C O V E R   S H E E T
for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	6	0	3

C O M P A N Y   N A M E

BELSON SECURITIES, INC. (A Subsidiary of AE & E's Development Corporation)

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

4/F Belson House, 271 EDSA, Mandaluyong City

Form Type	Department Requiring the Report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
52-AR	MSRD	Broker/Dealer in Securities

C O M P A N Y   I N F O R M A T I O N

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
belsonsecurities@yahoo.com	(02) 8724-7586	0927-943-2987

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
17	March 31	December 31

CONTACT PERSON'S INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
Emmanuel G. Lim	belsonsecurities@yahoo.com	(02) 8724-7586	0927-943-2987

CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

4/F Belson House, 271 EDSA, Mandaluyong City

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

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

BELSON SECURITIES, INC.
ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT
TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2025

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

COVER PAGE

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

Report for the Year Beginning January 1, 2025 and Ended December 31, 2025.

IDENTIFICATION OF BROKER OR DEALER			
Name of Broker/Dealer:		Belson Securities, Inc.	
Address of Principal Place of Business:		4/F Belson House 271 EDSA, Mandaluyong City	
Name and Phone Number of Person to Contact in Regard to this Report:			
Name:	Emmanuel G. Lim	Tel. No.: Fax No.:	(02) 8724-7586 (02) 8721-9238

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCOUNTANT		
Name of Independent Auditors whose opinion is contained in this report:		
Name:	Reyes Tacandong & Co. SEC Accreditation No. 4782 SEC Group A; Issued August 11, 2022 Valid for Financial Periods 2021 to 2025	Tel. No.: (02) 8-982-9100 Fax No.: (02) 8-982-9111
Address:	26th Floor, BDO Towers Valero 8741 Paseo de Roxas Makati City 1226, Philippines	
	MANUEL P. BUENSUCESO JR. Partner CPA Certificate No. 143561 Tax Identification No. 311-867-595-000 BOA Accreditation No. 4782/P-025; Valid until June 6, 2026 SEC Accreditation No. 143561-SEC Group A Issued August 17, 2023 Valid for Financial Periods 2023 to 2027 BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-020-2024 Valid until November 26, 2027 PTR No. 10764011 Issued January 2, 2026, Makati City	

BELSON SECURITIES, INC.
Member: Philippine Stock Exchange
4th Floor, Belson House, 271 EDSA, Mandaluyong City
Telephone: (02)8724-7586 to 90
E-mail: info@belsonsecuritiesinc.com

"STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS"

The management of **Belson 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, 2025 and 2024, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

Signature: **EMMANUEL G. LIM**
President

Signature: **ELOISA L. CAMPOS**
Vice-President

Signature: **ANA MARIA A. LIM**
EVP-Treasury

Signed this ____ day of ______ 2026

BDO Towers Valero
8741 Paseo de Roxas
Makati City 1209 Philippines
Phone : +632 8 982 9100
Fax : +632 8 982 9111
Website : www.reyestacandong.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Belson Securities, Inc.
4/F Belson House
271 EDSA, Mandaluyong City

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Belson Securities, Inc. (a subsidiary of AE & E's Development Corporation) (the Company), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, these could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with PSA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audits.

REYES TACANDONG & CO.

MANUEL P. BUENSUCESO, JR.
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 143561
Tax Identification No. 311-867-595-000
BOA Accreditation No. 4782/P-025; Valid until June 6, 2026
SEC Accreditation No. 143561-SEC Group A
Issued August 17, 2023
Valid for Financial Periods 2023 to 2027
BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-020-2024
Valid until November 26, 2027
PTR No. 10764011
Issued January 2, 2026, Makati City

April 10, 2026
Makati City, Metro Manila

BELSON SECURITIES, INC.
(A Subsidiary of AE & E's Development Corporation)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		December 31					
		2025			2024		
			Security Valuation			Security Valuation	
	Note	Money Balance	Long	Short	Money Balance	Long	Short
ASSETS							
Current Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	7	**₱160,322,261**			₱205,214,700		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	8	**63,137,140**	**₱4,977,590**		5,155,605	₱5,155,605	
Trade receivables	9	**34,786,518**	**456,300,425**		28,684,368	570,717,377	
Other receivables	10	**457,369**			1,993,164		
Other current assets	11	**1,490,282**			1,435,103		
Total Current Assets		**260,193,570**			242,482,940		
Noncurrent Assets							
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	12	**51,996,000**	**49,296,000**		42,160,000	39,360,000	
Exchange trading right	13	**882,200**			882,200		
Investment properties	14	**11,617,836**			12,447,681		
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	15	**96,056**			122,182		
Refundable deposits	16	**3,804,114**			3,727,036		
Net retirement benefit asset	21	**–**			2,397,917		
Net deferred tax assets	22	**–**			2,865,828		
Total Noncurrent Assets		**68,396,206**			64,602,844		
		₱328,589,776			₱307,085,784		
Securities in Vault, Transfer Offices and Philippine Depository and Trust Corporation				**₱3,768,232,362**			₱3,770,113,981
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
Current Liabilities							
Trade payables	17	**₱92,438,831**	**3,257,658,347**		₱76,412,091	3,154,880,999	
Other current liabilities	18	**19,660,578**			16,468,606		
Total Current Liabilities		**112,099,409**			92,880,697		
Noncurrent Liabilities							
Net retirement benefit liability	21	**864,703**			–		
Net deferred tax liabilities	22	**4,185,860**			–		
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		**5,050,563**			–		
Total Liabilities		**117,149,972**			92,880,697		
Equity							
Capital stock	19	**120,000,000**			120,000,000		
Retained earnings:							
Appropriated	19	**9,628,897**			9,628,897		
Unappropriated		**37,417,904**			44,532,023		
Other comprehensive income		**46,951,203**			42,602,367		
Treasury stock	19	**(2,558,200)**			(2,558,200)		
Total Equity		**211,439,804**			214,205,087		
		₱328,589,776	**₱3,768,232,362**	**₱3,768,232,362**	₱307,085,784	₱3,770,113,981	₱3,770,113,981

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

BELSON SECURITIES, INC.
(A Subsidiary of AE & E's Development Corporation)

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	Years Ended December 31 2025	2024
REVENUE			
Commissions		**₱12,828,327**	₱11,395,578
Other income:			
Interest income	7	**3,127,961**	3,084,178
Dividend income	8	**2,537,821**	2,576,858
Trading gains on financial assets at FVPL - net	8	**1,741,564**	–
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) - net	9	**457,531**	–
		20,693,204	17,056,614
COST OF SERVICES			
Salaries and other employee benefits	20	**4,541,175**	4,856,876
Commissions		**4,225,313**	3,886,385
Professional fees		**2,422,020**	2,337,763
Stock exchange dues and fees		**875,196**	751,349
Communications		**506,919**	471,831
Central depository fees		**398,965**	354,437
		12,969,588	12,658,641
GROSS PROFIT		**7,723,616**	4,397,973
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and other employee benefits	20	**4,190,889**	4,387,978
Professional fees		**1,334,821**	963,736
Utilities		**1,261,988**	1,000,183
Repairs and maintenance		**686,225**	83,665
Taxes and licenses		**389,524**	231,333
Transportation and travel		**46,616**	55,562
Others		**443,642**	469,160
		8,353,705	7,191,617
OTHER CHARGES			
Depreciation	15	**881,954**	878,210
Provision for ECL	9	**–**	4,203,673
Trading losses on financial assets at FVPL - net	8	**–**	202,327
		881,954	5,284,210
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		**(₱1,512,043)**	(₱8,077,854)

(Forward)

	Note	Years Ended December 31 2025	2024
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		**(₱1,512,043)**	(₱8,077,854)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	22		
Current		**–**	–
Deferred		**5,602,076**	(3,373,794)
		5,602,076	(3,373,794)
NET LOSS		**(7,114,119)**	(4,704,060)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVOCI - net of deferred tax	12	**7,377,000**	(480,000)
Remeasurement gains (losses) on net retirement benefit asset or liability - net of deferred tax	21	**(3,028,164)**	3,657,568
		4,348,836	3,177,568
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		**(₱2,765,283)**	(₱1,526,492)

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

BELSON SECURITIES, INC.
(A Subsidiary of AE & E's Development Corporation)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

			Retained Earnings			Other Comprehensive Income				
	Note	Capital Stock (see Note 19)	Appropriated (see Note 19)	Unappropriated	Total	Cumulative Unrealized Gains on Financial Assets at FVOCI (Net of Deferred Tax) (see Note 12)	Cumulative Remeasurement Gains on Net Retirement Benefit Asset or Liability (Net of Deferred Tax) (see Note 21)	Total	Treasury Stock (see Note 19)	Total Equity
Balances at December 31, 2024		**₱120,000,000**	**₱9,628,897**	**₱44,532,023**	**₱54,160,920**	**₱26,617,699**	**₱15,984,668**	**₱42,602,367**	**(₱2,558,200)**	**₱214,205,087**
Net loss		**–**	**–**	**(7,114,119)**	**(7,114,119)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(7,114,119)**
Other comprehensive income (loss):										
Unrealized gain on financial assets at FVOCI	12	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**7,377,000**	**–**	**7,377,000**	**–**	**7,377,000**
Remeasurement losses on net retirement benefit liability	21	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(3,028,164)**	**(3,028,164)**	**–**	**(3,028,164)**
Balances at December 31, 2025		**₱120,000,000**	**₱9,628,897**	**₱37,417,904**	**₱47,046,801**	**₱33,994,699**	**₱12,956,504**	**₱46,951,203**	**(₱2,558,200)**	**₱211,439,804**
Balances at December 31, 2023		₱120,000,000	₱9,628,897	₱49,236,083	₱58,864,980	₱27,097,699	₱12,327,100	₱39,424,799	(₱2,558,200)	₱215,731,579
Net loss		–	–	(4,704,060)	(4,704,060)	–	–	–	–	(4,704,060)
Other comprehensive income (loss):										
Remeasurement gains on net retirement benefit asset	21	–	–	–	–	–	3,657,568	3,657,568	–	3,657,568
Unrealized loss on financial assets at FVOCI	12	–	–	–	–	(480,000)	–	(480,000)	–	(480,000)
Balances at December 31, 2024		₱120,000,000	₱9,628,897	₱44,532,023	₱54,160,920	₱26,617,699	₱15,984,668	₱42,602,367	(₱2,558,200)	₱214,205,087

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

BELSON SECURITIES, INC.
(A Subsidiary of AE & E's Development Corporation)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

		Years Ended December 31	
	Note	**2025**	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before income tax		**(₱1,512,043)**	(₱8,077,854)
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	7	**(3,127,961)**	(3,084,178)
Dividend income	8	**(2,537,821)**	(2,576,858)
Depreciation	15	**881,954**	878,210
Provision (reversal of allowance) for ECL	9	**(457,531)**	4,203,673
Unrealized gains on financial assets at FVPL	8	**(268,071)**	(38,792)
Retirement benefit costs	21	**225,068**	698,659
Operating loss before working capital changes		**(6,796,405)**	(7,997,140)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Financial assets at FVPL		**(57,713,464)**	(204,548)
Trade receivables		**(3,648,036)**	(2,003,482)
Other receivables		**(372,940)**	(77,911)
Other current assets		**8,107**	326,978
Refundable deposits		**(77,078)**	(28,007)
Increase in:			
Trade payables		**16,026,740**	333,004
Other current liabilities		**3,191,972**	6,705,246
Net cash used for operations		**(49,381,104)**	(2,945,860)
Interest received		**3,040,113**	3,207,512
Dividends received		**2,537,821**	2,576,858
Contributions to plan assets	21	**(1,000,000)**	–
Income taxes paid		**(63,286)**	(25,994)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		**(44,866,456)**	2,812,516
CASH FLOW FROM AN INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Acquisition of furniture, fixtures and equipment	15	**(25,983)**	(28,072)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(44,892,439)**	2,784,444
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		**205,214,700**	202,430,256
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		**₱160,322,261**	₱205,214,700

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

1. Corporate Information

Belson Securities, Inc. (the Company) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on June 14, 1969. The Company is a licensed broker/dealer of securities with the SEC and is both a stockholder and holder of an exchange trading right in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

The Company is 47%-owned by AE & E's Development Corporation (ADC or the Parent Company), a domestic entity incorporated and domiciled in the Philippines. The Parent Company is primarily engaged in the business of property leasing.

While ADC has less than 51% of ownership in the Company, the Company qualifies as a subsidiary since its operating policies and activities are being governed by ADC. ADC has full control over the management and operations of the Company.

The Company's registered office address is 4/F Belson House, 271 EDSA, Mandaluyong City.

Approval of Financial Statements
The financial statements of the Company as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors (BOD) on April 10, 2026.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

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

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

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

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

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) which are carried at fair value; and
- Net retirement benefit asset (liability) which is carried at fair value of plan assets less the present value of defined benefit obligation.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for an asset and fair value of the consideration received in exchange for incurring a liability. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Company uses market observable data to the extent possible when measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability.

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

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

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

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

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

- Note 6 – Fair Value Measurement
- Note 8 – Financial Assets at FVPL
- Note 12 – Financial Assets at FVOCI
- Note 14 – Investment Properties

<u>Adoption of Amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards</u>

The material accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. The adoption of the amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards did not materially affect the financial statements of the Company. Additional disclosures were included in the financial statements, as applicable.

New and Amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards in Issue But Not Yet Effective or Adopted
Relevant new and amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards, which are not yet effective as at December 31, 2025 and have not been applied in preparing the financial statements, are summarized below:

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

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, and PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets* – The amendment provides to clarify the requirements related to the date of recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, with an exception for derecognition of financial liabilities settled through cash using an electronic payment system. The amendments also clarify the requirements of assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, with additional guidance on assessment of contingent features, and the characteristics of non-recourse loans and contractually linked instruments. The amendments also introduce additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified as financial assets measured at FVOCI with contingent features. Earlier application is permitted.

- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards Volume 11 -

    - Amendments to PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* – The amendments remove some obsolete references related to the gain or loss on derecognition on financial assets of an entity that has a continuing involvement and to the disclosure requirements on deferred differences between fair value and transaction price. The amendments also clarify that the illustrative guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements for credit risk disclosure.

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

- PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* – This standard replaces PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and sets out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements. The standard introduces new categories and sub-totals in the statements of comprehensive income, additional disclosures on management-defined performance measures, and enhanced requirements for grouping information. Full retrospective application is required. Earlier application is permitted.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing new and amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards is not expected to have any material effect on the financial statements of the Company, except for the adoption of PFRS 18 which will result in changes in the presentation, classification, and aggregation of items in the statement of comprehensive income and related disclosures. Additional disclosures will be included in the financial statements, as applicable.

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

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

Financial Assets

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

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

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.

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables and refundable deposits are classified under this category.

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

Financial Assets at FVOCI. For equity instruments that are not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably designate, at initial recognition, a financial asset to be measured at FVOCI when it meets the definition of equity under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation.* This option is available and made on an instrument by instrument basis.

Dividends from equity instruments held at FVOCI are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. All other gains or losses from these equity instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) and presented in the equity section of the statements of financial position. These gains or losses are recognized in equity and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, instead, these are transferred directly to retained earnings.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company irrevocably designated its investments in listed PSE shares and golf club shares as financial assets at FVOCI.

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

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

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's investments in unit investment trust fund (UITF) and investment in other quoted equity securities are classified under this category.

Reclassification. The Company reclassifies its financial assets when, and only when, it changes its business model for managing those financial assets. The reclassification is applied prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model (reclassification date). However, an equity instrument that has been irrevocably designated at FVOCI may no longer be reclassified to a different category.

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

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

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

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

Impairment of Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit loss (ECL) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECL is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For trade receivables, the Company has applied the simplified approach and has calculated ECL based on the lifetime ECL. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to its customers and the economic environment.

For other financial instruments measured at amortized cost, the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL, which pertains to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. The Company also considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

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

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 at Amortized Cost

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

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

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's trade payables and other current liabilities (excluding nonfinancial liabilities) are classified under this category.

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

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

Excess Tax Credits

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

Exchange Trading Right

Exchange trading right is classified as an intangible asset and measured on initial recognition at cost. Exchange trading right has an indefinite useful life and is tested for impairment annually. Exchange trading right is not amortized but is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. The exchange trading right is deemed to have indefinite useful lives as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Company. The assumption that the exchange trading right remains to be an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether this continues to be supportable as such. If not, the carrying amount of the asset is amortized over its remaining useful life on a straight-line basis unless a more appropriate amortization method is warranted. Any impairment losses determined are recognized in profit or loss.

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

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

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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives ranging from 18 to 20 years.

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

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use, and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in profit or loss in the period of retirement or disposal.

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

Fully depreciated investment properties are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further charge for depreciation is made in respect of those assets.

Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment
Furniture, fixtures and equipment, classified as property and equipment, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, and any impairment losses.

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

Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally recognized in profit or loss in the year the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property and equipment.

Depreciation of furniture, fixtures and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of two (2) to five (5) years.

The estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that these are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of furniture, fixtures and equipment.

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

Fully-depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further charge for depreciation is made in respect of those assets.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The carrying amounts of nonfinancial assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable, except for the exchange trading right where test of impairment is done annually. If any such indication exists and when the carrying amounts exceed the estimated recoverable amounts, the assets or cash-generating units (CGU) are written down to their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount of the asset is the greater of the fair value less cost to sell or value in use. The fair value less cost to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset that takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Value-Added Tax (VAT)

VAT is a tax on consumption levied on the sale, barter, exchange, or lease of goods or properties and services, and on importation of goods in the Philippines. It is an indirect tax, which may be shifted or passed on to the buyer, transferee or lessee of goods, properties or services. Revenue, expenses, and assets excluding receivables and payables are generally recognized net of the amount of VAT. The net amount of VAT payable to the taxation authority is included under "Other current liabilities" account in the statements of financial position.

Equity

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

Retained Earnings. Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of net income or loss. At each reporting date, net income or loss of the Company is transferred to retained earnings.

Unappropriated retained earnings pertain to the unrestricted portion available for dividend declaration.

Appropriated retained earnings pertain to the restricted portion which is intended to cover the cost of shares reacquired by the Company that are designated as treasury stock and for reserve fund in compliance with the SRC Rule 49.1 (B).

OCI. OCI comprise of income and expense that are not recognized in profit or loss in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards. These include cumulative unrealized gains on financial assets at FVOCI and cumulative remeasurement gains on net retirement benefit asset or liability, net of deferred tax, that are not to be reclassified to profit or loss.

Treasury Stock. Treasury stock represents issued shares repurchased by the Company. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. The Company transfers retained earnings from unappropriated to appropriated to the extent of cost of the treasury stock.

Revenue Recognition

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

The Company also assesses its revenue arrangements to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Company has assessed that it acts as agent in its brokerage transactions. The Company acts as a principal in its income from other sources.

Revenue from brokerage transactions consists of commissions. These are recorded on trade date basis as trade transactions occur.

The following are the specific recognition criteria for other revenues outside the scope of PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*:

Interest Income. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss as it accrues taking into account the effective yield on the asset, net of final tax.

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

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

Cost and Expense Recognition

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

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

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses constitute costs of administering the business and costs incurred to sell and market the services. These are expensed as incurred.

Employee Benefits

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

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

The net retirement benefit asset or liability recognized by the Company is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefits obligation reduced by the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using risk-free interest rates of government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related defined benefit obligation.

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

The Company recognizes current service costs and net interest cost or income in profit or loss.

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

Remeasurements of the net retirement benefit asset or liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets (excluding interest), are recognized immediately in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Cumulative remeasurement gains are included under "Other comprehensive income" account in the statements of financial position.

The Company is not required to pre-fund the future defined benefit obligation under the retirement plan before they become due. For this reason, the amount and timing of contributions to the retirement plan to support the defined benefits are at the Company's discretion. However, in the event a defined benefit claim arises and the retirement plan is insufficient to pay the claim, the shortfall will then be due and payable from the Company to the retirement plan.

Income Taxes

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

Deferred Tax. Deferred tax is provided on recognized temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items directly recognized to equity or in OCI.

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

Related Party Transactions

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

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individual or corporate entities.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity. Compensation includes all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided by the entity, or on behalf of the entity (for example, by its parent or owner), in exchange for services rendered to the entity. It also includes such consideration paid on behalf of a parent of the entity in respect of goods or services provided to the entity.

Provisions and Contingencies

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

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

Events after the Reporting Date

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

3. Significant Judgments, Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with PFRS Accounting Standards requires management to exercise judgments and make accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and amounts reported in the financial statements. The judgments, accounting estimates and assumptions used in the financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as at the reporting date.

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

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

The following are the significant judgments, accounting estimates and assumptions made by the Company:

Judgments

Classification of Financial Assets. Classification and measurement of financial assets depend on the results of the "solely for payment of principal and interest" and the business model tests. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective.

This assessment includes judgment reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated, the risks that affect the performance of the assets, and how these risks are managed. The Company monitors financial assets measured at FVPL, FVOCI, and amortized cost to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate. Otherwise, change in the business model should result to a change in the classification of those financial assets.

Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables and refundable deposits were classified as financial assets at amortized cost since the Company's primary business model in relation to these assets is to hold the financial assets to collect contractual cash flows, on specified dates, solely for principal and interest (see Notes 7, 9, 10 and 16).

The Company irrevocably designated its investments in listed PSE shares and golf club shares as financial assets at FVOCI (see Note 12). Investments in UITF and other quoted equity securities were classified as financial assets at FVPL (see Note 8).

Classification of Investment Properties. The Company determines whether a property qualifies as an investment property, and has developed criteria in making that judgment. Properties held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both, are classified as investment property.

Carrying amount of condominium units classified as investment properties are disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements.

Determining whether the Company is Acting as Principal or an Agent in Revenue. The Company uses judgment in determining whether it acts as a principal or an agent in securities transactions, as this affects whether revenue is recognized on a gross or net basis.

For stock brokerage transactions, the Company executes trades on behalf of customers but does not control the securities or bear market risk. The Company earns commissions for arranging these transactions and therefore acts as an agent. Revenue is recognized on a net basis, representing commission income, when the trade is executed.

For securities dealing and trading transactions, the Company buys and sells securities for its own account or acts as a counterparty to customer transactions. In these arrangements, the Company controls the securities prior to transfer and bears market risk. The Company therefore acts as a principal, and revenue is recognized on a gross basis when control of the securities transfers to the customer.

Management evaluates the facts and circumstances of each transaction and reassesses this judgment when conditions change.

Contingencies. The Company has a contingent liability with respect to a claim which is being contested, the outcome of which is not presently determinable. The detailed information about this claim has not been disclosed as it might prejudice the ongoing negotiations. Management believes that liability arising is not probable, thus, no provisions were made as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

Fair Value Determination of Financial Instruments. The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organized financial markets are determined by reference to quoted market prices at the close of business on the reporting date.

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

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

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

The Company adjusts 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 differences between estimates and actual credit loss experience. The determination of the relationship between historical default rates and forecasted economic conditions is a significant estimate. Accordingly, the provision for ECL on trade receivables is sensitive to changes in assumptions about forecasted economic conditions.

The recognized reversal of allowance for ECL on trade receivables in 2025 and provision for ECL on trade receivables in 2024 and the carrying amount of trade receivables as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

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

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

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

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

The Company has assessed that the ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost, except for nontrade receivables, is not material because the transactions with respect to these financial assets were entered into by the Company only with reputable banks and companies with good credit standing and relatively low risk of defaults.

The carrying amount of other financial assets at amortized cost (cash in banks, short-term placements, nontrade receivables, interest receivable, advances to officers and employees and refundable deposits) as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are disclosed in Notes 7, 10 and 16 to the financial statements.

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

No impairment loss on exchange trading right was recognized in 2025 and 2024. The carrying amount of exchange trading right as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements.

Estimation of the Useful Lives of Investment Properties and Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment. The useful lives of investment properties and furniture, fixtures and equipment are estimated based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. They are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates. Any reduction in the estimated useful lives of these assets would increase the Company's recorded operating expenses and decrease noncurrent assets.

There is no change in the useful lives of investment properties and furniture, fixtures and equipment in 2025 and 2024.

The carrying amounts of investment properties and furniture, fixtures and equipment as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are disclosed in Notes 14 and 15 to the financial statements.

Assessment for the Impairment of Investment Properties, Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment and Other Nonfinancial Assets. The Company assesses impairment on investment properties, furniture, fixtures and equipment, and other nonfinancial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets or group of assets may not be recoverable. The relevant factors that the Company considers in deciding whether to perform an asset impairment review include, among others, the following:

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

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

The recoverable amount of the asset is the greater of the fair value less cost of disposal or value-in use. The fair value less cost of disposal is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset that takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

There were no indications that the Company's nonfinancial assets may be impaired. Accordingly, no impairment loss on nonfinancial assets was recognized in 2025 and 2024.

The carrying amounts of nonfinancial assets (other current assets, investment properties and furniture, fixtures and equipment) as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are disclosed in Notes 11, 14 and 15 to the financial statements.

Determination of the Retirement Benefits. The determination of the net retirement benefit asset or liability and cost of retirement benefits is dependent on the assumptions used in calculating such amounts. These assumptions are described in Note 21 to the financial statements and include, among others, discount rates and salary increase rates. While the Company believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in assumptions may materially affect the net retirement benefit asset or liability.

The recognized retirement benefit cost in 2025 and 2024 and the carrying amount of net retirement benefit asset or liability as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are disclosed in Note 21 to the financial statements.

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

As at December 31, 2025, the Company did not recognize deferred tax asset pertaining to all unused NOLCO as the management assessed that it is not probable that there will be sufficient future taxable profit against which the related tax benefits can be applied.

The details of recognized and unrecognized deferred tax assets as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are disclosed in Note 22 to the financial statements.

4. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial instruments consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at FVPL, trade receivables, other receivables, financial assets at FVOCI, refundable deposits, trade payables and other current liabilities (excluding nonfinancial liabilities).

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

Credit Risk

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

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

	2025			
	12-month ECL	**Lifetime ECL - Not Credit Impaired**	**Lifetime ECL - Credit Impaired**	**Total**
Financial assets at amortized cost:				
Cash in banks and short-term placements	**₱160,296,511**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱160,296,511**
Trade receivables	**–**	**34,786,518**	**19,807,616**	**54,594,134**
Other receivables	**457,369**	**–**	**1,996,583**	**2,453,952**
Refundable deposits	**3,804,114**	**–**	**–**	**3,804,114**
	₱164,557,994	**₱34,786,518**	**₱21,804,199**	**₱221,148,711**

	2024			
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL - Not Credit-Impaired	Lifetime ECL - Credit Impaired	Total
Financial assets at amortized cost:				
Cash in banks and short-term placements	₱205,188,950	₱–	₱–	₱205,188,950
Trade receivables	–	28,684,368	22,261,730	50,946,098
Other receivables	1,993,164	–	–	1,993,164
Refundable deposits	3,727,036	–	–	3,727,036
	₱210,909,150	₱28,684,368	₱22,261,730	₱261,855,248

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk as exposures are diversified across a broad customer and counterparty base.

Trade Receivables

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk on receivables from stock brokering by transacting mainly with recognized and creditworthy customers based on their profile (i.e. financial capacity, reputation, collateral). The Company also monitors receivable balances regularly. In accordance with the Risk-Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) requirements, limits are imposed to avoid large exposure to a single client or counterparty and single equity relative to a particular issuer company or group of companies. Furthermore, credit exposures are minimized by collateral held in the form of securities purchased.

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECL for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments analyzed by customer type, credit terms, and offsetting arrangements. The provision matrix is based on the Company's historical default rates, which are adjusted for forward-looking information if forecast of economic conditions (i.e., stock market index) are expected to improve over the next year which can lead to a decreased number of defaults in the stock trading industry. At each reporting date, the observed historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

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

	2025		
Days from Transaction Date of Counterparty	**Amount**	**Collateral (Net of Haircut)**	**Counterparty Exposure**
0 - 1 day	**₱7,706,782**	**₱160,877,323**	**₱–**
2 - 12 days	**12,398,918**	**17,930,840**	**4,521,736**
13 - 30 days	**4,814,407**	**3,492,084**	**2,507,662**
Over 31 days	**27,997,534**	**122,632,590**	**18,305,807**
	₱52,917,641	**₱304,932,837**	**₱25,335,205**

	2024		
Days from Transaction Date of Counterparty	Amount	Collateral (Net of Haircut)	Counterparty Exposure
0 - 1 day	₱2,220,088	₱174,333,711	₱596,566
2 - 12 days	8,449,756	92,559,693	869,240
13 - 30 days	4,306,659	10,963,980	3,743,138
Over 31 days	33,927,483	104,786,897	20,221,166
	₱48,903,986	₱382,644,281	₱25,430,110

Counterparty exposure is computed based on the rules provided by SRC Rule 52.1-11 which considers the age of trade receivables and market value of related securities, net of haircut, as its collateral. The percentage of haircut is determined based on whether the security is within or outside the PSE index (PSEi).

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

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's total gross receivables from customers and brokers are secured by collateral comprising of quoted equity securities with a total market value (gross of haircut) of ₱456,300,425 and ₱570,717,377, respectively (see Note 9).

Other Financial Assets at Amortized Cost
The Company's other financial assets at amortized cost consist of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and refundable deposits.

It is the Company's policy to measure ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Company considers the factors discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements in assessing ECL on other financial assets at amortized cost.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by investing its cash and short-term placements only with banks that have good credit standing and reputation in the local and international banking industry. These instruments are graded in the top category by an acceptable credit rating agency and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. For other receivables and refundable deposits, credit risk is low since the Company only transacted with reputable counterparties with respect to these financial assets.

No provision for ECL on other financial assets, except nontrade receivables, was recognized in 2025 and 2024. The Company recognized provision for ECL on nontrade receivables amounting to ₱1,996,583 in 2025 (see Note 10).

Liquidity Risk

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

The Company monitors its cash flows, particularly the receivable from customers' collections and the funding requirements of operations, to ensure an adequate balance of inflows and outflows. Further, special reserve requirements for the customers of the Company are maintained in cash equivalents and investment in UITF classified as financial assets at FVPL (see Notes 7 and 8).

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

	2025		
	On Demand	**Within 1 Year**	**Total**
Trade payables	**₱–**	**₱92,438,831**	**₱92,438,831**
Other current liabilities*	**18,360,242**	**646,559**	**19,006,801**
	₱18,360,242	**₱93,085,390**	**₱111,445,632**

**Excluding nonfinancial liabilities aggregating ₱653,777.*

	2024		
	On Demand	Within 1 Year	Total
Trade payables	₱–	₱76,412,091	₱76,412,091
Other current liabilities*	15,055,173	620,375	15,675,548
	₱15,055,173	₱77,032,466	₱92,087,639

**Excluding nonfinancial liabilities aggregating ₱793,058.*

Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of quoted equity securities would decrease as a result of the adverse changes in the quoted equity prices when affected by both rational and irrational market forces. The equity price risk exposure of the Company arises mainly from its financial assets at FVPL and FVOCI.

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

The table below sets forth the impact of changes in PSEi in the Company's unrealized gain or loss on its financial assets at FVPL and PSE shares (included under "Financial assets at FVOCI" account in the statements of financial position) in 2025 and 2024:

	2025		2024	
Changes in PSEi	**16.68%**	**(16.68%)**	15.34%	(15.34%)
Changes in income at equity portfolio under:				
Other financial institutions	**₱3,060,706**	**(₱3,060,706)**	₱3,597,468	(₱3,597,468)
Property	**110,793**	**(110,793)**	128,237	(128,237)
Casinos and gaming	**92,453**	**(92,453)**	14,998	(14,998)
Holding firms	**57,976**	**(57,976)**	7,298	(7,298)
Electricity, energy, power and water	**32,976**	**(32,976)**	41,257	(41,257)
Banks	**10,056**	**(10,056)**	9,938	(9,938)
Mining and oil	**10,041**	**(10,041)**	34,250	(34,250)
Hotel and leisure	**7,877**	**(7,877)**	4,167	(4,167)
Construction, infrastructure and allied services	**6,327**	**(6,327)**	719	(719)
Electrical components and equipment	**4,590**	**(4,590)**	4,661	(4,661)
Transportation services	**1,068**	**(1,068)**	2,776	(2,776)
Others	**47,410**	**(47,410)**	16,578	(16,578)
	₱3,442,273	**(₱3,442,273)**	₱3,862,347	(₱3,862,347)

	2025		2024	
Changes in PSEi	**16.68%**	**(16.68%)**	15.34%	(15.34%)
Effect on profit or loss	**₱382,782**	**(₱382,782)**	₱265,741	(₱265,741)
Effect on OCI	**3,059,491**	**(3,059,491)**	3,596,606	(3,596,606)
	₱3,442,273	**(₱3,442,273)**	₱3,862,347	(₱3,862,347)

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

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the net asset value per unit (NAVPU) of investments in UITF classified as financial assets at FVPL, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's loss before income tax. There is no other impact on Company's equity other than those already affecting profit or loss.

	Increase/Decrease in NAVPU	Effect in Loss Before Income Tax
December 31, 2025	1.66	₱745,519
	-1.66	(745,519)

5. **Capital Management**

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

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

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

Required Capitalization for Broker/Dealers
In compliance with Rule 28 of the *2015 Implementing Rules and Regulations of SRC*, trading participants, who will be participating in a registered clearing agency, are required to have a minimum unimpaired capital of ₱100,000,000 effective November 9, 2015.

Unimpaired paid-up capital pertains to the Company's paid-up capital less any deficit and treasury stock. The unimpaired paid-up capital of the Company amounted to ₱117,441,800 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Reserve Fund
The Company shall annually appropriate a certain minimum percentage of its audited net income and transfer the same to "Appropriated retained earnings" as prescribed by SRC Rule 49.1 (B).

No appropriation was made in 2025 and 2024 due to the net loss position of the Company. Cumulative retained earnings appropriated for the reserve fund amounted to ₱7,070,697 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (see Note 19).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company's NLC met the minimum prescribed amounts as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 as shown below:

	2025	2024
NLC:		
Equity eligible for NLC	**₱215,625,664**	₱211,339,259
Less ineligible assets	**70,343,857**	62,845,644
	145,281,807	148,493,615
Required NLC:		
Higher of:		
5% of AI	**5,648,206**	4,644,035
Minimum amount	**5,000,000**	5,000,000
	5,648,206	5,000,000
Net risk-based capital excess	**₱139,633,601**	₱143,493,615

Ratio of AI to NLC

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

The Company's AI consisted of 78% and 63% of its NLC as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company is compliant with the required ratio of AI to NLC as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

RBCA Requirement/Ratio

The RBCA requirement/ratio refers to the minimum levels of capital to be maintained by firms which are licensed, or securing a broker/dealer license, taking into consideration the firm size, complexity and business risk. Such risks that are considered in determining the capital requirement include, among others, operational, position, counterparty, large exposure, underwriting, and margin financing risks. The RBCA ratio should be greater than or equal to 1.1. The RBCA ratio is the ratio linking the NLC of the Company to its Total Risk Capital Requirement (TRCR), calculated as the Company's NLC divided by its TRCR.

The TRCR is the sum of:

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

	2025	2024
NLC	**₱145,281,807**	₱148,493,615
TRCR:		
Operational risk	**3,856,916**	4,749,788
Position risk	**1,673,630**	1,716,195
Counterparty risk	**981,419**	1,003,103
	₱6,511,965	₱7,469,086
RBCA ratio	**2,231%**	1,988%

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company is compliant with the required RBCA ratio.

Ratio of Core Equity to ORR
The Company's core equity shall be at all times greater than its ORR.

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

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

	2025	2024
Capital stock	**₱120,000,000**	₱120,000,000
Beginning retained earnings	**54,160,920**	58,864,980
Treasury stock	**(2,558,200)**	(2,558,200)
Core equity	**171,602,720**	176,306,780
ORR	**3,856,916**	4,749,788
Ratio of Core Equity to ORR	**4,449%**	3,712%

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company is compliant with the required ratio of core equity to ORR.

6. **Fair Value Measurement**

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's assets measured at fair value (recurring measurements) and for which fair value is disclosed, and the corresponding fair value hierarchy:

		2025			
			Fair Value		
	Note	**Carrying Amount**	**Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)**	**Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
Assets measured at fair value:					
Financial assets at FVPL	8	**₱63,137,140**	**₱63,137,140**	**₱–**	**₱–**
Financial assets at FVOCI	12	**51,996,000**	**51,996,000**	**–**	**–**
		₱115,133,140	**₱115,133,140**	**₱–**	**₱–**
Asset for which fair value is disclosed - Investment properties	14	**₱11,617,836**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱121,395,349**

		2024			
			Fair Value		
	Note	Carrying Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:					
Financial assets at FVPL	8	₱5,155,605	₱5,155,605	₱–	₱–
Financial assets at FVOCI	12	42,160,000	42,160,000	–	–
		₱47,315,605	₱47,315,605	₱–	₱–
Asset for which fair value is disclosed - Investment properties	14	₱12,447,681	₱–	₱–	₱118,014,561

The Company used the following techniques to determine fair value measurements:

- *Financial Assets at FVPL and FVOCI.* The Company's financial assets at FVPL and FVOCI as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are carried at fair values based on sources classified under the Level 1 category. The fair values of financial assets at FVPL and FVOCI are based on quoted market prices or bidding dealer price quotations from active markets as at the reporting date.

- *Investment Properties.* Fair value was based on the sales comparison approach, using unobservable inputs such as average selling price per square meter.

  The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company's investment properties are the estimated net price per square meter and various factors such as size, location, and utility, among others.

  The Company has determined that the highest and best use of the investment properties as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 would be to hold it for rental.

There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3, in 2025 and 2024.

The table below presents the financial assets and liabilities as December 31, 2025 and 2024 whose carrying amount approximates their fair value:

	2025	2024
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱160,322,261**	₱205,214,700
Trade receivables	**34,786,518**	28,684,368
Other receivables	**457,369**	1,993,164
Refundable deposits	**3,804,114**	3,727,036
	₱199,370,262	₱239,619,268
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Trade payables	**₱92,438,831**	₱76,412,091
Other current liabilities*	**19,006,801**	15,675,548
	₱111,445,632	₱92,087,639

**Excluding nonfinancial liabilities aggregating ₱653,777 and ₱793,058 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.*

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

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

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Cash on hand	**₱25,750**	₱25,750
Cash in banks	**81,944,109**	129,667,774
Short-term placements	**78,352,402**	75,521,176
	₱160,322,261	₱205,214,700

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

Short-term placements are made for varying periods of up to three (3) months depending on the Company's immediate cash requirements and earn interest at the prevailing short-term placement rates ranging from 3.5% to 4.6% and 4.0% to 4.9% in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Interest income earned from cash in banks and short-term placements amounted to ₱3,127,961 and ₱3,084,178 in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

In compliance with SRC Rule 49.2-1 covering customer protection and custody of securities, the Company maintains a special reserve bank account for the exclusive benefit of its customers aggregating to ₱136,511,952 and ₱75,521,176 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. This reserve bank account is included as part of "Cash and cash equivalents" and "Financial assets at FVPL" accounts in the statements of financial position. The Company's reserve requirement is determined weekly based on the SEC's prescribed computation. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's reserve accounts are adequate to cover its reserve requirements.

8. **Financial Assets at FVPL**

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
UITF	**₱58,159,550**	₱–
Quoted equity securities	**4,977,590**	5,155,605
	₱63,137,140	₱5,155,605

Financial assets at FVPL comprise of UITF held in connection with an investment reserved exclusively for the benefit of the Company's customers in compliance with SRC Rule 49.2-1 (see Note 7) and quoted equity securities maintained by the Company for trading purposes.

The Company's financial assets at FVPL as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are carried at fair values based on sources classified under the Level 1 category. The fair values of financial assets at FVPL are based on quoted market prices or bidding dealer price quotations from active market as at reporting date (see Note 6).

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

	2025	2024
Realized gain (loss) on sale	**₱1,473,493**	(₱241,119)
Unrealized gain on fair value changes	**268,071**	38,792
	₱1,741,564	(₱202,327)

Dividend income earned from financial assets at FVPL amounted to ₱2,537,821 and ₱2,576,858 in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

9. Trade Receivables

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Trade receivables from:		
Customers	**₱52,129,827**	₱48,903,986
Clearing house	**1,676,493**	2,042,112
Brokers	**787,814**	–
	54,594,134	50,946,098
Less allowance for ECL on trade receivables from customers	**19,807,616**	22,261,730
	₱34,786,518	₱28,684,368

Trade receivables from customers and brokers consist of amounts due within two (2) business days from the transaction date as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Money Balance	**Security Valuation - Long**	Money Balance	Security Valuation - Long
Trade receivables from:				
Fully secured accounts:				
More than 250%	**₱7,798,552**	**₱419,554,235**	₱9,141,047	₱548,437,320
Between 200% to 250%	**1,453,230**	**5,174,272**	2,275	7,680
Between 150% to 200%	**276,630**	**653,300**	1,129	3,098
Between 100% to 150%	**8,716,937**	**17,805,645**	537,409	1,191,544
Partially secured accounts	**33,684,155**	**13,112,973**	39,021,938	21,077,735
Unsecured accounts	**988,137**	**–**	200,188	–
	52,917,641	**456,300,425**	48,903,986	570,717,377
Less allowance for ECL	**19,807,616**	**–**	22,261,730	–
	₱33,110,025	**₱456,300,425**	₱26,642,256	₱570,717,377

Collaterals related to trade receivables from customers and brokers pertain to quoted equity securities amounting to ₱456,300,425 and ₱570,717,377 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The fair values of these securities are based on prevailing quoted market prices, which are usually the closing prices from active markets as at reporting date.

Trade receivable from clearing house are due and collectible after two (2) business days from the transaction date. Accordingly, balances as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were fully collected in January 2026 and 2025, respectively.

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

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	**₱22,261,730**	₱18,058,057
Reversal	**(2,454,114)**	–
Provision	**–**	4,203,673
Balance at end of year	**₱19,807,616**	₱22,261,730

Details of provision (reversal of allowance) for ECL presented in the statements of comprehensive income are as follows:

	Note	**2025**	2024
Trade receivables		**(₱2,454,114)**	₱4,203,673
Nontrade receivables	10	**1,996,583**	–
		(₱457,531)	₱4,203,673

10. Other Receivables

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Nontrade receivables	**₱1,996,583**	₱1,637,625
Interest receivable	**363,858**	276,010
Advances to officers and employees	**93,511**	79,529
	2,453,952	1,993,164
Less allowance for ECL	**1,996,583**	–
	₱457,369	₱1,993,164

Nontrade receivables are noninterest-bearing and generally settled within one (1) year.

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

	Note	**2025**	2024
Balance at beginning of year		**₱–**	₱153,720
Provision	9	**1,996,583**	–
Write-off		**–**	(153,720)
Balance at end of year		**₱1,996,583**	₱–

Interest receivable pertains to interest income earned from short-term placements but not yet received by the Company and are normally settled upon maturity of the placements.

Advances to officers and employees represent salary and other loans which are noninterest-bearing and are collectible through salary deduction.

11. Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Excess tax credits	**₱1,240,237**	₱1,176,951
Prepayments	**250,045**	258,152
	₱1,490,282	₱1,435,103

Prepayments mainly pertain to insurance and other prepaid expenses.

12. **Financial Assets at FVOCI**

This account consists of equity securities as follows:

	Note	**2025**	2024
PSE shares	13	**₱49,296,000**	₱39,360,000
Golf club shares		**2,700,000**	2,800,000
		₱51,996,000	₱42,160,000

The Company's financial assets at FVOCI as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are carried at fair value based on sources classified under Level 1 category. The fair values of financial assets at FVOCI are based on quoted market prices (see Note 6).

The balances and movements of cumulative unrealized gains on financial assets at FVOCI included as part of "Other comprehensive income" in the statements of financial position as at December 31 are as follows:

	2025		
	Cumulative Unrealized Gains	**Deferred Tax** (see Note 22)	**Net**
Balances at beginning of year	**₱35,490,266**	**(₱8,872,567)**	**₱26,617,699**
Unrealized fair value gain for the year	**9,836,000**	**(2,459,000)**	**7,377,000**
Balances at end of year	**₱45,326,266**	**(₱11,331,567)**	**₱33,994,699**

	2024		
	Cumulative Unrealized Gains	Deferred Tax (see Note 22)	Net
Balances at beginning of year	₱36,130,266	(₱9,032,567)	₱27,097,699
Unrealized fair value loss for the year	(640,000)	160,000	(480,000)
Balances at end of year	₱35,490,266	(₱8,872,567)	₱26,617,699

13. **Exchange Trading Right**

Under the PSE rules, all exchange trading rights are pledged at its full value to the PSE to secure the payment of all debts due to other members of the exchange arising out of or in connection with the present or future members' contracts.

Republic Act (RA) No. 8799, *The Securities Regulation Code*, entitled SRC to prescribe the conversion of the PSE from a non-stock corporation into a stock corporation (demutualization) effective August 8, 2001, pursuant to a conversion plan approved by the Philippine SEC.

As a result of the conversion plan and on the basis of the relative fair values of the PSE shares and the exchange trading right as of the time of the demutualization, the Company's membership in PSE, originally amounting to ₱3,500,000, was bifurcated into (a) investment in PSE shares (classified as financial assets at FVOCI) and (b) exchange trading right.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying amount of the investment in PSE shares and the exchange trading right are as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
Investment in PSE shares	12	**₱49,296,000**	₱39,360,000
Exchange trading right		**882,200**	882,200
		₱50,178,200	₱40,242,200

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the latest transacted price of the exchange trading right as provided by the PSE amounted to ₱7,700,000 and ₱8,000,000, respectively. There is no indication of impairment of exchange trading right as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

14. Investment Properties

The balances and movements in this account as at and for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
Cost			
Balance at beginning and end of year		**₱37,141,406**	₱37,141,406
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at beginning of year		**24,693,725**	23,863,880
Depreciation	15	**829,845**	829,845
Balance at end of year		**25,523,570**	24,693,725
Carrying Amount		**₱11,617,836**	₱12,447,681

The Company’s investment properties pertain to condominium units owned for lease.

Direct operating expenses incurred on investment properties amounted to ₱2,301,756 and ₱1,950,058 in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The fair value of investment properties amounted to ₱121,395,349 and ₱118,014,561 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Fair value of investment properties, which is determined based on sales comparison approach, is categorized under Level 3 (significant unobservable inputs) (see Note 6).

15. Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment

The balances and movements in this account as at and for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	**₱2,651,355**	₱2,623,283
Additions	**25,983**	28,072
Balance at end of year	**2,677,338**	2,651,355
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance at beginning of year	**2,529,173**	2,480,808
Depreciation	**52,109**	48,365
Balance at end of year	**2,581,282**	2,529,173
Carrying Amount	**₱96,056**	₱122,182

Fully depreciated furniture, fixtures and equipment still being used in the Company's operations amounted to ₱2.5 million and ₱2.4 million as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Depreciation presented in the statements of comprehensive income is attributable to the following:

	Note	**2025**	2024
Investment properties	14	**₱829,845**	₱829,845
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		**52,109**	48,365
		₱881,954	₱878,210

16. **Refundable Deposits**

Refundable deposits, amounting to ₱3,804,114 and ₱3,727,036 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, pertain to the accumulated contributions to the Clearing and Trade Guarantee Fund (CTGF) maintained by the Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines (SCCP). The Company, as a Clearing Member, is required to pay monthly contributions for specific amounts applied to the Clearing Member's total monthly turnover value less block sales and cross transactions of the same flag. The CTGF shall be refunded as trade-related assets to the Company upon cessation of business and/or termination of membership to the SCCP, in accordance with SCCP Memo 01-0718.

17. **Trade Payables**

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Trade payables to:		
Customers	**₱87,617,312**	₱76,396,753
Clearing house	**3,092,004**	–
Brokers	**1,729,515**	15,338
	₱92,438,831	₱76,412,091

Trade payables as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are due within two (2) business days from the transaction date. Trade payable to clearing house as at December 31, 2025 were fully settled in January 2026.

Trade payables to customers and brokers consist of the following amounts due as at the reporting date:

	2025		2024	
	Money Balance	**Security Valuation - Long**	Money Balance	Security Valuation - Long
With money balance	**₱89,346,827**	**₱2,178,664,647**	₱76,412,091	₱1,762,871,063
Without money balance	**–**	**1,078,993,700**	–	1,392,009,936
	₱89,346,827	**₱3,257,658,347**	₱76,412,091	₱3,154,880,999

18. **Other Current Liabilities**

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Accounts payable	**₱18,360,242**	₱15,055,173
Trading fee payable	**345,425**	280,040
Accrued expenses	**301,134**	340,335
Output VAT payable	**249,796**	284,677
Stock transaction tax payable	**235,215**	257,736
Withholding taxes payable	**84,419**	143,328
Statutory payables	**84,347**	107,317
	₱19,660,578	₱16,468,606

Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities are unsecured, noninterest-bearing and normally settled within one (1) year.

19. **Equity**

Capital Stock

Details of capital stock with par value of ₱100 per share as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Shares	Amount
Authorized	2,000,000	₱200,000,000
Issued	1,200,000	120,000,000

Appropriated Retained Earnings

In compliance with SRC rule 49.1 (B), the Company is required to appropriate 10% of its net income. No appropriation was made in 2025 and 2024 due to its net loss position in the statements of comprehensive income. Details of appropriated retained earnings as at December 31 are as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
Reserve fund	5	**₱7,070,697**	₱7,070,697
Treasury stock		**2,558,200**	2,558,200
		₱9,628,897	₱9,628,897

Treasury Stock

The Company has treasury stock amounting to ₱2,558,200 divided into 25,582 shares at ₱100 par value a share as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

20. Salaries and Other Employee Benefits

This account consists of:

	Note	2025	2024
Salaries and wages		**₱5,815,322**	₱5,642,228
Retirement benefit costs	21	**225,068**	698,659
Other employee benefits		**2,691,674**	2,903,967
		₱8,732,064	₱9,244,854

Salaries and other employee benefits were distributed in the statements of comprehensive income as follows:

	2025	2024
Cost of services	**₱4,541,175**	₱4,856,876
Operating expenses	**4,190,889**	4,387,978
	₱8,732,064	₱9,244,854

21. Retirement Benefits

The Company has a funded, noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan covering substantially all of its eligible active employees. The benefits are based on a certain percentage of the final monthly basic salary for every year of credited service of the employees. The funded benefit obligation under the defined benefit retirement plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. The benefits to be received by the employees under the defined benefit retirement plan shall not be less than the minimum mandated benefit under RA No. 7641, *The Retirement Pay Law*.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company did not avail independent actuarial services. Management assessed that the difference between the retirement benefit liability as determined by an actuarial valuation method and the estimated retirement benefit liability will not significantly affect the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The components of retirement benefit costs included under the "Salaries and other employee benefits" account in the statements of comprehensive income are as follows (see Note 20):

	2025	2024
Current service cost	**₱371,983**	₱284,128
Net interest cost (income)	**(146,915)**	414,531
	₱225,068	₱698,659

The balance and movements in net retirement benefit liability (asset) are as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	**(₱2,397,917)**	₱1,780,182
Remeasurement gains (losses) recognized in OCI	**4,037,552**	(4,876,758)
Contributions	**(1,000,000)**	–
Current service cost	**371,983**	284,128
Net interest cost (income)	**(146,915)**	414,531
Balance at end of year	**₱864,703**	(₱2,397,917)

The funded status and amounts recognized in the statements of financial position for the net retirement benefit liability (asset) are as follows:

	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**₱8,998,226**	₱4,423,798
Fair value of plan assets	**8,133,523**	6,821,715
	₱864,703	(₱2,397,917)

The changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	**₱4,423,798**	₱8,374,354
Remeasurement loss (gain) recognized in OCI	**3,931,410**	(4,649,215)
Current service cost	**371,983**	284,128
Interest cost	**271,035**	414,531
Balance at end of year	**₱8,998,226**	₱4,423,798

The changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows (see Note 23):

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	**₱6,821,715**	₱6,594,172
Contributions	**1,000,000**	–
Interest income	**417,950**	–
Remeasurement gain (loss) recognized in OCI	**(106,142)**	227,543
Balance at end of year	**₱8,133,523**	₱6,821,715
Actual return on plan assets	**₱311,808**	₱227,543

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	2025	2024
Mutual funds	**66.30%**	65.50%
UITF	**33.70%**	34.50%
	100.00%	100.00%

The cumulative remeasurement gains on retirement benefit asset or liability included as part of "Other comprehensive income" in the statements of financial position as at December 31 are as follows:

	2025		
	Cumulative Remeasurement Gains	**Deferred Tax** (see Note 22)	**Net**
Balances at beginning of year	**₱21,312,891**	**(₱5,328,223)**	**₱15,984,668**
Remeasurement losses for the year	**(4,037,552)**	**1,009,388**	**(3,028,164)**
Balances at end of year	**₱17,275,339**	**(₱4,318,835)**	**₱12,956,504**

	2024		
	Cumulative Remeasurement Gains	Deferred Tax (see Note 22)	Net
Balances at beginning of year	₱16,436,133	(₱4,109,033)	₱12,327,100
Remeasurement gains for the year	4,876,758	(1,219,190)	3,657,568
Balances at end of year	₱21,312,891	(₱5,328,223)	₱15,984,668

The principal assumptions used in determining net retirement benefit liability or asset are as follows:

	2025	2024
Discount rate	**5.97%**	6.13%
Salary increase	**2.00%**	2.00%

Sensitivity analysis on the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

		Effect on Defined Benefit Obligation	
	Change in Assumption	**2025**	2024
Discount rate	+1.00%	**(₱115,301)**	(₱130,220)
	-1.00%	**129,906**	146,576
Salary increase rate	+1.00%	**₱133,965**	₱330,288
	-1.00%	**(120,648)**	(42,534)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring as at the end of the reporting period.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the maturity analysis of the undiscounted defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	2025	2024
Within one (1) year	**₱5,862,540**	₱3,331,655
More than one (1) year to five (5) years	**387,799**	1,409,297
More than five (5) years to 10 years	**1,173,350**	662,412
More than 10 years to 25 years	**593,815**	1,066,175
More than 25 years	**2,154,467**	940,610
	₱10,171,971	₱7,410,149

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 11.5 years.

Risks Associated with the Retirement Plan

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

Investment and Interest Rate Risks. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to market yields of government bonds. Generally, a decrease in the interest rate of a reference government bonds will increase the plan obligation. However, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's investments in debt securities, and if the return on plan asset falls below this rate, it will create a deficit in the plan.

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

22. Income Taxes

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

	Note	**2025**	2024
Reported in Profit or Loss			
Current		**₱–**	₱–
Deferred		**5,602,076**	(3,373,794)
		₱5,602,076	(₱3,373,794)
Reported in OCI			
Deferred income tax expense (benefit) on:			
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVOCI	12	**₱2,459,000**	(₱160,000)
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement benefit asset or liability	21	**(1,009,388)**	1,219,190
		₱1,449,612	₱1,059,190

The Company has no current tax expense in 2025 and 2024 because of its net loss position.

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

	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for ECL on trade and other receivables	**₱5,451,050**	₱5,565,433
Excess of cost over fair value of financial assets at FVPL	**1,337,178**	1,390,869
Net retirement benefit liability	**216,176**	–
Excess contribution over normal cost	**141,303**	–
NOLCO	**–**	5,313,219
Excess MCIT over RCIT	**–**	68,353
	7,145,707	12,337,874
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Excess of fair value over cost of financial assets at FVOCI	**11,331,567**	8,872,567
Net retirement benefit asset	**–**	599,479
	11,331,567	9,472,046
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	**(₱4,185,860)**	₱2,865,828

In 2025, the Company's deferred tax asset pertaining to NOLCO amounting to ₱7,444,872 was not recognized. Management believes that it is not probable that there will be sufficient future taxable profit against which the related tax benefit from NOLCO can be applied.

Details of the Company's NOLCO as at December 31, 2025 are as follows:

Year Incurred	Balance at Beginning of Year	Incurred	Expired	Balance at End of Year	Expiry Year
2025	₱–	₱9,556,637	₱–	₱9,556,637	2028
2024	8,785,350	–	–	8,785,350	2027
2023	11,437,501	–	–	11,437,501	2026
2022	1,030,025	–	1,030,025	–	2025
	₱21,252,876	₱9,556,637	₱1,030,025	₱29,779,488	

The Company's excess of MCIT over RCIT amounting to ₱68,353, incurred in 2022, expired in 2025.

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

	2025	2024
Income tax benefit at statutory tax rate	**(₱378,011)**	(₱2,019,464)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	**7,444,872**	–
Expired NOLCO	**257,506**	–
Expired excess of MCIT over RCIT	**68,353**	–
Increase (decrease) in income tax resulting from:		
Interest income already subjected to final tax	**(781,990)**	(771,045)
Dividend income exempt from income tax	**(634,455)**	(644,215)
Trading gains on financial assets at FVPL subject to final tax	**(381,699)**	–
Nondeductible expenses	**7,500**	22,500
Write-off of nontrade receivables	**–**	38,430
Income tax expense (benefit) at effective tax rate	**₱5,602,076**	(₱3,373,794)

The income tax rates used in preparing the financial statements as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are 25.0% for RCIT and 2.0% for MCIT.

23. Related Party Transactions

The Company has transactions with its related parties in the ordinary course of business. Details of these transactions as at and for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

Entity and Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Amount of Transaction **2025**	Amount of Transaction 2024	Outstanding Balance **2025**	Outstanding Balance 2024	Terms and Conditions
Trade Receivables						
Close family member of key management personnel (KMP)	Trading of securities	**₱4,032,025**	₱–	**₱693,563**	₱474,980	2 days; noninterest-bearing; secured; not impaired; settled in cash
KMP	Trading of securities	**–**	–	**713,567**	776,418	
				₱1,407,130	₱1,251,398	

Entity and Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Amount of Transaction 2025	Amount of Transaction 2024	Outstanding Balance 2025	Outstanding Balance 2024	Terms and Conditions
Trade Payables						
KMP	Trading of securities	**₱248,990,061**	₱12,161,026	**₱459,084**	₱1,005,410	
Close family member of KMP	Trading of securities	**10,337,230**	21,966,030	**1,109,076**	588,877	
Parent - ADC	Trading of securities	**528,922**	2,586,082	**528,922**	–	
Under common control - Belson Development and Insurance Agency Corporation (BDIAC)	Trading of securities	**221,216**	–	**330,583**	116,291	2 days; noninterest-bearing; secured; settled in cash
				₱2,427,665	₱1,710,578	
Commission Income						
KMP	Trading of securities	**₱622,914**	₱30,842	**₱–**	₱–	
Close family member of KMP	Trading of securities	**36,111**	56,422	**–**	–	
Parent - ADC	Trading of securities	**–**	2,576	**–**	–	
				₱–	₱–	
Plan Assets (see Note 21)						
Retirement benefit plan	Plan contribution	**₱1,000,000**	₱–	**₱8,133,523**	₱6,821,715	To be applied against retirement claims of qualified retiring employees
Salaries and Other Employee Benefits						
	Short-term employee benefits	**₱4,656,366**	₱2,873,245	**₱–**	₱–	Noninterest-bearing; unsecured; settled in cash
KMP	Retirement benefits	**118,235**	48,765	**4,761,692**	633,939	
				₱4,761,692	₱633,939	

24. Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Company has possible obligations and contingencies as at December 31, 2025. Information regarding the possible obligations and contingencies required under PFRS Accounting Standards is not disclosed on the grounds that it can be expected to prejudice the resolutions of the matter.

Management and its legal counsel do not believe that any current proceedings will have material adverse effects on its financial position and results of operations.

BOA/PRC Accreditation No. 4782
April 14, 2024, valid until June 6, 2026
SEC Accreditation No. 4782-SEC Group A
Issued August 11, 2022
Valid for Financial Periods 2021 to 2025

BDO Towers Valero
8741 Paseo de Roxas
Makati City 1209 Philippines
Phone : +632 8 982 9100
Fax : +632 8 982 9111
Website : www.reyestacandong.com

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

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Belson Securities, Inc.
4/F Belson House
271 EDSA, Mandaluyong City

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Belson Securities, Inc. (a subsidiary of AE & E's Development Corporation) (the Company) as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, on which we have rendered our report dated April 10, 2026.

In compliance with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, we are stating that the Company has 15 stockholders owning 100 or more shares each.

REYES TACANDONG & CO.

MANUEL P. BUENSUCESO, JR.
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 143561
Tax Identification No. 311-867-595-000
BOA Accreditation No. 4782/P-025; Valid until June 6, 2026
SEC Accreditation No. 143561-SEC Group A
Issued August 17, 2023
Valid for Financial Periods 2023 to 2027
BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-020-2024
Valid until November 26, 2027
PTR No. 10764011
Issued January 2, 2026, Makati City

April 10, 2026
Makati City, Metro Manila

BOA/PRC Accreditation No. 4782
April 14, 2024, valid until June 6, 2026
SEC Accreditation No. 4782-SEC Group A
Issued August 11, 2022
Valid for Financial Periods 2021 to 2025

BDO Towers Valero
8741 Paseo de Roxas
Makati City 1209 Philippines
Phone : +632 8 982 9100
Fax : +632 8 982 9111
Website : www.reyestacandong.com

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Belson Securities, Inc.
4/F Belson House
271 EDSA, Mandaluyong City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of Belson Securities, Inc. (a subsidiary of AE & E's Development Corporation) (the Company) as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 and have issued our opinion thereon dated March 17, 2026.

Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying supplementary schedules as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025 are the responsibility of the Company's management. The supplementary schedules include the following:

- Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of General Creditors;
- Computation of Risk-Based Capital Adequacy Requirement Pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Memorandum Circular No. 16-2004;
- Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements under Annex F of Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule 49.2;
- Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements under Annex G of SRC Rule 49.2;
- A Report Describing Any Material Inadequacies Found to Exist or Found to Have Existed Since the Report Date of the Previous Audit; and
- Results of Monthly Securities Count Conducted Pursuant to SRC Rule 52.1-10, as Amended.

The supplementary schedules are presented for purposes of complying with the Revised SRC Rule 68 and are not part of the basic financial statements. This information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements, including comparing such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the financial statements themselves. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

REYES TACANDONG & CO.

MANUEL P. BUENSUCESO, JR.
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 143561
Tax Identification No. 311-867-595-000
BOA Accreditation No. 4782/P-025; Valid until June 6, 2026
SEC Accreditation No. 143561-SEC Group A
Issued August 17, 2023
Valid for Financial Periods 2023 to 2027
BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-020-2024
Valid until November 26, 2027
PTR No. 10764011
Issued January 2, 2026, Makati City

April 10, 2026
Makati City, Metro Manila

SCHEDULE I

BELSON SECURITIES, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN LIABILITIES
SUBORDINATED TO CLAIMS OF GENERAL CREDITORS

DECEMBER 31, 2025

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

SCHEDULE II

BELSON SECURITIES, INC.
COMPUTATION OF RISK-BASED CAPITAL ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT
PURSUANT TO SEC MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 16-2004

DECEMBER 31, 2025

Assets	₱328,589,776
Liabilities	117,149,972
Equity per Books	211,439,804
Adjustments to Equity per Books	
Add (Deduct):	
Allowance for market decline	–
Subordinated liability	–
Unrealized gain (loss) in proprietary accounts	–
Deferred income tax	4,185,860
Deposit for future stock subscription (no application with SEC)	–
Minority interest	–
Total Adjustments to Equity per Books	4,185,860
Equity Eligible for Net Liquid Capital	215,625,664
Contingencies and Guarantees	
Deduct: Contingent liability	–
Guarantees or indemnities	–
Ineligible assets	
a. Trading right and all other intangible assets (net)	882,200
b. Intercompany receivables	–
c. Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation and excluding those used as collateral	11,713,892
d. All other current assets	1,947,651
e. Securities not readily marketable	–
f. Negative exposure (SCCP)	–
g. Notes receivable (non-trade related)	–
h. Interest and dividends receivables outstanding for more than 30 days	–
i Ineligible insurance claims	–
j. Ineligible deposits	3,804,114
k. Short security differences	–
l. Long security differences not resolved prior to sale	–
m. Other assets including equity investment in PSE	51,996,000
Total ineligible assets	70,343,857
Net Liquid Capital (NLC)	145,281,807
Less: Operating Risk Requirement	3,856,916
Position Risk Requirement	1,673,630
Counterparty Risk	981,419
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)	6,511,965
Net RBCA Margin (NLC-TRCR)	138,769,842
Liabilities	117,149,972
Add: Deposit for future stock subscription (no application with SEC)	–
Less: Exclusions from aggregate indebtedness	
Subordinated liability	–
Loans and secured securities	–
Loans secured by fixed assets	–
Others	4,185,860
Total adjustments to aggregate indebtedness	(4,185,860)
Aggregate Indebtedness	112,964,112
5% of Aggregate Indebtedness	5,648,206
Required Net Liquid Capital (> of 5% of AI or ₱5M)	5,648,206
Net Risk-Based Capital Excess / (Deficiency)	₱139,633,601
Ratio of AI to Net Liquid Capital	78%
RBCA Ratio (NLC/TRCR)	2,231%

SCHEDULE III

BELSON SECURITIES, INC.
INFORMATION RELATING TO THE POSSESSION OR CONTROL REQUIREMENTS UNDER ANNEX F OF SRC RULE 49.2

DECEMBER 31, 2025

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

Market Valuation	NIL
Number of items	NIL

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

Market Valuation	NIL
Number of items	NIL

SCHEDULE IV

BELSON SECURITIES, INC.
COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF
RESERVE REQUIREMENTS UNDER ANNEX G OF SRC RULE 49.2

DECEMBER 31, 2025

Particulars	Credits	Debits
1. Free credit balance and other credit balance in customers' security accounts.	₱104,738,247	
2. Monies borrowed collateralized by securities carried for the account of customers.	–	
3. Monies payable against customers' securities loaned.	–	
4. Customers' securities failed to receive.	3,092,004	
5. Credit balances in firm accounts which are attributable to principal sales to customer.	–	
6. Market value of stock dividends stock splits and similar distributions receivable outstanding of 30 calendar days old.	–	
7. Market value of the short security count differences over 30 calendar days old.	–	
8. Market value of short securities and credits (not to be offset by long or by debits) in all suspense accounts over 30 calendar days	–	
9. Market value of securities which are in transfer in excess of 40 calendar days and have not been confirmed to be in transfer by the transfer agent or the issuer during the 40 days.	–	
10. Debit balances in customers' cash or margin accounts excluding unsecured accounts and accounts doubtful of collection.		₱29,495,432
11. Securities borrowed to effectuate short sales by customer and securities borrowed to make delivery on customers' securities failed to delivery.		–
12. Failed to deliver customers' securities not older than 30 calendar days.		–
13. Others due from clearing house		1,475,544
Total	₱107,830,251	₱30,970,976
Net Credit	₱76,859,275	
Required Reserve (100% of net credit if making a weekly computation and 105% if monthly)	₱76,859,275	

SCHEDULE V

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

DECEMBER 31, 2025

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

SCHEDULE VI

BELSON SECURITIES, INC.
RESULTS OF MONTHLY SECURITIES COUNT
CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO SRC RULE 52.1-10, AS AMENDED

DECEMBER 31, 2025

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

BELSON SECURITIES, INC.

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

DECEMBER 31, 2025

		Per Records		Per Count		Unlocated Difference	
CODE	NAME	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
AAA	ASIA AMALGAMATED HDGS.	833,000	₱1,334,046	833,000	₱1,334,046	–	₱–
AB	ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC.	109,226	225,006	109,226	225,006	–	–
ABA	ABACORE CAPITAL HOLDINGS, INC.	21,978,518	5,714,415	21,978,518	5,714,415	–	–
ABG	ASIABEST GROUP INTERNATIONAL, INC.	134,197	2,514,586	134,197	2,514,586	–	–
ABS	ABS-CBN CORPORATION	847,520	3,567,983	847,520	3,567,983	–	–
ABSVP	ABS-CBN CORP. PREFERRED	128,905	–	128,905	–	–	–
AC	AYALA CORPORATION	93,624	43,816,032	93,624	43,816,032	–	–
ACE	ACESITE (PHILS.) HOTEL CORP.	85,000	102,000	85,000	102,000	–	–
ACEN	ACEN CORPORATION	14,086,893	38,316,349	14,086,893	38,316,349	–	–
ACENB	ACEN CORP. PREF. SERIES B	100	107,000	100	107,000	–	–
ACPAR	AYALA CORP. CLASS "A" PREF.	4,400	11,176,000	4,400	11,176,000	–	–
ACPB4	AYALA CORP RE-ISSUE CLASS B PREF SH	50	99,450	50	99,450	–	–
ACR	ALSONS CONSOLIDATED RES.	3,182,500	1,495,775	3,182,500	1,495,775	–	–
ACVP	AYALA CORPORATION VOTING PREF.	6,663	–	6,663	–	–	–
AEE	AE & E'S DEVELOPMENT CORP.	5,066,808	–	5,066,808	–	–	–
AEV	ABOITIZ EQUITY VENTURES, INC.	277,450	7,768,600	277,450	7,768,600	–	–
AGC	APO GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB	1	–	1	–	–	–
AGI	ALLIANCE GLOBAL GROUP, INC.	792,300	6,488,937	792,300	6,488,937	–	–
AGIW	ALLIANCE GLOBAL, INC.	2,250	2,633	2,250	2,633	–	–
ALCO	ARTHALAND CORPORATION	3,704,500	1,555,890	3,704,500	1,555,890	–	–
ALI	AYALA LAND INC.	3,190,646	71,630,003	3,190,646	71,630,003	–	–
ALLDY	ALLDAY MARTS, INC.	13,121,000	406,751	13,121,000	406,751	–	–
ALLHC	AYALA LAND LOGISTICS HOLDINGS CORP.	1,166,000	1,515,800	1,166,000	1,515,800	–	–
ALTER	ALTERNERGY HOLDINGS CORP.	1,640,000	1,377,600	1,640,000	1,377,600	–	–
ANI	AGRINURTURE, INC.	25,238,832	13,628,969	25,238,832	13,628,969	–	–
ANS	A. SORIANO CORPORATION	666,116	9,592,070	666,116	9,592,070	–	–
AP	ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION	472,000	20,768,000	472,000	20,768,000	–	–
APC	APC GROUP, INC.	89,834,000	9,522,404	89,834,000	9,522,404	–	–
APC%	APC GROUP, INC. (25% PAID)	540,000	–	540,000	–	–	–
APL	APOLLO GLOBAL CAPITAL, INC.	653,861,800	3,269,309	653,861,800	3,269,309	–	–
APO	ANGLO PHIL. HOLDINGS CORP.	2,432,302	1,702,611	2,432,302	1,702,611	–	–
APVI	ALTUS PROPERTY VENTURES, INC.	93,058	781,687	93,058	781,687	–	–
APX	APEX MINING COMPANY, INC.	1,856,351	23,093,006	1,856,351	23,093,006	–	–
AR	ABRA MINING & IND'L. CORP.	1,154,990,000	5,312,954	1,154,990,000	5,312,954	–	–
ARA	ARANETA PROPERTIES, INC.	2,449,481	979,792	2,449,481	979,792	–	–
AREIT	AREIT, INC.	406,400	17,678,400	406,400	17,678,400	–	–
ASLAG	RASLAG CORP.	1,551,000	1,271,820	1,551,000	1,271,820	–	–
AT	ATLAS CONS. MINING & DEV'T.	721,864	4,352,840	721,864	4,352,840	–	–
ATI	ASIAN TERMINALS, INC.	11,999	413,966	11,999	413,966	–	–
ATN	ATN HOLDINGS INC. "A"	10,296,500	14,168,534	10,296,500	14,168,534	–	–
ATNB	ATN HOLDINGS INC. "B"	23,428,500	2,525,342	23,428,500	2,525,342	–	–
ATT	ACME TOURS & TRAVEL, INC	70,000	–	70,000	–	–	–
AUB	ASIA UNITED BANK CORPORATION	664,500	26,048,400	664,500	26,048,400	–	–
AXLM	AXELUM RESOURCES CORP.	1,054,300	2,488,148	1,054,300	2,488,148	–	–
BALAI	BALAI NI FRUITAS, INC.	334,000	116,900	334,000	116,900	–	–
BC	BENGUET CORPORATION "A"	624,508	6,369,485	624,508	6,369,485	–	–
BCB	BENGUET CORPORATION "B"	1,368,206	3,471,886	1,368,206	3,471,886	–	–
BCOR	BERJAYA PHILIPPINES, INC.	90	810	90	810	–	–
BCP	BENGUET CORP.-PREF. "A"	1,858	66,516	1,858	66,516	–	–
BDO	BDO UNIBANK, INC.	2,222,976	299,205,436	2,222,976	299,205,436	–	–
BE	BENGUET EXPL. "A"	643,660	–	643,660	–	–	–
BEL	BELLE CORPORATION	18,488,249	24,404,489	18,488,249	24,404,489	–	–
BHI	BOULEVARD HOLDINGS, INC.	177,540,000	6,924,060	177,540,000	6,924,060	–	–
BHW	BEACH WORLD	1	–	1	–	–	–
BKR	BRIGHT KINDLE RES. & INVEST., INC.	7,377,500	4,795,375	7,377,500	4,795,375	–	–
BLOOM	BLOOMBERRY RESORTS CORP.	8,230,052	20,904,332	8,230,052	20,904,332	–	–
BMC	BEULAH MINING CORP.	2,335	–	2,335	–	–	–
BNCOM	BANK OF COMMERCE	190,000	1,748,000	190,000	1,748,000	–	–
BPI	BANK OF THE PHIL. ISLANDS	697,888	81,013,303	697,888	81,013,303	–	–
BRN	A. BROWN COMPANY, INC.	1,106,293	1,028,852	1,106,293	1,028,852	–	–

		Per Records		Per Count		Unlocated Difference	
CODE	NAME	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
BSC	BASIC ENERGY CORP.	32,483,450	₱3,797,648	32,483,450	₱3,797,648	–	₱–
BSI	BELSON SECURITIES, INC	1,011,674	–	1,011,674	–	–	–
C	CHELSEA LOGISTICS & INFRASTRUCTURE	4,123,000	3,916,850	4,123,000	3,916,850	–	–
CA	CONCRETE AGGREGATES CORP. "A"	11,720	566,662	11,720	566,662	–	–
CAB	CONCRETE AGGREGATES CORP. "B"	300	15,870	300	15,870	–	–
CAL	CALATA CORPORATION - DELISTED	1,406,568	–	1,406,568	–	–	–
CAT	CENTRAL AZUCARERA DE TARLAC, INC.	55,500	538,905	55,500	538,905	–	–
CBC	CHINA BANKING CORPORATION	1,237,252	70,523,364	1,237,252	70,523,364	–	–
CDC	CITYLAND DEVELOPMENT CORP.	32,567	19,215	32,567	19,215	–	–
CEB	CEBU AIR, INC.	197,190	6,310,080	197,190	6,310,080	–	–
CEBCP	CEBU AIR, INC. CONVERTIBLE PREF.	13,633	477,155	13,633	477,155	–	–
CEI	CROWN EQUITIES, INC.	102,359,760	7,369,903	102,359,760	7,369,903	–	–
CEU	CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY	17,207	270,150	17,207	270,150	–	–
CF	CLUB FILIPINO	1	–	1	–	–	–
CGC	CALATAGAN GOLF CLUB, INC	2	–	2	–	–	–
CHI	CEBU HOLDINGS, INC.	2,000	12,240	2,000	12,240	–	–
CHP	CEMEX HOLDINGS PHILIPPINES, INC.	9,783,919	10,664,472	9,783,919	10,664,472	–	–
CIC	CONCEPCION INDUSTRIAL CORP.	11,800	160,480	11,800	160,480	–	–
CLI	CEBU LANDMASTERS, INC.	2,306,610	5,420,534	2,306,610	5,420,534	–	–
CNPF	CENTURY PACIFIC FOOD, INC.	73,600	2,870,400	73,600	2,870,400	–	–
CNVRG	CONVERGE ICT SOLUTIONS	1,861,500	28,518,180	1,861,500	28,518,180	–	–
COAL	COAL ASIA HOLDINGS, INC.	163,230,000	4,570,440	163,230,000	4,570,440	–	–
COL	COL FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.	291,250	413,575	291,250	413,575	–	–
COSCO	COSCO CAPITAL, INC.	1,031,011	7,206,767	1,031,011	7,206,767	–	–
CPG	CENTURY PROPERTIES GROUP, INC.	5,904,638	4,074,200	5,904,638	4,074,200	–	–
CPM	CENTURY PEAK HOLDINGS CORPORATION	26,305,570	62,870,312	26,305,570	62,870,312	–	–
CREC	CITICORE RENEWABLE ENERGY CORP.	301,000	1,288,280	301,000	1,288,280	–	–
CREIT	CITICORE ENERGY REIT CORP.	2,476,000	8,839,320	2,476,000	8,839,320	–	–
CRNL	COPLEX RESOURCES N.L.	150,000	–	150,000	–	–	–
CROWN	CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORP.	430,000	722,400	430,000	722,400	–	–
CTS	CTS GLOBAL EQUITY GROUP, INC.	857,000	308,520	857,000	308,520	–	–
CYBR	CYBER BAY CORPORATION	21,811,867	7,197,916	21,811,867	7,197,916	–	–
DD	DOUBLEDRAGON CORPORATION	303,367	2,815,246	303,367	2,815,246	–	–
DDMPR	DDMP REIT, INC.	22,830,000	23,286,600	22,830,000	23,286,600	–	–
DDPR	DOUBLE DRAGON PROP. PERP. PREF.	144,080	13,975,760	144,080	13,975,760	–	–
DELM	DEL MONTE PACIFIC LIMITED	9,652	45,364	9,652	45,364	–	–
DFNN	DFNN, INC.	835,400	668,320	835,400	668,320	–	–
DHI	DOMINION HOLDINGS, INC.	166,320	231,185	166,320	231,185	–	–
DITO	DITO CME HOLDINGS CORP.	25,952,966	17,648,017	25,952,966	17,648,017	–	–
DIZ	DIZON COPPER SILVER MINES, INC.	545,812	2,729,060	545,812	2,729,060	–	–
DMC	DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.	3,203,150	33,761,201	3,203,150	33,761,201	–	–
DMW	D.M WENCESLAO & ASSOCIATES, INC.	356,500	1,782,500	356,500	1,782,500	–	–
DNA	PHILAB HOLDINGS CORP.	99,980	285,943	99,980	285,943	–	–
DNL	D&L INDUSTRIES, INC.	5,169,000	19,900,650	5,169,000	19,900,650	–	–
DWC	DISCOVERY WORLD CORPORATION	433,000	467,640	433,000	467,640	–	–
ECP	EASYCALL COMM. PHILS., INC.	35,924	93,402	35,924	93,402	–	–
ECVC	EAST COAST VULCAN CORP.	24,374,506	6,581,117	24,374,506	6,581,117	–	–
EEI	EEI CORPORATION	659,698	1,873,542	659,698	1,873,542	–	–
EEIPB	EEI CORPORATION SERIES B PREF.	43,000	4,231,200	43,000	4,231,200	–	–
EG	IP E-GAME VENTURES, INC.	88,800,000	834,720	88,800,000	834,720	–	–
EGRN	EVERWOODS GREEN RES & HOLDINGS INC.	338,504,000	–	338,504,000	–	–	–
EIBA	EXPORT AND INDUSTRY BANK, INC.	10,698,307	2,833,559	10,698,307	2,833,559	–	–
EIBB	EXPORT & INDUSTRY BANK, INC. "B"	2,190,000	–	2,190,000	–	–	–
ELI	EMPIRE EAST LAND HDGS.	12,937,798	1,345,531	12,937,798	1,345,531	–	–
EMI	EMPERADOR, INC.	53,400	854,400	53,400	854,400	–	–
ENEX	ENEX ENERGY CORP.	802,060	2,678,880	802,060	2,678,880	–	–
ETIW	ETELECARE INTL., INC.-WARRANTS	22	–	22	–	–	–
EURO	EURO-MED LAB. PHIL., INC.	51,424	51,424	51,424	51,424	–	–
EW	EAST WEST BANK CORPORATION	736,720	8,545,952	736,720	8,545,952	–	–
FB	SAN MIGUEL FOOD AND BEVERAGE, INC	107,800	5,929,000	107,800	5,929,000	–	–
FC1	FIL-HISPANO CORPORATION	25,000	–	25,000	–	–	–
FCG	FIGARO COFFEE GROUP, INC.	7,500,000	4,350,000	7,500,000	4,350,000	–	–
FDC	FILINVEST DEVT. CORP.	258,485	1,176,107	258,485	1,176,107	–	–
FERRO	FERRONOUX HOLDINGS, INC	2,124,600	10,623,000	2,124,600	10,623,000	–	–
FEU	FAR EASTERN UNIVERSITY	27,287	21,829,600	27,287	21,829,600	–	–
FFI	FILIPINO FUND, INC.	13,788	103,410	13,788	103,410	–	–
FFIP	FFI-PHILIPPINE INDEX FUND, CORP.	255	–	255	–	–	–
FFIS	FFI SPECIAL PURPOSE TRUST	145,000	–	145,000	–	–	–
FGEN	FIRST GEN CORPORATION	72,201	1,280,846	72,201	1,280,846	–	–

		Per Records		Per Count		Unlocated Difference	
CODE	NAME	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
FILRT	FILINVEST REIT CORP.	1,084,930	₱3,363,283	1,084,930	₱3,363,283	–	₱–
FLI	FILINVEST LAND, INC.	3,289,051	2,532,569	3,289,051	2,532,569	–	–
FNI	GLOBAL FERRONICKEL HOLDINGS, INC.	3,030,262	4,090,854	3,030,262	4,090,854	–	–
FOOD	ALLIANCE SELECT FOODS INT'L. INC.	2,865,880	1,060,376	2,865,880	1,060,376	–	–
FPH	FIRST PHIL. HOLDINGS	251,605	19,373,585	251,605	19,373,585	–	–
FPI	FORUM PACIFIC, INC.	2,219,996	532,799	2,219,996	532,799	–	–
FRUIT	FRUITAS HOLDINGS, INC.	1,135,000	726,400	1,135,000	726,400	–	–
FYN	FILSYN CORPORATION "A"	60,666	–	60,666	–	–	–
GBH	GLOBAL BUSINESS HOLDINGS, INC.	50	–	50	–	–	–
GEO	GEOGRACE RESOURCES PHILS., INC.	21,056,145	1,831,885	21,056,145	1,831,885	–	–
GERI	GLOBAL ESTATE RESORTS, INC.	5,150,441	3,553,804	5,150,441	3,553,804	–	–
GLO	GLOBE TELECOM, INC.	43,868	69,486,912	43,868	69,486,912	–	–
GMA7	GMA NETWORK, INC. "COMMON"	9,044,700	48,931,827	9,044,700	48,931,827	–	–
GMAP	GMA HOLDINGS, INC. "PDR"	354,000	1,872,660	354,000	1,872,660	–	–
GO	GOTESCO LAND, INC. "A" (DELISTED)	139,804	246,140	139,804	246,140	–	–
GOB	GOTESCO LAND, INC. "B" (DELISTED)	- 139,804	–	- 139,804	–	–	–
GREEN	GREENERGY HOLDINGS INC.	27,359,682	4,924,743	27,359,682	4,924,743	–	–
GSMI	GINEBRA SAN MIGUEL INC.	1,200	354,000	1,200	354,000	–	–
GTCAP	GT CAPITAL HOLDINGS, INC.	45,190	26,888,050	45,190	26,888,050	–	–
GTCAPVP	GT CAPITAL HOLD., INC. PREFERRED	5,550	–	5,550	–	–	–
GTPPB	GT CAP. SERIES "B" PERPETUAL PREF.	5,800	5,800,000	5,800	5,800,000	–	–
GUOP	GUOCO HOLDINGS-PREF. SERIES "A"	13,900	–	13,900	–	–	–
HI	HOUSE OF INVESTMENT, INC.	63,100	283,950	63,100	283,950	–	–
HOME	ALLHOME CORP.	1,396,500	330,971	1,396,500	330,971	–	–
HTI	HAUS TALK, INC.	4,934,000	5,427,400	4,934,000	5,427,400	–	–
HVN	GOLDEN MV	15	15,000	15	15,000	–	–
HWD	HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO. LTD.	2,171	–	2,171	–	–	–
HWL	HUTCHISON WHAMPOA LTD.	6,523	–	6,523	–	–	–
I	I-REMIT, INC.	161,083	32,056	161,083	32,056	–	–
ICT	INTL. CONTAINER TERMINAL	147,431	83,593,377	147,431	83,593,377	–	–
IDC	ITALPINAS DEVELOPMENT CORP.	1,570,982	1,366,754	1,570,982	1,366,754	–	–
IMI	INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC.	191,210	663,499	191,210	663,499	–	–
IMP	IMPERIAL RES., INC.	395,850	277,095	395,850	277,095	–	–
INFRA	PHILIPPINE INFRADEV HOLD., INC.	5,179,015	1,631,390	5,179,015	1,631,390	–	–
ION	IONICS, INC.	20,906,680	21,324,814	20,906,680	21,324,814	–	–
IPM	IPM HOLDINGS, INC.	886,034	1,391,073	886,034	1,391,073	–	–
IPO	I-PEOPLE, INC.	13,404	80,424	13,404	80,424	–	–
IS	ISLAND INFORMATION & TECH.	1,254,635,960	154,320,223	1,254,635,960	154,320,223	–	–
JFC	JOLLIBEE FOODS CORP.	140,695	25,325,100	140,695	25,325,100	–	–
JFCPB	JOLLIBEE FOODS CORP. SERIES"B" PREF	1,000	994,000	1,000	994,000	–	–
JGS	JG SUMMIT HOLDINGS, INC.	371,593	8,788,174	371,593	8,788,174	–	–
JOH	JOLLIVILLE HOLDINGS CORP.	8,852,200	27,264,776	8,852,200	27,264,776	–	–
KEEPR	THE KEEPERS HOLDINGS, INC.	2,812,240	6,974,355	2,812,240	6,974,355	–	–
KEP	KEPPEL PHILS. PROP., INC.	4,945	10,879	4,945	10,879	–	–
KPH	KEPPEL PHILS. HDGS, "A"	665	17,190	665	17,190	–	–
KPPI	KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.	40,000	47,600	40,000	47,600	–	–
LAND	CITY & LAND DEVELOPERS, INC.	552,025	292,573	552,025	292,573	–	–
LBC	LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC.	20,000	176,000	20,000	176,000	–	–
LC	LEPANTO CONS. MINING "A"	91,136,758	18,480,367	91,136,758	18,480,367	–	–
LCB	LEPANTO CONS. MINING "B"	26,409,809	3,301,053	26,409,809	3,301,053	–	–
LGC	LUISITA GOLF CLUB	1	–	1	–	–	–
LIB	LIBERTY TEL. HOLD., INC. (DELISTED)	3,059,000	–	3,059,000	–	–	–
LMG	LMG CORPORATION	3,136,000	784,000	3,136,000	784,000	–	–
LODE	LODESTAR INVESTMENT HOLD. CORP.	13,410,000	4,693,500	13,410,000	4,693,500	–	–
LOTO	PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORP.	295,500	502,350	295,500	502,350	–	–
LPZ	LOPEZ HOLDINGS CORP.	3,364,647	12,516,487	3,364,647	12,516,487	–	–
LRC	LANDOIL RES. CORP. "A"	86,575,807	–	86,575,807	–	–	–
LRCB	LANDOIL RES. CORP. "B"	56,816,934	–	56,816,934	–	–	–
LSC	LORENZO SHIPPING CORP.	183,250	111,630	183,250	111,630	–	–
LTG	LT GROUP, INC.	156,400	2,311,592	156,400	2,311,592	–	–
MA	MANILA MINING CORP. "A"	447,099,893	4,022,363	447,099,893	4,022,363	–	–
MAB	MANILA MINING CORP. "B"	228,152,809	894,558	228,152,809	894,558	–	–
MAC	MACROASIA CORPORATION	1,857,492	8,061,515	1,857,492	8,061,515	–	–
MACAY	MACAY HOLDINGS, INC.	729,047	5,096,039	729,047	5,096,039	–	–
MAEX	MARINDUQUE EXPL.	10,400,000	–	10,400,000	–	–	–
MAH	METRO ALLIANCE HDGS. "A"	1,712,145	719,704	1,712,145	719,704	–	–
MAHB	METRO ALLIANCE HDGS. "B"	392,014	109,720	392,014	109,720	–	–
MARC	MARCVENTURES HOLDINGS, INC.	6,404,655	4,483,259	6,404,655	4,483,259	–	–
MAXS	MAX'S GROUP, INC.	210,200	514,990	210,200	514,990	–	–
MB	MANILA BULLETIN PUB. CORP.	163,570	26,825	163,570	26,825	–	–

		Per Records		Per Count		Unlocated Difference	
CODE	NAME	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
MBT	METRO BANK & TRUST CO.	969,811	₱66,432,054	969,811	₱66,432,054	–	₱–
MC	MARSTEEL CONS., INC. "A"(DELISTED)	19,100,000	–	19,100,000	–	–	–
MC%	MARSTEEL CONS. (50% PAID) (DELISTED	3,300,000	–	3,300,000	–	–	–
MCB	MARSTEEL CONS., INC. "B" (DELISTED)	- 19,100,000	–	- 19,100,000	–	–	–
MED	MEDCO HOLDINGS, INC.	13,106,000	1,179,540	13,106,000	1,179,540	–	–
MEDIC	MEDILINES DISTRIBUTORS INC.	2,168,000	563,680	2,168,000	563,680	–	–
MEG	MEGAWORLD CORPORATION	13,411,548	27,896,020	13,411,548	27,896,020	–	–
MER	MANILA ELECTRIC CO.	129,802	74,506,922	129,802	74,506,922	–	–
MERP	MERALCO - PREF. "B"	15,740	–	15,740	–	–	–
MFC	MANULIFE FINANCIAL CORP.	1,583	2,976,040	1,583	2,976,040	–	–
MG	MILLENNIUM GLOBAL HOLDINGS, INC.	27,287,000	1,637,220	27,287,000	1,637,220	–	–
MGC	MAKATI GOLF	2	–	2	–	–	–
MGCC	MANILA GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB, INC.	1	–	1	–	–	–
MGH	METRO GLOBAL HOLDINGS CORP.	755,150	–	755,150	–	–	–
MHC	MABUHAY HOLDINGS CORP.	2,764,000	317,860	2,764,000	317,860	–	–
MJC	MANILA JOCKEY CLUB, INC.	394,927	501,557	394,927	501,557	–	–
MJIC	MJC INVESTMENTS CORPORATION	169,000	169,000	169,000	169,000	–	–
MM	MERRYMART CONSUMER CORP.	2,204,700	881,880	2,204,700	881,880	–	–
MMC	MARCOPPER MNING CORP.	22,455	–	22,455	–	–	–
MONDE	MONDE NISSIN CORPORATION	2,431,500	14,102,700	2,431,500	14,102,700	–	–
MPC	METRO PACIFIC CORP.	15,000	–	15,000	–	–	–
MRC	MRC ALLIED INDUSTRIES, INC.	3,076,200	2,676,294	3,076,200	2,676,294	–	–
MREIT	MREIT, INC.	723,600	10,130,400	723,600	10,130,400	–	–
MRSGI	METRO RETAIL STORES GROUP, INC.	240,000	276,000	240,000	276,000	–	–
MSCB	MAKATI SPORTS CLUB "B"	3	–	3	–	–	–
MWC	MANILA WATER COMPANY, INC.	2,575,751	103,802,765	2,575,751	103,802,765	–	–
MWIDE	MEGAWIDE CONSTRUCTION CORP.	749,807	2,241,923	749,807	2,241,923	–	–
MYNLD	MAYNILAD WATER SVCS, INC.COMMON SHS	1,247,500	21,082,750	1,247,500	21,082,750	–	–
NI	NIHAO MINERAL RES.	1,358,800	428,022	1,358,800	428,022	–	–
NIKL	NICKEL ASIA CORPORATION	9,625,218	37,442,098	9,625,218	37,442,098	–	–
NOW	NOW CORPORATION	4,093,600	2,783,648	4,093,600	2,783,648	–	–
NRCP	NATIONAL REINSURANCE CORP.	1,939,000	1,493,030	1,939,000	1,493,030	–	–
NXGEN	NEXTGENESIS CORPORATION	751,820	–	751,820	–	–	–
OGP	OCEANAGOLD (PHILS.), INC.	54,000	1,738,800	54,000	1,738,800	–	–
OM	OMICO CORPORATION	8,646,464	873,293	8,646,464	873,293	–	–
OPM	ORIENTAL PET. & MIN. "A"	211,797,695	4,209,162	211,797,695	4,209,162	–	–
OPMB	ORIENTAL PET. & MIN. "B"	191,637,897	632,065	191,637,897	632,065	–	–
ORE	ORIENTAL PENINSULA RES. GROUP, INC.	3,639,600	1,346,652	3,639,600	1,346,652	–	–
OV	THE PHILODRILL CORP.	527,807,290	4,697,485	527,807,290	4,697,485	–	–
PA	PACIFICA HOLDINGS, INC.	356,600	338,770	356,600	338,770	–	–
PAL	PAL HOLDINGS, INC.	246,750	937,650	246,750	937,650	–	–
PAX	PAXYS, INC.	99,800	260,478	99,800	260,478	–	–
PBB	PHILIPPINE BUSINESS BANK	1,579,558	12,162,597	1,579,558	12,162,597	–	–
PBC	PHILIPPINE BANK OF COMM.	21,555	359,969	21,555	359,969	–	–
PCOR	PETRON CORPORATION	2,530,478	6,275,585	2,530,478	6,275,585	–	–
PCP	PICOP RESOURCES, INC.	23,509,670	–	23,509,670	–	–	–
PCPD	PICOP RESOURCES - 14%	11,000	–	11,000	–	–	–
PERC	PETROENERGY RESOURCES CORP.	244,936	857,276	244,936	857,276	–	–
PGOLD	PUREGOLD PRICE CLUB, INC.	136,400	5,183,200	136,400	5,183,200	–	–
PHA	PREMIERE HORIZON ALLIANCE CORP.	18,931,984	4,486,880	18,931,984	4,486,880	–	–
PHC	PHILCOMSAT HOLDINGS CORP.	1,480,052	–	1,480,052	–	–	–
PHES	PHILIPPINE ESTATES CORP.	4,060,000	1,136,800	4,060,000	1,136,800	–	–
PHN	PHINMA CORPORATION	37,450	625,415	37,450	625,415	–	–
PHR	PH RESORTS GROUP HOLDINGS, INC.	15,932,200	2,118,983	15,932,200	2,118,983	–	–
PIZZA	SHAKEY'S PIZZA ASIA VENTURES, INC.	55,200	375,360	55,200	375,360	–	–
PLC	PREMIUM LEISURE CORP.	100,000	71,000	100,000	71,000	–	–
PLUS	DIGIPLUS INTERACTIVE CORP.	16,484,910	267,055,542	16,484,910	267,055,542	–	–
PMPC	PANASONIC MFG. PHILS. CORP	10,856	109,199	10,856	109,199	–	–
PMT	PRIMETOWN PROP. GROUP, INC.	10,229,095	–	10,229,095	–	–	–
PNB	PHIL. NATIONAL BANK	207,212	11,272,333	207,212	11,272,333	–	–
PNC	PHILIPPINE NATL. CONST. CORP.	22,489	110,196	22,489	110,196	–	–
PNX	PHOENIX PETROLEUM PHILS.	312,347	1,302,487	312,347	1,302,487	–	–
PNX3B	PHOENIX PET. PHILS.SERIES 3B PREF.	2,650	66,118	2,650	66,118	–	–
PNX4	PHOENIX PET. PHILS. SERIES 4 PREF.	3,210	571,059	3,210	571,059	–	–
PPC	PRYCE CORPORATION	97,210	1,252,812	97,210	1,252,812	–	–
PPI	PHILTOWN PROPERTIES, INC.	1,804,873	–	1,804,873	–	–	–
PRC	PHIL. RACING CLUB, INC.	39,449	260,363	39,449	260,363	–	–
PREIT	PREMIERE ISLAND POWER REIT CORP.	50,000	51,000	50,000	51,000	–	–
PRF3B	PETRON PREF. SERIES 3B	2,550	2,562,750	2,550	2,562,750	–	–
PRF4A	PETRON PREF. SERIES 4A	1,800	1,763,100	1,800	1,763,100	–	–

		Per Records		Per Count		Unlocated Difference	
CODE	NAME	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
PRF4E	PETRON CORP. PREF. SERIES 4E	5,000	₱5,000,000	₱65,000	5,000,000	–	₱–
PRIM	PRIME MEDIA HOLDINGS, INC.	13,316,129	17,310,968	13,316,129	17,310,968	–	–
PRMX	PRIMEX CORPORATION	65,000	83,200	65,000	83,200	–	–
PSB	PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK	45,048	2,432,592	45,048	2,432,592	–	–
PSE	THE PHIL. STOCK EXCHANGE, INC.	247,037	100,037,373	247,037	100,037,373	–	–
PTT	PHIL. TELEGRAPH & TEL. CORP.	791,213	261,100	791,213	261,100	–	–
PX	PHILEX MINING CORP.	6,055,658	59,951,014	6,055,658	59,951,014	–	–
PXP	PXP ENERGY CORPORATION	5,619,594	13,374,634	5,619,594	13,374,634	–	–
RCB	RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING CORP.	224,287	5,820,248	224,287	5,820,248	–	–
RCI	ROXAS AND COMPANY, INC.	595,503	1,595,948	595,503	1,595,948	–	–
RCR	RL COMMERCIAL REIT, INC.	2,077,500	16,661,550	2,077,500	16,661,550	–	–
REG	REPUBLIC GLASS HDGS. CORP.	58,629	134,847	58,629	134,847	–	–
RFM	RFM CORPORATION	209,557	995,396	209,557	995,396	–	–
RLC	ROBINSONS LAND CORP.	225,712	3,647,506	225,712	3,647,506	–	–
RLT	PHIL. REALTY & HDGS. CORP.	20,155,758	2,196,978	20,155,758	2,196,978	–	–
ROCK	ROCKWELL LAND CORPORATION	987,090	1,826,117	987,090	1,826,117	–	–
ROX	ROXAS HOLDINGS, INC.	2,807	4,070	2,807	4,070	–	–
RPC	REYNOLDS PHILIPPINES CORP.	4,468,399	–	4,468,399	–	–	–
RRHI	ROBINSONS RETAIL HOLDINGS, INC.	31,710	1,048,016	31,710	1,048,016	–	–
SBS	SBS PHILIPPINES CORP.	76,413	297,247	76,413	297,247	–	–
SCC	SEMIRARA MINING & POWER CORP.	13,108,400	370,312,300	13,108,400	370,312,300	–	–
SDP	SIME DARBY PILIPINAS, INC.	180	–	180	–	–	–
SECB	SECURITY BANK CORP.	101,327	6,652,118	101,327	6,652,118	–	–
SECBP	SECURITY BANK VOTING PREFERRED	19,890	–	19,890	–	–	–
SEGC	STA. ELENA GOLF CLUB, INC.	1	–	1	–	–	–
SEVN	PHILIPPINE SEVEN CORP.	620	22,940	620	22,940	–	–
SFI	SWIFT FOODS, INC.	50,785,183	2,386,904	50,785,183	2,386,904	–	–
SFIP	SWIFT FOODS, INC. - PREF.	584,344	905,733	584,344	905,733	–	–
SGI	SOLID GROUP, INC.	758,073	962,753	758,073	962,753	–	–
SGP	SYNERGY GRID & DEV'T. PHILS., INC.	775,300	12,838,968	775,300	12,838,968	–	–
SHG	SHERWOOD HILLS GOLF CLUB, INC.	1	–	1	–	–	–
SHGD	SHERWOOD HILLS CLUB, INC. "D"	1	–	1	–	–	–
SHLPH	SHELL PILIPINAS CORPORATION	1,588,963	11,011,514	1,588,963	11,011,514	–	–
SHNG	SHANG PROPERTIES, INC.	1,702,833	6,028,029	1,702,833	6,028,029	–	–
SIS	SICOGON ISLANDS	2	–	2	–	–	–
SLF	SUN LIFE FINANCIAL, INC.	2,258	7,767,520	2,258	7,767,520	–	–
SLI	STA. LUCIA LAND, INC.	3,459,000	8,993,400	3,459,000	8,993,400	–	–
SM	SM INVESTMENTS CORP.	37,226	26,039,587	37,226	26,039,587	–	–
SMC	SAN MIGUEL CORP.	420,968	34,519,376	420,968	34,519,376	–	–
SMC2I	SAN MIGUEL CORP. SERIES 2I PREF.	15,000	1,117,500	15,000	1,117,500	–	–
SMC2L	SAN MIGUEL CORP. SERIES 2L PREF.	16,000	1,242,400	16,000	1,242,400	–	–
SMC2N	SAN MIGUEL CORP. SERIES 2N PREF.	40,000	3,220,000	40,000	3,220,000	–	–
SMC2O	SAN MIGUEL CORP. SERIES 2O PREF.	20,000	1,620,000	20,000	1,620,000	–	–
SMC2P	SMCPREFS2P	36,770	2,831,290	36,770	2,831,290	–	–
SMC2S	SMCPREFS2S	326,800	25,425,040	326,800	25,425,040	–	–
SMPH	SM PRIME HOLDINGS, INC.	2,956,471	67,259,715	2,956,471	67,259,715	–	–
SOC	SOCRESOURCES, INC.	1,487,000	270,634	1,487,000	270,634	–	–
SOC%	SOUTH CHINA - (25% PAID)	350,000	236,250	350,000	236,250	–	–
SPC	SPC POWER CORPORATION	60,000	584,400	60,000	584,400	–	–
SPM	SEAFRONT RES. CORP.	227,521	536,950	227,521	536,950	–	–
SPNEC	SOLAR PHILS., NUEVA ECIJA CORP.	5,333,037	6,239,653	5,333,037	6,239,653	–	–
SSI	SSI GROUP, INC.	724,500	1,905,435	724,500	1,905,435	–	–
STI	STI EDUCATION SYSTEMS HOLD., INC.	9,754,417	13,753,728	9,754,417	13,753,728	–	–
STN	STENIEL MFG. CORP.	79,053,988	172,337,694	79,053,988	172,337,694	–	–
STR	VISTAMALLS, INC.	269,600	337,000	269,600	337,000	–	–
SUN	SUNTRUST RESORT HOLDINGS, INC.	7,770,318	5,905,442	7,770,318	5,905,442	–	–
SWM	SANITARY WARES MFG. CORP	24,150	–	24,150	–	–	–
T	TKC METALS CORPORATION	1,311,000	576,840	1,311,000	576,840	–	–
TBGI	TRANSPACIFIC BROADBAND GROUP INT'L	16,844,000	2,240,252	16,844,000	2,240,252	–	–
TCB2C	CIRTEKHOLDINGSPHILSCO RP SUBSERIES2C	10,000	130,000	10,000	130,000	–	–
TCB2D	CIRTEKHOLDINGSPHILSCO RP SUBSERIES2D	8,000	66,080	8,000	66,080	–	–
TECH	CIRTEK HOLDINGS PHILS. CORP.	4,146,839	2,612,509	4,146,839	2,612,509	–	–
TEL	PLDT, INC.	55,534	69,972,840	55,534	69,972,840	–	–
TFHI	TOP FRONTIER INVESTMENTS HOLD.,INC.	18,815	1,147,715	18,815	1,147,715	–	–
THI	TAGAYTAY HIGHLANDS INT'L.	1	–	1	–	–	–
TMB	THE MANILA BANKING	84	–	84	–	–	–
TOP	TOP LINE BUS	230,000	368,000	230,000	368,000	–	–
TUGS	HARBOR STAR SHIPPING SERVICES, INC.	550,000	324,500	550,000	324,500	–	–

		Per Records		Per Count		Unlocated Difference	
CODE	NAME	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
UBP	UNION BANK OF THE PHILS.	170,207	₱4,526,735	170,207	₱4,526,735	–	₱–
UNI	UNIOIL RES. & HOLDINGS CO, INC.	3,750	1,534,487	3,750	1,534,487	–	–
UP	UNIVERSAL RIGHTFIELD PROPERTY	20,087,756	–	20,087,756	–	–	–
UPM	UNITED PARAGON MINING CORP.	234,446,100	1,359,787	234,446,100	1,359,787	–	–
URC	UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORP.	493,936	33,241,893	493,936	33,241,893	–	–
UW	UNIWIDE HOLDINGS, INC.	10,238,027	–	10,238,027	–	–	–
V	VANTAGE EQUITIES, INC.	4,049,712	3,604,244	4,049,712	3,604,244	–	–
VC	VENARD CORPORATION	1,500	–	1,500	–	–	–
VITA	VITARICH CORPORATION	3,124,613	1,655,886	3,124,613	1,655,886	–	–
VLL	VISTA LAND & LIFESCAPES, INC.	1,287,465	1,338,964	1,287,465	1,338,964	–	–
VMC	VICTORIAS MILLING CO., INC.	593,560	1,024,485	593,560	1,024,485	–	–
VREIT	VISTAREIT, INC.	786,000	1,076,820	786,000	1,076,820	–	–
VVT	VIVANT CORPORATION	2,251,349	43,766,225	2,251,349	43,766,225	–	–
WEB	PHILWEB CORPORATION	1,652,319	10,244,378	1,652,319	10,244,378	–	–
WHI	WISE HOLDINGS INC., A	1,300	–	1,300	–	–	–
WIN	WELLEX INDUSTRIES, INC.	8,207,660	2,133,992	8,207,660	2,133,992	–	–
WLCON	WILCON DEPOT, INC.	229,800	1,599,408	229,800	1,599,408	–	–
WPI	WATERFRONT PHILS., INC.	3,470,100	1,405,391	3,470,100	1,405,391	–	–
WWG	WACK-WACK GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB	4	–	4	–	–	–
X	XURPAS, INC.	14,552,200	3,608,959	14,552,200	3,608,959	–	–
XG	NEXGEN ENERGY CORP.	284,000	903,120	284,000	903,120	–	–
ZEA	FIRST NEW ZEA TRADING, INC.	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–	–	–
ZHI	ZEUS HOLDINGS, INC.	26,744,994	1,791,915	26,744,994	1,791,915	–	–
		7,283,506,988	₱3,768,232,362	7,283,506,988	₱3,768,232,362	–	₱–

SCHEDULE VII

BELSON SECURITIES, INC.
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR FEE-RELATED INFORMATION
PURSUANT TO THE SEC MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 18-2024

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

	2025	2024
Total Audit Fees	**₱180,000**	₱160,000
Non-audit services fees:		
Other assurance services	**–**	–
Tax services	**–**	–
All other services	**–**	–
Total Non-audit Fees	**–**	–
TOTAL AUDIT AND NON-AUDIT FEES	**₱180,000**	₱160,000

SCHEDULE VIII

BELSON SECURITIES, INC.
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
PURSUANT TO THE REVISED SRC RULE 68

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

Ratio	Formula	2025	2024
Current ratio	Total current assets	**₱260,193,570**	₱242,482,940
	Divided by: Total current liabilities	**112,099,409**	92,880,697
	Current ratio	**2.32:1**	2.61:1
Solvency ratio	Net loss	**(₱7,114,119)**	(₱4,704,060)
	Add: Depreciation	**881,954**	878,210
	Net loss before depreciation	**(6,232,165)**	(3,825,850)
	Divided by: Total liabilities	**117,149,972**	92,880,697
	Solvency ratio	**(0.05):1**	(0.04):1
Debt-to-equity ratio	Total liabilities	**₱117,149,972**	₱92,880,697
	Divided by: Total equity	**211,439,804**	214,205,087
	Debt-to-equity ratio	**0.55:1**	0.43:1
Asset-to-equity ratio	Total assets	**₱328,589,776**	₱307,085,784
	Divided by: Total equity	**211,439,804**	214,205,087
	Asset-to-equity ratio	**1.55:1**	1.43:1
Return on equity	Net loss	**(₱7,114,119)**	(₱4,704,060)
	Divided by: Average total equity	**212,822,446**	214,968,333
	Return on equity ratio	**(0.03):1**	(0.02):1
Return on assets	Net loss	**(₱7,114,119)**	(₱4,704,060)
	Divided by: Average total assets	**317,837,780**	305,219,996
	Return on assets	**(0.02):1**	(0.02):1
Interest rate coverage ratio	Loss before interest and taxes	**(₱1,512,043)**	(₱8,077,854)
	Interest expense	**–**	–
	Interest rate coverage ratio	**–**	–
Other relevant ratios	RBCA ratio	**2,231%**	1,988%
	Ratio of AI to NLC	**78%**	63%
	Ratio of Core Equity to ORR	**4,449%**	3,712%