The following document has been received:

Receiving: RICHMOND CARLOS AGTARAP
Receipt Date and Time: April 30, 2025 02:23:26 PM

Company Information

SEC Registration No.: 0000174272
Company Name: VICSAL SECURITIES & STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.
Industry Classification: J66930
Company Type: Stock Corporation

Document Information

Document ID: OST10430202583234869
Document Type: Annual Audited Financial Report
Document Code: SEC_Form_52-AR
Period Covered: December 31, 2024
Submission Type: Annual
Remarks: None

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

COVER SHEET
for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

1 7 4 2 7 2

Company Name

V I C S A L   S E C U R I T I E S   A N D   S T O C K

B R O K E R A G E ,   I N C .

Principal Office (No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province)

U N I T   1 9 1 0 ,   1 9 T H   F L O O R ,   P H I L I P P

I N E   S T O C K   E X C H A N G E   T O W E R ,   5 T H

A V E N U E   C O R N E R   2 8 T H   S T R E E T ,   B O N

I F A C I O   G L O B A L   C I T Y ,   T A G U I G

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
5 2 A R	M R D	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
vssb_sec2005@yahoo.com	N/A	N/A

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting Month/Day	Fiscal Year Month/Day
10	01/23	12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
Frank S. Gaisano	frankgaisano@gmail.com	N/A	0960-407-1919

Contact Person's Address

Unit 1910, 19th Floor, PSE Tower, 5th Avenue cor. 28th Street, BGC, Taguig City

NOTE 1 : In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

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

VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2024
(With Comparative Figures For
The Year Ended December 31, 2023)

and

Report of Independent Auditors

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

ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Rule 52.1-5 of the Securities and Regulation Code (SRC)

Report for the Period Beginning January 1, 2024 and Ending December 31, 2024

IDENTIFICATION OF BROKER OR DEALER

Name of Broker / Dealer: **VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.**

Address of Principal Place of Business: **Unit 1910, 19th Flr. PSE Tower, 5th Ave. cor 28th St. BGC, Taguig City**

Name and Phone Number of Person to Contact in Regard to this Report

Name: **Frank S. Gaisano** Tel. No. **0960-407-1919**
Fax No.

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCOUNTANT

Name of Independent Certified Public Accountant whose opinion is contained in this report:

Name: **MA. ALMA C. SESE** Tel. No. **8994-3984**
Fax No.

Addess: **9th Floor Unit C Marc 2000 Tower, 1973 Taft cor San Andres, Malate, Manila**

Certificate Number: **54588**

PTR Number : **2093955** Date Issued: **January 6, 2025**

VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT PACKAGE
DECEMBER 31, 2024

VSSB
VICSAL SECURITIES &
STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.
Unit 1910, 19th floor, PSE Tower,
5th Ave., cor. 28th St., BGC, Taguig City

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO. and SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO., the independent auditors appointed by the shareholders for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, has audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the shareholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

FRANK S. GAISANO	**MARY IRISH D. GAISANO**
Chairman of the Board /President	Treasurer

Signed this 29th day of April 2025.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me, a Notary Public for and in the Taguig City Philippines, this APR 29 2025 affiants who are personally known to me and whose identity I have confirmed through their competent evidence of identity bearing the affiants photograph and signature.

NAMES	COMPETENT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY	DATE AND PLACE ISSUED
FRANK S. GAISANO	P5597665A	01/12/2018 & DFA NCR-SOUTH
MARY IRISH D. GAISANO	P6827296B	05/18/2021 & DFA NCR-SOUTH

ATTY. CHERIE MAE R. ALAMAG
Notary Public for and in the City of Taguig
Appointment No. 80 (2025-2026)
Valid until December 31, 2026
PTR No. A-6459933; 01/03/2025; Taguig City
IBP Lifetime Member No. 016368; Batangas Chapter
MCLE Compliance No. VIII-0010704; 07/17/2024
(MCLE valid until April 14, 2028)
Unit 2315, Philippine Stock Exchange Tower,
5th avenue cor. 28th Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City
Roll of Attorneys No. 68613

Doc. No. 120;
Page No. 25;
Book No. II;
Series of 2025;

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

admin@psv-co.com
(02) 8 994-3984
9th Flr. Unit C MARC 2000 Tower
1973 Taft Ave. cor. San Andres St.
Malate, Manila 1004

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.
Unit 1910, 19th Flr. PSE Tower,
5th Avenue cor. 28th Street,
BGC, Taguig City

We have audited the financial statements of **VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.** (the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2024, on which we have rendered the attached report dated April 29, 2025.

In compliance with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, we are stating that the said Company has a total number of four (4) shareholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares each of the Company's Capital stock as of December 31, 2024, as disclosed in Note 18 of the Financial Statements.

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO.

BY: **MA. ALMA C. SESE**
MANAGING PARTNER

CPA License No. 0054588
Tax Identification No. 212-955-173-000
PTR No. 2093955, Issued on January 06, 2025, Manila City
SEC Accreditation No:
Partner – 54588-SEC Group B, issued on December 1, 2022,
valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements
Firm – 0222-SEC, Group B, Issued on December 1, 2022,
valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements
BIR Accreditation No. 06-002735-001-2024, issued on April 12, 2024,
valid for three (3) years until April 11, 2027
IC Accreditation No.
Partner -54588-IC, Group B, issued on December 3, 2020
valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements
Firm -0222-IC, Group B, issued on December 3, 2020
valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements
BOA/PRC Cert. of Reg. No. 0222, issued on October 13, 2023 valid until October 12, 2026

Manila, Philippines
April 29, 2025

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

admin@psv-co.com
(02) 8 994-3984
9th Flr. Unit C MARC 2000 Tower
1973 Taft Ave. cor. San Andres St.
Malate, Manila 1004

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.
Unit 1910, 19th Flr. PSE Tower,
5th Avenue cor. 28th Street,
BGC, Taguig City

We have audited the financial statements of **VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.** (the Company) as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024 in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing on which we have rendered an unqualified opinion dated April 29, 2025. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary schedules I to VIII, as required by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, are presented for purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information are the responsibility of management and have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO.

BY: **MA. ALMA C. SESE**
MANAGING PARTNER

CPA License No. 0054588
Tax Identification No. 212-955-173-000
PTR No. 2093955, Issued on January 06, 2025, Manila City
SEC Accreditation No:
Partner – 54588-SEC Group B, issued on December 1, 2022,
valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements
Firm – 0222-SEC, Group B, Issued on December 1, 2022,
valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements
BIR Accreditation No. 06-002735-001-2024, issued on April 12, 2024,
valid for three (3) years until April 11, 2027
IC Accreditation No.
Partner -54588-IC, Group B, issued on December 3, 2020
valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements
Firm -0222-IC, Group B, issued on December 3, 2020
valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements
BOA/PRC Cert. of Reg. No. 0222, issued on October 13, 2023, valid until October 12, 2026

Manila, Philippines
April 29, 2025

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

admin@psv-co.com
(02) 8 994-3984
9th Flr. Unit C MARC 2000 Tower
1973 Taft Ave. cor. San Andres St.
Malate, Manila 1004

TO THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

In connection with our examination of the financial statements of **VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.** (the Company) which are to be submitted to the Commission, we hereby represent the following:

1. That we are in the active practice of the accounting profession and duly registered with the Board of Accountancy (BOA);

2. That said financial statements are presented in conformity with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards in all cases where we shall express an unqualified opinion; Except that in case of any departure from such principles; we shall indicate the nature of the departure, the effects thereof, and the reasons why compliance with the principles would result in a misleading statement, if such is a fact;

3. That we shall fully meet the requirements of independence as provided for in Section 14 of the Code of Professional Ethics for CPAs;

4. That in the conduct of the audit, we shall comply with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards promulgated by the Board of Accountancy; in case of any departure from such standards or any limitations in the scope of our examination, we shall indicate the nature of departure and the extent of the limitation, the reasons thereof and the effects thereof on the expression of our opinion or which may necessitate the negation of the expression of an opinion; and

5. That we shall comply with the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission in the preparation and submission of financial statements;

6. That relative to the expression of our opinion on the said financial statements, we shall not commit any act discreditable to the profession as provided for in Section 23 of the Code of Profession Ethics for CPAs.

As a CPA engaged in public practice, I make these representations in my individual capacity and as a Managing Partner of Perez, Sese, Villa & Co., CPAs.

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO.

BY: **MA. ALMA C. SESE**
MANAGING PARTNER

CPA License No. 0054588
Tax Identification No. 212-955-173-000
PTR No. 2093955, Issued on January 6, 2025, Manila City
SEC Accreditation No:
Partner – 54588-SEC Group B, issued on December 1, 2022,
valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements
Firm – 0222-SEC, Group B, Issued on December 1, 2022,
valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements
BIR Accreditation No. 06-002735-001-2024, issued on April 12, 2024,
valid for three (3) years until April 11, 2027
IC Accreditation No.
Partner -54588-IC, Group B, issued on December 3, 2020
valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements
Firm -0222-IC, Group B, issued on December 3, 2020
valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements
BOA/PRC Cert. of Reg. No. 0222, issued on October 13, 2023 valid until October 12, 2026

Manila, Philippines
April 29, 2025

admin@psv-co.com
(02) 8 994-3984
9th Flr. Unit C MARC 2000 Tower
1973 Taft Ave. cor. San Andres St.
Malate, Manila 1004

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.
Unit 1910, 19th Flr. PSE Tower,
5th Avenue cor. 28th Street,
BGC, Taguig City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including 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 its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). 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 Club 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 our 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.

Other Matter

The Financial Statements of **VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.** as at and for the year ended December 31, 2023 were audited by **SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.** and the auditor whose report dated April 29, 2024 expressed an unqualified opinion on these Statements. These financial statements were presented for comparative purposes only.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation 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 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 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 PSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with PSAs, 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 auditor's 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 audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information for the year ended December 31, 2024 required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as disclosed in Note 28 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of management. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO.

BY: **MA. ALMA C. SESE**
MANAGING PARTNER

CPA License No. 0054588
Tax Identification No. 212-955-173-000
PTR No. 2093955, Issued on January 06, 2025, Manila City
SEC Accreditation No:
Partner – 54588-SEC Group B, issued on December 1, 2022,
valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements
Firm – 0222-SEC, Group B, Issued on December 1, 2022,
valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements
BIR Accreditation No. 06-002735-001-2024, issued on April 12, 2024,
valid for three (3) years until April 11, 2027
IC Accreditation No.
Partner -54588-IC, Group B, issued on December 3, 2020
valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements
Firm -0222-IC, Group B, issued on December 3, 2020
valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements
BOA/PRC Cert. of Reg. No. 0222, issued on October 13, 2023 valid until October 12, 2026

Manila, Philippines
April 29, 2025

VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31, 2024

(With Comparative Figures For The Year Ended December 31, 2023)

	Notes	2024	Security Position (2024) Long	Security Position (2024) Short	2023	Security Position (2023) Long	Security Position (2023) Short
ASSETS							
Current Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	4,6	₱ 12,284,688	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 13,777,157	₱ -	₱ -
Other receivables	4,5,8	174,668	-	-	213,999	-	-
Prepayments and other current assets	4,5,9	369,989	-	-	257,404	-	-
Total Current Assets		12,829,345	-	-	14,248,560	-	-
Non-Current Assets							
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,5,10	21,595,792	21,595,792	-	22,848,100	22,848,100	-
Trading right	4,5,12	1,233,309	-	-	1,233,309	-	-
Property and equipment, net	4,5,11	9,999	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets, net	4,5,22	592,443	-	-	427,476	-	-
Refundable Deposit	4,5,13	723,077	-	-	723,077	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		24,154,620	21,595,792	-	25,231,962	22,848,100	-
TOTAL ASSETS		₱ 36,983,965	21,595,792	-	₱ 39,480,522	₱ 22,848,100	₱ -
Securities in Vault, Transfer Office and Philippine Depository and Trust Corp.		-	₱ -	₱ 21,961,897		₱ -	₱ 23,212,002
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
Current Liabilities							
Payable to customers	4,5,14	₱ 9,807	₱ 366,105	₱ -	₱ 6,120	₱ 363,902	₱ -
Other payables	4,5,15	643,105	-	-	982,385	-	-
Other current liabilities	4,5,16	23,180	-	-	25,512	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		676,092	366,105	-	1,014,017	363,902	-
Non-Current Liability							
Retirement liability	4,5,17	741,231	-	-	741,231	-	-
Total Liabilities		1,417,323	366,105	-	1,755,248	363,902	-
Equity							
Share capital	4,18	30,000,000	-	-	30,000,000	-	-
Equity reserves	4,18	(2,369,770)	-	-	(1,282,429)	-	-
Retained earnings	4,18	7,936,412	-	-	9,007,703	-	-
Total Equity , net		35,566,642	-	-	37,725,274	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		₱ 36,983,965	₱ 21,961,897	₱ 21,961,897	₱ 39,480,522	₱ 23,212,002	₱ 23,212,002

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For The Year Ended December 31, 2024
(With Comparative Figures For The Year Ended December 31, 2023)

	Notes	2024	2023
REVENUES			
Dividend income	*4,10*	**₱ 919,224**	₱ 919,224
DIRECT COSTS	*4,19*	**(351,188)**	(363,536)
GROSS INCOME		**568,036**	555,688
OPERATING EXPENSES	*4,5,20*	**(2,117,440)**	(2,385,565)
LOSS FROM OPERATION		**(1,549,404)**	(1,829,877)
INTEREST INCOME	*4,6*	**597,641**	679,903
NET LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		**(951,763)**	(1,149,974)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE			
Current	*4,5,22*	**(119,528)**	(135,981)
Deferred	*4,5,22*	**-**	-
		(119,528)	(135,981)
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(1,071,291)**	(1,285,955)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Fair value income (loss) on OCI	*4,10,18*	**(1,252,308)**	633,474
Tax effect		**164,967**	(158,368)
		(1,087,341)	475,106
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		**₱ (2,158,632)**	₱ (810,849)

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For The Year Ended December 31, 2024

(With Comparative Figures For The Year Ended December 31, 2023)

	Notes	**2024**	2023
SHARE CAPITAL		**₱ 30,000,000**	₱ 30,000,000
EQUITY RESERVES	*3,4,21*		
Balance at beginning of the year		**(1,282,429)**	(1,757,535)
Other comprehenssive income (loss) for the year	*4,10,18*	**(1,087,341)**	475,106
Balance at end of the year		**(2,369,770)**	(1,282,429)
RETAINED EARNINGS (DEFICITS)	*3,4,21*		
Unappropriated			
Balance at beginning of the year		**1,107,140**	2,393,095
Net loss for the year		**(1,071,291)**	(1,285,955)
Appropriation for the year per SRC Rule 49.1		**-**	-
Balance at end of the year		**35,849**	1,107,140
Appropriated	*3,4,21*		
Balance at beginning of the year		**7,900,563**	7,900,563
Appropriation for the year per SRC Rule 49.1		**-**	-
Balance at end of the year		**7,900,563**	7,900,563
Retained Earnings		**7,936,412**	9,007,703
TOTAL EQUITY		**₱ 35,566,642**	₱ 37,725,274

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For The Year Ended December 31, 2024

(With Comparative Figures For The Year Ended December 31, 2023)

	Notes		2024		2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Net loss before tax		₱	**(951,763)**	₱	(1,149,974)
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation	4,5,11		**2,000**		26,000
Dividend revenue	4,10		**(919,224)**		(919,224)
Interest income	4,6		**(597,641)**		(679,903)
Operating loss before changes in working capital			**(2,466,628)**		(2,723,101)
Decrease (Increase) in:					
Receivables from clearing house	4,5,1		**-**		27,747
Other receivables	4,5,8		**39,331**		-
Prepayments and other current assets			**(112,585)**		(90,270)
Increase (Decrease) in:					
Payable to customers	4,5,14		**3,687**		1,874
Other payables	4,5,15		**(339,280)**		-
Other current liabilities	4,5,16		**(2,332)**		406,031
Cash used in operations			**(2,877,807)**		(2,377,719)
Income tax paid	4,5,22		**(119,528)**		(135,981)
Interest received	4,6		**597,641**		679,903
Dividend received	4,10		**919,224**		919,224
Net cash used in operating activities			**(1,480,470)**		(914,573)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Acquisition of property and equipment	4,5,11		**(11,999)**		-
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			**(1,492,469)**		(914,573)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR			**13,777,157**		14,691,730
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		₱	**12,284,688**	₱	13,777,157

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC. (the Company) is a domestic corporation, incorporated in the Philippines on February 28, 1990, and was licensed by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to engage in buying, selling off, or dealing in stocks, bonds and other securities for its own account as a dealer or for the account of others as a stockbroker and to render financial advisory services. The Company is both a stockholder of and a holder of an exchange trading right in the Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc. (PSE).

The Company's registered address, which is also its principal place of business is located at Unit 1910, 19th Floor Philippine Stock Exchange Tower, 5th Avenue cor. 28th Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City.

Approval of the Financial Statement

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024, including its comparative figures as at December 31, 2023 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on April 29, 2025. The Board of Directors is empowered to make revisions even after the date of issue.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the *Philippine Financial Reporting Standard (PFRS)* Accounting Standards as approved by the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC). This financial reporting framework includes PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) and Philippine Interpretations from International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including SEC pronouncement.

Preparation and Measurement

The Company has prepared the financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 on a going concern basis, which assumes continuity of current business activities and the realization of assets and settlements of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱) the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All amounts are rounded to the nearest peso.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for an asset or fair value of consideration received in exchange for incurring 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 fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a nonfinancial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data to the extent possible. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is not directly observable, it is estimated by the Company (working closely with external qualified valuers) using valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs (e.g. by use of the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar items, discounted cash flow analysis, or option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances). Inputs used are consistent with the characteristics of the asset or liability that market participants would take into account.

Further information about assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following:

- Note 5 - Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates
- Note 27 - Fair Value Measurement

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety; which are described as follows:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognized by the Company at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

NOTE 3 - ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following new and amended PFRS which the Company adopted effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

- *Amendments to PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements – Non-current liabilities with covenants.*

The amendments specify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer settlement of liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or non-current). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (e.g. a covenant based on the entity's financial position at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date).

The IASB also specifies that the right to defer settlement of liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date is not affected if an entity only has to comply with a covenant after the reporting period. However, if the entity's right to defer settlement of liability is subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period, an entity discloses information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. This would include information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them), the carrying amount of related liabilities, and facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulties complying with the covenants.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 2024. Earlier application of the amendments is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, it is also required to apply the 2020 amendments early.

- *Amendments to PAS 7, Statements of Cash Flows and PFRS 7, Financial instruments: Disclosures – Supplier Finance Arrangements*

The amendments add a disclosure objective to IAS 7 stating that an entity is required to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enable users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows. In addition, IFRS 7 was amended to add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the requirements to disclose information about an entity's exposure to a concentration of liquidity risk.

The term 'supplier finance arrangements' is not defined. Instead, the amendments describe the characteristics of an arrangement for which an entity would be required to provide the information. To meet the disclosure objective, an entity will be required to disclose in aggregate for its supplier finance arrangements:

a. The terms and conditions of the arrangements
b. The carrying amount, and associated line items presented in the entity's statement of financial position, of the liabilities that are part of the arrangements
c. The carrying amount, and associated line items for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers
d. Ranges of payment due dates for both those financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement and comparable trade payables that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement
e. Liquidity risk information.

The amendments, which contain specific transition reliefs for the first annual reporting period in which an entity applies the amendments, are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

- *Amendments to PFRS 16, Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback*

The amendments to PFRS 16 add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in PFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' such that the seller- lessee does not recognize a gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee after the commencement date.

The amendments do not affect the gain or loss recognized by the seller-lessee relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. Without these new requirements, a seller-lessee may have recognized a gain on the right of use it retains solely because of a remeasurement of the lease liability (for example, following a lease modification or change in the lease term) applying the general requirements in PFRS 16. This could have been particularly the case in a leaseback that includes variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate.

As part of the amendments, the IASB amended an Illustrative Example in PFRS 16 and added a new example to illustrate the subsequent measurement of a right-of-use asset and lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction with variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate. The illustrative examples also clarify that the liability, that arises from a sale and leaseback transaction that qualifies as a sale applying PFRS 15, is a lease liability.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application is permitted. If a seller-lessee applies the amendments for an earlier period, it is required to disclose that fact.

A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application, which is defined as the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applied PFRS 16.

New and Amended Standards Issued but not yet Effective or Adopted

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. The Company intends to apply the following pronouncement when they become effective. Adoption of these pronouncements is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- *PFRS 17, Insurance Contracts*

PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, Insurance Contracts. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

a. A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
b. A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

On December 15, 2021, the FSRSC amended the mandatory effective date of PFRS 17 from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025. This is consistent with Circular Letter No. 2020-62 issued by the Insurance Commission which deferred the implementation of PFRS 17 by two (2) years after its effective date as decided by the IASB.

PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted. Based on management assessment, this is not expected to have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- *Amendments to PAS 21, Lack of exchangeability*

The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier adoption is permitted, and that fact must be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information. Based on management assessment, this is not expected to have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2026

- *Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*

The amendments clarify that financial liability is derecognized on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. They also introduce an accounting policy option to identify financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met.

The amendments also clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features.

Furthermore, the amendments clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments. Based on management assessment, this is not expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards-Volume 11*

The amendments are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversight or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The following is the summary of the Standards involved and their related amendments.

- *Amendments to PFRS 1, Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter*

The amendments included in paragraphs B5 and B6 of PFRS 1 cross references to the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting in paragraph 6.4.1(a), (b) and (c) of PFRS 9. These are intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in PFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in PFRS 9.

- *Amendments to PFRS 7, Gain or Loss on Derecognition*

The amendments updated the language of paragraph B38 of PFRS 7 on unobservable inputs and included a cross reference to paragraphs 72 and 73 of PFRS 13.

- *Amendments to PFRS 9*

  a) Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities

The amendments to paragraph 2.1 of PFRS 9 clarified that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with PFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply paragraph 3.3.3 and recognize any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss.

  b) Transaction Price

The amendments to paragraph 5.1.3 of PFRS 9 replaced the reference to 'transaction price as defined by PFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers' with 'the amount determined by applying PFRS 15'. The term 'transaction price' in relation to PFRS 15 was potentially confusing and so it has been removed. The term was also deleted from Appendix A of PFRS 9.

- *Amendments to PFRS 10, Determination of a 'De Facto Agent*

The amendments to paragraph B74 of PFRS 10 clarified that the relationship described in B74 is just one example of various relationships that might exist between the investor and other parties acting as de facto agents of the investor.

- *Amendments to PAS 7, Cost Method*

The amendments to paragraph 37 of PAS 7 replaced the term 'cost method' with 'at cost', following the prior deletion of the definition of 'cost method". Based on management assessment, this is not expected to have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027

- *PFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

The standard replaces PAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and responds to investors' demand for better information about companies' financial performance. The new requirements include:

- Required totals, subtotals and new categories in the statement of profit or loss
- Disclosure of management-defined performance measures
- Guidance on aggregation and disaggregation

Based on management assessment, this is not expected to have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- *PFRS 19, Subsidiaries without Public Accountability*

The standard allows eligible entities to elect to apply PFRS 19's reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other PFRS accounting standards. The application of the standard is optional for eligible entities. Based on management assessment, this is not expected to have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Deferred effectivity

- *Amendments to PFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, and PAS 28, Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture.

The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

On January 13, 2016, the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016, of the said amendments until the IASB completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures". Based on management assessment, this is not expected to have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

NOTE 4 - MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. These accounting policies information is considered material because of its amounts, nature and related amounts. These are material in understanding material information in the financial statement. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

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 settlement date accounting.

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

"Day 1" Difference. Where the transaction in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a "Day 1" difference) in profit or loss.

In cases where there is no observable data on inception, the Company deems the transaction price as the best estimate of fair value and recognizes "Day 1" difference in profit or loss when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Company determines the appropriate method of recognizing the "Day 1" difference.

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets at initial recognition under the following categories: (a) financial assets at FVTPL, (b) financial assets at amortized cost and (c) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Financial liabilities, on the other hand, are classified as either (a) financial liabilities at FVTPL or (b) financial liabilities at amortized cost. The classification of a financial instrument largely depends on the Company's business model and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

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

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

After initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for credit losses, if any. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial assets are derecognized and through amortization process.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's cash and cash equivalents, receivable from customers, other receivables and refundable deposits are classified under this category. (Note 6, 7, 8 and 13)

Cash in banks are demand deposits with banks and earn interest at prevailing bank deposit rates. Meanwhile, cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and which have a maturity of three (3) months or less at acquisition.

Financial Assets at FVOCI.

For debt instruments that meet the contractual cash flow characteristic and are not designated at FVTPL under the fair value option, the financial assets shall be measured at FVOCI 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 selling the financial assets; 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.

For equity instruments, the Company may irrevocably designate the financial asset to be measured at FVOCI as long as these are not held for trading purposes.

After initial recognition, Financial assets at FVOCI are presented in the financial statements at fair value with changes in fair value are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

Interest income on debt instruments is calculated using the effective interest method while credit losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI are recognized directly in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends from equity instruments held at FVOCI are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established. Cumulative changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments are recognized in equity and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's financial assets classified as FVOCI are presented in Note 10.

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

Financial liabilities are categorized as financial liabilities at amortized cost when the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Company having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to settle the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments. These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized or through the amortization process.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's payable to customers and other payables are classified under this category. (Note 14 and 15)

Reclassification

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

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

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVOCI category to financial assets at amortized cost, any gain or loss previously recognized in OCI shall be recognized in profit or loss.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVTPL category to financial assets at FVOCI, its fair value at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. Meanwhile, for a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVOCI category to financial assets at FVTPL, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company records an allowance for "expected credit loss" (ECL). 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. The difference is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

For receivables from customers, the Company has applied the provision of SRC Rule 52.1.11 and Risk Based Capital Adequacy. The Company's Credit Losses was computed based on the classification, credit loss rate and basis specified in SRC Rule No. 52.1.11. In 2023, section 52.1.11.2 and 52.1.11.3 was amended through SEC Memorandum Circular No. 11, Series of 2023.

For debt instruments measured at amortized cost and FVOCI, the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL, which pertains to the portion of lifetime ECLs 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 and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Assets

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

A modification is considered substantial if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including net fees paid or received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is different by at least 10% from the discounted present value of remaining cash flows of the original liability.

The fair value of the modified financial liability is determined based on its expected cash flows, discounted using the interest rate at which the Company could raise debt with similar terms and conditions in the market. The difference between the carrying value of the original liability and fair value of the new liability is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

On the other hand, if the difference does not meet the 10% threshold, the original debt is not extinguished but merely modified. In such case, the carrying amount is adjusted by the costs or fees paid or received in the restructuring.

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount 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.

Classification of Financial Instrument between Liability and Equity

A financial instrument is classified as liability if it provides for a contractual obligation to:

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

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

Prepayments and Other Current Assets

Prepayments represent advance payments of Company expenses which the Company expects to consume in the succeeding period. Other current assets includes prepaid income tax and input VAT. Prepayments and other current assets are stated in the statements of financial position at cost less any portion that has already been consumed or that has already expired.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are tangible assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one period.

Items of property and equipment are initially measured at cost. Such cost includes purchase price and all incidental costs necessary to bring the asset to its location and condition. Subsequent to initial recognition, items of property and equipment are measured in the Statements of Financial Position at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation, which is computed on a straight-line basis, is recognized so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives.
If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in useful life or residual value of an asset, the depreciation of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

When assets are sold, retired or otherwise disposed of, their costs and related accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in profit or loss for the period.

Intangible Assets

Intangible asset represents trading right. This is initially measured at cost and is presented in the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Trading right is the result of the conversion plan to preserve the Company's access to the trading facilities and for it to continue to transact business at the PSE.

Trading right is initially measured at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment loss. The trading right is an intangible asset to be regarded as having an indefinite useful life as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which this asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Company.

Trading right is not amortized but reviewed each year to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life assessment for the asset. The Company tests the asset for impairment by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount, and recognizing any excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount as an impairment loss.

When assets are sold, retired or otherwise disposed of, their cost and related accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any, are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in profit or loss for the period.

Impairment of Non- Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit and loss

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to exceed the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit and loss.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognized if a payment is received, or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e. transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities include government taxes payable and statutory payables. These are presented in the statement of financial position at undiscounted amounts.

Equity

Share Capital

Share capital is measured at par value for all shares issued. Proceeds and/or fair value of considerations received more than par value are recognized as capital more than par value.

The share capital represents the par value of shares that were issued at the end of the reporting period.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings include income earned in current and prior periods net of any dividend declaration, effects of changes in accounting policy and prior period adjustments.

Appropriated retained earnings pertains to the restricted portion which is intended for the resource fund in compliance with SRC rule 49.1 (B). Unappropriated retained earnings represent the portion which can be declared as dividends to shareholders.

Appropriated Retained Earnings

Appropriated retained earnings pertains to the restricted portion which is intended for the resource fund in compliance with SRC rule 49.1 (B). Unappropriated retained earnings represent the portion which can be declared as dividends to shareholders.

Revenue recognition

Revenue 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.

Commission

Commissions on brokerage transactions are recorded on a trade date basis as trade transactions occur.

Other Income

Income from other sources is recognized when earned during the period.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met for other revenues outside the scope of PFRS:

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, provided that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Interest income

Interest Income is recognized in profit or loss as it accrues, considering the effective yield of the assets.

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Other components of equity comprise of items of income and expense that are not recognized in profit or loss for the year. Other comprehensive income pertains to cumulative remeasurement gains (losses) on net retirement asset or liability.

Trading Gains or Losses on Financial Assets at FVTPL

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

Expenses

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits in the form of decreases in assets or increase in liabilities that result in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Expenses are generally recognized when the services are received or when the expenses are incurred.

Direct costs

Direct costs are expenses incurred that are associated with services rendered which includes salaries and employee benefits and other expenses directly associated with the cost of service.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses are costs attributable to administrative, marketing, and other business activities of the Company which include salaries and employee benefits, depreciation and professional fees and other costs that cannot be associated directly to the services rendered.

Income Tax

Income tax expense includes current tax expense and deferred tax expense.

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

Deferred Tax. Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from excess 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 income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforwards of unused MCIT and NOLCO 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 future taxable income 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 income will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period applicable 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.

Most changes in deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in OCI or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in OCI or directly in equity, respectively. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same tax authority.

Employee Benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits given by the Company to its employees include salaries and wages, compensated absences, 13th month pay, employer share contributions and other de minimis benefits, among others.

These are recognized as expenses in the period the employees render services to the Company.

Retirement Benefits

The Company does not have a formal retirement benefit plan. However, the Company provides retirement benefits in compliance with RA 7641. Management has accrued retirement liability to qualified private sector employees in the absence of any retirement plan. The Company has only few employees as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Related Party Transactions and Relationships

Related party transactions are transfer of resources, services or obligations between the Company and its related parties, regardless whether a price is charged. Transactions between related parties are accounted for at arm's length prices or on terms similar to those offered to non-related parties in an economically comparable market.

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

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

Leases

A lease is a contract that conveys the right to use an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration.

Determination as to whether a contract is, or contains, a lease is made at the inception of the lease. Accordingly, the Company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the lessee;
- the lessee has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract; and,
- the lessee has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The lessee assesses whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Company as Lessee

At lease commencement date, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in the Statements of Financial Position. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed), variable lease payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options (either renewal or termination) reasonably certain to be exercised. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability is increased for interest incurred and reduced for lease payments made.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of lease liability adjusted for any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received). Subsequently, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Foreign Currency Transaction

Foreign currency transactions are initially recognized using the spot rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the closing rate as of the reporting date. Gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions and remeasurement of monetary assets and liabilities are recognized immediately in profit and loss.

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation 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. Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the end of the reporting period, including risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a 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, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. but are disclosed in the notes to separate financial statements 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 statements of financial position when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Changes in accounting policies, change in accounting estimates and correction of prior period errors

The Company applies changes in accounting policy if the change is required by the accounting standards or in order to provide reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transactions, other events or conditions on the Company's financial statements. Changes in accounting policy brought about by new accounting standards are accounted for in accordance with the specific transitional provision of the standards. All other changes in accounting policy are accounted for retrospectively.

Changes in accounting estimates is recognized prospectively by reflecting it in the profit and loss in the period of the change if the change affects that period only or the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both.

Prior period errors are omissions from, and misstatements in, the Company's financial statements for one or more prior periods arising from a failure to use, or misuse of, reliable information that was available when financial statements for those periods were authorized for issue and could reasonably be expected to have been obtained and taken into account in the preparation and presentation of those financial statements.

To the extent practicable, the Company corrects a material prior period error retrospectively in the first financial statements authorized for issue after its discovery by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods(s) presented in which the error occurred, or if the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for period presented.

When it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects of an error on comparative information for one or more prior periods presented, the Company restates the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

Subsequent events

Subsequent events that provide additional information about conditions existing at period end (adjusting events) are recognized in the financial statements. Subsequent events that provide additional information about conditions existing after period end (non-adjusting events) are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

NOTE 5 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards requires the Company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The judgements, accounting estimates and assumptions used in the financial statements are based upon management evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as at the reporting date. While the Company believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate. Future events may occur which will cause the assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of changes in estimates will be reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determined.

The accounting estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

Judgment

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

Determination of ECL on financial assets

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECL for financial assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns by customer type and credit rating.

The provision matrix is based on the Company's historically observed default rates. The Company's management intends to regularly calibrate on an annual basis the matrix to consider the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. Details about the ECL on the Company's trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 25.

Assessment of Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The Company determines whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's non-financial assets. Indicators of impairment include significant change in usage, decline in the asset's fair value or underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future results. Determining the fair value requires the determination of future cash flows and future economic benefits expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets. It requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the financial statements. Future events could be used by management to conclude that these assets are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position and financial performance. The preparation of the estimated future cash flows and economic benefits involves significant judgments and estimation.

No impairment loss on non-financial assets was recognized in the Company's financial statements in either 2024 or 2023.

Estimates

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period:

Estimation of Allowance for Credit Losses

The measurement of the allowance for Credit Losses on financial assets at amortized cost and at FVOCI (debt instruments) is an area that requires the use of significant assumptions about the future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g., likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation used in measuring Credit Losses is further detailed in Note 25.

Estimating useful lives of property and equipment

The Company estimates the useful lives of its property and equipment based on the period over which these assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of these assets and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, only if there is a significant change in the asset or how it is used.

The following estimated useful lives are used in depreciating the property and equipment:

Particulars	Useful Lives
Furniture and Fixtures	5 years

Determination of Realizable Amount of Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities

The Company reviews its deferred tax assets/liabilities at the end of each reporting period and reduces the carrying amount 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/liabilities to be utilized. Management assessed that the deferred tax assets/liabilities recognized as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 will be fully utilized/will be due in the coming years. The carrying value of deferred tax assets/liabilities as of those dates is disclosed in Note 22.

NOTE 6 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of:

	2024	2023
Cash in banks	₱ 11,704,214	₱ 13,196,683
Cash in bank – reserve account	570,474	570,474
Cash on hand	10,000	10,000
	₱ 12,284,688	₱ 13,777,157

Cash in banks generally earns interest at rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Temporary cash investments are made for varying periods up to three months depending on the Company's immediate cash requirements and earn interest at the prevailing temporary cash investment rates. These are unrestricted and available for use in the Company's operation except for the special reserve bank account with Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation.

Interest income recognized in the Statements of Comprehensive Income amounted to ₱597,641 and ₱679,903 in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

In compliance with the Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule 49.2-1, the Company maintains a special reserve account with Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation for the exclusive benefit of its customers. The Company's reserve requirement is determined on SEC's prescribed computations. As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Company's reserve accounts are adequate to cover its reserve requirements.

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLE FROM CUSTOMERS

The security valuation of the debit balances of receivable from customers' accounts are presented below:

	2024		2023	
	Money Balance	Security Valuation-Long	Money Balance	Security Valuation-Long
Fully secured accounts: More than 250%	₱ -	₱ -	₱ -	₱ -
	-	-	-	-
Unsecured accounts	612	-	612	-
	612	-	612	-
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(612)	-	(612)	-
	₱ -	₱ -	₱ -	₱ -

Receivables from customers are due within two (2) business days after the consummation of the transactions.

Allowance for credit losses on trade and other receivables is computed using the formula provided by the SRC Rule No. 52.1.11 which forms part of the Risk-Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) Report, see Note 25. No credit loss was recognized in the Company's financial statements in either 2024 or 2023.

NOTE 8 - OTHER RECEIVABLES

This account consists of:

		2024		2023
Interest receivable	₱	**156,767**	₱	159,407
Advances to employees		**16,801**		54,592
Miscellaneous receivables		**1,100**		-
	₱	**174,668**	₱	213,999

Interest receivables pertain to accrued interest on the Company's short-term placements on time deposit.

Advances to employees pertains to personal advances that are collected through salary deduction.

NOTE 9 - PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

This account consists of:

		2024		2023
Prepaid expenses	₱	**73,210**	₱	41,872
Input VAT		**596,972**		515,727
Prepaid income tax (Note 22)		**125,262**		125,262
Creditable withholding tax		**260,569**		260,568
		1,056,014		943,429
Allowance for impairment loss		**(686,025)**		(686,025)
	₱	**369,989**	₱	257,404

Prepaid expenses represents taxes and licenses, bonds and insurance paid in advance which will be expensed in the next accounting period.

Input VAT are indirect taxes on purchases of goods and services. These are creditable to VAT liability of the Company. Allowance for impairment loss of input VAT amounts to ₱425,457 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Prepaid income tax pertains to excess tax credit which can be claimed against the Company's income tax liability.

Creditable withholding taxes (CWTs) represent amounts withheld from income that can be utilized as payment for income taxes. Allowance for impairment loss on CWT amounts to ₱260,568 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

NOTE 10 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

This account represents investment in PSE shares and other PSE listed securities being held for investment purposes.

The movement in the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is summarized below:

2024

	PSE Shares	Other Shares	Total
Balance at beginning of year	**₱ 5,270,000**	**₱ 17,578,100**	**₱ 22,848,100**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**-**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**
Fair value adjustments	**(186,000)**	**(1,066,308)**	**(1,252,308)**
Balance at end of year	**₱ 5,084,000**	**₱ 16,511,792**	**₱ 21,595,792**

2023

	PSE Shares	Other Shares	Total
Balance at beginning of year	₱ 4,898,000	₱ 17,316,626	₱ 22,214,626
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Fair value adjustments	372,000	261,474	633,474
Balance at end of year	₱ 5,270,000	₱ 17,578,100	₱ 22,848,100

The Company has 31,000 PSE shares in 2024 and 2023. The fair market value of PSE shares is quoted at ₱164 and ₱170 per share as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

Fair values of these securities at FVOCI have been determined based on quoted prices in active market (Note 27).

Dividend income on these shares were recognized in the statements of comprehensive income amounting to ₱ 919,224 in both 2024 and 2023.

NOTE 11 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts at the beginning and end of 2024 and 2023, of property and equipment is shown below:

	2024	2023
Costs		
January 1	**₱ 65,000**	₱ 65,000
Additions	**11,999**	-
Disposals	-	-
December 31	**₱ 76,999**	₱ 65,000
Accumulated depreciation		
January 1	**65,000**	39,000
Depreciation expense	**2,000**	26,000
Disposals	-	-
December 31	**67,000**	65,000
Carrying amount		
December 31	**₱ 9,999**	₱ -

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, management believes that there is no impairment loss on its property and equipment.

The amount of depreciation is presented in the statements of comprehensive income under the operating expenses (Note 20).

The Company has not entered any contractual commitment for the acquisition of property and equipment in 2024 and 2023.

NOTE 12 - TRADING RIGHT

This account consists of trading right amounting to ₱1,233,309 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and fully amortized computer software.

Trading right represents the Company's privilege in trading securities in the PSE floor. In compliance with Section 8, Article III of the Amended By Laws of the Exchange, the Company's trading right (previously the exchange membership seat) is pledged at its full value to the PSE to secure the payment of all debts due to the Exchange and to other trading participants of the exchange arising from out of or in connection with the present or future contracts relating to securities and in compliance with Section 7, Article II of the Rules Governing Trading Rights and Trading Participants, to secure the payment of all debts and claims due to the clients of the Company, the Government, the Exchange and other trading participant of the Exchange and to the Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines. Exchange trading right was acquired by the Company as a result of the PSE conversion plan to preserve the Company's access to the trading facilities and continue to transact business in the PSE.

The trading right is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when it was acquired because it is expected to generate net cash inflows indefinitely. Because it is regarded as having an indefinite useful life, the trading right would not be amortized but would be tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that it may be impaired.

The carrying amount of trading rights presented as part of Intangible Assets in the Statement of Financial Position amounts to ₱1,233,309 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023. The last transacted price of the trading right in Philippine Pesos: Eight Million (₱8,000,000) dated November 16, 2022. Considering that the market value is significantly higher than the carrying amount, no impairment loss was recognized for this account.

NOTE 13 - REFUNDABLE DEPOSIT

This account pertains to the Clearing and Trade Guaranty Fund (CTGF) amounting to ₱723,077 as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively. This pertains to fund established, maintained by Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines (SCCP), for the purpose of covering failed trades due to member's illiquidity and/or insolvency. This is refundable upon cessation of the Company's business and/or termination of the Company's membership with SCCP.

NOTE 14 - PAYABLES TO CUSTOMERS

This account consists of Payable to Customers amounting to ₱9,807 and ₱6,120 as at December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

The security values of the credit balance of customers' accounts are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Credit Balance	Security Valuation-Long	Credit Balance	Security Valuation-Long
With money balance	₱ 9,807	₱ 82,258	₱ 6,120	₱ 76,871
Without money balance	-	283,848	-	287,031
	₱ 9,807	₱ 366,106	₱ 6,120	₱ 363,902

Payables to customers are non-interest bearing and are payable within two (2) business days after the consummation of the transactions.

NOTE 15 - OTHER PAYABLES

This account consists of:

		2024		2023
Accrued expenses	₱	**409,949**	₱	776,777
Accounts payable		**156,583**		156,583
Miscellaneous payable		**76,573**		49,025
	₱	**643,105**	₱	982,385

Accrued expenses represent incurred expenses on professional fees, audit fees to CMIC and utilities which has not been paid as of the reporting dates.

Accounts payable pertains to unreleased checks as of reporting period and issued checks considered stale check as of reporting period.

Miscellaneous payables pertain to dividends received by the Company on behalf of its clients that has not been claimed as of the year end.

NOTE 16 - OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

This account consists of:

		2024		2023
Statutory payable	₱	**13,838**	₱	16,311
Due to BIR		**9,342**		9,201
	₱	**23,180**	₱	25,512

Due to BIR consists of obligations to Bureau of Internal Revenue such as final taxes, withholding taxes and value added tax.

Statutory payable consists of statutory obligations to government agencies such as Social Security System, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation and Home Development Mutual Fund. These are for remittance in the succeeding period.

NOTE 17 - RETIREMENT LIABILITY

The company has no formal retirement plan for its employees. The Company's retirement liability amounted to ₱741,231 as of December 31, 2024, and 2023.

Management has accrued retirement liability considering requirement of Republic Act 7641, an act providing for retirement pay to qualified private sector employees in the absence of any retirement plan.

NOTE 18 - EQUITY

Capital Stock

The Company is authorized to issue Four Hundred Ten Thousand (410,000) ordinary shares with a par value of one hundred peso (₱100) per share.

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Company's total subscribed, issued and outstanding capital stock is owned by ten (10) shareholders. Four (4) shareholders owned more than 100 shares.

A reconciliation of the outstanding share capital at the beginning and end of 2024 and 2023 is shown below:

2024

	Shares		Amount
Outstanding 12/31/2023	**300,000**	**₱**	**30,000,000**
Issuance	-		-
Reacquisition	-		-
Outstanding 12/31/2024	**300,000**	**₱**	**30,000,000**

2023

	Shares		Amount
Outstanding 12/31/2022	300,000	₱	30,000,000
Issuance	-		-
Reacquisition	-		-
Outstanding 12/31/2023	300,000	₱	30,000,000

Minimum Capital Requirement

In a meeting held on October 21, 2010, the SEC issued Resolution No. 489 and 492 granting the deferment of the ₱30,000,000 unimpaired paid-in capital requirement of Trading Participants effective January 1, 2011 until November 30, 2011 provided that Trading Participants with Unimpaired Paid-up Capital falling below ₱30,000,000 shall post a surety bond amounting to ₱30,000,000 on top of the surety bond of ₱12,000,000 in compliance with SRC Rule 28.1 for the same period until securities held and controlled by the Trading Participant shall be recorded under the name of the individual clients in the books of the Transfer Agent or in the sub-account with the Philippine Depository and Trust Corporation at the option of the client. Compliance with the requirement is a condition for the renewal of the Broker Dealer license for the period covering January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2013.

In compliance with Section 2 of D, Article VII of the amended Market Regulation Rules, which was approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 8, 2009, effective November 1, 2009, the surety bond, shall be Ten Million Pesos (₱10,000,000) for Brokers and Two Million Pesos (₱2,000,000) for Dealers.

On November 24, 2023, the Company renewed its SEC licenses and the required surety bond coverage for the period January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024 in the amount of Twelve Million Pesos (₱12,000,000) in compliance with SRC Rule 28.1.

Based on SEC Memorandum Circular No. 16 dated November 11, 2004, starting December 1, 2005, every broker dealer is expected to comply with all the requirements of the Risk-Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) rules. As of December 31, 2005, the RBCA report is prepared based on the guidelines which cover the following risks: (a) position of market risks, (b) credit risks such as counterparty, settlement, large exposure, and margin financing risks, and (c) operation risk.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of RBCA Ratio and Net Liquid Capital (NLC). RBCA requirement is the minimum level of capital that has to be maintained by firms which are licensed, or securing a broker dealer license, taking into consideration the firm a size, complexity and business risk. RBC ratio is the quotient of the NLC and the sum of the requirements for operation risk, credit risk, and position or market risk.

NLC, on the other hand, represents the equity eligible for NLC adjusted for non-allowable current and non-current assets as described under the Circular.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Under the guidelines set-out by the SEC, all registered brokers dealers should maintain the following RBCA and NLC requirements:

A. RBCA ratio of greater than or equal to 1:1;

   As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's RBCA ratio of 4.389 and 5.924, respectively, is in compliance with the minimum capital requirement set out by the RBCA framework.

B. NLC should be at least ₱5,000,000 or 5% of aggregate indebtedness, whichever is higher;

C. A dealer who deals only with proprietary shares and does not keep shares in its custody shall maintain a NLC of ₱2,500,000 or 2.5% of aggregate indebtedness, whichever is higher;

D. No broker dealer shall permit its aggregate indebtedness to exceed 2,000% of its NLC.

The Company's NLC amount to ₱11,024,132 and ₱13,036,269 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which is more than 5% of the Company's aggregate indebtedness. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, is compliant with items A to D as prescribed by Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

On May 28, 2009, the SEC approved PSE's Rules Governing Trading Rights and Trading Participants which provides among other the following provisions:

a. Trading participants should have a minimum unimpaired paid-up capital (defined as the trading participant's total paid up capital less any deficiency in the retained earnings account) of ₱20,000,000 effective December 31, 2009, provided further that effective December 31, 2010 and onwards, the minimum unimpaired paid up capital shall be ₱30,000,000; and
b. Each trading participant shall pledge its trading right to the extent of its full value to secure the payment of all debts and claims due to the trading participant, the government, PSE and to other trading participants of the PSE and to the Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines.

On August 8, 2023, the SEC approved amendments to the 2015 Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Securities Regulation Code (the "2015 SRC Rules") and SEC Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 16, series of 2004, relative to the settlement cycle from T+3 to T+2.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company is in compliance with PSE's Rules Governing Trading Rights and Trading Participants.

Equity Reserves

Reconciliation of the equity reserves account is as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	**₱ (1,282,429)**	₱ (1,757,535)
Fair value gain (loss) on FVOCI	**(1,252,308)**	633,474
Tax expense	**250,462**	(158,369)
Adjustment on income tax rate	**(85,495)**	-

Other comprehensive income (loss) after tax	**(1,087,341)**	475,105
Balance at end of year	**₱ (2,369,770)**	₱ (1,282,429)

Retained Earnings

Appropriation

In compliance with SRC Rule 49.1 (B) Reserve Fund, every broker dealer shall annually appropriate a certain minimum percentage of its audited profit after tax and transfers the same to the appropriated retained earnings. Appropriation shall be 30%, 20%, 10% of profit after tax for broker dealers with unimpaired paid-up capital of ₱10M to ₱30M, ₱30M to ₱50M and above ₱50M, respectively.

Total appropriated retained earnings as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, in compliance with the above circular amounted to ₱7,900,563. The Company did not appropriate for reserve funds for both years 2024 and 2023 due to losses incurred.

NOTE 19 - DIRECT COSTS

Details of the Company's direct costs are as follows:

	2024	2023
Salaries and wages	**₱ 308,391**	₱ 314,538
SSS, PHIC, HDMF contribution	**35,060**	32,610
Stock exchange dues and fees	**5,000**	13,540
Central depository fees	**2,737**	2,848
	₱ 351,188	₱ 363,536

NOTE 20 - OPERATING EXPENSES

Details of the Company's operating expense are as follows:

	2024	2023
Professional fees	**₱ 256,574**	₱ 355,054
Salaries and wages	**242,385**	233,846
Directors fee	**88,888**	88,889
13th month and other benefits	**48,509**	40,936
Gas and Oil	**44,231**	45,514
Insurance	**41,870**	41,870
SSS, PHIC and HDMF contributions	**30,020**	27,780
Rent (Note 24)	**28,350**	28,350
Utilities	**26,643**	31,450
Postage, communication and subscriptions	**21,744**	16,835
Taxes and licenses (Note 28)	**21,226**	52,307
Training and seminars	**7,000**	600
Office supplies	**2,735**	6,815
Bank charges	**2,375**	2,675
Depreciation expense (Note 11)	**2,000**	26,000
Repairs and maintenance	**-**	75,982
Transportation and travel	**-**	3,280
Miscellaneous	**1,252,890**	1,307,382
	₱ 2,117,440	₱ 2,385,565

NOTE 21 - DEPRECIATION AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Depreciation, amortization and employee benefits were presented as follows:

2024

		Direct Costs		Operating Expense		Total
Depreciation	₱	-	₱	2,000	₱	2,000
Employee benefits		343,451		320,914		664,365

Employee benefits includes salaries and wages and SSS, PHIC, HDMF contribution

2023

		Direct Costs		Operating Expense		Total
Depreciation	₱	-	₱	26,000	₱	26,000
Employee benefits		345,148		302,562		647,710

**Employee benefits includes salaries and wages and SSS, PHIC, HDMF contribution*

NOTE 22 - INCOME TAXES

The Company recognized current income tax expense amounting to ₱119,528 and ₱135,980 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Reconciliation between statutory tax and effective tax follows:

		2024		2023
Income tax at statutory rate	₱	**(190,353)**	₱	(229,995)
Tax effect of income subject to final tax		**(119,528)**		(135,980)
Tax effect of dividend income		**(183,845)**		(183,845)
Unrecognized deferred tax assets		**493,726**		549,820
Effective income tax	₱	**-**	₱	-

Analysis of income tax payable (prepaid income tax) follows:

		2024		2023
Regular Corporate Income Tax:				
Loss before tax	₱	**(951,763)**	₱	(1,149,974)
Permanent differences:				
Interest income subjected to final tax		**(597,641)**		(679,903)
Non-taxable dividend income		**(919,224)**		(919,224)
Taxable loss		**(2,468,628)**		(2,749,101)
Tax rate		**20%**		20%
	₱	**(493,726)**	₱	(549,820)
Minimum Corporate Income Tax:				
Taxable gross income (loss)	₱	**-**	₱	-
Tax rate		**2%**		1.5%
		-		-
Tax due (Higher of RCIT or MCIT)	₱	-	₱	-
Less:				
Prior Year's Excess Credit		**(125,262)**		(125,262)
Prepaid income tax (Note 9)	₱	**(125,262)**	₱	(125,262)

The Company did not recognize deferred tax assets on NOLCO and credit loss because the management does not expect that sufficient future taxable profit will be available against which the tax benefits can be utilized.

The deferred tax expense (income) for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 follows:

	Statements of Financial Position		Statements of Comprehensive Income			
			Profit or Loss		Other Comprehensive	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Unrealized (gain) loss on FVOCI	₱ 592,443	₱ 427,476	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 164,967	₱ (158,369)
Unrecognized						
Credit losss	122	122	-	-	-	-
NOLCO	2,443,107	1,949,381	493,726	1,071,246	-	-
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	₱ 3,035,672	₱ 2,376,979				
Deferred tax expense (income)			₱ 493,726	₱ 1,071,246	₱ 164,967	₱ (158,369)

Deferred tax asset from NOLCO, arises from the taxable loss that can be charged against income of the next three taxable years except for NOLCO incurred for the year 2020 and 2021. Pursuant to Section 4 (bbbb) of Bayanihan II and as implemented under RR No. 25-2020, the net operating loss of a business or enterprise incurred for the taxable years 2020 and 2021 can be carried over as deduction from gross income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years following the year of such loss.

Details of Company's NOLCO which can be claimed as deductions against future taxable income for three (3) consecutive taxable years are as follows:

Year Incurred	Date of Expiration	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance (NOLCO)
2024	2027	₱ 2,468,628	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 2,468,628
2023	2026	2,749,101	-	-	2,749,101
2022	2025	2,642,885	-	-	2,642,885
		₱ 7,860,614	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 7,860,614

Details of Company's NOLCO which can be claimed as deductions against future taxable income for five (5) consecutive taxable years in reference to RR 25 - 2020 are as follows:

Year Incurred	Date of Expiration	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance (NOLCO)
2021	2026	₱ 2,411,208	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 2,411,208
2020	2025	1,943,710	-	-	1,943,710
		₱ 4,354,918	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 4,354,918

NOTE 23 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key Management Compensation

There was no compensation, or any forms of remuneration paid to the members of key management in either 2024 or 2023.

NOTE 24 - LEASE AGREEMENTS

Lease Payments Not Recognized as Liabilities

The Company has elected not to recognize a lease liability for short-term leases or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. Lease payments recognized as expense amounts to ₱28,350 both in 2024 and 2023 (Note 21).

NOTE 25 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks which result from both its operating and investing activities. The Company's risk management is coordinated with the Board of Directors and focuses on actively securing the Company's short-to-medium term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial markets. Long-term financial investments are managed to generate lasting returns.

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

The most significant financial risks which the Company is exposed to are described below:

Market Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and certain other price risk which result from both its operating, investing and financing activities.

A. Price Risk

The Company's market price risk arises from its investments carried at fair value (i.e., financial assets classified as financial assets at FVOCI). The Company manages exposures to price risk by monitoring the changes in the market price of the investments and at some extent, diversifying the investment portfolio in accordance with the limit set by management.

For listed equity securities, an average volatility of 15% and 14% has been observed during 2024 and 2023, respectively. The table below summarizes the sensitivity of the Company profit before tax to the observed volatility rates of the fair values.

	2024		2023	
Observed Volatility Rates	15%	(15%)	14%	(14%)
Profit before tax	₱ 187,846	₱ (187,846)	₱ 88,686	₱ (88,686)

The assumed price volatilities used in the sensitivity analysis represent the defined shift used by the Company to manage price risk based on the historical performance of equity securities.

The following table indicates the impact of changes in the PSE index (PSEi) of the Company's net unrealized gain on financial assets at FVOCI for 2024 and 2023:

	2024		2023	
Change in PSEi	15%	(15%)	14%	(14%)
Change on trading income at equity portfolio under:				
Industrial	₱ 942,151	₱ (942,151)	₱ 1,100,643	₱ (1,100,643)
Financial institution	464,706	(464,706)	420,216	(420,216)
Mining and oil	15,155	(15,155)	22,827	(22,827)
	₱ 1,422,013	₱ (1,422,013)	₱ 1,543,687	₱ (1,543,687)
As a percentage of the Company's net unrealized gain(loss) for the year (gross of tax)	60%	-60%	120.4%	-120.4%

B. Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to the risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Company's bank accounts. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, these amounted to ₱12,274,688 and ₱13,767,158 respectively. The Company's exposure to changes in interest rates is not significant.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty may fail to discharge an obligation to the Company. The Company is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments arising from selling services to customers including related parties and placing deposits with banks.

The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by group, and incorporate this information into its credit risk controls. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties. In addition, for a significant proportion of sales, advance payments are received to mitigate credit risk. Accordingly, the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

With respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and refundable deposits, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The Company limits its exposure to credit risks by depositing its cash only with financial institutions duly evaluated and approved by the BOD. The Company's exposure on rental deposit is minimal since no default in payments were made by the counterparties.

The Company's receivable from customers related to unsecured and partially secured account is actively monitored to avoid significant concentrations of credit risk. A substantial portion of the Company's receivable from customers is secured by shares of stocks listed and traded in the PSE and lodged with Philippine Depository and Trust Corporation (PDTC) under the account of the Company.

The table below is an analysis of receivables from customers as follows:

2024

	Balance		Collateral (net of haircut)		Counterparty exposure (after collateral)		Allowance for credit losses		Net exposure	
T to T+1 of counterparty	₱	-	₱	-	₱	-	₱	-	₱	-
T+2 to T+12 of counterparty		-		-		-		-		-
T+13 to T+30 of counterparty		-		-		-		-		-
Beyond T+30 of counterparty		612		-		612		612		-
	₱	612	₱	-	₱	612	₱	612	₱	-

2023

	Balance		Collateral (net of haircut)		Counterparty exposure (after collateral)		Allowance for credit losses		Net exposure	
T to T+1 of counterparty	₱	-	₱	-	₱	-	₱	-	₱	-
T+2 to T+12 of counterparty		-		-		-		-		-
T+13 to T+30 of counterparty		-		-		-		-		-
Beyond T+30 of counterparty		612		-		612		-		612
	₱	612	₱	-	₱	612	₱	-	₱	612

The Company continuously monitors the faults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by group, and incorporate this information into its credit risk controls. The Company trades only with recognized and creditworthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers are subject to credit verification procedures.

In respect of receivable from customers and clearing house and other receivables, the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics.

The maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets is the carrying amount of the financial assets as shown in the statements of financial position.

None of the Company's financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements, except for cash and receivables from customers as described below.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

The credit risk for cash is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings. Included in the cash and cash equivalents are cash in banks which are insured by the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation up to a maximum coverage of ₱1,000,000 for every depositor per banking institution.

(b) Receivables from Customers

The Company trades only with recognized and credit worthy third parties. In accordance with RBCA requirements, limits are imposed to avoid large exposures to a single client or counterparty, single debt issue and single equity issue relative to a particular issuer company and its group of companies. As a result, maximum credit risk, without taking into account the fair value of any collateral and netting agreements, is limited to the amounts in the statements of financial position.

The Company applies the provision of SRC Rules 52.1.11 and Risk Based Capital Adequacy in measuring Credit Losses.

To measure the credit losses, receivables were classified based on the provision of SRC Rule No. 52.1.11.2 as follows:

Classification
T+0 to T+1
T+2 to T+12
T+13 to T+30
T+31 up

The credit loss rates are based on the provision of SRC Rule No. 52.1.11.3 as follows:

Classification	Provision	Base
T+0 to T+0 to T+1	0	Total Receivables (TR)
T+2 to T+2 to T+12	2%	TR
T+13 to T+13 to T+30	50%	TR less collateral (net of haircut)
T+31 up	100%	TR less collateral (net of haircut)

The credit loss were computed by getting, for each doubtful account an amount equivalent to the provision of the amount outstanding net of collateral (net of haircut). Basis for the computation would be the individual accounts.

(c) Other receivables

The amount of ECL is not significant due to the fact that the collectability of contractual cash flows expected from these financial instruments is reasonably assured.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is generally defined as the current and prospective risk to earnings or capital arising from the Company's inability to meet its obligation when they come due without recurring unacceptable losses or coats.

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring cash inflows and cash outflows due in day-to-day business. Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis, as well as on the basis of rolling 30-day projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a 6-month and one-year period are identified monthly.

The Company maintains cash to meet its liquidity requirements for up to 60-day periods. Excess cash are normally invested in short-term placements. Funding for long-term liquidity needs could be sourced through available credit facilities.

Company's payable to customers are normally settled within two (2) days. Other payables are normally settled within one (1) year after reporting date.

The following table presents the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	December 31, 2024				
	Within 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	3 to 5 years	Total
Financial Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	₱ 1,001,549	₱ 11,404,069	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 12,405,618
Other receivables	-	174,668	-	-	174,668
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	21,595,792	21,595,792
	₱ 1,001,549	₱ 11,578,737	₱ -	₱ 21,595,792	₱ 34,176,078
Financial Liabilities:					
Payable to customers	₱ 3,687	₱ -	₱ 6,120	₱ -	₱ 9,807
Other payables	689,464	-	-	-	689,464
	₱ 693,151	₱ -	₱ 6,120	₱ -	₱ 699,271

	December 31, 2023				
	Within 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	3 to 5 years	Total
Financial Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	₱ 1,994,397	₱ 11,806,167	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 13,800,564
Other receivables	-	213,999	-	-	213,999
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	22,848,100	22,848,100
	₱ 1,994,397	₱ 12,020,166	₱ -	₱ 22,848,100	₱ 36,862,663
Financial Liabilities:					
Payable to customers	₱ 1,874	₱ -	₱ 4,246	₱ -	₱ 6,120
Other payables	982,385	-	-	-	982,385
	₱ 984,259	₱ -	₱ 4,246	₱ -	₱ 988,505

NOTE 26 - 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 the minimum capital requirements imposed by PSE and SEC.

The Company, being a broker/dealer in securities, is regulated by PSE and SEC and subject to the following capital requirement in accordance with the Securities Regulatory Commission (SRC).

Risk Based Capital Adequacy Requirement

Based on SEC Memorandum Circular No. 16, the Company is required an RBCA ratio of greater than or equal to 1:1. The RBCA ratio is computed by dividing Company's Net Liquid Capital (NLC) to its Total Risk Capital Requirement (TRCR). 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.

On August 8, 2023, the SEC approved amendments to the 2015 Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Securities Regulation Code (the "2015 SRC Rules") and SEC Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 16, series of 2004, relative to the settlement cycle from T+3 to T+2.

The Company's RBCA ratio as at years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are 4,389% and 5,924% respectively.

Details of computation of the Company's Risk Based Capital Adequacy Ratio are shown below:

		2024		2023
Net liquid capital				
Equity eligible for net liquid capital	₱	**34,974,199**	₱	38,580,227
Ineligible assets		**23,950,067**		25,543,958
Total		**11,024,132**		13,036,269
Risk capital requirements				
Operational risk requirement	₱	**251,148**	₱	220,065
Position risk requirement		-		-
Large exposure risk		-		-
Total	₱	**251,148**	₱	220,065
Risk based capital adequacy ratio		**4,389%**		5,924%

Net Liquid Capital

The Company is required, at all times, to have and maintain a Net Liquid Capital (NLC) of five million (₱5M) or 5% of its Aggregate Indebtedness (AI), whichever is higher. The Company's NLC has an excess of ₱6,024,132 and ₱8,036,269 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

In computing for NLC, all non-allowable asset/equities, and collateralized liabilities will be deducted and allowable liabilities and equities are added to equity per books.

Details of Company NLC as of years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are shown below:

		2024		2023
Net liquid capital	₱	**11,024,132**	₱	13,036,269
Less: Required net liquid capital, higher of:				
5% aggregate indebtedness		**70,866**		87,762
Minimum amount		**5,000,000**		5,000,000
Required net liquid capital		**5,000,000**		5,000,000
Net risk based capital excess	₱	**6,024,132**	₱	8,036,269
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net liquid capital		**13%**		13%

Total Risk Capital Requirement

Detail of TRCR follows:

A. *Operational Risk*

It is the exposure that is associated with commencing and remaining in business arising separately from exposures covered by other risk requirements. It is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate of failed internal process, people and systems which include, among others, risk if fraud, operational or settlement failure and shortage of liquid resources, or from external events.

Below is the manual computation of operational risk requirement for the last three years:

Revenue	2023	2022	2021	Average
Commission revenue	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 45	₱ 15
Interest income	543,922	249,308	247,274	346,835
Net Recovery from market decline of Marketable Securities Owned	-	-	-	-
Dividend income	919,224	950,224	857,224	908,891
Gain on Sale of Marketable Securities	-	-	-	-
Gain on Sale of other Assets	-	-	-	-
Other income/revenue	-	-	5	2
Average of the last three year gross income	1,463,146	1,199,532	1,104,548	1,255,742
Operational risk factor	-	-	-	20%
Total operational risk requirement				₱ 251,148

The Company's Core Equity should, at all times, be greater than its Operational Risk Requirement.

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 in value of FVOCI securities).

The Company has no operational risk exposure since its Core Equity is greater than the operational risk requirement as calculated.

B. Position/Price Risk

The Company is exposed to equity security price risk because of investments held and classified in Fair Value through OCI. The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the management

Below is the manual computation of position risk requirement as of the years December 31, 2024 and 2023:

2024

	Total Market Value of Instrument	Position Risk Factors	Position Risk Requirement
Equities in PHISIX	₱ -	25.00%	₱ -
Other equities outside the PHISIX	-	35.00%	-
FX Position	-	8.00%	-
	₱ -		₱ -

2023

	Total Market Value of Instrument	Position Risk Factors	Position Risk Requirement
Equities in PHISIX	₱ -	25.00%	₱ -
Other equities outside the PHISIX	-	35.00%	-
FX Position	-	8.00%	-
	₱ -		₱ -

C. Large Exposure Risk

It is a risk to which a broker dealer is exposed to a single equity security or single issuer group. This is the maximum permissible large exposure and calculated as a percentage of core equity. The Company does not have any exposure to single client or counterparty, direct exposure to debt for fixed income securities, and direct exposure to single equity relative to a particular issuer company and its group of companies as the Company does not exceed to the maximum Large Exposure Risk Limit of 30% of its Core Equity.

D. Counterparty Risk Exposure

Unsettled customer trades (arising from customer-to-broker agency relationship)- A counterparty exposure of this kind occurs when a) the customer poses the possible risk of failing to deliver securities on a sell contract or b) the customer poses the possible risk of failing to pay cash on a buy contract.

Unsettled principal trades (arising from broker-to-broker or broker-to-exchange/clearing agency relationships). A counterparty exposure risk of this kind occurs when a) the broker dealer poses the possible risk of failing to receive cash from its counterparty on a sell contract or b) the broker dealer poses the possible risk of failing to receive the securities from its counterparty on a buy contract. Debts/loans, contra losses and other amounts due- A broker dealer has a counterparty exposure if a debt/loan, receivable from a customer/client, contra loss, or any other amount due is not paid on its agreed due date. In the case of a contra loss, the due date shall be the date of the contra.

The Company has no counterparty exposure which results to counterparty exposure on unsettled customers trades in 2024 and 2023.
As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company is in compliance with Risk Based Capital Adequacy Requirement.

NOTE 27 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value and for which fair values are disclosed, and the corresponding fair value hierarchy:

		2024			
			Fair Value		
	Notes	**Carrying Amount**	**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Assets measured at fair value:					
Financial asset at FVOCI	**10**	**₱ 21,595,792**	**₱ 21,595,792**	**₱ -**	**₱ -**

Assets for which fair values are disclosed:					
Cash and cash equivalents	**6**	**12,284,688**	**-**	**12,284,688**	**-**
Other receivables	**7**	**174,668**	**-**	**174,668**	**-**
Refundable deposit	**13**	**369,989**	**-**	**369,989**	**-**
		₱ 34,425,137	**₱ 21,595,792**	**₱ 12,829,345**	**₱ -**
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Payable to customers	**14**	**₱ 9,807**	**₱ -**	**₱ 9,807**	**₱ -**
Other payables	**15**	**643,105**	**-**	**643,105**	**-**
		₱ 652,912	**₱ -**	**₱ 652,912**	**₱ -**

		2023			
			Fair Value		
	Notes	Carrying Amount	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:					
Financial asset at FVOCI	10	₱ 22,848,100	₱ 22,848,100	₱ -	₱ -
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	13,777,157	-	13,777,157	-
Other receivables	7	213,999	-	213,999	-
Refundable deposit	13	257,404	-	257,404	-
		₱ 37,096,660	₱ 22,848,100	₱ 14,248,560	₱ -
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Payable to customers	14	₱ 6,120	₱ -	₱ 6,120	₱ -
Other payables	15	982,385	-	982,385	-
		₱ 988,505	₱ -	₱ 988,505	₱ -

NOTE 28 - SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Presented below and in the succeeding pages is the supplementary information which is required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) under Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 15-2010 and 34-2020 to disclosed as part of the notes to financial statements. This supplementary information is not a required disclosure under PFRS Accounting Standards.

The information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year required under RR No. 15-2010 are presented below and in the succeeding pages.

Revenue Regulation 15-2010

a) Output VAT

In 2024, the Company declared output VAT as follows:

	Tax Base	Output VAT
Taxable Sales (Commission Revenue)	₱ -	₱ -

The tax bases are included as part of Revenue in the 2024 statements of comprehensive income.

b) Input VAT

Movement in input VAT for the year ended December 31, 2024 follow:

	Purchases	Input VAT
Balance, beginning of year	₱ -	₱ -
Domestic purchases of services	-	-
Purchases other than capital goods	677,042	81,245
Total available Input VAT		-
Application against VAT payable		-
Balance, end of the year		₱ 81,245

c) Taxes and Licenses

The details of Taxes and Licenses presented under operating expense in the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Note 20) are broken down as follows:

	Amount
Business permits and licenses	₱ 20,087
Community tax	1,140
	₱ 21,226

d) Withholding Taxes

The details of total withholding taxes for the year ended December 31, 2024 are shown below.

	Amount
Withholding tax at source (expanded)	₱ 33,146
Withholding tax on compensation	1,100
	₱ 34,246

e) Tax Assessments and Cases

The Company has no outstanding Letter of Authority from the Bureau of Internal Revenue as of the reporting date.

f) Related Party Transaction

The Company is covered under Section 2 of the Revenue Regulation 34-2020 requirements and procedures for related party transaction, including filing of BIR Form 1709, Information Return on its Transactions with Related Party.

SCHEDULE I

VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN LIABILITIES SUBORDINATED TO CLAIMS OF GENERAL CREDITORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED December 31, 2024

The Company has no subordinated liabilities as of December 31, 2024

VICSAL SECURITES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.
RISK BASED-CAPITAL ADEQUACY WORKSHEET PURSUANT TO SEC MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 16, AS AMENDED, THROUGH SEC MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 11, SERIES OF 2023
December 31, 2024

Assets	**36,983,965**
Liabilities	**1,417,323**
Equity as per books	**35,566,642**
Adjustments to Equity per books	
Add (Deduct):	
Allowance for market decline	
Subordinated Liabilities	
Unrealized Gain / (Loss) in proprietary accounts	
Deferred Income Tax	**(592,443)**
Revaluation Reserves	
Deposit for Future Stock Subscription (No application with SEC)	
Minority Interest	
Total Adjustments to Equity per books	**(592,443)**
Equity Eligible For Net Liquid Capital	**34,974,199**
Contingencies and Guarantees	
Deduct: Contingent Liability	
Guarantees or indemnities	
Ineligible Assets	
a. Trading Right and all Other Intangible Assets (net)	1,233,309
b. Intercompany Receivables	
c. Fixed Assets, net of accumulated and excluding those used as collateral	9,999
d. Prepayment from Client for Early Settlement of Account	
e. All Other Current Assets	91,111
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	
l. Short Security Differences	
m. Long Security Differences not resolved prior to sale	
n. Other Assets including Equity Investment in PSE	22,615,648
Total ineligible assets	**23,950,067**

Net Liquid Capital (NLC)	**11,024,132**
Less:	
Operational Risk Reqt (Schedule ORR-1)	**251,148**
Position Risk Reqt (Schedule PRR-1)	
Counterparty Risk (Schedule CRR-1 and detailed schedules)	
Large Exposure Risk (Schedule LERR-1, LERR-2, LERR-3)	
LERR to a single client (LERR-1)	
LERR to a single debt (LERR-2)	
LERR to a single issuer and group of companies (LERR-3)	
Total Risk Capital Requirement (TRCR)	**251,148**
Net RBCA Margin (NLC-TRCR)	**10,772,984**
Liabilities	**1,417,323**
Add: Deposit for Future Stock Subscription (No application with SEC)	
Less: Exclusions from Aggregate Indebtedness	
Subordinated Liabilites	
Loans secured by securities	
Loans secured by fixed assets	
Others	-
Total adjustments to AI	-
Aggregate Indebtedness	**1,417,323**
5% of Aggregate Indebtedness	**70,866**
Required Net Liquid Capital (> of 5% of AI or P5M)	**5,000,000**
Net Risk-based Capital Excess / (Deficiency)	**6,024,132**
Ratio of AI to Net Liquid Capital	**13%**
RBCA Ratio (NLC / TRCR)	**4389%**

VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.
INFORMATION RELATING TO POSSESSION OR CONTROL REQUIREMENTS
UNDER APPENDIX F OF SRC RULE 49.2.1
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

1. Customers' fully paid securities and excess margin securities not in the broker's or dealers' 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 actions was not taken by respondent within the time frame specified under SRC Rule 49.2-1:

Market Valuation	₱	NIL
Numer of items	₱	NIL

2. 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 49.2-1

Market Valuation	₱	NIL
Numer of items	₱	NIL

VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.
COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS
UNDER SRC RULE 49.2
DECEMBER 31, 2024

Particulars	Credits	Debits
1. Free credit balances and other credit balance in customers' security accounts.	169,151	
2. Monies borrowed collateralized by securities carried for the account of customers.		
3. Monies payable against customers' securities loaned.		
4. Costumers' securities failed to receive.		
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 over 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 3o 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.		0
11. Securities borrowed to effectuate short sales by customer and securities borrowed to make delivery on customers' securities failed to deliver.		
12. Failed to deliver customers' securities not older than 30 calendar days.		-
13. Others:		
Total	169,151	0
Net Credit (Debit)	169,151	
Required Reserve (100% of net credit if making a weekly computation and 105% if monthly)	177,609	

VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.
REPORT DESCRIBING MATERIAL INADEQUACIES FOUND TO EXIST
OR FOUND TO HAVE EXISTED SINCE THE PREVIOUS AUDIT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

No material weakness in the internal control or material inadequacies in the practices and procedures for safeguarding securities were found since the date of previous report.

OATH

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
TAGUIG CITY) S.S.

I, Frank S. Gaisano, Chairman of the Board and President of the VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC. do solemnly swear that all matters set forth in this summary of securities count for the month ended December 31, 2024 are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANK S. GAISANO
Chairman of the Board

APR 30 2025

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me, a Notary Public, this ___ day of _______, affiant exhibiting to me his _______________ issued at __________ on _____________ and date expired on ______________.

Doc. No. 149
Page No. 31
Book No. 11
Series of 2025

ATTY. CHERIE MAE R. ALAMAG
Notary Public for and in the City of Taguig
Appointment No. 80 (2025-2026)
Valid until December 31, 2026
PTR No. A-6439933; 01/03/2025; Taguig City
IBP Lifetime Member No. 016368; Batangas Chapter
MCLE Compliance No. VIII-0010704; 07/17/2024
(MCLE valid until April 14, 2028)
Unit 2315, Philippine Stock Exchange Tower,
5th avenue cor. 28th Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City
Roll of Attorneys No. 68613

RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
For the Reporting Period Ended December 31, 2024

VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.
Unit 1910, 19th Flr. PSE Tower, 5th Avenue cor. 28th Street, BGC, Taguig City

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, beginning of reporting period			₱ 1,107,140
Add:	**Category A: Items that are directly credited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings**		
	• Reversal of Retained Earnings Appropriation/s	-	
	• Effect of restatements or prior-period adjustments	-	
	• Reclassification from equity reserves due to disposal	-	-
Less:	**Category B: Items that are directly debited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings**		
	• Dividends declaration during the reporting period	-	
	• Retained Earnings appropriated during the reporting period	-	
	• Effect of restatements or prior-period adjustments	-	
	• Others	-	-
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, as asjusted			1,107,140
Add/Less: Net Income (Loss) for the current year			(1,071,291)
Less:	**Category C.1: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)**		
	• Equity in net income of associate/joint venture, net of dividends declared	-	
	• Unrealized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-	
	• Unrealized fair value adjustment (market-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-	
	• Unrealized fair value gain of Investment Property	-	
	• Other unrealized gains or adjustments to retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	-	
	• Sub-total		-
Add:	**Category C.2: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior reporting periods but realized in the current reporting period (net of tax)**		
	• Realized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-	
	• Realized fair value adjustment (market-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-	
	• Realized fair value gain of Investment Property	-	
	• Other realized gains or adjustments to retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	-	
	• Sub-total		-

RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
For the Reporting Period Ended December 31, 2024

VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.
Unit 1910, 19th Flr. PSE Tower, 5th Avenue cor. 28th Street, BGC, Taguig City

Add: Category C.3: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior reporting periods but reversed in the current reporting period (net of tax)		
• Reversal of previously recorded foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-	
• Reversal of previously recorded fair value adjustment (market-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-	
• Reversal of previously recorded fair value gain of Investment Property	-	
• Reversal of other unrealized gains or adjustments to retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	-	
• Sub-total		-
Adjusted Net Income (Loss)		**(1,071,291)**
Add: Category D: Non-actual losses recognized in profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)		
• Depreciation on revaluation increment (after tax)	-	
• Sub-total		-
Add/Less: Category E: Adjustments related to relief granted by SEC and BSP		
• Amortization of the effect of reporting relief	-	
• Total amount of reporting relief granted during the year	-	
• Others	-	
• Sub-total		-
Add/Less: Category F: Other items that should be excluded from the determination of the amount available for dividends distribution		
• Net movement of treasury shares (except for reacquisition of redeemable shares)	-	
• Net movement of deferred tax asset not considered in the reconciling items under the previous categories	-	
• Net movement in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liabilities related to same transaction, e.g., set up of right of use of asset and lease liability, set-up of asset and asset retirement obligation, and set-up of service concession asset and concession payable	-	
• Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP - gain (loss)		
• Others	-	
• Sub-total		-
TOTAL RETAINED EARNINGS, END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION		**₱ 35,849**

Annex "A"

VICSAL SECURITIES AND STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR FEE-RELATED INFORMATION
December 31, 2024 and 2023

		Current Year	Prior Year
Total Audit Fees	P	**55,000**	-
Non-audit services fees:			
Other assurance services		-	-
Tax services		-	-
All other services		-	-
Total Non-audit Fees		-	-
Total Audit and Non-audit Fees	P	**55,000**	-

Audit and Non-audit fees of other related entities

		Current Year	Prior Year
Audit fees	P	-	-
Non-audit services fees:			
Other assurance services		-	-
Tax services		-	-
All other services		-	-
Total Audit and Non-audit Fees of other related entities	P	**55,000**	-

Your BIR AFS eSubmission uploads were received

From: eafs@bir.gov.ph
To: vssb_sec2005@yahoo.com
Cc: maryfaitted@gmail.com
Date: Wednesday, April 30, 2025 at 02:31 AM GMT+8

Hi VICSAL SECURITIES & STOCK BROKERAGE, INC.,

Valid files

- EAFS000089167AFSTY122024.pdf
- EAFS000089167ITRTY122024.pdf
- EAFS000089167RPTTY122024.pdf

Invalid file

- <None>

Transaction Code: **AFS-0-2M21YP4Y0MYQ3VPYQPMRTWYXR0M4Q4MSTN**
Submission Date/Time: **Apr 30, 2025 02:31 AM**
Company TIN: **000-089-167**

Please be reminded that you accepted the terms and conditions for the use of this portal and expressly agree, warrant and certify that:

- The submitted forms, documents and attachments are complete, truthful and correct based on the personal knowledge and the same are from authentic records;
- 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.

This is a system-generated e-mail. Please do not reply.