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SEC Registration No.: A199905210
Company Name: COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.
Industry Classification: J68120
Company Type: Stock Corporation

Document Information

Document ID: OST10422202583187529
Document Type: Annual Audited Financial Report
Document Code: SEC_Form_52-AR
Period Covered: December 31, 2024
Submission Type: Annual
Remarks: None

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FOR SEC

COVER SHEET
FOR
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

A 1 9 9 9 0 5 2 1 0

COMPANY NAME

COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.

PRINCIPAL PLACE *(No./Street/Barangay/City/Town/Province)*

8F HERCO CENTER
114 BENAVIDEZ ST.,
LEGASPI VILLAGE MAKATI CITY

Form Type	Department Requiring the Report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
AFS	CRMD	NA

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
info@coherco.ph	8818-7736	09284003985

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting Month/Day	Fiscal Year Month/Day
7	15TH DAY OF JULY	DECEMBER 31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone No/s	Mobile Number
SOLOMON TEH	info@coherco.ph	8818-7736	09199737869

CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

8/F HERCO CENTER 114 BENAVIDEZ ST. LEGASPI VILLAGE, MAKATI 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.

Note 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.

COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.
ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT
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COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2024 and 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 to the Revised Securities Regulation Code.

Report for the Period Beginning January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024.

IDENTIFICATION OF BROKER

Name of Broker:	**Coherco Securities, Inc.**		
Address of Principal Place of Business:		**8th Floor Herco Center No. 114 Benites St.,**	
		Legaspi Village, Makati City	
Name and Phone Number of Person to Contact in Regard to this Report			
Name:	**Solomon Teh**	*Tel. No.*	**8818-7736**
		Fax No.	**8376-5197**

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCOUNTANT

Name of Independent Certified Public Accountant whose opinion is contained in this report:			
Name:	**Maria Antoniette V. Mariano-Cruz**	*Tel No.*	**8893-8291**
		Fax No.	
Address:	**Suite 2108 Cityland 10 Tower 1**		
	156 H.V. Dela Costa Street, Salcedo Village Makati Ctiy		
Certificate Number	**109720**		
PTR Number	**6692527**	*Date Issued*	**January 03, 2025**

COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Securities and Exchange Commission
The SEC General Headquarters
7907 Makati Ave, Salcedo Village,
Bel Air, Makati City

The management of Coherco Securities, 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 going concern, disclosing, as applicable matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors (BOD) is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

The BOD reviews and approves the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the shareholders.

Mariano Caguete & Co. CPAs, the independent auditors appointed by the shareholders for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, has audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in their reports to the shareholders, has expressed their opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

WILFRED T. CO
Chairman and President

LYNNE Y. CO
Treasurer

Signed this 28th day of March

Mariano Caguete & Co.

507 Cityland 10 Tower 1
1209 H.V. Dela Costa
Makati City, Philippines
+(63)2-88938291
+(63)2-88040867
www.mccpasph.com

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Shareholders and Board of Directors
Coherco Securities, Inc.
8th Floor Herco Center, No. 114 Benavidez St.
Legazpi Village, Makati City.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to 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.

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSAs will always detect 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statement 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 26 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. 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.

MARIANO CAGUETE & CO. CPAs
Tax Identification No. 008-837-788-000
Firm's BOA Accreditation/PRC Cert. of Reg. No. 5612
Issued on August 13, 2023; Valid until August 12, 2026
BIR Accreditation No. 08-006268-000-2022
Issued on September 28, 2022; valid September 27, 2025

By:

MARIA ANTONIETTE V. MARIANO-CRUZ
Partner
CPA License No. 109720
Tax Identification No. 924-998-281-001
BIR Accreditation No. 08-006268-005-2023
Issued on January 31, 2023; valid until January 30, 2026
P.T.R. No. 6692527, issued on January 03, 2025, Tarlac City

March 28, 2025
Makati City, Philippines

COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	December 31, 2024 Money Balance	2024 Security Valuation Long	2024 Security Valuation Short	2023 (As Restated) Money Balance	2023 (As Restated) Security Valuation Long	2023 (As Restated) Security Valuation Short
ASSETS							
Current Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	6,21,23	₱ 8,114,722			₱ 12,037,889		
Trade and other receivables	7,21,23	19,234	₱ 402,236		35,704	₱ 475,015	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	8	38,116,393			36,426,403		
Other current assets	9	598,271			552,077		
Total Current Assets		46,848,620			49,052,073		
Noncurrent Assets							
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	10,21,23	39,360,000	39,360,000		40,800,000	40,800,000	
Property and equipment, net	11	70,915			61,721		
Exchange trading right	12	8,000,000			8,000,000		
Total Noncurrent Assets		47,430,915			48,861,721		
TOTAL ASSETS		₱ 94,279,535			₱ 97,913,794		
Securities in Box, Transfer Offices, Philippine Depository and Trust Corporation				₱ 1,359,787,557			₱ 1,392,960,266
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
LIABILITIES							
Current Liabilities							
Payable to customers and cleaing house	13	₱ 11,676,917	1,320,025,321		₱ 14,673,813	1,351,685,251	
Other current liabilities	14	473,370			456,977		
Total Current Liabilities		12,150,287			15,130,790		
Noncurrent Liability							
Deferred tax liability, net	18	3,249,482			4,149,444		
Total Liabilities		15,399,769			19,280,234		
EQUITY							
Share capital	15	5,000,000			5,000,000		
Additonal paid-in capital	15	53,000,000			53,000,000		
Retained earnings	15	1,487,766			89,560		
Unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI	10	19,392,000			20,544,000		
Total Equity		78,879,766			78,633,560		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		₱ 94,279,535	₱ 1,359,787,557	₱ 1,359,787,557	₱ 97,913,794	₱ 1,392,960,266	₱ 1,392,960,266

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statement.

COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	Years Ended December 31, 2024	2023 (As Restated)
REVENUES			
Commissions	*4*	₱ **543,382**	₱ 481,884
Others:			
Dividend income	*10*	**2,400,000**	2,400,000
Trading gains (losses), net	*8*	**1,689,990**	1,553,081
Interest income	*6*	**10,110**	18,341
Recovery from credit losses	*7*	-	706
Other income	*19*	-	6,715,000
		4,643,482	11,169,012
COST OF SERVICES	*16*	**965,668**	908,903
INCOME FROM OPERATION		**3,677,814**	10,260,109
OPERATING EXPENSES	*17*	**2,889,548**	2,686,242
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		**788,266**	7,573,867
BENEFIT FROM INCOME TAX	*18*	**609,940**	51,483
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**1,398,206**	7,625,350
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial asset at FVTOCI	*10*	**(1,440,000)**	2,880,000
Income tax effect		**288,000**	(576,000)
		(1,152,000)	2,304,000
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**246,206**	9,929,350
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Basic and diluted	*20*	₱ **0.28**	₱ 1.53

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statement.

COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Year Ended December 31, 2024					
			Retained Earnings		Unrealized Gain Financial Assets	
	Share Capital (Note 15)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 15)	Appropriated (Note 15)	Unappropriated (Note 15)	at FVTOCI (Note 10)	Total Equity
Balances, January 01, 2024, *as previously reported*	₱ 5,000,000	₱ 53,000,000	₱ -	₱ 400,176	₱ 20,544,000	₱ 78,633,560
Effect of restatement	-	-	8,956	(319,572)	-	(310,616)
Balances, January 01, 2024, *as restated*	5,000,000	53,000,000	8,956	80,604	20,544,000	78,633,560
Net income	-	-	-	1,398,206	-	1,398,206
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(1,152,000)	(1,152,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	8,956	1,478,810	19,392,000	246,206
Apporiation of retained earnings	-	-	139,821	(139,821)	-	-
Balances, December 31, 2024	₱ 5,000,000	₱ 53,000,000	₱ 148,777	₱ 1,338,989	₱ 19,392,000	₱ 78,879,766

	Year Ended December 31, 2023					
			Retained Earnings		Unrealized Gain Financial Assets	
	Share Capital (Note 15)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 15)	Appropriated (Note 15)	Unappropriated (Note 15)	at FVTOCI (Note 10)	Total Equity
Balances January 01, 2023	₱ 5,000,000	₱ 53,000,000	₱ -	₱ (7,454,531)	₱ 17,100,000	₱ 67,645,469
Prior period adjustment	-	-	-	(81,259)	-	(81,259)
Net income	-	-	-	7,625,350	-	7,625,350
Remeasurement due to change in tax rate	-	-	-	-	1,140,000	1,140,000
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,304,000	2,304,000
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	89,560	20,544,000	78,633,560
Apporiation of retained earnings	-	-	8,956	(8,956)	-	-
Balances, December 31, 2023	₱ 5,000,000	₱ 53,000,000	₱ 8,956	₱ 80,604	₱ 20,544,000	₱ 78,633,560

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statement.

COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	Years Ended December 31, 2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax		**₱ 788,266**	₱ 7,573,867
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	11	**21,597**	15,676
Recovery from credit losses	7	**-**	(706)
Dividend income	10	**(2,400,000)**	(2,400,000)
Trading gains (losses), net	8	**(1,689,990)**	(1,553,081)
Interest income	6	**(10,110)**	(18,341)
Income from condonation of advances from related party	19	**-**	(2,658,500)
Income from condonation of rent payable	19	**-**	(4,056,500)
Operating loss before working capital changes		**(3,290,237)**	(3,097,585)
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease (increase) in:			
Trade and other receivables	7	**16,470**	70,572
Other current assets	9	**(46,194)**	44,479
Other noncurrent assets		**-**	-
Increase (decrease) in:			
Payable to customers and cleaing house	13	**(2,996,896)**	(39,369,380)
Other current liabilities	14	**16,393**	20,861
Cash used in from operations		**(6,300,464)**	(42,331,053)
Interest received	6	**8,088**	14,673
Dividends received	10	**2,400,000**	2,400,000
Income tax paid	4	**-**	(94,320)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(3,892,376)**	(40,010,700)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Addition to property and equipment	11	**(30,791)**	(22,061)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Payment of advances from related parties	18	**-**	-
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(3,923,167)**	(40,032,761)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JANUARY 1		**12,037,889**	52,070,650
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, DECEMBER 31	6	**₱ 8,114,722**	₱ 12,037,889
NONCASH ACTIVITIES			
Income from condonation of advances from related party	19	-	2,658,500
Decrease in advances from related party		-	(2,658,500)
Income from condonation of rent payable	19	-	4,056,500
Decrease in other current liabilities		-	(4,056,500)
		₱ -	₱ -

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statement.

1. Corporate Information

Coherco Securities, Inc. (the 'Company') was incorporated on May 1, 1980 and was licensed by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to engage in the business of dealing, acquiring, owning, holding, managing, using or obtaining interest in all kind of securities.

The Company's registered office address is located at 8th Floor Herco Center, No. 114 Benavidez St. Legaspi Village, Makati City.

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024 (including the comparative financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2023) were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors (BOD) on March 28, 2025.

2. Financial Reporting Framework and Basis of Preparation and Presentation

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and trading right which have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (₱), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest peso unless otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). The term PFRS includes all applicable PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and interpretation, which have been approved by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and adopted by the SEC, including SEC pronouncements.

Security Valuation

The security position of customers classified as long position pertains to shares of stock that a customer bought with the expectation that the shares will rise in value whereas customers with short position pertains to the sale of shares of borrowed stocks in the open market with the expectation that the price thereof will decrease over time, at which point the customers will purchase the shares and return the shares to the broker (to the Company or other brokers) which the customers borrowed from.

3. Summary of Changes in Accounting Policies

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new standards effective beginning January 1, 2024. Unless otherwise indicated, adoption of these new standards did not have an impact on the financial statements

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent.* The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and align the wording in all affected paragraphs to refer to the "right" to defer settlement by at least twelve months and make explicit that only rights in place "at the end of the reporting period" should affect the classification of a liability. In addition, the classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability. It also makes clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants.* The amendments clarify that only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before the reporting date will affect a liability's classification as current or non-current. Additional disclosures are required for non-current liabilities arising from loan arrangements that are subject to covenants to be complied with within twelve months after the reporting period.

- Amendments to PAS 7 and PFRS 7, *Supplier Finance Arrangements.* The amendments introduce new disclosure requirements to enhance the transparency and, thus, the usefulness of the information provided by entities about supplier finance arrangements.

- Amendment to PFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback.* The amendments clarify how a seller-lessee measures the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained.

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- Amendments to PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of Exchangeability*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2026

- Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, *Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*
- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11
  - Amendments to PAS 7, *Cost Method*
  - Amendments to PFRS 1, *Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter*
  - Amendments to PFRS 7, *Gain or Loss on Derecognition*
  - Amendments to PFRS 9, *Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities and Transaction Price*
  - Amendments to PFRS 10, *Determination of a "De Facto Agent"*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027

- Amendments to PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.* The amendments replace 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 income
  - Disclosure of management-defined performance measures
  - Guidance on aggregation and disaggregation

- Amendments to PFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability*

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*

4. Material Accounting Policy Information

The material accounting policy information that has been used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below and in the succeeding pages. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three (3) months or less from dates of acquisition and that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value

Cash in banks represent current and savings deposits in banks that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash in banks earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates.

Financial Instruments – Initial recognition and Subsequent Measurement
Date of Recognition
Financial instruments are any contracts that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the trade date.

Initial Recognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), the initial measurement of financial instruments includes transaction costs.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement of Financial Instruments
Under PFRS 9, the classification and measurement of financial assets is driven by the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding (the 'SPPI criterion'). The classification and measurement of financial assets are as follows: financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at FVTPL and FVTOCI.

Financial Instruments at FVTPL
Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, or that meet the criteria but the Company has chosen to designate as at FVTPL at initial recognition, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Equity investments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company designates an investment that is not held for trading as at FVTOCI at initial recognition. Derivative assets classified as at FVTPL are those that are not designated under hedge accounting treatment.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in 'Trading gains (losses) – net' in the statement of comprehensive income. Interest earned or incurred is recorded in interest income or expense, respectively, while dividend income is recorded in other revenues according to the terms of the contract or when the right of the payment has been established.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company has a short-term investment consisting of investments in unit investment trust fund (UITF) classified as financial assets at FVPTL.

Financial assets at FVTOCI
Equity securities designated as at FVTOCI are those that the Company made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income the subsequent changes in fair value. The designation is made on instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity securities at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with no deduction for sale or disposal costs. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is reclassified directly within equity. Equity securities at FVTOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Dividends earned on holding these equity instruments are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent recovery of a part of the cost of the investment. Dividends earned are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income under other revenues.

The Company's equity securities are under this category (see Note 10).

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost
Financial assets are 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.

These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less allowance for credit losses, if any. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are integral part of the EIR. The amortization is included in 'Interest' in the profit or loss and is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in 'Provision for credit losses' under profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

This accounting policy relates to the statement of financial condition captions 'Cash and cash equivalents' and 'Trade and Other receivables' which includes receivables from customers and clearing house.

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration received. In case of financial liabilities at amortized costs, the initial measurement is net of any directly attributable transaction costs.

Classification

The Company classifies its financial liabilities at initial recognition as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or financial liabilities at amortized cost.

The Company does not have liabilities at FVTPL as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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 impaired or through the amortization process.

The Company's other current liabilities (excluding statutory payables) are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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 statement of comprehensive income.

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.

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.

Other Current Assets
The Company's other current assets consists of creditable withholding tax (CWT), input value-added tax (VAT) and refundable deposits. These assets are classified as current when it is probable to be realized within one (1) year from the end of the reporting period. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

Property and Equipment
Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for any impairment loss. When assets are sold or retired, their cost, accumulated depreciation and any allowance for impairment are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from the disposal is included in the statements of comprehensive income.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to expense in the period the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Category	Number of Years
Computer system and office equipment	5 years
Leasehold rights and improvements	2 years or lease term whichever is shorter

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

An item of the property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on the derecognition of the assets (computed as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the assets are derecognized.

Intangible Asset
Exchange Trading Right
Exchange trading right is initially measured at cost and is subsequently carried at revalued amount (Fair value). The fair value of the asset can be determined by reference to an active market at subsequent measurement date, the revaluation model is applied from that date. If an intangible asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase shall be credited directly to equity under the heading of revaluation surplus. However, the increase shall be

recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss. If a revaluation results in a decrease in the carrying amount of an intangible assets, recognize the decrease in profit or loss. However, if there is a credit balance in the revaluation surplus for that asset, recognize the decrease in other comprehensive income to offset the credit balance. The Company does not intend to sell its exchange trading right in the near future. The Company's exchange trading right is a nontransferable right.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The Company assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is an indication that its prepayments, property and equipment, intangible and other assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists or when the annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's value-in-use (VIU) or its fair value less costs to sell. The fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset at an arm's-length transaction, while VIU is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized by a charge against current operations for the excess of the carrying amount of an asset over its recoverable amount in the year in which it arises. Intangibles with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at end of the reporting period either individually or at the cash generating unit level, as appropriate.

Intangibles with finite lives are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed by a credit to current operations to the extent that it does not restate the asset to a carrying amount in excess of what would have been determined (net of any accumulated depreciation and amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Equity

Share Capital and Additional Paid-in Capital

Share capital is measured at par value for all shares issued. Incremental costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction of proceeds, net of tax. Proceeds and/or fair value of considerations received in excess of par value are recognized as additional paid-in capital ("APIC").

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are accumulated profits or loss realized out of normal and continuous operations of the business after deducting therefrom distributions to shareholders and transfers to capital or other accounts. Cash and stock dividends are recognized as a liability and a deduction from equity when they are approved by the BOD and shareholders, respectively. Dividends for the year that are approved after the end of the reporting period are dealt with as an event after the end of the reporting period.

Retained earnings may also include retrospective effect of changes in accounting policy as may be required by the transitional provisions of the new or revised accounting policy.

Revenue from contract with customers is recognized upon transfer of services to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

The Company also assesses its revenue arrangements to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Company has concluded that it acts as a principal in its revenue arrangements except for brokerage transactions. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Commissions
Commissions are recognized upon confirmation of trade deals. These are computed for every trade transaction based on a percentage of the amount of trading transaction.

<u>*Revenue outside the scope of PFRS 15*</u>
Interest
Interest income from bank deposits is recognized when it is determined that such income will accrue to the Company and is presented gross of applicable tax withheld by the banks.

Trading Gains (Losses) - net
Results arising from trading activities include all gains and losses from changes in fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL and gains and losses from disposal of investment securities at FVTPL and debt securities at FVTOCI.

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

Other Income
Other income is recognized when earned.

<u>Costs and Expenses</u>
Costs and expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or decrease of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Cost of services such as commissions, stock exchange dues and fees, central depository fees, research costs, and communication costs are recognized when the related revenue is earned or when the service is rendered. The majority of operating expenses incurred by the Company such as indirect personnel costs, professional fees, computer services, and other operating expenses are overhead in nature and are recognized with regularity as the Company continues its operations.

<u>Employee Benefits</u>
Retirement Benefits
The Republic Act 7641 (RA 7641), *"the Retirement Pay Law"* provides for mandatory retirement pay to qualified employees in the absence of an established retirement plan. Employees who have rendered at least 5 years in the Company and who have reached the age of 60 are qualified for the retirement benefit. Companies that have at least ten employees are required to recognize or accrue retirement liability.

The management did not recognize retirement cost or liability since the Company has less than ten employees.

Short-term Employee Benefits and Compensation Absences
Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits are recognized as employee benefit expense and accrued when the associated services are rendered by the employee of the Company. Other employee benefits include Social Security System, Philhealth and other contributions.

Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income for the year by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year, after giving retroactive effect to stock dividends declared, stock rights exercised and stock split, if any, declared during the year. The Company does not have any potential dilutive common shares, hence, basic and diluted EPS are the same.

Income Taxes

Current Income Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as of the financial position date.

Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income tax is provided, using financial position liability method on temporary differences at the financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefit of unused tax credits (minimum corporate income tax or MCIT) and unused tax losses (net operating loss carry over or NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward benefit of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or settled, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that has been enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position date.
Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities represent possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. They are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Events After Financial Reporting Period

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Company's position at the end of the reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events, if any, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, when material.

5. Material Accounting Judgments and Estimates

PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, requires disclosures about key sources of estimation uncertainty and judgments that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies. The following are critical judgments and key estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and/or in future periods.

Judgments

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

Financial Assets and Liabilities

Where fair values of financial assets and liabilities recorded on the statements of financial position cannot be derived from the active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The input of these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

Determination of ECL on Trade Receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix, which is based on the Company's historical observed default rates, to calculate ECL for trade and other receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due (age buckets). Management regularly calibrates (i.e., on annual basis) the matrix to consider the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information (i.e, forecast economic conditions).

Estimates

The key assumptions concerning the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty at the financial position date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Assessment for the ECL on Trade Receivables

The Company, applying the simplified approach in the computation of ECL, initially uses a provision matrix based on historical default rates for trade receivables. The provision matrix specifies provision rates depending on the number of days that a trade receivable is past due. The Company also uses appropriate groupings if its historical credit loss experience shows significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. The Company then adjusts the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current and forecasted economic conditions.

The Company adjust historical default rates to forward-looking default rate by determining the closely related economic factor affecting each customer segment. The Company regularly reviews the methodology and assumptions used for estimating ECL to reduce any difference between estimates and actual credit loss experience.

The determination of the relationship between historical default rated and forecasted economic condition is a significant accounting estimate. Accordingly, the provision for credit losses on trade receivables is sensitive to changes in assumptions about forecasted economic conditions,

The Company also considers trade receivables that are more than three (3) days past due to be the latest point at which lifetime ECL should be recognized unless it can be demonstrate that this does not represent a significant increase in credit risk such as when non-payment was an administrative oversight rather than resulting from financial difficulty of the counterparty.

Provision for credit losses on trade receivables amounted to ₱134 in 2024 and 2023. The carrying amount of trade receivables amounted to nil and ₱307 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 7).

Impairment of Financial Assets
The measurement of impairment losses under PFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets
The Company assesses impairment on assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Company considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- significant underperformance relative to the expected historical or projected future operating results;
- significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- significant negative industry or economic trends.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell. The fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In determining the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the Company is required to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the financial statements.

No indications of impairment were noted on the Company's nonfinancial assets in 2024 and 2023.

6. Cash and Cash Equivalent

The account consists of:

		2024		2023
Cash on hand	₱	**5,000**	₱	5,000
Cash in bank		**8,109,722**		12,032,889
	₱	**8,114,722**	₱	12,037,889

Cash in bank represents deposit with a local bank which is unrestricted as to withdrawal. Cash in bank earns interest at prevailing bank deposit rate. Interest income earned from cash in bank and short-term investments amounted to ₱10,110 and ₱18,341 in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

In compliance with Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule 49.2 covering customer protection and custody of securities, the Company maintains a special reserve bank account for its customers amounting to ₱5,666,268 and ₱5,103,574 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company's reserve requirement is determined based on SEC's prescribed computations. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's reserve accounts are adequate to cover its reserve requirements.

7. Trade and Other Receivables

The account consists of:

		2024		2023
Customers	₱	**307**	₱	307
Advances to officers and employees		**12,000**		28,470
Other receivables		**7,061**		7,061
		19,368		35,838
Less: allowance for credit losses on trade receivables from customers		**134**		134
	₱	**19,234**	₱	35,704

The security values of the debit balances of customers' account are presented below:

		2024				2023		
		Money Balance		**Security Valuation**		Money Balance		Security Valuation
Over 250%	₱	**173**	₱	**402,236**	₱	173	₱	475,015
Between 200%-250%		-		-		-		-
Between 150%-200%		-		-		-		-
Between 100%-150%		-		-		-		-
Below 100%		-		-		-		-
Unsecured accounts		**134**		-		134		-
		307		**402,236**		307		475,015
Allowance for credit losses		**134**		-		134		-
	₱	**173**	₱	**402,236**	₱	173	₱	475,015

Trade receivables from margin customers have no specific credit terms but customers are required to maintain the value of their collateral within a specific level. Once the value of the collateral falls below this level, customers may either deposit additional collateral or sell stock to cover their account balance. The receivable balances become demandable upon failure of the customer to duly comply with these requirements. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, ₱173 of the total trade receivables from customers are fully covered by collateral.

Allowance for Credit Losses
The Company's receivables have been reviewed for indicators of impairment. Allowance for credit losses on receivables from customers as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to ₱134.

Movements in allowance for credit losses follow:

		2024		2023
Balance, January 01	₱	**134**	₱	840
Recovery from credit losses		**-**		(706)
Balance, December 31	₱	**134**	₱	134

8. Financial Assets at FVTPL

This account represents the Company's investment in unit investment fund (UITF) which are carried at fair value. Movements of this account is as follows:

		2024		2023
Balance, January 01	₱	**36,426,403**	₱	-
Reclassification		**-**		34,873,322
Changes in fair value		**1,689,990**		1,553,081
	₱	**38,116,393**	₱	36,426,403

In 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized trading gains (losses), net amounting to ₱1,689,990 and ₱1,553,081, respectively. This is presented under the revenue section of the statement of comprehensive income.

The fair value of financial asset at FVTPL is classified under Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy using quoted market prices (see Note 23).

9. Other Current Assets

The account consists of:

		2024		2023
Creditable income tax	₱	**467,925**	₱	455,319
Refundable deposit (Note 25)		**54,126**		51,549
Others		**76,220**		45,209
	₱	**598,271**	₱	552,077

Creditable income tax refers to the excess tax credits that can be applied in the following year against the corporate income tax due or can be claimed as tax refund from the BIR.

Others consist mainly of prepaid expenses and input VAT.

10. Financial Asset at FVTOCI

This account pertains to Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) shares received in exchange of membership seat.

The roll forward analyses of financial asset at FVTOCI for the years ended December 31 follows:

		2024		2023
Balance, January 01	₱	**40,800,000**	₱	37,920,000
Net changes in fair value		**(1,440,000)**		2,880,000
Balance, December 31	₱	**39,360,000**	₱	40,800,000

The Company has 240,000 PSE shares as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Dividends from FVTOCI amounted to ₱2,400,000 in 2024 and 2023

Presented below are the movements in net unrealized gains on financial asset at FVTOCI for the year ended December 31:

		2024		2023
Balance, January 01	₱	**20,544,000**	₱	17,100,000
Net fair value changes		**(1,152,000)**		2,304,000
Remeasurement due to change in tax rate		**-**		1,140,000
Balance, December 31	₱	**19,392,000**	₱	20,544,000

11. Property and Equipment

The roll forward analysis of this account is as follows:

	2024					
		Leasehold Improvements		**Computer and Office**		**Total**
Cost						
At January 01, 2024	₱	**658,760**	₱	**5,243,830**	₱	**5,902,590**
Additions		**-**		**30,791**		**30,791**
At December 31, 2024		**658,760**		**5,274,621**		**5,933,381**
Accumulated Depreciation						
At January 01, 20224		**658,760**		**5,182,109**		**5,840,869**
Depreciation		**-**		**21,597**		**21,597**
At December 31, 2024		**658,760**		**5,203,706**		**5,862,466**
Net book Value	₱	**-**	₱	**70,915**	₱	**70,915**

	2023					
		Leasehold Improvements		Computer and Office Equipment		Total
Cost						
At January 01, 2023	₱	658,760	₱	5,221,769	₱	5,880,529
Additions		-		22,061		22,061
At December 31, 2023		658,760		5,243,830		5,902,590
Accumulated Depreciation						
At January 01, 2023		658,760		5,085,174		5,743,934
Depreciation		-		15,676		15,676
Adjustment		-		81,259		81,259
At December 31, 2023		658,760		5,182,109		5,840,869
Net book Value	₱	-	₱	61,721	₱	61,721

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, property and equipment with an aggregate cost of ₱5,154,178 are fully depreciated but still being used in business.

The Company did not recognize any impairment losses on its property and equipment in 2024 and 2023 since there are no observable indications that the assets' values have significantly declined during the period.

12. Exchange Trading Right

Under the PSE rules, all exchange membership seats are pledged at its full value to the PSE to secure the payment of all debts to other members of the exchange arising out or in connection with the present or future member's contract.

The carrying value of the trading right was determined using the higher of value in use and fair market value. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the latest transacted price of the exchange trading right (as provided by the PSE) amounted to ₱8,000,000.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not recognize any impairment loss as the recoverable amount, which is equivalent to fair value less cost to sell is higher than it carrying value.

13. Payable to Customers and Clearing House

This account consists of:

		2024		2023
Payable to customers	₱	**11,376,857**	₱	14,673,813
Payable to clearing house		**300,060**		-
	₱	**11,676,917**	₱	14,673,813

The Company's payables to customers and their security valuation follow:

	2024			2023		
	Account Balances		**Security Valuation**	Account Balances		Security Valuation
With money balance	**₱ 11,376,857**	**₱**	**154,932,984**	₱14,673,813	₱	269,510,465
Without money balance	**-**		**1,165,092,337**	-		1,082,174,786
	₱ 11,376,857	**₱**	**1,320,025,321**	₱14,673,813	₱	1,351,685,251

The Company's payable to clearing house was settled in January 2025.

14. Other Current Liabilities

This account consists of:

		2024		2023
Accrued expenses	**₱**	**449,080**	₱	439,512
Withholding taxes payable		**14,710**		9,063
SSS, HDMF, PHIC and loans payable		**9,580**		8,402
	₱	**473,370**	₱	456,977

Accrued expenses pertain to professional fees, commissions, and other expenses which are due to be settled in the following financial year.

Withholding taxes payable consists of expanded and compensation withholding taxes.

SSS, HDMF, PHIC premiums and loans payable are due to be settled within the next financial year.

15. Equity

Share Capital
The details of the Company's share capital are as follows:

	2024			2023		
	Shares		**Amount**	Shares		Amount
Common stock						
Authorized - ₱1.00 per share	**20,000,000**	**₱**	**20,000,000**	20,000,000	₱	20,000,000
Issued and outstanding	**5,000,000**		**5,000,000**	5,000,000		5,000,000
	25,000,000	**₱**	**25,000,000**	25,000,000	₱	25,000,000

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company has two (2) shareholders owning 100 or more shares each.

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.

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

Additional Paid-in Capital
Additional paid-in capital (APIC) is the difference between the proceeds and the par value when the shares are sold at a premium. Contributions received from shareholders are recorded at the fair value of the items received with the credit going to share capital and any excess to APIC. Additional paid-in capital amounted to ₱53,000,000 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Retained Earnings
SRC Rule 49.1 (B) *Reserve Fund*, requires that every broker dealer shall annually appropriate a certain minimum percentage of its audited profit after tax and transfer the same to appropriated retained earnings. Appropriation shall be 30.00%, 20.00% and 10.00% of profit after tax for broker dealers with unimpaired paid-up capital between ₱10.00 million to ₱30.00 million, between ₱30.00 million to ₱50.00 million and more than ₱50.00 million, respectively.

In compliance with the above rule, the Company appropriated 10% of the audited net income amounting to ₱139,821 in 2024 and 10% of the retained earnings amounting to ₱8,956 in 2023. Cumulative retained earnings appropriated for the reserve fund amounted to ₱148,777 as at December 31, 2024.

Prior Period Adjustment
Prior period adjustment in 2023 refers to the adjustment on the balance of accumulated depreciation to reflect the correct net book value of property and equipment as at December 31, 2023.

16. Cost of Services

This account consists of:

		2024		2023
Salaries and wages	₱	**507,136**	₱	475,395
PCD fees		**20,624**		416,969
Commission		**437,909**		16,539
	₱	**965,668**	₱	908,903

17. Operating Expenses

This account consists of:

		2024		2023
Salaries and wages	₱	**1,939,572**	₱	1,840,279
Rent expense (Note 25)		**211,351**		201,286
Communication, light and water		**161,381**		121,468
SSS, HDMF, PHIC contributions		**121,703**		109,234
Taxes and licenses		**79,021**		94,332
Repair and maintenance		**76,266**		69,893
Professional fees		**60,000**		60,000
Insurance		**41,491**		41,441
Janitorial services		**38,694**		32,925
Depreciation (Note 11)		**21,597**		15,676
Transportation and travel		**9,910**		6,861
Trainings and seminars		**3,125**		1,486
Stationeries and office supplies		**2,107**		2,531
Miscellaneous		**123,330**		88,830
	₱	**2,889,548**	₱	2,686,242

18. Income Tax

The components of tax expense as reported in the profit or loss section of statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

		2024		2023
Deferred:				
Deferred income tax	₱	**611,962**	₱	(241,666)
Effect of change in tax rate (20% in 2023, 25% in 2022)		**-**		296,817
Current:				
Final income tax		**(2,022)**		(3,668)
	₱	**609,940**	₱	51,483

A reconciliation of income tax computed at the statutory income tax rate to net provision income tax shown in the statements of comprehensive income follows:

		2024		2023
Income tax at statutory income tax rate	₱	**157,653**	₱	1,514,773
Effect of items not subject to statutory income tax rate:				
Adjustment due to change in tax rate		**-**		(296,817)
Movement of deferred taxes		**39,227**		245,334
Income exempt from tax		**(820,020)**		(794,426)
Deferred tax on temporary differences		**13,200**		-
Utilization of NOLCO				(720,348)
	₱	**(609,940)**	₱	(51,483)

The components of deferred tax liability as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

		2024		2023
Deferred tax liability on:				
Unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI	₱	**4,848,000**	₱	5,136,000
Unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTPL		**337,998**		310,616
		5,185,998		5,446,616
Deferred tax asset on:				
Revaluation loss on trading right		**657,200**		657,200
NOLCO		**1,179,234**		530,067
MCIT		**100,082**		109,905
		1,936,516		1,297,172
Deferred tax liability - net	₱	**3,249,482**	₱	4,149,444

The Company is subject to MCIT which is computed at 2% in 2024 and 1.5% in 2023 of gross income as defined under the tax regulations or to RCIT, whichever is higher. In 2024, no MCIT or RCIT was reported as the Company is in net taxable loss position. In 2023, the Company reported MCIT amounting to ₱94,320.

The details of the Company's NOLCO, which can be applied against future taxable income within three years or five years from the year the tax loss was incurred, is shown below.

Year Incurred	Expiry Date		Amount		NOLCO Applied Previous Year		NOLCO Expired		NOLCO Applied Current Year		Balance
2024	2027	₱	3,245,834	₱	-	₱	-	₱	-	₱	3,245,834
2022	2025		2,023,086		-		-		-		2,023,086
2021	2026		1,439,843		812,594		-		-		627,249
Total		₱	6,708,763	₱	812,594	₱	-	₱	-	₱	5,896,169

Specifically, the NOLCO incurred in 2021 and 2020 can be claimed as a deduction from future taxable income within five years immediately following the year of such loss, pursuant to Republic Act (R.A.) No. 11494, *Bayanihan to Recover as One Act.*

Details of the Company's MCIT which may be applied and credited against the normal income tax due, if any, for the three (3) immediately succeeding taxable years, are as follows:

Year Incurred	Expiry Date		Amount		MCIT Applied Previous Year		MCIT Expired		MCIT Applied Current Year		Balance
2023	2026	₱	94,320	₱	-	₱	-	₱	-	₱	94,320
2022	2025		5,762		-		-		-		5,762
2021	2024		9,823		-		9,823		-		-
Total		₱	109,905	₱	-	₱	9,823	₱	-	₱	100,082

19. Related Party Transactions

Enterprises and individuals that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with the Company, including holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are related entities of the Company. Key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related entities.

Transactions between related parties are accounted for at arm's length prices or on terms similar to those offered to non-related entities in an economically comparable market. In considering each possible related entity relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

The amounts and balances arising from the significant related party transactions of the Company are as follows:

Classification of Related Party/ Transactions	Year	Amount	Outstanding Balance	Terms and Conditions
Shareholders				
Advances	2024	₱-	₱-	Normal credit terms
	2023	(2,658,500)	-	Noninterest bearing
Payable to customers	2024	-	2,125,038	Normal credit terms
	2023	(38,989,579)	2,125,038	Noninterest bearing
Entity under common control				
Rent Payable	2024	-	-	Normal credit terms
	2023	(4,056,500)	-	Noninterest bearing

On August 22, 2023, the outstanding advances from shareholders and rent payable amounting to ₱2,658,500 and ₱4,056,500, respectively were condoned by the shareholder in favor of the Company. This resulted to the recognition of income from condonation of ₱6,715,000 in the statements of comprehensive income in 2023. No similar transaction occurred in 2024.

The Company operates in an office space owned by a related party at no rental cost to the Company.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel of the Company include all directors and senior management. There are no agreements between the Company and any of its key management personnel that provide for their compensations, remunerations and benefits.

20. Earnings Per Share

This figure is computed as follows:

		2024		2023
Net income	₱	**1,398,206**	₱	7,625,350
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		**5,000,000**		5,000,000
Basic earnings per share	₱	**0.28**	₱	1.53

21. 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 were 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 policies for managing specific risks are summarized below:

Market / Price Risk
Market risk is the risk that the value of an investment will decrease due to movements in market factors such as, but not limited to, equity risk or the risk that the stock prices will change; interest rate risk or the risk that interest rates will change; currency risk or the risk that foreign currency will change; equity index risk or the risk that stock and other index prices will change.

Equity Price Risk
The Company is exposed to price risk in relation to its financial assets at FVTOCI.

The following table sets forth the impact, for the period indicated, of the changes in price quotation to the Company's unrealized gain or loss on financial assets at for 2024 and 2023.

	2024		2023	
Change in PSEi	78.75%	(78.75%)	69.07%	(69.07%)
Change in other comprehensive income	15,271,200	(15,271,200)	14,189,741	(14,189,741)

The price fluctuation assumed in the *sensitivity analysis* represents the defined shift used by the Company to manage its equity price risk. The assumed changes in rate are based on the average volatility of PSEi at year-end.

Interest Rate Risk
As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company has no significant interest rate risk exposure due to the short-term maturities of its interest-bearing financial assets and the Company does not have financial instruments which are subject to floating interest rate.

Foreign Currency Risk
The Company does not have exposure to foreign currency risk as most of its transactions are denominated in Philippine Peso, its functional currency.

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Company may encounter difficulties in raising funds to meet commitments from financial instruments or that market for derivatives may not exist in some circumstances.

The Company manages its liquidity profile to meet the following objectives:

a. To ensure that adequate funding is available at all times;
b. To meet commitments as they arise without incurring unnecessary costs; and
c. To be able to access funding when needed at least possible cost.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, all of the Company's current liabilities which consist of payable to customers and other current liabilities (except statutory payables), are contractually payable on demand and up to sixty (60) days' term.

Correspondingly, the financial assets that can be used by the Company to manage its liquidity risk as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 consists of cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Trading limits for each customer are set after assessment of the true risk and profile of the customers (i.e., financial capacity, reputation and collateral) on top of risk management procedures. Receivable balances are also monitored regularly. Concentration arises when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar activities or have similar economic features that would cause the ability to meet contractual obligation to be similarly affected by changes in political, economic or other conditions. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policy and procedures include the objective of achieving a well-diversified portfolio that limits the Company's risk to any group or industry.

Credit Quality per Class of Financial Assets
The table below shows the credit quality by class of the financial assets of the Company:

	2024			
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired			
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Past due but not Impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱ 8,109,722	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 8,109,722
Trade receivables	173	-	134	307
Other receivables	7,061	-	-	7,061
Financial asset at FVTPL	38,116,393	-	-	38,116,393
Financial asset at FVTOCI	39,360,000	-	-	39,360,000
Other current assets				
Refundable deposits	54,126	-	-	54,126
	85,647,475	-	134	85,647,609

excluding cash on hand

	2023			
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired			
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Past due but not Impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱ 12,032,889	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 12,032,889
Trade receivables	173	-	134	307
Other receivables	7,061	-	-	7,061
Financial asset at FVTPL	36,426,403	-	-	36,426,403
Financial asset at FVTOCI	40,800,000	-	-	40,800,000
Other current assets				
Refundable deposits	51,549	-	-	51,549
	89,318,075	-	134	89,318,209

**excluding cash on hand*

The Company's bases in grading its financial assets are as follows:

1. *Cash and cash equivalents*

   Evidence of indebtedness issued by banks are classified as high grade. For corporate debts, classification is based on grading provided by foreign and local (reputable) rating agencies.

2. *Receivables*

   High grade - These are receivables which have a high probability of collection (i.e., the counterparty has the evident ability to satisfy its obligation and the security on the receivables are readily enforceable).

   Standard - These are receivables where collections are probable due to the reputation and the financial ability of the counterparty to pay but have been outstanding for a long period of time.

   Substandard - These are receivables from counterparties with history of default and partially or unsecured accounts and are not past due as of the reporting date.

3. *Financial assets FVPTL at FVTOCI*

   High grade - Companies that are consistently profitable, have strong fundamentals and pays out dividends.

   Standard - Companies that recently turned profitable and have the potential of becoming a high-grade company. These companies have sound fundamentals.

   Substandard - Companies that are not yet profitable, speculative in nature but have the potential to turn around fundamentally.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand) and trade receivables are all assessed to be High grade. These financial assets (excluding receivable from customers) are all classified as Stage 1 financial assets as at December 31, 2024 and 2023. ECL for receivables from customers is measured by applying the simplified approach.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's financial assets FVTPL at FVTOCI are classified as high grade since these are investments with entities of good reputation, consistently profitable, have strong fundamentals and pays out dividends.

Management determined that ECL is negligible for its debt financial assets, and thus, no provision is recognized based on the following:

- Credit risk of cash and cash equivalents is assessed to be minimal since these are placed and recoverable from banks with high external credit ratings.
- Receivables from customers are assessed to have low credit risk due to its underlying collateral securities.
- Receivables from clearing house are guaranteed to be settled following T+3 policy.

Refundable deposit under other noncurrent assets is classified as high grade since the amount shall be kept intact by Company under the contract and shall be returned after the term.

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk After Collateral Held or Other Credit Enhancements
The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value at the reporting date of each class of financial assets of the Company except for receivables from customers wherein the Company holds collateral as security.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the component of the statements of financial position:

		2024		2023
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱	**8,109,722**	₱	12,032,889
Trade receivables		**307**		307
Other receivables		**7,061**		7,061
Financial asset at FVTPL		**38,116,393**		36,426,403
Financial asset at FVTOCI		**39,360,000**		40,800,000
Other current assets				
Refundable deposits		**54,126**		51,549
	₱	**85,647,609**	₱	89,318,209

**excluding cash on hand*

Collateral and other credit enhancements
The amount and type of collateral required depends on the assessment of the credit risk of the borrower or counterparty. The Company follows guidelines on the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

Management regularly monitors the market value of collateral and requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement. The existing market value of collateral is considered during the review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses.

Eligible collaterals are shares listed and traded in the PSE and lodged with the Philippine Depository and Trust Corporation (PDTC) under the account of the Company.

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.

Aging analyses of financial assets
The aging analyses of the Company's financial assets as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are summarized in the following tables (gross of allowance for credit losses):

	2024				
		Past due but not Impaired			
	Neither past due nor impaired	4-14 days	15-30 days	More than 31 days	Total
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱ 8,109,722	₱ -	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 8,109,722
Trade receivables	173	-	-	134	307
Other receivables	7,061	-	-	-	7,061
Financial asset at FVTPL	38,116,393	-	-	-	38,116,393
Financial asset at FVTOCI	39,360,000	-	-	-	39,360,000
Refundable deposits	54,126	-	-	-	54,126
	₱ 85,647,475	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 134	₱ 85,647,609

excluding cash on hand

	2023				
		Past due but not Impaired			
	Neither past due nor impaired	4-14 days	15-30 days	More than 31 days	Total
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱ 12,032,889	₱ -	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 12,032,889
Trade receivables	173	-	-	134	307
Other receivables	7,061	-	-	-	7,061
Financial asset at FVTPL	36,426,403	-	-	-	36,426,403
Financial asset at FVTOCI	40,800,000	-	-	-	40,800,000
Refundable deposits	51,549	-	-	-	51,549
	₱ 89,318,075	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 134	₱ 89,318,209

**excluding cash on hand*

22. Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to ensure that it complies with externally imposed capital requirements and to maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximize shareholders' value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payments to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Regulatory Qualifying Capital
The Amended Implementing Rules and Regulations of the SRC effective February 28, 2004 include, among others, revisions in the terms and conditions for registration and subsequent renewal of license applicable to both exchange trading participants and non-exchange broker dealers, as follows: (a) to allow a net capital of ₱2.50 million or 2.50% of Aggregate Indebtedness (AI), whichever is higher, for brokers dealers dealing only in proprietary shares and not holding securities, (b) to allow the SEC to set a different net capital requirement for those authorized to use the Risk-Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) model, and (c) to require unimpaired paid-up capital of ₱100.00 million for brokers dealers, which are either first-time registrants or those acquiring existing broker dealer firms and will participate in a registered clearing agency; ₱10.00 million plus a surety bond for existing broker dealers not engaged in market-making transactions; and ₱2.50 million for broker dealers dealing only in proprietary shares and not holding securities.

The RBCA ratio of a broker dealer, computed by dividing the Net Liquid Capital (NLC) by the Total Risk Capital Requirement (TRCR), should not be less than 110.00%. NLC and TRCR are computed based on the existing SRC. NLC consists of total equity adjusted for allowance for market decline, subordinated liabilities, deferred tax assets, revaluation reserves, deposits for future stock subscription, minority interest, if any, contingencies and guarantees, and the total ineligible assets. Also, the AI of every stockbroker should not exceed 2,000.00% of its NLC and at all times shall have and maintain NLC of at least ₱5.00 million or 5.00% of the AI, whichever is higher.

Further, 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 RBCA rules. As at December 31, 2005, the RBCA is based on the guidelines which cover the following risks: (a) position or market risk; (b) credit risks such as counterparty, settlement, large exposure, and margin financing risks; and (c) operational risk.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company is in compliance with the RBCA ratio. The RBCA ratio of the Company as reported to the PSE as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are shown in the table in the succeeding page.

		2024		2023
Equity eligible for NLC	₱	**82,129,248**	₱	82,783,004
Less: Ineligible assets		**48,029,186**		49,413,798
NLC	₱	**34,100,062**	₱	33,369,206
Position risk		**-**		-
Operational risk		**1,292,578**		773,992
Counterparty risk		**-**		-
Total Risk Capital Requirement (TRCR)	₱	**1,292,578**	₱	773,992
AI	₱	**12,125,997**	₱	15,106,388
5% of AI	₱	**606,300**	₱	755,319
Required NLC		**5,000,000**		5,000,000
Net Risk Based Capital Excess		**29,100,062**		28,369,206
Ratio of AI to NLC		**36%**		45%
RBCA ratio (NLC/TRCR)		**2638%**		4311%

The following are definition or terms used in the above computation:

Ineligible assets
These pertain to fixed assets and assets which cannot be readily converted into cash.

Operational risk requirement
This amount is required to cover a level of operational risk. Operational risk is the exposure 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 or failed internal processes, people and systems which include, among others, risks of fraud, operational or settlement failure and shortage of liquid resources, or from external events.

Position risk requirement
This amount is necessary to accommodate a given level of position risk. Position risk is a risk to which a broker dealer is exposed to and arising from securities held by it as a principal or in its proprietary or dealer account.

Counterparty risk requirement
This amount is necessary to accommodate a given level of counterparty risk. Counterparty risk is the risk of a counterparty defaulting on its financial obligation to a Broker Dealer.

Aggregate indebtedness (AI)
This is the total money liabilities of a broker dealer arising in connection with any transaction whatsoever, and includes, among other things, money borrowed, money payable against securities loaned and securities that the broker dealer failed to receive, the market value of securities borrowed to the extent to which no equivalent value is paid or credited (other than the market value of margin securities borrowed from customers and margin securities borrowed from non-customers), customers' and non-customers' free credit balances, and credit balances in customers' and non-customers' account having short positions in securities, but subject to certain exclusions.

23. Fair Value Measurement

The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under the current market conditions regardless of whether the price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables, refundable deposit, trade payables and other current liabilities, which are all subject to normal trade credit terms and are short-term in nature, approximate their fair values.

Financial asset at FVTOCI
The Company's financial asset at FVTOCI is carried at their fair values as at December 31, 2024 and 2023. Fair value of equity securities is based on the closing quoted prices of stock investments published by the PSE.

Fair value hierarchy
The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

	2024			
	Quoted prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	**Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**	**Total**
Asset measured at fair value:				
Financial asset at FVTPL	**₱ 38,116,393**	**₱ -**	**₱ -**	**₱ 38,116,393**
Financial asset at FVTOCI	**39,360,000**	**-**	**-**	**39,360,000**
Trading right	**-**	**8,000,000**	**-**	**8,000,000**

	2023			
	Quoted prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Asset measured at fair value:				
Financial asset at FVTPL	₱ 36,426,403	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 36,426,403
Financial asset at FVTOCI	40,800,000	-	-	40,800,000
Trading right	-	8,000,000	-	8,000,000

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, there are no transfers among levels 1,2 and 3 of fair value measurements.

24. Other Matters

Reclassification

The Company's short-term investments consisting of investments in money market fund are reclassified to financial assets at FVTPL from cash equivalents by the management. Under PFRS 9, financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL, amortized cost, or FVTOCI. The classification is based on two criteria: the Company's business model for managing the assets; and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent "solely payments of principal and interest" (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. Quoted instruments in mutual funds that do not qualify as equity instruments are now classified as "financial assets at FVTPL" as the Company is expected to hold these assets for trading.

The effects of the reclassification in the Company's statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023 are summarized below:

		As previously reported		Adjustments		As adjusted
Cash and cash equivalents	₱	36,426,403	₱	(34,873,322)	₱	1,553,081
Financial assets at FVPL		-		34,873,322		34,873,322
Deferred tax liability, net		3,838,828		310,616		4,149,444
Retained earnings		400,176		(310,616)		89,560

The effects of the reclassification in the Company's statement of comprehensive income as at December 31, 2023 are summarized below:

		As previously reported		Adjustments		As adjusted
Interest income	₱	1,959,692	₱	(1,941,351)	₱	18,341
Unrealized gain on financial asset at FVPL		-		1,553,081		1,553,081
Provision for income tax		26,171		(77,654)		(51,483)

25. Commitment

Operating Lease – Company as Lessee

The Company entered into a lease contract with Sunnymede Land Corporation for an office and parking space for a period of one (1) year, renewable upon mutual agreement of both parties. The Company has determined that all the risks and rewards of ownership remains with the lessor.

Refundable deposits, which may be applied to unsettled balances or refunded at the end of the lease term, amounted to ₱54,126 and ₱51,549 as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Rent expense arising from this agreement amounted to ₱211,351 and ₱201,286 in 2024 and 2023 and was recognized as part of operating expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

26. 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 BIR under Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 15-2010 and RR No. 34-2020 to be disclosed as part of the notes to the financial statements. This supplementary information is not a required disclosure under PFRS.

Requirements Under RR No. 15-2010
In compliance with the requirements set forth by Revenue Regulations 15-2010, hereunder are the information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued for the year ended December 31, 2024:

Value-Added Tax (VAT)
The Company's sales are subject to output VAT while its purchases from other VAT-registered individuals or corporations are subject to input VAT. The VAT rate is 12%.

Output VAT
The following table shows the Company's Sales and VAT output declared as of December 31, 2024:

		2024		Output VAT
Vatable receipts	₱	**543,385**	₱	65,206

Input VAT
The amount VAT Input taxes claimed are broken down as follows:

		2024
Balance, January 01, 2024	₱	**45,209**
Current year's purchases of:		
Domestic purchases of goods and services		**85,201**
Importation of goods		**11,016**
Total Allowable Input tax		**141,426**
Input tax applied against Output tax		**(65,206)**
Balance, December 31, 2024	₱	**76,220**

Taxes and Licenses
The details of taxes and licenses are shown as part of expenses follows:

		2024
Included in operating expenses		
Municipal licences	₱	**35,666**
SEC licenses		**32,855**
CMIC fees		**10,000**
Others		**500**
	₱	**79,021**

Withholding Taxes

Withholding taxes for 2024 which are either paid or accrued are as follows:

		Paid		Accrued		Total
Expanded withholding tax	₱	20,116	₱	1,579	₱	21,696
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits		135,990		13,132		149,122
	₱	156,106	₱	14,711	₱	170,817

Deficiency Tax Assessments and Tax Cases

As at December 31, 2024, the Company has no outstanding final deficiency tax assessments or tax cases pending in courts or bodies outside of the BIR.

Requirements Under RR No. 34-2020

RR No. 34-2020 prescribes the guidelines and procedures on the submission of BIR Form No. 1709, transfer pricing documentation and other supporting documents for related party transactions. The Company is not covered by these requirements as the Company did not fall in any of the categories identified under Section 2 RR No. 34-2020.

Mariano Caguete & Co.

507 Cityland 10 Tower 1
1209 H.V. Dela Costa
Makati City, Philippines
+(63)2-88938291
+(63)2-88040867
www.mccpasph.com

SUPPLEMENTAL WRITTEN STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Shareholders and Board of Directors
Coherco Securities, Inc.
8th Floor Herco Center, No. 114 Benavidez St.
Legazpi Village, Makati City.

We have audited the financial statements of Coherco Securities, Inc. (the 'Company') for the year ended December 31, 2024, on which we have rendered the attached report dated March 28, 2025.

In compliance with SRC Rule 68, we are stating that the Company has two (2) shareholders owning 100 or more shares each as at December 31, 2024.

MARIANO CAGUETE & CO. CPAs
Tax Identification No. 008-837-788-000
Firm's BOA Accreditation/PRC Cert. of Reg. No. 5612
Issued on August 13, 2023; Valid until August 12, 2026
BIR Accreditation No. 08-006268-000-2022
Issued on September 28, 2022; valid September 27, 2025

By:

MARIA ANTONIETTE V. MARIANO-CRUZ
Partner
CPA License No. 109720
Tax Identification No. 924-998-281-001
BIR Accreditation No. 08-006268-005-2023
Issued on January 31, 2023; valid until January 30, 2026
P.T.R. No. 6692527, issued on January 03, 2025, Tarlac City

March 28, 2025
Makati City, Philippines

Mariano Caguete & Co.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Shareholders and Board of Directors
Coherco Securities, Inc.
8th Floor Herco Center, No. 114 Benavidez St.
Legazpi Village, Makati City.

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of Coherco Securities, Inc. (the 'Company') for the year ended December 31, 2024 and have issued our report thereon dated March 28, 2025. Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. Schedules I to VIII are the responsibility of the management of the Company. These schedules are presented for the purpose of complying with Securities and Regulation Code Rule 68, as Amended (2011) and are not part of the basic financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and in our opinion, fairly state, in all material respects, the information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

MARIANO CAGUETE & CO. CPAs
(Formerly: N. A. Calderon & Co. CPA's)
Tax Identification No. 008-837-788-000
Firm's BOA Accreditation/PRC Cert. of Reg. No. 5612
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By:

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P.T.R. No. 6692527, issued on January 03, 2025, Tarlac City

March 28, 2025
Makati City, Philippines

COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN LIABILITIES
SUBORDINATED TO CLAIMS OF GENERAL CREDITORS
DECEMBER 31, 2024

There are no liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors.

SCHEDULE II

COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.
COMPUTATION OF RISK-BASED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO
UNDER SRC RULE 49.1
DECEMBER 31, 2024

Assets	₱ 94,279,535
Liabilities	15,399,769
Equity as per books	78,879,766
Adjustment to equity per books	
Add (Deduct):	
Allowance for market decline	
Subordinated liabilities	
Unrealized Gain/Loss in Proprietary Accounts	
Deferred income tax	3,249,482
Revaluation Reserve	
Deposit for Future Stock Subscription	
Minority Interest	
Total Adjustments to Equity per books	
Equity Eligible For Net Liquid Capital	82,129,248
Contingencies and Guarantees	
Deduct: Contingent Liability	
Guarantees or Indemnities	
Ineligible Assets	
a. Trading Right and all Other Intangible Assets	8,000,000
b. Intercompany Receivables	
c. Fixed Assets, net of accumulated and excluding those used as collateral	70,915
d. All Other Current Assets	
e. Securities Not Readily Marketable	
f. Negative Exposure (SCCP)	
g. Notes Receivables (non-trade related)	
h. Interest and Dividend Receivables outstanding for more than 30 days	
i. Ineligible Insurance claims	
j. Ineligible Deposits	
k. Short Security Differences	
l. Long Security Differences not resolved prior to sale	
m. Other Assets including Equity Investments in PSE	39,958,271
Total ineligible assets	48,029,186
Net Liquid Capital (NLC)	34,100,062
Less:	
Operation Risk Requirement	1,292,578
Position Risk Requirement	
Counterparty Risk	
Large Exposure Risk	
LERR to a single client	
LERR to a single debt	
LERR to a single issuer and group of companies	
Total Risk Capital Requirement (TRCR)	1,292,578

Net RBCA Margin (NLC-TRCR)	32,807,484
Liabilities	15,399,769
Add: Deposit for Future Sock Subscription	
Less: Exclusions from Aggregate Indebtedness	
Subordinated Liabilities	
Loans and Secured Liabilities	
Loans Secured by Fixed Assets	
Others	3,273,772
Total Adjustment to AI	3,273,772
Aggregate Indebtedness	12,125,997
5% of Aggregate Indebtedness	606,300
Required Net Liquid Capital (> of 5% of AI or P5M)	5,000,000
Net Risk-based Capital Excess/(Deficiency)	₱ 29,100,062
Ratio of AI to Net Liquid Capital	36%
RBCA Ratio (NLC/TRCR)	2638%

SCHEDULE III

COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.
INFORMATION RELATING TO THE POSSESSION OR CONTROL REQUIREMENTS UNDER ANNEX 49.2-A OF SRC RULE 49.2
DECEMBER 31, 2024

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

Market Valuation	NIL
Number of Items	NIL

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

Market Valuation	NIL
Number of Items	NIL

SCHEDULE IV

COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.
COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS
UNDER ANNEX 49.2-B OF SRC RULE 49.2
DECEMBER 31, 2024

Particulars	Credits	Debits
1. Free credit balances and other credit balance in customers' security accounts.	₱ 5,006,122	
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.		₱ 172
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 Net Credit (Debit)	₱ 5,005,950	
Required Reserve (100% of net credit if making a weekly computation and 105% if monthly)	₱ 5,256,247	

SCHEDULE V

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

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

SCHEDULE VI

COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.
RESULTS OF QUARTERLY SECURITIES COUNT
CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO SRC 52.1-10, AS AMENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2024

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

STOCK CODE	MARKET VALUE	NAME OF STOCKS	CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT		DEALER'S ACCOUNT		PHIL. CENTRAL DEPOSITORY		TRANSFER OFFICE		IN VAULT	
			No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
ECVC	0.310	EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORP.	1,094,000	339,140			1,094,000	339,140	-	-	-	-
EEIPB	98.450	EEI CORP. SERIES "B" PREFERREDS	5,100	502,095			5,100	502,095	-	-	-	-
ELI	0.120	EMPIRE EAST LAND HOLDINGS, INC	150,000	18,000			150,000	18,000	-	-	-	-
EMI	18.060	EMPERADOR INC.	50,000	903,000			50,000	903,000	-	-	-	-
EW	9.850	EAST WEST BANKING CORPORATION	9,900	97,515			9,900	97,515	-	-	-	-
FB	52.750	SAN MIGUEL FOOD & BEVERAGE, INC.	2,000	105,500			2,000	105,500	-	-	-	-
FILRT	2.950	FILINVEST REIT CORPORATION	6,450,000	19,027,500			6,450,000	19,027,500	-	-	-	-
FPI	0.246	FORUM PACIFIC, INC.	800,000	196,800			800,000	196,800	-	-	-	-
GEO	0.088	GEOGRACE RESOURCES PHILS. INC.	858	76			858	76	-	-	-	-
GLO	2184.000	GLOBE TELECOM , INC.	350	764,400			350	764,400	-	-	-	-
GREEN	0.190	GREENERGY HOLDINGS INCORPORATED	10,000	1,900			10,000	1,900	-	-	-	-
GTCAP	658.000	GT CAPITAL HOLDINGS	2,000	1,316,000			2,000	1,316,000	-	-	-	-
GTPPB	990.000	GT CAPITAL PREFERRED SERIES B	5,000	4,950,000			5,000	4,950,000	-	-	-	-
JAS	1.100	JACKSTONES, INC.	550,000	605,000			550,000	605,000	-	-	-	-
JFC	269.000	JOLLIBEE FOODS CORPORATION	3,750	1,008,750			3,750	1,008,750	-	-	-	-
JFCPB	984.000	JOLLIBEE FOODS CORP. SERIES B PREF.	12,800	12,595,200			12,800	12,595,200	-	-	-	-
JGS	20.550	JG SUMMIT HOLDINGS, INC.	17,920	368,256			17,920	368,256	-	-	-	-
LAND	0.680	CITY & LAND DEVELOPERS, INC.	867	590			867	590	-	-	-	-
LBC	11.820	LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC.	1,283,100	15,166,242			1,283,100	15,166,242	-	-	-	-
LC	0.067	LEPANTO CONS. MNG. CO.	120,000	8,040			120,000	8,040	-	-	-	-
LMG	0.190	LMG CORPORATION	1,000,000	190,000			1,000,000	190,000	-	-	-	-
LTG	10.500	LT GROUP INC.	100,000	1,050,000			100,000	1,050,000	-	-	-	-
MA	0.003	MANILA MINING CORP.	20,000,000	60,000			20,000,000	60,000	-	-	-	-
MARC	0.750	MARCVENTURES HOLDINGS INC.	900,000	675,000			900,000	675,000	-	-	-	-
MAXS	2.670	MAX'S GROUP, INC.	25,000	66,750			25,000	66,750	-	-	-	-
MB	0.188	MANILA BULLETIN PUBLISHING COR	180	34			180	34	-	-	-	-
MBT	72.000	METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST CO.	22,300	1,605,600			22,300	1,605,600	-	-	-	-
MEDIC	0.310	MEDILINES DISTRIBUTORS INC.	47,000	14,570			47,000	14,570	-	-	-	-
MER	488.000	MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY	3,850	1,878,800			3,850	1,878,800	-	-	-	-
MONDE	8.600	MONDE NISSIN CORPORATION	22,900	196,940			22,900	196,940	-	-	-	-
MREIT	13.340	MREIT INC.	1,392,800	18,579,952			1,392,800	18,579,952	-	-	-	-
MRSGI	1.200	METRO RETAIL STORES, INC.	200,000	240,000			200,000	240,000	-	-	-	-
MWC	27.000	MANILA WATER COMPANY INC.	13,100	353,700			13,100	353,700	-	-	-	-
MWP2B	95.000	MEGAWIDE CONS. CORP. PREFERRED 2-B	140,000	13,300,000			140,000	13,300,000	-	-	-	-
MWP4	97.950	MEGAWIDE CONS. CORP. PREFERRED 4	150,000	14,692,500			150,000	14,692,500	-	-	-	-
MWP5	100.800	MEGAWIDE CONS. CORP. PREFERRED 5	40,000	4,032,000			40,000	4,032,000	-	-	-	-
NIKL	3.490	NICKEL ASIA CORPORATION	72,000	251,280			72,000	251,280	-	-	-	-
NOW	0.590	NOW CORPORATION	9,000	5,310			9,000	5,310	-	-	-	-
NRCP	0.690	NATIONAL REINSURANCECORP. PHIL	1,376,000	949,440			1,376,000	949,440	-	-	-	-
OGP	14.020	OCEANAGOLD (PHILS.), INC.	40,000	560,800			40,000	560,800	-	-	-	-
OPM	0.007	ORIENTAL PET. & MIN. CORP.	20,000,000	148,000			20,000,000	148,000	-	-	-	-
PCOR	2.430	PETRON CORPORATION	163,002	396,095			163,002	396,095	-	-	-	-
PGOLD	30.850	PUREGOLD PRICE CLUB, INC.	15,000	462,750			15,000	462,750	-	-	-	-
PHES	0.255	PHILIPPINE ESTATES CORPORATION	1,000,000	255,000			1,000,000	255,000	-	-	-	-
PNB	27.700	PHIL. NATIONAL BANK	10,000	277,000			10,000	277,000	-	-	-	-
PNX4	0.000	PHOENIX PET. PREFERRED SERIES 4	10,000	-			10,000	-	-	-	-	-
PRF3B	1030.000	PETRON PREFERRED SERIES 3B	21,000	21,630,000			21,000	21,630,000	-	-	-	-
PRF4E	1050.000	PETRON PREFERRED SERIES 4E	23,000	24,150,000			23,000	24,150,000	-	-	-	-
PSB	58.200	PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK	4,434	258,059			4,434	258,059	-	-	-	-
PSE	164.000	PHIL STOCK EXCHANGE	-	-	240,000	39,360,000	240,000	39,360,000	-	-	-	-
PX	2.790	PHILEX MINING CORP.	38,252	106,723			38,252	106,723	-	-	-	-
PXP	2.870	PXP ENERGY CORPORATION	10,355	29,719			10,355	29,719	-	-	-	-
RCB	23.850	RIZAL COMM'L BANKING CORP.	71,061	1,694,805			71,061	1,694,805	-	-	-	-
RCI	2.720	ROXAS AND COMPANY, INC.	575,000	1,564,000			575,000	1,564,000	-	-	-	-
RCR	5.850	RL COMMERCIAL REIT, INC.	5,675,000	33,198,750			5,675,000	33,198,750	-	-	-	-
RLC	13.300	ROBINSONS LAND CORP.	75,100	998,830			75,100	998,830	-	-	-	-
RRHI	36.000	ROBINSONS RETAIL HOLDINGS, INC.	17,919,900	645,116,400			17,919,900	645,116,400	-	-	-	-

STOCK CODE	MARKET VALUE	NAME OF STOCKS	CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT		DEALER'S ACCOUNT		PHIL. CENTRAL DEPOSITORY		TRANSFER OFFICE		IN VAULT	
			No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
SCC	34.900	SEMIRARA MIN. & PWR. CORP.	21,240	741,276			21,240	741,276	-	-	-	-
SECBP	0.000	SECURITY BANK CORP. PREFERRED	13,200	-			-	-	-	-	13,200	-
SFI	0.058	SWIFT FOODS, INC.	9,500,000	551,000			9,500,000	551,000	-	-	-	-
SGI	1.030	SOLID GROUP, INC.	1,252,000	1,289,560			1,252,000	1,289,560	-	-	-	-
SGP	9.800	SYNERGY GRID AND DEV. PHILS., INC.	162,500	1,592,500			162,500	1,592,500	-	-	-	-
SHLPH	7.500	SHELL PILIPINAS CORPORATION	50,000	375,000			50,000	375,000	-	-	-	-
SM	899.000	SM INVESTMENTS CORPORATION	300	269,700			300	269,700	-	-	-	-
SMC	86.000	SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION	290	24,940			290	24,940	-	-	-	-
SMC2F	73.300	SMC SERIES "2" PREF. SUBSERIES 2-F	338,300	24,797,390			338,300	24,797,390	-	-	-	-
SMC2I	72.250	SMC SERIES "2" PREF. SUBSERIES 2-I	185,000	13,366,250			185,000	13,366,250	-	-	-	-
SMC2J	70.500	SMC SERIES "2" PREF. SUBSERIES 2-J	300,000	21,150,000			300,000	21,150,000	-	-	-	-
SMC2K	70.000	SMC SERIES "2" PREF. SUBSERIES 2-K	604,500	42,315,000			604,500	42,315,000	-	-	-	-
SMC2N	79.700	SMC SERIES "2" PREF. SUBSERIES 2-N	25,000	1,992,500			25,000	1,992,500	-	-	-	-
SMPH	25.150	SM PRIME HOLDINGS, INC.	94,500	2,376,675			94,500	2,376,675	-	-	-	-
SPNEC	1.020	SP NEW ENERGY CORPORATION	224,000	228,480			224,000	228,480	-	-	-	-
SSP	0.000	SFA SEMICON PHILS. CORP.	30,000	-			30,000	-	-	-	-	-
STR	1.470	VISTAMALLS, INC.	10,000	14,700			10,000	14,700	-	-	-	-
TBGI	0.135	TRANSPACIFIC BROADBAND GRP INTL INC	80,000	10,800			80,000	10,800	-	-	-	-
TCB2D	46.100	CIRTEK HOLDINGS PHILS CORP PREF 2D	40,000	1,844,000			40,000	1,844,000	-	-	-	-
TEL	1295.000	PLDT INC.	1,790	2,318,050			1,790	2,318,050	-	-	-	-
UBP	36.000	UNION BANK OF THE PHILS.	32,430	1,167,480			32,430	1,167,480	-	-	-	-
URC	79.000	UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION	12,200	963,800			12,200	963,800	-	-	-	-
VLL2B	102.500	VISTA LAND & L PREFERRED SERIES 2B	10,000	1,025,000			10,000	1,025,000	-	-	-	-
VREIT	1.890	VISTAREIT, INC.	5,257,000	9,935,730			5,257,000	9,935,730	-	-	-	-
WLCON	14.300	WILCON DEPOT, INC.	63,000	900,900			63,000	900,900	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			**139,099,736**	**1,320,427,557**	**240,000**	**39,360,000**	**139,225,536**	**1,359,786,997**	**100,000**	**-**	**14,200**	**560**

COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.
SECURITIES POSITION REPORT
December 31, 2024

STOCK CODE	MARKET VALUE	NAME OF STOCKS	CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT		DEALER'S ACCOUNT		PHIL. CENTRAL DEPOSITORY		TRANSFER OFFICE		IN VAULT	
			No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
AB	5.440	ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC.	9,065,600	49,316,864			9,065,600	49,316,864	-	-	-	-
ABS	4.200	ABS-CBN CORPORATION	25,000	105,000			25,000	105,000	-	-	-	-
AC	599.000	AYALA CORPORATION	2,510	1,503,490			2,510	1,503,490	-	-	-	-
ACEN	4.000	ACEN CORPORATION	133,200	532,800			133,200	532,800	-	-	-	-
ACENB	1056.000	ACEN CORPORATION SERIES B PREFERRED	1,000	1,056,000			1,000	1,056,000	-	-	-	-
ACPAR	2550.000	AYALA CORPORATION PREFERRED A (R)	8,690	22,159,500			8,690	22,159,500	-	-	-	-
ACPB3	2052.000	AYALA CORP. CLASS "B" SERIES 3 PREF	20,000	41,040,000			20,000	41,040,000	-	-	-	-
ALCPD	464.400	ARTHALAND CORP. PREFERRED "D"	6,400	2,972,160			6,400	2,972,160	-	-	-	-
ALCPF	490.000	ARTHALAND CORP. PREFERRED "F"	6,610	3,238,900			6,610	3,238,900	-	-	-	-
ALI	26.200	AYALA LAND, INC.	48,700	1,275,940			48,700	1,275,940	-	-	-	-
ALLDY	0.133	ALLDAY MARTS, INC.	845,000	112,385			845,000	112,385	-	-	-	-
ALPHA	0.000	ALPHALAND CORPORATION	1,000	-			1,000	-	-	-	-	-
AREIT	37.950	AREIT, INC.	976,500	37,058,175			976,500	37,058,175	-	-	-	-
BDO	144.000	BDO UNIBANK, INC.	21,160	3,047,040			21,160	3,047,040	-	-	-	-
BEL	1.660	BELLE CORPORATION	804,000	1,334,640			804,000	1,334,640	-	-	-	-
BHI	0.074	BOULEVARD HOLDINGS, INC.	1,000,000	74,000			1,000,000	74,000	-	-	-	-
BKR	0.990	BRIGHT KINDLE RES & INVESTMENTS INC	1,068,097	1,057,416			1,068,097	1,057,416	-	-	-	-
BLOOM	4.580	BLOOMBERRY RESORTS CORPORATION	25,000	114,500			25,000	114,500	-	-	-	-
BNCOM	6.750	BANK OF COMMERCE	10,000	67,500			10,000	67,500	-	-	-	-
BPI	122.000	BANK OF THE PHIL. ISLANDS	12,519	1,527,318			12,519	1,527,318	-	-	-	-
BRN	0.560	A BROWN CO. INC.	1,000	560			-	-	-	-	1,000	560
BRNP	96.500	A BROWN CO. INC. PREFERREDS "A"	1,216,000	117,344,000			1,216,000	117,344,000	-	-	-	-
BRNPC	102.200	A BROWN CO. INC. PREFERREDS "C"	20,000	2,044,000			20,000	2,044,000	-	-	-	-
C	1.310	CHELSEA LOG. & INFRA. HOLDINGS CORP	6,000	7,860			6,000	7,860	-	-	-	-
CAL	0.000	CALATA CORPORATION	100,000	-			-	-	100,000	-	-	-
CAT	11.200	CENTRAL AZUCARERA DE TARLAC	126,000	1,411,200			126,000	1,411,200	-	-	-	-
CBC	63.500	CHINA BANKING CORPORATION	26,968	1,712,468			26,968	1,712,468	-	-	-	-
CEB	28.250	CEBU AIR, INC.	4,000	113,000			4,000	113,000	-	-	-	-
CHP	1.780	CEMEX HOLDINGS PHILIPPINES, INC.	20,779	36,987			20,779	36,987	-	-	-	-
CLI	2.650	CEBU LANDMASTERS, INC.	155,654	412,483			155,654	412,483	-	-	-	-
CLIA2	1000.000	CEBU LANDMASTERS INC. A2 PREFERREDS	2,000	2,000,000			2,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
CNVRG	16.140	CONVERGE INFO & COM TECH SOLUTIONS	68,600	1,107,204			68,600	1,107,204	-	-	-	-
COAL	0.154	COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INC.	200,000	30,800			200,000	30,800	-	-	-	-
CPG	0.420	CENTURY PROPERTIES GROUP, INC.	241,323	101,356			241,323	101,356	-	-	-	-
CPM	2.500	CENTURY PEAK HOLDINGS CORPORATION	320,000	800,000			320,000	800,000	-	-	-	-
CREC	3.210	CITICORE RENEWABLE ENERY CORP.	50,000	160,500			50,000	160,500	-	-	-	-
CREIT	3.050	CITICORE ENERGY REIT CORP.	5,379,000	16,405,950			5,379,000	16,405,950	-	-	-	-
CTS	0.650	CTS GLOBAL EQUITY GROUP, INC.	50,000	32,500			50,000	32,500	-	-	-	-
DD	10.200	DOUBLEDRAGON CORPORATION	2,400	24,480			2,400	24,480	-	-	-	-
DDMPR	1.030	DDMP REIT, INC.	16,490,000	16,984,700			16,490,000	16,984,700	-	-	-	-
DDPR	97.200	DOUBLEDRAGON PROP. CORP.-PREFERRED	143,500	13,948,200			143,500	13,948,200	-	-	-	-
DELM	3.900	DEL MONTE PACIFIC LIMITED	243,000	947,700			243,000	947,700	-	-	-	-
DITO	1.640	DITO CME HOLDINGS CORP.	2,097	3,439			2,097	3,439	-	-	-	-
DMC	10.820	DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.	67,500	730,350			67,500	730,350	-	-	-	-
DNL	6.090	D & L INDUSTRIES, INC.	42,800	260,652			42,800	260,652	-	-	-	-

SCHEDULE VII

COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.
SCHEDULE SHOWING FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS IN TWO COMPARATIVE PERIODS UNDER SRC RULE 68, AS AMENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2024

Ratio	Formula	**2024**	**2024**	2023	2023
Current ratio	Current assets / Current liabilities	**46,848,620 / 12,150,287**	**3.86**	49,052,073 / 15,130,790	3.24
Debt to equity ratio	Total Liabilities / Equity	**15,399,769 / 78,879,766**	**0.20**	19,280,234 / 78,633,560	0.25
Asset to equity ratio	Total assets / Equity	**94,279,535 / 78,879,766**	**1.20**	97,913,794 / 78,633,560	1.25
Return on assets	Net income (loss) / Total assets	**1,398,206 / 94,279,535**	**0.01**	7,625,350 / 97,913,794	0.08
Return on equity	Net income (loss) / Total equity	**1,398,206 / 78,879,766**	**0.02**	7,625,350 / 78,633,560	0.10
Net profit margin	Net income (loss) / Revenue	**1,398,206 / 4,643,482**	**0.30**	7,625,350 / 11,169,012	0.68

SCHEDULE VIII

COHERCO SECURITIES, INC.
RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS RATION
FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
UNDER SRC RULE 68, AS AMENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2024

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, beginning of reporting period		₱ (1,801,833)
Add:	**Category A: Items that are directly credited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings**	
	Transfer of loss on disposal of equity investments at FVOCI	-
Less:	**Category B: Items that are directly debited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings**	
	Dividend declaration during the reporting period	
	Retained Earnings appropriated during the reporting period	(139,821)
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, as adjusted		**(1,941,653)**
Add/Less Net income (loss) for the current year		**1,398,206**
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, net of dividends declared	
	Unrealized fair value adjustment (mark- to- market gains) of financial instruments at FVPL	(1,351,992)
		(1,895,439)
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)**	
	Unrealized fair value adjustment (mark- to- market gains) of financial instruments at FVPL	1,242,465
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 fair value adjustment (mark- to- market gains) of financial instruments as FVPL	
Adjusted net income/loss		**(652,974)**
Add:	**Category D: Non-actual losses recognized in profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)**	-
Add:	**Category E: Adjustments related to relief granted by the SEC and BSP**	-
Add:	**Category E: Other items that should be excluded from the determination of the amount of available dividends for distribution**	
	Net movement of deferred tax asset not considered in the reconciling items under the previous categories	(639,344)
Total Retained Earnings, end of the reporting period available for Dividend		**₱ (1,292,318)**