,831
Transactions Reviewed

51
Special Trainings for the branches



189

Responded to requests for list of transactions from customers of origins



100%

On time replies to BSP endorsed customer complaints

98%

Enhaced Due Diligence completed

81

responded to AML Questionaires and EDD requests

LBC EXPRESS BOARD OF DIRECTOR & SENIOR MANAGEMENT AMLA TRAINING

JUNE 28, 2022 VIA ZOOM
CONDUCTED BY IRENE ISIDORO-TORRES
AMLC ACCREDITED TRAINOR

June 28, 2022 LBC's Board of Director and Senior Management gathered via Zoom for its regular scheduled AMLA Training. Facilitator of the training was LBC's Compliance Officer Irene Isidoro-Torres who is an AMLC accredited Trainor.

The participants were given a brief of review of the basic concepts but the focus of the training was a discussion of LBC's money laundering and terrorist financing risks.

REMITTANCE PARTNERS

To expand its services domestically and internationally, LBC partners with other remittance companies and remittance agents either as pay-out or accepting agents. LBC conducts due diligence and risk assessment of remittance partners before on-boarding and during the engagement.

LOCAL PARTNERS

1. ASIA UNITED BANK CORPORATION
2. BANK OF COMMERCE
3. CHINA BANKING CORPORATION
4. METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
5. RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING CORPORATION
6. BANK OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
7. LAND BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
8. EIGHT UNDER PAR (PAWNSHOP OPERATOR), INC. DOING BUSINESS UNDER THE NAME AND STYLE OF PALAWAN PAWNSHOP
9. PETNET, INC.
10. .PINOY EXPRESS HATID PADALA SERVICES, INC.
11. NEW YORK BAY PHILIPPINES, INC.
12. FILREMIT CORP.
13. FASTREMIT SERVICE INC.
14. I-REMIT INC.
15. BETUR INC. (DBA COINS.PH)
16. PISOPAY.COM INC
17. TRUE MONEY PHILIPPINES INC.
18. CEBUANA LHUILLIER SERVICES CORPORATION
19. OPTIMUM EXCHANGE REMIT INC.
20. P. J. LHUILLIER, INC.
21. AYANNAH BUSINESS SOLUTIONS, INC.
22. MICHAEL J. LHUILLIER FINANCIAL SERVICES (PAWNSHOPS), INC.
23. UNITELLER FILIPINO INC.

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

1. UREMIT INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
2. PACIFIC ACE FOREX H.K. LIMITED
3. AL ANSARI EXCHANGE L.L.C.
4. PLACID NK CORPORATION, D/B/A PLACID EXPRESS
5. SMJ TERATAI SDN. BHD.
6. TML REMITTANCE CENTER SDN. BHD.
7. MONEY EXCHANGE S.A.
8. INSTANT CASH FZE
9. PHILIPPINES REMITTANCES LIMITED
10. XOOM CORPORATION
11. LIMICA CORPORATION
12. ATIN ITO VARIETY BAKERY & REMITTANCE LTD.
13. WIC WORLDCOM FINANCE LTD.
14. TRANSREMITTANCE CO. LTD.
15. JAPAN REMIT FINANCE CO. LTD.
16. INTEL EXPRESS GEORGIA
17. TRANGLO
18. REMITLY, INC.
19. MERCHANTRADE ASIA SDN. BHD.
20. INTERMEX WIRE TRANSFER, LLC
21. ENVIOS DE VALORES LA NACIONAL
22. SIGUE CORPORATION
23. FASTPAY INT'L LTD
24. WORLDREMIT LTD
25. WORLDREMIT CASH EXPRESS LIMITED
26. SMALL WORLD FINANCIAL SPAIN
27. RIA FINANCIAL SERVICES

COMPLIANCE SELF-TESTING PROGRAM

In order to achieve LBC's goal of a strong AML Compliance Program, the Compliance Department has designed a program that enables it to quantitatively measure compliance of the business units to certain Compliance Policies and Procedures. In this manner, it can focus its resources to areas where compliance to regulatory procedures are less than satisfactory.

The Compliance Self-Testing Programm(CST) consists of sets of standardized tests performed consistently to measure compliance with regulatory requirements. These procedures are not intended to identify all errors, but instead to uncover errors that give a statistically significant representation of compliance within the organization.

Most of the tests will be performed by the Compliance Department or will be assigned to the Compliance Audit Department or other units when appropriate.

Results of the testing and corrected actions required from the business units will be reported to the AML Committee and to the Board.

NEW HIRE ORIENTATION TEST

It is the policy of LBC to provide its employee with AMLA induction training within 30 days from hire.

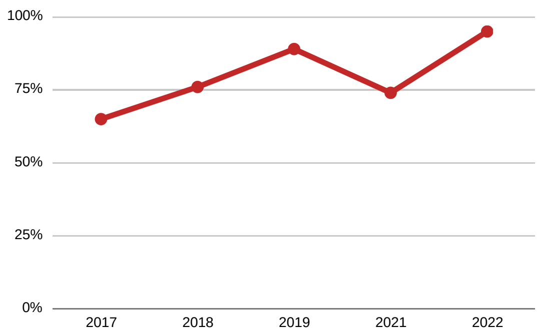
Section 16.1.3. states that all new hires must have AML Training within thirty days after being hired. In order to implement this, one of the modules of the online New Hire Orientation Training (NAO) includes an AMLA module. This test is then conducted to assess if new hires are given the requisite NAO training within 30 days of being hired.

Out of a total of 177 samples

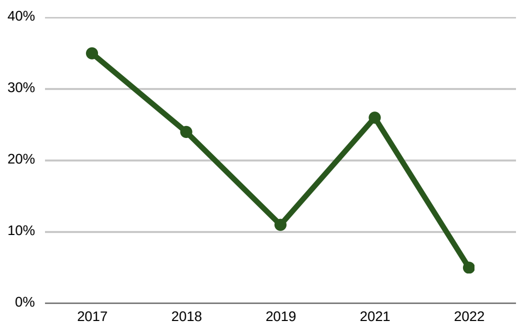
PERCENTAGE OF COMPLIANCE	**95%**
ERROR RATE	**5%**

QUARTER	SAMPLE SIZE	ERROR RATE	PERCENTAGE OF COMPLIANCE
Q1	43	7%	93%
Q2	49	6%	94%
Q3	56	5%	95%
Q4	29	0%	100%

Percentage of Compliance



Error Rate



KNOW YOUR EMPLOYEE TEST

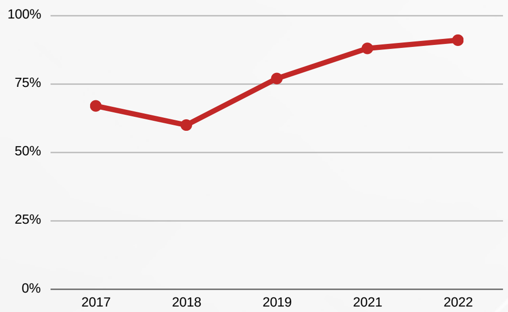
Section 16.0 of LBC's MTPP provides that "LBC's hiring, and recruitment policies are in place to assure that employees hired handling customer transactions have no criminal records and that appropriate background checks have been conducted."
This is a test to check if new hires have been vetted properly and NBI clearance was submitted.

Out of a total of 211 sample

ERROR RATE	9%
PERCENTAGE OF COMPLIANCE	91%

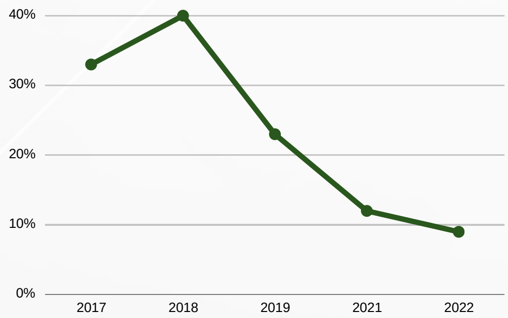
QUARTER	SAMPLE SIZE	ERROR RATE	PERCENTAGE OF COMPLIANCE
Q1	52	6%	94%
Q2	55	15%	85%
Q3	65	11%	89%
Q4	39	3%	97%

Percentage of Compliance



Increasing Percentage of Compliance

Error Rate



UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

LBC is committed to supporting the following UN Sustainable Development Goals:

1	**No Poverty**
3	**Good Health and Well-Being**
4	**Quality Education**
5	**Gender Equality**
8	**Decent Work and Economic Growth**
9	**Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure**
12	**Responsible Consumption and Production**
13	**Climate Action**
16	**Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**
17	**Partnerships for the Goals**