



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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COVER SHEET

for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

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COMPANY NAME

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S	E	C	U	R	I	T	I	E	S		C	O	R	P	O	R	A	T	I	O	N														

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

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Form Type

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Department Requiring the Report

M	S	R	D
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Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Broker/Dealer in Securities

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's E-mail Address

thefirstresources@gmail.com

Company's Telephone Number/s

(02) 8-848-6311

Mobile Number

0917-8762-483

No. of Stockholders

7

Annual Meeting (Month / Day)

1 st Tuesday of March

Fiscal Year (Month / Day)

December 31

CONTACT PERSON'S INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person

Alfredo Pablo S. Malvar

E-mail Address

operations@thefirstresources.com

Telephone Number/s

(02) 8-810-4991

Mobile Number

0917-5301-674

CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

19th Floor, L.V. Locsin Bldg., Ayala Ave., cor. Makati Ave., Makati City, 1228
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NOTE 1: In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

2: All boxes must be properly and completely filled out. 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.

**"STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS"**


The Management of **The First Resources Management and Securities Corporation** (the Company) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, as at and 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 for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

Reyes Tacandong & Co., the independent auditor appointed by the Board of Directors, 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.



VIVIAN YUCHENGCO
President, Chairman, and CEO



LAMBERTO L. MEER
Treasurer

Signed this ____ day of April, 2025.



The First Resources, Operations <operations@thefirstresources.com>

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Hi THE FIRST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT & SECURITIES CORPORATION,

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Company TIN: **000-149-028**

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- The submission is without prejudice to the right of the BIR to require additional document, if any, for completion and verification purposes;
- 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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THE FIRST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT
TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2024

	<u>Page</u>
Cover Page	1
Statement of Management’s Responsibility for Financial Statements	2
Independent Auditors’ Report	3 - 5
Statements of Financial Position	6
Statements of Comprehensive Income	7 - 8
Statements of Changes in Equity	9
Statements of Cash Flows	10
Notes to Financial Statements	11 - 50
Report of Independent Auditors to Accompany Financial Statements for Filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	49
Report of Independent Auditors on Supplementary Schedules	50
Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of General Creditors (Schedule I)	51
Computation of Risk-Based Capital Adequacy Requirement Pursuant to SEC Memorandum Circular No. 16-2004 (Schedule II)	52
Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements under Annex F of Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule 49.2 (Schedule III)	53
Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements under Annex G of SRC Rule 49.2 (Schedule IV)	54
A Report Describing Any Material Inadequacies Found to Exist or Found to Have Existed Since the Report Date of the Previous Audit (Schedule V)	55
Results of Monthly Securities Count Conducted Pursuant to SRC Rule 52.1-10, as Amended (Schedule VI)	56 - 62
Supplementary Schedule of External Auditor Fee-related Information Pursuant to the SEC Memorandum Circular No. 18-2024 (Schedule VII)	63
Supplementary Schedule of Financial Soundness Indicators Pursuant to the Revised SRC Rule 68 (Schedule VIII)	64

**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 SRC.

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

IDENTIFICATION OF BROKER OR DEALER	
Name of Broker/Dealer:	The First Resources Management and Securities Corporation
Address of Principal Place of Business:	Units 1008-1010 PSE Tower, 5th Avenue cor 28th Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City
Name and Phone Number of Person to Contact in Regard to this Report:	
Name: Alfredo Pablo S. Malvar	Tel. No.: +632 8 810 4991

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCOUNTANT	
Name of Independent Auditor whose opinion is contained in this report:	
Name:	Reyes Tacandong & Co. SEC Registration No. PP201007009
	Tel. No.: +632 8 982 9100 Fax No.: +632 8 982 9111
Address:	26th Floor, BDO Towers Valero 8741 Paseo de Roxas Makati City 1226, Philippines
MANUEL P. BUENSUCESO, JR. Partner CPA Certificate No. 143561 Tax Identification No. 311-867-595-000 BOA Accreditation No. 4782/P-025; Valid until June 6, 2026 SEC Accreditation No. 143561-SEC Group A Issued August 17, 2023 Valid for Financial Periods 2023 to 2027 BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-020-2025 Valid until January 7, 2028 PTR No. 10467123 Issued January 2, 2025, Makati City	



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
The First Resources Management and Securities Corporation
Units 1008-1010 PSE Tower
5th Avenue cor 28th Street
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The First Resources Management and Securities 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 financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying 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 these financial statements in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards, 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.



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 an 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 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.



MANUEL P. BUENSUCESO, JR.

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 143561

Tax Identification No. 311-867-595-000

BOA Accreditation No. 4782/P-025; Valid until June 6, 2026

SEC Accreditation No. 143561-SEC Group A

Issued August 17, 2023

Valid for Financial Periods 2023 to 2027

BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-020-2025

Valid until January 7, 2028

PTR No. 10467123

Issued January 2, 2025, Makati City

March 31, 2025

Makati City, Metro Manila

THE FIRST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31							
		2024			2023		
	Note	Money Balance	Security Valuation		Money Balance	Security Valuation	
			Long	Short		Long	Short
ASSETS							
Current Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	7	₱61,917,026			₱57,769,328		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	8	46,869,099	₱29,436,248		47,479,386	₱26,893,635	
Trade and other receivables	9	21,498,827	8,164,112,439		17,320,564	9,500,766,656	
Other current assets	10	16,203,861			13,905,946		
Total Current Assets		146,488,813			136,475,224		
Noncurrent Assets							
Property and equipment	11	12,689,365			13,101,835		
Net deferred tax assets	19	7,850,455			7,243,311		
Other noncurrent assets	12	10,977,124			16,940,332		
Total Noncurrent Assets		31,516,944			37,285,478		
		₱178,005,757			₱173,760,702		
Securities in Vault, Transfer Offices, and Philippine							
Depository and Trust Corporation				₱22,109,029,393			₱17,610,599,368
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
Current Liabilities							
Trade payables	13	₱24,388,453	13,915,480,706		₱20,826,313	8,082,939,077	
Current portion of lease liabilities	18	1,367,765			1,281,153		
Other current liabilities	14	1,481,943			2,502,865		
Total Current Liabilities		27,238,161			24,610,331		
Noncurrent Liabilities							
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	18	5,562,370			6,930,137		
Retirement benefit obligation	17	16,953,702			16,539,846		
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		22,516,072			23,469,983		
Total Liabilities		49,754,233			48,080,314		
Equity							
Capital stock	5	100,000,000			100,000,000		
Retained earnings:							
Appropriated	5	8,678,531			8,458,950		
Unappropriated		27,015,101			25,038,869		
Cumulative remeasurement losses on retirement benefit obligation	17	(7,442,108)			(7,817,431)		
Total Equity		128,251,524			125,680,388		
		₱178,005,757	₱22,109,029,393	₱22,109,029,393	₱173,760,702	₱17,610,599,368	₱17,610,599,368

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

THE FIRST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		Years Ended December 31	
	Note	2024	2023
REVENUES			
Commissions		₱20,357,167	₱14,438,685
Other income:			
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	11	3,400,000	—
Interest income	7	2,809,875	2,961,883
Foreign exchange gains		2,696,854	—
Trading gains on financial assets at FVPL - net	8	2,484,936	3,114,625
Dividend income	8	1,560,529	1,175,381
Reversal of expected credit losses (ECL) on trade receivables	9	—	6,758
Others		106,840	—
		33,416,201	21,697,332
COST OF SERVICES			
Stock exchange dues and fees		3,304,716	3,507,597
Personnel costs	16	2,197,652	3,314,542
Subscription and other dues		1,840,293	1,072,870
Central depository fees		1,480,778	1,092,490
Communications		443,093	413,951
		9,266,532	9,401,450
GROSS PROFIT		24,149,669	12,295,882
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Personnel costs	16	10,896,477	9,575,181
Membership fees		944,301	491,512
Utilities		745,795	578,366
Representation and entertainment		723,000	502,222
Rentals	18	521,938	835,836
Professional fees		515,000	510,171
Transportation and travel		399,287	436,371
Taxes and licenses		289,348	289,387
Medical expense		234,467	380,600
Insurance		208,793	349,943
Repairs and maintenance		161,372	246,367
Others		2,191,768	931,891
		17,831,546	15,127,847
OTHER CHARGES			
Depreciation and amortization	11	3,880,325	5,636,194
Interest expense	18	510,327	961,272
Foreign exchange losses		—	138,871
Provision for ECL on trade receivables	9	46,915	—
		4,437,567	6,736,337
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		₱1,880,556	(₱9,568,302)

(Forward)

		Years Ended December 31	
	Note	2024	2023
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		₱1,880,556	(₱9,568,302)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	19		
Current		416,994	206,637
Deferred		(732,251)	(2,905,537)
		(315,257)	(2,698,900)
NET INCOME (LOSS)		2,195,813	(6,869,402)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
<i>Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Remeasurement gains on retirement benefit obligation (net of deferred tax)	17	375,323	376,171
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		₱2,571,136	(₱6,493,231)

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

THE FIRST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES CORPORATION

**STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023**

			Retained Earnings		Cumulative Remeasurement Losses on Retirement Benefit Obligation	
	Note	Capital Stock (see Note 5)	Appropriated (see Note 5)	Unappropriated	(see Note 17)	Total
Balances at December 31, 2023		₱100,000,000	₱8,458,950	₱25,038,869	(₱7,817,431)	₱125,680,388
Net income		—	—	2,195,813	—	2,195,813
Other comprehensive income	17	—	—	—	375,323	375,323
Appropriation		—	219,581	(219,581)	—	—
Balances at December 31, 2024		₱100,000,000	₱8,678,531	₱27,015,101	(₱7,442,108)	₱128,251,524
Balances at December 31, 2022		₱100,000,000	₱8,458,950	₱31,908,271	(₱8,193,602)	₱132,173,619
Net loss		—	—	(6,869,402)	—	(6,869,402)
Other comprehensive income	17	—	—	—	376,171	376,171
Balances at December 31, 2023		₱100,000,000	₱8,458,950	₱25,038,869	(₱7,817,431)	₱125,680,388

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

THE FIRST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

		Years Ended December 31	
	Note	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income (loss) before income tax		₱1,880,556	(₱9,568,302)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	11	3,880,325	5,636,194
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	11	(3,400,000)	–
Unrealized losses on financial assets at FVPL	8	3,188,837	58,877
Interest income	7	(2,809,875)	(2,961,883)
Dividend income	8	(1,560,529)	(1,175,381)
Retirement benefit costs	17	914,286	987,788
Unrealized foreign exchange losses (gains)		(596,352)	829,106
Interest expense	18	510,327	961,272
Provision for (reversal of) ECL on trade receivables	9	46,915	(6,758)
Operating income (loss) before working capital changes		2,054,490	(5,239,087)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Financial assets at FVPL		(2,408,637)	9,713,879
Trade and other receivables		(4,371,737)	11,562,570
Other current assets		(231,589)	151,244
Other noncurrent assets		(110,792)	(294,683)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Trade payables		3,562,140	(5,819,728)
Other current liabilities		(1,020,922)	(2,142,004)
Net cash generated from (used for) operations		(2,527,047)	7,932,191
Interest received		2,986,151	2,722,965
Dividend received		1,530,812	1,123,404
Income taxes paid		(469,425)	(221,755)
Net cash provided by operating activities		1,520,491	11,556,805
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from:			
Redemption of short-term investments		11,855,105	15,008,935
Disposal of property and equipment	11	3,400,000	–
Early redemption of long-term investments		–	13,435,000
Acquisitions of:			
Long-term investments		(5,000,000)	(11,230,000)
Property and equipment	11	(3,467,855)	(86,466)
Short-term investments		(2,300,000)	(10,395,193)
Net cash provided by investing activities		4,487,250	6,732,276
CASH FLOW FROM A FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Payment of lease liability	18	(1,791,482)	(1,791,481)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		4,216,259	16,497,600
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(68,561)	(323,890)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		57,769,328	41,595,618
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		₱61,917,026	₱57,769,328

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

THE FIRST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES CORPORATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

1. Corporate Information

The First Resources Management and Securities Corporation (the Company) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on October 24, 1979. The Company is a licensed broker/dealer in securities with the Philippine SEC, and uses in its stock trading transactions, by way of assignment, the exchange trading right owned by its majority stockholder and issued by the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

The registered office address of the Company is Units 1008-1010 PSE Tower, 5th Avenue cor 28th Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City.

Approval of the Financial Statements

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 31, 2025.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

The material accounting policy information used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

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

The financial statements include additional information in line with the requirements of Rule 52.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Securities Regulation Code.

Measurement Bases

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

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) which are measured at fair value and retirement benefit obligation which is recorded at the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for an asset 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 following valuation techniques:

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

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

- Note 6 - Fair Value Measurement
- Note 8 - Financial Assets at FVPL

Adoption of Amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The adoption of the amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards did not materially affect the financial statements of the Company. Additional disclosures were included in the financial statements, as applicable.

New and Amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards in Issue But Not Yet Effective

Relevant new and amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards, 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 or cancelled, has expired 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 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 PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments – Transaction Price and Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities* – The amendments clarify that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with PFRS 9, the lessee must apply the derecognition criteria for a financial liability which requires recognition of a gain or loss in profit or loss. The amendments also replace the reference to ‘*transaction price as defined by PFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers*’ to ‘*the amount determined by applying PFRS 15*’ to remove potential confusion. 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 and amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards is not expected to have any material effect on the financial statements of the Company, except for PFRS 18. 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.

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration given. The initial measurement of financial assets, except for those designated at FVPL, includes transaction cost.

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 asset at initial recognition largely depends on the Company's business model and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company has no 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 any allowance for impairment. 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 or impaired, 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 and other receivables, short-term investments (included under "Other current assets" account in the statements of financial position), and other noncurrent assets are classified under this category (see Notes 7, 9, 10 and 12).

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks, and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments with original maturities of three (3) months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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 they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

This category includes debt instruments whose cash flows, based on the assessment at initial recognition of the assets, are not "solely for payment of principal and interest", and which are not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell. The Company may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a debt instrument meeting the criteria to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as a financial asset at FVPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces accounting mismatch that would arise from measuring these assets.

This category also includes equity instruments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI at initial recognition.

After initial recognition, financial assets at FVPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from the fair valuation of financial assets at FVPL are recognized in profit or loss.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's investments in quoted equity securities, mutual funds, and government debt securities are classified under this category (see Note 8).

Impairment of Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECL 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, discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For trade receivables, the Company has applied the simplified approach and has calculated ECL based on the lifetime ECL. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to its customers and the economic environment and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of condition at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For other financial assets at amortized cost, the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL, which pertains to the portion of lifetime ECL 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 ECL. 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. The Company also considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, which 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 non-payment 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 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 (OCI).

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

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVPL category to financial asset at FVOCI, its fair value at the reclassification date become its carrying amount.

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 asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risk and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control over 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 at Amortized Cost

Initial Recognition and Measurement. Financial liabilities at amortized cost are recognized initially at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration received, net of any directly attributable transaction costs.

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.

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. Financial liabilities at amortized cost are included under current liabilities if the settlement is within 12 months after the reporting period. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent liabilities.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company’s trade payables, other current liabilities (excluding statutory payables), and lease liabilities are classified under this category (see Notes 13, 14 and 18).

Derecognition. A financial liability at amortized cost 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 profit or loss.

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 Nonfinancial Assets

Other nonfinancial assets include excess tax credits, prepayments and value-added tax (VAT).

Excess Tax Credits. Excess tax credits pertain to creditable withholding tax (CWT) and prepaid income tax. CWT pertains to tax on the Company's income withheld and remitted to the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) by customers and deducted from income tax payable on the same year the income was recognized. Prepaid income tax pertains to excess income tax payments of the Company over the amount due. Unapplied or excess income tax payments are carried forward and can be utilized in succeeding years.

Prepayments. Prepayments are expenses paid in advance and recorded as assets before these are utilized. These are apportioned over the period covered by the payment and included in profit or loss when incurred. Prepayments that are expected to be realized within 12 months after the financial reporting period are classified as current assets. Otherwise, these are classified as other noncurrent assets.

VAT. VAT is a tax on consumption levied on the sale, barter, exchange, or lease of goods or properties and services, and on importation of goods in the Philippines. It is an indirect tax, which may be shifted or passed on to the buyer, transferee or lessee of goods, properties or services.

Revenue, expenses, and assets are generally recognized net of the amount of VAT, except:

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

The net amount of VAT recoverable from the taxation authority is presented as "Input VAT" under "Other current assets" account in the statements of financial position.

Deferred Input VAT. Deferred input VAT represents the unamortized amount of input VAT on capital goods and on the unpaid portion of availed services. In accordance with the Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 16-2005, input VAT on purchases or imports of the Company with an aggregate acquisition cost (exclusive of VAT) in each of the calendar month exceeding ₱1,000,000 are claimed as credit against output VAT over 60 months or the estimated useful lives of capital goods, whichever is shorter. Where the aggregate acquisition cost (exclusive of VAT) of the existing or finished depreciable capital goods purchased or imported during any calendar month does not exceed ₱1,000,000, the total input VAT will be allowable as credit against output VAT in the month of acquisition.

Under Section 4.110-3 (c) of the RR 13-2018, the amortization of the input VAT shall only be allowed until December 31, 2021, after which, any unutilized input VAT on capital goods purchased or imported shall be allowed to apply the same as scheduled until fully utilized. The input VAT on the purchases or imports of capital goods exceeding ₱1,000,000 subsequent to December 31, 2021 may be claimed outright.

Deferred input VAT that are expected to be claimed against output VAT for no more than 12 months after the financial reporting period are classified as other current assets. Otherwise these are classified as other noncurrent assets.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price after deducting trade discounts and rebates, and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally recognized in profit or loss in the year the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property and equipment. The cost of replacing a component of an item of property and equipment is recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized.

Depreciation and amortization are calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives of the property and equipment:

	Number of Years
Transportation equipment	5
Furniture and fixtures	2-5
Leasehold improvements	5 or lease term, whichever is shorter
Right-of-use (ROU) assets	10 or lease term, whichever is shorter

Depreciation and amortization ceases at the earlier of the date that the item is classified as held for sale and the date the property and equipment is derecognized.

The estimated useful lives and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the periods and method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation and amortization is recorded with respect to those assets.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation and amortization and any accumulated impairment losses are removed from the accounts. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Exchange Trading Right

Exchange trading right is initially measured at cost. It is an intangible asset with indefinite useful life and is tested for impairment annually. Exchange trading right is not amortized but is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. The assumption that the exchange trading right remains to be an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether this continues to be supportable as such. If not, the carrying amount of the asset is amortized over its remaining useful life on a straight-line basis unless a more appropriate amortization method is warranted. Any impairment losses determined are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company does not carry any cost of trading right in its books. The trading right was acquired by the Company from its majority stockholder by way of assignment with no consideration. Under the PSE rules, all exchange trading rights are pledged at its full value to PSE to secure the payment of all debts due to other members of the exchange arising out of, or in connection with, the present or future members' contracts.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The carrying amounts of nonfinancial assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and when the carrying amounts exceed the estimated recoverable amounts, the assets or cash-generating units (CGU) are written down to their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of the fair value less cost to sell or value in use. The fair value less cost to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's-length transaction. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. In such instance, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. However, that increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization of property and equipment, had there been no impairment loss recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization charges are adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Equity

Capital Stock. Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued and outstanding.

Retained Earnings. Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of net income or losses, net of any dividend declarations.

Unappropriated retained earnings pertain to the unrestricted portion available for dividend declaration. Appropriated retained earnings pertain to the restricted portion which is intended for the reserve fund in compliance with the SRC Rule 49.1 (B).

Cumulative Remeasurement Losses on Retirement Benefit Obligation. This comprises income and expenses that are not recognized in statements of comprehensive income in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards. Remeasurements of retirement benefit obligation are recognized immediately in the OCI account and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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 agent in its brokerage transactions. The Company acts as a principal in its income from other sources.

Commissions. This account consists of revenue from brokerage transactions. It is recognized at a specific point in time, based on the trade date when the transaction occurs.

The following are the specific recognition criteria for other revenues outside the scope of PFRS 15:

Interest Income. Interest income is recognized as it 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.

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

Other income. Income from other sources is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income when earned during the period.

Cost and Expense Recognition

Costs and expenses are recognized in profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Cost of Services. Cost of services is recognized as expense when the related services are rendered.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses constitute costs of administering the business and costs incurred to market the services. These are expensed as incurred.

Employee Benefits

Short-term Employee Benefits. The Company recognizes short-term employee benefits based on contractual arrangements with employees. Unpaid portion of the short-term employee benefits is measured on an undiscounted basis and is included as part of “Other current liabilities” account in the statements of financial position.

Retirement Benefits. Retirement benefit costs are determined using the projected unit credit method. This method reflects services rendered by employees up to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees’ projected salaries.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized by the Company is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using risk-free interest rates of government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement benefit obligation.

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.

The Company recognizes service costs, comprising of current service cost and interest cost in the statements of comprehensive income.

The Company determines the net interest costs by applying the discount rate to the net retirement benefit liability at the beginning of the year, taking into account any changes in the net retirement benefit liability during the period as a result of benefit payments.

Remeasurements of the net retirement benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, are recognized immediately in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Cumulative remeasurement gains or losses are presented in the equity section of the statements of financial position.

Leases

The Company assesses whether the contracts are, or contain, a lease at the inception of the contract. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified assets for a period of time, the Company assesses whether, throughout the period of use, it has both of the following:

- The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
- The right to direct the use of the identified asset.

If the Company has the right to control the use of an identified asset for only a portion of the term of the contract, the contract contains a lease for that portion of the term.

The Company also assesses whether a contract contains a lease for each potential separate lease component.

Company as Lessee. At the commencement date, the Company recognizes ROU asset and lease liability for all leases, except for leases with lease terms of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value in which case the lease payments associated with those leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis.

ROU Assets. At commencement date of the lease contract, the Company measures ROU assets (presented as part of “Property and equipment” account) at cost. The initial measurement of ROU assets includes the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- Any initial direct costs; and
- An estimation of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, when applicable.

After the commencement date, the ROU assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the related lease liabilities. ROU assets are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the useful lives of the underlying assets, which is 10 years.

Lease Liabilities. At commencement date, the Company measures lease liabilities at the present value of future lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. Otherwise, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR).

Lease payments included in the measurement of lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Interest on lease liabilities and any variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities are recognized in profit or loss unless these are capitalized as costs of another asset. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities are recognized in profit or loss when the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

If there is a change in the lease term or if there is a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset, the lease liabilities are remeasured using a revised discount rate considering the revised lease payments on the basis of the revised lease term or reflecting the change in amounts payable under the purchase option. The lease liabilities are also remeasured using the revised lease payments if there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments.

Income Taxes

Current Tax. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. 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 income 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 liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward benefits of unused tax credits from the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward benefits of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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 taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items directly recognized to equity or in OCI.

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

Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions are transfer of resources, services or obligations between the Company and its related parties.

Related party relationships exist when one party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationships also exist between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting enterprise, or between and/or among the reporting enterprise and its key management personnel, directors, or its stockholders.

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

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting year and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Contingencies. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. These are disclosed unless the possibility of 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 at 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 judgment, make accounting estimates and use assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes. The judgments, accounting estimates and assumptions used in the financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as at the reporting date.

While the Company believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the estimated amounts. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Judgments, accounting estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

The following are the material judgment, accounting estimates and assumptions made by the Company:

Judgment

Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets. Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the "solely for payments of principal and interests" and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgment reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated, the risks that affect the performance of the assets, and how these risks are managed.

The Company monitors financial assets measured at FVPL or amortized cost that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate. Otherwise, change in the business model should result to a change in the classification of those financial assets.

Investments in quoted equity securities and mutual funds held for trading were classified as financial assets at FVPL while government debt securities were irrevocably designated as financial assets at FVPL (see Note 8).

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, short-term investments, and other noncurrent assets were classified as financial assets at amortized cost since the Company's primary business model in relation to these assets is to hold the financial assets to collect contractual cash flows, on specified dates, solely for principal and interest (see Notes 7, 9, 10 and 12).

Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments. The fair values of investments that are actively traded in organized financial markets are determined by reference to prevailing quoted market prices, which are usually the closing prices, as at reporting date.

In accordance with the amendments to PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, disclosures about the level in the fair value hierarchy are required in which the fair value measurements are categorized for assets and liabilities measured in the statements of financial position.

Assumptions and methods of determining the fair values of financial instruments are presented in Note 6 to the financial statements.

Assessment for the ECL on Trade Receivables. The Company, applying the simplified approach in the computation of ECL, 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 then 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 determination of the relationship between historical default rates and forecasted economic conditions is a significant accounting estimate. Accordingly, the provision for impairment loss on trade receivables is sensitive to changes in assumptions about forecasted economic conditions.

The recognized provision for ECL on trade receivables in 2024 and 2023 and the carrying amount of trade receivables as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

Assessment for the ECL on Other Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. The Company determines the allowance for ECL using general approach based on the probability-weighted estimate of the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of financial assets at amortized cost. ECL is provided for credit losses that result from possible default events within the next 12-months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition in which case ECL is provided based on lifetime ECL.

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

The carrying amounts of the Company's other financial assets at amortized cost (cash in banks and cash equivalents, other receivables, short-term investment, and other noncurrent assets) are disclosed in Notes 7, 9, 10 and 12 to the financial statements.

Estimation of Useful Lives of Property and Equipment. The Company estimates the useful lives of property and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The Company reviews annually the estimated useful lives of property and equipment and are 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 assets. In addition, estimation of the useful lives of property and equipment is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. However, it is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances.

There are no changes in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment in 2024 and 2023. The recognized depreciation and amortization expense in 2024 and 2023 and the carrying amount of property and equipment as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements.

Assessment for the Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets. The Company assesses impairment on nonfinancial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets or group of assets may not be recoverable. The relevant factors that the Company considers in deciding whether to perform an asset impairment review include, among others, the following:

- Significant underperformance of a business in relation to expectations;
- Significant negative industry or economic trends; and
- Significant changes or planned changes in the use of the assets.

Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the CGU unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of the fair value less cost of disposal or value in use. The fair value less cost of disposal is the net amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's-length transaction. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

No impairment loss on nonfinancial assets was recognized in 2024 and 2023.

The carrying amounts of nonfinancial assets as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are disclosed in Notes 10 and 11 to the financial statements.

Determination of Retirement Benefits. The determination of the retirement benefit obligation and costs is dependent on discount rate and other assumptions used in calculating such amounts. Actual results that differ from the Company's assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods and therefore, generally affect the recognized cost and recorded obligation in such future periods. While the Company believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the retirement benefit obligation.

The recognized retirement benefit costs in 2024 and 2023 and the carrying amount of net retirement benefit liability as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements.

Determination of the IBR on Lease. The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its IBR to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the ROU asset in a similar economic environment. The Company estimates the IBR using available observable inputs adjusted for entity-specific estimates, to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

The Company has applied IBR of 6.60% for the computation of ROU assets and lease liabilities.

The carrying amounts of the ROU assets and lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements.

Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets. The Company reviews the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets at each reporting date and adjusts the balance to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

The management believes that the Company will be able to utilize in the future all its deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits from unused tax credits and unused tax losses based on the Company's projected taxable income.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 is disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements.

4. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial instruments consist mainly of cash in banks and cash equivalents, financial assets at FVPL, trade and other receivables, short-term investments, other noncurrent assets, trade payables, lease liabilities and other current liabilities (excluding statutory payables).

The main risks arising from the Company's use of financial instruments include credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risks. The Company's overall risk management process focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The BOD regularly reviews and approves the appropriate policies for managing these financial risks, as summarized below.

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, and debt securities classified as financial assets at FVPL.

The table below presents 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.

	2024						
	12-month ECL			Lifetime ECL - Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL – Credit Impaired	Debt Securities at FVPL	Total
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Substandard Grade				
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	₱61,887,026	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱61,887,026
Financial assets at FVPL	–	–	–	–	–	8,096,268	8,096,268
Trade and other receivables	614,401	1,822,885	–	19,061,541	63,995	–	21,562,822
Short-term investments	2,300,000	–	–	–	–	–	2,300,000
Long-term investments	16,569,000	–	–	–	–	–	16,569,000
Other noncurrent assets*	–	5,977,124	–	–	–	–	5,977,124
	₱81,370,427	₱7,800,009	₱–	₱19,061,541	₱63,995	₱8,096,268	₱116,392,240

*Excluding noncurrent portion of long-term investments amounting to ₱5,000,000 as at December 31, 2024.

	2023						
	12-month ECL			Lifetime ECL - Not Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL – Credit Impaired	Debt Securities at FVPL	Total
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Substandard Grade				
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	₱57,739,328	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱57,739,328
Financial assets at FVPL	–	–	–	–	–	10,061,248	10,061,248
Trade and other receivables	760,960	1,802,694	–	14,756,910	17,080	–	17,337,644
Short-term investments	11,855,105	–	–	–	–	–	11,855,105
Long-term investments	11,074,000	–	–	–	–	–	11,074,000
Other noncurrent assets*	–	5,866,332	–	–	–	–	5,866,332
	₱81,429,393	₱7,669,026	₱–	₱14,756,910	₱17,080	₱10,061,248	₱113,933,657

*Excluding noncurrent portion of long-term investments amounting to ₱11,074,000 as at December 31, 2023.

The description of the credit grades used by the Company in evaluating financial assets follows:

High Grade - This pertains to accounts with a very low probability of default as demonstrated by the borrower's long history of stability, profitability and diversity. The borrower has the ability to raise substantial amount of funds through the public markets. The borrower has a strong debt service record and a moderate use of leverage.

Standard Grade - The borrower has no history of default. The borrower has sufficient liquidity to fully service its debt over the medium term. The borrower has adequate capital to readily absorb any potential losses from its operations and any reasonably foreseeable contingencies. The borrower reported profitable operations for at least the past three (3) years.

Substandard Grade - The borrower is expected to be able to adjust to the cyclical downturns in its operations. Any prolonged adverse economic conditions would however ostensibly create profitability and liquidity issues. Operating performance could be marginal or on the decline. The borrower may have history of default in interest but must have regularized its service record to date. The use of leverage is above industry standards but has contributed to shareholder value.

Credit impaired financial assets pertain to outstanding trade receivables that were deemed uncollectible with carrying amount of ₱63,995 and ₱17,080 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company has fully provided for ECL on these accounts (see Note 9).

Trade Receivables

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk on receivables from stock brokering by transacting mainly with recognized and creditworthy customers based on their profile (i.e. financial capacity, reputation, collateral). The Company also monitors trade 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.

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 offsetting arrangements. The provision matrix is based on the Company's historical default rates, which are adjusted for forward-looking information if forecast of economic conditions (i.e., stock market index) are expected to improve over the next year which can lead to fewer defaults in the stock trading industry. 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 and related parties as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

Days from Transaction Date of Counterparty	2024		
	Amount	Collateral (Net of Haircut)	Counterparty Exposure
1 to 2 days	₱10,672,464	₱1,011,622,291	₱933,206
3 to 13 days	2,224,269	7,631,762	—
14 to 31 days	873,935	99,475,191	—
Over 31 days	682,490	4,251,157,576	19,510
	₱14,453,158	₱5,369,886,820	₱952,716

Days from Transaction Date of Counterparty	2023		
	Amount	Collateral (Net of Haircut)	Counterparty Exposure
1 to 2 days	₱12,623,620	₱921,330,677	₱548,941
3 to 13 days	22,743	101,946,953	—
14 to 31 days	102,360	336,109	202
Over 31 days	996,637	5,172,366,742	16,524
	₱13,745,360	₱6,195,980,481	₱565,667

Counterparty exposure is computed based on the rules provided by SRC Rule 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).

The 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 balance due to the Company.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, trade receivables from customers and related parties aggregating ₱14,453,158 and ₱13,745,360 respectively, are secured by collateral comprising equity securities of listed companies with a total market value of ₱8,164,112,439 and ₱9,500,766,656, respectively (see Note 9).

Other Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

The Company's other financial assets at amortized cost consist of cash in banks and cash equivalents, interest receivable, dividend receivable, other receivables, short-term investments, and other noncurrent assets.

It is the Company's policy to measure ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost 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. The Company considers the factors discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements in assessing ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by investing its cash only with banks that have good credit standing and reputation in the local and international banking industry. These instruments are graded in the top category by an acceptable credit rating agency and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. For refundable deposits and other receivables, credit risk is low since the Company only transacted with reputable companies with respect to these financial assets. Accordingly, no provision for ECL 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 the receivable from customers' collections and funding requirements of operations, to ensure an adequate balance of inflows and outflows. Further, special reserve requirements for the customers of the Company are maintained in cash in banks (see Note 7).

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the financial liabilities of the Company based on remaining contractual undiscounted cash flows as at December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	2024			Total
	Up to 1 Month	>1 to 12 Months	Beyond 1 Year	
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:				
Trade payables	₱24,388,453	₱—	₱—	₱24,388,453
Lease liabilities	—	1,791,480	6,270,180	8,061,660
Other current liabilities*	1,052,740	—	—	1,052,740
	₱25,441,193	₱1,791,480	₱6,270,180	₱33,502,853

*Excluding statutory payables amounting to ₱429,203 as at December 31, 2024.

	2023			Total
	Up to 1 Month	>1 to 12 Months	Beyond 1 Year	
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:				
Trade payables	₱20,826,313	₱—	₱—	₱20,826,313
Lease liabilities	—	1,791,480	8,061,660	9,853,140
Other current liabilities*	2,139,880	—	—	2,139,880
	₱22,966,193	₱1,791,480	₱8,061,660	₱32,819,333

*Excluding statutory payables amounting to ₱362,985 as at December 31, 2023.

Market Risks

The Company is exposed to market risks, primarily those related to foreign currency risk and equity price risk. Management actively monitors these exposures, as follows:

Foreign Currency Risk. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company periodically reviews the trend of the foreign exchange rates to address its exposure in foreign currency risk. The Company's policy is to maintain foreign currency exposure within acceptable limits and within the existing regulatory guidelines. The Company believes that its profile of foreign currency exposure on its financial instruments is within conservative limits for an entity engaged in the type of business in which the Company is engaged.

The following table shows the Company's United States Dollar-denominated monetary financial assets and their Philippine Peso equivalent:

	2024		2023	
	United States Dollar	Philippine Peso	United States Dollar	Philippine Peso
Cash and cash equivalents	\$599,518	₱34,679,119	\$536,582	₱29,710,545
Long-term investments	200,000	11,569,000	200,000	11,074,000
Financial assets at FVPL	48,875	2,827,174	171,142	9,476,133
Short-term investments	—	—	214,107	11,855,105
	\$848,393	₱49,075,293	\$1,121,831	₱62,115,783

For purposes of translating the outstanding balances of the Company's United States Dollar-denominated monetary financial asset as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the exchange rates applied were ₱57.85 and ₱55.37 per US \$1 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the United States Dollar exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's income before tax for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. There is no other impact on the Company's equity other than those already affecting profit or loss.

United States Dollar	Increase/Decrease in Exchange Rate	Effect on Income before Tax
December 31, 2024	+1.14	₱967,168
	-1.14	(967,168)
December 31, 2023	+0.80	₱897,465
	-0.80	(897,465)

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 financial assets at FVPL.

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 PSE index (PSEi) in the Company's unrealized gain or loss on its financial assets at FVPL in 2024 and 2023.

	2024		2023	
Changes in PSEi	15.34%	(15.34%)	14.07%	(14.07%)
Change in equity portfolio under:				
Industrial companies	₱832,422	(₱832,422)	₱1,973,854	(₱1,973,854)
Holding firms	506,200	(506,200)	3,284	(3,284)
Property	119,089	(119,089)	77	(77)
Financial institutions	9,820	(9,820)	242,528	(242,528)
Mining and oil	53	(53)	—	—
	₱1,467,584	(₱1,467,584)	₱2,219,743	(₱2,219,743)

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/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 Broker/Dealers

In compliance with Rule 28 of the 2015 Implementing Rules and Regulations of SRC, trading participants are required to have an unimpaired paid-up capital of ₱100,000,000 for those who will be participating in a registered clearing agency. However, other broker/dealers not meeting the ₱100,000,000 capitalization and not seeking authorization to engage in market-making transaction shall maintain a ₱30,000,000 unimpaired paid-up capital and file surety bond not less than ₱10,000,000 for brokers and not less than ₱2,000,000 for dealers.

Unimpaired paid-up capital pertains to the Company's paid-up capital less any deficit. The unimpaired paid-up capital of the Company amounted to ₱100,000,000 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company is compliant with the capital requirements.

Details of the Company's common stock with par value of ₱1 per share as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorized		
Balance at beginning and end of year	₱100,000,000	₱100,000,000
Issued and Outstanding		
Balance at beginning and end of year	₱100,000,000	₱100,000,000

Reserve Fund

The Company shall annually appropriate 10% of its audited income after tax and transfer the same to "Appropriated retained earnings" in compliance with SRC Rule 49.1 (B).

In 2024, the Company generated net income amounting to ₱2,195,813, requiring an appropriation of retained earnings during the year. The Company appropriated a reserve fund amounting to ₱219,581 in 2024. The Company has no appropriation for reserve fund in 2023 because of its net loss position amounting to ₱6,869,402.

The balance and movements in appropriated retained earnings are as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	₱8,458,950	₱8,458,950
Appropriation during the year	219,581	–
Balance at end of year	₱8,678,531	₱8,458,950

Net Liquid Capital (NLC)

The Company is required, at all times, to have and maintain an NLC of ₱5,000,000 or 5% of its Aggregate Indebtedness (AI), whichever is higher.

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

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

The eligible equity for NLC shall exclude deferred income tax and any revaluation reserves, minority interest, and 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 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 other things, 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, 2024 and 2023 as shown below:

	2024	2023
NLC:		
Equity eligible for net liquid capital	₱120,401,069	₱126,254,508
Less ineligible assets	47,594,887	21,019,008
	72,806,182	105,235,500
Required NLC:		
Higher of:		
5% of AI	2,487,712	2,139,379
Minimum amount	5,000,000	5,000,000
	5,000,000	5,000,000
Net risk-based capital excess	₱67,806,182	₱100,235,500

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 AI consisted of 68% and 41% of its NLC as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company is compliant with the required ratio of AI to NLC as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

RBCA Requirement/Ratio

The RBCA requirement/ratio refers to the minimum levels 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 1.1. 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 is the sum of:

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

	2024	2023
NLC	₱72,806,182	₱105,235,500
TRCR:		
Operational risk	10,696,587	12,096,467
Position risk	27,936,751	20,072,482
Counterparty risk	—	101
	38,633,338	32,169,050
RBCA ratio	188%	327%

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company is in compliance 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 and unbooked valuation reserves and other capital adjustments, such as unrealized gain or loss in fair value changes.

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

	2024	2023
Common stock	₱100,000,000	₱100,000,000
Retained earnings, beginning of year	33,497,819	40,367,221
Core equity	133,497,819	140,367,221
ORR	10,696,587	12,096,467
Ratio of Core Equity to ORR	1,248%	1,160%

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

6. Fair Value Measurement

The following table presents the carrying amount and fair value of the Company's asset measured at fair value (recurring measurements) and the corresponding fair value hierarchy:

		2024			
		Carrying Amount	Fair value		
Note			Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Asset measured at fair value -					
Financial assets at FVPL	8	₱46,869,099	₱46,869,099	₱-	₱-
		2023			
		Carrying Amount	Fair value		
Note			Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Asset measured at fair value -					
Financial assets at FVPL	8	₱47,479,386	₱47,479,386	₱-	₱-

The Company's financial assets at FVPL as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are carried at fair values based on sources classified under the Level 1 category. The fair values of financial assets at FVPL, except mutual funds, are based on quoted market prices from active markets as at the reporting date. Fair value of mutual funds is determined by reference to the published net asset value per unit computed and published by the mutual fund providers.

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

The table below presents the financial assets and liabilities whose carrying amounts approximate their fair values as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	Note	2024	2023
Financial assets at amortized cost:			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	₱61,917,026	₱57,769,328
Trade and other receivables	9	21,498,827	17,320,564
Short-term investments	10	2,300,000	11,855,105
Long-term investments	10, 12	16,569,000	11,074,000
Other noncurrent assets*	12	5,977,124	5,866,332
		₱108,261,977	₱103,885,329
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Trade payables	13	₱24,388,453	₱20,826,313
Other current liabilities**	14	1,052,740	2,139,880
		₱25,441,193	₱22,966,193

*Excluding noncurrent portion of long-term investments amounting to ₱5,000,000 and ₱11,074,000 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

**Excluding statutory payables amounting to ₱429,203 and ₱362,985 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively

Current Financial Assets and Liabilities. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, short-term investments, trade payables, and other current liabilities (excluding statutory payables) approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

Long-term Investments and Other Noncurrent Assets. The carrying amount of other noncurrent assets approximates fair value. The management believes that the effect of discounting the future receipts from these financial instruments using the prevailing market rates is not significant.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2024	2023
Cash on hand	₱30,000	₱30,000
Cash in banks	11,882,445	6,325,821
Cash equivalents	50,004,581	51,413,507
	₱61,917,026	₱57,769,328

Cash in banks earn interest at prevailing bank deposit rates and are immediately available for use in the Company's current operations.

Cash equivalents are made for varying periods up to three (3) months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn annual interest rates ranging from 4.25% to 4.80% and 4.50% to 4.75% in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The sources of the Company's interest income earned in 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Note	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents		₱1,569,445	₱1,283,859
Financial assets at FVPL	8	503,375	1,073,416
Short-term investments	10	99,287	256,697
Long-term investments	12	637,768	347,911
		₱2,809,875	₱2,961,883

In compliance with SRC Rule 49.2 covering customer protection and custody of securities, the Company maintains a special reserve bank account for the exclusive benefit of its customers amounting to ₱3,044,239 and ₱1,011,037 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.

8. Financial Assets at FVPL

This account consists of investments in:

	2024	2023
Quoted equity securities	₱29,436,248	₱26,893,635
Mutual funds	9,336,583	10,524,503
Government debt securities	8,096,268	10,061,248
	₱46,869,099	₱47,479,386

Quoted equity securities pertain to investments in quoted shares of stock of companies listed in the PSE. Dividend income earned from quoted equity securities amounted to ₱1,560,529 and ₱1,175,381 in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Government debt securities consist of investments denominated in Philippine Peso and United States Dollar. These investments earn annual interest rates ranging from 5.00% to 8.13% in 2024 and 2023.

Interest income earned from government amounted to ₱503,375 and ₱1,073,416 in 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 7).

The Company's financial assets at FVPL as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are carried at fair values based on sources classified under the Level 1 category. The fair values of financial assets at FVPL are based on quoted market prices or bidding dealer price quotations from active market as at the reporting date (see Note 6).

Details of trading gains (losses) on financial assets at FVPL are as follows:

	2024	2023
Realized gains on sale	₱5,673,773	₱3,173,502
Unrealized losses on fair value changes	(3,188,837)	(58,877)
	₱2,484,936	₱3,114,625

9. Trade and Other Receivables

This account consists of:

	Note	2024	2023
Trade receivables from:			
Customers		₱13,028,245	₱13,220,537
Clearing house		4,672,378	1,028,630
Related parties	15	1,424,913	524,823
		19,125,536	14,773,990
Less allowance for ECL on trade receivables		63,995	17,080
		19,061,541	14,756,910
Interest receivable		334,574	510,850
Dividend receivable		279,827	250,110
Other receivables		1,822,885	1,802,694
		₱21,498,827	₱17,320,564

On August 24, 2023, the migration to the shortened T+2 settlement cycle in accordance with the Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines (SCCP) Memo No. 01-0623 took effect. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, trade receivables are due within two (2) business days from the transaction date.

Trade receivables from customers and related parties are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Money Balance	Security Valuation - Long	Money Balance	Security Valuation - Long
Cash and fully secured accounts:				
More than 250%	₱10,253,547	₱8,159,793,787	₱11,963,628	₱9,498,969,688
Between 150% - 250%	2,768	8,839	—	—
Between 100% - 150%	—	—	4,773	9,215
Partly secured accounts	4,195,846	4,309,813	1,776,959	1,787,753
Unsecured accounts	997	—	—	—
	14,453,158	8,164,112,439	13,745,360	9,500,766,656
Less allowance for ECL	63,995	—	17,080	—
	₱14,389,163	₱8,164,112,439	₱13,728,280	₱9,500,766,656

Collaterals on trade receivables from customers and related parties pertain to listed equity securities amounting to ₱8,164,112,439 and ₱9,500,766,656 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. 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 are due and collectible after two (2) days from transaction date. Accordingly, balances as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 were fully collected in January 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Balance and movements in the allowance for ECL on trade receivables are as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	₱17,080	₱23,838
Provision for (reversal of) ECL	46,915	(6,758)
Balance at end of year	₱63,995	₱17,080

Interest receivable pertains to accrued interest on cash and cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments, and government debt securities classified as financial assets at FVPL.

Dividend receivable pertains to accrued dividends on the Company's quoted equity securities classified as financial assets at FVPL.

Other receivables pertain to advances to employees which are noninterest-bearing and will be collected through salary deduction. These receivables are due within one (1) year.

10. Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	2024	2023
Current portion of long-term investments	₱11,569,000	₱—
Short-term investments	2,300,000	11,855,105
Excess tax credits	1,539,506	1,487,075
Prepayments	668,276	316,435
Input VAT	127,079	59,097
Deferred input VAT	—	188,234
	₱16,203,861	₱13,905,946

Short-term investments are made for varying periods of more than three (3) months but less than a year depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn annual interest at rates ranging from 4.50% to 4.75% and 3.85% to 4.75% in 2024 and 2023, respectively. Interest income on short-term investments amounted to ₱99,287 and ₱256,697 in 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 7).

Prepayments pertain to advance payments on insurance and rental which are expected to be utilized by the Company within one (1) year.

Deferred input VAT consists of VAT deferrals from purchases of capital goods and services.

11. Property and Equipment

The balances and movements in this account are as follows:

	2024				
	Transportation Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	ROU Assets (See Note 18)	Total
Costs					
Balances at beginning of year	₱19,236,591	₱12,824,390	₱10,537,017	₱12,068,951	₱54,666,949
Disposal	(6,857,143)	—	—	—	(6,857,143)
Additions	3,400,000	67,855	—	—	3,467,855
Balances at end of year	15,779,448	12,892,245	10,537,017	12,068,951	51,277,661
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization					
Balances at beginning of year	16,124,588	10,527,890	9,834,550	5,078,086	41,565,114
Disposal	(6,857,143)	—	—	—	(6,857,143)
Depreciation and amortization	919,363	947,506	702,467	1,310,989	3,880,325
Balances at end of year	10,186,808	11,475,396	10,537,017	6,389,075	38,588,296
Carrying Amounts	₱5,592,640	₱1,416,849	₱—	₱5,679,876	₱12,689,365

	2023				
	Transportation Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	ROU Assets (see Note 18)	Total
Costs					
Balances at beginning of year	₱19,236,591	₱12,737,924	₱10,537,017	₱15,834,022	₱58,345,554
Lease modification	—	—	—	(3,765,071)	(3,765,071)
Additions	—	86,466	—	—	86,466
Balances at end of year	19,236,591	12,824,390	10,537,017	12,068,951	54,666,949
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization					
Balances at beginning of year	15,333,783	9,100,894	7,727,146	3,767,097	35,928,920
Depreciation and amortization	790,805	1,426,996	2,107,404	1,310,989	5,636,194
Balances at end of year	16,124,588	10,527,890	9,834,550	5,078,086	41,565,114
Carrying Amounts	₱3,112,003	₱2,296,500	₱702,467	₱6,990,865	₱13,101,835

In 2024, the Company sold a fully-depreciated transportation equipment for a total consideration of ₱3,400,000 resulting to a gain on disposal amounting to ₱3,400,000.

Lease modification to ROU asset is considered as noncash transaction excluded from the 2023 statement of cash flows.

Cost of fully depreciated property and equipment still used in the Company's operations amounted to ₱18,173,413 and ₱20,856,565 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

12. Other Noncurrent Assets

This account consists of the following:

	2024	2023
Refundable Clearing and Trade Guaranty Fund (CTGF) contributions	₱5,597,698	₱5,286,906
Long-term investments	5,000,000	11,074,000
Others	379,426	579,426
	₱10,977,124	₱16,940,332

The Company, as a Clearing Member, is required to pay monthly contributions for specific amounts applied to the Clearing Member's total monthly turnover value less block sales and cross transactions of the same flag.

Under the amended Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines (SCCP) Rule 5.2, the contributions to the CTGF, which is recognized as refundable deposit by the Company, shall be refunded as trade-related assets to the Company upon cessation of business and/or termination of membership with the SCCP, provided that all liabilities owing to the SCCP at the time of termination, whether actual or contingent, shall have been satisfied or paid in full.

Long-term investments represent money market placements with a term of two (2) years and earn annual interest rates of 4.75% in 2024 and 2023. Interest income on long-term investments amounted to ₱637,768 and ₱347,911 in 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 7).

13. Trade Payables

This account consists of:

	Note	2024	2023
Trade payables to:			
Clearing house		₱12,773,723	₱1,208,690
Customers		5,518,526	16,643,392
Related parties	15	6,096,204	2,974,231
		₱24,388,453	₱20,826,313

Details of trade payables to customers and related parties are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Money Balance	Security Valuation - Long	Money Balance	Security Valuation - Long
Trade payables to customers and related parties:				
With money balance	₱11,614,730	₱2,512,892,761	₱19,617,623	₱595,665,876
Without money balance	–	11,402,587,945	–	7,487,273,201
	₱11,614,730	₱13,915,480,706	₱19,617,623	₱8,082,939,077
Due to clearing house	12,773,723	–	1,208,690	–
	₱24,388,453	₱13,915,480,706	₱20,826,313	₱8,082,939,077

Trade payables as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are noninterest-bearing and due within two (2) business days from the transaction date.

Due to clearing house as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 were fully settled in January 2025 and 2024, respectively.

14. Other Current Liabilities

This account consists of:

	2024	2023
Trading fees payables	₱535,838	₱308,977
Accrued expenses	516,902	1,830,903
Statutory payables	429,203	362,985
	₱1,481,943	₱2,502,865

Trading fees payables pertain to fees on the purchase, sale and safekeeping of stocks which are noninterest-bearing and are settled in the following month.

Accrued expenses pertain to unbilled utilities and professional fees which are noninterest-bearing and are generally settled in varying periods within one (1) year.

Statutory payables consist of withholding taxes, and mandatory government contributions which are noninterest-bearing and are settled in the following month.

15. Related Party Transactions

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

	Nature of Transaction	Amount of Transaction		Outstanding Balance		Terms and Conditions
		2024	2023	2024	2023	
Trade Receivables (see Note 9)						
Key management personnel (KMP)	Trading of securities	₱979,756	₱2,420,193	₱1,249,093	₱289,922	2-day, secured, noninterest-bearing and generally collected in cash
Under common control	Trading of securities	11,643,101	1,311,444	175,820	234,901	2-day, secured, noninterest-bearing and generally collected in cash
				₱1,424,913	₱524,823	
Trade Payables (see Note 13)						
KMP	Trading of securities	₱201,454,338	₱324,432,258	₱5,545,896	₱2,413,890	2-day, secured, noninterest-bearing and generally settled in cash
Under common control	Trading of securities	44,631,995	19,516,011	550,308	560,341	2-day, secured, noninterest-bearing and generally settled in cash
				₱6,096,204	₱2,974,231	
Commission Income						
KMP	Commission received	₱546,398	₱817,055	₱—	₱—	2-day, secured, noninterest-bearing and generally collected in cash
Under common control	Commission received	238,353	23,923	—	—	2-day, secured, noninterest-bearing and generally collected in cash
				₱—	₱—	
Lease Liabilities (See Note 18)						
Under common management	Lease payments	₱1,088,882	₱1,088,881	₱4,212,207	₱4,990,906	Noninterest-bearing, unsecured, payable at the end of the month
KMP	Lease payments	702,600	702,600	2,717,928	3,220,384	Noninterest-bearing, unsecured, payable at the end of the month
				₱6,930,135	₱8,211,290	
Salaries and Other Employee Benefits						
KMP	Short-term employee benefits	₱6,084,666	₱5,726,731	₱—	₱—	
	Retirement benefits	902,296	973,763	17,331,800	16,429,504	Noninterest-bearing, unsecured and payable upon retirement
				₱17,331,800	₱16,429,504	

Impairment Assessment on Trade Receivables from Related Parties

No impairment was recognized on trade receivables from related parties in 2024 and 2023.

Compliance with RR No. 34-2020

The Company is not covered by the requirements and procedures for the related party transactions provided under RR No. 43-2020 and is not required to file and submit the Related Party Transaction Form or BIR 1709 together with the Annual Income Tax Return as at and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 since the Company did not meet any of the criteria under Section two (2) of the said regulations.

16. Personnel Costs

This account consists of:

	Note	2024	2023
Salaries and wages		₱10,834,622	₱9,927,706
Other employee benefits		1,345,221	1,974,229
Retirement benefit costs	17	914,286	987,788
		₱13,094,129	₱12,889,723

Personnel costs are classified in the statements of comprehensive income as follows:

	2024	2023
Cost of services	₱2,197,652	₱3,314,542
General and administrative expenses	10,896,477	9,575,181
	₱13,094,129	₱12,889,723

17. Retirement Benefits

The Company does not have a formal retirement plan. Employees who will qualify for retirement will be paid the minimum retirement benefit under Republic Act (RA) No. 7641, *The Retirement Pay Law*. The benefit obligation is determined using the projected unit credit method. The latest actuarial valuation report of the Company is dated November 11, 2024 covering December 31, 2024.

The components of retirement benefit costs included under “Personnel costs” account in the statements of comprehensive income are as follows (see Note 16):

	2024	2023
Current service cost	₱416,023	₱413,265
Interest cost	498,263	574,523
	₱914,286	₱987,788

The balance and movements of the Company’s retirement benefit obligation recognized in the statements of financial position are as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	₱16,539,846	₱16,053,620
Retirement benefit costs	914,286	987,788
Remeasurement losses (gains) recognized in OCI:		
Experience adjustments	(505,542)	(584,571)
Changes in financial assumptions	5,112	83,009
Balance at end of year	₱16,953,702	₱16,539,846

The cumulative remeasurement losses on retirement benefit obligation presented in the statements of financial position as at December 31 are as follows:

2024			
	Cumulative Remeasurement Losses on Retirement Benefit Obligation	Deferred Tax	Net
Balances at beginning of year	₱10,423,240	(₱2,605,809)	₱7,817,431
Remeasurement gains	(500,430)	125,107	(375,323)
Balances at end of year	₱9,922,810	(₱2,480,702)	₱7,442,108

2023			
	Cumulative Remeasurement Losses on Retirement Benefit Obligation	Deferred Tax	Net
Balances at beginning of year	₱10,924,802	(₱2,731,200)	₱8,193,602
Remeasurement gains	(501,562)	125,391	(376,171)
Balances at end of year	₱10,423,240	(₱2,605,809)	₱7,817,431

The assumptions used to determine retirement benefits as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount rate	6.08%	6.15%
Salary increase	5.00%	5.00%

Sensitivity analysis on the defined benefit obligation as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

		Effect on Retirement Benefit Obligation	
Change in Assumption		2024	2023
Discount rate	+1.00%	(₱68,838)	(₱68,838)
	-1.00%	73,251	73,251
Salary increase rate	+1.00%	177,092	177,092
	-1.00%	(173,549)	(173,549)

The foregoing sensitivity analysis has been determined based in a method that extrapolates the impact on retirement benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring as at the end of the reporting date.

As at December 31, 2024, the maturity analysis of the undiscounted retirement benefit obligation is as follows:

	Amount
Less than one (1) year	₱17,256,733
More than one (1) year to ten (10) years	135,749
More than ten (10) years to twenty (20) years	286,834
More than twenty (20) years	1,162,601
	₱18,841,917

The average duration of the retirement benefit obligation is 0.47 years as at December 31, 2024.

Risks Associated with the Retirement Plan

The plan exposes the Company to actuarial risks such as interest rate risk, longevity risk, and salary risk.

Interest Rate Risks. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to market yields of government bonds. Generally, a decrease in the interest rate of a reference government bonds will increase the plan obligation.

Longevity and Salary Risks. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of the plan participants both during and after their employment, and to their future salaries. Consequently, increases in the life expectancy and salary of the plan participants will result in an increase in the plan obligation.

18. Lease

Company as Lessee

The Company entered into lease agreements for its office space with related parties for a period of ten (10) years, renewable as mutually agreed by both parties.

In 2023, the Company and the related parties agreed to modify the amount of the quarterly lease payments for the remaining term of the lease. The Company used 6.6% IBR for the remeasurement of the lease liabilities at the date of modification. The resulting difference in the carrying amount of lease liabilities of ₱3,765,071 was recognized as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the ROU assets. This is considered as a noncash transaction excluded from the 2023 statement of cash flows.

The balance and movements of the ROU assets (reported as part of “Property and equipment”) (see Note 11) are as follows:

	2024	2023
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	₱12,068,951	₱15,834,022
Lease modification	–	(3,765,071)
Balance at end of year	12,068,951	12,068,951
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance at beginning of year	5,078,086	3,767,097
Amortization	1,310,989	1,310,989
Balance at end of year	6,389,075	5,078,086
Carrying Amount	₱5,679,876	₱6,990,865

The balance and movements of the Company's lease liabilities are as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	₱8,211,290	₱12,806,570
Payments	(1,791,482)	(1,791,481)
Interest expense	510,327	961,272
Lease modification	–	(3,765,071)
Balance at end of year	₱6,930,135	₱8,211,290
Current	₱1,367,765	₱1,281,153
Noncurrent	5,562,370	6,930,137
	₱6,930,135	₱8,211,290

The Company recognized the following lease-related expenses:

	Note	2024	2023
Amortization of ROU assets	11	₱1,310,989	₱1,310,989
Expense related to short-term leases		521,938	835,836
Interest expense on lease liabilities		510,327	961,272
		₱2,343,254	₱3,108,097

Future minimum lease commitments under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	2024	2023
Within one (1) year	₱1,791,480	₱1,791,480
After one (1) year	6,270,180	8,061,660
	₱8,061,660	₱9,853,140

The total cash outflows for leases in 2024 and 2023 amounted to ₱2,313,420 and ₱2,627,317, respectively.

19. Income Taxes

The components of income tax expense (benefit) as reported in the statements of comprehensive income are as follows:

	Note	2024	2023
Reported in Profit or Loss			
Current tax expense - MCIT		₱416,994	₱206,637
Deferred tax benefit		(732,251)	(2,905,537)
		(₱315,257)	(₱2,698,900)
Reported in OCI			
Deferred tax expense on remeasurement gains on retirement benefit obligation	17	₱125,107	₱125,391

The components of the Company's net deferred tax assets as at December 31 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets:		
Retirement benefit obligation	₱4,238,426	₱4,134,962
NOLCO	2,140,510	1,764,019
Lease liabilities	1,732,534	2,052,823
Excess of cost over fair value of financial assets at FVPL	833,102	774,114
Excess of MCIT over RCIT	623,631	206,637
Allowance for ECL on trade receivables	15,999	4,270
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	—	54,202
	9,584,202	8,991,027
Deferred tax liabilities:		
ROU assets	1,419,969	1,747,716
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	313,778	—
	1,733,747	1,747,716
	₱7,850,455	₱7,243,311

Details of the Company's NOLCO are as follows:

Year Incurred	Amount	Incurred	Ending Balance	Year of Expiration
2024	₱—	₱1,505,967	₱1,505,967	2027
2023	7,056,074	—	7,056,074	2026
	₱7,056,074	₱1,505,967	₱8,562,041	

Details of the Company's excess of MCIT over RCIT are as follows:

Year Incurred	Amount	Incurred	Ending Balance	Year of Expiration
2024	₱—	₱416,994	₱416,994	2027
2023	206,637	—	206,637	2026
	₱206,637	₱416,994	₱623,631	

The reconciliation between the income tax expense (benefit) based on statutory income tax rate and the effective income tax rate is as follows:

	2024	2023
Income tax expense (benefit) at statutory tax rate	₱470,139	(₱2,392,076)
Increase (decrease) in income tax resulting from:		
Interest income already subjected to final tax	(702,469)	(740,471)
Dividend income exempt from income tax	(390,132)	(293,845)
Nondeductible expenses	321,704	69,748
Trading losses (gains) on debt securities at FVPL	(14,499)	8,518
Others	—	649,226
Income tax benefit at effective tax rate	(₱315,257)	(₱2,698,900)



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

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
The First Resources Management and Securities Corporation
Units 1008-1010 PSE Tower
5th Avenue cor 28th Street
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The First Resources Management and Securities Corporation (the Company) as at and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, on which we have rendered our report dated March 31, 2025.

In compliance with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, we are stating that the Company has three (3) stockholders owning 100 or more shares each.

REYES TACANDONG & Co.



MANUEL P. BUENSUCESO, JR.

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 143561

Tax Identification No. 311-867-595-000

BOA Accreditation No. 4782/P-025; Valid until June 6, 2026

SEC Accreditation No. 143561-SEC Group A

Issued August 17, 2023

Valid for Financial Periods 2023 to 2027

BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-020-2025

Valid until January 7, 2028

PTR No. 10467123

Issued January 2, 2025, Makati City

March 31, 2025
Makati City, Metro Manila



**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES**

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
The First Resources Management and Securities Corporation
Units 1008-1010 PSE Tower
5th Avenue cor 28th Street
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of The First Resources Management and Securities Corporation (the Company) as at and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and have issued our opinion thereon dated March 31, 2025. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying supplementary schedules as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024 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. 16-2004;
- 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 Report 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 Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 and are not part of the basic financial statements. The supplementary schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit 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.

MANUEL P. BUENSUCESO, JR.

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 143561

Tax Identification No. 311-867-595-000

BOA Accreditation No. 4782/P-025; Valid until June 6, 2026

SEC Accreditation No. 143561-SEC Group A

Issued August 17, 2023

Valid for Financial Periods 2023 to 2027

BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-020-2025

Valid until January 7, 2028

PTR No. 10467123

Issued January 2, 2025, Makati City

March 31, 2025
Makati City, Metro Manila

SCHEDULE I

**THE FIRST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES 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

**THE FIRST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
COMPUTATION OF RISK-BASED CAPITAL ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT PURSUANT TO
SEC MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 16-2004**

DECEMBER 31, 2024

Assets	P178,005,757
Liabilities	49,754,233
Equity as per books	128,251,524
Adjustments to Equity per books	
Add (Deduct):	
Allowance for market decline	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-
Unrealized Gain / (Loss) in proprietary accounts	-
Deferred Income Tax	(7,850,455)
Revaluation Reserves	-
Deposit for Future Stock Subscription (No application with SEC)	-
Minority Interest	-
Total Adjustments to Equity per books	(7,850,455)
Equity Eligible For Net Liquid Capital	120,401,069
Contingencies and Guarantees	
Deduct: Contingent Liability	-
Guarantees or indemnities	-
Ineligible Assets	
a. Trading Right and all Other Intangible Assets (net)	
b. Intercompany Receivables	105,384
c. Fixed Assets, net of accumulated and excluding those used as collateral	12,689,365
d. Prepayment from Client for Early Settlement of Account	-
e. All Other Current Assets	4,157,746
f. Securities Not Readily Marketable	-
g. Negative Exposure (SCCP)	-
h. Notes Receivable (non-trade related)	-
i. Interest and Dividends Receivables outstanding for more than 30 days	-
j. Ineligible Insurance claims	-
k. Ineligible Deposits	5,597,698
l. Short Security Differences	-
m. Long Security Differences not resolved prior to sale	-
n. Other Assets including Equity Investment in PSE	25,044,694
Total ineligible assets	47,594,887
Net Liquid Capital (NLC)	72,806,182
Less:	
Operational Risk Requirement	10,696,587
Position Risk Requirement	27,936,751
Counterparty Risk	-
Credit Risk Requirement	-
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)	38,633,338
Net RBCA Margin (NLC-TRCR)	34,172,844
Liabilities	49,754,233
Add: Deposit for Future Stock Subscription (No application with SEC)	-
Less: Exclusions from Aggregate Indebtedness	
Subordinated Liabilities	-
Loans and secured securities	-
Loans secured by fixed assets	-
Others	-
Total adjustments to AI	-
Aggregate Indebtedness	49,754,233
5% of Aggregate Indebtedness	2,487,712
Required Net Liquid Capital (> of 5% of AI or P5M)	5,000,000
Net Risk-based Capital Excess / (Deficiency)	P67,806,182
Ratio of AI to Net Liquid Capital	68%
RBCA Ratio (NLC/TRCR)	188%

SCHEDULE III

**THE FIRST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES 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	NIL
Number of Items	NIL

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	NIL
Number of Items	NIL

SCHEDULE IV

**THE FIRST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES 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.	₱6,068,834	
2. Monies borrowed collateralized by securities carried for the account of customers.	—	
3. Monies payable against customers' securities loaned.	—	
4. Customers' securities failed to receive.	13,264,445	
5. Credit balances in firm accounts which are attributable to principal sales to customer.	—	
6. Market value of stock dividends stock splits and similar distributions receivable outstanding of 30 calendar days old.	—	
7. Market value of the short security count differences over 30 calendar days old.	—	
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.	—	
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.	—	
10. Debit balances in customers' cash or margin accounts excluding unsecured accounts and accounts doubtful of collection.		₱12,998,407
11. Securities borrowed to effectuate short sales by customer and securities borrowed to make delivery on customers' securities failed to delivery.		
12. Failed to deliver customers' securities not older than 30 calendar days.		3,531,687
13. Others due from clearing house		
Total	₱19,333,279	₱16,530,094
Net Credit (Debit)	₱2,803,185	
Required Reserve (100% of net credit if making a weekly computation and 105% if monthly)	₱2,943,344	

SCHEDULE V

**THE FIRST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
A REPORT DESCRIBING ANY MATERIAL INADEQUACIES FOUND TO EXIST OR FOUND TO HAVE EXISTED
SINCE THE REPORT 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

**THE FIRST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES 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.

THE FIRST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES CORPORATION

RESULTS OF MONTHLY SECURITIES COUNT
CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO SEC RULE 52.1-10, AS AMENDED

DECEMBER 31, 2024

CODE	NAME	Per Records		Per Count		Unlocated Difference	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
AAA	ASIA AMALGAMATED HOLDINGS	12,600	₱20,286	12,600	₱20,286	—	₱—
AB	ATOK-BIG WEDGE MNG. CO.	240,122	1,306,264	240,122	1,306,264	—	—
ABA	ABACORE CAPITAL HOLDINGS, INC. "A"	60,000	31,800	60,000	31,800	—	—
ABG	ASIABEST GROUP INTERNATIONAL, INC.	200,004,675	5,240,122,485	200,004,675	5,240,122,485	—	—
ABS	ABS-CBN CORPORATION	31,040	130,368	31,040	130,368	—	—
AC	AYALA CORPORATION	90,414	54,157,986	90,414	54,157,986	—	—
ACE	ACESITE (PHILS.) HOTEL	19,855	35,342	19,855	35,342	—	—
ACEN	ACEN CORPORATION	3,788,192	15,152,768	3,788,192	15,152,768	—	—
ACENA	ACEN SERIES "A" PREFERRED	1,690	1,774,500	1,690	1,774,500	—	—
ACENB	ACEN SERIES "B" PREFERRED	2,500	2,640,000	2,500	2,640,000	—	—
ACPAR	AYALA CORP SERIES "A" PREFERRED	400	1,020,000	400	1,020,000	—	—
ACR	ALSON CONSOLIDATED RESOURCES	135,000	62,100	135,000	62,100	—	—
AEV	ABOITIZ EQUITY VENTURES, INC.	402,940	13,840,989	402,940	13,840,989	—	—
AGI	ALLIANCE GLOBAL GROUP, INC.	436,200	3,925,800	436,200	3,925,800	—	—
ALCO	ARTHALAND CORPORATION	517,519,663	188,894,677	517,519,663	188,894,677	—	—
ALCPD	ARTHALAND CORPORATION SERIES D	8,000	3,715,200	8,000	3,715,200	—	—
ALCPF	ARTHALAND CORPORATION SERIES F PREF	14,400	7,056,000	14,400	7,056,000	—	—
ALI	AYALA LAND, INC.	1,623,017	42,523,045	1,623,017	42,523,045	—	—
ALLDY	ALLDAY MARTS, INC.	4,056,000	539,448	4,056,000	539,448	—	—
ALLHC	AYALALAND LOGISTICS HOLDINGS CORP.	426,000	724,200	426,000	724,200	—	—
ALTER	ALTERNERGY HOLDINGS, CORP.	770,000	924,000	770,000	924,000	—	—
ANS	A. SORIANO CORPORATION "A"	37,708	515,845	37,708	515,845	—	—
AP	ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION	1,156,300	43,592,510	1,156,300	43,592,510	—	—
APC	APC GROUP, INC.	3,607,000	667,295	3,607,000	667,295	—	—
APL	APOLLO GLOBAL CAPITAL, INC.	21,917,600	87,670	21,917,600	87,670	—	—
APO	ANGLO-PHIL. OIL	221,833	99,825	221,833	99,825	—	—
APVI	ALTUS PROPERTY VENTURES, INC	599	4,984	599	4,984	—	—
APX	APEX MINING CO., INC. "A"	5,402,213	18,637,635	5,402,213	18,637,635	—	—
AR	ABRA MNG. & INDL. CORP.	61,810,000	284,326	61,810,000	284,326	—	—
ARA	ARANETA PROPERTIES, INC.	243,429,406	124,148,997	243,429,406	124,148,997	—	—
AREIT	AREIT, INC.	91,500	3,472,425	91,500	3,472,425	—	—
ASLAG	RASLAG CORP.	718,000	739,540	718,000	739,540	—	—
AT	ATLAS CONS. MINING & DEV.	538,805	2,359,966	538,805	2,359,966	—	—
ATI	ASIAN TERMINAL, INC.	20,666	351,322	20,666	351,322	—	—
ATN	ATN HOLDINGS, INC.	65,000	33,800	65,000	33,800	—	—
ATNB	ATN HOLDINGS, INC. "B"	120,000	62,400	120,000	62,400	—	—
AUB	ASIA UNITED BANK	63,929	3,931,634	63,929	3,931,634	—	—
AXLM	AXELUM RESOURCES CORP.	348,000	901,320	348,000	901,320	—	—
AYALAP	AYALA CORP. VOTING PREFERRED SHARES	65,084	—	65,084	—	—	—
BALAI	BALAI NI FRUITAS	530,000	190,800	530,000	190,800	—	—
BC	BENGUET CORP. "A"	1,283,400	5,095,098	1,283,400	5,095,098	—	—
BCB	BENGUET CORP. "B"	11,946	47,067	11,946	47,067	—	—
BCP	BENGUET CORP. -PREF.	198	3,227	198	3,227	—	—
BDO	BDO UNIBANK, INC.	255,484	36,789,696	255,484	36,789,696	—	—
BEL	BELLE CORPORATION	566,605	940,564	566,605	940,564	—	—
BH	BHI HOLDINGS, INC.	40	27,200	40	27,200	—	—
BHI	BOULEVARD PROP. HOLDINGS, INC.	650,000	48,100	650,000	48,100	—	—
BKR	BRIGHT KINDLE RESOURCES & INVTS., I	35,000	34,650	35,000	34,650	—	—
BLOOM	BLOOMBERRY RESORTS CORPORATION	65,544,600	300,194,268	65,544,600	300,194,268	—	—
BNCOM	BANK OF COMMERCE	2,152,400	14,528,700	2,152,400	14,528,700	—	—

CODE	NAME	Per Records		Per Count		Unlocated Difference	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
BPHI	BORACAY PROPERTY HOLDINGS, INC.	6,153,086	₱—	6,153,086	₱—	—	₱—
BPI	BANK OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	31,588,808	3,853,834,576	31,588,808	3,853,834,576	—	—
BRN	A. BROWN CO., INC.	74,349	41,635	74,349	41,635	—	—
BRNP	A BROWN COMPANY, INC.	6,000	579,000	6,000	579,000	—	—
BSC	BASIC ENERGY CORPORATION	1,091,247	152,775	1,091,247	152,775	—	—
C	CHELSEA LOGISTICS HOLDINGS CORPORAT	827,100	1,083,501	827,100	1,083,501	—	—
CA	CONCRETE AGGREGATE CORP. "A"	590	23,689	590	23,689	—	—
CAL	CALATA CORPORATION	408,800	833,952	408,800	833,952	—	—
CAT	CENTRAL AZUCARERA DE TARLAC	25,200	282,240	25,200	282,240	—	—
CBC	CHINA BANKING CORPORATION	770,552	48,930,052	770,552	48,930,052	—	—
CDC	CITYLAND DEV. CORP. "A"	106,046	72,111	106,046	72,111	—	—
CEB	CEBU AIR, INC.	11,210	316,683	11,210	316,683	—	—
CEBCP	CEBU AIR, INC. CONVERTIBLE PREF SHR	2,745	94,703	2,745	94,703	—	—
CEI	CROWN EQUITIES, INC.	3,120,000	174,720	3,120,000	174,720	—	—
CEU	CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY	69,259	955,774	69,259	955,774	—	—
CHP	CEMEX HOLDINGS PHILIPPINES INC.	4,333,510	7,713,648	4,333,510	7,713,648	—	—
CHTR	CHINATRUST (PHILS) COMMERCIAL BANK	14,225	—	14,225	—	—	—
CLI	CEBU LANDMASTERS INC.	742,240	1,966,936	742,240	1,966,936	—	—
CLIA1	CEBU LANDMASTERS, INC SERIES A-1	1,250	1,250,000	1,250	1,250,000	—	—
CLIA2	CEBU LANDMASTERS, INC. SERIES A-2	2,000	2,000,000	2,000	2,000,000	—	—
CNPF	CENTURY PACIFIC FOOD INC.	19,500	818,025	19,500	818,025	—	—
CNVRG	CONVERGE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICAT	4,179,400	67,455,516	4,179,400	67,455,516	—	—
COAL	COAL ASIA HOLDINGS, INC.	3,435,000	528,990	3,435,000	528,990	—	—
COSCO	COSCO CAPITAL INC.	1,043,000	5,611,340	1,043,000	5,611,340	—	—
CPG	CENTURY PROPERTIES GROUP, INC.	694,882	291,850	694,882	291,850	—	—
CPM	CENTURY PEAK HOLDINGS CORP	2,398,000	5,995,000	2,398,000	5,995,000	—	—
CREC	CITICORE RENEWABLE ENERGY CORP.	53,000	170,130	53,000	170,130	—	—
CREIT	CITICORE ENERGY REIT CORP.	4,634,000	14,133,700	4,634,000	14,133,700	—	—
CTS	CTS GLOBAL EQUITY GROUP, INC.	590,000	383,500	590,000	383,500	—	—
CYBR	CYBER BAY CORPORATION	17,145,000	5,657,850	17,145,000	5,657,850	—	—
DD	DOUBLEDRAAGON CORPORATION	183,860	1,875,372	183,860	1,875,372	—	—
DDMPR	DDMP REIT, INC.	7,723,000	7,954,690	7,723,000	7,954,690	—	—
DELM	DEL MONTE PACIFIC LIMITED	279,294	1,089,247	279,294	1,089,247	—	—
DFNN	DFNN, INC.	385,000	1,097,250	385,000	1,097,250	—	—
DGTL	DIGITAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS PHILS.	120,000	—	120,000	—	—	—
DHI	DOMINION HOLDINGS INC.	461,860	738,976	461,860	738,976	—	—
DITO	DITO CME HOLDINGS CORP.	763,462	1,252,078	763,462	1,252,078	—	—
DIZ	DIZON COPPER-SILVER MINES	1,128,881	2,291,628	1,128,881	2,291,628	—	—
DMC	DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.	4,331,100	46,862,502	4,331,100	46,862,502	—	—
DNA	DNA HOLDINGS CORPORATION	686,248	1,962,669	686,248	1,962,669	—	—
DNL	D & L INDUSTRIES, INC	841,700	5,125,953	841,700	5,125,953	—	—
ECL	EASYPAC COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	10,000	22,100	10,000	22,100	—	—
ECVC	EAST COAST VULCAN CORPORATION	2,678,280	830,267	2,678,280	830,267	—	—
EEI	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT INC.	38,763,597	139,548,949	38,763,597	139,548,949	—	—
EEIPA	EEI CORPORATION PREF. "A"	18,200	1,801,800	18,200	1,801,800	—	—
EEIPB	EEI CORPORATION PREF. "B"	109,380	10,768,461	109,380	10,768,461	—	—
EG	IP E-GAME VENTURES, INC.	350,000	3,290	350,000	3,290	—	—
EIBA	EXPORT AND INDUSTRY BANK	1,095,988	—	1,095,988	—	—	—
ELI	EMPIRE EAST HOLDINGS, INC.	1,568,459	188,215	1,568,459	188,215	—	—
EMI	EMPERADOR, INC.	26,500	478,590	26,500	478,590	—	—
ENEX	ENEX ENERGY CORP.	5,380	26,900	5,380	26,900	—	—
EVER	EVER GOTESCO RESOURCES & HOLDINGS	124,000	31,620	124,000	31,620	—	—
EW	EAST WEST BANKING CORPORATION	342,424	3,372,876	342,424	3,372,876	—	—
FB	SAN MIGUEL FOOD AND BEVERAGE, INC.	1,366,190	72,066,523	1,366,190	72,066,523	—	—
FCG	FIGARO COFFEE GROUP, INC.	150,000	129,000	150,000	129,000	—	—
FDC	FILINVEST DEV. CORP.	23,964	118,382	23,964	118,382	—	—
FERRO	FERRONOUX HOLDINGS, INC.	3,000	16,050	3,000	16,050	—	—
FEU	FAR EASTERN UNIVERSITY, INC.	125	₱91,875	125	₱91,875	—	₱—

CODE	NAME	Per Records		Per Count		Unlocated Difference	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
FFI	FILIPINO FUND, INC	11,558	67,845	11,558	67,845	—	—
FGEN	FIRST GEN CORPORATION	325,400	5,245,448	325,400	5,245,448	—	—
FILRT	FILINVEST REIT CORP	980,168	2,891,496	980,168	2,891,496	—	—
FLI	FIL-INVEST LAND, INC.	799,600	583,708	799,600	583,708	—	—
FMETF	FIRST METRO PHIL EQUITY ETF, INC	5,665	598,224	5,665	598,224	—	—
FMIC	FIRST METRO INVESTMENT CORP.	5,060	—	5,060	—	—	—
FNI	GLOBAL FERRONICKEL HOLDINGS, INC.	1,291,888	1,343,564	1,291,888	1,343,564	—	—
FPH	FIRST PHIL. HOLDINGS CORP.	45,720	2,697,480	45,720	2,697,480	—	—
FPI	FORUM PACIFIC, INC.	130,000	31,980	130,000	31,980	—	—
FRUIT	FRUITAS HOLDINGS, INC.	38,000	24,320	38,000	24,320	—	—
GEO	GEOGRACE RESOURCES PHILS.,INC.(GEI)	2,144,392	188,707	2,144,392	188,707	—	—
GERI	GLOBAL-ESTATE RESORTS, INC.	11,700	7,488	11,700	7,488	—	—
GLO	GLOBE TELECOM, INC.	20,318	44,374,512	20,318	44,374,512	—	—
GMA7	GMA NETWORK INC.	896,700	5,478,837	896,700	5,478,837	—	—
GMAP	GMA HOLDINGS, INC. (PDR)	60,000	375,600	60,000	375,600	—	—
GPH	GRAND PLAZA HOTEL CORP.	232	1,371	232	1,371	—	—
GREEN	GREENERGY HOLDINGS INC.	11,458	2,177	11,458	2,177	—	—
GSMI	GINEBRA SAN MIGUEL, INC.	8,200	2,255,000	8,200	2,255,000	—	—
GTCAP	GT CAPITAL HOLDINGS, INC.	17,142	11,279,436	17,142	11,279,436	—	—
GTCAPP	GT CAPITAL HOLDINGS, INC. PREFERRED	36,690	—	36,690	—	—	—
GTPPB	GT CAPITAL HOLDINGS, INC - SERIES B	5,800	5,742,000	5,800	5,742,000	—	—
HI	HOUSE OF INVESTMENTS, INC.	630,010	2,129,434	630,010	2,129,434	—	—
HOME	ALLHOME CORP.	636,000	407,040	636,000	407,040	—	—
HOUSE	8990 HOLDINGS, INC.	887,270,345	8,065,287,436	887,270,345	8,065,287,436	—	—
HTI	HAUS TALK, INC.	20,000	21,000	20,000	21,000	—	—
I	I-REMIT, INC.	45,375	10,572	45,375	10,572	—	—
ICT	INTL. CONTAINER TERMINAL SERVICES	97,924	37,798,664	97,924	37,798,664	—	—
IDC	ITALPINAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	2,616,081	3,400,905	2,616,081	3,400,905	—	—
IMI	INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC.	244,070	363,664	244,070	363,664	—	—
IMP	IMPERIAL RESOURCES, INC. "A"	196,500	123,795	196,500	123,795	—	—
INFRA	PHILIPPINE INFRADEV HOLDINGS, INC.	105,000	31,500	105,000	31,500	—	—
ION	IONICS CIRCUITS, INC.	71,000	59,640	71,000	59,640	—	—
IPM	IPM HOLDINGS, INC.	15,000	45,000	15,000	45,000	—	—
IPO	IPEOPLE, INC. "A"	7,275	49,397	7,275	49,397	—	—
IS	ISLAND INFORMATION & TECHNOLOGY INC	17,520,000	2,522,880	17,520,000	2,522,880	—	—
JFC	JOLLIBEE FOODS CORP.	149,696	40,268,224	149,696	40,268,224	—	—
JFCPB	JOLLIBEE FOODS CORP. PREF. B	3,975	3,911,400	3,975	3,911,400	—	—
JGS	JG SUMMIT HOLDINGS, INC.	249,350	5,124,143	249,350	5,124,143	—	—
KEEPR	THE KEEPERS HOLDINGS INC.	9,137,000	20,375,510	9,137,000	20,375,510	—	—
KEP	KEPPEL PHILS. PROPERTIES, INC.	20,046	55,928	20,046	55,928	—	—
KPH	KEPPEL PHIL HOLDINGS,INC. "A"	407	6,699	407	6,699	—	—
KPPI	KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS, INC.	22,400	28,224	22,400	28,224	—	—
LAND	CITY & LAND DEVELOPERS, INC.	387,863	263,747	387,863	263,747	—	—
LBC	LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC.	1,702,599	20,124,720	1,702,599	20,124,720	—	—
LC	LEPANTO CONS. MINING CO. "A"	6,258,864	419,344	6,258,864	419,344	—	—
LCB	LEPANTO CONS. MINING CO. "B"	6,967,372	466,814	6,967,372	466,814	—	—
LFM	LIBERTY FLOUR MILLS, INC.	1,873	33,564	1,873	33,564	—	—
LODE	LODESTAR INVESTMENT HOLDINGS CORP	1,761,000	493,080	1,761,000	493,080	—	—
LOTO	PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORPORATION	106,250	281,563	106,250	281,563	—	—
LPC	LFM PROPERTIES CORPORATION	129,237	5,945	129,237	5,945	—	—
LPZ	LOPEZ HOLDINGS CORPORATION	17,500	47,250	17,500	47,250	—	—
LSC	LORENZO SHIPPING CORP.	232,000	199,520	232,000	199,520	—	—
LTG	LT GROUP INC	1,145,100	12,023,550	1,145,100	12,023,550	—	—
MA	MANILA MINING CORP. "A"	232,443,355	697,330	232,443,355	697,330	—	—
MAB	MANILA MINING CORP. "B"	454,332,182	1,362,997	454,332,182	1,362,997	—	—
MAC	MACROASIA CORPORATION	855,670	4,654,845	855,670	4,654,845	—	—
MACAY	MACAY HOLDINGS, INC.	25,433	₱191,256	25,433	₱191,256	—	₱—
MAH	METRO ALLIANCE HOLDINGS & EQUITIES	2,000	1,660	2,000	1,660	—	—

CODE	NAME	Per Records		Per Count		Unlocated Difference	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
MARC	MARCVENTURES HOLDINGS, INC.	362,250	271,688	362,250	271,688	—	—
MAXS	MAX'S GROUP, INC.	34,100	91,047	34,100	91,047	—	—
MB	MANILA BULLETIN PUBLISHING	4,835	909	4,835	909	—	—
MBT	METROPOLITAN BANK AND TRUST CO.	493,529	35,534,088	493,529	35,534,088	—	—
MCB	MARSTEEL CONS. INC. "B"	700,000	—	700,000	—	—	—
MEDIC	MEDILINES DISTRIBUTORS INCORPORATED	703,000	217,930	703,000	217,930	—	—
MEG	MEGAWORLD CORPORATION	8,313,000	17,041,650	8,313,000	17,041,650	—	—
MER	MANILA ELECTRIC CO.	34,944	17,052,672	34,944	17,052,672	—	—
MFC	MANULIFE FINANCIAL CORP.	874	1,538,240	874	1,538,240	—	—
MG	MILLENNIUM GLOBAL HOLDINGS INC.	2,369,399	222,724	2,369,399	222,724	—	—
MGH	METRO GLOBAL HOLDINGS CORP.	127,500	—	127,500	—	—	—
MJC	MANILA JOCKEY CLUB, INC.	111,925	142,145	111,925	142,145	—	—
MJIC	MJC INVESTMENT CORPORATION	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	—	—
MM	MERRYMART CONSUMER CORP	456,500	273,900	456,500	273,900	—	—
MMC	MARCOPPER MINING	4,125	—	4,125	—	—	—
MONDE	MONDE NISSIN CORPORATION	2,517,600	21,651,360	2,517,600	21,651,360	—	—
MRC	MRC ALLIED IND. INC.	381,500	320,460	381,500	320,460	—	—
MREIT	MREIT, INC.	225,300	3,005,502	225,300	3,005,502	—	—
MRSGL	METRO RETAIL STORES GROUP, INC.	404,000	484,800	404,000	484,800	—	—
MVC	MABUHAY VINYL CORPORATION	12,000	64,680	12,000	64,680	—	—
MWC	MANILA WATER COMPANY, INC.	590,200	15,935,400	590,200	15,935,400	—	—
MWIDE	MEGAWIDE CONSTRUCTION CORP.	214,400	520,992	214,400	520,992	—	—
MWP2B	MEGAWIDE CONSTRUCTION CORP. "B"	22,000	2,090,000	22,000	2,090,000	—	—
MWP4	MEGAWIDE PREF. SERIES 4	49,000	4,799,550	49,000	4,799,550	—	—
MWP5	MEGAWIDE CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION	12,500	1,260,000	12,500	1,260,000	—	—
NI	NIHAO MINERAL RES. INT'L, INC.	9,200	3,542	9,200	3,542	—	—
NIKL	NICKEL ASIA CORPORATION	1,497,895	5,227,654	1,497,895	5,227,654	—	—
NOW	NOW CORPORATION	13,010,400	7,676,136	13,010,400	7,676,136	—	—
NRCPL	NATL REINSURANCE CORP OF THE PHILS	5,664,000	3,908,160	5,664,000	3,908,160	—	—
NXGEN	NEXTGENESIS CORPORATION	6,050	42,350	6,050	42,350	—	—
OGP	OCEANAGOLD PHILIPPINES INC.	31,600	443,032	31,600	443,032	—	—
OM	OMICO CORPORATION	3,855,667	512,804	3,855,667	512,804	—	—
OPM	ORIENTAL PETROLEUM "A"	45,379,412	335,808	45,379,412	335,808	—	—
OPMB	ORIENTAL PETROLEUM "B"	83,494,762	626,211	83,494,762	626,211	—	—
ORE	ORIENTAL PENINSULA RES. GRP., INC.	1,177,000	517,880	1,177,000	517,880	—	—
OV	THE PHILODRILL CORP. "A"	216,229,770	1,621,723	216,229,770	1,621,723	—	—
PA	PACIFICA, INC.	198,052,420	316,883,872	198,052,420	316,883,872	—	—
PAL	PAL HOLDINGS, INC.	131,312	649,994	131,312	649,994	—	—
PAX	PAXYS, INC. (FORMERLY "FH")	46,000	78,200	46,000	78,200	—	—
PBB	PHIL.BUSINESS BANK	385,437	3,738,739	385,437	3,738,739	—	—
PBC	PHIL. BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS	500	7,790	500	7,790	—	—
PCOM	PHILCOM	71	—	71	—	—	—
PCOR	PETRON CORPORATION	5,249,230	12,755,629	5,249,230	12,755,629	—	—
PCP	PICOP RESOURCES, INC.	1,322,280	271,067	1,322,280	271,067	—	—
PECB	PNOC EXPLORATION CORP. "B"	500	—	500	—	—	—
PERC	PETRO ENERGY RESOURCES CORP.	110,355	380,725	110,355	380,725	—	—
PGOLD	PUREGOLD PRICE CLUB, INC.	307,800	9,495,630	307,800	9,495,630	—	—
PHA	PREMIERE HORIZON ALLIANCE CORP.	4,663,000	811,362	4,663,000	811,362	—	—
PHC	PHILCOMSAT HOLDINGS CORPORATION	30,200	42,280	30,200	42,280	—	—
PHES	PHILIPPINE ESTATES CORPORATION	600,000	153,000	600,000	153,000	—	—
PHN	PHINMA CORPORATION	2,740	52,060	2,740	52,060	—	—
PHR	PH RESORTS GROUP HOLDINGS, INC.	260,000	140,400	260,000	140,400	—	—
PIZZA	SHAKEYS PIZZA ASIA VENTURES, INC.	80,100	639,999	80,100	639,999	—	—
PLUS	DIGIPLUS INTERACTIVE CORP.	100,942	2,740,575	100,942	2,740,575	—	—
PMPC	PANASONIC MANUFACTURING PHILS. CORP	4,784	26,216	4,784	26,216	—	—
PNB	PHIL. NATIONAL BANK	269,054	₱7,452,796	269,054	₱7,452,796	—	₱—
PNC	PHIL. NAT'L CONST. CORP	101,530	497,497	101,530	497,497	—	—
PNX	PHOENIX PETROLEUM PHIL. INC.	35	146	35	146	—	—

CODE	NAME	Per Records		Per Count		Unlocated Difference	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
PNX3B	PHOENIX PETROLEUM PHILS., INC. "B"	25,500	636,225	25,500	636,225	—	—
PNX4	PHOENIX PETROLEUM INC. PREF.	800	142,320	800	142,320	—	—
PORT	GLOBAL PORT 900, INC.	1,312,600	9,581,980	1,312,600	9,581,980	—	—
PPI	PHILTOWN PROPERTIES, INC.	66,227	—	66,227	—	—	—
PRC	PHIL. RACING CLUB	8,638	60,466	8,638	60,466	—	—
PREIT	PREMIER ISLAND TOWER REIT CORP.	529,000	1,169,090	529,000	1,169,090	—	—
PRF4B	PETRON CORP. SERIES 4 B PREFERRED	1,500	1,530,000	1,500	1,530,000	—	—
PRF4C	PETRON CORP. SERIES 4 C PREFERRED	1,000	1,043,000	1,000	1,043,000	—	—
PRF4E	PETRON CORP. SERIES 4E PREFERRED	6,500	6,825,000	6,500	6,825,000	—	—
PRIM	PRIME MEDIA HOLDINGS, INC. (FSTE)	4,023	8,569	4,023	8,569	—	—
PSB	PHIL. SAVINGS BANK	14,360	835,752	14,360	835,752	—	—
PSE	THE PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE, INC.	8,193,395	1,343,716,780	8,193,395	1,343,716,780	—	—
PTT	PHIL. TELEGRAPH & TEL. CORP.	1,099,014	362,675	1,099,014	362,675	—	—
PX	PHILEX MINING CORPORATION	11,673,236	32,568,328	11,673,236	32,568,328	—	—
PXP	PHILEX PETROELUM CORPORATION	438,354	1,258,076	438,354	1,258,076	—	—
RCB	RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING CORP	4,615	110,068	4,615	110,068	—	—
RCI	ROXAS AND COMPANY, INC.	35,063	95,371	35,063	95,371	—	—
RCR	RL COMMERCIAL REIT, INC.	320,300	1,873,755	320,300	1,873,755	—	—
REG	REPUBLIC GLASS HOLDINGS CORPORATION	3,438	9,455	3,438	9,455	—	—
RFM	RFM CORPORATION	176,660	683,674	176,660	683,674	—	—
RLC	ROBINSONS LAND CORP.	190,801	2,537,653	190,801	2,537,653	—	—
RLT	PHIL. REALTY & HOLDINGS CORP.	4,496	540	4,496	540	—	—
ROCK	ROCKWELL LAND CORPORATION	76,574	115,627	76,574	115,627	—	—
ROX	ROXAS HOLDINGS, INC.	99,724	144,600	99,724	144,600	—	—
RPC	REYNOLDS PHILIPPINES CORPORATION	257,128	—	257,128	—	—	—
RRHI	ROBINSONS RETAIL HOLDINGS, INC.	56,100	2,019,600	56,100	2,019,600	—	—
SBS	SBS PHILIPPINES CORPORATION	638,730	3,161,714	638,730	3,161,714	—	—
SCC	SEMIARA MINING AND POWER CORP.	859,340	29,990,966	859,340	29,990,966	—	—
SECB	SECURITY BANK CORP.	179,829	15,645,123	179,829	15,645,123	—	—
SECBP	SECURITY BANK CORP. PREFERRED	478,602	—	478,602	—	—	—
SFI	SWIFT FOODS, INC.	5,175,353	300,170	5,175,353	300,170	—	—
SFIP	SWIFT FOODS, INC. CONVERTIBLE PREF.	23,170	38,926	23,170	38,926	—	—
SGI	SOLID GROUP, INC.	65,000	66,950	65,000	66,950	—	—
SGP	SYNERGY GRID & DEV. PHILS., INC	5,924,500	58,060,100	5,924,500	58,060,100	—	—
SHLPH	SHELL PILIPINAS CORPORATION	521,591	3,911,933	521,591	3,911,933	—	—
SHNG	SHANG PROPERTIES, INC. (EPHI)	144,405	568,956	144,405	568,956	—	—
SLF	SUN LIFE FINANCIAL, INC.	3,901	11,812,228	3,901	11,812,228	—	—
SLI	STA. LUCIA LAND, INC.	176,000	510,400	176,000	510,400	—	—
SM	SM INVESTMENT CORPORATION	34,980	31,447,020	34,980	31,447,020	—	—
SMC	SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION	5,058,366	435,019,476	5,058,366	435,019,476	—	—
SMC2F	SAN MIGUEL CORP SERIES 2-F PREF.	607,440	44,525,352	607,440	44,525,352	—	—
SMC2I	SMC SUBSERIES "2I"	146,830	10,608,468	146,830	10,608,468	—	—
SMC2J	SAN MIGUEL CORP SERIES 2-J	361,670	25,497,735	361,670	25,497,735	—	—
SMC2K	SAN MIGUEL CORP SERIES 2-K	231,890	16,232,300	231,890	16,232,300	—	—
SMC2L	SMC SERIES 2-L PREFERRED SHARES	74,690	5,799,679	74,690	5,799,679	—	—
SMC2N	SMC SERIES 2-N PREFERRED SHARES	50,000	3,985,000	50,000	3,985,000	—	—
SMC2O	SMC SERIES 2-O PREFERRED SHARES	30,000	2,469,000	30,000	2,469,000	—	—
SMPH	SM PRIME HOLDINGS, INC.	1,904,899	47,908,210	1,904,899	47,908,210	—	—
SOC	SOCRESOURCES, INC.	186,000	34,224	186,000	34,224	—	—
SPC	SALCON POWER CORP.	269,200	2,425,492	269,200	2,425,492	—	—
SPM	SEAFRONT RESOURCES CORPORATION	24,949	37,673	24,949	37,673	—	—
SPNEC	SP NEW ENERGY CORPORATION	7,383,277	7,530,943	7,383,277	7,530,943	—	—
SSI	SSI GROUP, INC.	37,600	119,568	37,600	119,568	—	—
STI	STI EDUCATION SYSTEM HOLDINGS INC	940,000	1,259,600	940,000	1,259,600	—	—
STN	STENIEL MANUFACTURING CORP.	86,312	₱135,510	86,312	₱135,510	—	₱—
SUN	SUNTRUST RESORT HOLDINGS, INC.	74,043	66,639	74,043	66,639	—	—
SWM	SANITARY WARES MANUFACTURING CORP.	500	—	500	—	—	—
T	TKC METALS CORP. (FORMERLY WIZ)	402,000	116,580	402,000	116,580	—	—

CODE	NAME	Per Records		Per Count		Unlocated Difference	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
TBGI	TRANSPACIFIC BROADBAND GROUP INTL	6,635,000	895,725	6,635,000	895,725	—	—
TCCI	THE COUNTRY CLUB, INC.	1	—	1	—	—	—
TECH	CIRTEK HOLDINGS PHILIPPINES CORP.	68,642	90,607	68,642	90,607	—	—
TECHW	CIRTEK HOLDINGS PHIL. CORP. WARRANT	—	—	—	—	—	—
TEL	PLDT INC.	55,035	71,270,325	55,035	71,270,325	—	—
TFC	PTFC REDEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	1,000	55,000	1,000	55,000	—	—
TFHI	TOP FRONTIER INV. HOLDINGS, INC.	196,685	12,410,824	196,685	12,410,824	—	—
TMGC	TAGAYTAY MIDLANDS GOLF CLUB, INC.	1	—	1	—	—	—
TPHC	TAGAYTAY PROPERTIES HOLDINGS CORP.	1,500,000	—	1,500,000	—	—	—
TUGS	HARBOR STAR SHIPPING SERVICE INC.	385,500	239,010	385,500	239,010	—	—
UBP	UNION BANK OF THE PHILS.	716,279	25,786,044	716,279	25,786,044	—	—
UNI	UNIOIL RESOURCES & HOLDINGS CO. INC	2,835,000	697,410	2,835,000	697,410	—	—
UP	UNIVERSAL RIGHTFIELD PROPERTY HOLDINGS, INC.	1,020,000	—	1,020,000	—	—	—
UPM	UNITED PARAGON MINING CORP.	376,873,550	1,055,246	376,873,550	1,055,246	—	—
UPSON	UPSON INTERNATIONAL CORP.	23,000	15,640	23,000	15,640	—	—
URC	UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORP.	165,570	13,080,030	165,570	13,080,030	—	—
V	VANTAGE EQUITIES, INC.	585,248	409,674	585,248	409,674	—	—
VITA	VITARICH CORP.	201,000	108,540	201,000	108,540	—	—
VLL	VISTA LAND & LANDSCAPES, INC.	699,375	1,035,075	699,375	1,035,075	—	—
VLL2B	VISTA LAND SERIES 2B PREFERRED	22,000	2,255,000	22,000	2,255,000	—	—
VMC	VICTORIAS MILLING CO., INC.	378,056	756,112	378,056	756,112	—	—
VREIT	VISTAREIT, INC.	437,000	825,930	437,000	825,930	—	—
WEB	PHILWEB CORPORATION	386,395,146	540,953,204	386,395,146	540,953,204	—	—
WIN	WELLEX INDUSTRIES, INC.	190,400	40,174	190,400	40,174	—	—
WLCON	WILCON DEPOT, INC	378,200	5,408,260	378,200	5,408,260	—	—
WPI	WATERFRONT PHILS. INC.	37,200	13,950	37,200	13,950	—	—
X	XURPAS INC.	290,200	52,816	290,200	52,816	—	—
XG	NEXGEN ENERGY CORP.	299,000	738,530	299,000	738,530	—	—
		4,356,944,086	₱22,109,029,393	4,356,944,086	₱22,109,029,393	—	₱—

SCHEDULE VII

**THE FIRST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR FEE-RELATED INFORMATION
PURSUANT TO SEC MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR 18-2024**

DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

	2024	2023
Total Audit Fees	₱385,000	₱375,000
Non-audit services fees:		
Other assurance services	—	—
Tax services	—	—
All other services	—	—
Total Non-audit Fees	—	—
TOTAL AUDIT AND NON-AUDIT FEES	₱385,000	₱375,000

SCHEDULE VIII

**THE FIRST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
PURSUANT TO THE REVISED SRC RULE 68**

DECEMBER 31, 2024

Ratio	Formula	2024	2023
Current ratio	Total current assets	₱146,488,813	₱136,475,224
	Divided by: Total current liabilities	27,238,161	24,610,331
	Current ratio	538%	555%
Solvency ratio	Net income (loss) after tax	₱2,195,813	(₱6,869,402)
	Add: Depreciation and amortization	3,880,325	5,636,194
	Net income (loss) after tax before depreciation and amortization	6,076,138	(1,233,208)
	Divided by: Total liabilities	49,754,233	48,080,314
	Solvency ratio	12%	(3%)
Debt-to-equity ratio	Total liabilities	₱49,754,233	₱48,080,314
	Divided by: Total equity	128,251,524	125,680,388
	Debt-to-equity ratio	39%	38%
Asset-to-equity ratio	Total assets	₱178,005,757	₱173,760,702
	Divided by: Total equity	128,251,524	125,680,388
	Asset-to-equity ratio	139%	138%
Interest rate coverage ratio	Income (loss) before interest and taxes	₱2,390,883	(₱8,607,030)
	Divided by: Interest expense	510,327	961,272
	Interest rate coverage ratio	469%	(895%)
Return on equity	Net income (loss) after tax	₱2,195,813	(₱6,869,402)
	Divided by: Average total equity	126,965,956	128,927,004
	Return on equity	2%	(5%)
Return on assets	Net income (loss) after tax	₱2,195,813	(₱6,869,402)
	Divided by: Average total assets	175,883,230	183,042,711
	Return on assets	1%	(4%)
Net profit margin	Net income (loss) after tax	₱2,195,813	(₱6,869,402)
	Divided by: Revenues	33,416,201	21,697,332
	Net profit margin	7%	(32%)