



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COMMISSION ON AUDIT
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
Km 6, Barangay Betag, La Trinidad, Benguet

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

DR. MARITA C. CANAPI

Chairperson, Board of Regents
Kalinga State University Board of Regents
Commission on Higher Education
C.P. Garcia Ave, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines

EDUARDO T. BAGTANG, CPA, DBM

SUC President
Kalinga State University
Tabuk City, Kalinga

Report on the Audit of Financial Statement

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Kalinga State University (KSU)**, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2022, and the Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the effects on the financial statements of the matters discussed in the following paragraph, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the **KSU** as at December 31, 2022, and its financial performance, changes in net assets/equity, cash flows, comparison of budget and actual amounts, for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs).

Basis for Qualified Opinion

As discussed in our observations and recommendations, the Construction in Progress accounts was overstated by ₱216.750 million due to completed projects of the University that were not transferred to their appropriate Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) accounts and Textbook and Instructional Materials Inventory account was overstated by ₱5.605 million because it was not adjusted for seven years despite the issuance of the inventories to the end-users.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities of the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of KSU in accordance with the Revised Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Commission on Audit Officials and Employees (Code of Ethics) together ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the

Philippines, and we have fulfilled out 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.

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the KSU financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our 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 our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs 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 ISSAIs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatements 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 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 KSU's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit observations, 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.

COMMISSION ON AUDIT


ISIDORA E. FERNANDEZ
Supervising Auditor

March 31, 2023



Republic of the Philippines
KALINGA STATE UNIVERSITY

Bulanao, Tabuk City, Kalinga 3800

Condensed Statement of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2022

	Note	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4 ₱	90,414,365.58 ₱	110,771,757.57
Receivables	5	33,915,832.01	37,687,421.38
Inventories	6	40,144,375.07	5,685,341.02
Other Current Assets	10	11,298,724.07	10,238,830.30
Total Current Assets		₱ 175,773,296.73 ₱	₱ 164,383,350.27
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	7 ₱	634,408,204.93 ₱	629,340,047.68
Biological Assets	8	3,041,208.83	3,912,400.00
Intangible Assets	9	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Total Non-Current Assets		₱ 638,449,413.76 ₱	₱ 634,252,447.68
Total Assets		₱ 814,222,710.49 ₱	₱ 798,635,797.95
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities	11 ₱	11,352,300.47 ₱	31,167,887.52
Inter-Agency Payables	12	301,798,274.70	272,842,675.90
Trust Liabilities	13	11,565,130.42	10,989,591.53
Other Payables		17,837.23	101,333.26
Total Current Liabilities		₱ 324,733,542.82 ₱	₱ 315,101,488.21
Non-Current Liabilities			
Loans Payable - Domestic	11 ₱	-	4,193,833.00
Total Liabilities		₱ 324,733,542.82 ₱	₱ 319,295,321.21
Total Assets less Total Liabilities		₱ 489,489,167.67 ₱	₱ 479,340,476.74
NET ASSETS/EQUITY			
Equity			
Accumulated Surplus/ Deficit		₱ 489,489,167.67 ₱	₱ 479,340,476.74
Total Net Assets/Equity		₱ 489,489,167.67 ₱	₱ 479,340,476.74

This statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



Republic of the Philippines
KALINGA STATE UNIVERSITY

Bulanao, Tabuk City, Kalinga 3800

Condensed Statement of Financial Performance
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Note	2022	2021
Revenue			
Service Income	14 ₱	3,327,567.39 ₱	2,979,722.73
Business Income	14	102,661,853.91	36,279,364.75
Miscellaneous Income	15	596,010.90	1,840,968.75
Total Revenue		₱ 106,585,432.20 ₱	41,100,056.23
Expenses			
Personnel Services	16 ₱	230,649,907.04 ₱	223,457,263.07
Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses	17	164,927,782.86	156,804,508.68
Financial Expenses	18	835,499.00	1,642,417.72
Non-Cash Expenses	19	26,536,053.52	20,495,466.58
Total Expenses		₱ 422,949,242.42 ₱	402,399,656.05
Excess of Income over Expenses		₱ (316,363,810.22) ₱	(361,299,599.82)
Subsidy Income	₱	371,204,075.75 ₱	322,294,045.69
Assistance from Local Government Units		200,000.00	12,000.00
Less: Financial Assistance to NGAs, LGUs, GOCCs, NGOs/Pos		23,084,323.00	
Surplus (Deficit) for the Period		₱ 31,955,942.53 ₱	(38,993,554.13)

This statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



Republic of the Philippines
KALINGA STATE UNIVERSITY

Bulanao, Tabuk City, Kalinga 3800

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Cash Inflow:		
Receipt of Notice of Cash Allocation	₱ 342,421,685.00	₱ 307,264,461.00
Collection of receivables from audit disallowances	212,800.00	40,100.00
Collection of other income	11,650.00	-
Collection of service income	171,409,168.19	247,931,151.81
Refund of Cash Advance	309,835.62	15,133.00
Cancellation of Checks Issued during the year	16,936.21	-
Cancellation of Lost/Stale checks issued in prior years	117,103.57	-
Credit Memo	5,127,546.26	
Restoration of cash for cancelled/lost/stale checks/ADA	-	97,181.04
Set-up of Payables for Various Expenses	641,946.61	
Other adjustments - inflow	74,322,133.90	7,925,525.75
Total Cash Inflows	₱ 594,590,805.36	₱ 563,273,552.60
Cash Outflows:		
Payment of Expenses	₱ 171,689,754.34	₱ 121,691,395.84
Remittance of Personnel Benefit Contributions and Mandatory Deductions	213,978,167.01	204,410,270.24
Grant of Cash Advance	7,565,766.54	1,424,830.00
Grant of Financial Subsidy	23,084,323.00	-
Payment of Inventories	14,006,321.65	12,330,242.36
Payment of Accounts Payable	25,202,947.62	3,888,373.88
Other Disbursements	2,608,643.42	10,627,179.13
Reversion/Return of unused NCA	75,234,099.58	41,810,526.32
Total Cash Outflows	₱ 533,370,023.16	₱ 396,182,817.77
Cash Provided by Operating Activities	₱ 61,220,782.20	₱ 167,090,734.83

	2022	2021
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Cash Inflow	₱ -	₱ -
Cash Outflows		
Purchase/Construction of Property, Plant and Equipment	77,382,675.19	104,769,850.62
Cash Provided by Investing Activities	₱ (77,382,675.19)	₱ (104,769,850.62)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Cash Inflow	₱ -	₱ -
Cash Outflows		
Payment of domestic loans	4,195,499.00	4,499,544.00
Cash Provided by Financing Activities	₱ (4,195,499.00)	₱ (4,499,544.00)
Total Cash Provided by Operating, Investing and Financing Activities	₱ (20,357,391.99)	₱ 57,821,340.21
Add: Cash Balance, Beginning Jan. 1, 2021	110,771,757.57	52,950,417.36
Cash Balance, End	₱ 90,414,365.58	₱ 110,771,757.57



Republic of the Philippines

KALINGA STATE UNIVERSITY

Bulanao, Tabuk City, Kalinga 3800

Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity As of December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Government Equity, Beginning	₱ 479,340,476.74	₱ 476,580,535.54
Prior period of		
Adjustments/Unrecorded Income		
and Expenses	(1,175,158.90)	2,628,967.24
Other adjustments	(19,364,750.37)	(2,164,427.07)
Adjusted Beginning Balance	₱ 458,800,567.47	₱ 477,045,075.71
Changes in Net Assets/Equity for the Calendar Year		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	₱ 31,955,942.53	₱ (38,993,554.13)
Others	(1,267,342.33)	41,288,955.16
Revenue and expenses for the period	30,688,600.20	2,295,401.03
Balance at December 31	₱ 489,489,167.67	₱ 479,340,476.74

KALINGA STATE UNIVERSITY

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2022
(All amount in Philippine Peso)

1. General/Agency Profile

The consolidated financial statements of Kalinga State University were authorized for issue on February 10, 2023, as shown in the Statement of Management Responsibility for Financial Statements signed by Dr. Eduardo T. Bagtang, the Head of Agency.

Kalinga State University is a State-Owned Higher Education Institution established on January 26, 1986 and operates under the authority of the Republic Act 10584. The mandate of Kalinga State University is to provide advanced education, higher technological, professional instruction and training in the arts, agriculture, forestry, social and natural sciences and technology, and other relevant fields of study. It shall also promote and undertake research and extension services and provide progressive leadership in its areas of specialization. These services are grouped into the following key areas: Instruction, Research, Extension and Production. The Agency's registered office is located in National Highway, Purok 6, Bulanao, Tabuk City, Kalinga.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) issued by the Commission on Audit per COA Resolution No. 2014-003 dated January 24, 2014.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The Statement of Cash Flows is prepared using the direct method.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs).

3.2 Financial instruments

a. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29-Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Kalinga State University determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Kalinga State University commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Kalinga State University's financial assets include: cash and short-term deposits; trade and other receivables; loans and other receivables; quoted and unquoted financial instruments; and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification.

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through surplus and deficit. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in surplus or deficit.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. 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 effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

Derecognition

The Kalinga State University derecognizes a financial asset or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Kalinga State University of similar financial assets when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or is waived;
- The Kalinga State University 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; and either: (a) the Kalinga State University has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the Kalinga State University has neither

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Kalinga State University assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a 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 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 the following indicators:

- The debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g., changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Kalinga State University first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Kalinga State University determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in surplus or deficit. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or transferred to

the Kalinga State University. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to finance costs in surplus or deficit.

b. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

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

The Kalinga State University's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through surplus or deficit.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term.

This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IPSAS 29.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in surplus or deficit.

Loans and borrowing

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method 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 effective interest rate.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in surplus or deficit.

c. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated 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 assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

d. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

3.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

3.4 Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution.

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

3.5 Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition

An item is recognized as property, plant, and equipment (PPE) if it meets the characteristics and recognition criteria as a PPE.

The characteristics of PPE are as follows:

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

An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if:

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

Measurement at Recognition

An item recognized as property, plant, and equipment is measured at cost.

A PPE acquired through non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

The cost of the PPE is the cash price equivalent or, for PPE acquired through non-exchange transaction its cost is its fair value as at recognition date.

Cost includes the following:

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

particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Measurement after Recognition

After recognition, all property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

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

Depreciation

Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognized as expense unless it is included in the cost of another asset.

Initial Recognition of Depreciation

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use such as when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

For simplicity and to avoid proportionate computation, the depreciation is for one month if the PPE is available for use on or before the 15th of the month. However, if the PPE is available for use after the 15th of the month, depreciation is for the succeeding month.

Depreciation Method

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

Estimated Useful Life

The Kalinga State University uses the Schedule on the Estimated Useful Life of PPE by classification prepared by COA.

The Kalinga State University uses a residual value equivalent to at least five percent (5%) of the cost of the PPE.

Impairment

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

Derecognition

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

3.6 Provisions

Provisions were recognized when the Kalinga State University 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 or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Kalinga State University expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

Provisions were reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation, the provisions were reversed.

Contingent liabilities

The Kalinga State University does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

Contingent assets

The Kalinga State University does not recognize a contingent asset but discloses details of a possible asset whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Kalinga State University in the notes to the financial statements.

Contingent assets were assessed continually to ensure that developments were appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain

that an inflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

The Kalinga State University discloses the following properties as contingent assets until the documents needed for the Transfer of Title would be complied before reflecting the market value of those properties to the Financial Statements:

Lot Number	Property Location	KSU Campus	Land Area
1461 PLS 93-TNHS-Dagupan	Dagupan West, Tabuk City, Kalinga/ KSU-Dagupan Campus	Dagupan Campus	Undetermined and under negotiation
Lot no. 16	Bulbul, Rizal, Kalinga	Rizal Campus	5,305 m ²
Lot no. 139-B	Bulbul, Rizal, Kalinga	Rizal Campus	5,445 m ²
300 has. Pasture Land	Bulbul, Rizal, Kalinga	Rizal Campus	3,000,000 m ²

Kalinga State University assumes that Titles those property disclosed shall be transferred in its name.

3.7 Changes in accounting policies and estimates

The Kalinga State University recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy were applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

The Kalinga State University recognizes the effects of changes in accounting estimates prospectively by including in surplus or deficit.

The Kalinga State University correct material prior period errors retrospectively in the first set of financial statements authorized for issue after their discovery by:

- Restating the comparative amounts for prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred; or
- If the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets/equity for the earliest prior period presented.

3.8 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Recognition and Measurement of Assets from Non-Exchange Transactions

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction, other than services in kind, that meets the definition of an asset were recognized as an asset if the following criteria were met:

- It is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and
- The fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

An asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction is initially measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Recognition Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognized as an asset is recognized as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognized in respect of the same inflow.

As Kalinga State University satisfies a present obligation recognized as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognized as an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognized and recognize an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.

Measurement of Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue from non-exchange transactions is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognized by the entity, unless a corresponding liability is recognized.

Measurement of Liabilities on Initial Recognition from Non-Exchange Transactions

The amount recognized as a liability in a non-exchange transaction is the best estimate of the amount required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Gifts and Donations

The Kalinga State University recognizes assets and revenue from gifts and donations when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Goods in-kind were recognized as assets when the goods were received, or there is a binding arrangement to receive the goods. If goods in-kind were received without conditions attached, revenue is recognized immediately. If conditions were attached, a liability is recognized, which is reduced and revenue recognized as the conditions were satisfied.

On initial recognition, gifts and donations including goods in-kind were measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition, which were ascertained by reference to an active market, or by appraisal. An appraisal of the value of an asset is normally undertaken by a member of the valuation profession who holds a recognized and relevant professional qualification. For many assets, the fair value was ascertained by reference to quoted prices in an active and liquid market.

Transfers

The Kalinga State University recognizes an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset, except those arising from services in-kind.

Services in-Kind

Services in-kind were not recognized as asset and revenue considering the complexity of the determination of and recognition of asset and revenue and the eventual recognition of expenses.

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities and the related assets were measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services, and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the Kalinga State University and can be measured reliably.

3.9 Budget information

The annual budget is prepared on a cash basis and is published in the government website.

A separate Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (SCBAA) was prepared since the budget and the financial statements were not prepared on comparable basis. The SCBAA was presented showing the original and final budget and the actual amounts on comparable basis to the budget. Explanatory comments are provided in the notes to the annual financial statements.

3.10 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Impairment of cash-generating assets

At each reporting date, the Kalinga State University assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Kalinga State University estimates 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 were largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

Where the carrying amount of an asset or the cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows were discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions were taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

For assets, 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 Kalinga State University estimates the assets or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor 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 surplus or deficit.

Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

The Kalinga State University assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Kalinga State University estimates the asset's recoverable service amount. An asset's recoverable service amount is the higher of the non-cash generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable service amount. The Kalinga State University classifies assets as cash-generating assets when those assets were held with the primary objective generating a commercial return. Therefore, non-cash generating assets would be those assets from which the Kalinga State University does not intend (as its primary objective) to realize a commercial return.

3.11 Employee benefits

The employees of Kalinga State University are member of the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), which provides life and retirement insurance coverage.

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

The Kalinga State University recognizes expenses for accumulating compensated absences when these were paid (commuted or paid as terminal leave benefits). Unused entitlements that have accumulated at the reporting date were not recognized as expense. Non-accumulating compensated absences, like special leave privileges, were not recognized.

3.12 Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with PPSAS, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reporting amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenses during the period.

Estimates were based on the best information available at the time of preparation of the financial statements and were reviewed annually to reflect new information as it becomes available. Measurement uncertainty exists in these financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Accounts	CY 2022
Cash in Bank - Local Currency, Current Account	78,989,040.91
Cash in Bank - Local Currency, Savings Account	11,425,324.67
Cash - Modified Disbursement System (MDS), Regular	0.00
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	90,414,365.58

4.1 Cash in Bank, Local Currency, Current Account

The account comprises the balances of the current account under Internally Generated Income, Business Type Income and Trust Fund.

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Fund	CY 2022
Internally Generated Income	50,079,459.61
Business Type Income	1,816,504.70
Trust Fund	27,093,076.60
Total	78,989,040.91

4.2 Cash in Bank, Local Currency, Savings Account

The account comprises the balances of the savings account under Internally Generated Income and Trust Fund.

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Fund	CY 2022
Internally Generated Income	10,312,177.47
Trust Fund	1,113,147.20
Total	11,425,324.67

5. Receivables

5.1 Loans and Receivable

The composition of the accounts as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Accounts	CY 2022
Accounts Receivable	32,032,692.51
Allow. for Impairment – Accounts Receivable	(3,203,269.00)
Net value – Accounts Receivable	28,829,423.51
Loans Receivable Others	1,442,946.50
Allow. For Impairment – Loans Receivable	(146,673.00)

Accounts	CY 2022
Net Value – Loans Receivable Others	1,296,273.50
Receivables Others	642,100.00
Allow. For Impairment – Receivables Others	0.00
Net Value – Receivable Others	642,100.00
Due from National Government Agency	3,148,035.00
Total	33,915,832.01

The account receivable consists of uncollected tuition and other fees from students that were recorded. The amount is net of Allowance for Impairment – Accounts Receivable which was estimated at Ten Percent (10%). The loans receivable others represent total loans receivable from students who availed of the CHED Student Assistance Fund on Education (SAFE-4) and CHED – SAFE Loan Program recorded under Trust Fund.

5.2 Aging/Analysis of Receivables

As of December 31, 2022

Accounts	Total	Not Past Due	Past Due		
			<30 days	30-60 days	>60 days
Accounts Receivable	32,032,692.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	32,032,692.51
Loans Receivable	1,442,946.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,442,946.50
Receivables -Others	642,100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	642,100.00
Due from National Government Agency	3,148,035.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,148,035.00

6. Inventories

Accounts	CY 2022			
	Inventories held at the lower of cost and net realizable value	Inventories held at fair value less cost to sell	Inventory write-down recognized during the year	Reversal Inventory write-down recognized during the year
Inventory Held for Consumption				
Carrying Amount, Jan. 1, 2022	5,685,341.02			
Additions/Acquisitions during the year				
Expensed during the year				
Reversal of write-down during the year				
Total Carrying Amount, December 31, 2022	5,685,341.02			
Semi-Expendable Machinery and Equipment				
Carrying Amount, Jan.	0.00			

Accounts	CY 2022			
	Inventories held at the lower of cost and net realizable value	Inventories held at fair value less cost to sell	Inventory write-down recognized during the year	Reversal Inventory write-down recognized during the year
1, 2022				
Additions/Acquisitions during the year	30,844,059.05			
Expensed during the year				
Write-down during the year				
Reversal of write-down during the year				
Total Carrying Amount, December 31, 2022	30,844,059.05			
Semi-Expendable Furniture and Fixture				
Carrying Amount, Jan. 1, 2022	0.00			
Additions/Acquisitions during the year	3,614,975.00			
Expensed during the year				
Write-down during the year				
Reversal of write-down during the year				
Total Carrying Amount, December 31, 2022	3,614,975.00			
TOTAL	40,144,375.07			

The inventory held for consumption account represents purchased books and other readings materials for instruction and references and purchased janitorial and general supplies needed by the various offices of the University that are not yet consumed or still in the stock room of the Supply Office. The books are lodged in the libraries of the main and satellite campuses.

7. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land	Land Improvement	Infrastructure Assets	Buildings and Other Structures	Machinery and Equipment
Costs					
At Jan. 1, 2022	34,399,502.00	18,839,019.20	1,290,679.47	346,393,368.70	117,718,898.31
Additions	0.00	445,590.23	0.00	299,750.00	31,623,448.91
Reclassification	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(26,196,236.38)
Other Adjustment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(445,800.00)
Disposals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
At December 31, 2022	34,399,502.00	19,284,609.43	1,290,679.47	346,693,118.70	122,700,310.84
Accumulated					

	Land	Land Improvement	Infrastructure Assets	Buildings and Other Structures	Machinery and Equipment
Depreciation					
At Jan. 1, 2022	0.00	10,517,485.52	120,480.53	87,667,356.69	45,777,630.07
Depreciation	0.00	737,087.62	40,871.52	10,862,475.61	11,488,618.85
Adjustment	0.00	2,774,731.22	2,134.02	23,461,657.50	(3,508,202.43)
At December 31, 2022	0.00	14,029,304.36	163,486.07	121,991,489.80	53,758,046.49
Net Book Value	34,399,502.00	5,255,305.07	1,127,193.40	224,701,628.90	68,942,264.35

The Kalinga State University have the following lots acquired through donations:

Lot Number	Property Location	KSU Campus	Land Area
1232-C-1-C2	Purok 06, Bulanao, Tabuk City, Kalinga/ KSU Bulanao (Main) Campus	Bulanao Campus	443,155 sq.m./ 44.3155 has.
1461 PLS 93-TNHS-Dagupan	Dagupan West, Tabuk City, Kalinga/ KSU-Dagupan Campus	Dagupan Campus	Undetermined and under negotiation
860-PLS 93	Dilag, Tabuk City, Kalinga	Dagupan Campus	159,562 sq.m.
Lot. No. 33	Bulbul, Rizal, Kalinga	Rizal Campus	150,000 sq.m.
Lot. No. 18	Bulbul, Rizal, Kalinga	Rizal Campus	11,737 sq.m.
Lot no. 40	Bulbul, Rizal, Kalinga	Rizal Campus	12,182 sq.m.
Lot no. 16	Bulbul, Rizal, Kalinga	Rizal Campus	5,305 sq. m.
Lot no. 139 B	Bulbul, Rizal, Kalinga	Rizal Campus	5,445 sq. m.
300 has. Pastureland	Bulbul, Rizal, Kalinga	Rizal Campus	3,000,000 sq. m.
Lot. No 1	Allaguia, Pinukupuk, Kalinga	Proposed Pinukupuk Campus	2,200 sq. m.
Lot no. 2	Allaguia, Pinukupuk, Kalinga	Proposed Pinukupuk Campus	16,731 sq. m.

The schedule of Land account comprises of the market value of the different lots as follows:

Lot Number	Property Location	KSU Campus	Land Area	Market Value
1232-C-1-C2	Purok 6, Bulanao, Tabuk City, Kalinga	Bulanao Campus	443,155 sq.m./ 44.3155 has.	2,590,240.00
860-PLS 93	Dilag, Tabuk City, Kalinga	Dagupan Campus	159,562 sq.m.	1,681,430.00
Lot. No. 33	Bulbul, Rizal, Kalinga	Rizal Campus	150,000 sq.m.	30,000,000.00
Lot. No. 18	Bulbul, Rizal, Kalinga	Rizal Campus	11,737 sq.m.	29,140.00
Lot no. 40	Bulbul, Rizal, Kalinga	Rizal Campus	12,182 sq.m.	30,240.00
Lot. No 1	Allaguia, Pinukupuk, Kalinga	Proposed Pinukupuk Campus	2,200 sq. m.	8,190.00
Lot no. 2	Allaguia, Pinukupuk, Kalinga	Proposed Pinukupuk Campus	16,731 sq. m.	60,262.00
TOTAL				34,399,502.00

Lot 1 was donated to Kalinga State University by the Kalinga Provincial Government. The lot is taxable and is covered under Tax Declaration No. 2022-04-006-02075 with PIN No. 078-04-0006-001-05 on April 25, 2022.

The Kalinga State University is in the progress of securing the Titles of the other Land Properties which are as follows:

Lot Number	Property Location	KSU Campus	Land Area
1461 PLS 93-TNHS-Dagupan	Dagupan West, Tabuk City, Kalinga/ KSU-Dagupan Campus	Dagupan Campus	Undetermined and under negotiation
Lot no. 16	Bulbul, Rizal, Kalinga	Rizal Campus	5,305 sq. m.
Lot no. 139-B	Bulbul, Rizal, Kalinga	Rizal Campus	5,445 sq. m.
300 has. Pasture Land	Bulbul, Rizal, Kalinga	Rizal Campus	3,000,000 sq. m.

- Lot 1461 PLS 93-TNHS-Dagupan was registered under the name of Tabuk City National High School (TCHNS) although there are two options for KSU covering the area it occupies or the two agencies may enter into a Contract of Usufruct under Article 562 of the Civil Code. Although recently, the incumbent principal of TCHNS communicated to the Legal Services Division of the Department of Education conveying them their willingness to donate the area currently occupied by KSU. The letter is not yet acted upon by the department secretary.
- Lot 16 was registered under the name of the donor, Mr. Alfredo T. Gunnawa through Special Patent No. 133211-2009 issued by the DENR-CAR. The transfer of title to KSU is in progress.
- Lot no. 139-B was donated by Mr. Alfredo T. Gunnawa. KSU in progress in securing the Title of the Lot.
- The 300 has. pastureland was donated by the Wanawan Clan through Waiver of Rights represented by Mr. Felipe B. Wanawan. However, the siblings of the Wanawan Clan assert their right to the property. KSU is still negotiating with the donor's clan to resolve the matter.

	Transportation Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Books	Other Property, Plant and Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
Costs					
At Jan. 1, 2022	19,247,398.96	10,876,575.66	6,644,822.04	233,132,548.58	788,542,812.92
Additions	0.00	0.00	0.00	52,766,146.70	85,134,935.84
Reclassification	(30,000.00)	(3,580,975.00)	0.00	0.00	(29,807,211.38)
Other Adjustment	0.00	0.00	(2,605,662.00)	0.00	(3,051,462.00)
Disposals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
At December 31, 2022	19,217,398.96	7,295,600.66	4,039,160.04	285,898,695.28	840,819,075.38
Accumulated Depreciation					
At Jan. 1, 2022	10,032,966.28	2,475,631.43	2,611,214.72	0.00	159,202,765.24
Depreciation	1,407,995.94	1,169,180.76	829,823.22	0.00	26,536,053.52
Adjustment	270,391.65	(1,004,200.26)	(1,324,460.01)	0.00	20,672,051.69
At December 31, 2022	11,711,353.87	2,640,611.93	2,116,577.93	0.00	206,410,870.45
Net Book Value	7,506,045.09	4,654,988.73	1,922,582.11	285,898,695.28	634,408,204.93

The total carrying amount in the beginning and ending balance does not include the amount of Construction in Progress account. There were various acquisitions of PPE during the year such as two new vehicles for Rizal Campus and Dagupan Campus,

furniture and fixtures for faculty rooms and offices and acquisition of various ICT equipment for offices and laboratory rooms. Most of the constructions of projects were not finished during the year thereby increasing the Construction in Progress account.

8. Biological Assets

Accounts	CY 2022		
	Current	Non-current	Total
Livestock		3,041,208.83	3,041,208.83
Livestock held for Consumption/ Sale/ Distribution			
Totals		3,041,208.83	3,041,208.83

The Livestock account pertains to purchased pigs/swine, cows and goats used in instructional, research, and production activities of the University. The Livestock held for Consumption/Sale/Distribution account pertains to purchase of poultry pullets during the year. There was a decrease in the number and amount of Livestock during the year 2020 due to deaths caused by African Swine Flu (ASF) for pigs, some cattle and goats were culled during the year.

9. Intangible Assets

Particulars	CY 2022		
	Computer Software	Other Intangible Assets	Total
Carrying Amount, Jan. 1, 2022	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00
Additions – Inmally Developed			
Additions – Purchased/ Acquired thru exchange on non-exchange transaction			
Impairment Loss Reversed (As per Statement of Financial Performance)			
Total	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00
Disposals			
Amortization Recognized (As per Statement of Financial Performance)			
Impairment Loss (As per Statement of Financial Performance)			
Other Changes			
Carrying Amount, Dec. 31, 2022 (As per Statement of Financial Position)	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00

The account pertains to purchased computer software to be used for online enrollment of the University with accounting system.

10. Other Assets

10.1 Current and Non-current Other Assets

Accounts	CY 2022		
	Current	Non-current	Total
Advances to Special Disbursing Officer	698,993.99	0.00	698,993.99
Advances to Officers and Employees	23,080.00	0.00	21,580.00
Advances to Contractors	10,352,081.91	0.00	10,352,081.91
Prepayments	226,068.17	0.00	226,068.17
Totals	11,298,724.07		11,298,724.07

The Advances to Special Disbursing Officer account pertains to cash advances of KSU employees for the purchase of supplies for the month of December 2022. The Advances to Contractors account pertains to mobilization fee paid to contractors and the Prepayment account pertains to pre-deposits for air travel of the University.

11. Financial Liabilities

11.1 Payables

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022		CY 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Payables				
Accounts Payable	3,038,354.97		23,675,275.02	
Due to Officers and Employees	0.00		12,500.00	
Loans Payable – Domestic	8,313,945.50	0.00	7,480,112.50	4,193,833.00
Totals	11,352,300.47		31,167,887.50	4,193,833.00

The Accounts Payable account pertains to payables to suppliers of goods and services by the end of the year.

The Loans Payable-Domestic account pertains to loan granted by Development Bank of the Philippines and Landbank of the Philippines for the completed construction of school buildings.

12. Inter-Agency Payables

Particulars	2022	
	Current	Current
Due to BIR	1,525,690.50	5,781,539.20
Due to GSIS	198,219.51	787,735.90
Due to Pag-IBIG	24,483.83	7,584.16

Particulars	2022	
	Current	Current
Due to PhilHealth	0.00	2,789.01
Due to NGAs	297,322,462.70	264,914,685.65
Due to GOCCs	1,943,413.00	1,291,839.00
Due to LGUs	784,005.16	56,502.98
Total	301,798,274.70	272,842,675.90

The payable to BIR pertains to the withholding taxes of KSU employees for the month of December 2022 to be remitted by January 2023. The payable to NGAs pertains to fund transfers from other NGAs for special projects and allowances of Tertiary Education Subsidy grantees received mostly during the last quarter of 2022 and has yet to be liquidated. The payable to LGUs pertains to the unearned income from Native Pigs to be delivered to LGU Pasil in batches.

13. Trust Liabilities

Particulars	2022		2021	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-current
Guaranty/ Security Deposits Payable	11,565,130.42	-	10,989,591.53	
Total	11,565,130.42	-	10,989,591.53	-

The account represents the collected performance bond and retention fees of various contractors/suppliers as a guarantee or security for the delivery of goods/services and contracted by the University for CY 2022.

14. Service and Business Income

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Service Income		
Registration Fees	0.00	0.00
Clearance and Certification Fees	0.00	0.00
Fines and Penalties – Service Income	0.00	0.00
Other Service Income	3,327,567.39	2,979,722.73
Total	3,327,567.39	2,979,722.73
Business Income		
School Fees	98,579,584.67	31,713,396.22
Affiliation Fees	0.00	0.00
Rent/Lease Income	358,980.85	350,967.73
Waterworks System Fees	27,014.80	3,589.00
Income from Hostels/Dormitories and Other Like Facilities	14,830.00	34,300.00

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Income from Printing and Publication	2,276,044.00	2,324,887.40
Sales Revenue	1,364,949.59	1,697,839.29
Interest Income	0.00	3,644.11
Other Business Income	40,450.00	150,741.00
Total	102,661,853.91	36,279,364.75

15. Miscellaneous Income

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Miscellaneous Income	596,010.90	1,840,968.75
Total	596,010.90	1,840,968.75

16. Personnel Services

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Salaries and Wages	145,581,302.63	135,621,257.20
Other Compensation	56,713,848.20	64,193,554.90
Personnel Benefit Contribution	20,549,418.67	18,447,535.35
Other Personnel Benefits	7,805,337.54	5,194,915.62
Totals	230,649,907.04	223,457,263.07

16.1 Salaries and Wages

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Salaries and Wages - Regular	145,000,938.69	135,486,930.71
Salaries and Wages - Casual/Contractual	580,363.94	134,326.49
Totals	145,581,302.63	135,621,257.20

16.2 Other Compensation

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Personal Economic Relief Allowance (PERA)	6,955,164.19	6,660,584.35
Representation Allowance (RA)	247,000.00	199,500.00
Transportation Allowance (TA)	247,000.00	199,500.00
Clothing/Uniform Allowance	1,710,000.00	1,656,000.00
Subsistence Allowance	59,400.00	51,150.00
Honoraria	11,794,168.85	13,813,363.63
Hazard Pay	1,136,302.36	2,220,262.83

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Longevity Pay	0.00	40,000.00
Year End Bonus	13,172,828.80	11,298,276.95
Cash Gift	1,471,000.00	1,393,250.00
Other Bonuses and Allowances	19,920,984.00	26,661,667.14
Total	56,713,848.20	64,193,554.90

16.3 Personnel Benefit Contribution

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Retirement and Life Insurance Premiums	17,332,267.98	16,111,174.15
Pag-IBIG Contributions	492,280.10	333,812.12
PhilHealth Contributions	2,367,894.59	1,670,549.08
Employees Compensation Insurance Premiums	356,976.00	332,000.00
Totals	20,549,418.67	18,447,535.35

16.4 Other Personnel Benefits

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Terminal Leave Benefits	1,911,337.54	2,345,869.03
Other Personnel Benefits	5,894,000.00	2,849,046.59
Totals	7,805,337.54	5,194,915.62

17. Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Travelling Expenses	5,118,129.03	1,241,275.04
Training and Scholarship Expenses	98,186,970.96	96,805,562.08
Supplies and Materials Expenses	15,495,036.26	23,003,129.60
Utility Expenses	3,554,412.41	2,811,185.41
Communication Expenses	3,360,824.95	2,901,924.63
Awards/Rewards, Prizes and Indemnities	355,000.00	175,800.00
Confidential, Intelligence and Extraordinary Expenses	364,000.00	364,400.00
Professional Services	13,005,987.61	12,165,840.32
General Services	13,738,854.86	10,133,452.99
Repairs and Maintenance	2,291,862.42	1,833,718.93
Taxes, Insurance Premiums and Other Fees	378,998.53	333,685.78
Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses	9,077,705.83	5,034,396.29
Totals	164,927,782.86	156,804,371.07

17.1 Travelling Expenses

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Travelling Expenses - Local	4,653,579.00	1,241,275.04
Travelling Expenses - Foreign	464,550.03	0.00
Totals	5,118,129.03	1,241,275.04

17.2 Training and Scholarship Expenses

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Training Expenses	11,705,185.96	5,685,227.08
Scholarship Grants/Expenses	86,481,785.00	91,120,335.00
Totals	98,186,970.96	96,805,562.08

17.3 Supplies and Materials Expenses

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Office Supplies Expenses	5,078,071.93	7,509,648.12
Accountable Forms Expenses	166,950.00	465,950.00
Animal/Zoological Supplies Expenses	0.00	1,100.00
Drugs and Medicines Expenses	413,265.00	186,354.13
Medical, Dental and Laboratory Supplies Expenses	326,326.25	193,813.91
Fuel, Oil and Lubricants Expenses	2,142,135.82	1,163,482.79
Agricultural and Marine Supplies Expenses	152,750.00	1,369,157.00
Semi-Expendable Machinery and Equipment Expenses	454,138.50	2,534,752.50
Semi-Expendable Furniture, Fixtures and Books Expenses	820,854.41	2,525,279.16
Other Supplies and Materials Expenses	5,940,544.35	7,054,129.60
Totals	15,495,036.26	23,003,129.60

17.4 Utility Expenses

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Water Expenses	53,874.01	38,757.83
Electricity Expenses	3,500,538.40	2,772,427.58
Totals	3,554,412.41	2,811,185.41

17.5 Communication Expenses

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Postage and Courier Services	8,042.50	19,956.00
Telephone Expenses	96,953.18	91,221.22
Internet Subscription Expenses	3,252,829.27	2,787,747.41
Cable, Satellite, Telegraph and Radio Expenses	3,000.00	3,000.00
Totals	3,360,824.95	2,901,924.63

17.6 Awards/Rewards, Prizes and Indemnities

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Prizes	355,000.00	175,800.00
Totals	355,000.00	175,800.00

17.7 Confidential, Intelligence and Extraordinary Expenses

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Expenses	364,400.00	364,400.00
Totals	364,400.00	364,400.00

17.8 Professional Services

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Other Professional Services	13,005,987.61	12,165,840.32
Totals	13,005,987.61	12,165,840.32

17.9 General Services

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Environment/Sanitary Services	550.00	0.00

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Security Services	11,818.00	0.00
Other General Services	13,726,486.86	10,133,452.99
Totals	13,738,854.86	10,133,452.99

17.10 Repairs and Maintenance

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Repairs and Maintenance - Land Improvements	0.00	38,185.00
Repairs and Maintenance - Buildings and Other Structures	1,821,137.08	140,335.00
Repairs and Maintenance - Machinery and Equipment	0.00	402,500.00
Repairs and Maintenance - Transportation Equipment	470,725.34	1,252,698.93
Totals	2,291,862.42	1,833,718.93

17.11 Taxes, Insurance Premiums and Other Fees

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Taxes, Duties and Licenses	198,566.92	67,915.98
Fidelity Bond Premiums	95,175.00	76,200.00
Insurance Expenses	85,256.61	189,569.80
Totals	378,998.53	333,685.78

17.12 Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Advertising Expenses	117,033.05	107,240.00
Printing and Publication Expenses	386,361.00	604,356.66
Representation Expenses	5,648,568.11	2,730,339.92
Rent/Lease Expenses	125,000.00	0.00
Membership Dues and Contributions to Organizations	286,672.50	274,000.00
Subscription Expenses	1,563,941.12	358,699.76
Other Maintenance and Operating Expenses	950,130.05	959,759.95
Totals	9,077,705.83	5,034,396.29

18. Financial Expenses

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Interest Expenses	835,499.00	1,640,917.72
Other Financial Charges	0.00	1,500.00
Totals	835,499.00	1,642,417.72

19. Non-Cash Expenses

19.1 Depreciation

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Depreciation - Land Improvements	737,087.62	386,910.65
Depreciation – Infrastructure Assets	40,871.52	38,737.49
Depreciation - Buildings and Other Structures	10,862,475.61	8,413,485.89
Depreciation - Machinery and Equipment	11,488,618.85	9,303,534.90
Depreciation - Transportation Equipment	1,407,995.94	1,044,526.20
Depreciation - Furniture, Fixtures and Books	1,169,180.76	911,526.65
Depreciation - Other Property, Plant and Equipment	829,823.22	250,071.80
Totals	26,536,053.52	20,348,793.58

19.2 Impairment Losses

The composition of the account as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	CY 2022	CY 2021
Impairment Loss – Loans and Receivables	0.00	146,673.00
Totals	0.00	146,673.00

20. Personnel Services, Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Capital Outlay

The payment of Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses on SCBAA vary from Financial Statement because SCBAA includes only the disbursement covering current year budget while on the Financial Statement, it also reflects the prior year's payable for Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses. Another reason for the difference in expenditure is that the Financial Statement reflects the non-cash expenses such as depreciation while SCBAA does not reflect such expenses. Furthermore, Capital Outlay expenses are treated as expense in the SCBAA while it is treated as an asset in the Financial Statement.