



OIKOS HELPING HAND

- Love the poor in the Philippines -
(SBC Registered Contributors)

March 31, 2015

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of OIKOS HELPING HAND is responsible for all the information and representations contained in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014. The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards and reflect amounts that are based on the best estimates and informed judgment of Management with an appropriate consideration to materiality.

In this regard, management maintains a system of accounting and reporting which provides for the necessary internal controls to ensure that transactions are properly authorized and recorded, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized use or disposition and liabilities are recognized. The management likewise discloses to the company's audit committee and to its external auditor: (i) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls that could adversely affect its ability to record, process and report financial data; (ii) material weaknesses in the internal controls; and (iii) any fraud that involves management or other employees who exercise significant roles in internal controls.

The Board of Directors reviews the financial statements before such statements are approved and submitted to the stockholders or the company.

Felinto L. Kollentim, the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has examined the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, now aligned with international standards and has expressed his opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such examination, in his report to the Board of Directors and stockholders.


Jago Villanueva

Chairman of Board / President


Jago Villanueva
Treasurer



MR. J. A. 20

FELINTA L. KOLIMLIN

312 1st San Marino Heights Salawag
Dasmariñas, Cavite

CP No. 0919-5779865 : email add: fk_kolimlin@yahoo.com

BIR Accreditation No. 13-002962-1-2015 valid until 2019

BOA Accreditation No. 3453 until 12/31/2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Trustees

OIKOS HELPING HAND, INC.

Blk. 11 Lot 6A Kaimito St., Verdant Acres,
Las Piñas City

I have audited the accompanying balance sheet of **OIKOS HELPING HAND, INC.** as of December 31, 2014 and the related income statements, changes in equity and cash flow for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining of and for such internal control relevant to fair presentation 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, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility


My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audits. I conducted my audits in accordance with the Philippine Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that I comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the of **OIKOS HELPING HAND, INC.** as of December 31, 2014 and their financial performance and cash flows for the period ended December 31, 2013 in accordance with Philippines Financial Reporting Standards.


Teodoro L. Kalantian

C.P.A. NO. 0049233

Expiry Date : 08/28/2017

P.T.A. NO. CAV2891446

Date Issue : 01/07/2015

Issued at : Imus, Cavite

TIN 113-405-297-000

BIR Accreditation No. 15-002962-1-2015 valid until 2019

BON Accreditation No. 3453 until 12/31/2017

March 31, 2015

Diomedes Caviro



APR 1 4 2015

JELINTA L. KOLIMLIM

*Biz 69 San Marino Heights Salawag
Dasmarias, Cavite*

CP No. 0919-5779865 : email add: jlk.onsa@yahoo.com

BSR Accreditation No. 15-002962-1-2015 valid until 2019

BOA Accreditation No. 3453 until 12/31/2017

SUPPLEMENTAL WRITTEN STATEMENT

The Board of Trustees

OIKOS HELPING HAND, INC.

Bldg. 11 Lot 6A Kaimito St., Verdant Acres,
Las Piñas City

I have examined the financial statement of **OIKOS HELPING HAND, INC.** for the year ended December 31, 2014, on which I have released the attached report dated March 31, 2015

In compliance with SRC Rule 68, I am stating that the said Company has a total number of ZERO (0) owning one hundred (100) or more shares, being a non-stock, non-profit organization.

Jelinta L. Kolimlim
Jelinta L. Kolimlim

C.P.A. NO. 0049211

Expiry Date : 09/19/2017

P.T.S. NO. CAV2891446

Date Issue : 01/07/2015

Issued at : Imus, Cavite

TIN 113-405-297-000

BSR Accreditation No. 15-002962-1-2015 valid until 2019

BOA Accreditation No. 3453 until 12/31/2017

March 31, 2015
Dasmarias Cavite



FELINTA L. KOLIMLIN

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CP No. 0919-5779865 : email add: fk_0919@yahoo.com

BIR Accreditation No. 15-002962-1-2015 valid until 2019

BOA Accreditation No. 3453 until 12/31/2017

TO THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

In connection with my examination of the financial statements of **OIKOS HELPING HAND, INC.**, which are to be submitted to the Commission, I hereby represent the following:

1. That said financial statements are presented in conformity with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards in all cases where I shall express an unqualified opinion; except that in case of any departure from such standards, I shall indicate the nature of the departure, the effects thereof, and the reasons why compliance with the principles would result in a misleading statement, if such is a fact;
2. That I shall fully meet the requirements of independence as provided for in Section 14 of the Code of Professionals Ethics for CPAs;
3. That in the conduct of the audit, I shall comply with the generally accepted auditing standards promulgated by the Board of Accountancy. In case of my departure from such standards or any limitation in the scope of my examination, I shall indicate the nature of departure and the extent of the limitation, the reasons thereof;
4. That relative to the expression of my opinion on the said financial statements, I shall not commit any act discreditable to the profession as provided for Section 23 of the Code of Professional Ethics for CPAs.

As a CPA engaged in public practice, I make these representations in my individual capacity.


Felinta L. Kolimlin

C.P.A. NO. 0049211

Expiry Date : 09/28/2017

P.T.S. NO. CAU2801446

Date Issue : 01/07/2015

Issued at : Imas, Cavite

TIN 113-405-257-000

BIR Accreditation No. 15-002962-1-2015 valid until 2019

BOA Accreditation No. 3453 until 12/31/2017



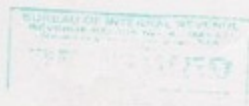
March 31, 2015
Dasmarias, Cavite

OIKOS HELPING HAND, INC.
 Statement of Financial Position
 December 31, 2014
 (With Comprehensive Figures in 2013)
 (In Philippine Pesos)



	NOTES	2014	2013
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash	2, 5	1,663,652.24	598,091.00
		<u>1,663,652.24</u>	<u>598,091.00</u>
Non - Current Assets			
Other Non Current Assets (Church Properties)	2	11,667,967.00	11,667,967.00
		<u>11,667,967.00</u>	<u>11,667,967.00</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>13,331,619.24</u>	<u>12,266,058.00</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE			
Current Liabilities			
Other Payables		7,190,000.00	7,190,000.00
Fund Balance	2	6,141,619.24	5,076,058.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		<u>13,331,619.24</u>	<u>12,266,058.00</u>

(see accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)



OIKOS HELPING HAND, INC.
 Excess of Tithes and Offering Over Expenses
 For the Year Ended December 31, 2014
 (With Comprehensive Figures in 2013)
 (In Philippine Pesos)

	NOTES	2014	2013
Donations	2, 8	11,671,708.37	10,835,436.00
Operating Expenses	2, 9	12,072,201.41	12,967,121.00
Excess of Donations over Expenses		(400,493.04)	(2,131,685.00)

(see accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

BUREAU OF INLAND REVENUE
 REGIONAL OFFICE - CEBU
 1001 S. M. S. Bldg. - Cebu City
 6000

OIKOS HELPING HAND, INC.

Statement of Cash Flow

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

(With Comprehensive Figures in 2013)

(In Philippine Pesos)

	NOTES	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax		(400,493.04)	(2,131,685.00)
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation			
Operating Cash Flows before Movements in Working Capital		(400,493.04)	(2,131,685.00)
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets:			
Other Current Asset	2		
	2		
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities:			
Other Payables	2		
Cash Generated from (Used in) Operations		(400,493.04)	(2,131,685.00)
Income Tax			
Net Cash from (Used in) Operating Activities		(400,493.04)	(2,131,685.00)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Other Non Current Liabilities			
Advances from Officers		1,466,054.28	
Investment in Property			
Changes in Fund			
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH			
		1,065,561.24	(2,131,685.00)
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR		598,091.00	2,729,776.00
CASH AT THE END OF YEAR		1,663,652.24	598,091.00

(see accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)



OIKOS HELPING HAND, INC.
Statement of Changes in Fund Balance
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014
 (With Comprehensive Figures in 2013)
 (In Philippine Pesos)

	Fund Balance	Additional/ Deduction	TOTAL
Balance at January 1, 2014	5,076,058.00	1,466,054.28	6,542,112.28
Fund Balance for the Year		(400,493.04)	(400,493.04)
Balance at December 31, 2014	5,076,058.00	1,065,561.24	6,141,619.24
Balance at January 1, 2013	7,207,743.00		7,207,743.00
Profit (Loss) for the Year		(2,131,685.00)	(2,131,685.00)
Balance at December 31, 2013	7,207,743.00	(2,131,685.00)	5,076,058.00

(see accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)



OIKOS HELPING HAND, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2014

1 Corporate Information

OIKOS HELPING HAND, INC. was incorporated and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under SEC Registration Number CN 200703885 on March 13, 2007. The financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2014 were authorized for issue by the Board of Trustees (BOT) on March 30, 2015. The Board of Trustees is still empowered to make revisions on financial statements even after the date of issue.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in Philippine peso, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All values are rounded to the nearest Philippine peso except when otherwise indicated.

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.

Statement of Compliance

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

Accounting Policies Adopted

The following sections that have been published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the PFRS which became effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2010 were adopted by the Company:

Section 3	- Financial Statement Preparation
Section 4	- Statement of Financial Position
Section 5	- Statement of Receipts and Disbursements and Income Statement
Section 6	- Statement of Changes in Equity
Section 7	- Statement of Cash Flows
Section 8	- Notes to the Financial Statements
Section 10	- Accounting Policies, Estimates, and Errors
Section 11	- Basic Financial Instruments
Section 22	- Liabilities and Equity
Section 23	- Revenue
Section 27	- Impairment of Assets
Section 28	- Employee Benefits
Section 32	- Events after the End of Accounting Period

The effects of these sections on the Company's accounting policies and on the amounts disclosed in the financial statements are summarized as follows:

Section 3, "Financial Statement Presentation," explains fair presentation of financial statements, what compliance with the PFRS requires, and what a complete set of financial statements is. This section prescribes the basis for presentation of general purpose financial statements to ensure comparability both with the entities financial statements of previous periods and with the financial statements of other entities. It sets out overall requirements for the preparation of financial statements, guidelines for their structure and minimum requirements for their content.

Section 4, "Statement of Financial Position," sets out the information that is to be presented in a statement of financial position and how to present it. The statement of financial position (sometimes called the balance sheet) presents an entity's assets, liabilities and equity as of a specific date—the end of the reporting period and provides the minimum line items that should be included in the statement of financial position, however, additional line items, heading and subtotals shall be presented if they will be relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position.

Section 5, "Statement of Receipts and Disbursements and Income Statement," requires an entity to present its total receipts and disbursements for a period—i.e. its financial performance for the period—in one or two financial statements. It sets out the information that is to be presented in those statements and how to present it.

Section 6, "Statement of Changes in Equity," sets out requirements for presenting the changes in an entity's equity for a period, either in a statement of changes in equity or, if specified conditions are met and an entity chooses, in a statement of income and retained earnings.

Section 7, "Statement of Cash Flows," sets out the information that is to be presented in a statement of cash flows and how to present it. The statement of cash flows provides information about the changes in cash and cash equivalents of an entity for a reporting period, showing separately changes from operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities.

Section 8, "Notes to Financial Statements," sets out the principles underlying information that is to be presented in the notes to the financial statement and how to present it. Notes provide narrative descriptions or segregations of items presented in those statements and information about items that do not qualify for recognition in those statements. In addition to the requirements of this section, nearly every other section of this PFRS requires disclosures that are normally presented in the notes.

Section 10, "Accounting Policies, Estimates, and Errors," provides guidance for selecting and applying the accounting policies used in preparing financial statements. It also covers changes in accounting estimates and corrections of errors in prior period financial statements.

Section 11, "Basic Financial Instruments," deals with recognizing, measuring, and disclosing basic financial instruments and is relevant to all entities. An entity shall recognize a financial asset or a financial liability only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. When a financial asset or financial liability is recognized initially, an entity shall measure it at the transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction.

Section 22, "Liabilities and Equity," establishes principles for classifying financial instruments as either liabilities or equity and addresses accounting for equity instruments issued to individuals or other parties acting in their capacity as investors in equity instruments (i.e. in their capacity as owners).

Section 23, "Revenue," prescribes the accounting treatment of revenue arising from certain types of transactions and events. The primary issue in accounting for revenue is determining when to recognize revenue. Revenue is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and these benefits can be measured reliably. This section identifies the circumstances in which these criteria will be met and, therefore, revenue will be recognized. It also provides guidance on the application of these criteria. An entity shall measure revenue at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Section 27, "Impairment of Assets," prescribes the procedures that an entity applies to ensure that its assets are carried at no more than their recoverable amount if its carrying amount exceeds the amount to be recovered through use or sale of the asset. If this is the case, the asset is described to be impaired and the standard requires the entity to recognize an impairment loss.

Section 28, "Employee Benefits," deals with accounting and reporting by the plan to all participants as a group. It does not deal with reports to individual participants about their retirement benefit rights. An entity shall recognize the cost of all employee benefits to which its employees have become entitled as a result of service rendered to the entity during the reporting period: (a) as a liability, or (b) as an expense. This section shall be applied in the financial statements of retirement benefit plans where such financial statements are prepared.

Section 32, "Events after the End of the Reporting Period," defines events after the end of the reporting period and sets out principles for recognizing, measuring, and disclosing those events. Events after the end of the reporting period are those events, favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. Its objective is to prescribe: (a) when an entity should adjust its financial statements for events after the reporting period, and (b) the disclosure that an entity should give about the date when the financial statements were authorized for issue and about events after the reporting period. It also requires that an entity should not prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis if events after the reporting period indicate that the going concern assumption is not appropriate.

Financial Assets

Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and other financial instruments.

Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks, and petty cash. Cash in bank in savings accounts earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates and these are deposits held at call with banks. Petty cash fund is intended as working fund for a small amount of expenses such as periodicals, reproduction cost, transportation, etc. Cash equivalents if any may consist of short-term, highly liquid debt instruments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment consists of its purchase price, including any directly attributable costs in bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the item has been put into operation, such as repairs, maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally recognized as expense in the period the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have improved the condition of the asset beyond the originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property, plant and equipment. When assets are sold or retired, their costs and accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses, if any, are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the statement of operations of such period.

Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The useful life of each of the property, plant and equipment is estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of industry practice and experience with similar assets.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the statement of operations in the year the item is derecognized.

Financial Liabilities

Trade and Other Payables

Trade payables are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied and have been invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier. Trade payables are non interest bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

Trade and other payables are measured initially at their nominal values and subsequently recognized at amortized costs less settlement payments.

Fund Balance is the residual interest in the assets of a company that remains after deducting its liabilities. It also includes cumulative earnings of current and prior results as disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income and changes in fund balances.

Loans Payable

Loans payable are measured at their nominal values and subsequently recognized at amortized costs less settlement payments, if any.

Financial Instruments

Date of Recognition

The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the balance sheets when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial Recognition of Financial Instruments

All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value.

Determination of Fair Value

For all financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, options pricing models, and other relevant valuation models.

The fair value for any financial instruments traded in active markets at the balance sheet date is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs. When current bid and asking prices are not available, the price of the most recent transaction provides evidence of the current

fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances since the time of the transaction.

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 a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial Assets

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

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

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, 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 the statement of income.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

Gross Revenue/Receipts

Revenue is recognized to the extent that is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. However, when an uncertainty arises about the collectability of an amount already included in the revenue, the uncollectible amount, or the amount in respect of which recovery has ceased to be probable, is recognized as an expense, rather than as an adjustment of the amount of revenue originally recognized.

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

- Tithes, offerings, donations, and other contributions are recognized as income when received.
- Registration fees and others are taken up as income upon collection.
- Miscellaneous income recognized when received.
- Interest income is recognized on a time proportion bases that reflects the effective yield of the interest.

Expenses and Disbursements

They are recognized in the income statement upon utilization of the service or at the date they are incurred. Finance costs are reported on an accrual basis.

Revenue and Cost Recognition

It is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The measurement of revenue is affected by a variety of uncertainties that depend on the outcome of future events. The estimates often need to be revised as events occur and uncertainties are resolved. The following specific recognition criteria are used before revenue is recognized.

Short-term Benefits

The Company recognizes a liability net of amounts already paid and an expense for services rendered by employees during the accounting period. Short-term benefits given by the Company to its employees include salaries and wages, social security contributions, short-term compensated absences, bonuses and other non-monetary benefits.

Tax Exemption

The Foundation qualifies as donee institution in accordance with the provisions of Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) under Section 30 (E) of NIRC, As Amended.

The Foundation is not subject to income tax under Section 30 of the 1997 Tax Code with respect to income received by it. However, income of whatever kind and character from any of its properties, real or personal, or from any of its activities conducted for profit, regardless of the disposition made of such income, shall be subject to income tax.

Fund Method of Accounting

To ensure the observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the Foundation, the accounts of the Foundation are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This is a procedure by which resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds established according to their nature and purposes. Separate accounts are maintained for each fund. In the accompanying financial statements, funds with similar characteristics have been combined into fund groups.

Subsequent Events

The Company identifies subsequent events as events that occurred after the balance sheet date but before the date when the financial statements were authorized for issue. Any subsequent events that provide additional information about the Company's financial position at the balance sheet date are reflected in the financial statements.

Events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

3 Management's Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the Company's accompanying financial statements in conformity with Financial Reporting Framework (in reference to the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards) requires

management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon management's evaluations of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgments are made by management on the development, selection, and disclosure of the Company's critical accounting policies and estimates and the application of these policies and estimates.

Determining Functional Currency

Based on economic substance of underlying circumstances relevant to the Company, the functional currency has been determined to be the Philippine peso. The Philippine peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and it is the currency that mainly influences the prices of the products and services and the cost of providing such products and services

Estimates

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not easily apparent from other source. The estimates and associated assumption are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following represents a summary of the significant estimates and judgments and related impact and associated risks in the Company's financial statements.

Estimating useful lives of property and equipment

The Company estimates the useful lives of its property and equipment based on the period over which these assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of these assets are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence on the use of these assets. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above.

A reduction in the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment would increase the recorded expenses and decrease the non-current assets.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenue recognition policies require the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of revenues and receivables. Differences between the amounts initially recognized and actual settlements are taken up in the accounts upon reconciliation. However, there is no assurance that such use of estimates may not result to material adjustments in future periods.

5. CASH

This account consists of:

		2014		2013
Cash on Hand and in Bank	P	197,598	P	598,091

6. TITTHES AND OFFERING

This account consists of:

		2014		2013
Donations	P	11,671,708	P	10,835,436

7. OPERATING EXPENSES

This account consists of:

		2014		2013
Salaries and Allowances	P	1,985,100.00	P	1,879,120.00
SSS/PHIC/HDMF Contribution Expense		597,752.00		598,752.00
Project Donation		4,647,963.00		3,675,825.00
Supplies		636,469.00		612,325.00
Representation		135,698.00		125,486.00
Academical Assistance		164,698.00		1,154,586.00
Communication, Lights and Water		316,498.00		325,465.00
Management and Legal Fee		36,000.00		36,000.00
Rental Expense		15,000.00		15,000.00
Dues and Subscription		5,500.00		5,500.00
Miscellaneous		1,015,018.00		2,321,498.00
Taxes and Licenses		164,902.00		165,468.00
Transportation and Travel		356,812.00		454,689.00
Uniform		96,896.00		80,967.00
Feeding Expense		1,897,895.00		1,516,440.00
	P	12,072,201.00	P	12,967,121.00

Note. In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.