



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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The following document has been received:

Receiving: ICTD ERMD

Receipt Date and Time: May 08, 2025 03:20:27 PM

Company Information

SEC Registration No.: 0000141309

Company Name: EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION

Industry Classification: J66930

Company Type: Stock Corporation

Document Information

Document ID: OST10508202583292795

Document Type: Financial Statement

Document Code: FS

Period Covered: December 31, 2024

Submission Type: Annual

Remarks: None

Acceptance of this document is subject to review of forms and contents

EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION
ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT
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DECEMBER 31, 2024

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for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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<p>Broker/Dealer</p>

COMPANY INFORMATION

eastwestcapitalcorp@ubix.com.ph

(142) 8 897 6819

09091442146

8

May 9

December 31

CONTACT PERSON'S INFORMATION	
NAME	_____
PHONE	_____
EMAIL	_____
ADDRESS	_____
CITY	_____
STATE	_____
ZIP	_____

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

NAME OF CONTACT PERSON
Diana Rose Maxion

dianarose.maxion@ubix.com.ph

Response Number: _____

09178793139

	CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

1344 Angono St., Makati City, Philippines

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

**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Metro Manila, Philippines**

COVER PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Rule 52.1-5 of the SRC.

Report for the Year Beginning January 1, 2024 and Ended December 31, 2024.

IDENTIFICATION OF BROKER OR DEALER	
Name of Broker/Dealer:	East West Capital Corporation
Address of Principal Place of Business:	3/F U-Bix Bldg., 1344 Angono St., Brgy. Poblacion Makati City
Name and Phone Number of Person to Contact in Regard to this Report:	
Name:	Edilberto Bravo
	Tel. No.: (632) 8 897 8619
	Fax No.: (632) 8 897 8619

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCOUNTANT	
Name of Independent Auditors whose opinion is contained in this report:	
Name:	Reyes Tacandong & Co.
	SEC Accreditation PP201007009
	Tel. No.: (02) 8-982-9100
	Fax No.: (02) 8-982-9111
Address:	26 th Floor, BDO Towers Valero 8741 Paseo de Roxas Makati City 1226, Philippines
WILSON P. TEO	
Partner	
CPA Certificate No. 92765	
Tax Identification No. 191-520-944-000	
BOA Accreditation No. 4782/P-012; Valid until June 6, 2026	
BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-014-2023	
Valid until January 24, 2026	
PTR No. 10072414	
Issued January 2, 2025, Makati City	



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
East West Capital Corporation
3/F U-Bix Bldg., 1344 Angono St.
Brgy. Poblacion
Makati City

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of East West Capital Corporation (the Company), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to the audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 PFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



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

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSA 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, these 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 PSA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent 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 findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audits.

REYES TACANDONG & Co.

WILSON P. TEO

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 92765

Tax Identification No. 191-520-944-000

BOA Accreditation No. 4782/P-012; Valid until June 6, 2026

BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-014-2023

Valid until January 24, 2026

PTR No. 10467105

Issued January 2, 2025, Makati City

March 21, 2025

Makati City, Metro Manila

March 21, 2025

**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The management of **East West Capital Corporation** ("the Company") is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible in overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

Reyes Tacandong & Co., the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.



EDILBERTO B. BRAVO
CEO and Chairman of the Board



DIANA ROSE C. MAXION
Vice President- Finance

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		Years Ended December 31	
	Note	2024	2023
REVENUES			
Commissions		₱864,963	₱1,106,972
Others:			
Dividends	8	2,216,475	2,139,001
Net unrealized trading gains on financial assets at FVPL	8	–	2,720,427
Interest	7	362,896	650,376
		3,444,334	6,616,776
COST OF SERVICES			
Salaries and other employee benefits		363,622	527,005
Stock exchange fees and dues		348,439	317,539
		712,061	844,544
GROSS INCOME		2,732,273	5,772,232
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Outside services		1,052,010	978,805
Dues and fees		810,978	1,713,259
Salaries and wages		555,214	381,625
Utilities and communication		116,292	179,287
Taxes and licenses		108,066	237,545
Transportation		68,145	65,871
Supplies		550	11,025
Others		260,271	465,773
		2,971,526	4,033,190
OTHER CHARGES			
Depreciation	12	1,480,532	1,357,157
Net unrealized trading loss on financial assets at FVPL	8	867,410	–
		2,347,942	1,357,157
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		(2,587,195)	381,885
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX			
Current	17	3,058	3,937
Deferred		(201,109)	702,168
		(198,051)	706,105
NET LOSS		(2,389,144)	(324,220)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		–	–
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		(₱2,389,144)	(₱324,220)

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

		Years Ended December 31	
	Note	2024	2023
CAPITAL STOCK - ₱100 par value			
Authorized - 700,000 shares			
Issued and outstanding - 600,000 shares	5	₱60,000,000	₱60,000,000
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Appropriated			
	5		
Balance at beginning of year		20,817,481	20,817,481
Reversal of appropriation		(3,519,147)	–
Balance at end of year		17,298,334	20,817,481
Unappropriated			
	5		
Balance at beginning of year		(1,130,003)	(805,783)
Net loss		(2,389,144)	(324,220)
Reversal of appropriation		3,519,147	–
Balance at end of year		–	(1,130,003)
		17,298,334	19,687,478
CUMULATIVE REMEASUREMENT GAIN ON			
RETIREMENT PLAN ASSET (Net of Tax Effect)			
	15		
Balance at beginning and end of year		442,996	442,996
		₱77,741,330	₱80,130,474

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

		Years Ended December 31	
	Note	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income (loss) before income tax		(₱2,587,195)	₱381,885
Adjustments for:			
Dividend income	8	(2,216,475)	(2,139,001)
Depreciation	12	1,480,532	1,357,157
Net unrealized trading losses (gains) on financial assets at FVPL	8	867,410	(2,720,427)
Interest income	7	(362,896)	(650,376)
Operating loss before working capital changes		(2,818,624)	(3,770,762)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Trade receivables		2,983,687	1,762,756
Due from stockholder		7,322	(4,884,040)
Other current assets		44,610	(484,505)
Refundable deposit		(14,172)	504,209
Increase (decrease) in:			
Trade payables		(3,177,135)	(5,122,232)
Due to a related party		201,370	515,057
Other current liabilities		(53,154)	994,593
Net cash used for operations		(2,826,096)	(10,484,924)
Dividends received		2,216,475	2,139,001
Interest received		299,920	562,130
Income taxes paid		—	(3,132)
Net cash used in operating activities		(309,701)	(7,786,925)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(309,701)	(7,786,925)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		20,346,520	28,133,445
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		₱20,036,819	₱20,346,520

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 and 2023

1. Corporate Information

East West Capital Corporation (the Company) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on June 10, 1987. The Company is principally engaged as a dealer, directly or through an agent, in the business of buying and selling securities of all kinds and for its own account and/or to regularly engage in the business of effecting, for the account of others, as broker, to deal business of shares of stock, bonds and other financial securities and in all activities directly or indirectly connected therewith or incidental thereto and to be a member of any stock exchange. The Company is a holder of an exchange trading right issued by the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

The Company's registered office address is at 3/F U-Bix Bldg., 1344 Angono St., Brgy. Poblacion, Makati City.

Approval and Authorization

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors (BOD) on March 21, 2025. This approval signifies that the BOD has reviewed and taken responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

The accounting principles adopted were consistently applied in the financial statements for the periods presented.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with PFRS Accounting Standards issued by the Philippine Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council and adopted by the SEC, including SEC provisions. This financial reporting framework includes PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine interpretations from International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC).

The statements of financial position contain some additional information in line with the requirements of Rule 52.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Securities Regulation Code (SRC).

Measurement Bases

The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (Peso), the Company's functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest Peso, except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment in equity securities which are measured at fair value and retirement plan asset which is measured at the net of the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of assets and fair value of the consideration received in exchange for incurring a liability.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company uses market observable data to the extent possible when measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes to financial statements:

- Note 6 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments
- Note 8 - Investment in Equity Securities
- Note 12 - Investment Properties

Adoption of Amendments to PFRS

Several amendments to PFRS became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. However, management has assessed that none of the amendments have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

New PFRS and Amendments to PFRS Issued but Not yet Effective or Adopted

Relevant new PFRS and amendments to PFRS, which are not yet effective as at December 31, 2024 and have not been applied in preparing the financial statements, are summarized below.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026:

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, and PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets* – The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognized when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or otherwise qualifies for derecognition (e.g. settlement date), and introduces a policy option to derecognize financial liabilities settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if the required conditions are met.

The amendments also clarify the assessment of contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, the treatment of non-recourse loans and contractually linked instruments, as well as require additional disclosure requirements for financial assets and liabilities with contingent features and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Earlier application is permitted.

- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards Volume 11:
 - Amendments to PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* – The amendments update and remove some obsolete references related to the gain or loss on derecognition on financial assets of an entity that has a continuing involvement and to the disclosure requirements on deferred differences between fair value and transaction price. The amendments also clarify that the illustrative guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements for credit risk disclosure. Earlier application is permitted.
 - Amendments to PAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows - Cost Method* – The amendments replace the term ‘cost method’ with ‘at cost’ following the deletion of the definition of ‘cost method’. Earlier application is permitted.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027:

- PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* – This standard replaces PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and sets out the requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information to help ensure that the financial statements provide relevant information that faithfully represents the entity’s assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. The standard introduces new categories and sub-totals in the statements of comprehensive income, disclosures on management-defined performance measures, and new principles for grouping of information, which the entity needs to apply retrospectively. Earlier application is permitted.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing new PFRS and amendments to PFRS is not expected to have any material effect on the financial statements of the Company. Additional disclosures will be included in the financial statements, as applicable.

Financial Instruments

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

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

Initial Recognition and Measurement. Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration given (in case of an asset) or received (in case of a liability). The initial measurement of financial instruments, except for those designated at FVPL, includes transaction cost.

Financial Assets

Classification. The Company classifies its financial assets at initial recognition under the following categories: (a) financial assets at amortized cost, (b) financial assets at FVOCI, and (c) financial assets at FVPL. The classification of a financial instrument largely depends on the Company's business model and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Financial Assets at FVPL. Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are classified under this category. Specifically, financial assets at FVPL include financial assets that are (a) held for trading, (b) designated upon initial recognition at FVPL, or (c) mandatorily required to be measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if these 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 these are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at FVPL, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, debt instruments may be designated at FVPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at FVPL are measured at fair value at each reporting date, with any fair value gains or losses recognized in profit or loss to the extent these are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company designated its investment in quoted equity securities as financial assets at FVPL (see Note 8). As at reporting date, the Company does not have financial assets at FVOCI.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. Financial assets shall be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment, if any. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial assets are derecognized and through amortization process. Financial assets at amortized cost are included under current assets if realizability or collectability is within 12 months after the reporting period. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, due from stockholder and refundable deposit are classified under this category (see Notes 7, 9 and 16).

Cash includes cash on hand, cash in bank and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash with original maturities of three months or less and that are subject to insignificant risk of change in value. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at face value.

Refundable deposit pertains to clearing fund contributions made to Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines (SCCP) which shall be refunded upon cessation of business and/or termination of membership to the SCCP. Refundable deposit is measured at the amount of cash paid.

Impairment. The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit loss for all financial instruments not measured at FVPL. Expected credit loss is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The difference is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

Trade Receivables. For trade receivables without significant financing component, the Company has applied the simplified approach in measuring expected credit losses.

Simplified approach requires that expected credit loss should always be based on the lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecasted direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

Other Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. For these financial instruments, the expected credit loss is based on the 12-month expected credit loss, which pertains to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the allowance will be based on the lifetime expected credit loss. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30 days past due unless it is demonstrated that the nonpayment was an administrative oversight rather than resulting from financial difficulty of the counterparty. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Reclassification. The Company reclassifies its financial assets when, and only when, it changes its business model for managing those financial assets. The reclassification is applied prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model (reclassification date).

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at amortized cost category to financial assets at FVPL, any gain or loss arising from the difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at amortized cost category to financial assets at FVOCI, any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVPL category to financial assets at amortized cost, its fair value at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

There were no reclassifications of financial assets in 2024 and 2023.

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

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired;
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the financial 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 right to receive cash flows from the financial 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.

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

Financial Liabilities

Classification. The Company classifies its financial liabilities at initial recognition under the following categories: (a) financial liabilities at amortized cost and (b) financial liabilities at FVPL.

As at reporting date, the Company does not have financial liabilities measured at FVPL.

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost. Financial liabilities are categorized as financial liabilities at amortized cost when the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Company having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to settle the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized or through the amortization process.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's trade payables, other current liabilities (excluding statutory liabilities) and amounts due to a related party are classified under this category (see Notes 13, 14 and 16).

Classification of Financial Instrument between Liability and Equity. A financial instrument is classified as liability if it provides for a contractual obligation to:

- Deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity;
- Exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Company; or
- Satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

If the Company does not have an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset to settle its contractual obligation, the obligation meets the definition of a financial liability.

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

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statements of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statements of financial position.

Other Current Assets

Value-added Tax (VAT). Revenue, expenses and assets are recognized, net of the amount of VAT, except:

- where VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case VAT is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable; or
- receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of VAT included.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from the taxation authority is included as part of “Other current assets” in the statements of financial position.

Prepayments. These are expenses not yet incurred but already paid. Prepayments are initially recorded as assets and measured at the amount of consideration paid. Subsequently, these are apportioned over the period covered by the payment and charged to appropriate expense accounts in profit or loss when incurred.

Prepayments that are expected to be realized for no more than 12 months after the financial reporting year are classified as current assets. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

Creditable Withholding Taxes (CWTs). CWTs are recognized upon withholding by customers from payments to the Company which are subject to expanded withholding tax. CWTs are applied against income tax payable provided these are properly supported by certificates of creditable tax withheld at source, subject to the rules on Philippine income taxation. Excess unapplied CWTs is carried forward to be utilized in succeeding years.

Exchange Trading Right

Exchange trading right is an intangible asset with indefinite useful life. Exchange trading right is measured on initial recognition at cost and is subsequently carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Exchange trading right is not amortized but is tested for impairment annually. The assumption that the exchange trading right remains to be an intangible asset with indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether this continues to be supportable as such. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis. Any impairment losses determined are recognized in profit or loss.

Gains or losses arising from the derecognition of exchange trading right are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in profit or loss in the period of recognition.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business or for administrative purposes.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties, except land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Land is carried at cost less any impairment losses.

Depreciation of the condominium units is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 20 years.

The assets’ estimated useful life and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that these are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of investment properties.

Investment properties are derecognized when either these have been disposed of or when the investment properties are permanently withdrawn and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of investment properties are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognized in profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to investment properties when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by ending of owner occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or ending of construction or development. Transfers are made from investment properties when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner occupation or commencement of development with a view to sell.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The carrying amounts of nonfinancial assets are reviewed at each financial reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the related nonfinancial assets is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment losses, if any.

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of nonfinancial assets or its cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of nonfinancial assets is the greater of the asset's fair value less cost of disposal or value in use. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Value in use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash flows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had there been no impairment loss recognized. Reversals of impairment are recognized in profit or loss.

Equity

Capital Stock. Capital stock is measured at par value of all shares issued.

Retained Earnings. Retained earnings represent the accumulated net income or losses, net of any dividend declaration. Unappropriated retained earnings represent the portion which can be declared as dividends to stockholders. Appropriated retained earnings pertain to the restricted portion which is intended for the reserve fund in compliance with SRC Rule 49.1 (B).

Cumulative Remeasurement Gains on Retirement Plan Asset. This pertains to cumulative remeasurement gains on retirement plan asset which is not recognized in profit or loss. This is classified as other comprehensive income and presented after net income (loss) in the statements of comprehensive income.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contract with customers is recognized when the performance obligation in the contract has been satisfied, either at a point in time or over time. Revenue is recognized over time if one of the following criteria is met: (a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Company perform its obligations; (b) the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or (c) the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. Otherwise, revenue is recognized at a point in time.

The Company also assesses its revenue arrangements to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Company has assessed that it acts as a principal in all of its revenue sources, except for its stock brokering transactions where the Company is acting in the capacity of an agent. except for its stock brokering transactions where the Company is acting in the capacity of an agent.

Commission Income. Commission is recognized as income on a trade date basis as trade transactions occur. This is computed based on certain rates for every trade transaction.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met for other revenue outside the scope of PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*:

Dividend Income. Revenue is recognized when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Interest Income. Interest income is recognized as interest accrues, net of final tax, taking into account the effective yield of the asset.

Trading Gains or Losses on Financial Assets at FVPL. Trading gains or losses on financial assets at FVPL include all gains and losses from changes in fair value and disposal of financial assets at FVPL. Unrealized gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss upon remeasurement of the financial assets at FVPL at each reporting date. Gains or losses from sale of financial assets at FVPL are recognized in profit or loss upon confirmation of trade deals.

Cost and Expense Recognition

Costs and expenses are recognized in profit or loss upon utilization of the goods or services or at the date these are incurred.

Cost of Services. Cost of services is recognized as expense when the cost to render the related service is incurred.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses constitute costs of administering the business and are recognized as expense in the period these are incurred.

Employee Benefits

Short-term Employee Benefits. The Company provides short-term benefits to its employees in the form of basic 13th-month pay, bonuses, employer's share on government contributions and other short-term benefits.

Short-term employee benefits liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. Unpaid portion of the short-term employee benefits is included as part of "Others" in the "Other current liabilities" account in the statements of financial position.

Retirement Benefits. The Company has a funded, noncontributory defined benefit plan covering all qualified employees. The retirement expense is determined using the projected unit credit method which reflects services rendered by employees to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries.

The Company recognizes service costs, comprising of current service costs, past service costs, and net interest expense or income in statements of comprehensive income. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net retirement liability or plan asset.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets are recognized immediately in OCI in the year in which these arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to statement of comprehensive income in subsequent years.

The net retirement asset is the aggregate of the present value of the retirement liability reduced by the fair value of plan assets on which the liabilities are to be settled directly. The present value of the retirement liability is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rate on government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement liability.

Plan assets are assets that are held in trust and managed by a trustee bank. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Company, nor can they be paid directly to the Company. The fair value of the plan assets is based on the market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Actuarial valuations are made with sufficient regularity so that the amounts recognized in the financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting date.

Income Tax

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

Deferred Tax. Deferred tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent of items recognized as OCI or items directly recognized in equity.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of the excess minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits from unused NOLCO and unused excess MCIT over RCIT can be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rate and tax laws in effect or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Related Party Relationships and Transactions

Related party transactions consist of transfers of resources, services or obligations between the Company and its related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. This includes: (a) individuals who, owning directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by, or under common control with the Company; (b) associates; and (c) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the Company and close members of the family of any such individual.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely on legal form.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingencies

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

Events after the Reporting Date

Events after the reporting date that provide additional information about the Company's financial position as at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting date that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to financial statements when material.

3. Significant Judgments, Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with PFRS Accounting Standards requires management to exercise judgments, make estimates and use assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These judgments, estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions used, and the effect of any change in estimates will be adjusted accordingly when the effects become determinable.

Judgments, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The effect of any change in estimates will be reflected in the financial statements when these become reasonably determinable.

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

Classifying the Financial Instruments. The classification of a financial instrument largely depends on the Company's business model and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

The Company classifies its investments in securities as financial assets at FVPL and cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables and refundable deposit as financial assets at amortized cost. The Company's financial liabilities at amortized cost include trade payables and other current liabilities (excluding statutory liabilities).

The fair value of equity securities classified as financial assets at FVPL amounted to ₱36.4 million and ₱37.3 million as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 8).

Assessing the Distinction between Investment Properties and Property and Equipment. The Company determines whether a property qualifies as investment property or property and equipment. In making its judgment, the Company considers whether the property is held solely for capital appreciation and to earn rentals or for administrative purposes, in which case the property shall be classified as investment property or property and equipment, respectively, as the case may be. The Company considers each property separately in making its judgment.

The carrying amount of investment properties amounted to ₱23.5 million and ₱25.0 million as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 12).

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, fully-depreciated property and equipment pertaining to computer software and furniture and fixtures, still in use by the Company amounted to ₱0.4 million and ₱1.5 million, respectively.

Estimating Expected Credit Losses. The Company, applying the simplified approach in the computation of expected credit losses, initially uses a provision matrix based on historical default rates for trade receivables. The provision matrix specifies provision rates depending on the number of days that a trade receivable is past due. The Company also uses appropriate groupings if its historical credit loss experience shows significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. The Company adjusts the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current and forecasted economic conditions. The Company adjusts historical default rates if forecasted economic conditions such as when stock market index is expected to improve which can lead to decreased number of defaults in the stock brokering industry. The Company regularly

reviews the methodology and assumptions used for estimating expected credit losses to reduce any differences between estimates and actual credit loss experience.

For other financial assets at amortized cost, the Company has applied the general approach and calculated the ECL by considering the consequences and probabilities of possible defaults only for the next 12 months, rather than the life of the asset. It continues to apply this method until a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, at which point the loss allowance is measured based on lifetime ECL. ECL on due from related parties mainly pertains to the Company's foregone benefit arising from the time value of money. Discount rate used to measure the time value of money is computed using the interest rate on internal rate of borrowing or government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the payment terms.

Allowance for expected credit loss on trade receivables amounted to ₱1,730 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The carrying amounts of other financial assets at amortized cost as at December 31 are as follows:

	Note	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents*	7	₱20,032,919	₱20,342,620
Trade receivables	9	1,560	2,985,247
Due from stockholder	16	14,283,472	14,290,794
Refundable deposit		141,238	127,066

*Excluding cash on hand amounting to ₱3,900 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023

Estimating the Useful Life of Depreciable Investment Property. The useful life of depreciable investment property is estimated based on the depreciable period over which the depreciable investment properties are expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of practices of similar businesses, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar investment properties. The estimated useful life of depreciable investment properties is reviewed periodically and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the investment properties. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by the changes in the factors discussed in the foregoing. A change in the estimated useful life of any depreciable investment property would increase the recorded expenses and decrease noncurrent assets.

No changes in the useful life of depreciable investment properties in 2024 and 2023. The carrying amount of depreciable investment properties amounted to ₱21.5 million and ₱22.9 million as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 12).

Assessing the Impairment Losses on Nonfinancial Assets. The Company assesses the impairment on investment properties whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of the investment properties may not be recoverable.

Factors that the Company considered in deciding when to perform impairment review includes the following, among others:

- significant under performance of the business in relation to expectations;
- significant changes or planned changes in the use of the assets; and
- significant negative industry or economic trends.

There were no impairment indicators on investment properties. Accordingly, no impairment loss was recognized in 2024 and 2023. The carrying amount of investment properties amounted to ₱23.5 million and ₱25.0 million as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 12).

Estimating the Useful Life and Assessing the Impairment Losses on Exchange Trading Right. Exchange trading right is carried at cost less any impairment losses. Exchange trading right is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired. The exchange trading right is deemed to have indefinite useful life as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Company. The management's impairment test for the Company's exchange trading right is based on the available market value. The Company does not intend to sell the exchange trading right in the near future.

The Company has assessed that the exchange trading right has indefinite useful life as at December 31, 2024 and 2023. No impairment loss on exchange trading right was recognized in 2024 and 2023. The carrying amount of exchange trading right amounted to ₱1.0 million as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 (see Note 11).

Assessing the Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets. The Company's assessment of the recognition of deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences is based on the projected taxable income in the following years. This forecast is based on the Company's past results and future expectations on revenue and expenses.

The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at each reporting date and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. The Company also reviews the expected timing and tax rate upon reversal of temporary difference and adjusts the impact of deferred tax accordingly.

The Company's unrecognized deferred tax assets are disclosed in Note 17.

4. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents and investment in equity securities. The Company also has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables, due from stockholder, refundable deposit, trade payables and other current liabilities (excluding statutory liabilities) which arise directly from its operations. Financial assets at FVPL arise from the Company's operating activities.

The main risks arising from the use of financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and equity price risk, which are managed under policies approved and monitored by the BOD.

The BOD has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Management is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Company's policies and procedures for risk management and for reviewing the adequacy of these policies in relation to the risks faced by the Company. Management provides considerable attention to the industry regulations imposed by the SEC and the PSE that require the Company's full compliance and ensures conformity to such rules and regulations.

Credit Risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk arises from the failure of a counterparty in fulfilling its financial commitments to the Company under the prevailing contractual terms. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist primarily of trade receivables and other financial assets at amortized cost.

The tables below present the summary of the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral, other credit enhancements or credit risk mitigating features and shows the credit quality of the assets by indicating whether the assets are subjected to 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL. Assets that are credit-impaired, if any, are separately presented.

Credit Quality Analysis of Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

	2024			Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL - credit impaired	
Financial assets at amortized cost:				
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	₱20,032,919	₱—	₱—	₱20,032,919
Trade receivables	—	1,560	1,730	3,290
Due from stockholder	14,283,472	—	—	14,283,472
Refundable deposit	141,238	—	—	141,238
	₱34,457,629	₱1,560	₱1,730	₱34,460,919

	2023			Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL - credit impaired	
Financial assets at amortized cost:				
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	₱20,342,620	₱—	₱—	₱20,342,620
Trade receivables	—	2,985,247	1,730	2,986,977
Due from stockholder	14,290,794	—	—	14,290,794
Refundable deposit	127,066	—	—	127,066
	₱34,760,480	₱2,985,247	₱1,730	₱37,747,457

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by depositing its cash with highly reputable and pre-approved financial institutions. In addition, customers are initially assessed for creditworthiness based on their profile (i.e., financial capacity, reputation, collateral). The Company mitigates its credit risk by transacting with recognized and creditworthy counterparties. The Company also monitors receivable balances regularly. In accordance with the Risk-Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) requirements, limits are imposed to avoid large exposure to a single client or counterparty and single equity relative to a particular issuer company or group of companies. Furthermore, credit exposures are minimized by collateral held in the form of securities purchased.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties having similar characteristics.

Trade Receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECL for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments analyzed by customer type, credit terms, and number of days outstanding. The Company adjusts historical default rates to forward-looking default rate by determining the closely related economic factor affecting each customer

segment (i.e. PSE index). At each reporting date, the observed historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The aging analysis of the Company's trade receivables from customers as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Days from Transaction Date of Counterparty	2024		
	Amount	Collateral (net of haircut)	Counterparty Exposure
Over 31 days	₱3,290	₱1,560	₱1,730

Days from Transaction Date of Counterparty	2023		
	Amount	Collateral (net of haircut)	Counterparty Exposure
Over 31 days	₱1,977	₱1,846	₱1,730

Counterparty exposure is computed based on the rules provided by SRC 52.1.11 which considers the age of the receivables and the market value of related securities, net of haircut, as its collateral. The percentage of haircut is determined based on whether the security is within or outside the PSE index (PSEi).

SRC requires broker/dealers to maintain a stock record for each cash and margin account of every customer regardless of the frequency of transactions. The stock record is a record of accountability reflecting all securities for which the Company has custodial responsibility or proprietary ownership. Transactions in the customer accounts cover both money balances and security positions, with the security transaction and related money generally recorded on the settlement date.

On a regular basis, collateral valuations of customers' accounts are analyzed to ensure that these are sufficient to cover the outstanding balances due to the Company.

Other Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

The Company's other financial assets at amortized cost consist of cash in banks and cash equivalents, due from stockholder and refundable deposit. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by investing its cash and short-term placements only with banks that have good credit standing and reputation in the local banking industry. These instruments are graded in the top category by an acceptable credit rating agency and are therefore considered to be low credit risk investments. For other receivables and refundable deposit, credit risk is low since the Company only transacted with its stockholder and reputable companies with respect to these financial assets.

It is the Company's policy to measure ECL on the above instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

When determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and that is relevant for the particular financial instrument being assessed such as, but not limited to, the following factors:

- Actual or expected external and internal credit rating downgrade;
- Existing or forecasted adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions; and
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in the operating results of the borrower.

The Company also considers financial assets that are more than 30 days past due to be the latest point at which lifetime ECL should be recognized unless it can demonstrate that this does not represent a significant credit risk such as when non-payment arise from administrative oversight rather than resulting from financial difficulty of the counterparties.

The Company has assessed that the ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost is insignificant because the transactions with respect to these financial assets were entered into by the Company with reputable banks and companies with good credit standing and low risk of defaults. Accordingly, no provision for credit losses on other financial assets at amortized cost was recognized in 2024 and 2023.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Company may encounter difficulties in raising adequate funds to meet its financial commitments at a reasonable cost. The Company's objectives in effectively managing its liquidity are: (a) to ensure that adequate funding is available at all times; (b) to meet the commitments as they arise without incurring unnecessary costs; and (c) to be able to access funding when needed at the least possible cost.

The Company monitors its cash flows particularly by reviewing, on a periodic basis, the collectability of receivable from customers and the credit facilities available for the Company to meet the funding requirements needed for operations. Further, special reserve requirements for the customers of the Company are maintained with a bank (see Note 7).

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the financial liabilities at amortized cost of the Company based on remaining contractual undiscounted cash flows as at December 31:

	2024						Total
	On demand	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	Beyond 1 Year	
Trade payables	₱—	₱3,138,523	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱3,138,523
Due to a related party	9,049,036						9,049,036
Other current liabilities*	99,492	1,556,351	—	—	—	—	1,655,843
	₱9,148,528	₱4,694,874	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱13,843,402

	2023						Total
	On demand	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	Beyond 1 Year	
Trade payables	₱—	₱6,315,658	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱6,315,658
Due to a related party	8,847,666						8,847,666
Other current liabilities*	277,157	1,302,640	—	—	—	—	1,579,797
	₱9,124,823	₱7,618,298	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱16,743,121

*Excluding statutory liabilities amounting to ₱9,488 and ₱138,688 in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Equity Price Risk. Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of quoted equity securities would decrease as the result of the adverse changes in the quoted equity prices as affected by both rational and irrational market forces. The equity price risk exposure of the Company arises mainly from its investment in equity securities classified as financial assets at FVPL amounting to ₱36.4 million and ₱37.3 million as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 8).

The Company's policy is to maintain the risk to an acceptable level. Movement in share price is monitored regularly to determine the impact on its financial position.

The table below sets forth the impact of changes in PSEi in the Company's unrealized gain or loss on fair value changes of its financial assets at FVPL in 2024 and 2023:

	2024		2023	
Changes in PSEi	15.34%	(15.34%)	14.07%	(14.07%)
Changes in trading income at equity portfolio under:				
Other financial institutions	₱3,122,269	(₱3,122,269)	₱2,833,358	(₱2,833,358)
Electricity, energy, power and water	154,168	(154,168)	90,293	(90,293)
Banks	17,686	(17,686)	23,474	(23,474)
Casinos and gaming	27,387	(27,387)	14,046	(14,046)
Mining	18,902	(18,902)	11,425	(11,425)
Hotel and leisure	5,652	(5,652)	3,686	(3,686)
Food, beverage and tobacco	2,884	(2,884)	6,599	(6,599)
Holding firms	2,130	(2,130)	2,630	(2,630)
Oil	1,855	(1,855)	3,523	(3,523)
Property	1,708	(1,708)	1,481	(1,481)
Transportation services	974	(974)	663	(663)
Construction, infrastructure and allied services	157	(157)	339	(339)
Education	25	(25)	9	(9)
Media	2	(2)	7	(7)
	₱3,355,799	(₱3,355,799)	₱2,991,533	(₱2,991,533)

The sensitivity rate used for reporting equity price risk represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in equity pricing per PSEi. The sensitivity analysis includes the Company's stock portfolio with amounts adjusted by its specific beta for their valuation at the reporting date.

5. Capital Management

The Company's objective in managing capital is to ensure that a stable capital base is maintained in accordance with industry regulations, while maintaining investor, creditor, and market confidence to sustain the future development of the business.

The Company's BOD has the overall responsibility for monitoring capital proportion to risks. The Associated Person designated by the Company monitors compliance with minimum net capital requirements imposed by PSE and SEC.

The Company, being a broker and dealer in securities, is regulated by PSE and SEC and is subject to the following capital requirements in accordance with the SRC:

Required Capitalization for Brokers/Dealers

In compliance with SRC Rule 28 of the 2015 *Implementing Rules and Regulations of SRC*, trading participants are required to have an unimpaired paid-up capital of ₱100.0 million for those who will be participating in a registered clearing agency. However, other broker/dealer not meeting the ₱100.0 million capitalization and not seeking authorization to engage in market making transaction shall maintain a ₱30.0 million unimpaired paid-up capital and file surety bond not less than ₱10.0 million for brokers and not less than ₱2.0 million for dealer.

Unimpaired paid-up capital pertains to the Company's paid-up capital less any deficit. The unimpaired paid-up capital of the Company amounting to ₱60.0 million and ₱58.9 million as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, is in compliance with the foregoing capital requirements. The Company's surety bond amounted to ₱12.0 million as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The details of the Company's common shares with a par value of ₱100.0 a share are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorized Capital Stock				
Balance at beginning and end of year	700,000	₱70,000,000	700,000	₱70,000,000
Issued and Outstanding				
Balance at beginning and end of year	600,000	₱60,000,000	600,000	₱60,000,000

Reserve Fund

The Company shall annually appropriate a certain minimum percentage of its audited net income and transfer the same to "Appropriated retained earnings" account. Minimum appropriation of 30%, 20%, and 10% of net income for brokers and dealers with unimpaired paid-up capital of between ₱10.0 million to ₱30.0 million, between ₱30.0 million to ₱50.0 million, and more than ₱50.0 million, respectively, are prescribed by SRC Rule 49.1 (B).

No appropriation was made in 2024 and 2023 because of the Company's net loss position. In 2024 the BOD approved the reversal of appropriated retained earnings amounting to ₱3.5 million. Appropriated retained earnings amounted to ₱17.3 million and ₱20.8 million as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Net Liquid Capital (NLC)

The Company is required, at all times, to have and maintain an NLC of at least ₱5.0 million or 5% of its Aggregate Indebtedness (AI), whichever is higher.

In computing for NLC, all non-allowable assets/equities and collateralized liabilities are deducted, and allowable liabilities and equities are added to equity per books. The equity eligible for NLC pertains to the sum of the following:

- Equity per books;
- Liabilities subordinated to the claims of creditors in conformity with SRC Rule 49.1 and in accordance with a prescribed schedule; and
- Deposits for future stock subscription for which an application for increase in capital stock or request for exemption for registration has been presented for filing or has been filed with the SEC.

The equity eligible for NLC shall exclude deferred income tax, revaluation reserves, and minority interest and any outside investment in affiliates and associates.

In computing for NLC, the equity eligible for NLC is adjusted by the following:

- a. Adding unrealized gains (or deducting unrealized losses) in the accounts of the Company;
- b. Deducting fixed assets and assets which cannot be readily converted into cash (less any AI in accordance with SRC Rule 49.1);
- c. Deducting general guarantees and indemnities for loans and indebtedness other than those incurred by the Company, unless otherwise permitted by the SEC; and
- d. Deducting long and short securities differences.

AI shall mean the total money liabilities of a broker/dealer arising in connection with any transaction whatsoever and includes, among others, money borrowed, money payable against securities loaned and securities failed to receive, market value of securities borrowed to the extent to which no equivalent value is paid or credited (other than the market value of margin securities borrowed from customers and margin securities borrowed from non-customers), customers' and non-customers' free credit balances, and credit balances in customers' and non-customers' accounts having short positions in securities, but excluding the items set out in SRC Rule 49.1 (1) (D).

The Company's NLC met the minimum prescribed amounts as at December 31 as shown below:

	2024	2023
NLC:		
Equity eligible for NLC	₱77,298,334	₱79,687,478
Less ineligible assets	44,179,631	45,678,005
	33,118,703	34,009,473
Required NLC:		
Higher of:		
5% of AI	692,645	844,090
Minimum amount	5,000,000	5,000,000
	5,000,000	5,000,000
Net risk-based capital excess	₱28,118,703	₱29,009,473

Ratio of AI to NLC

The Company shall not permit its AI to all other persons to exceed 2,000% of its NLC.

The Company's ratio of AI to NLC is 41.83% and 49.58% as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

RBCA Requirement/Ratio

The RBCA requirement/ratio refers to the minimum level of capital to be maintained by firms which are licensed or securing a broker/dealer license, taking into consideration the firm size, complexity, and business risk. Such risks that are considered in determining the capital requirement include, among others, operational, position, counterparty, large exposure, underwriting, and margin financing risks. The RBCA ratio should be greater than or equal to 110%.

The RBCA ratio is the ratio linking the NLC of the Company to its Total Risk Capital Requirement (TRCR), calculated as the Company's NLC divided by its TRCR. The TRCR, in accordance with SRC Rule 49.1, is the sum of:

- a. Operational Risk Requirement (ORR);
- b. Credit Risk Requirement which includes requirements for Counterparty Risk, Settlement Risk, Large Exposure Risk, and Margin Lending/Financing Risk; and
- c. Position or Market Risk Requirement.

	2024	2023
NLC	₱33,118,703	₱34,009,473
TRCR:		
ORR	844,227	1,359,599
PRR	12,602,817	12,930,208
Total	13,447,044	14,289,807
RBCA ratio	2.5 : 1	2.4 : 1

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company is not exposed to credit risk requirements defined under SRC Rule 49.1.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company is compliant with the required RBCA ratio.

Ratio of Core Equity to ORR

The Company's core equity shall be at all times greater than its ORR.

Core equity refers to the sum of paid-up common stock, common stock dividends distributable, additional paid-in capital, surplus reserves (excluding revaluation reserves or appraisal capital) and opening retained earnings adjusted for all current year movements. Core equity shall exclude treasury shares, unbooked valuation reserves, and other capital adjustments such as unrealized loss on fair value changes.

The Company's ratio of core equity to ORR is as follows:

	2024	2023
Capital stock	₱60,000,000	₱60,000,000
Balance of retained earnings at beginning of year	19,687,478	20,011,698
Core equity	79,687,478	80,011,698
ORR	844,227	1,359,599
Ratio of Core Equity to ORR	94.39 : 1	58.85 : 1

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company is in compliance with the required ratio of core equity to ORR.

6. Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The table below presents a comparison by category of carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's significant financial instruments as at December 31:

	2024		2023	
	Carrying Amounts	Fair Value	Carrying Amounts	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at amortized cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents	₱20,032,919	₱20,032,919	₱20,342,620	₱20,342,620
Trade receivables	1,560	1,560	2,985,247	2,985,247
Due from stockholder	14,283,472	14,283,472	14,290,794	14,290,794
Refundable deposit	141,238	141,238	127,066	127,066
Financial asset at FVPL –				
Investment in equity securities	36,387,355	36,387,355	37,254,765	37,254,765
	₱70,846,544	₱70,846,544	₱75,000,492	₱75,000,492
Financial Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:				
Trade payables	₱3,138,523	₱3,138,523	₱6,315,658	₱6,315,658
Due to a related party	9,049,036	9,049,036	8,847,666	8,847,666
Other current liabilities*	1,655,843	1,655,843	1,579,797	1,579,797
	₱13,843,402	₱13,843,402	₱16,743,121	₱16,743,121

*Excluding statutory liabilities

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade Receivables, Due from Stockholder, Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities (excluding statutory liabilities) and Due to a Related Party. The carrying amounts of these instruments approximate fair values due to their short-term maturities.

Refundable Deposit. The carrying amount of refundable deposits approximates fair value. The management believes that the effect of discounting the future receipts from this financial instrument using the prevailing market rates is not significant.

Investment in Equity Securities. The Company's investment in equity securities classified as financial assets at FVPL are carried at fair values based on sources classified as Level 1 category. The fair values of equity securities are based on prevailing quoted market prices, or bidding dealer price quotations from active markets as at reporting date.

In 2024 and 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 fair value measurements.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2024	2023
Cash on hand	₱3,900	₱3,900
Cash in banks	20,032,919	9,622,541
Short-term placements	–	10,720,079
	₱20,036,819	₱20,346,520

Cash in banks earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates.

Short-term placements are made for varying maturity periods of up to 90 days, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company. Cash equivalents earn interest ranging from 5.5% to 6.0% in 2024 and 2023.

In compliance with SRC Rule 49.2.4 covering customer protection and custody of securities, the Company maintains a special reserve bank account for the exclusive benefit of its customers amounting to ₱3.6 million and ₱3.5 million as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Company's reserve requirement is determined monthly based on the SEC's prescribed computation. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's reserve accounts are adequate to cover its reserve requirements.

Interest income earned by the Company in 2024 and 2023 arises from the following:

	Note	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents		₱299,920	₱562,130
Retirement plan asset	15	62,976	88,246
		₱362,896	₱650,376

8. Investment in Equity Securities

This account represents equity securities held by the Company for trading purposes.

Details of this account follows:

	2024	2023
Cost	₱2,322,587	₱2,322,587
Cumulative unrealized gains on fair value changes	34,064,768	34,932,178
	₱36,387,355	₱37,254,765

Movements in cumulative unrealized gains on fair value are as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	₱34,932,178	₱32,211,751
Unrealized trading gain (loss)	(867,410)	2,720,427
Balance at end of year	₱34,064,768	₱34,932,178

Dividend income earned amounted to ₱2.2 million and ₱2.1 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The fair value measurement of investment in equity securities classified as financial assets at FVPL, which is based on prevailing quoted market prices or bidding dealer price quotations from active markets as at reporting date, is classified under the Level 1 category. There has been no transfer between levels of fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 (see Note 6).

9. Trade Receivables

This account consists of:

	2024	2023
Receivables from:		
Customers	₱3,290	₱1,977
Clearing house	—	2,985,000
	3,290	2,986,977
Less allowance for credit losses	1,730	1,730
	₱1,560	₱2,985,247

Receivables from customers consist of amounts due within two business days from the transaction date as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Money Balances	Security Valuation - Long	Money Balances	Security Valuation - Long
Cash and fully secured accounts:				
More than 250%	₱1,560	₱16,990	₱247	₱2,827
Between 200% and 250%	—	—	—	—
Between 150% and 200%	—	—	—	—
Between 100% and 150%	—	—	—	—
Partially secured accounts	—	—	—	—
Unsecured accounts	1,730	—	1,730	—
	3,290	16,990	1,977	2,827
Less allowance for credit losses	1,730	—	1,730	—
	₱1,560	₱16,990	₱247	₱2,827

Security valuation represents the fair value of the securities owned by the customers, which are in the custody of the Company and are located either in the vault or the Philippine Dealing and Trust Corporation. The fair values of these securities are based on prevailing quoted market prices, which are usually the closing prices from active markets as at reporting date.

Trade receivables from clearing house as at December 31, 2023 are due and collectible after two days from transaction date. Accordingly, balances as at December 31, 2023 were fully collected in January 2024.

10. Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	2024	2023
Input VAT	₱3,119,088	₱2,597,595
Prepayments	128,191	151,581
CWT	100,772	103,830
Current portion of deferred input VAT	—	539,726
Others	—	2,987
	₱3,348,051	₱3,395,719

11. Exchange Trading Right

This account pertains to the trading right acquired by the Company as a result of the PSE conversion plan to preserve the Company's access to the trading facilities and continue to transact business in the PSE. The carrying amount of exchange trading right is ₱1.0 million as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the latest transacted price of the exchange trading right, as provided by the PSE, is ₱8.0 million. Accordingly, no impairment loss on the exchange trading right was recognized in 2024 and 2023.

12. Investment Properties

This balances and movements in this account as at December 31 are as follows:

	2024		
	Land	Condominium Units	Total
Cost			
Balances at beginning and end of year	₱2,024,183	₱35,743,262	₱37,767,445
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balances at beginning of year	–	12,795,014	12,795,014
Depreciation	–	1,480,532	1,480,532
Balances at end of year	–	14,275,546	14,275,546
Carrying Amounts	₱2,024,183	₱21,467,716	₱23,491,899

	2023		
	Land	Condominium Units	Total
Cost			
Balances at beginning and end of year	₱2,024,183	₱35,743,262	₱37,767,445
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balances at beginning of year	–	11,437,857	11,437,857
Depreciation	–	1,357,157	1,357,157
Balances at end of year	–	12,795,014	12,795,014
Carrying Amounts	₱2,024,183	₱22,948,248	₱24,972,431

Direct expenses related to these investment properties amounting to ₱1.6 million and ₱1.5 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively, mainly pertain to depreciation and real property tax. The properties were held for capital appreciation and no income was earned from these properties in 2024 and 2023.

The fair value of the investment property based on average selling price of similar properties amounted to ₱175.8 million and ₱115.1 million as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Fair value is categorized under Level 2 using the comparable market approach that reflects the recent transaction prices for similar properties in nearby locations. The most significant input into this valuation approach is the price per square meter; hence, the higher the price per square meter, the higher the fair value.

13. Trade Payables

This account consists of:

	2024		2023	
	Money Balance	Security Valuation - Long	Money Balance	Security Valuation - Long
Payables to customers:				
With money balance	₱3,048,755	₱83,210,983	₱6,259,847	₱171,955,330
Without money balance	–	164,684,599	–	55,446,185
	3,048,755	247,895,582	6,259,847	227,401,515
Payables to clearing house	89,768	–	55,811	–
	₱3,138,523	₱247,895,582	₱6,315,658	₱227,401,515

Payables to customers pertain to segregated bank balances received and held for customers in the course of its regulated trading activities. These are noninterest-bearing and payable on demand. Payables to customers include payables to related parties amounting to nil and ₱3.0 million as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 (see Note 16).

Payables to clearing house are due after three business days from the transaction date. Accordingly, balance as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 were fully paid in the subsequent month.

14. Other Current Liabilities

This account consists of:

	Note	2024	2023
Accruals		1,556,351	1,302,640
Others		108,980	415,845
		₱1,665,331	₱1,718,485

Accruals, which mainly pertain to condominium dues, professional fees and salaries, are noninterest-bearing and are usually settled within the subsequent month.

Others include statutory liabilities such as payable to government agencies, including mandatory employee benefits, which are settled in the following month.

15. Retirement Benefits

The Company has a funded, non-contributory defined benefit retirement plan covering all of its qualified employees. Normal retirement benefits consist of an amount equivalent to employee's latest monthly salary for every year of service.

The fund is independently managed by a duly appointed trustee.

Changes in the retirement plan asset are as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,897,048	₱1,808,802
Interest income	62,976	88,246
Balance at end of year	₱1,960,024	₱1,897,048

The retirement plan assets available for retirement benefits consist of:

	2024	2023
Unit investment trust fund	1,910,859	₱1,849,463
Mutual funds	49,104	47,526
Others	61	59
	₱1,960,024	₱1,897,048

The cumulative remeasurement gains recognized in OCI are as follows:

	2024		
	Cumulative Remeasurement Gains	Deferred Tax	Net
Balances at beginning and end of year	₱590,662	₱147,666	₱442,996

	2023		
	Cumulative Remeasurement Gains	Deferred Tax	Net
Balances at beginning and end of year	₱590,662	₱147,666	₱442,996

The plan exposes the Company to investment risk which is the risk if the actual return on plan assets is below the discount rate used in calculating the present value of the retirement liability, thus, a plan deficit will arise.

No retirement benefit expense was recognized in 2024 and 2023 because the Company's present employees are not yet qualified for retirement benefits under the plan.

The Company is not expected to contribute to the plan assets for 2024.

16. Related Party Transactions

The Company has transactions with its related parties in the ordinary course of business, as follows:

Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Year	Transactions during the Year	Trade payables (see Note 13)	Commission income	Due from stockholder	Due to a related party
Stockholders	Trading of securities	2024	₱330,528,325	₱—	₱826,321	₱—	₱—
		2023	₱399,864,158	₱2,958,577	₱999,661	₱—	₱—
	Noninterest-bearing cash advances	2024	7,322	—	—	14,283,472	—
		2023	4,884,040	—	—	14,290,794	—
Entity under common control	Noninterest-bearing cash advances	2024	201,370	—	—	—	9,049,036
		2023	515,057	—	—	—	8,847,666
		2024		₱—	₱826,321	₱14,283,472	₱9,049,036
		2023		₱2,958,577	₱999,661	₱14,290,794	₱8,847,666

Outstanding balances of due from stockholder and due to a related party are unsecured, noninterest-bearing, payable and collectible on demand and are normally settled in cash. The Company did not recognize any impairment losses on due from stockholder in 2024 and 2023. The impairment assessment is undertaken at each financial year by reviewing the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

The Company occupies a minimal space owned by a stockholder at no cost to the Company.

Key Management Personnel Compensation

Key management functions are being performed by a related party under common control at no cost to the Company.

17. Income Tax

On March 26, 2021, the “Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises” (CREATE) was approved and signed into law by the country’s President. Under the CREATE law, the regular corporate income tax of domestic corporations was revised from 30% to 25% or 20% depending on the amount of total assets and total amount of taxable income.

The Company’s provision for current tax pertains to MCIT in 2024 and 2023.

The provision for (benefit from) income tax as reported in the statements of comprehensive income is composed of the following:

	2024	2023
MCIT	₱3,058	₱3,937
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	(201,109)	702,168
	(₱198,051)	₱706,105

The components of the Company’s deferred tax liabilities as at December 31 pertains to the tax effect on the following:

	2024	2023
Cumulative unrealized gain on equity securities	₱8,516,192	₱8,733,045
Retirement plan asset	490,006	474,262
	₱9,006,198	₱9,207,307

Details of unrecognized deferred tax assets are as follows:

	2024	2023
NOLCO	₱4,528,019	₱3,453,230
MCIT	12,068	9,766
Allowance for credit losses	433	433
	₱4,540,520	₱3,463,429

The Company did not recognize deferred tax assets because the management has assessed that it is not probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax assets from NOLCO, excess MCIT over RCIT and allowance for expected credit losses can be utilized.

Details of NOLCO that can be claimed as deductions against future taxable income and regular income tax due, respectively, are as follows:

NOLCO

Year Incurred	Balance as at Beginning of Year	Incurred	Expired	Balance as at the End of Year	Available Until
December 31, 2024	₱—	₱4,299,156	₱—	₱4,299,156	2027
December 31, 2023	4,770,556	—	—	4,770,556	2026
December 31, 2022	2,735,497	—	—	2,735,497	2025
December 31, 2021	3,663,595	—	—	3,663,595	2026
December 31, 2020	2,643,273	—	—	2,643,273	2025
	₱13,812,921	₱4,299,156	₱—	₱18,112,077	

Under Revenue Regulations No. 25-2020, NOLCO incurred for the taxable year 2021 and 2020 will be carried over for the next five consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss. NOLCO incurred starting taxable year 2022 and after can only be carried over for the next three consecutive years.

The carryforward benefits of excess of MCIT over RCIT which can be claimed against future taxable income are as follows:

Year incurred	Balance at beginning of year	Incurred	Expired	Balance at the end of year	Available until
2024	₱—	₱3,058	₱—	₱3,058	2027
2023	3,937	—	—	3,937	2026
2022	5,073	—	—	5,073	2025
2021	756	—	(756)	—	2024
	₱9,766	₱3,058	(₱756)	₱12,068	

The reconciliation of provision for (benefit from) income tax based on statutory tax rate and effective tax rate is as follows:

	2024	2023
Provision for (benefit from) income tax at statutory tax rate	(₱646,799)	₱95,471
Movement in unrecognized deferred tax assets	1,077,091	1,186,120
Income tax effects of:		
Dividend income exempted from tax	(554,119)	(534,750)
Interest income already subjected to final tax	(74,980)	(140,533)
Expired MCIT	756	10,456
Nondeductible expenses	—	89,341
Provision for (benefit from) income tax at effective tax rate	(₱198,051)	₱706,105

18. Supplementary Information Required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)

The information required for 2024 by Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010 is presented below.

Output VAT

Output VAT declared by the Company and the gross receipts subject to output VAT for the year ended December 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Amount of Revenues	Output VAT
Subject to 12% VAT - Commissions	₱863,747	₱103,650

Output VAT is based on gross receipts of the Company before effectivity of Ease on Paying Taxes last April 27, 2024 and based on billings after effectivity, while the amount of revenue presented in the statement of comprehensive income are based on PFRS Accounting Standards.

Input VAT

Movements in input VAT claimed by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 follow:

Balance at beginning of year	₱2,597,595
Input VAT deferred on capital goods exceeding ₱1.0 million from previous period	539,726
Current year's domestic purchases/payments for:	
Domestic purchases of services	85,417
Total available input VAT	3,222,738
Applied against output VAT	(103,650)
Input tax on purchase of services to be claimed for the succeeding period at end of year	₱3,119,088

All Other Local and National Taxes

Other local and national taxes paid by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 consist of:

License and permit fees	₱32,233
Real property tax	70,967
Documentary stamp tax	4,866
	₱108,066

Documentary stamp taxes paid during the year pertains to payment of insurance.

The above local and national taxes are presented under "Taxes and licenses" account in the 2024 statement of comprehensive income.

Withholding Taxes

Withholding taxes paid and accrued for the year ended December 31, 2024 consist of:

	Paid	Accrued	Total
Withholding taxes on compensation	₱11,783	₱516	₱12,299
Expanded withholding taxes	18,815	1,500	20,315
	₱30,598	₱2,016	₱32,614

Tax Assessments and Cases

The Company has no pending deficiency tax assessments and has no pending tax cases in court or other regulatory bodies outside of the BIR as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024.



**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
TO ACCOMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FILING WITH THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
East West Capital Corporation
3/F U-Bix Bldg., 1344 Angono St.
Brgy. Poblacion
Makati City

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of East West Capital Corporation (the Company) as at and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, on which we have rendered our report dated March 21, 2025.

In compliance with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule No. 68, we are stating that the Company has one (1) stockholder owning at least one hundred (100) shares as at December 31, 2024.

REYES TACANDONG & Co.

WILSON P. TEO
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 92765
Tax Identification No. 191-520-944-000
BOA Accreditation No. 4782/P-012; Valid until June 6, 2026
BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-014-2023
Valid until January 24, 2026
PTR No. 10467105
Issued January 2, 2025, Makati City

March 21, 2025
Makati City, Metro Manila



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
East West Capital Corporation
3/F U-Bix Bldg., 1344 Angono St.
Brgy. Poblacion
Makati City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of East West Capital Corporation (the Company) as at and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and have issued our opinion thereon dated March 21, 2025. Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. These supplementary schedules include the following:

- Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of General Creditors;
- Computation of Risk-Based Capital Adequacy Requirement Pursuant to SEC Memorandum Circular No. 16;
- Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements under Annex F of SRC Rule 49.2;
- Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements under Annex G of SRC Rule 49.2;
- A Report Describing Any Material Inadequacies Found to Exist or Found to Have Existed Since the Date of the Previous Audit; and
- Results of Monthly Securities Count Conducted Pursuant to SRC Rule 52.1-10, as Amended.

The supplementary schedules are presented for purposes of complying with the Securities Regulation Code Rule 52.1.5, and are not part of the basic financial statements. The supplementary schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly state, in all material respects, the financial data required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

REYES TACANDONG & Co.

WILSON P. TEO

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 92765

Tax Identification No. 191-520-944-000

BOA Accreditation No. 4782/P-012; Valid until June 6, 2026

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Issued January 2, 2025, Makati City

March 21, 2025
Makati City, Metro Manila

SCHEDULE I

EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN LIABILITIES
SUBORDINATED TO CLAIMS OF GENERAL CREDITORS
DECEMBER 31, 2024**

The Company has no liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors.

SCHEDULE II

EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION

**COMPUTATION OF RISK-BASED CAPITAL ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT PURSUANT TO
SEC MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 16
DECEMBER 31, 2024**

Assets	₱100,600,418
Liabilities	(22,859,088)
Equity as per books	77,741,330
Adjustments to equity per books	
Add (Deduct):	
Allowance for market decline	-
Subordinated liabilities	-
Unrealized gain (loss) in proprietary accounts	-
Deferred income tax	-
Revaluation reserves	(442,996)
Deposit for future stock subscription (no application with SEC)	-
Minority interest	-
Total adjustments to equity per books	(442,996)
Equity eligible for net liquid capital	77,298,334
Contingencies and Guarantees	
Deduct:	
Contingent Liability	-
Guarantees or indemnities	-
Ineligible Assets	
a. Trading right and all other intangible assets – net	950,000
b. Intercompany receivables	14,283,472
c. Fixed assets, net of accumulated and excluding those used as collateral	23,491,899
d. All other current assets	3,348,051
e. Securities not readily marketable	4,947
f. Negative exposure (SCCP)	-
g. Notes receivable (non-trade related)	-
h. Interest and dividends receivables outstanding for more than 30 days	-
i. Ineligible insurance claims	-
j. Ineligible deposits	141,238
k. Short security differences	-
l. Long security differences not resolved prior to sale	-
m. Other assets including equity investment in PSE	1,960,024
Total ineligible assets	44,179,631
Net Liquid Capital (NLC)	33,118,703
Less:	
Operating Risk Requirement	844,227
Credit Risk Requirement	-
Position Risk Requirement	12,602,817
Counterparty Risk	-
Large Exposure Risk	
LERR to a single client	-
LERR to a single debt	-
LERR to a single issuer and group of companies	-
Total Risk Capital Requirement (TRCR)	13,447,044
Net RBCA Margin (NLC-TRCR)	19,671,659
Liabilities	22,859,088
Add: Deposit for Future Stock Subscription	-
Less: Exclusions from Aggregate Indebtedness	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-
Loans and secured securities	-
Loans secured by fixed assets	-
Others	9,006,198
Total adjustments to AI	9,006,198
Aggregate Indebtedness	13,852,890
5% of Aggregate Indebtedness	692,645
Required Net Liquid Capital (> of 5% of AI or ₱5M)	5,000,000
Net Risk-based Capital Excess (Deficiency)	28,118,703
Ratio of AI to Net Liquid Capital	41.8 %
RBCA Ratio (NLC/TRCR)	246%

SCHEDULE III

EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION
INFORMATION RELATING TO THE POSSESSION OR
CONTROL REQUIREMENTS UNDER ANNEX F OF SRC RULE 49.2
DECEMBER 31, 2024

Customers' fully paid securities and excess margin securities not in the broker's or dealer's possession or control as of the report date (for which instructions to reduce to possession or control had been issued as of the report date but for which the required action was not taken by respondent within the time frame specified under SRC Rule 49.2):

Market valuation	<u>NIL</u>
Number of items	<u>NIL</u>

Customers' fully paid securities and excess margin securities for which instructions to reduce to possession or control had not been issued as of the report date, excluding items arising from "temporary lags which result from normal business operations" as permitted under SRC Rule 49.2:

Market valuation	<u>NIL</u>
Number of items	<u>NIL</u>

SCHEDULE IV

EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION
COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF
RESERVE REQUIREMENTS UNDER ANNEX G OF SRC RULE 49.2
DECEMBER 31, 2024

Particulars	Credits	Debits
1. Free credit balance and other credit balance in customers' security accounts.	₱3,048,755	
2. Monies borrowed collateralized by securities carried for the account of customers.	Nil	
3. Monies payable against customers' securities loaned.	Nil	
4. Customers' securities failed to receive.	Nil	
5. Credit balances in firm accounts which are attributable to principal sales to customer.	Nil	
6. Market value of stock dividends stock splits and similar distributions receivable outstanding of 30 calendar days old.	Nil	
7. Market value of the short security count differences over 30 calendar days old.	Nil	
8. Market value of short securities and credits (not to be offset by long or by debits) in all suspense accounts over 30 calendar days.	Nil	
9. Market value of securities which are in transfer in excess of 40 calendar days and have not been confirmed to be in transfer by the transfer agent or the issuer during the 40 days.	Nil	
10. Debit balances in customers' cash or margin accounts excluding unsecured accounts and accounts doubtful of collection.		₱1,560
11. Securities borrowed to effectuate short sales by customer and securities borrowed to make delivery on customers' securities failed to delivery.		Nil
12. Failed to deliver customers' securities not older than 30 calendar days.		Nil
13. Others due from clearing house		Nil
Total	₱3,048,755	₱1,560
Net Credit (Debit)	₱3,047,195	
Required Reserve (100% of net credit if making a weekly computation and 105% if monthly)	₱3,199,555	

SCHEDULE V

EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION

**A REPORT DESCRIBING ANY MATERIAL INADEQUACIES FOUND TO EXIST OR FOUND TO HAVE EXISTED
SINCE THE DATE OF THE PREVIOUS AUDIT
DECEMBER 31, 2024**

There were no matters involving the Company's internal structure and its operations that were considered to be material weaknesses.

SCHEDULE VI

EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION
RESULTS OF MONTHLY SECURITIES COUNT
CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO SRC RULE 52.1-10, AS AMENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2024

There is no discrepancy in the results of the securities count conducted. Refer to attached summary.

EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION
RESULTS OF MONTHLY SECURITIES COUNT
CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO SEC RULE 52.1-10
DECEMBER 31, 2024

CODE	NAME	Per Records		Per Count		Unallocated Difference	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
AAA	ASIA AMALGAMATED HOLDINGS	14,000	P22,540	14,000	P22,540	-	P-
AB	ATOK BIG WEDGE	1,260,000	6,854,400	1,260,000	6,854,400	-	-
ABA	ABACORE CAPITAL HOLDINGS, INC.	7,200	3,816	7,200	3,816	-	-
ABS	ABS-CBN CORPORATION	20,650	86,730	20,650	86,730	-	-
AC	AYALA CORPORATION	30,178	18,076,622	30,178	18,076,622	-	-
ACEN	AC ENERGY CORPORATION	49,921	199,684	49,921	199,684	-	-
ACR	ALSONS CONSOLIDATED RESOURCES, INC.	10,000	4,600	10,000	4,600	-	-
AEV	ABOITIZ EQUITY VENTURES, INC.	4,100	140,835	4,100	140,835	-	-
AGI	ALLIANCE GLOBAL GROUP, INC.	5,500	49,500	5,500	49,500	-	-
ALC	ALSONS CEMENT CORPORATION	3,000	570	3,000	570	-	-
ALCO	ARTHALAND CORPORATION	255,600	93,294	255,600	93,294	-	-
ALI	AYALA LAND INC.	1,036,304	27,151,165	1,036,304	27,151,165	-	-
ALIVP	ALI VOTING PREFERRED SHARES	73,079	-	73,079	-	-	-
ALLDY	ALLDAY MARTS, INC.	75,000	9,975	75,000	9,975	-	-
ALLHC	AYALALAND LOGISTICS HOLDINGS CORP.	100,000	170,000	100,000	170,000	-	-
ANI	AGRINURTURE, INC	50,000	25,500	50,000	25,500	-	-
ANS	A. SORIANO CORPORATION "A"	311,318	4,258,830	311,318	4,258,830	-	-
AP	ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION	3,000	113,100	3,000	113,100	-	-
APO	ANGLO-PHILIPPINE HOLDINGS CORP.	226,232	101,804	226,232	101,804	-	-
APX	APEX MINING CO., INC. "A"	8,972	30,953	8,972	30,953	-	-
AR	ABRA MNG. & IND'L. CORP.	30,000,000	138,000	30,000,000	138,000	-	-
ARA	ARANETA PROPERTIES, INC.	15,216	7,760	15,216	7,760	-	-
AREIT	AREIT, INC.	9,500	360,525	9,500	360,525	-	-
AT	ATLAS CONS. MINING & DEV. "A"	25,204	110,394	25,204	110,394	-	-
ATI	ASIAN TERMINALS, INC.	30	510	30	510	-	-
ATN	ATN HOLDINGS, INC.	6,500	3,380	6,500	3,380	-	-
AUB	ASIA UNITED BANK CORPORATION	11,250	691,875	11,250	691,875	-	-
AXLM	AXELUM RESOURCES CORP.	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALAI	BALAI NI FRUITAS INC.	50,000	18,000	50,000	18,000	-	-
BC	BENGUET CORP. "A"	996	3,954	996	3,954	-	-
BCB	BENGUET CORP. - B	567	2,234	567	2,234	-	-
BDO	BANCO DE ORO UNIBANK, INC.	9,267	1,334,448	9,267	1,334,448	-	-
BE	BENGUET EXPLORATION	1,100,000	-	1,100,000	-	-	-
BEL	BELLE CORPORATION	163,316	271,105	163,316	271,105	-	-
BELW	BELLE CORP. "WARRANT"	3,999	-	3,999	-	-	-
BHI	BOULEVARD HOLDINGS, INC.	580,000	42,920	580,000	42,920	-	-
BLOOM	BLOOMBERRY RESORTS	6,000	27,480	6,000	27,480	-	-
BNCOM	BANK OF COMMERCE	32,000	216,000	32,000	216,000	-	-
BPI	BANK OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	5,296	646,112	5,296	646,112	-	-
BRN	A. BROWN COMPANY, INC	278,543	155,984	278,543	155,984	-	-
BSC	BASIC ENERGY	646,857	90,560	646,857	90,560	-	-
C	CHELSEA LOGISTICS HOLDINGS CORPORAT	5,000	6,550	5,000	6,550	-	-
CAL	CALATA CORPORATION	168,000	342,720	168,000	342,720	-	-
CEB	CEBU AIR, INC	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHI	CEBU HOLDINGS, INC.	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHP	CEMEX HOLDINGS PHILIPPINES, INC.	318,300	566,574	318,300	566,574	-	-
CLI	CEBU LANDMASTER, INC.	22,300	59,095	22,300	59,095	-	-
CNPF	CENTURY PACIFIC FOOD, INC.	10,000	419,500	10,000	419,500	-	-
CNVRG	CONVERGE ICT SOLUTIONS INC.	12,600	203,364	12,600	203,364	-	-
COSCO	COSCO CAPITAL, INC.	4,000	21,520	4,000	21,520	-	-
CPGP	CENTURY PROPERTIES GROUP INC.	-	-	-	-	-	-
CROWN	CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORP.	397,000	678,870	397,000	678,870	-	-
DD	DOUBLEDRAAGON PROPERTIES	2,000	20,400	2,000	20,400	-	-
DDMPR	DDMP REIT, INC.	3,612,000	3,720,360	3,612,000	3,720,360	-	-
DELM	DEL MONTE PACIFIC LIMIT	18,137	70,734	18,137	70,734	-	-
DHI	DOMINION HOLDINGS, INC.	795	1,272	795	1,272	-	-
DITO	DITO CME HOLDINGS CORP.	758,839	1,244,496	758,839	1,244,496	-	-
DIZ	DIZON COPPER-SILVER MINES	809	1,642	809	1,642	-	-
DMC	DMCI HOLDINGS INC.	1,102,000	11,923,640	1,102,000	11,923,640	-	-
DNL	D & L INDUSTRIES, INC.	36,000	219,240	36,000	219,240	-	-
EEL	EEL CORPORATION	567,712	2,043,763	567,712	2,043,763	-	-
EIBA	EXPORT AND INDUSTRY BANK	500,102	-	500,102	-	-	-
ELI	EMPIRE EAST LAND HOLDINGS, INC.	95,029	11,403	95,029	11,403	-	-
ENEX	ENEX ENERGY CORP.	201	1,005	201	1,005	-	-
ETON	ETON PROPERTIES PHILIPPINES, INC.	88,353	-	88,353	-	-	-
EVER	EVER GOTESCO RESOURCES & HOLDINGS	20,000	5,100	20,000	5,100	-	-
EW	EAST WEST BANKING CORPORATION	29,962	295,126	29,962	295,126	-	-
FB	SAN MIGUEL FOOD AND BEVERAGE, INC.	820	43,255	820	43,255	-	-
FCG	FIGARO COFFEE GROUP, INC.	-	-	-	-	-	-
FFI	FILIPINO FUND, INC.	48	282	48	282	-	-
FGEN	FIRST GEN CORPORATION	560,000	9,027,200	560,000	9,027,200	-	-
FILRT	FILINVEST REIT CORP.	49,000	144,550	49,000	144,550	-	-
FLI	FILINVEST LAND, INC.	72,890	53,210	72,890	53,210	-	-
FOOD	ALLIANCE SELECT FOODS INT'L, INC.	317,000	120,460	317,000	120,460	-	-
FPH	FIRST PHIL. HOLDINGS CORP.	830	48,970	830	48,970	-	-
GEO	GEOGRACE RES. PHIL.,INC.	180,000	P15,840	180,000	P15,840	-	P-

CODE	NAME	Per Records		Per Count		Unallocated Difference	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
GERI	GLOBAL-ESTATES RESORTS, INC.	18,510	₱11,846	18,510	₱11,846	-	₱-
GLO	GLOBE TELECOM, INC. "A"	501	1,094,184	501	1,094,184	-	-
GMA7	GMA NETWORK, INC.	700,000	4,277,000	700,000	4,277,000	-	-
GMAP	GMA HOLDINGS, INC.	94,000	588,440	94,000	588,440	-	-
GO	GOTESCO LAND, INC. - A	500	-	500	-	-	-
GOB	GOTESCO LAND, INC. - B	877	-	877	-	-	-
GREEN	GREENERGY HOLDINGS, INC.	1,332	253	1,332	253	-	-
GTCPAP	GT CAPITAL HOLDINGS, INC.	1,218	801,444	1,218	801,444	-	-
GTPPA	GT CAPITAL HOLDING, INC. SERIES A	-	-	-	-	-	-
HLCM	HOLCIM PHILIPPINES, INC.	67,259	260,292	67,259	260,292	-	-
HOME	ALLHOME CORP.	15,000	9,600	15,000	9,600	-	-
ICT	INT'L CONTAINER TERMINAL SERVICES	400	154,400	400	154,400	-	-
IMI	INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC.	30,000	44,700	30,000	44,700	-	-
INFRA	PHILIPPINE INFRADEV HOLDINGS, INC.	31,000	9,300	31,000	9,300	-	-
IPO	IPEOPLE, INC. "A"	2,474	16,798	2,474	16,798	-	-
JFC	JOLLIBEE FOODS CORP.	219	58,911	219	58,911	-	-
JFCPB	JOLLIBEE FOODS CORP. SERIES B	300	295,200	300	295,200	-	-
JGS	JG SUMMIT HOLDINGS, INC.	525	10,789	525	10,789	-	-
KEEPR	THE KEEPERS HOLDINGS, INC.	3,600,000	8,028,000	3,600,000	8,028,000	-	-
KEP	KEPPEL PHILIPPINES PROPERTIES, INC.	11,360	31,694	11,360	31,694	-	-
KPH	KEPPEL PHIL HOLDINGS, INC.-A	110	1,811	110	1,811	-	-
LC	LEPANTO CONS. MNG. "A"	759,069	50,858	759,069	50,858	-	-
LCB	LEPANTO CONS. MNG. - B	27,647	1,852	27,647	1,852	-	-
LPZ	LOPEZ HOLDINGS CORPORATION	93,894	253,514	93,894	253,514	-	-
LR	LEISURE & RESORTS WORLD CORPORATION	-	-	-	-	-	-
LRC	LANDOIL RESOURCES CORPORATION A	10,040,000	-	10,040,000	-	-	-
LSC	LORENZO SHIPPING CORPORATION	1,250	1,075	1,250	1,075	-	-
LTG	LT GROUP, INC.	200	2,100	200	2,100	-	-
MA	MANILA MINING CORP. "A"	70,000	210	70,000	210	-	-
MAB	MANILA MINING CORP. - B	192,434	577	192,434	577	-	-
MAC	MACROASIA CORPORATION	1,390	7,562	1,390	7,562	-	-
MACAY	MACAY HOLDINGS, INC.	92	692	92	692	-	-
MAH	METRO ALLIANCE HOLDINGS & EQUITIES	81,500	67,645	81,500	67,645	-	-
MARC	MARCVENTURES HOLDINGS, INC.	100	75	100	75	-	-
MB	MANILA BULLETIN PUBLISHING	575	108	575	108	-	-
MBT	METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST CO.	16,409	1,181,448	16,409	1,181,448	-	-
MEDIC	MEDILINES DISTRIBUTORS INCORPORATE	570,000	176,700	570,000	176,700	-	-
MEG	MEGAWORLD CORPORATION	621,820	1,274,731	621,820	1,274,731	-	-
MER	MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY "A"	8,097	3,951,336	8,097	3,951,336	-	-
MER9	MERALCO 9 1/2% CUM. PREF.	9	-	9	-	-	-
MFC	MANULIFE FINANCIAL CORP.	-	-	-	-	-	-
MGH	METRO GLOBAL HOLDINGS CORPORATION	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
MHC	MABUHAY HOLDINGS CORP.	20,000	3,220	20,000	3,220	-	-
MJIC	MJC INVESTMENTS, INC	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	-	-
MM	MERRYMART CONSUMER CORP.	3,000	1,800	3,000	1,800	-	-
MMC	MARCOPPER MINING CORP.	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
MON	MONDRAGON INT'L. PHIL.	143,583	-	143,583	-	-	-
MONDE	MONDE NISSIN CORP.	7,000	60,200	7,000	60,200	-	-
MPI	METRO PACIFIC INVESTMENTS CORP.	-	-	-	-	-	-
MWC	MANILA WATER COMPANY	34,700	936,900	34,700	936,900	-	-
MWIDE	MEGAWIDE CONSTRUCTION	1,100,000	2,673,000	1,100,000	2,673,000	-	-
MWP4	MEGAWIDE CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION	3,000	293,850	3,000	293,850	-	-
NIKL	NICKEL ASIA CORPORATION	6,546,250	22,846,413	6,546,250	22,846,413	-	-
NN	NEGROS NAVIGATION CO., INC.	9,612	-	9,612	-	-	-
NOW	NOW CORPORATION	19,000	11,210	19,000	11,210	-	-
NRCP	NAT'L REINSURANCE CORP. OF THE PHIL	40,000	27,600	40,000	27,600	-	-
NXGEN	NEXTGENESIS CORPORATION	20,900	-	20,900	-	-	-
OM	OMICO CORPORATION	204,000	27,132	204,000	27,132	-	-
OPM	ORIENTAL PETROLEUM "A"	2,804,354	20,752	2,804,354	20,752	-	-
OPMB	ORIENTAL PETROLEUM - B	381,231	2,859	381,231	2,859	-	-
OV	THE PHILODRILL CORPORATION "A"	24,400,925	183,007	24,400,925	183,007	-	-
PA	PACIFICA, HOLDINGS, INC.	350	560	350	560	-	-
PAL	PAL HOLDINGS, INC.	4,500	22,275	4,500	22,275	-	-
PBC	PHIL. BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS	1,200	18,696	1,200	18,696	-	-
PCOR	PETRON CORPORATION	271,994	660,945	271,994	660,945	-	-
PCP	PICOP RESOURCES, INC.	207,430	42,523	207,430	42,523	-	-
PERC	PETROENERGY RESOURCES CORPORATION	99	342	99	342	-	-
PHES	PHIL. ESTATES CORP.	202,000	51,510	202,000	51,510	-	-
PHN	PHINMA CORPORATION	64,435	1,224,265	64,435	1,224,265	-	-
PIZZA	SHAKY'S PIZZA ASIA VENTURES, INC.	10,000	79,900	10,000	79,900	-	-
PMPC	PANASONIC MANUFACTURING PHIL.CORP.	365	2,000	365	2,000	-	-
PNB	PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK	244,866	6,782,788	244,866	6,782,788	-	-
PNC	PHIL. NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION	322	1,578	322	1,578	-	-
PPI	PHILTOWN, PROPERTIES, INC.	2,458	2,458	2,458	2,458	-	-
PSB	PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK	160	9,312	160	9,312	-	-
PSE	PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE	209,744	34,398,016	209,744	34,398,016	-	-
PTT	PHIL. TELEGRAPH & TEL. CORP.	91,667	30,250	91,667	30,250	-	-
PX	PHILEX MNG. CORP. "A"	526,004	1,467,551	526,004	1,467,551	-	-
PXB	PHILEX MNG. CORP. - B	334	-	334	-	-	-
PXP	PHILEX ENERGY CORPORATION.	93,674	268,844	93,674	268,844	-	-
RCB	RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING CORP.	5,292	126,214	5,292	126,214	-	-
RCI	ROXAS AND COMPANY, INC.	538	1,463	538	1,463	-	-
RCR	RL COMMERCIAL REIT, INC.	85,000	497,250	85,000	497,250	-	-
REG	REPUBLIC GLASS HOLDINGS CORP.	61,778	169,890	61,778	169,890	-	-
RFM	RFM CORPORATION	15,316	59,273	15,316	59,273	-	-
RLC	ROBINSON'S LAND CORP.	2,600	34,580	2,600	34,580	-	-
RLT	PHIL. REALTY & HOLDINGS CORP.	390,028	46,803	390,028	46,803	-	-
ROCK	ROCKWELL LAND CORPORATION	7,063	10,665	7,063	10,665	-	-
ROX	ROXAS HOLDINGS, INC.	10,224	14,825	10,224	14,825	-	-
RPC	REYNOLDS PHILIPPINE CORPORATION	28,708	₱4,306	28,708	₱4,306	-	₱-

CODE	NAME	Per Records		Per Count		Unallocated Difference	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
SCC	SEMIRARA	600,000	₱20,940,000	600,000	₱20,940,000	-	₱-
SECB	SECURITY BANK CORP.	186	16,182	186	16,182	-	-
SFI	SWIFT FOODS, INC.	21,901	1,270	21,901	1,270	-	-
SGI	SOLID GROUP, INC.	6,000	6,180	6,000	6,180	-	-
SGP	SYNERGY GRID & DEVT. PHILS, INC.	1,598,300	15,663,340	1,598,300	15,663,340	-	-
SHLPH	PILIPINAS SHELL PETROLEUM CORP.	6,000	45,000	6,000	45,000	-	-
SHNG	SHANG PROPERTIES, INC.	7,858	30,961	7,858	30,961	-	-
SLF	SUN LIFE FINANCIAL INC.	150	454,200	150	454,200	-	-
SM	SM INVESTMENT CORPORATION	10,010	8,998,990	10,010	8,998,990	-	-
SMC	SAN MIGUEL CORP. "A"	78,601	6,759,686	78,601	6,759,686	-	-
SMC2J	SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION SERIES 2-J	9,000	634,500	9,000	634,500	-	-
SMC2K	SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION SERIES 2-K	73,000	5,110,000	73,000	5,110,000	-	-
SMPH	SM PRIME HOLDINGS, INC.	1,204,313	30,288,472	1,204,313	30,288,472	-	-
SPM	SEAFRONT RESOURCES CORPORATION	2,057	3,106	2,057	3,106	-	-
SPNEC	SOLAR PHILIPPINES NUEVA ECIJA CORPO	11,000	11,220	11,000	11,220	-	-
SSP	SFA SEMICON PHILIPPINES CORPORATION	35,000	54,950	35,000	54,950	-	-
STI	STI EDUCATION SYSTEMS HOLDINGS, INC	755,000	1,011,700	755,000	1,011,700	-	-
STN	STENIEL MANUFACTURING CORP.	15,325	24,060	15,325	24,060	-	-
STR	STARMALLS, INC.	50,000	73,500	50,000	73,500	-	-
SUN	SUNTRUST HOME DEVELOPERS, INC.	1,000	900	1,000	900	-	-
SWM	SANITARY WARES MFG., CORP.	11,800	-	11,800	-	-	-
TA	TRANS-ASIA OIL & ENERGY DEVT CORP.	2,000	4,420	2,000	4,420	-	-
TEL	PHIL. LONG DISTANCE TEL. CO.-COMM	546	707,070	546	707,070	-	-
TFHI	TOP FRONTIER INVESTMENT HOLDINGS, I	1,174	74,079	1,174	74,079	-	-
UBP	UNION BANK OF THE PHILS.	90,794	3,268,584	90,794	3,268,584	-	-
UNI	UNIOIL RESOURCES & HOLDINGS COMPANY	3,000	738	3,000	738	-	-
UP	UNIVERSAL RIGHTFIELD	217,000	-	217,000	-	-	-
UPM	UNITED PARAGON MINING CORP.	5,757,350	16,121	5,757,350	16,121	-	-
URC	UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORP.	1,463	115,577	1,463	115,577	-	-
V	IVANTAGE CORPORATION	1,250	875	1,250	875	-	-
VITA	VITARICH CORP.	206,500	111,510	206,500	111,510	-	-
VLL	VISTA LAND & LIFESCAPES, INC.	17,650	26,122	17,650	26,122	-	-
VMC	VICTORIAS MILLING CO., INC.	3,724	7,448	3,724	7,448	-	-
VUL	VULCAN IND'L. & MNG. CORP.	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEB	PHILWEB.COM, INC.	100,500	140,700	100,500	140,700	-	-
ALTER	ALTERNERGY HOLDINGS CORPORATION	180,000	216,000	180,000	216,000	-	-
ECVC	EAST COAST VULCAN CORPORATION	519,110	160,924	519,110	160,924	-	-
PLUS	DIGIPLUS INTERACTIVE CORP.	19,699	534,828	19,699	534,828	-	-
WIN	WELLEX INDUSTRIES INC	5,800	1,224	5,800	1,224	-	-
WPI	WATERFRONT PHILIPPINES, INC.	400,000	150,000	400,000	150,000	-	-
ZHI	ZEUS HOLDINGS, INC.	360,000	25,920	360,000	25,920	-	-
		₱284,299,927		₱284,299,927		₱-	

SCHEDULE VII

EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS

INDICATORS PURSUANT TO REVISED SRC RULE 68

DECEMBER 31, 2024

	2024	2023
Current/liquidity ratio	5.35	4.64
Current assets	₱74,057,257	₱78,273,045
Current liabilities	13,852,890	16,881,809
Solvency ratio	(0.17)	(0.06)
After-tax loss before depreciation	(3,869,676)	(₱1,681,377)
Total liabilities	22,859,088	26,089,116
Debt-to-equity ratio	0.29	0.33
Total liabilities	₱22,859,088	₱26,089,116
Total equity	77,741,330	80,130,474
Asset-to-equity ratio	1.29	1.33
Total assets	₱100,459,180	₱106,219,590
Total equity	77,741,330	80,130,474
Interest rate coverage ratio	—	—
Income (loss) before interest and taxes	(₱2,587,195)	₱381,885
Interest expense	—	—
Return on equity	(0.03)	—
After-tax loss	(2,389,144)	(₱324,220)
Total equity	77,741,330	80,130,474
Return on assets	(0.02)	—
After-tax loss	(2,389,144)	(₱324,220)
Total assets	100,459,180	106,219,590
Net profit margin	(0.69)	(0.08)
After-tax loss	(2,389,144)	(₱324,220)
Revenues	3,444,334	3,896,349

EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF
EXTERNAL AUDITOR FEE-RELATED INFORMATION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

	2024	2023
Total audit fees	₱210,000	₱200,000
Non-audit services fees:		
Other assurance services	-	-
Tax services	-	-
All other services	-	-
Total non-audit fees	-	-
Total audit and non-audit fees	₱210,000	₱200,000

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

FILING REFERENCE NO.

TIN	: 000-158-383-000
Name	: EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION
RDO	: 049
Form Type	: 1702
Reference No.	: 462500065347445
Amount Payable (Over Remittance)	: -100,772.00
Accounting Type	: C - Calendar
For Tax Period	: 12/31/2024
Date Filed	: 04/14/2025
Tax Type	: IT

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Reference No : 462500065347445
Date Filed : April 14, 2025 03:43 PM
Batch Number : 0





Republic of the Philippines
Department of Finance
Bureau of Internal Revenue

For BIR Use Only: BCS/Item:

BIR Form No. 1702-RT January 2018(ENCS) Page 1		Annual Income Tax Return For Corporation, Partnership and Other Non-Individual Taxpayer Subject Only to REGULAR Income Tax Rate <i>Enter all required information in CAPITAL LETTERS. Mark applicable boxes with an "X". Two Copies MUST be filed with the BIR and one held by the taxpayer.</i>		 1702-RT 01/18ENCS P1	
1 For <input checked="" type="radio"/> Calendar <input type="radio"/> Fiscal 2 Year Ended (MM/20YY) 12/2024		3 Amended Return? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No 4 Short Period Return? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		5 Alphanumeric Tax Code (ATC) IC055 Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IC010 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DOMESTIC CORPORATION IN GENERAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Part I - Background Information					
6 Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) 000 - 158 - 383 - 000				7 RDO Code 049	
8 Registered Name (Enter only 1 letter per box using CAPITAL LETTERS) EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION					
9A Registered Address (Indicate complete registered address) 779 779 J P RIZAL STREET POBLACION POBLACION CITY OF MAKATI					
9B Zipcode 1210					
10 Date of Incorporation/Organization (MM/DD/YYYY)				06/10/1987	
11 Contact Number 8976807			12 Email Address tax.section@ubix.com.ph		
13 Method of Deductions <input checked="" type="radio"/> Itemized Deductions [Section 34 (A-J), NIRC] <input type="radio"/> Optional Standard Deduction (OSD) - 40% of Gross Income [Section 34(L), NIRC as amended by RA No. 9504]					
Part II - Total Tax Payable (Do NOT enter Centavos)					
14 Total Income Tax Due (Overpayment) (From Part IV Item 43)				3,058	
15 Less: Total Tax Credits/Payments (From Part IV Item 55)				103,830	
16 Net Tax Payable (Overpayment) (Item 14 Less Item 15) (From Part IV Item 56)				(100,772)	
Add Penalties					
17 Surcharge				0	
18 Interest				0	
19 Compromise				0	
20 Total Penalties (Sum of Items 17 to 19)				0	
21 TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE (Overpayment) (Sum of Item 16 and 20)				(100,772)	
If Overpayment, mark "X" one box only (Once the choice is made, the same is irrevocable) <input type="radio"/> To be refunded <input type="radio"/> To be issued a Tax Credit Certificate (TCC) <input checked="" type="radio"/> To be carried over as tax credit next year/quarter					
We declare under the penalties of perjury, that this annual return has been made in good faith, verified by us, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, is true and correct pursuant to the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and the regulations issued under authority thereof. (If Authorized Representative, attach authorization letter and indicate TIN)					
Signature over printed name of President/Principal Officer/Authorized Representative				Signature over printed name of Treasurer/Assistant Treasurer	
Title of Signatory				22 Number of Attachments	
TIN				4	
Part III - Details of Payment					
Particulars		Drawee Bank/Agency	Number	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Amount
23 Cash/Bank Debit Memo					0
24 Check					0
25 Tax Debit Memo					0
26 Others (Specify Below)					0
Machine Validation/Revenue Official Receipts Details (if not filed with an Authorized Agent Bank)				Stamp of receiving Office/AAB and Date of Receipt (RO's Signature/Bank Teller's Initial)	

BIR Form No. 1702-RT January 2018(ENCS) Page 2	Annual Income Tax Return Corporation, Partnership and Other Non-Individual Taxpayer Subject Only to REGULAR Income Tax Rate	 1702-RT 01/18ENCS P2
Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) 000 - 158 - 383 - 000		Registered Name EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION
Part IV - Computation of Tax (Do NOT enter Centavos)		
27 Sales/Receipts/Revenues/Fees		864,963
28 Less: Sales Returns, Allowances and Discounts		0
29 Net Sales/Receipts/Revenues/Fees (Item 27 Less Item 28)		864,963
30 Less: Cost of Sales/Services		712,061
31 Gross Income from Operation (Item 29 Less Item 30)		152,902
32 Add: Other Taxable Income Not Subjected to Final Tax		0
33 Total Taxable Income (Sum of Items 31 and 32)		152,902
Less: Deductions Allowable under Existing Law		
34 Ordinary Allowable Itemized Deductions (From Part VI Schedule I Item 18)	4,452,058	
35 Special Allowable Itemized Deductions (From Part VI Schedule II Item 5)	0	
36 NOLCO (only for those taxable under Sec. 27(A to C); Sec. 28(A)(1) & (A)(6)(b) of the tax Code) (From Part VI Schedule III Item 8)	0	
37 Total Deductions (Sum of Items 34 to 36)	4,452,058	
OR [in case taxable under Sec 27(A) & 28(A)(1)]		
38 Optional Standard Deduction (40% of Item 33)	0	
39 Net Taxable Income/(Loss) (If Itemized: Item 33 Less Item 37; If OSD: Item 33 Less Item 38)		(4,299,156)
40 Applicable Income Tax Rate		25 %
41 Income Tax Due other than Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) (Item 39 x Item 40)		0
42 MCIT Due (2% of Item 33)		3,058
43 Tax Due (Normal Income Tax Due in Item 41 OR the MCIT Due in Item 42, whichever is higher) (To Part II Item 14)		3,058
Less: Tax Credits/Payments (attach proof)		
44 Prior Year's Excess Credits Other Than MCIT	103,830	
45 Income Tax Payment under MCIT from Previous Quarter/s	0	
46 Income Tax Payment under Regular/Normal Rate from Previous Quarter/s	0	
47 Excess MCIT Applied this Current Taxable Year (From Part VI Schedule IV Item 4)	0	
48 Creditable Tax Withheld from Previous Quarter/s per BIR Form No. 2307	0	
49 Creditable Tax Withheld per BIR Form No. 2307 for the 4th Quarter	0	
50 Foreign Tax Credits, if applicable	0	
51 Tax Paid in Return Previously Filed, if this is an Amended Return	0	
52 Special Tax Credits (To Part V Item 58)	0	
Other Credits/Payments (Specify)		
53	0	
54	0	
		
55 Total Tax Credits/Payments (Sum of Items 44 to 54) (To Part II Item 15)		103,830
56 Net Tax Payable / (Overpayment) (Item 43 Less Item 55) (To Part II Item 16)		(100,772)
Part V - Tax Relief Availment		
57 Special Allowable Itemized Deductions (Item 35 of Part IV x Applicable Income Tax Rate)		0
58 Add: Special Tax Credits (From Part IV Item 52)		0
59 Total Tax Relief Availment (Sum of Items 57 and 58)		0

BIR Form No. 1702-RT January 2018(ENCS) Page 3	Annual Income Tax Return Corporation, Partnership and Other Non-Individual Taxpayer Subject Only to REGULAR Income Tax Rate	 1702-RT 01/18ENCS P3
Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) 000 158 383 000		Registered Name EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION
Schedule I - Ordinary Allowable Itemized Deductions <i>(Attach additional sheet/s, if necessary)</i>		
1 Amortizations		0
2 Bad Debts		0
3 Charitable Contributions		0
4 Depletion		0
5 Depreciation		1,480,532
6 Entertainment, Amusement and Recreation		0
7 Fringe Benefits		0
8 Interest		0
9 Losses		0
10 Pension Trust		0
11 Rental		0
12 Research and Development		0
13 Salaries, Wages and Allowances		555,214
14 SSS, GSIS, Philhealth, HDMF and Other Contributions		0
15 Taxes and Licenses		108,066
16 Transportation and Travel		68,145
17 Others (Deductions Subject to Withholding Tax and Other Expenses) <i>[Specify below; Add additional sheet(s), if necessary]</i>		
a Janitorial and Messengerial Services		0
b Professional Fees		0
c Security Services		461,360
d OUTSIDE SERVICES		590,650
e UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATION		116,292
f DUES AND FEES		810,978
g INSURANCE		38,448
h SUPPLIES		550
i OTHERS		221,823
<input type="checkbox"/>		
18 Total Ordinary Allowable Itemized Deductions <i>(Sum of Items 1 to 17i) (To Part IV Item 34)</i>		4,452,058
Schedule II - Special Allowable Itemized Deductions <i>(Attach additional sheet/s, if necessary)</i>		
Description	Legal Basis	Amount
1		0
2		0
3		0
4		0
<input type="checkbox"/>		
5 Total Special Allowable Itemized Deductions <i>(Sum of Items 1 to 4) (To Part IV Item 35)</i>		0

BIR Form No. 1702-RT January 2018(ENCS) Page 4	Annual Income Tax Return Corporation, Partnership and Other Non-Individual Taxpayer Subject Only to REGULAR Income Tax Rate	 1702-RT 01/18ENCS P4
Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) 000 -158 -383 -000		Registered Name EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION

Schedule III - Computation of Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO)	
1 Gross Income (From Part IV Item 33)	152,902
2 Less: Ordinary Allowable Itemized Deductions (From Part VI Schedule I Item 18)	4,452,058
3 Net Operating Loss/(Item 1 Less Item 2) (To Schedule IIIA, Item 7A)	(4,299,156)

Schedule IIIA - Computation of Available Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO) (DO NOT enter Centavos; 49 Centavos or Less drop down; 50 or more round up)		
Net Operating Loss		B) NOLCO Applied Previous Year
Year Incurred	A) Amount	
4 2024	4,299,156	0
5 2023	4,770,556	0
6 2022	5,378,770	0
7 2021	3,663,595	0

Continuation of Schedule IIIA (Item numbers continue from table above)

C) NOLCO Expired	D) NOLCO Applied Current Year	E) Net Operating Loss (Unapplied) [E = A Less (B + C + D)]
4 0	0	4,299,156
5 0	0	4,770,556
6 0	0	5,378,770
7 0	0	3,663,595
8 Total NOLCO (Sum of Items 4D to 7D) (To Part IV, Item 36)	0	

Schedule IV - Computation of Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)			
Year	A) Normal Income Tax as adjusted	B) MCIT	C) Excess MCIT over Normal Income Tax
1 2023	0	3,937	3,937
2 2022	0	5,073	5,073
3 2021	0	756	756

Continuation of Schedule IV (Item numbers continue from table above)

D) Excess MCIT Applied/Used in Previous Years	E) Expired Portion of Excess MCIT	F) Excess MCIT Applied this Current Taxable Year	G) Balance of Excess MCIT Allowable as Tax Credit for Succeeding Year/s [G = C Less (D + E + F)]
1 0	0	0	3,937
2 0	0	0	5,073
3 0	756	0	0
Total Excess MCIT Applied (Sum of Items 1F to 3F) (To Part IV Item 47)		0	

Schedule V - Reconciliation of Net Income per Books Against Taxable Income (attach additional sheet/s, if necessary)	
1 Net Income/(Loss) per books	(2,587,195)
Add: Non-deductible Expenses/Taxable Other Income	
2 TRADING LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVPL	867,410
3	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
4 Total (Sum of Items 1 to 3)	(1,719,785)
Less: A) Non-Taxable Income and Income Subjected to Final Tax	
5 DIVIDEND INCOME	2,216,475
6 INTEREST INCOME	362,896
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
B) Special Deductions	
7	0
8	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
9 Total (Sum of Items 5 to 8)	2,579,371
10 Net Taxable Income/(Loss) (Item 4 Less Item 9)	(4,299,156)

March 21, 2025

**"STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR ANNUAL INCOME TAX RETURN"**

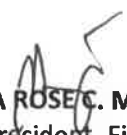
The Management of **EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION** is responsible for all information and representations contained in the Annual Income Tax Return for the year ended December 31, 2024. Management is likewise responsible for all information and representations contained in the financial statements accompanying the Annual Income Tax Return covering the same reporting period. Furthermore, the Management is responsible for all information and representations contained in all the other tax returns filed for the reporting period, including, but not limited, to the value added tax and/or percentage tax returns, withholding tax returns, documentary stamp tax returns, and any and all other tax returns.

In this regard, the Management affirms that the attached audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 and the accompanying Annual Income Tax Return are in accordance with the books and records of **EAST WEST CAPITAL CORPORATION** complete and correct in all material respects. Management likewise affirms that:

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



EDILBERTO B. BRAVO
CEO and Chairman of the Board



DIANA ROSE C. MAXION
Vice President- Finance



Julie Estoesta <julie.estoesta@ubix.com.ph>

Your BIR AFS eSubmission uploads were received

eafs@bir.gov.ph <eafs@bir.gov.ph>

Wed, Apr 30, 2025 at 8:50 AM

To: ECC_EAFS@ubix.com.ph

Cc: ECC_EAFS@ubix.com.ph

Hi EASTWEST CAPITAL CORPORATION,

Valid files

- EAFS000158383RPTTY122024.pdf
- EAFS000158383ITRTY122024.pdf
- EAFS000158383AFSTY122024.pdf

Invalid file

- <None>

Transaction Code: **AFS-0-9CFKCDG50QS4VVYQPXN4242Q0XP43M3Q**Submission Date/Time: **Apr 30, 2025 08:50 AM**Company TIN: **000-158-383**

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- The hard copies of the documents submitted through this facility shall be submitted when required by the BIR in the event of audit/investigation and/or for any other legal purpose.

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