

COVER SHEET

for AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

CN200409618

COMPANY NAME

MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF
THE POOR INC.

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

BLK 13 LOT 34 AREA H PHASE 2
BRGY. SAN RAFAEL IV CITY OF
SAN JOSE DEL MONTE, BULACAN

Form Type

AIBL

Department requiring the report

Secondary License Type, if Applicable

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's email Address

afeneocasa1998@gmail.com

Company's Telephone Number

0906-667-3626

Mobile Number

0906-667-3626

No. of Stockholders

5

Annual Meeting (Month / Day)

July 17

Fiscal Year (Month / Day)

12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person MUST be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person

Rev. Fr. Rogelio R. Cruz

Email Address

afeneocasa1998@gmail.com

Telephone Number/s

0906-667-3626

Mobile Number

0906-667-3626

CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

Blk. 13 Lot 34 Brgy. San Rafael IV City of San Jose del Monte Bul.

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.



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF THE POOR INC.
Block 13 Lot 34 Area H Ph 2 Brgy. San Rafael IV
City of San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of **MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF THE POOR INC.** which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and explanatory notes.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF THE POOR INC.** as at December 31, 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standard for Small-sized Entities (PFRS for SEs).

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Corporation in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My 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 Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.

I 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 I identify during our audit.

Other Matter

The financial statements of **MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF THE POOR INC.** as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 were audited by the auditor whose report expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations 15-2010

My audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under **Revenue Regulation No. 19-2011 and 15-2010** in Notes to the Financial Statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of **MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF THE POOR INC.** The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in my audit of the basic financial statements. In my opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as whole.


FELIX ERAÑO P. UY

Certified Public Accountant

CPA Certificate No. 143696

PTR No. A-5378685

Issued on January 6, 2022, Taguig City

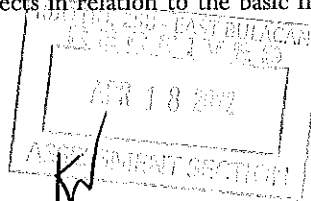
TIN 310-354-756-000

BIR Accreditation No. 08-007169-001-2020

Effective until November 25, 2023

BOA Accreditation No. 7730

Effective until October 19, 2023

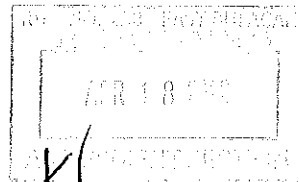


April 5, 2022

MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF THE POOR, INC.**(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)****Statement of Financial Position**

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

ASSETS	Notes	2021	2020
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash on Hand		314,030.89	319,992.89
Total Current Assets		314,030.89	319,992.89
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and Equipment Net		250,000.00	250,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS		564,030.89	569,992.89
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Advances from officers		2,896,262.22	2,896,262.22
Total Current Liabilities		2,896,262.22	2,896,262.22
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY			
FUND Balance		(2,326,269.33)	(2,326,269.33)
Cumulative Earnings		(5,962.00)	0.00
Total Shareholders' Equity		(2,332,231.33)	(2,326,269.33)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		564,030.89	569,992.89



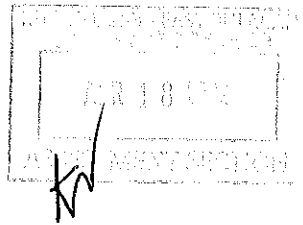
MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF THE POOR, INC.

(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)

Statement of Income

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

	Notes	2021	2020
Donations		390,500.00	0.00
Less: Orphanage Direct Costs		298,164.67	0.00
GROSS PROFIT		92,335.33	0.00
LESS: ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		98,297.33	10,559.00
NET INCOME BEFORE TAX		(5,962.00)	(10,559.00)
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX		0.00	0.00
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(5,962.00)	(10,559.00)



MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF THE POOR, INC.

(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)

Statement of Cash Flows

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

	Notes	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Excess of Donations over expenses		(5,962.00)	(95,899.00)
Depreciation			
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		(5,962.00)	(95,899.00)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		(5,962.00)	(95,899.00)
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		319,992.89	415,891.89
CASH AT THE END OF THE YEAR		314,030.89	319,992.89

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statement

MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF THE POOR, INC.

(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)

Statement of Changes in Fund Balance

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

	Notes	2021	2020
SHARE CAPITAL			
Balance as at December 31, 2020		0.00	(846,309.03)
Cumulative excess (Deficit)		(2,326,269.33)	(2,597,065.18)
Excess of Receipts for 2021		(5,962.00)	13,003.88
Donated Advances		0.00	1,200,000.00
Total Fund Balance		(2,332,231.33)	(2,230,370.33)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

CORPORATE INFORMATION AND NATURE OPERATIONS

MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF THE POOR, INC. was an incorporated on June 23, 2004 under CS200409618

The registered Address of the company is at Block 13 Lot 34 Brgy. San Rafael IV, City of San Jose Del Monte , Bulacan
The accompanying Financial Statement were authorized for issue by the Directors _____

The Board of Directors is still empowered to make revision even after the date of issue

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The financial of the Company have been prepared on a fair value measurement. The financial statement are presented in the Philippine Pesos, which is the company's functional currency

The Company applied PFRS 1, " First-time adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards", in preparing the financial statement , with January 1, 2007 as the date of transition and January 1, 2008 as the date of conversion.

The accompanying Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplate the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES ADOPTED

The following standards , amendments and interpretation to existing standards that have been published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the IRSC which became effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2006 were adopted by the Company

3. SUMMARY LIST AND NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF EACH ACCOUNTING STANDARD

IAS1 / PAS1 , Presentation of Financial Statements, provides a frameworks within an entity asses how to present fairly the effects of transactions and other events; provides the base criteria for classifying liabilities as current or non - current prohibits the presentation of income from operating activities and extra ordinary items in the statements of income expenses; and specifies the disclosure about the sources of estimation, uncertainty and judgment that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting principles. It also requires charges in the presentation of minority interest in the balance sheets and statements of income and expenses.

IAS1 / PAS1 Inventories, reduces alternatives for the measurement of inventories, does not apply to the measurement of inventories of producers of agricultural and forest products, agricultural products after harvest, and minerals products to the extent that they are measured at net realizable value in accordance with well-established industry practice, clarifies that when inventories are purchased with deferred settlement terms, the difference between the purchase price for normal credit terms and the amount paid is recognized as interest expense over the period of financing method in determining the cost of inventory

The cost of Purchase of Inventories comprise of the Purchase Price and the Wire Transfer charges made by the bank during acquisition. Trade discounts, rebates and other similar items are deducted in determining the cost of purchase. Important Duties, transport, handling and other costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the products incurred in bringing the inventories from the point or origin (Principal / Supplier) to the company's warehouse are recorded as freight and other charges treated as deductible expenses in the period these charges are incurred . When inventories are sold. The carrying amount of those inventories as Cost of Goods Sold.

IAS 7 / PAS7, Cash flows statements, requires the provision of information about the historical changes in cash and cash equivalents of an entity by means of cash flows during period from operating investing and financial activities. It provides a basis to assess the ability of the company to generate cash and cash equivalents and the needs of the company to utilize these cash flows.

Operating activities are the principal revenue producing of the company; investing activities are the acquisition and disposal of long term assets and other investments; financing activities are activities that results in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the company.

Cash Flows from foreign payments based on the prevailing exchange of US\$ at the time of payment, unrealized gains and losses arising in foreign exchange rates and interest expense are recorded in statement of income in order to reconcile cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and ending of the period. Interest expense arising from short term borrowings to the finance purchase of merchandise are capitalized in accordance with the allowed alternative treatment in IAS 2.3/PAS 2.3 Borrowing costs and reported under operating activities.

Cash on hand and in Banks include highly liquids assets, For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and Cash in Bank.

IAS 8/PAS8 Accounting policies, Changes in accounting estimates and errors, remove the concept of fundamental error and the allowed alternative to retrospective restatement to correct prior period errors. It defines materials omissions or misstatements, and described how to apply the concept of materiality when accounting policies and correcting errors.

IAS 10/PAS 10 , Events after the Balance Sheet Date, which prescribes when the company should adjust its financial statements, were authorized for issued and about events after the balance sheet date. This standards also requires the company not to prepare its financial statements , on a going a concern basis if events after the balance sheet date indicates that the going concern assumption is not appropriate.

IAS 12 / PAS 12, Income Taxes, which prescribes the accounting treatment for income taxes. The Principal issue in accounting for income Tax is how to account for the current and future tax consequences of the future recovery (settlement) of the carrying amount of assets (liabilities) that are recognized in an entity's balance sheet and transactions and other events of the current period that are recognized in an entity's financial statements. The Company's Income Taxes includes withholding Taxes, Value Added Taxes, Registration fees, and Corporate Income Taxes.

IAS16/PAS16, Property and equipment, Provides additional guidance and clarification on recognition and measurement of items of property, plant and equipment with the cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the items shall be depreciated separately

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated and any impairment in value. The cost of an asset comprise its purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. expenditures for addition, improvements and renewal are capitalized, expenditure of repairs and maintenance are charged to expense in occurred, when assets are sold, retired or otherwise disposed of their cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and resulting gain or loss is reflected income/ expense during period.

Depreciation are computed using the straight line method over 5 years estimated lives of the properties.

The useful life each asset of the Company's property and equipment is estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to the available for use. Such estimation is base on collective assessment of industry practice, Internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful life each asset is reviewed periodically and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial and legal or other limits on the used of the assets. it is possible; however, the future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above.

IAS18/PAS18, Revenue, prescribes the accounting treatment of revenue arising from certain types of transaction and events. The primary issue for accounting for revenue is determining when to recognize revenue, Revenue is recognize when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the entity and these benefits can be measure reliably. It is also determine the circumstances in which these criteria will be met and, therefore revenue will recognize . It is also provides practical guidance on the application of these criteria . Revenue is recorded based on the invoiced amount received and it is supported by Deliver Receipts on the date the items were received by the clients.

IAS 19/PAS 19 Employee benefits, which prescribe the accounting and disclosure for employee benefits. The Standard requires an entity to recognize a liability when an employee has provided services in exchange for employee Benefits to be paid in the future; and an expense when the entity consumes the economic benefit arising from service provided by the employee in exchange for employee benefits, Benefits of employees include paid vacation leaves, sick leaves, pantry supplies, bonuses and other types of non-cash benefits.

PAS 33, Earning Per Share Which prescribes principles for the determination and presentation of earnings per share. So as to improve performance comparisons between different entities in the same reporting period and between different reporting periods for the same entity. Even though earnings per share data have limitations because of the different accounting principles that may be used for determining earnings a consistently determined denominator enhance financial reporting the focus of this standards on the denominator of the earnings per share calculated.

PAS 34, Impairment of Assets, which prescribe the procedure that an entity applies to ensure that its assets are carried at no more than its recoverable amount; requires recognition of impairment losses and reversal of this; and prescribe disclosures.

PAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, ensure that appropriate recognition criteria and measurement based are applied to provisions, contingent assets and that sufficient information is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements to enable users to understand their nature, timing and amount. The company has adopted and applied the following Philippine Accounting Standards.

- IAS1/PAS1, Presentation of Financial Statements
- IAS2/PAS2, Inventories
- IAS7/PAS7, Cash Flows Statements
- IAS8/PAS8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- IAS10/PAS10, Events after the Balance Sheet Date
- IAS2/PAS2 Income Taxes
- IAS16/PAS16, Property and Equipment
- IAS18 /PAS18, Revenue
- IAS19/PAS19, Employees Benefits
- IAS33 /PAS33, Earning per share
- IAS34/PAS34, Impairment of Assets
- IAS 37 /PAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

These new standards, amendments and Interpretations prescribe new accounting measurement and disclosure requirements applicable to the Company. When applicable, the adoption of the new standards was made in accordance with the transitional provisions of the standards, otherwise the adoption of the new accounted for as change in accounting policy under PAS8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and errors". The effects of these new standard, amendments and interpretations on the Company's accounting policies and on the amounts disclosed in the Financial Statements are summarized as follows:

Financial assets

Financial Assets includes cash on hand and in banks

Cash and Cash equivalents

Trade and Other Receivables, are stated at amortized cost less provision for impairment is considered when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the debts.

The allowance for impairment loss is the estimated amount of probable losses arising from non-collection base on past collection experience and management's review of the current status of the long-outstanding receivables. The Company provides an probable amount in determining the net realizable value of accounts receivable.

Input Tax, Represents value added tax (VAT) paid to suppliers that can be claimed as credit against the Company's VAT liabilities.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized easily at fair value. Transaction costs are directly attributed to the acquisition of the financial assets and liabilities are included in measurement of all financial assets and liabilities, except for financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company recognized a financial asset or a financial liability in the balance sheets when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument in the case of regular way purchase or sale of financial assets, recognition and derecognition as applicable, is done using settlement date accounting. Financial instruments are classified as liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. Interest, dividends, gains and losses relating to a financial instrument or component that is a financial liability, are reported as expense or income. Distribution to holders of financial instrument is classified as equity and is charged directly to the shareholders, equity, net of any related income tax settle either on a net basis to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is an objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

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

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account and the amount of loss charged to the statement of operations. Receivables, together with the associated allowance accounts, are written-off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized. If in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, any amounts formerly charged are credited to the "Other income" account.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis such credit risk characteristics as industry, collateral type, past-due status and term.

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the company. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of conditions that did not affect the period that to do exist currently. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the company to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Assets Carried at Amortized Cost. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivable carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the financial assets shall be reduce either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in the statements of income.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually asset with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment, asset that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is continually to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment or impairment.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statements of income. to be extent that the carrying value of the asset no exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

Advances from Stockholders

Depositors on future Capital stocks Subscriptions represent non-interest bearing advances from stockholders used to the augment the company's working capital requirements. It is the intention of the stockholders of the company to apply the said advances against future increase in paid in capital.

Revenue and Cost Recognition

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits with transaction will flow to the Company and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably

When the outcome of transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction shall be recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date.

Cost and Administrative expenses are recognized in the statement of income upon utilization of the service or in the date they are incurred. Finance costs. Finance costs are reported on an actual basis.

Income Taxes

The Tax currently payable for the year is regular Corporate Income (RCIT) Taxable Profit differs from net profit as reported in the statements of operations because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The reconciliation of the Company's liability, it any, for current tax is calculated using 30% tax rate

12 ORPHANAGE DIRECT COSTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Account at December 31 follows:	2021	2020
Orphanage Direct Costs:		
Food/meals	85,936.20	458,316.49
Medicine	35,837.50	17,128.00
Electrical needs	18,000.72	58,935.75
Allowances (for orphan college students)	109,462.83	99,156.00
School Expenses	19,850.00	143.00
Other living expenses	29,077.42	15,871.75
	<u>298,164.67</u>	<u>649,550.99</u>
Administrative Expenses		
Electricity, gas, water	57,474.34	42,855.39
Transportation and gas expenses	24,085.99	1,846.62
Communication	16,737.00	6,646.00
	<u>98,297.33</u>	<u>51,348.01</u>
Total Orphanage Direct Costs and Administrative Expenses	<u>396,462.00</u>	<u>700,899.00</u>

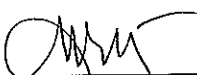
ATENEO CASA FAMIGLIA SERVANTS OF THE POOR INC.

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANNUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

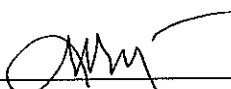
The Management of ATENEO CASA FAMIGLIA SERVANTS OF THE POOR INC. is responsible for all information and representations contained in the Annual Income Tax Return for the year ended December 31, 2021. The Management is likewise responsible for all information and representations contained in the financial statements accompanying the Annual Income Tax Return covering the same reporting period. Furthermore, the Management is responsible for all information and representations contained in all the other tax returns filed for the reporting period, including, but not limited, to the value added tax and/or percentage tax returns, withholding tax returns, documentary stamp tax returns, and any and all other tax returns.

In this regard, the Management affirms that the attached audited financial statements as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 and for the years then ended and the accompanying Annual Income Tax Return are in accordance with the books and records of ATENEO CASA FAMIGLIA SERVANTS OF THE POOR INC., complete and correct in all material respects. The Management likewise affirms that:

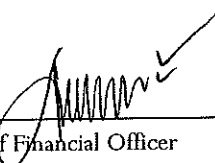
- (a) the Annual Income Tax Return has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and pertinent tax regulations and other issuances of the Department of Finance and the Bureau of Internal Revenue;
- (b) any disparity of figures in the submitted reports arising from the preparation of financial statements pursuant to financial accounting standards and the preparation of the income tax return pursuant to tax accounting rules has been reported as reconciling items and maintained in the Corporation's books and records in accordance with the requirements of Revenue Regulations No. 8-2007 and other relevant issuances;
- (c) ATENEO CASA FAMIGLIA SERVANTS OF THE POOR INC. has filed all applicable tax returns, reports and statements required to be filed under Philippine tax laws for the reporting period, and all taxes and other impositions shown thereon to be due and payable have been paid for the reporting period, except those contested in good faith.



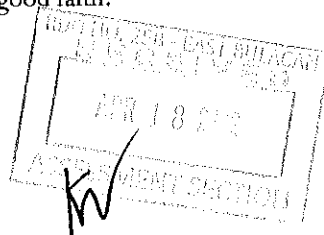
Chairman of the Board



Chief Executive Officer



Chief Financial Officer



Signed this _____ day of _____ 2022

MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF THE POOR INC.

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

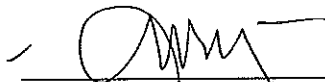
The Management of **MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF THE POOR INC.** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, as at and for the year ended December 31, 2021, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standard for Small Entities, and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

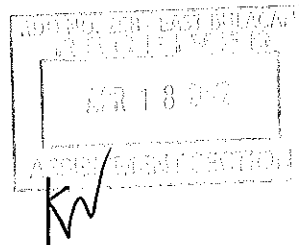
The Management is responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

The Management reviews and approves the financial statements including the schedules attached therein and submits the same to the stockholders.

FELIX ERAÑO P. UY, CPA, CMA, the independent auditor, appointed by the management for the period December 31, 2021, has audited the financial statements of the Corporation in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in their reports to the stockholders, has expressed his opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.



Chairman of the Board





Chief Executive Officer

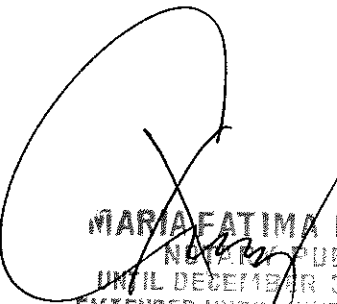


Chief Financial Officer

Signed this APR 18 2022 day of _____ 2022

DOC. NO. 152
PAGE NO. 32
BOOK NO. 151
SERIES OF 2022

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME ON 1th
APR 18 2022 AT CITY OF SAN JOSE DEL MONTE
BULACAN.


MARIA FEATIMA E. CRUZ
NOTARY PUBLIC
UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2021
EXTENDED UNTIL JUNE 30, 2022
PER. D. M. NO. 3795
COMMISSION NO. PNC-MB-43-2019
PTR. NO. 2645804, JAN 3, 2022 (SJD.M. BUL)
ISP NO. 1670177/JAN. 1, 2022 (PASAY CITY)
ROLL NO. 41018
GRD. FLR. CRUZ HI-RICE, CSJDM, BUL
MCLE VI-002523, VALID UNTIL 4-14-2022
EXTENDED UNTIL APRIL 14, 2023
PER. B.M. NO. 850



FELIX ERAÑO P. UY, CPA, US CMA
BOA & BIR Accredited


**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
TO ACCOMPANY PHILIPPINE INCOME TAX RETURNS**

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF THE POOR INC.
Block 13 Lot 34 Area H Ph 2 Brgy. San Rafael IV
City of San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan

I have examined the financial statements of **MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF THE POOR INC.** as of and for the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2021** on which I have rendered my report dated April 5, 2022.

In compliance with the statement required by section 8-A of Revenue Regulations V-1 (as amended), I am stating the following:

1. The taxes paid or payable by the above Corporation during the year are shown in Schedule of Taxes and Licenses attached to the Income Tax Returns.
2. I have no financial interest in the said Corporation.


FELIX ERAÑO P. UY
Certified Public Accountant
CPA Certificate No. 143696
PTR No. A-5378685
Issued on January 6, 2022, Taguig City
TIN 310-354-756-000
BIR Accreditation No. 08-007169-001-2020
Effective until November 25, 2023
BOA Accreditation No. 7730
Effective until October 19, 2023

April 5, 2022



FELIX ERAÑO P. UY, CPA, US CMA
BOA & BIR Accredited

SUPPLEMENTAL WRITTEN STATEMENT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF THE POOR INC.
Block 13 Lot 34 Area H Ph 2 Brgy. San Rafael IV
City of San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan

I have examined the financial statements of **MATER ORPHANORUM SERVANTS OF THE POOR INC.** as of and for the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2021** on which I have rendered my report dated April 5, 2022.

In compliance with SRC Rule 68, I am stating that the said Corporation has a total number of _____ stockholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares each.


FELIX ERAÑO P. UY

Certified Public Accountant
CPA Certificate No. 143696
PTR No. A-5378685

Issued on January 6, 2022, Taguig City

TIN 310-354-756-000

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