SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
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Company Information

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Industry Classification: 00000
Company Type: Stock Corporation

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Period Covered: December 31, 2025
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CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

and

Report of Independent Auditors

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

ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT

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

Report for the Period Beginning January 1, 2025 and Ending December 31, 2025

IDENTIFICATION OF BROKER OR DEALER

Name of Broker / Dealer: **CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION**

Address of Principal Place of Business: **Unit 061 Level 3 Ayala Malls Circuit ,**
Hipodromo Street Circuit Makati,
Brgy. Carmona Makati City

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

Name: **JANET PRESQUITO** Tel. No. **(02) 708-3229**
Fax No.

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCOUNTANT

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

Name: **ETHEL P. MARTINEZ** Tel. No. **8994-3984**
Fax No.

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

Certificate Number: **144003**

PTR Number : **368868** Date Issued: **January 8, 2026**

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION
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ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT PACKAGE
DECEMBER 31, 2025

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of **CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION** (the Company) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (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 to do so.

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

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

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO., the independent auditors appointed by the shareholders, have audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in their report to the shareholders, have expressed their opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

SANTIAGO S. CUA, JR.
Chairman of the Board

SIMEON S. CUA
President

GLENN NELSON M. MACAVINTA
Treasurer

Signed this ____________________.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me, a Notary Public for and in the MAKATI CITY Philippines, this MAY 1 4 2026, affiants who are personally known to me and whose identity I have confirmed through their competent evidence of identity bearing the affiants photograph and signature.

NAMES	COMPETENT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY	DATE AND PLACE ISSUED

Doc. No. 356
Page No. 73
Book No. 39
Series of 2026

ATTY. ROMEO M. MONFORT
Notary Public City of Makati
Until December 31, 2027
Appointment No. M-029 (2026-2027)
PTR No. 10765527 January 3, 2026
IBP No. 557367 Issued on November 3, 2025
MCLE Compliance No. VIII-0040638 Roll No. 27934
Amorsolo Street, Legazpi Village
Makati City

Cualoping Securities Corporation

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANNUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

The Management of **CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION** (the Company) is responsible for all information and representations contained in the Annual Income Tax Return for the year ended December 31, 2025. Management is likewise responsible for all information and representations contained in the financial statements accompanying the Annual Income Tax Return covering the same reporting period. Furthermore, the Management is responsible for all information and representations contained in all the other tax returns filed for the reporting period, including, but not limited, to the value added tax returns, withholding tax returns, documentary stamp tax returns, and any and all other tax returns.

In this regard, the Management affirms that the attached audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the accompanying Annual Income Tax Return are in accordance with the books and records of **CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION** complete and correct in all material respects. Management likewise affirms that:

(a) the Annual Income Tax Return has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and pertinent tax regulations and other issuances of the Department of Finance and the Bureau of Internal Revenue;

(b) any disparity of figures in the submitted reports arising from the preparation of financial statements pursuant to financial accounting standards and the preparation of the income tax return pursuant to tax accounting rules has been reported as reconciling items and maintained in the Company's books and records in accordance with the requirements of Revenue Regulations No. 8-2007 and other relevant issuances;

(c) **CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION** has filed all applicable tax returns, reports and statements required to be filed under Philippine tax laws for the reporting period, and all taxes and other impositions shown thereon to be due and payable have been paid for the reporting period, except those contested in good faith.

BY:
CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION

SANTIAGO S. CUA, JR.
Chairman of the Board

SIMEON S. CUA
President

GLENN NELSON M. MACAVINTA
Treasurer

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To The Board of Directors and Shareholders
CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION
Unit 061 Level 3 Ayala Malls Circuit,
Hipodromo Street Circuit Makati
Brgy. Carmona Makati City

We have audited the financial statements of **CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION** (the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2025, on which we have rendered the attached report dated May 14, 2026.

In compliance with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, we are stating that the said Company has seven (7) shareholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares each of the Company's Capital stock as of December 31, 2025, as disclosed in Note 21 of the Financial Statements.

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO.

BY: **ETHEL P. MARTINEZ**
PARTNER

CPA Reg. No. 0144003
TIN 306-435-247-000
PTR No. 0368868, Issued on January 8, 2026, Manila City
SEC Accreditation No:
Partner - 144003-SEC Group B, Issued on April 21, 2026,
valid until June 30, 2026 covering the audit of 2025 Financial Statements
Firm - 0222-SEC Group B, Issued on December 01, 2022
valid for five (5) years covering the audit from 2022 to 2026 Financial Statements
BOA/PRC Accreditation No. 0222, Issued on September 13, 2023
valid until October 12, 2026
BIR Accreditation No. 06-002735-001-2024, issued on April 12, 2024,
valid for three (3) years until April 11, 2027

Manila, Philippines
May 14, 2026

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

To The Board of Directors and Shareholders
CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION
Unit 061 Level 3 Ayala Malls Circuit,
Hipodromo Street Circuit Makati,
Brgy. Carmona Makati City

We have audited the financial statements of **CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION** (the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2025 in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing on which we have rendered an unqualified opinion dated May 14, 2026. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary schedules I to VIII, as required by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, are presented for purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information are the responsibility of management and have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO.

BY: **ETHEL P. MARTINEZ**
PARTNER

CPA Reg. No. 0144003
TIN 306-435-247-000
PTR No. 0368868, Issued on January 8, 2026, Manila City
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valid for three (3) years until April 11, 2027

Manila, Philippines
May 14, 2026

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

admin@psv-co.com
(02) 8-594-3984
9th Flr. Unit C MARC 2000 Tower 1973 Taft Ave. cor. San Andres St. Malate, Manila 1004

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To The Board of Directors and Shareholders
CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION
Unit 061Level 3 Ayala Malls Circuit,
Hipodromo Street Circuit Makati
Brgy. Carmona Makati City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **CUALOPING SECURITIES 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 the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 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 audit in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Club in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Our audit were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information for the year ended December 31, 2025 required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as disclosed in Note 34 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of management. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO.

BY: **ETHEL P. MARTINEZ**
PARTNER

CPA Reg. No. 0144003
TIN 306-435-247-000
PTR No. 0368868, Issued on January 8, 2026, Manila City
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valid for three (3) years until April 11, 2027

Manila, Philippines
May 14, 2026

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31, 2025 and 2024

			Security Position (2025)			Security Position (2024)	
	Notes	2025	Long	Short	2024	Long	Short
ASSETS							
Current Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	*4,5,6*	₱ 14,573,140	₱	₱	₱ 14,755,081	₱	₱
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	*4,7*	44,128,294	44,128,294		43,651,570	43,651,570	
Receivables from customers and other brokers, net	*4,5,8*	3,611,254	59,494,842		783,903	43,602,688	
Receivable from clearing house	*4,5,17*	600,000	-		-		
Other receivables	*4,5,9*	102,837			124,740		
Prepayments and other current assets	*4,5,11*	2,317,518			2,369,879		
Total Current Assets		65,333,043	103,623,136		61,685,173	87,254,258	
Non-Current Assets							
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	*4,10*	41,901,600	41,901,600		33,456,000	33,456,000	
Property and equipment, net	*4,5,13*	23,092,632			18,534,787		
Intangible asset, net	*4,5,14*	365,938			354,037		
Deferred tax asset, net	*4,5,27*	2,319,328			5,723,261		
Right of use asset	*4,5,28*	790,802			-		
Refundable deposits	*4,5,15*	300,982			291,044		
Total Non-Current Assets		68,771,282	41,901,600		58,359,129	33,456,000	
TOTAL ASSETS		₱ 134,104,325	145,524,736	₱	₱ 120,044,302	₱ 120,710,258	
Securities in Vault, Transfer Office and Philippine Depository and Trust Corp.			₱	₱ 5,297,634,881		₱	₱ 5,675,902,430
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
Current Liabilities							
Payable to customers	*4,16*	₱ 20,673,631	₱ 5,152,110,145	₱	₱ 18,722,548	₱ 5,555,192,172	₱
Payable to clearing house	*4,17*	-			147,990		
Lease liability	*4,28*	253,961			-		
Mortgage payable - current	*4,20*	3,326,220			3,017,803		
Other payables	*4,18*	5,578,974			418,541		
Security deposits	*4,28*	1,447,030			-		
Other current liabilities	*4,19*	27,758			25,110		
Total Current Liabilities		31,307,574	5,152,110,145		22,331,992	5,555,192,172	
Non-Current Liability							
Mortgage payable - noncurrent	*4,20*	1,201,422			4,757,284		
Lease liability	*4,28*	546,037			-		
Security deposits	*4,28*	-			184,646		
Total Non-current Liabilities		1,747,459			4,941,930		
Total Liabilities		33,055,033	5,152,110,145		27,273,922	5,555,192,172	
Equity							
Share capital	*4,21*	60,250,000			57,250,000		
Revaluation increment	*4,21*	35,716,600			29,382,400		
Retained earnings	*4,21*	5,082,692			6,137,980		
Total Equity		101,049,292			92,770,380		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		₱ 134,104,325	₱ 5,297,634,881	₱ 5,297,634,881	₱ 120,044,302	₱ 5,675,902,430	₱ 5,675,902,430

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Notes	2025	2024
INCOME			
Commission income	*4,22*	₱ **701,110**	₱ 243,267
Dividend income	*4,7,10*	**3,582,113**	3,463,347
Gain on sale of financial assets at FVTPL, net	*4,7*	**13,155**	-
Unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTPL	*4,7*	**661,577**	2,868,436
Total		**4,957,955**	6,575,050
DIRECT COSTS	*4,23*	**(1,313,216)**	(1,316,423)
GROSS INCOME		**3,644,739**	5,258,627
OPERATING EXPENSES	*4,24*	**(4,914,421)**	(3,505,706)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATION		**(1,269,682)**	1,752,921
OTHER INCOME	*4,25*	**2,189,676**	217,636
FINANCE COSTS	*4,20,28*	**(655,881)**	(1,114,904)
NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		**264,113**	855,653
INCOME TAX BENEFITS	*4,27*		
Current		**26,868**	-
Deferred		**1,292,533**	649,960
		1,319,401	649,960
NET (LOSS) INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**(1,055,288)**	1,505,613
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Items that will not be reclassified			
subsequently to profit or loss	*4,10,21*		
Changes in fair value of available for sale financial assets		**8,445,600**	(1,224,000)
Tax effect		**(2,111,400)**	306,000
		6,334,200	(918,000)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		₱ **5,278,912**	₱ 587,613

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Notes	2025	2024
SHARE CAPITAL	*4,21*		
Balance at beginning of the year		₱ 57,250,000	₱ 56,250,000
Issuance		3,000,000	1,000,000
Balance at end of the year		60,250,000	57,250,000
REVALUATION INCREMENT	*4,21*		
Balance at beginning of the year		29,382,400	30,300,400
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		6,334,200	(918,000)
Balance at end of the year		35,716,600	29,382,400
RETAINED EARNINGS	*4,21*		
Unappropriated			
Balance at beginning of the year		1,975,144	620,092
Net (loss) income for the year		(1,055,288)	1,505,613
Appropriation for the year per SRC Rule 49.1		-	(150,561)
Balance at end of the year		919,856	1,975,144
Appropriated			
Balance at beginning of the year		4,162,836	4,012,275
Appropriation for the year per SRC Rule 49.1		-	150,561
Balance at end of the year		4,162,836	4,162,836
Total Retained Earnings		5,082,692	6,137,980
TOTAL EQUITY		₱ 101,049,292	₱ 92,770,380

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Notes	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income before tax		₱ 264,113	₱ 855,653
Adjustment to reconcile net income to			
Net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	4,13,14,28	860,272	138,272
Depreciation on ROUA	4,5,28	69,777	60,004
Finance costs on lease liability	4,28	12,502	652
Finance costs on mortgage payable	4,20	643,379	1,114,252
Unrealized gain on financial asset at FVTPL	4,7	(661,577)	(2,868,436)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	4,25	(10,893)	(33,664)
Dividend revenue	4,7,10	(3,582,113)	(3,463,347)
Interest income	4,6,25	(12,918)	(17,831)
Operating loss before changes in working capital		(2,417,458)	(4,214,445)
Decrease (Increase) in:			
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	4,7	184,853	-
Receivables from customers and other brokers, net	4,5,8	(2,827,351)	192,480
Receivable from clearing house	4,17	(600,000)	-
Other receivables	4,5,9	21,903	(4,149)
Prepayments and other current assets	4,5,11	151,540	(19,993)
Increase (Decrease) in:			
Payable to customers	4,16	1,951,083	4,413,721
Payable to clearing house	4,17	(147,990)	18,090
Other payables	4,18	5,160,433	(54,036)
Security deposits	4,28	1,262,384	184,646
Other current liabilities	4,19	2,648	(50,500)
Cash provided by operations		2,742,045	465,814
Interest received	4,6,25	12,918	17,831
Dividend received	4,7,10	3,582,113	3,463,347
Interest paid	4,20,28	(655,881)	(1,114,904)
Income tax paid	4,27	(126,047)	(12,330)
Net cash provided by operating activities		5,555,148	2,819,758
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of refundable deposit	4,5,15	(9,938)	(105,149)
Acquisition of property & equipment	4,5,13	(5,347,438)	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	4,5,14	(82,580)	(8,150)
Net cash used in investing activities		(5,439,956)	(113,299)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from the issuance of shares	4,21	3,000,000	1,000,000
Payment for lease liability	4,28	(60,581)	(65,600)
Payment of mortgage payable	4,20	(3,247,445)	(2,774,004)
Net cash used in financing activities		(308,026)	(1,839,604)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(192,834)	866,855
EFFECTS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		10,893	33,664
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		14,755,081	13,854,562
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		₱ 14,573,140	₱ 14,755,081

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION, (the Company) is a corporation registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission under registration number 84870 dated March 9, 1979. The Company shall engage primarily in the bonds and other financial securities and all activities directly and indirectly connected therewith or indicated thereto, and to be a member of any stocks or commodity exchange, as well as boards of realtors, national, regional or local.

On March 22, 2019, the Company's Board of Directors approved the amendment of its Articles of Incorporation changing its registered principal place of business from 1765 P.M. Guazon Street, Paco, Manila, Philippines to L03 U61 Ayala Malls Circuit, Hippodromo St., Brgy. Carmona Makati City. This was approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 26, 2019.

Approval of the Financial Statement

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 including its comparative figures for the year ended December 31, 2024 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on May 14, 2026.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

Preparation and Measurement

The Company has prepared the financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 on a going concern basis, which assumes continuity of current business activities and the realization of assets and settlements of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱) the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All values are rounded to the nearest peso, except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial asset carried at fair value through profit or loss and financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for an asset or fair value of consideration received in exchange for incurring liability.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

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

• Note 5 - Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates
• Note 32 - Fair Value Measurement

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

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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

NOTE 3 - ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The Company adopted all applicable accounting standards and interpretations as at December 31, 2025. The new and revised accounting standards and interpretations that have been published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and approved by the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC) in the Philippines, that were assessed by the Management to be applicable to the Company's financial statements are as follows:

Adoption of Amended Standards Effective Beginning on or after January 1, 2025:

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following new and amended Standards which the Company adopted effective for annual periods beginning January 1, 2025.

Unless otherwise indicated, the adoption of the new and amended standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements. Additional disclosures have been included in the notes to financial statements, as applicable.

- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of exchangeability*

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

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

New and Amended PFRS and PIC Issuances in Issue but Not Yet Effective or Adopted

Unless otherwise indicated the Company does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements to have a significant impact on the financial statements. The Company intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective;

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2026

- Amendments to Illustrative Examples on PFRS 7, PFRS 18, PAS 1, PAS 8, PAS 26 and PAS 37, *Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements*

  The amendments add illustrative examples to several PFRS Accounting Standards intended to improve the reporting of climate-related and other uncertainties in the financial statements, particularly to address stakeholders' concerns about consistency of information within the general-purpose financial reports and sufficient information on climate-related risks and other uncertainties in the financial statements.

  The examples address topics such as materiality judgements, significant judgements and estimates, and aggregation and disaggregation.

  The illustrative examples are not an integral part of PFRS Accounting Standards and, as such, do not have an effective date or transition requirements. However, an entity is expected to be entitled to sufficient time to implement any changes to align the information disclosed in its financial statements with the illustrative examples. Determining how much time is sufficient is a matter of judgement that depends on an entity's particular facts and circumstances. Nonetheless, an entity would be expected to implement any changes on a timely basis.

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

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

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

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

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

- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11

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

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

    The amendments updated the language of paragraph B38 of PFRS 7 on unobservable inputs and included a cross reference to paragraphs 72 and 73 of PFRS 13.
  - Amendments to PFRS 9
    - Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities
      The amendments to paragraph 2.1 of PFRS 9 clarified that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with PFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply paragraph 3.3.3 and recognize any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss.

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

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

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

  - Amendments to PAS 7, *Cost Method*

    The amendments to paragraph 37 of PAS 7 replaced the term 'cost method' with 'at cost', following the prior deletion of the definition of 'cost method'.

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027

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

  The standard replaces PAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and responds to investors' demand for better information about companies' financial performance. The new requirements include:
  - Required totals, subtotals and new categories in the statement of profit or loss

- Disclosure of management-defined performance measures
- Guidance on aggregation and disaggregation

Based on preliminary assessment, the management believes that the adoption of PFRS 18 will not affect total profit or equity of the Company. However, the adoption may affect the subtotals and performance measures presented in the statement of comprehensive income. The Company is continuously evaluating the full impact of this new standard on its financial statements.

- PFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability*

The standard allows eligible entities to elect to apply PFRS 19's reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other PFRS Accounting Standards.

In 2025, PFRS 19 was amended to provide reduced disclosure requirements for new or amended PFRS Accounting Standards adopted by the FSRSC from the issuances of the IASB between February 2021 and May 2024.
The application of the standard is optional for eligible entities.

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

- Amendments to PAS 21, *Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency*

The amendments introduce translation requirements for entities translating their financial statements, or the results and financial position of a foreign operation, from a functional currency that is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy to a presentation currency that is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.

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

Deferred effectivity

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

The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

On January 13, 2016, the FSRSC deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the IASB completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

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

The revised, amended, and additional disclosures or accounting changes provided by the standards and interpretations will be included in the company financial statements in the year of adoption, if applicable.

NOTE 4 - MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

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

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statements of financial position based on current/noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities, respectively.

Financial Instruments

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

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

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

"Day 1" Difference. Where the transaction in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a "Day 1" difference) in profit or loss. In cases where there is no observable data on inception, the Company deems the transaction price as the best estimate of fair value and recognizes "Day 1" difference in profit or loss when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Company determines the appropriate method of recognizing the "Day 1" difference.

Classification

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

Financial Assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL are either classified as held for trading or designated at FVTPL. A financial instrument is classified as held for trading if it meets either of the following conditions:

- It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term.

- On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

- It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

This category includes equity instruments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI at initial recognition. This category includes debt instruments whose cash flows are not "solely for payment of principal and interest" assessed at initial recognition of the assets, or which are not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell.

The Company may, at initial recognition, designate a financial asset meeting the criteria to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as a financial asset at FVTPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces accounting mismatch that would arise from measuring these assets.

After initial recognition, financial assets at FVPL and held for trading financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses arising from the fair valuation of financial assets at FVTPL and held for trading financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss.

For financial liabilities designated at FVTPL under the fair value option, the amount of change in fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in other comprehensive income (rather than in profit or loss), unless this creates an accounting mismatch. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's financial assets at FVTPL is classified under this category. (Note 7)

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

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

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

After initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for credit losses, if any. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in the statements of income when the financial assets are derecognized, modified or impaired. 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, receivables from customers and other brokers, receivable from clearing house, other receivables and refundable deposits are classified under this category (Notes 6, 8, 17, 9 and 15).

Cash

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

Receivables

Receivables are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. They are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or origination of the financial asset, except for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For receivables arising from the sale of securities, the asset is recognized on the trade date, which is the date the Company commits to sell the securities.

Subsequent to initial recognition, receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

The Company applies the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model in accordance with PFRS 9 – Financial Instruments in assessing impairment of receivables.

Under this model, the Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses based on the probability of default and expected recoveries over the life of the financial asset.

In measuring expected credit losses, the Company considers:

- historical credit loss experience.
- current economic conditions; and
- forward-looking information that may affect the collectability of the receivables.

Receivables from clearing house arising from securities transactions are generally considered to have low credit risk due to the regulated settlement system of the securities market. Accordingly, expected credit losses recognized on these balances are typically minimal.

Receivables are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

Receivables from and Payables to Clearing House

Receivables from and payables to the clearing house represent amounts arising from securities trading transactions executed by the Company on behalf of its customers and processed through a clearing facility, which remains unsettled as at the reporting date.

These balances are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the transaction and are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Receivables from the clearing house are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, while payables to the clearing house are measured at amortized cost.

Given that these balances are typically settled within a short period (e.g., T+2) in accordance with market practices, their carrying amounts approximate fair value and are measured at their undiscounted amounts, as the effect of discounting is not material.

Receivables from the clearing house are subject to impairment using the expected credit loss (ECL) model. Due to the nature of the clearing house as a central counterparty, the credit risk is considered low.

Financial Assets at FVOCI

For debt instruments that meet the contractual cash flow characteristic and are not designated at FVTPL under the fair value option, the financial assets shall be measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's financial assets at FVOCI is classified under this category. (Note 10)

Financial liabilities

Classification and presentation

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories: (i) at amortized cost; and (ii) at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company did not hold any financial liabilities under category (ii) during and at the end of each reporting period.

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

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

Financial liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when, and only when the Company becomes a party to the contract provisions of the instrument.

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's payable to customers, payable to clearing house, other payables, security deposits, mortgage payable and lease liability are classified under this category. (Note 16,17, 18, 20, and 28)

Trade and Other Payables

Payables are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision that gives rise to the receivable of another entity. Trade and other payables are recognized initially at the transaction price and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. For short-term, non-interest-bearing payables, the carrying amount approximates the amount payable due to the short-term nature of these liabilities. They are included in current liabilities, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date, which are then classified as noncurrent liabilities.

Trade payables are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied and have been invoiced or formally agreed with the suppliers.

Reclassification

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

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

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

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

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

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company records an allowance for "expected credit loss" (ECL). ECL is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The difference is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

For receivables from customers, the Company has applied the provision of SRC Rule 52.1.11 and Risk Based Capital Adequacy. The Company's Credit Losses was computed based on the classification, credit loss rate and basis specified in SRC Rule No. 52.1.11. In 2024, section 52.1.11.2 and 52.1.11.3 was amended through SEC Memorandum Circular No. 11, Series of 2024.

For debt instruments measured at amortized cost and FVOCI, the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL, which pertains to the portion of lifetime ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Assets

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

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired;
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the financial asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; or
- the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the financial asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

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

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

Classification of Financial Instrument between Liability and Equity

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

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

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

Prepayments and Other Current Assets

Prepayments and other current assets consist of prepaid expenses, prepaid income tax, input value-added tax (VAT) and advances for liquidation. These are initially measured at cost and are subsequently carried at cost less the portion already utilized.

Prepaid expenses represent payments made in advance for goods or services to be received in future periods. These are recognized as current assets upon payment. These are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the period in which the related goods or services are consumed.

Prepaid expenses are derecognized when the related benefits have been consumed or when no future economic benefits are expected.

Prepaid income tax from Creditable Withholding Taxes (CWTs) CWTs represent amounts withheld from income subject to expanded withholding taxes. CWTs can be utilized as payment for income taxes provided that these are properly supported by certificates of creditable tax withheld at source to the rules on Philippine income taxation. CWTs which are expected to be utilized as payment for income taxes within twelve months, are classified as current assets. Otherwise, it is presented as noncurrent assets.

Input VAT represents the value-added tax paid by the Company on its purchases of goods and services from VAT-registered suppliers. It is recognized as a current asset to the extent that it is recoverable by tax authorities or creditable against output VAT. Input VAT is applied against output VAT in determining the VAT payable. Any excess of input VAT over output VAT is carried forward to subsequent periods and presented as a current asset. Input VAT is measured at the amount of VAT paid and is carried at cost less any allowance for unrecoverable amounts, if any. An allowance is recognized when there is objective evidence that a portion of input VAT may not be recoverable. The corresponding loss is recognized in profit or loss. Input VAT is derecognized when it is utilized against output VAT or when it is determined to be no longer recoverable.

Prepayments and other current assets are classified as current assets when they are expected to be realized, consumed, or applied within twelve (12) months after the reporting date or within the Company's normal operating cycle. Otherwise, these are classified as non-current assets.

At each reporting date, prepaid expenses are assessed for impairment when there is an indication that the expected future economic benefits may not be fully recoverable. Any impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Property and Equipment

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

Items of property and equipment are initially measured at cost. Such cost includes purchase price and all incidental costs necessary to bring the asset to its location and condition. Subsequent to initial recognition, items of property and equipment are measured in the statement of financial position at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation, which is computed on a straight-line basis, is recognized so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives.

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in useful life or residual value of an asset, the depreciation of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

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

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets accounts include purchased computer software and trading right. These are initially measured at cost less any accumulated amortization impairment losses.

Computer software is amortized over its estimated useful life of three years using the straight-line method. If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in the useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortization is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

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

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

Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax losses, and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits can be utilized.

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

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

Refundable Deposit

Refundable deposit includes amount paid to Clearing and Trade Guarantee Fund (CTGF) maintained by Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines (SCCP), as security for the performance of contractual obligations.
These deposits are initially recognized at the transaction price. Subsequently, refundable deposits are measured at amortized cost, less any impairment, if applicable.

Refundable deposits are classified as non-current assets unless they are expected to be recovered within twelve (12) months from the reporting date, in which case they are presented as current assets.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence of impairment. If such evidence exists, an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

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

Any impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its net recoverable amount. A CGU is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets of the Company. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss in the period incurred.

The net recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use or its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset while fair value less cost to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present values using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss has been recognized.

Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities consist primarily of government taxes payable and statutory payables, including obligations to government agencies arising in the ordinary course of business.

These liabilities are recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Other current liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position at their undiscounted amounts, as they are generally expected to be settled within one year.

Mortgage Payable

Mortgage payable account represents borrowed funds from financial institutions to finance acquisition of Condominium Unit. These are recognized initially at the transaction price and is subsequently stated in the statements of financial position at amortized cost.

Mortgage payable is classified as current liability unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability beyond 12 months from the reporting date.

Deferred Tax Liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that they arise from:

- the initial recognition of goodwill; or
- the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized when:

- the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its tax base, or
- the tax base of a liability exceeds its carrying amount,

Deferred tax liabilities are measured at the applicable income tax rate and are not discounted.

Deferred tax liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as non-current liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only when:

- the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- the deferred taxes relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax expense or benefit is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognized in the same manner.

Security Deposits from Tenants

Security deposits received from tenants represent refundable deposits collected by the Company in accordance with lease agreements to secure the tenants' compliance with the terms and conditions of the lease, including payment of rentals, utilities, damages, and other obligations arising from the use of the leased property.

These deposits are recognized as financial liabilities upon receipt of cash from tenants as the Company has a contractual obligation to refund the amounts at the end of the lease term, subject to any deductions for unpaid obligations or damages as provided under the lease agreements.

Security deposits are presented as current or non-current liabilities depending on the expected timing of settlement or refund.

Security deposits received are initially measured at fair value, which is generally the transaction price at inception of the lease agreement.

Subsequently, security deposits are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. However, when the effect of discounting is not material due to the short-term nature of the arrangement or when the deposits are expected to be settled within a relatively short period, the deposits are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

Any deductions from the deposits for unpaid rentals, utilities, damages, or other obligations are recognized upon application in accordance with the terms of the lease agreement. Upon termination of the lease, the remaining balance of the security deposit is refunded to the tenant.

Share Capital

Share capital represents the total par value of the ordinary shares issued.

Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other consideration received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

The difference between the consideration received and the par value of the shares issued is credited to share premium.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings comprise the accumulated profits and losses of the Company recognized in profit or loss in the current and prior years, less dividends declared to shareholders. Retained earnings are likewise adjusted for the effects of retrospective application of changes in accounting policies and corrections of prior period errors, in accordance with PAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Appropriated Retained Earnings

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

Revaluation Reserve

Recognition

The revaluation reserve under equity represents the cumulative unrealized gains and losses arising from the fair value measurement of financial assets designated and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") in accordance with PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments.*

Changes in the fair value of qualifying financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under "Revaluation Reserve" within equity, except for impairment losses, foreign exchange gains or losses, and interest income, if applicable, which are recognized in profit or loss in accordance with the applicable provisions of PFRS 9.

Amounts recognized in the revaluation reserve are not available for dividend distribution until realized.

Measurement

Financial assets measured at FVOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequently, these financial assets are remeasured at fair value at each reporting date. The resulting unrealized gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation reserve under equity.

Upon disposal, derecognition, or settlement of the related financial assets, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the revaluation reserve is reclassified to retained earnings or profit or loss, as applicable under PFRS 9 and based on the nature of the financial asset.

The fair values of financial assets are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets or through valuation techniques using observable market inputs, where applicable.

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

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

Revenue

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

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

Commission

Revenue is recognized at a point in time when trade deals are confirmed. This is computed on an agreed flat rate to every transaction.

Other income

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

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

Dividend Revenue

Dividend revenue is recognized when the Company's rights to receive payment have been established, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Trading Gains or Losses on Financial Assets at FVTPL

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

Interest income

Interest income pertains to income on bank deposits. Interest income is recognized in profit and loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Expenses

Expenses are recognized in profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Expenses are generally recognized on an accrual basis, that is, in the period in which they are incurred, regardless of when payment is made.

The Company classifies its expenses into operating expenses and administrative expenses based on the nature and purpose of the costs incurred.

Operating and administrative expenses

Operating expenses represent costs directly related to the Company's core brokerage and securities trading activities. These expenses are necessary to facilitate the execution, clearing, and settlement of securities transactions and to maintain the Company's trading operations. Administrative expenses represent costs incurred in managing and supporting the overall operations of the Company but are not directly attributable to trading or brokerage activities.

These expenses are recognized when the related services are rendered or when the transaction occurs

Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs include interest and other charges related to borrowing arrangements.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of the assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

Most changes in deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in OCI or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in OCI or directly in equity, respectively.

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

Employee Benefits

Short-term benefits

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

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

Retirement Benefits

The Company provides retirement benefits to qualified employees in accordance with Republic Act No. 7641 (Retirement Pay Law). The retirement benefit obligation is computed based on the employees' current salary multiplied by their years of service, consistent with the minimum retirement benefit prescribed under the law.

The Company accounts for retirement benefits using the accrual method. The cost of providing retirement benefits is recognized as an expense over the period in which employees render the related services. The retirement liability is measured as the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period.

As of the reporting date, the Company has not recognized any retirement benefit obligation because the amount of provision for retirement benefits will not materially affect the fair presentation of the financial statements considering that the Company has only few employees.

Management will reassess the need to obtain an actuarial valuation in the future should the number of employees increase or the retirement benefit obligation become significant.

Related Party Transactions and Relationships

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

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

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

Leases

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

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

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

Company as Lessee

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

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

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

Company as Lessor

Leases wherein the Company substantially transfers to the lessee all risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items are classified as finance leases and are presented as receivable at an amount equal to the Company's net investment in the lease. Finance income is recognized based on the pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the finance lease.

Leases which do not transfer to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Lease income from operating leases is recognized as income in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Foreign Currency Transaction

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

Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the end of the reporting period, including risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequent events

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

NOTE 5 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

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

Judgment

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

Determination of ECL on financial assets

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

The provision matrix is based on the Company's historically observed default rates. The Company's management intends to regularly calibrate on an annual basis the matrix to consider the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. Details about the ECL on the Company's trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 30.

Fair Value Measurement for Financial Assets at FVTPL

The Company carries certain financial assets at fair value which requires judgment and extensive use of accounting estimates. In cases when active market quotes are not available, fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another financial instrument which is substantially the same or is calculated based on the expected cash flow of the underlying net base of the instrument or other more appropriated valuation techniques (Note 7).

The amount of changes in fair value would differ if the Company had utilized different valuation methods and assumptions. Any change in fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities would affect profit. The fair value of derivative financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market is determined through valuation techniques using the net present value computation.

The carrying values of the Group's trading and investment securities and the amounts of fair value changes recognized on those financial assets are disclosed in Note 7.

Assessment of Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

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

No impairment loss on non-financial assets was recognized in the Company's financial statements in either 2025 or 2024.

Determination of Appropriate Discount Rate in Measuring Lease Liability

The Company measures its lease liability at present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease contract. The lease payments were discounted using a reasonable rate deemed by management equal to the Company's incremental borrowing rate. In determining a reasonable discount rate, management considers the terms of the leases, the underlying asset and the economic environment. Actual results, however, may vary due to changes in estimates brought about by changes in such factors.

Estimates

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

Estimation of Allowance for Credit Losses

The measurement of the allowance for Credit Losses on financial assets at amortized cost and at FVOCI is an area that requires the use of significant assumptions about the future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g., likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation used in measuring Credit Losses is further detailed in Note 30.

Estimating Useful Lives of Property and Equipment

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

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

Particulars	Useful Lives
Condominium Unit	25 years
Leasehold Improvement	10 years
Furniture, Fixtures & Office Equipment	5 years

Estimation of Useful Lives of Right-of-Use Asset

The Company estimates the useful lives of its property and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets. The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets are analyzed in Note 28. Based on management's assessment as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, there is no change in estimated useful lives of those assets during the year. Actual results, however, may vary due to changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above.

Determination of Realizable Amount of Deferred Tax Assets

The Company reviews its deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Management assessed that the deferred tax assets recognized as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 will be fully utilized in the coming years. The carrying value of deferred tax assets as of those dates is disclosed in Note 27.

NOTE 6 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of:

		2025		2024
Petty cash fund	₱	**15,000**	₱	15,000
Cash in bank		**13,782,953**		13,975,653
Cash equivalents		**775,187**		764,428
	₱	**14,573,140**	₱	14,755,081

Cash in bank generally earns interest at rates based on daily bank deposit rates. These are unrestricted and available for use in the Company's operation except for the special reserve bank account with Maybank.

Interest income recognized in the Statements of Comprehensive Income amounted to ₱12,918 in 2025 and ₱17,831 in 2024. (Note 25)

The Company's 31-day dollar time deposit investment with interest rate of 0.050% amounts to USD 13,182 in 2025 and USD 13,176 in 2024, translated to Philippine Peso amounting to ₱775,187 and ₱764,428 at an exchange rate of ₱58.805 and ₱58.014 to a USD in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

In compliance with Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule 49.2-1, the Company maintains a special reserve bank account amounting to ₱8,318,200 and ₱10,509,280 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively for the exclusive benefit of its customers. The Company's revenue requirement is determined based on SEC's prescribed computation. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's reserved account are adequate to cover its required requirements.

NOTE 7 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Equities in PHISIX	₱ 11,355,966	₱ 9,316,081
Equities outside PHISIX	32,772,328	34,335,489
	₱ 44,128,294	₱ 43,651,570

The movement in the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is summarized below:

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	₱ 43,651,570	₱ 40,783,134
Additions	631,988	-
Disposals	(816,841)	-
Fair value adjustments	661,577	2,868,436
Balance at end of year	₱ 44,128,294	₱ 43,651,570

Financial assets at FVTPL represents equity securities held for trading. Fair values are based on the quoted market price at the PSE as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 or on the last trading day of each year.

Dividend income on financial assets at FVTPL presented as separate line item in the statements of comprehensive income amounted to ₱1,542,113 and ₱1,423,347 in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Company recognizes gain on sale of financial assets at FVTPL presented as part of gain on sale financial assets at FVTPL in the statements of comprehensive income amounting to ₱13,155 in 2025 and ₱nil in 2024.

The change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss recognized and presented as separate line item in the statements of comprehensive income amounted ₱661,577 gain and ₱2,868,436 GAIN in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES FROM CUSTOMERS AND OTHER BROKERS, net

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Receivable from customers	₱ 3,611,054	₱ 783,703
Receivable from other brokers	200	200
	₱ 3,611,254	₱ 783,903

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

	2025		2024	
	Money Balance	**Security Valuation-Long**	Money Balance	Security Valuation-Long
Fully secured accounts:				
More than 250%	₱ 2,944,358	₱ 58,534,553	₱ 394,229	₱ 43,014,636
Between 200% to 250%	-	-	-	-
Between 150% to 200%	-	-	745	1,174
Between 100% to 150%	142,847	147,720	-	-
	3,087,205	58,682,273	394,974	43,015,810
Partially secured accounts:				
Less than 100%	2,895,305	812,569	2,986,759	586,878
Unsecured accounts	157,267	-	154,183	-
	3,052,572	812,569	3,140,942	586,878
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(2,528,723)	-	(2,752,213)	-
	₱ 3,611,054	₱ 59,494,842	₱ 783,703	₱ 43,602,688

Receivables from customers are due within two (2) business days after the consummation of the transactions.
None of the Company's receivables from customers have been pledged as collateral to any loan.

Allowance for credit losses on receivables from customers is computed using the formula provided by the SRC Rule No. 52.1.11 which forms part of the Risk-Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) Report, Note 30.

A reconciliation of the allowance for credit losses at the beginning and end of 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	₱ **2,752,213**	₱ 2,825,199
Credit losses	-	-
Recovery of allowance (Note 25)	**(223,490)**	(72,986)
Balance, December 31	₱ **2,528,723**	₱ 2,752,213

NOTE 9 - OTHER RECEIVABLES

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Dividends receivable	₱ **8,408**	₱ 8,378
Advances to employees	**57,670**	2,670
Other receivables	**36,758**	113,692
	₱ **102,837**	₱ 124,740

The table shows roll forward analysis of the other receivables:

		2025		2024
Beginning balance	₱	**208,692**	₱	208,692
Additions		**-**		-
Payments		**(76,934)**		-
		131,758		208,692
Allowance for credit losses		**(95,000)**		(95,000)
	₱	**36,758**	₱	113,692

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

This account represents investment in PSE shares amounting to ₱41,901,600 and ₱33,456,000 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The fair values of the shares have been determined directly by reference to published prices in active market. Market value of the PSE shares amounts to ₱205.4 and ₱164 per share as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company has 204,000 PSE share in 2025 and 2024.

Dividend income on cash dividend declaration from the Philippine Stock Exchange amounts to ₱2,040,000 both in 2025 and 2024, which is presented as separate line item in the statements of comprehensive income.

Reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of 2025 and 2024, effects of market adjustments and related deferred tax liability are as follows:

	Shares		2025	Shares		2024
Balance at beginning of the year	**204,000**	₱	**33,456,000**	204,000	₱	34,680,000
Unrealized gain (loss) during the year	**-**		**8,445,600**			(1,224,000)
Market value, end of the year	**204,000**	₱	**41,901,600**	204,000	₱	33,456,000

The fair value changes on these financial assets amounts to ₱8,445,600 and ₱1,224,000 in 2025 and 2024, respectively, these are taken directly to the equity net of related tax. Deferred tax resulting from unrealized gain (loss) on this investment amounted to (₱2,111,400) and ₱306,000 in 2025 and 2024, respectively. (Note 27)

NOTE 11 - PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

This account consists of:

		2025		2024
VAT input	₱	**1,422,860**	₱	1,578,084
Prepaid income tax (Note 27)		**621,202**		522,023
Prepaid taxes and licenses		**68,322**		67,687
Prepaid insurance		**45,280**		45,280
Prepaid withholding tax		**3,049**		-
Deposits		**156,805**		156,805
	₱	**2,317,518**	₱	2,369,879

VAT input are value added tax on purchases of goods and services and the current portion of Deferred VAT Input on purchases of capital asset exceeding one million. These are deductible to the Company's future VAT liability.

Prepaid income tax pertains to excess income tax payment and creditable tax on income payment which can be claim against Company's future income tax liability.

Prepaid taxes and licenses pertain to advance payment of permits and licenses which are applicable in the next accounting period.

Prepaid insurance represents the unamortized insurance premium paid in advance which are applicable in the next accounting period or within 12 months from reporting period.

Prepaid withholding tax pertains to excess remittance on withholding tax on compensation, these are creditable to the Company's withholding tax remittance in the succeeding period.

Deposits pertain to the advanced payment for the 5,000 CPG shares.

NOTE 12 - INVESTMENT PROPERTY

The Company's investment property pertains to a parking space located at Tytana Plaza, Binondo, which is being held for capital appreciation and/or future lease to third parties. The investment property is accounted for using the cost model in accordance with PAS 40, *Investment Property*.

Investment property is initially recognized at cost, including directly attributable acquisition costs, and is subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

The movement in investment property account is as follows:

		2025		2024
Cost				
Beginning of the year	₱	280,000	₱	280,000
Additions		-		-
Ending of the year		280,000		280,000
Accumulated Depreciation				
Beginning of the year		280,000		280,000
Depreciation		-		-
Ending of the year		280,000		280,000
Carrying amount				
As of December 31	₱	-	₱	-

The investment property is already fully depreciated as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 but continues to be held by the Company.

Management assessed that no impairment loss is required as of reporting date. There were no transfers to or from investment property during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

No rental income nor direct operating expenses were recognized in relation to the investment property in 2025 and 2024.

NOTE 13 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net

A reconciliation in the carrying amounts at the beginning and end of 2025 and 2024, of property and equipment is shown below:

2025

	Condominium & Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures & Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost				
January 1	₱ 17,797,361	₱ 1,490,588	₱ 1,229,043	₱ 20,516,992
Additions	5,136,695	-	210,743	5,347,438
Disposals	-	-	-	-
December 31	22,934,056	1,490,588	1,439,786	25,864,430
Accumulated Depreciation				
January 1	-	1,490,588	491,617	1,982,205
Depreciation	700,390	-	89,203	789,593
Disposals	-	-	-	-
December 31	700,390	1,490,588	580,820	2,771,798
Carrying Amount – December 31, 2025	**₱ 22,233,666**	**₱ -**	**₱ 858,966**	**₱ 23,092,632**
Carrying Amount – December 31, 2024	₱ 17,797,361	₱ -	₱ 737,426	₱ 18,534,787

2024

	Condominium	Furniture, Fixtures & Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost				
January 1	₱ 17,797,361	₱ 1,490,588	₱ 1,229,043	₱ 20,516,992
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
December 31	17,797,361	1,490,588	1,229,043	20,516,992
Accumulated Depreciation				
January 1	-	1,490,588	409,681	1,900,269
Depreciation	-	-	81,936	81,936
Disposals	-	-	-	-
December 31	-	1,490,588	491,617	1,982,205
Carrying Amount – December 31, 2024	**₱ 17,797,361**	**₱ -**	**₱ 737,426**	**₱ 18,534,787**
Carrying Amount – December 31, 2023	₱ 17,797,361	₱ -	₱ 819,362	₱ 18,616,723

On March 2, 2018, the Company signed a deed of absolute sale for the acquisition of condominium unit. The condominium unit purchased at PSE One Bonifacio High Street was used as collateral to the mortgage loan. (Note 20)

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the management believes that there is no impairment loss on its property and equipment.

The amount of depreciation is presented in the statements of comprehensive income under the operating expenses (Note 24).

NOTE 14 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS, net

This account consists of trading right and computer software.

Trading Right

Trading right represents the Company's privilege in trading securities in the PSE floor. In compliance with Section 8, Article III of the Amended By-Laws of the Exchange, the Company's trading right (previously the exchange membership seat) is pledged at its full value to the PSE to secure the payments of all debts due to the Exchange and to other trading participants of the Exchange arising out of or in connection with the present or future contracts relating to securities and in compliance with Section 7, Article II of the Rules Governing Trading Rights and Trading Participants, to secure the payment of all debts and claims due to the clients of the Company, the Government, the Exchange and the other trading participants of the Exchange and to the Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines.

In 2001, the demutualization or conversion of PSE into a stock corporation was approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) effective August 8, 2001. Each membership seat will be exchanged for shares of stock of PSE. In accordance with the conversion, PSE will issue 9.2million shares with a par value of P1 per share out of the members' contribution of ₱286.6million. Thus, each of the 184 members/brokers will subscribe to a total of 50,000 shares of stocks with a par value of ₱1 per share. The balance of members' contribution of ₱277.4million will be treated as additional paid-in surplus in the financial statements of PSE.

In addition to the shares, each member will receive a Certificate of Trading Right to maintain their continued access to the trading floor of PSE. The Right can be assigned and transferred by the members.

PSE, however, will not issue shares of stocks for the value of its donated assets. The donated assets consisting of two (2) pieces of real property located in Makati and Pasig City, where its trading floors are located, are subject to restrictions on their transferability.

The effects of the conversion plan specifically on the separate valuation of the ownership of the exchange seat and the trading rights have been recognized in the Company's financial statements. Trading right balance as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounts to ₱352,000. The last transacted price for the sale of trading right in the PSE was Seven Million Seven Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱7,700,000) as approved by the PSE Board of Directors on September 17, 2025. Considering that the market value is significantly higher than the carrying amount, no impairment loss was recognized for this account.

Computer Software

Computer software pertains to the Company's accounting system software.

The gross carrying amounts net of accumulated amortization are presented as part of intangible assets in the Statements of Financial Position. Yearly amortization is presented under Operating Expenses of the Statements of Comprehensive Income.

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts at the beginning and end of 2025 and 2024, of computer software is shown below:

		2025		2024
Cost				
Beginning of the year	₱	**932,670**	₱	924,520
Additions		**82,580**		8,150

Ending of the year		**1,015,250**		932,670
Accumulated Depreciation				
Beginning of the year		**930,633**		874,297
Amortization		**70,679**		56,336
Ending of the year		**1,001,312**		930,633
Carrying amount				
As of December 31	₱	**13,938**	₱	2,037

NOTE 15 - REFUNDABLE DEPOSITS

This account consists of:

		2025		2024
Clearing and trade guaranty fund	₱	**163,730**	₱	160,749
Rental deposit (Note 28)		**137,252**		130,295
	₱	**300,982**	₱	291,044

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

Rental deposit pertains to the security deposit paid to Makati Cornerstone Leasing Corp. (lessor) for the lease of its office space. This is refundable upon termination or end of the lease agreement.

NOTE 16 - PAYABLES TO CUSTOMERS

This account consists of:

		2025		2024
Payables to customers	₱	**20,570,274**	₱	18,722,548
Dividends payable		**103,357**		-
	₱	**20,673,631**	₱	18,722,548

The security values of the credit balance of customers' account follows:

	2025				2024			
		Credit Balance		**Security Valuation-Long**		Credit Balance		Security Valuation-Long
With money balance	₱	**20,570,274**	₱	**2,343,864,046**	₱	18,722,548	₱	712,196,659
Without money balance		**-**		**2,808,246,099**		-		4,842,995,513
	₱	**20,570,274**	₱	**5,152,110,145**	₱	18,722,548	₱	5,555,192,172

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

Payable to customer pertains to segregate bank balances secured and held for customer in the course of its regulated trading activities.

NOTE 17 - RECEIVABLE FROM / PAYABLES TO CLEARING HOUSE

The net balance of this account as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 relates to the trading transactions for the last two trading days in 2025 and 2024, which have not yet been cleared. The outstanding balances were net receivable from clearing house amounting to ₱600,000 in 2025 and net payable to clearing house amounting to ₱147,990 in 2024.

NOTE 18 - OTHER PAYABLES

This account consists of:

		2025		2024
Accrued expenses	₱	341,385	₱	341,174
Central depositary fees payable		41,893		20,040
Others		5,195,696		57,327
	₱	5,578,974	₱	418,541

Accrued expense pertains to expenses incurred but not year paid as of reporting period. These includes professional fees, utilities and other expenses.

Included under "others" is the amount payable to Philippine Racing Club, Inc amounting to ₱5,136,694 arising from pre-termination of the lease contract. The amount represents reimbursements for improvements made in the leased unit. (Note 28)

NOTE 19 - OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

This account consists of:

		2025		2024
Statutory payable	₱	25,911	₱	23,128
Due to BIR		1,847		1,982
	₱	27,758	₱	25,110

Statutory payable consists of statutory obligations to government agencies such as Social Security System, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation and Home Development Mutual Fund.

Due to BIR consists of obligations to Bureau of Internal Revenue such as stock transaction taxes, and withholding taxes.

NOTE 20 - MORTGAGE PAYABLE

On March 17, 2017, the Company secured a loan from a local commercial bank amounting to ₱16,000,000 using its office at PSE Bonifacio High Street, Fort Bonifacio Global City as collateral (Note 13).

Repayment terms provide a loan term of 10 years, interest servicing for the first 19 quarters, thereafter payment in 21 equal installments of principal and interest and remaining balance until expiry of the loan. The bank granted the Company 5 years grace period before initial payment of monthly amortization. Initial payment commenced on March 31, 2022. Interest on the loan is fixed at 5.9531% for the first 5 years. Thereafter, effective interest rate will be based either on T-bill reference policy 4% or 1 year post R-plus 3% or prevailing market rate at the 638 time of the expiry whichever is higher. Additional terms provide for a mortgage on the above- mentioned property including any and all improvements including fruits and rents in favor of the Lender.

The amount of interest expense paid amounts to ₱643,379 and ₱1,114,252 for the year 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Details of the outstanding balance of the Company's mortgage follows:

	2025	2024
Current	₱ 3,326,220	₱ 3,017,803
Non-current	1,201,422	4,757,284
	₱ 4,527,642	₱ 7,775,087

Reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances follows:

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	₱ 7,775,087	₱ 10,549,091
Proceeds	-	-
Payments	(3,247,445)	(2,774,004)
Ending balance	₱ 4,527,642	₱ 7,775,087

NOTE 21 - EQUITY

Share Capital

The Company is authorized to issue One Million (1,000,000) ordinary shares with par value of one hundred peso (₱100) per share.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's total subscribed and issued and outstanding capital stock is owned by twelve (12) shareholders. Seven (7) shareholders owned more than 100 shares.

A reconciliation of the outstanding share capital at the beginning and end of 2025 and 2024 is shown below:

2025

	Shares	**Amount**
Outstanding 12/31/2024	**572,500**	**₱ 57,250,000**
Issuance	**30,000**	**3,000,000**
Reacquisition	**-**	**-**
Outstanding 12/31/2025	**602,500**	**₱ 60,250,000**

2024

	Shares	Amount
Outstanding 12/31/2023	562,500	₱ 56,250,000
Issuance	10,000	1,000,000
Reacquisition	-	-
Outstanding 12/31/2024	572,500	₱ 57,250,000

Minimum Capital Requirement

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

Philippine Depository and Trust Corporation at the option of the client. Compliance with the requirement is a condition for the renewal of the Broker Dealer license for the period covering January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2013.

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

On November 2024, the Company renewed its surety bond coverage for the period January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 in the amount of Twelve Million Pesos (₱12,000,000) in compliance with SRC Rule 28.1.

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

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

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

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

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

A. RBCA ratio of greater than or equal to 1.1;

   As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's RBCA ratio of 1.44 and 1.69, respectively, is in compliance with the minimum capital requirement set out by the RBCA framework.

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

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

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

The Company's NLC amount to ₱26,996,351 and ₱32,461,436 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, which is more than 5% of the Company's aggregate indebtedness. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company is in compliant with items A to D as prescribed by Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

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

a. Trading participants should have a minimum unimpaired paid-up capital (defined as the trading participant's total paid up capital less any deficiency in the retained earnings account) of ₱20,000,000 effective December 31, 2009, provided further that effective December 31, 2010 and onwards, the minimum unimpaired paid up capital shall be ₱30,000,000; and

b. Each trading participant shall pledge its trading right to the extent of its full value to secure the payment of all debts and claims due to the trading participant, the government, PSE and to other trading participants of the PSE and to the Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines.

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company is in compliance with PSE's Rules Governing Trading Rights and Trading Participants.

Retained Earnings

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

In compliance with the above circular, the Company appropriated retained earnings amounting to ₱nil and ₱150,561 in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Total appropriated retained earnings as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, in compliance with the above circular amounted to ₱4,162,836. The company is in compliance with the SRC Rule 49.1(B).

Revaluation increment

Reconciliation of the revaluation increment account is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of year	₱ 29,382,400	₱ 30,300,400
Fair value gain (loss) on PSE share	8,445,600	(1,224,000)
Tax effect	(2,111,400)	306,000
Other comprehensive income after tax	6,334,200	(918,000)
Balance at the end of year	₱ 35,716,600	₱ 29,382,400

NOTE 22 - COMMISSION INCOME

The Company earns commission income from stocks transactions, tender offer and initial public offering, these amounts to ₱701,110 in 2025 and ₱243,267 in 2024.

Breakdown of commission revenue recognized at point in time follows:

	2025	2024
Commission on stocks transaction	₱ 504,004	₱ 191,842
Commission on IPO	197,106	51,425
	₱ 701,110	₱ 243,267

NOTE 23 - DIRECT COSTS

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

		2025		2024
Stock exchange dues and fees	₱	**867,417**	₱	919,311
Salaries and employee benefits		**389,468**		349,004
13th month and bonuses		**32,455**		29,630
SSS, PHIC, HDMF contribution		**2,400**		18,478
Employee welfare		**21,476**		-
	₱	**1,313,216**	₱	1,316,423

NOTE 24 - OPERATING EXPENSES

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

		2025		2024
Salaries and employee benefits	₱	**1,976,387**	₱	1,344,049
Depreciation and amortization (Note 13,14 and 28)		**930,049**		198,276
Professional fee		**575,400**		197,000
Utilities expense		**324,458**		322,407
Rent expense (Note 28)		**162,411**		206,084
Transportation and travel		**165,114**		171,899
Condominium dues		**135,847**		387,757
Taxes and licenses (Note 34)		**123,885**		114,103
Postage, telephone and communication		**104,572**		106,566
Fines and penalties		**91,682**		21,229
Insurance		**73,857**		79,707
Office supplies		**57,597**		156,928
Training and seminars		**13,250**		11,071
Repairs and maintenance		**8,571**		8,571
Meetings and conferences		**8,000**		8,000
Bank charges		**1,000**		2,914
Subscription and periodicals		**375**		3,550
Miscellaneous		**161,966**		165,595
	₱	**4,914,421**	₱	3,505,706

NOTE 25 - OTHER INCOME

Details of the Company's other income are as follows:

		2025		2024
Rent income (Note 28)	₱	**1,929,719**	₱	92,323
Recovery of credit loss (Note 8)		**223,490**		72,986
Unrealized foreign exchange gain		**10,893**		33,664
Interest income (Note 6)		**12,918**		17,831
Others		**12,656**		832
	₱	**2,189,676**	₱	217,636

NOTE 26 - DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION, AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Depreciation and employee benefits were presented as follows:

2025

	Direct Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits*	₱ 445,799	₱ 1,976,387	₱ 2,422,186
Depreciation and amortization	-	159,882	159,882

**Employee benefits includes salaries and employee benefits, 13th month pay and bonuses and SSS, PHIC, HDMF contribution, employee welfare*

2024

	Direct Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits*	₱ 397,112	₱ 1,344,049	₱ 1,741,16
Depreciation and amortization	-	198,276	198,276

**Employee benefits includes salaries and employee benefits, 13th month pay and bonuses and SSS, PHIC, HDMF contribution, employee welfare*

NOTE 27 - INCOME TAXES

Income tax benefit for the years ended December 31 consists of:

	2025	2024
Current	₱ **26,868**	₱ -
Deferred	**1,292,533**	(649,960)
	₱ **1,319,401**	₱ (649,960)

Reconciliation between statutory tax and effective tax follows:

	2025	2024
Income tax at statutory rate	₱ **66,028**	₱ 213,912
Tax effect of income subject to final tax	**(3,230)**	(4,458)
Tax effect of dividend income exempt	**(895,528)**	(865,837)
Tax effect of non-deductible interest expense	**1,009**	1,114
Tax effect of non-deductible fines and penalties	**22,921**	5,307
Tax effect of expired MCIT	**4,901**	-
Expired NOLCO	**2,123,300**	
Income tax at effective rate	₱ **1,319,401**	₱ (649,962)

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

	2025	2024
Regular Corporate Income Tax:		
Income (loss) before tax	₱ **264,113**	₱ 855,653
Permanent differences:		
Interest income subjected to final tax	**(12,918)**	(17,831)
Non-taxable dividend income	**(3,582,113)**	(3,463,347)
Non-deductible interest expense	**4,037**	4,458
Non-deductible fines and penalties	**91,682**	21,229
Temporary differences:		
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	**69,777**	60,004
Finance cost related to lease liability	**12,502**	652

	2025	2024
Actual rent expense for the year	**(73,083)**	(66,252)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	**(10,893)**	(33,664)
Unrealized market (gain) loss	**(661,577)**	(2,868,436)
Recovery from credit losses	**(223,490)**	(72,986)
Taxable loss	**(4,121,963)**	(5,580,520)
Tax rate	**25%**	25%
	₱ (1,030,491)	₱ (1,395,130)
Minimum Corporate Income Tax:		
Taxable gross income	**₱ 1,343,424**	₱ (1,072,324)
Tax rate	**2%**	2%
	₱ 26,868	₱ (21,446)
Tax due (Higher of RCIT or MCIT)	**₱ 26,868**	₱ -
Prior year's excess credit	**(522,023)**	(509,693)
Creditable withholding tax	**(126,047)**	(12,330)
Prepaid income tax (Note 11)	**₱ (621,202)**	₱ (522,023)

The net deferred tax liabilities pertain to the following as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the related deferred tax income (expense) for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Statements of Financial Position		Statements of Comprehensive Income			
			Profit or Loss		Other Comprehensive Income	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Deferred tax - MCIT	₱ **26,868**	₱ 4,901	₱ 21,967	₱ -	₱ -	₱ -
Deferred tax - NOLCO	**4,373,828**	5,460,637	(1,092,809)	1,395,130	-	-
Allowance for credit losses-Customer	**627,429**	683,302	(55,873)	(18,246)	-	-
Allowance for credit losses-Other receivables	**28,500**	28,500	-	-	-	-
Effect of PFRS 16	**2,299**	-	2,299	(1,399)	-	-
Unrealized (gain) loss on FVTPL	**(7,350,647)**	(7,185,253)	(165,394)	(717,109)	-	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on FVOCI	**4,667,184**	6,778,584	-	-	**(2,111,400)**	306,000
Unrealized (gain) loss on Forex	**(56,133)**	(53,410)	(2,723)	(8,416)	-	-
Net deferred tax assets	₱ **2,319,328**	₱ 3,723,261				
Deferred tax income (expense)			₱ (1,292,533)	₱ 649,960	₱ **(2,111,400)**	₱ 306,000

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

Details of NOLCO that can be carried over as deduction from gross income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years in reference to RR 25-2020 follows:

Year Incurred	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance	Date of Expiration
2020	₱ 4,242,766	₱ 4,242,766	₱ -	₱ -	December 31, 2025
2021	2,589,409	-	-	2,589,409	December 31, 2026
	₱ 6,832,175	4,242,766	₱ -	₱ 2,589,409	

Details of NOLCO that can be carried over as deduction from gross income for the next three (3) consecutive taxable years follows:

Year Incurred	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance	Date of Expiration
2025	₱ 4,121,963	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 4,121,973	December 31, 2028
2024	5,580,520	-	-	5,580,520	December 31, 2027
2023	5,203,421	-	-	5,203,421	December 31, 2026
2022	4,250,433	4,250,433	-	-	December 31, 2025
	₱19,156,337	₱4,250,433	₱ -	₱14,905,904	

Deferred tax asset from MCIT, is the carry forward benefit of the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT). Excess MCIT can be used within three taxable years from the date of payment. The Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) was reduced to one percent (1%) effective July 1, 2020 until June 30, 2023 pursuant to Revenue Regulation 5-2021.On July 1, 2023, Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) was reverted back to two percent (2%).

Details of DTA relating MCIT follows:

2025

Year Incurred	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance	Date of Expiration
2025	₱ 26,868	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 26,868	December 31, 2028
2022	4,901		(4901)	-	December 31, 2025
	₱ 31,769	₱ -	₱ (4901)	₱ 26,868	

2024

Year Incurred	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance	Date of Expiration
2022	₱ 4,901	₱ 4,901	₱ -	₱ -	December 31, 2025
	₱ 4,901	₱ 4,901	₱ -	₱ -	

NOTE 28 - LEASES

Company as a lessee

The Company entered into lease agreement with Makati Cornerstone Leasing Corp. for the lease of its office in Makati City. Lease payments are made every 1st of the month. The agreement also provides rental deposit amounting to ₱137,252 and ₱130,295 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Company's incremental borrowing rate used in the computation of lease liability is 5.95%.

Right of use asset

An analysis of the movement in this account follows:

		2025		2024
Beginning balance	₱	-	₱	60,004
Addition		860,579		-
Depreciation expense		(69,777)		(60,004)
Ending balance	₱	790,802	₱	-

Lease liability

An analysis of the movement in this account follows:

		2025		2024
Beginning balance	₱	-	₱	65,600
Addition		860,579		-
Payment		(60,581)		(65,600)
Ending balance	₱	799,998	₱	-

A maturity analysis of lease liability at December 31, 2025 follows:

2025

		Within 1 year		1 to 2 Years		2 to 3 Years		Total
Lease payments	₱	294,769	₱	309,508	₱	268,584	₱	872,861
Interest expenses		(40,808)		(24,873)		(7,182)		(72,863)
Net present values	₱	**253,961**	₱	**284,635**	₱	**261,402**	₱	**799,998**

Additional Profit or Loss and Cash Flow Information

The total cash outflow in respect to this lease amounts to ₱73,083 and ₱66,252 in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Interest expense in relation to lease liabilities amounted to ₱12,502 in 2025 and ₱652 in 2024 and are presented as part of Finance Costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

Lease Payments Not Recognized as Liabilities

The Company has elected not to recognize a lease liability for short-term leases or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. In addition, certain variable lease payments are not permitted to be recognized as lease liabilities and are expensed as incurred.

The expenses relating short-term leases amounted to ₱162,411 and ₱206,084 in 2025 and 2024, respectively. These are presented as rent expense in the statements of comprehensive income (Note 24).

Company as a lessor

The Company entered into a lease agreement with Philippine Racing Club, Inc. as lessor. The term of the lease is five years commencing on September 1, 2024 to August 31, 2029, renewable upon agreement of both parties.

On July 23, 2025, the Company entered into a lease agreement with Smartvolt Energy Inc. as a lessor. The term of the lease is three years commencing on July 25, 2025 to July 24, 2028, renewable upon agreement of both parties. The contract was pre-terminated until December 31, 2025.

Security deposits are required for tenant for the faithful performance of the provisions of the lease agreements and this cover possible damages to the leased premises. These are refundable at the end of the service agreement. This amounts to ₱1,447,030 and ₱184,646 in 2025 and 2024. Due to the pre-termination of the lease agreement, the security deposit collected was presented under current liabilities in the statements of financial position.

Rent income pertaining to these leased properties amounted to ₱1,929,719 and ₱92,323 in 2025 and 2024 and is presented under Other Income in the statements of comprehensive income (Note 25).

NOTE 29 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company, in the normal course of business, has transactions with related parties. Presented below are the specific relationship, amount of transaction, account balances, terms and conditions and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement.

2025

Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Amount (current transaction)	Outstanding balance	Terms	Conditions
Shareholders and related interest	Buying	₱57,592,787	₱ 146,089		-
	Selling	15,629,376	10,870,805	(2)	(4)

(1) Non-interest bearing, payable in cash, no schedule repayments terms
(2) Non-interest bearing, payable in cash, payable in two (2) days after transaction date (T+2)
(3) Unsecured
(4) Secured by equity securities

2024

Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Amount (current transaction)	Outstanding balance	Terms	Conditions
Shareholders and related interest	Buying	₱ 7,890,962	₱ 4,574		-
	Selling	6,883,928	1,590,445	(2)	(4)

(1) Non-interest bearing, payable in cash, no schedule repayments terms
(2) Non-interest bearing, payable in cash, payable in three (3) days after transaction date (T+3)
(3) Unsecured
(4) Secured by equity securities

Buying and Selling Transaction

In the ordinary course of business, the Company acts as broker to certain directors and officers. Under the Company's policy, these transactions are made substantially on the same terms as with other businesses of comparable risks. In 2025 and 2024, the Company's outstanding receivable and outstanding payable is presented as part of Receivables from customers (Payable to customers), respectively, in the statements of financial position.

Key Management Compensation

The compensation paid by the Company to key management personnel as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 consist of the following:

		2025		2024
Short-term employee benefits	₱	**445,799**	₱	397,112
Post-employment benefits		**-**		-
	₱	**445,799**	₱	397,112

NOTE 30 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

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

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

Market Risk

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

A. Foreign Currency

All transactions of the Company are denominated in Philippine peso, its functional currency. The Company's exposure relates primarily to its dollar denominated bank deposit amounting to ₱775,187 and ₱764,428 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company's exposure of foreign currency risk is not significant.

B. Price Risk

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

For listed equity securities, an average volatility of 17% and 15% has been observed during 2025 and 2024, respectively. The table below summarizes the sensitivity of the Company profit before tax to the observed volatility rates of the fair values.

	2025		2024	
Observed Volatility Rates	**+17%**	**-17%**	+15.00%	-15.00%
Profit before tax	**₱ 114,704**	**₱ (114,704)**	₱ 430,265	₱ (430,265)
Equity	**1,162,842**	**(1,162,842)**	764,428	(764,428)

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

C. Interest Rate Risk

The Company's policy is to minimize interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. Longer-term borrowings are therefore usually made at fixed rates. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through its cash and bank borrowings, which are subject to variable interest rates (Notes 6 and 20). All other financial assets and liabilities have fixed rates.

The table below illustrates the sensitivity of the Company's profit before tax and equity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates of +/- 1.00% for Philippine peso in 2025 and 2024, respectively. These changes are considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions. The calculations are based on a change in the average market interest rate for each period, and the financial instruments held at the end of each reporting period that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. All other variables are held constant.

	2025		2024	
	+1.00%	**-1.00%**	+1.00%	-1.00%
Profit before tax	**₱ (61,514)**	**61,514**	₱ (194,176)	194,176
Equity	**(46,135)**	**46,135**	(145,632)	145,632

Credit Risk

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

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

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

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

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

2025

	Balance	Collateral (net of haircut)	Counterparty exposure (after collateral)	Allowance for credit losses	Net exposure
T to T+1 of counterparty	₱ -	₱ -	₱ -	₱ -	₱ -
T+2 to T+12 of counterparty	376,757	33,114,575	(32,737,818)	7,535	33,527 -
T+13 to T+30 of counterparty	1,981,737	1,981,737	-	-	-
Beyond T+30 of counterparty	3,781,283	4,119,027	(337,744)	2,521,188	-
	₱ 6,139,777	₱ 39,215,339	₱ (33,075,562)	₱ 2,528,723	₱ 33,527

2024

	Balance	Collateral (net of haircut)	Counterparty exposure (after collateral)	Allowance for credit losses	Net exposure
T to T+1 of counterparty	₱ 142,131	₱ 15,061,529	₱ (14,919,398)	₱ -	₱ -
T+2 to T+12 of counterparty	15,488	12,283,332	(12,267,843)	310	-
T+13 to T+30 of counterparty	-	-	-	-	-
Beyond T+30 of counterparty	3,378,297	2,061,780	1,316,517	2,751,903	-
	₱ 3,535,916	₱ 29,406,641	₱ (25,870,724)	₱ 2,752,213	₱ -

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

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

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statements of financial position. The maximum exposure is shown at gross amount, without taking into account collateral and other credit enhancement.

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Cash and cash equivalents	₱ **14,558,140**	₱ 14,740,081
Receivable from customers	**6,139,977**	3,535,916
Other receivables	**102,837**	124,740
Refundable deposits	**300,982**	291,044
	₱ **21,101,936**	₱ 18,691,781

Cash excludes petty cash fund amounting to ₱15,000 in 2025 and 2024

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

(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(b) Receivables from Customers

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

A substantial portion of the Company's Receivable from Customers is secured by shares of stocks (Note 8).

The Company applies the provision of SRC Rules 52.1.11 and Risk Based Capital Adequacy in measuring Credit Losses. In 2024 Section 52.1.11.2 and 52.1.11.3 was amended through SEC Memorandum Circular No. 11 Series of 2023.

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

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

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

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

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

(c) *Other receivables and refundable deposits*

The credit risk for other receivables and refundable deposits are considered negligible and therefore the loss allowance is to be determined using the general approach. The amount of ECL is not significant due to the fact that the collectability of contractual cash flows expected from these financial instruments is reasonably assured except for the ₱95,000 of which allowance for credit losses has already been set-up.

Liquidity Risk

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

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

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

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

The following table presents the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	December 31, 2025				
	Within 3 months	**3 months to 6 months**	**6 months to 1 year**	**3 to 5 years**	**Total**
Payable to customers	₱ 20,673,831	₱ -	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 20,673,831
Mortgage payable	800,513	820,232	1,705,475	1,201,422	4,527,642
Other payables	5,578,974	-	-	-	5,578,974
Security deposits	1,447,030	-	-	-	1,447,030
Lease liability	73,083	73,083	148,603	578,092	872,861
	₱ 28,573,431	₱ 893,315	₱ 1,854,078	₱ 1,779,514	₱ 33,100,338

	December 31, 2024				
	Within 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	3 to 5 years	Total
Payable to customers	₱ 18,722,548	₱ -	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 18,722,548
Mortgage payable	725,493	743,414	1,548,896	4,757,284	7,775,087
Other payables	418,541	-	-	-	418,541
Security deposits	-	-	-	184,646	184,646
	₱ 19,866,582	₱ 743,414	₱ 1,548,896	₱ 4,941,930	₱ 27,100,822

NOTE 31 - 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 capital requirements imposed by PSE and SEC.

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

Risk Based Capital Adequacy Requirement

Based on SEC Memorandum Circular No. 16, the Company is required an RBCA ratio of greater than or equal to 1.1. The RBCA ratio is computed by dividing Company's Net Liquid Capital (NLC) to its Total Risk Capital Requirement (TRCR). TRCR is the sum of: a) Operational Risk Requirement (ORR); b) Credit Risk Requirement which include requirements for Counterparty Risk, Settlement Risk, Large Exposure Risk, and Margin Lending/Financing Risk; and c) Position or Market Risk Requirement.

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

The Company's RBCA ratio as at years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are 144% and 169%, respectively.

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

		2025		2024
Net liquid capital				
Equity eligible for net liquid capital	₱	**91,323,184**	₱	79,808,456
Ineligible assets		**64,326,833**		47,347,020
Total		**26,996,351**		32,461,436
Risk capital requirements				
Operational risk requirement	₱	**1,046,779**	₱	967,520
Position risk requirement		**14,374,075**		14,410,312
Counterparty risk		**5,364**		-
Large exposure risk		**3,372,881**		3,875,817
Total	₱	**18,799,099**	₱	19,253,649
Risk based capital adequacy ratio		**144%**		169%

Net Liquid Capital

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

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

Details of Company NLC as of years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are shown below:

		2025		2024
Net liquid capital	₱	**26,996,351**	₱	32,461,436
Less: Required net liquid capital, higher of:				
5% aggregate indebtedness		**1,425,748**		974,942
Minimum amount		**5,000,000**		5,000,000
Required net liquid capital		**5,000,000**		5,000,000
Net risk-based capital excess	₱	**21,996,351**	₱	27,461,436
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net liquid capital		**106%**		60%

Total Risk Capital Requirement

Detail of TRCR follows:

A. Operational Risk

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

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

Revenue		2024		2023		2022		Average
Commission revenue	₱	243,267	₱	345,208	₱	1,594,659	₱	727,711
Interest income		22,289		25,703		23,212		23,735
Net Recovery from market decline of Marketable Securities Owned		72,986		-		118,271		63,752
Rental income		92,323		-		-		30,774
Dividend income		3,463,347		3,224,558		3,298,581		3,328,829
Gain on Sale of Marketable Securities		-		4,860		86,394		30,418
Gain on Sale of other Assets		-		-		-		-
Other income/revenue		2,902,932		107,749		75,242		1,028,641
Total Revenue/Income		6,797,144		3,708,079		5,196,459		
Average of the last three year gross income								5,233,860
Operational risk factor								20%
Total operational risk requirement							₱	1,046,772

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

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

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

B. Position Risk

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

Below is the manual computation of position risk requirement as of the years December 31, 2025 and 2024:

2025

	Total Market Value of Instrument	Position Risk Factors	Position Risk Requirement
Equities in PHISIX	**₱ 11,355,966**	**25.00%**	**₱ 2,838,991**
Other equities outside the PHISIX	**32,772,329**	**35.00%**	**11,470,315**
FX Position	**809,603**	**8.00%**	**64,768**
	₱ 44,937,898		**₱ 14,374,0754**

2024

	Total Market Value of Instrument	Position Risk Factors	Position Risk Requirement
Equities in PHISIX	₱ 9,316,081	25%	₱ 2,329,020
Other equities outside the PHISIX	34,335,489	35%	12,017,421
FX Position	798,381	8%	63,870
	₱ 44,449,951		₱ 14,410,311

A. Large Exposure Risk

It is a risk to which a broker dealer is exposed to a single equity security or single issuer group. This is the maximum permissible large exposure and calculated as a percentage of core equity.

The Company has a Large Exposure to single equity relative to a particular issuer company and its group of companies amounting to ₱3,372,881 and ₱3,875,817 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, which is not beyond the maximum permissible large exposure.

B. Counterparty Risk Exposure

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

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

The Company has counter party exposure amounting in ₱5,364 in 2025 and ₱nil in 2024.

As at December 31, 2024, the Company is in compliance with Risk Based Capital Adequacy Requirement.

NOTE 32 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

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

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

			2025		
			Fair Value		
	Notes	Carrying Amount	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:					
Financial asset at FVTPL	7	₱ 44,128,294	₱ 44,128,294	₱ -	₱ -
Financial asset at FVOCI	10	41,901,600	41,901,600	-	-
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:		-	-		
Cash and cash equivalents	6	14,573,140	-	14,573,140	-
Receivables from customers	8	3,611,254	-	3,611,254	-
Receivables from clearing house	17	600,000	-	600,000	-
Other receivables	9	102,837	-	102,837	-
Refundable deposits	15	300,982	-	300,982	-
		₱ 105,218,107	₱ 86,029,894	₱ 19,188,213	₱ -
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Payable to customers	16	₱ 20,570,274	₱ -	₱ 20,570,274	₱ -
Mortgage payable	20	4,527,642	-	4,527,642	-
Other payables	18	5,578,974	-	5,578,974	-
Lease liability	28	799,998	-	799,998	-
Security deposits	28	1,447,030	-	1,447,030	-
		₱ 32,923,918	₱ -	₱ 32,923,918	₱ -

			2024		
			Fair Value		
	Notes	Carrying Amount	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:					
Financial asset at FVTPL	7	₱ 43,651,570	₱ 43,651,570	₱ -	₱ -
Financial asset at FVOCI	10	33,456,000	33,456,000	-	-
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:		-			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	14,755,081	-	14,755,081	-
Receivables from customers	8	783,903	-	783,903	-
Other receivables	9	124,740	-	124,740	-
Refundable deposits	15	291,044	-	291,044	-
		₱ 93,062,338	₱ 77,107,570	₱ 15,954,768	₱ -
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Payable to customers	16	₱ 18,722,548	₱ -	₱ 18,722,548	₱ -
Payable to clearing house	17	147,990	-	147,990	-
Mortgage payable	20	7,775,087	-	7,775,087	-
Other payables	18	418,541	-	418,541	-
Security deposits	28	184,646	-	184,646	-
		₱ 27,248,812	₱ -	₱ 27,248,812	₱ -

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The following financial assets and financial liabilities with net amount presented in the statements of financial position are subject to offsetting, enforceable matter netting arrangements and similar arrangements:

	Gross amounts recognized in the statements of financial position		Net amount presented in statement of financial position
	Financial assets	Financial Liabilities	
December 31, 2025			
Receivable from clearing house	₱ 600,000	₱ -	₱ 600,000
December 31, 2024			
Payable to clearing house	₱ -	₱ 147,990	₱ 147,990

NOTE 33 - RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Presented below is the reconciliation of the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities, which includes both cash and non-cash changes.

2025

	Mortgage Payable	Lease Liabilities	Share Capital	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2025	₱ 7,775,087	₱ -	₱ 57,250,000	₱ 65,025,087
Cash flow from Financing Activities:				
Issuance of shares	-	-	-	-
Additional Borrowing	-	860,579	-	860,579
Repayment of Borrowing	(3,247,445)	(73,083)	3,000,000	(320,528)
Non-cash financing activities				
Amortization of interest on lease liabilities	-	12,502	-	12,502
Balance, December 31, 2025	₱ 4,527,642	₱ 799,998	₱ 60,250,000	₱ 65,577,640

2024

	Mortgage Payable	Lease Liabilities	Share Capital	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2024	₱ 10,549,091	₱ 65,600	₱ 56,250,000	₱ 66,864,691
Cash flow from Financing Activities:				
Issuance of shares	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Additional Borrowing	-	-	-	-
Repayment of Borrowing	(2,774,004)	-	-	(2,774,004)
Non-cash financing activities				
Amortization of interest on lease liabilities	-	(65,600)	-	- 65,600
Balance, December 31, 2024	₱ 7,775,087	₱ -	₱ 57,250,000	₱ 65,025,087

NOTE 34 - SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIED BY THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Presented below and in the succeeding pages is the supplementary information required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) under Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 15-2010 and RR No. 34-2020 to be disclosed as part of the notes to the financial statements.

This supplementary information is presented for purposes of compliance with BIR requirements and is not a required disclosure under the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

The details of taxes, duties, and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year, as required under the aforementioned Revenue Regulations, are presented below and in the succeeding pages.

Revenue Regulation 15-2010

a) Output VAT

In 2025, the Company declared output VAT as follows:

	Tax Base	Output VAT
Taxable Sales (Commission Revenue)	₱ 2,695,328	₱ 323,439

The tax bases are included as part of Income in the 2025 statement of comprehensive income.

b) Input VAT

Movement in input VAT for the year ended December 31, 2025 follow:

	Purchases	Input VAT
Balance, beginning of year	₱	₱ 1,578,084
Domestic purchase of goods and services	1,352,620	162,314
Total available Input VAT		1,740,398
Application against VAT payable		(323,439)
Balance, end of the year		₱ 1,416,959

c) Taxes and Licenses

The details of Taxes and Licenses account (Note 24) are broken down as follows:

	Amount
Business permit and licenses	₱ 86,273
Real property tax	37,612
	₱ 123,885

The amounts of taxes and licenses shown above are included under the operating expenses in the statements of comprehensive income.

d) Withholding Taxes

The details of total withholding taxes for the year ended December 31, 2025 are shown below.

	Amount
Withholding tax at source (expanded)	₱ 64,716
Withholding tax on compensation	71,139
	₱ 135,855

e) Tax Assessments and Cases

As of reporting date, the Company has no pending tax cases under preliminary investigation, litigation and/or prosecution in court or bodies within or outside BIR.

(f) Related Party Transaction

The Company is not covered under Section 2 of the Revenue Regulation 34-2020 requirements and procedures for related party transaction, including filing of BIR Form 1709, Information Return on its Transactions with Related Party.

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN LIABILITIES
SUBORDINATED TO CLAIMS OF GENERAL CREDITORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

The Company has no subordinated liabilities as of December 31, 2025

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION
RISK BASED-CAPITAL ADEQUACY WORKSHEET PURSUANT TO SEC MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 16, AS AMENDED, THROUGH SEC MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 11, SERIES OF 2023
December 31, 2025

Assets	141,511,105
Liabilities	40,461,813
Equity as per books	101,049,292
Adjustments to Equity per books	
Add (Deduct)	
Allowance for market decline	
Subordinated Liabilities	
Unrealized Gain / (Loss) in proprietary accounts	
Deferred Income Tax	(9,726,108)
Deposit for Future Stock Subscription (No application with SEC)	
Minority Interest	
Total Adjustments to Equity per books	(9,726,108)
Equity Eligible For Net Liquid Capital	91,323,184
Contingencies and Guarantees	
Deduct Contingent Liability	
Guarantees or indemnities	
Ineligible Assets	
a. Trading Right and all Other Intangible Assets (net)	352,000
b. Intercompany Receivables	
c. Fixed Assets, net of accumulated and excluding those used as collateral	19,357,305
d. Prepayment from Client for Early Settlement of Account	
e. All Other Current Assets	367,884
f. Securities Not Readily Marketable	
g. Negative Exposure (SCCP)	3,000
h. Notes Receivable (non-trade related)	
i. Interest and Dividends Receivables outstanding for more than 30 days	
j. Ineligible Insurance claims	
k. Ineligible Deposits	
l. Short Security Differences	
m. Long Security Differences not resolved prior to sale	
n. Other Assets including Equity Investment in PSE	44,246,644
Total ineligible assets	64,326,833

Net Liquid Capital (NLC)	26,996,351
Less:	
Operational Risk Reqt (Schedule ORR-1)	1,046,779
Position Risk Reqt (Schedule PRR-1)	14,374,075
Counterparty Risk (Schedule CRR-1 and detailed schedules)	5,364
Large Exposure Risk (Schedule LERR-1, LERR-2, LERR-3)	
LERR to a single client (LERR-1)	
LERR to a single debt (LERR-2)	
LERR to a single issuer and group of companies (LERR-3)	3,372,881
Total Risk Capital Requirement (TRCR)	18,799,099
Net RBCA Margin (NLC-TRCR)	8,197,252
Liabilities	40,461,813
Add: Deposit for Future Stock Subscription (No application with SEC)	
Less: Exclusions from Aggregate Indebtedness	
Subordinated Liabilites	
Loans secured by securities	
Loans secured by fixed assets	4,540,067
Others	7,406,780
Total adjustments to AI	(11,946,847)
Aggregate Indebtedness	28,514,966
5% of Aggregate Indebtedness	1,425,748
Required Net Liquid Capital (> of 5% of AI or P5M)	5,000,000
Net Risk-based Capital Excess / (Deficiency)	21,996,351
Ratio of AI to Net Liquid Capital	106%
RBCA Ratio (NLC / TRCR)	144%

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION
INFORMATION RELATING TO POSSESSION OR CONTROL REQUIREMENTS
UNDER APPENDIX F OF SRC RULE 49.2.1
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

1. Customers' fully paid securities and excess margin securities not in the broker's or dealers' possession or control as of the report date (for which instructions to reduce to possession or control had been issued as of the report date) but for which the required actions was not taken by respondent within the time frame specified under SRC Rule 49.2-1:

Market Valuation	₱	nil
Numer of items	₱	nil

2. Customers' fully paid securities and excess margin securities for which instructions to reduce to possession or control had not been issued as of the report date, excluding items arising from "temporary lags which result from normal business operations" as permitted under SRC rule 49.2-1

Market Valuation	₱	nil
Numer of items	₱	nil

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION
COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS UNDER SRC RULE 49.2
DECEMBER 31, 2025

Particulars	Credits	Debits
1. Free credit balances and other credit balance in customers' security accounts.	9,948,915	
2. Monies borrowed collateralized by securities carried for the account of customers.		
3. Monies payable against customers' securities loaned.		
4. Costumers' securities failed to receive.		
5. Credit balances in firm accounts which are attributable to principal sales to customer.		
6. Market value of stock dividends, stock splits and similar distributions receivable outstanding over 30 calendar days old.		
7. Market value of the short security count differences over 30 calendar days old.		
8. Market value of short securities and credits (not to be offset by long or by debits) in all suspense accounts over 3o calendar days.		
9. Market value of securities which are in transfer in excess of 40 calendar days and have not been confirmed to be in transfer by the transfer agent or the issuer during the 40 days.		
10. Debit balances in customers' cash or margin accounts excluding unsecured accounts and accounts doubtful of collection.		3,716,148
11. Securities borrowed to effectuate short sales by customer and securities borrowed to make delivery on customers' securities failed to deliver.		
12. Failed to deliver customers' securities not older than 30 calendar days.		600,000
13. Others:		
Total	9,948,915	4,316,148
Net Credit (Debit)	5,632,767	
Required Reserve (100% of net credit if making a weekly computation and 105% if monthly)	5,914,405	

SCHEDULE V

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION
REPORT DESCRIBING MATERIAL INADEQUACIES FOUND TO EXIST OR FOUND TO HAVE EXISTED SINCE THE PREVIOUS AUDIT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

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

SCHEDULE VI

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION
REPORT OF MONTHLY SECURITIES COUNT CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO SRC RULE 52.1-10, AS AMENDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

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

OATH

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

I, Janet Presquito, Associated Person of CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION do solemnly swear that all matters set forth in this summary of securities count for the month ended December 31, 2025 are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JANET PRESQUITO
Associated Person

MAY 1 4 2026

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me, a Notary Public, this ___ day of ______, affiant exhibiting to me her **Driver's License no. L02-17-005117** issued at **Davao City** on **November 23, 2021 and date expired on December 4, 2026.**

Doc. No. 357
Page No. 73
Book No. 31
Series of 2026

ATTY. ROMEO M. MONFORT
Notary Public City of Makati
Until December 31, 2027
Appointment No. M-029 (2026-2027)
PTR No. 10765527 January 3, 2026
IBP No. 557357 Issued on November 3, 2025
MCLE Compliance No. [illegible] Roll No. [illegible]
[illegible] Street, Legaspi Village
Makati City

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION
STOCK POSITION PER LOCATION REPORT
As of December 31, 2025

STOCK CODE	NAME OF STOCKS	CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT		DEALER'S ACCOUNT		PHIL. CENTRAL DEPOSITORY		IN VAULT		TRANSFER OFFICE		IN TRANSIT	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
AAA	ASIAN AMALGAMATED HOLDINGS CORP.	15,000.00	24,150.00	-	-	15,000.00	24,150	-	-	-	-	-	-
AB	ATOK BIG WEDGE CO. INC. "A"	4,533.00	16,161.98	-	-	4,533.00	16,162	-	-	-	-	-	-
ABA	ABACORE CAPITAL HOLDINGS, INC. "A"	18,480.00	3,806.88	-	-	18,480.00	3,807	-	-	-	-	-	-
ABS	ABS-CBN CORPORATION	20,639.00	86,890.19	-	-	20,639.00	86,890	-	-	-	-	-	-
ABSP	ABS-CBN HOLDINGS CORP PDR	90,300.00	397,923.00	-	-	90,300.00	397,925	-	-	-	-	-	-
AC	AYALA CORPORATION	27,309.00	13,061,412.00	-	-	27,309.00	13,061,412	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACEN	AC ENERGY CORPORATION	2,563,041.00	6,977,183.52	148,421	376,000	2,703,262.00	7,353,069	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACPB3	AYALA CORPORATION PREFERRED B3	750.00	1,491,000.00	-	-	750.00	1,491,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACR	ALSONS CONSOLIDATED RESOURCES INC.	115,000.00	34,155.00	-	-	115,000.00	34,155	-	-	-	-	-	-
AEV	ABOITIZ EQUITY VENTURES INC.	12,120.00	339,360.00	-	-	12,120.00	339,360	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGI	ALLIANCE GLOBAL, INC.	100,500.00	800,805.00	-	-	100,500.00	800,805	-	-	-	-	-	-
AT	ALCOR MINING CO. INC. "A"	148,758.00	-	-	-	148,758.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALCO	ARTHALAND CORPORATION	230,125.00	103,556.25	-	-	230,125.00	103,556	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALCPD	ALCO PREF SERIES D	2,000.00	970,000.00	-	-	2,000.00	970,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALI	AYALA LAND INCORPORATED	673,461.00	13,319,199.41	36,850	777,383	690,271.00	13,650,584	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALLDY	ALLDAY MARTS, INC.	2,610,000.00	30,510.00	-	-	2,610,000.00	30,510	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALLHC	AYALALAND LOGISTICS HOLDINGS CORP.	7,068,100.00	9,188,130.00	7,000	9,100	7,075,100.00	9,197,630	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALTER	ALTERNERGY HOLDINGS CORPORATION	700,000.00	588,000.00	-	-	700,000.00	588,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANS	A. SORIANO CORPORATION "A"	242,854.00	3,497,097.60	-	-	242,854.00	3,497,098	-	-	-	-	-	-
AP	ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION	50,200.00	2,208,800.00	-	-	50,200.00	2,208,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
APC	APC GROUP, INC.	280,000.00	29,680.00	-	-	280,000.00	29,680	-	-	-	-	-	-
APL	APOLLO GLOBAL CAPITAL, INC.	40,632,000.00	251,100.00	-	-	40,632,000.00	251,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
APO	ANGLO PHIL. HOLDINGS CORP. "A"	87,010.00	60,907.00	-	-	86,810.00	60,767	200.00	140	-	-	-	-
APVI	ALTUS PROPERTY VENTURES, INC.	69.00	579.60	-	-	69.00	580	-	-	-	-	-	-
APX	APEX MINING CO., INC.	337,461.00	6,646,014.60	282	3,598	336,743.00	6,477,083	1,000.00	12,840	-	-	-	-
AR	ABRA MINING & INDL. CORP.	19,320,000.00	88,872.00	-	-	19,320,000.00	88,872	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARA	ARANETA PROPERTIES, INC.	31,250.00	12,500.00	-	-	31,250.00	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
AREIT	AREIT INC.	1,434,300.00	61,202,210.00	63,000	2,627,500	1,319,300.00	66,085,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANLAG	KASLAG CORP.	1,080,000.00	888,000.00	5,000	4,500	1,085,000.00	889,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
AT	ATLAS CONS. MINING & DEV'T "A"	840,353.00	5,067,381.85	22	133	840,417.00	5,067,515	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATI	ASIAN TERMINAL INC.	1,596,800.00	67,866,000.00	150,000	5,135,000	2,306,800.00	72,666,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATN	ATN HOLDINGS, INC.	770,000.00	381,150.00	-	-	770,000.00	381,150	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATNB	ATN HOLDINGS, INC. "B"	130,000.00	64,350.00	-	-	130,000.00	64,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUB	ASIA UNITED BANK CORPORATION	196,200.00	7,051,040.00	7,874	288,601	204,074.00	7,099,311	-	-	-	-	-	-
AXLM	AXELUM RESOURCES CORP.	74,500.00	178,820.00	-	-	74,500.00	178,820	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAY	BAY	300,000.00	-	-	-	300,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BC	BENGUET CORPORATION	26,562.00	132,810.00	289,626	1,448,130	316,188.00	1,580,940	-	-	-	-	-	-
BCB	BENGUET CORPORATION "B"	9,471.00	45,744.93	1,854	8,955	11,325.00	54,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
BDO	BANCO DE ORO UNIV. BANK	4,201.00	563,494.60	19,959	2,686,481	24,160.00	3,251,030	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE	BENGUET EXPLORATION, INC.	3,300,000.00	-	218,900	-	3,518,900.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BEL	BELLE CORPORATION	602,979.00	790,912.29	-	-	602,979.00	790,912	-	-	-	-	-	-
BELW	BELLE CORPORATION WARRANT	199,117.00	3,384.99	-	-	199,117.00	3,385	-	-	-	-	-	-
BH	BH HOLDINGS, INC.	1,500.00	920,000.00	-	-	1,500.00	920,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
BHI	BOULEVARD HOLDINGS, INC.	2,650,000.00	102,570.00	-	-	2,650,000.00	102,570	-	-	-	-	-	-
BKR	BRIGHT KINDLE RES. & INV. INC.	150,000.00	97,500.00	-	-	150,000.00	97,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLOOM	BLOOMBERRY RESORTS CORPORATION	68,000.00	172,720.00	-	-	68,000.00	172,720	-	-	-	-	-	-
BNCOM	BANK OF COMMERCE	20,000.00	184,000.00	-	-	20,000.00	184,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
BPI	BANK OF THE PHIL. ISLANDS	6,765.00	785,416.50	-	-	6,765.00	785,417	-	-	-	-	-	-
BR	BR	3,250,000.00	-	-	-	3,250,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRN	A. BROWN COMPANY	48,113.00	44,745.09	-	-	42,416.00	39,447	5,697.00	5,298	-	-	-	-
BSC	BASIC ENERGY CORP.	792,759.00	92,757.48	63,184	7,388	855,943.00	100,145	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	CHELSEA LOGISTICS HOLDINGS CORP.	530,400.00	307,632.00	50,800	29,464	581,200.00	337,096	-	-	-	-	-	-
CBC	CHINA BANKING CORPORATION	30,084.00	1,710,228.00	-	-	30,084.00	1,710,228	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEB	CEBU AIR, INC.	18,000.00	499,200.00	30,000	780,000	48,000.00	1,459,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEBCP	CEBU AIR, INC. PREFERRED	4,391.00	149,685.00	10,838	375,101	20,829.00	722,015	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEU	CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY	43,320.00	680,124.00	-	-	43,320.00	680,124	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHP	CEMEX HOLDINGS PHILIPPINES, INC	1,857,975.00	2,025,192.75	-	-	1,857,975.00	2,025,193	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLI	CEBU LANDMASTERS INC	44,000.00	104,810.00	-	-	44,000.00	104,810	-	-	-	-	-	-
CM	CARMEN MINDANAO	40,000,000.00	-	-	-	40,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CNPF	CENTURY PACIFIC FOOD INC.	3,000.00	117,000.00	12,000	468,000	15,000.00	585,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
CNVRG	CONVERGE INFO. AND COMM. TECHNOLOGY	389,300.00	9,081,140.00	5,100	70,600	394,400.00	9,357,740	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO	CONSOLIDATED MINES	37,500.00	-	-	-	37,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COAL	COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INC.	100,000.00	2,800.00	-	-	100,000.00	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
COSCO	COSCO CAPITAL, INC.	314,000.00	2,194,860.00	-	-	314,000.00	2,194,860	-	-	-	-	-	-
CPG	CENTURY PROPERTIES GROUP, INC.	7,403,000.00	3,108,970.00	-	-	7,403,000.00	3,108,970	-	-	-	-	-	-
CREIT	CITICORE ENERGY REIT CORP.	3,650,000.00	13,033,336.00	60,000	214,200	3,710,000.00	13,247,536	-	-	-	-	-	-
CTS	CTS GLOBAL EQUITY GROUP, INC.	500,000.00	180,000.00	-	-	500,000.00	180,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYBR	CYBER BAY CORPORATION	8,470,200.00	-	700	-	8,470,900.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DD	DOUBLEDRAGON PROPERTIES CORP.	37,500.00	348,000.00	-	-	37,500.00	348,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
DDMPR	DDMP REIT, INC.	4,058,000.00	4,139,160.00	300,000	310,000	4,358,000.00	4,449,360	-	-	-	-	-	-
DDPR	DOUBLEDRAGON PROP. CORP. - PREFERRED	61,200.00	5,936,400.00	5,000	485,000	66,200.00	6,421,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELM	DEL MONTE PACIFIC LIMITED	-	-	12,242	57,537	12,242.00	57,537	-	-	-	-	-	-
DFNN	DFNN INC	10,000.00	8,000.00	-	-	10,000.00	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
DHI	DOMINION HOLDINGS, INC.	102,465.00	142,426.35	-	-	102,465.00	142,426	-	-	-	-	-	-
DITO	DITO CME HOLDINGS CORP.	159,584.00	108,517.12	-	-	159,584.00	108,517	-	-	-	-	-	-

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MI	MI	14,000.00	-	773	-	18,573.00	-						
MJC	MANILA JOCKEY CLUB	5,446,170.00	4,376,635.90			5,446,170.00	4,376,636						
MJIC	MJC INVESTMENTS CORPORATION	12,100.00	12,100.00			12,100.00	12,100						
MM	MERRYMART CONSUMER CORP.	8,000.00	3,200.00			8,000.00	3,200						
MMP	MARCOPPER MINING CORP.	11,000.00	-	780		11,780.00	-						
MON	MONDRAGON INTERNATIONAL PHIL.	235,400.00	-			235,400.00	-						
MONDE	MONDE NISSIN CORPORATION	336,300.00	1,950,540.00			336,300.00	1,950,540						
MRC	MRC ALLIED INDUSTRIES, INC.	13,000.00	11,310.00			13,000.00	11,310						
MREIT	MREIT, INC.	833,300.00	11,347,000.00			833,300.00	11,347,000						
MRSGI	METRO RETAIL STORES GROUP, INC.	680,000.00	782,000.00			680,000.00	782,000						
MWC	MANILA WATER COMPANY, INC.	4,300.00	181,330.00			4,300.00	181,330						
MWIDE	MEGAWIDE CONSTRUCTION CORP.	17,065.00	53,715.45			17,065.00	53,715						
MYNLD	MAYNILAD WATER SERVICES, INC.	1,315,000.00	22,223,640.00			1,315,000.00	22,223,640						
NI	NIHAO MINERAL RESOURCES INT'L, INC.	12,000.00	3,780.00			12,000.00	3,780						
NIKL	NICKEL ASIA CORPORATION	240,433.00	867,182.37			240,433.00	867,182						
NRCP	THE NATIONAL REINSURANCE CORP.	80,000.00	23,100.00			80,000.00	23,100						
NXGEN	NEXTGENESIS CORPORATION	12,350.00	-			12,350.00	-	250.00					
OGP	OCEANAGOLD (PHILIPPINES) INC.	112,250.00	1,612,840.00			112,250.00	1,612,840						
OM	OMICO CORPORATION	109,245.00	11,033.75			109,245.00	11,034						
OMW	OMICO CORPORATION WARRANT	153,000,000.00	31,000.00			153,000,000.00	31,000						
OMW2	OMICO CORPORATION WARRANTS 2	277,249.00	2,772.49			277,249.00	2,772						
OPM	ORIENTAL PET. & MINES CORP. "A"	21,071,757.00	252,861.08	57,603	959	20,888,977.00	250,667	240,144.00	2,884				
OPMB	ORIENTAL PET. & MINES CORP. "B"	13,398,648.00	160,783.78	43,207	389	11,444,415.00	161,333						
ORE	ORIENTAL PENINSULA RES. GROUP, INC.	6,000.00	2,220.00			6,000.00	2,220						
OV	PHILODRILL CORPORATION "A"	84,029,929.00	744,396.57	33,600	299	84,552,529.00	743,618	111,000.00	988				
PA	PACIFICA INCORPORATED	500.00	285.00			250.00	236	80.00	48				
PAL	PAL HOLDINGS INC.	21,400.00	81,320.00	428	1,626	21,828.00	82,946						
PBB	PHILIPPINE BUSINESS BANK	63,787.00	493,159.90	86,250	433,123	120,037.00	924,283						
PBC	PHILIPPINE BANK OF COMMUNICATION	33.00	484.50			35.00	485						
PCOR	PETRON CORPORATION	96,233.00	223,772.88			88,500.00	221,683	1,333.00	1,109				
PCP	PICOP RES., INC. "A"	1,057,223.00	-			1,057,220.00	-						
PERC	PETROENERGY RESOURCES CORP.	13,812.00	48,692.10			13,842.00	48,692						
PGOLD	PUREGOLD PRICE CLUB, INC.	500.00	19,000.00			500.00	19,000						
PHA	PREMIER HORIZON ALLIANCE CORP.	20,000.00	4,740.00			20,000.00	4,740						
PHR	PH RESORTS GROUP HOLDINGS, INC.	92,000.00	12,236.00			92,000.00	12,236						
PIZZA	SHAKEY'S PIZZA ASIA VENTURES, INC.	30,000.00	204,000.00			30,000.00	204,000						
PLUS	DIGIPLUS INTERACTIVE CORP.	184,646.00	2,991,265.20	222	1,596	184,868.00	2,994,862						
PMPC	PANASONIC MANUFACTURING PHIL. CORP.	486.00	5,248.80			486.00	5,249						
PN	PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES CORP.	2,500,000.00	-			2,500,000.00	-						
PNB	PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK	66,011.00	3,300,948.40	202	10,988	66,213.00	3,311,387						
PNBW	PHIL. NATIONAL BANK WARRANT	620.00	-			620.00	-						
PNC	PHIL. NATIONAL CONSTR. CORP.	164,000.00	-			164,000.00	-						
POD	PHIL. OIL DEVELOPMENT CO., INC.	33,100,000.00	-	30,000		33,130,000.00	-						
POGEI	POGEI	14,200,000.00	-			14,200,000.00	-						
PPI	PHILTOWN PROPERTIES, INC.	13,762.00	-			13,762.00	-						
PRC	PHILIPPINE RACING CLUB, INC.	219,202,494.00	1,444,750,460.40	2,466,000	16,275,600	221,668,494.00	1,463,012,060						
PREIT	PREMIERE ISLAND POWER REIT CORP.	100,000.00	102,000.00			100,000.00	102,000						
PRF4D	PETRON CORP. SERIES 4D PREFERRED	500.00	495,000.00			500.00	495,000						
PRF4E	PETRON CORP. SERIES 4E PREFERRED	500.00	500,000.00			500.00	500,000						
PRIM	PRIME MEDIA HOLDINGS, INC.	200.00	200.00			200.00	200						
PSB	PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK	181.00	8,774.00			181.00	8,774						
PSE	PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE	277.00	56,800.00	204,000	[illegible]	204,277.00	[illegible]						
PTT	PT&T CORP.	420,332.00	-	3,334		423,666.00	-						
PX	PHILEX MINING CORP.	802,176.00	7,541,342.40			801,847.00	7,538,285	225.00	4,237				
PXP	PXP ENERGY CORPORATION	123,385.00	293,656.30			123,385.00	293,656						
RCB	RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANK CORP.	461,973.00	11,988,199.35	9,772	253,581	471,745.00	12,241,783						
RCR	RL COMMERCIAL REIT, INC.	1,290,000.00	11,147,800.00			1,290,000.00	11,147,800						
REG	REPUBLIC GLASS HOLDINGS CORP.	40,859.00	93,975.70	1,266,000	2,911,800	1,306,859.00	3,005,776						
RFM	RFM CORPORATION	263,032.00	1,249,497.00			263,032.00	1,249,497						
RICH	RICH	2,000,000.00	-			2,000,000.00	-						
RLC	ROBINSONS LAND CORP.	5,500.00	88,880.00	1,537	25,561	5,537.00	89,801	1,500.00	24,240				
RLT	PHIL. REALTY AND HOLDINGS	4,429,885.00	482,857.47	9,055	987	4,438,690.00	483,817	250.00	27				
ROCK	ROCKWELL LAND	6,721.00	12,433.85			6,721.00	12,434						
RPC	REYNOLDS PHILIPPINE CORP.	603,975.00	-			603,975.00	-						
S	SAMAR MINING CO. INC.	3,000,000.00	-			3,000,000.00	-						
SBS	SBS PHILIPPINES CORP.	253.00	984.17	80	311	253.00	1,295						
SCC	SEMIRARA MINING AND POWER CORP.	792,090.00	8,276,683.00			292,980.00	8,276,683						

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DIZ	DIZON COPPER-SILVER MINES, INC	1,055.00	5,275.00	-	-	1,055.00	5,275	-	-				
DMC	DMCI HOLDINGS INC	706,300.00	7,444,402.00	100,000	1,054,000	806,300.00	8,498,402	-	-				
DMW	D.M. WENCESLAO & ASSOCIATES, INC	141,300.00	707,500.00	62,000	310,000	203,300.00	1,017,500	-	-				
DNL	D&L INDUSTRIES, INC	133,000.00	596,750.00	100,000	231,000	233,000.00	827,750	-	-				
DWC	DISCOVERY WORLD CORPORATION	2,291,000.00	2,474,280.00	160,000	172,800	2,451,000.00	2,647,080	-	-				
ECVC	EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORP	73,026.00	19,717.02	300	81	73,326.00	19,798	-	-				
EEI	EEI CORPORATION	23,258.00	66,032.72	4,770	14,501	28,021.00	79,580	12.00	34				
EGRN	EVER-GOTESCO RESOURCES AND HOLDINGS	30,000.00				30,000.00							
EIBA	EXPORT AND INDUSTRY BANK, INC. "A"	140,264.00	-	-		140,264.00	-						
ELI	EMPIRE EAST HOLDINGS	94,695.00	9,848.28			94,195.00	9,796	500.00	52				
EMI	EMPERADOR, INC	-	-	10,000	160,000	10,000.00	160,000						
ENEX	ENEX ENERGY CORP	8,951.00	29,896.34	1,759	5,875	10,710.00	35,771						
EW	EAST WEST BANKING CORP	29,899.00	141,800.40	49,448	179,257	79,347.00	321,057						
FA	FIL-AM RES.	27,300.00	-			27,300.00							
FAF	FIRST ABACUS FINANCIAL HLDGS. INC	10,000.00	6,000.00			10,000.00	6,000	-					
FB	SAN MIGUEL FOOD AND BEVERAGE, INC	3,000.00	165,000.00			3,000.00	165,000	-					
FCG	FIGARO COFFEE GROUP INC	360,000.00	324,800.00			360,000.00	324,800	-					
FDC	FILINVEST DEVELOPMENT CORP	6,316.00	28,737.80			6,316.00	28,738	-					
FDCPB	FDC SERIES B PREFERRED SHARES	300.00	302,000.00			300.00	302,000						
FERRO	FERRONOUX HOLDINGS, INC	32,700.00	163,500.00			32,700.00	163,500	-					
FFI	FILIPINO FUND, INC	11,465.00	85,987.50			11,465.00	85,988						
FILRT	FILINVEST REIT, INC	906,218.00	2,809,275.80	10,500	32,550	916,718.00	2,841,826	-					
FJP	F & J PRINCE HOLDINGS CORP. "A"	1,093,300.00	2,836,000.00	55,000	146,640	1,148,300.00	2,983,380						
FJPB	F & J PRINCE HOLDINGS CORP. "B"	31,000.00	68,310.00	-		31,000.00	68,310						
FLI	FILINVEST LAND INCORPORATED	581,498.00	447,753.46			581,498.00	447,753						
FNI	GLOBAL FERRONICKEL HOLDINGS, INC	181.00	244.35			181.00	244						
FPH	FIRST PHIL. HOLDINGS CORP	13,331.00	1,028,027.00	-		13,331.00	1,028,027						
FPI	FORUM PACIFIC, INC	210,000.00	50,400.00	-		210,000.00	50,400						
FRUIT	FRUITAS HOLDINGS, INC	92,000.00	38,880.00	-		92,000.00	38,880						
GEO	GEOGRACE RES. PHIL. INC	886,241.00	77,102.97			886,241.00	77,103						
GLO	GLOBE TELECOM (SMCE) INC	452.00	715,968.00	541	856,944	993.00	1,572,912	-					
GMA7	GMA NETWORK, INC	291,300.00	1,377,015.00			291,300.00	1,377,015	-					
GMAP	GMA HOLDINGS, INC	71,400.00	377,706.00			71,400.00	377,706	-					
GO	GOTESCO LAND, INC. "A"	14,957.00	-	873		15,830.00	-	-					
GOB	GOTESCO LAND, INC. "B"	298.00	-	1,460		1,758.00	-	-					
GREEN	GREENERGY HOLDINGS INCORPORATED	14,644.00	2,635.92			14,644.00	2,636	-					
GTCAP	GT CAPITAL HOLDINGS, INC	6,088.00	3,979,360.00			6,088.00	3,979,360	-					
GTPPB	GT CAPITAL HOLDINGS, INC. SERIES B	2,000.00	2,000,000.00			2,000.00	2,000,000	-					
HOME	ALLHOME CORP	30,000.00	7,110.00			30,000.00	7,110	-					
HTI	HAUS TALK, INC	200,000.00	220,000.00			200,000.00	220,000	-					
I	I-REMIT, INC	17,015.00	3,385.99			17,015.00	3,386	-					
ICT	INTL. CONTAINER TERMINAL SV. IN	5,041.00	2,858,247.00			5,041.00	2,858,247	-					
IMI	INTEGRATED MICROELECTRONICS, INC	544,462.00	1,889,283.14	445	1,197	544,907.00	1,890,480	-					
INB	INCO MINING CORP. "B"	4,000,000.00				4,000,000.00		-					
INFRA	PHILIPPINE INFRADEV HOLDINGS INC	1,088,000.00	342,720.00			1,088,000.00	342,720	-					
ION	IONICS, INC	850.00	867.00			850.00	867	-					
IPO	IPEOPLE, INC. "A"	22,730.00	136,380.00			22,730.00	136,380	-					
IS	ISLAND INFORMATION & TECHNOLOGY INC	200,000.00	24,000.00			200,000.00	24,000	-					
JFC	JOLLIBEE FOOD CORPORATION	20,884.00	3,759,120.00			20,884.00	3,759,120	-					
JGS	JG SUMMIT HOLDINGS, INC	2,100.00	49,665.00			2,100.00	49,665	-					
KEEPR	THE KEEPERS HOLDINGS, INC	3,747,000.00	6,832,500.00			3,747,000.00	6,832,500	-					
KEP	KEPPEL PHILS. PROPERTIES, INC	173,038.00	780,683.80	-	-	173,038.00	780,684						
LC	LEPANTO CONS. MINING CO. "A"	11,757,290.00	2,175,098.67	142,190	26,305	11,899,480.00	2,201,387						
LCB	LEPANTO CONS. MINING CO. "B"	193,528.00	36,189.74	-	-	193,528.00	36,190						
LOTO	PACIFIC ONLINE SYSTEMS CORP	22,300.00	38,250.00	-	-	22,300.00	38,250						
LPZ	LOPEZ HOLDINGS CORPORATION	142,512.00	519,291.44	-	-	142,372.00	529,424	140.00	533				
LRC	LANDOIL RESOURCES CORP. "A"	33,294,000.00	-	100,000	-	33,394,000.00	-						
LSC	LORENZO SHIPPING CORP	37,300.00	22,873.00	-	-	37,300.00	22,877						
LTG	LT GROUP, INC	25,000.00	399,500.00	16,800	248,304	41,800.00	617,804						
MA	MANILA MINING "A"	9,678,232.00	73,111.23	13,212	99	9,787,444.00	71,450	115,000.00	738				
MAB	MANILA MINING "B"	2,799,180.00	29,154.14	8,200	60	2,807,482.00	29,214						
MAC	MACROASIA CORPORATION	780.00	3,080.29	-	-	780.00	3,085						
MACW	MACROASIA CORPORATION WARRANTS	5,500.00	41.25	-	-	5,500.00	41						
MARC	MARC VENTURES HOLDINGS, INC	235,620.00	164,934.00	-	-	235,620.00	164,934						
MAXS	MAX'S GROUP, INC	25,000.00	61,250.00	-	-	25,000.00	61,250						
MB	MANILA BULLETIN PUB. CORP	3,755.00	615.82	-	-	3,755.00	616						
MBT	METROBANK AND TRUST COMPANY	439,116.00	30,076,446.00	25,059	1,715,172	464,175.00	31,792,563	[illegible]	[illegible]				
MC	MARSTEEL CONS. INC. "A"	3,950,000.00	-	-	-	3,950,000.00							
MCB	MARSTEEL CONS. INC. "B"	1,350,000.00	-	-	-	1,350,000.00							
MEDIC	MEDILINES DISTRIBUTORS INCORPORATED	863,500.00	223,930.00	98,000	24,000	961,500.00	249,900						
MEG	MEGAWORLD PROP. & HOLDINGS INC	571,016.00	1,187,713.28	-	-	571,016.00	1,187,713						
MER	MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY "A"	47,883.00	27,484,842.00	-	-	47,783.00	27,427,442	100.00	57,400				
MFC	MANULIFE FINANCIAL CORP	86.00	161,080.00	-	-	86.00	161,080						
MG	MILLENNIUM GLOBAL HOLDINGS, INC	30,000.00	3,000.00	-	-	30,000.00	3,000						
MGH	METRO GLOBAL HOLDINGS CORPORATION	500.00	-	-	-	300.00	-	200.00					
MHC	MABUHAY HOLDINGS CORP	412,300.00	47,391.50	-	-	412,300.00	47,392						

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SECB	SECURITY BANK CORP	3,743.00	243,727.92	-	-	3,743.00	235,729	-	-	-	-	-	-
SFI	SWIFT FOODS, INC.	123,093.00	5,877.48	-	-	123,093.00	5,877	-	-	-	-	-	-
SFIP	SFI PREFERRED	11,815.00	18,313.25	-	-	11,815.00	18,313	-	-	-	-	-	-
SGI	SOLID GROUP, INC.	45,000.00	57,150.00	-	-	45,000.00	57,150	-	-	-	-	-	-
SGP	SYNERGY GRID & DEV. PHILS., INC.	1,574,400.00	20,072,064.00	-	-	1,574,400.00	20,072,064	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHLPH	SHELL PILIPINAS CORPORATION	143,800.00	1,010,394.00	2,000	13,900	145,800.00	1,024,294	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHNG	SHANG PROPERTIES, INC.	48,654.00	172,235.16	-	-	48,654.00	172,235	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLF	SUN LIFE FINANCIAL, INC.	10.00	34,400.00	-	-	10.00	34,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLI	STA. LUCIA LAND, INC.	1,230,750,000.00	3,273,298,000.00	-	-	1,230,750,000.00	3,273,298,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
SM	SM INVESTMENT CORP	3,030.00	2,339,160.00	-	-	3,030.00	2,339,160	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMB	SAN MIGUEL BREWERY, INC.	1,000.00	29,300.00	-	-	1,000.00	29,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMC	SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION "A"	64,290.00	5,271,780.00	-	-	63,490.00	5,206,180	800.00	65,600	-	-	-	-
SMC2L	SMC PREFERRED SHARES SERIES 2-L	800.00	62,120.00	-	-	800.00	62,120	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMC2O	SMC PREFERRED SHARES SERIES 2-O	80,000.00	6,480,000.00	-	-	80,000.00	6,480,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMC2I	SMC PREFERRED SHARES SERIES 2-I	60,000.00	5,016,000.00	-	-	60,000.00	5,016,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMPH	SM PRIME HOLDINGS INC	67,847.00	1,583,974.25	65	1,479	67,912.00	1,585,453	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOC	SOC RESOURCES, INC.	30,000.00	5,400.00	-	-	30,000.00	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPC	SPC POWER CORPORATION	20,000.00	194,800.00	-	-	20,000.00	194,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPM	SEAFRONT RESOURCES CORP	23,857.00	86,592.57	411	679	24,268.00	87,272	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPNEC	SP NEW ENERGY CORPORATION	49,000.00	17,150.00	-	-	49,000.00	17,150	-	-	-	-	-	-
SSI	SSI GROUP, INC.	87,000.00	228,810.00	-	-	87,000.00	228,810	-	-	-	-	-	-
STI	STI EDUCATION SYSTEMS HOLDINGS, INC	1,280,000.00	1,868,800.00	-	-	1,280,000.00	1,868,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUN	SUNTRUST HOME DEVELOPERS, INC	40,000.00	14,960.00	-	-	40,000.00	14,960	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWM	SANITARY WARES MANUFACTURING COR	1,100.00	-	-	-	1,100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T	TKC METALS CORPORATION	100,000.00	83,000.00	-	-	100,000.00	83,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
TBGI	TRANSPACIFIC BROADBAND GROUP, INT'L	20,000.00	2,000.00	-	-	20,000.00	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
TECH	CIRTEK HOLDINGS PHILS. CORP	4,783.00	3,014.55	-	-	4,783.00	3,014	-	-	-	-	-	-
TECHW	CIRTEK HOLDINGS PHIL CORP - WARRANT	1,783.00	3.75	-	-	1,783.00	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEL	PHIL. LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CO	14,179.00	17,865,540.00	400	504,000	14,495.00	18,263,700	84.00	105,840	-	-	-	-
TFLG	PLDT (10% PREF.) SERIES O	30.00	300.00	-	-	-	-	30.00	300	-	-	-	-
TFC	PTFC REDEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	111,000.00	5,012,000.00	27,000	1,204,000	138,000.00	6,273,760	-	-	-	-	-	-
TFHI	TOP FRONTIER INVESTMENT HLDGS	12,020.00	733,220.00	-	-	12,020.00	733,220	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUGS	HARBOR STAR SHIPPING SERVICES, INC	-	-	144,000	84,960	144,000.00	84,960	-	-	-	-	-	-
UBP	UNION BANK OF THE PHIL.	7,650.00	292,858.00			7,400.00	283,320	250.00	9,538	-	-	-	-
UNI	UNIOIL RESOURCES & HOLDINGS CO., INC	762,000.00	187,452.00		-	762,000.00	187,452	-	-	-	-	-	-
UP	UNIVERSAL RIGHTFIELD PROP. HLDGS INC	1,620,000.00	-			1,620,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UPM	UNITED PARAGON MINING CORP	20,887,500.00	121,147.50			20,887,500.00	121,148	-	-	-	-	-	-
UPSON	UPSON INTERNATIONAL CORP	100,000.00	70,000.00			100,000.00	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
URC	UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORP	3,050.00	239,863.00			3,050.00	239,863	-	-	-	-	-	-
UW	UNIWIDE HOLDINGS, INC	335,000.00	-			335,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	VANTAGE EQUITIES, INC	521,000.00	463,690.00			521,000.00	463,690	-	-	-	-	-	-
VITA	VITARICH CORPORATION	5,000.00	2,650.00			5,000.00	2,650		-	-	-	-	-
VLL	VISTA LAND & LIFESCAPES, INC	250.00	260.00			250.00	260		-	-	-	-	-
VMC	VICTORIAS MILLING CO. INC	90,000.00	155,700.00			90,000.00	155,700		-	-	-	-	-
VREIT	VISTAREIT, INC	379,000.00	519,230.00	100,000	137,000	479,000.00	656,230		-	-	-	-	-
VVT	VIVANT CORPORATION	6,250.00	121,500.00	-		6,250.00	121,500		-	-	-	-	-
WEB	PHILWEB.COM, INC	233,272.00	1,446,286.40	-		233,272.00	1,446,286		-	-	-	-	-
WEBW	PHILWEB.COM, INC. WARRANTS	8,486,986.00	(0.00)	62,500	-	8,549,486.00	-		-	-	-	-	-
WIN	WELLEX INDUSTRIES INC.	19,100.00	4,966.00	100	26	19,200.00	4,992		-	-	-	-	-
WISE	WISE	55,250.00	-		-	55,250.00	-		-	-	-	-	-
WLCON	WILCON DEPOT INC	110,000.00	765,600.00	-		110,000.00	765,600		-	-	-	-	-
WPI	WATERFRONT PHILS. INC	105,000.00	42,525.00	-		105,000.00	42,525		-	-	-	-	-
WPIW	WATERFRONT PHILS., INC. WARRANT	435,000.00	522.00	-		435,000.00	522		-	-	-	-	-
X	XURPAS INC.	165,000.00	46,424.00	3,000	1,240	168,000.00	47,664		-	-	-	-	-
ZH	ZH	1,000,000.00	-	-	-	1,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		2,092,596,384	5,211,684,986	7,144,104	86,829,994	2,099,272,892	5,297,348,624	467,596	296,697	-	-	-	-

SCHEDULE VII

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REVISED SRC RULE 68
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

For The Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Current Ratio

	2025	2024
Total current assets	₱ **65,333,043**	₱ 61,685,173
Total current liabilities	**31,307,574**	22,331,992
Current ratio	**2.087:1**	2.762:1

Quick Ratio

	2025	2024
Total liquid asset	₱ **63,015,525**	₱ 59,315,294
Total current liabilities	**31,307,574**	22,331,992
Quick ratio	**2.013:1**	2.656:1

Working Capital to Total Asset

	2025	2024
Working capital	₱ **34,025,469**	₱ 39,353,181
Total Asset	**134,104,325**	120,044,302
Working capital ratio	**0.254:1**	0.328:1

Solvency Ratio

	2025	2024
Net income (loss) after tax + Depreciation	₱ **(125,239)**	₱ 1,307,337
Total liabilities	**33,055,033**	27,273,922
Solvency ratio	**-0.004:1**	0.048:1

Debt-to-equity Ratio

	2025	2024
Total liabilities	₱ **33,055,033**	₱ 27,273,922
Total equity	**101,049,292**	92,770,380
Debt-to-equity ratio	**0.327:1**	0.294:1

SCHEDULE VII

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REVISED SRC RULE 68
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

For The Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Asset-to-equity Ratio

		2025		2024
Total assets	₱	**134,104,325**	₱	120,044,302
Total equity		**101,049,292**		92,770,380
Asset to equity ratio		**1.327:1**		1.294:1

Interest Rate Coverage Ratio

		2025		2024
Pre-tax profit (loss) before interest	₱	**919,994**	₱	1,970,557
Interest expense		**655,881**		1,114,904
Interest rate ratio		**1.403:1**		1.767:1

Profitability Ratios

a.) Return on asset ratio

		2025		2024
Net income (loss) after tax	₱	**(1,055,288)**	₱	1,505,613
Average assets		**127,074,314**		118,414,337
		-0.008:1		0.013:1

b.) Return on equity ratio

		2025		2024
Net income (loss) after tax	₱	**(1,055,288)**	₱	1,505,613
Average equity		**96,909,836**		91,976,574
		-0.011:1		0.016:1

c.) Net Profit Margin

		2025		2024
Net profit (loss) after tax	₱	**(1,055,288)**	₱	1,505,613
Revenue		**4,957,955**		6,575,050
		-0.213:1		0.229:1

RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
For the Reporting Period Ended December 31, 2025

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION
Unit 061Level 3 Ayala Malls Circuit, Hipodromo Street Circuit Makati, Brgy. Carmona Makati City

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, beginning of reporting period		**(₱176,183)**
Add: Category A: Items that are directly credited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings		
• Reversal of Retained Earnings Appropriation/s	-	
• Effect of restatements or prior-period adjustments	-	
• Others	-	-
Less: Category B: Items that are directly debited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings		
• Dividends declaration during the reporting period	-	
• Retained Earnings appropriated during the reporting period	-	
• Effect of restatements or prior-period adjustments	-	
• Others	-	-
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, as asjusted		**(176,183)**
Add/Less: Net Income (Loss) for the current year		**(1,055,288)**
Less: Category C.1: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)		
• Equity in net income of associate/joint venture, net of dividends declared	-	
• Unrealized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-	
• Unrealized fair value adjustment (market-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	493,183	
• Unrealized fair value gain of Investment Property	-	
• Other unrealized gains or adjustments to retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	-	
• Sub-total		**493,183**
Add: Category C.2: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior reporting periods but realized in the current reporting period (net of tax)		
• Realized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-	
• Realized fair value adjustment (market-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-	
• Realized fair value gain of Investment Property	-	
• Other realized gains or adjustments to retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	-	
• Sub-total		-

RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
For the Reporting Period Ended December 31, 2025

CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION
Unit 061Level 3 Ayala Malls Circuit, Hipodromo Street Circuit Makati, Brgy. Carmona Makati City

Add: Category C.3: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior reporting periods but reversed in the current reporting period (net of tax)		
• Reversal of previously recorded foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-	
• Reversal of previously recorded fair value adjustment (market-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-	
• Reversal of previously recorded fair value gain of Investment Property	-	
• Reversal of other unrealized gains or adjustments to retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	-	
• Sub-total		-
Adjusted Net Income (Loss)		**(1,548,471)**
Add: Category D: Non-actual losses recognized in profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)		
• Depreciation on revaluation increment (after tax)	-	
• Sub-total		-
Add/Less: Category E: Adjustments related to relief granted by SEC and BSP		
• Amortization of the effect of reporting relief	-	
• Total amount of reporting relief granted during the year	-	
• Others	-	
• Sub-total		-
Add/Less: Category F: Other items that should be excluded from the determination of the amount available for dividends distribution		
• Net movement of treasury shares (except for reacquisition of redeemable shares)	-	
• Net movement of deferred tax asset not considered in the reconciling items under the previous categories	-	
• Net movement in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liabilities related to same transaction, e.g., set up of right of use of asset and lease liability, set-up of asset and asset retirement obligation, and set-up of service concession asset and concession payable	-	
• Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP - gain (loss)		
• Others	-	
• Sub-total		-
TOTAL RETAINED EARNINGS, END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION		**(1,724,654)**

File Upload

All files successfully uploaded

Transaction Code:
AFS-0-RNWWZZY0M3MNVM4YPPSQ3M4P02QTT3PYZ

Submission Date/Time:
May 15, 2026 06:24 PM

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Janet Presquito <janetpresq@gmail.com>

Fwd: Your BIR AFS eSubmission uploads were received

1 message

PNGSI PNGSI <pngsi2012@gmail.com> Fri, May 15, 2026 at 6:33 PM
To: janetpresq@gmail.com

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: <eafs@bir.gov.ph>
Date: Fri, 15 May 2026, 6:24 pm
Subject: Your BIR AFS eSubmission uploads were received
To: <CUALOPINGSECCORP@yahoo.com>
Cc: <PNGSI2012@gmail.com>

Hi CUALOPING SECURITIES CORPORATION,

Valid files

- EAFS000333333AFSTY122025.pdf
- EAFS000333333TCRTY122025-09.pdf
- EAFS000333333ITRTY122025.pdf

Invalid file

- <None>

Transaction Code: **AFS-0-RNWWZZY0M3MNVM4YPPSQ3M4P02QTT3PYZ**
Submission Date/Time: **May 15, 2026 06:24 PM**
Company TIN: **000-333-333**

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

- The submitted forms, documents and attachments are complete, truthful and correct based on the personal knowledge and the same are from authentic records;
- The submission is without prejudice to the right of the BIR to require additional document, if any, for completion and verification purposes;
- The hard copies of the documents submitted through this facility shall be submitted when required by the BIR in the event of audit/investigation and/or for any other legal purpose.

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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

FILING REFERENCE NO.

TIN	: 000-333-333-000
Name	: CUALOPING SECURITIES CORP
RDO	: 049
Form Type	: 1702
Reference No.	: 462600072836522
Amount Payable (Over Remittance)	: -552,412.00
Accounting Type	: C - Calendar
For Tax Period	: 12/31/2025
Date Filed	: 05/15/2026
Tax Type	: IT

[BIR Main | eFPS Login | User Menu | Help]

Reference No : 462600072836522
Date Filed : May 15, 2026 03:34 PM
Batch Number : 0

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Finance
Bureau of Internal Revenue

For BIR Use Only: BCS/ Item:

BIR Form No. **1702-RT** January 2018(ENCS) **Page 1**

Annual Income Tax Return

For Corporation, Partnership and Other Non-Individual Taxpayer Subject Only to REGULAR Income Tax Rate

Enter all required information in CAPITAL LETTERS. Mark applicable boxes with an "X". Two Copies MUST be filed with the BIR and one held by the taxpayer.

1702-RT 01/18ENCS P1

1 For (•) Calendar ( ) Fiscal
2 Year Ended (MM/20YY): 12/2025
3 Amended Return? ( ) Yes (•) No
4 Short Period Return? ( ) Yes (•) No
5 Alphanumeric Tax Code (ATC): IC055 Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)

Part I - Background Information

6 Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN): 000 - 333 - 333 - 000
7 RDO Code: 049
8 Registered Name *(Enter only 1 letter per box using CAPITAL LETTERS)*: CUALOPING SECURITIES CORP
9A Registered Address *(Indicate complete registered address)*: UNIT 061 LEVEL 3 AYALA MALL CIRCUIT HIPPODROMO MAKATI CITY
9B Zipcode: 1207
10 Date of Incorporation/Organization (MM/DD/YYYY):
11 Contact Number: 7083229
12 Email Address: cualopingseccorp@yahoo.com
13 Method of Deductions: (•) Itemized Deductions [Section 34 (A-J), NIRC] ( ) Optional Standard Deduction (OSD) - 40% of Gross Income [Section 34(L), NIRC as amended by RA No. 9504]

Part II - Total Tax Payable *(Do NOT enter Centavos)*

14 Total Income Tax Due (Overpayment) *(From Part IV Item 43)*		26,868
15 Less: Total Tax Credits/Payments *(From Part IV Item 55)*		579,280
16 Net Tax Payable (Overpayment) *(Item 14 Less Item 15) (From Part IV Item 56)*		(552,412)
Add Penalties		
17 Surcharge	0	
18 Interest	0	
19 Compromise	0	
20 Total Penalties *(Sum of Items 17 to 19)*		0
21 TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE (Overpayment) *(Sum of Item 16 and 20)*		(552,412)

If Overpayment, mark "X" one box only *(Once the choice is made, the same is irrevocable)*

( ) To be refunded ( ) To be issued a Tax Credit Certificate (TCC) (•) To be carried over as tax credit next year/quarter

We declare under the penalties of perjury, that this annual return has been made in good faith, verified by us, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, is true and correct pursuant to the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and the regulations issued under authority thereof. *(If Authorized Representative, attach authorization letter and indicate TIN)*

Signature over printed name of President/Principal Officer/Authorized Representative		Signature over printed name of Treasurer/Assistant Treasurer		**22** Number of Attachments
Title of Signatory	TIN	Title of Signatory	TIN	4

Part III - Details of Payment

Particulars	Drawee Bank/Agency	Number	Date *(MM/DD/YYYY)*	Amount
23 Cash/Bank Debit Memo				0
24 Check				0
25 Tax Debit Memo				0
26 Others *(Specify Below)*				
				0

Machine Validation/Revenue Official Receipts Details *(if not filed with an Authorized Agent Bank)*

Stamp of receiving Office/AAB and Date of Receipt (RO's Signature/Bank Teller's Initial)

BIR Form No. **1702-RT** January 2018(ENCS) **Page 2**	**Annual Income Tax Return** **Corporation, Partnership and Other Non-Individual Taxpayer Subject Only to REGULAR Income Tax Rate**	1702-RT 01/18ENCS P2

Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)	Registered Name
000 - 333 - 333 - 000	CUALOPING SECURITIES CORP

Part IV - Computation of Tax *(Do NOT enter Centavos)*

27 Sales/Receipts/Revenues/Fees	714,265
28 Less: Sales Returns, Allowances and Discounts	0
29 Net Sales/Receipts/Revenues/Fees *(Item 27 Less Item 28)*	714,265
30 Less: Cost of Sales/Services	1,313,216
31 Gross Income from Operation *(Item 29 Less Item 30)*	(598,951)
32 Add: Other Taxable Income Not Subjected to Final Tax	1,942,375
33 Total Taxable Income *(Sum of Items 31 and 32)*	1,343,424

Less: Deductions Allowable under Existing Law

34 Ordinary Allowable Itemized Deductions *(From Part VI Schedule I Item 18)*	5,465,387
35 Special Allowable Itemized Deductions *(From Part VI Schedule II Item 5)*	0
36 NOLCO *(only for those taxable under Sec. 27(A to C); Sec. 28(A)(1) & (A)(6)(b) of the tax Code) (From Part VI Schedule III Item 8)*	0
37 Total Deductions *(Sum of Items 34 to 36)*	5,465,387
***OR** [in case taxable under Sec 27(A) & 28(A)(1)]*	
38 Optional Standard Deduction *(40% of Item 33)*	0

39 Net Taxable Income/(Loss) *(If Itemized: Item 33 Less Item 37; If OSD: Item 33 Less Item 38)*	(4,121,963)
40 Applicable Income Tax Rate	25 %
41 Income Tax Due other than Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) *(Item 39 x Item 40)*	0
42 MCIT Due *(2% of Item 33)*	26,868
43 Tax Due *(Normal Income Tax Due in Item 41 OR the MCIT Due in Item 42, whichever is higher) (To Part II Item 14)*	26,868

Less: Tax Credits/Payments (attach proof)

44 Prior Year's Excess Credits Other Than MCIT	522,023
45 Income Tax Payment under MCIT from Previous Quarter/s	0
46 Income Tax Payment under Regular/Normal Rate from Previous Quarter/s	0
47 Excess MCIT Applied this Current Taxable Year *(From Part VI Schedule IV Item 4)*	0
48 Creditable Tax Withheld from Previous Quarter/s per BIR Form No. 2307	13,848
49 Creditable Tax Withheld per BIR Form No. 2307 for the 4th Quarter	43,409
50 Foreign Tax Credits, if applicable	0
51 Tax Paid in Return Previously Filed, if this is an Amended Return	0
52 Special Tax Credits *(To Part V Item 58)*	0
Other Credits/Payments *(Specify)*	
53	0
54	0

55 Total Tax Credits/Payments *(Sum of Items 44 to 54) (To Part II Item 15)*	579,280
56 Net Tax Payable / (Overpayment) *(Item 43 Less Item 55)) (To Part II Item 16)*	(552,412)

Part V - Tax Relief Availment

57 Special Allowable Itemized Deductions *(Item 35 of Part IV x Applicable Income Tax Rate)*	0
58 Add: Special Tax Credits *(From Part IV Item 52)*	0
59 Total Tax Relief Availment *(Sum of Items 57 and 58)*	0

BIR Form No.
1702-RT
January 2018(ENCS)
Page 3

Annual Income Tax Return

Corporation, Partnership and Other Non-Individual Taxpayer Subject Only to REGULAR Income Tax Rate

1702-RT 01/18ENCS P3

Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)	Registered Name
000 - 333 - 333 - 000	CUALOPING SECURITIES CORP

Schedule I - Ordinary Allowable Itemized Deductions *(Attach additional sheet/s, if necessary)*

1 Amortizations	0
2 Bad Debts	0
3 Charitable Contributions	0
4 Depletion	0
5 Depreciation	860,272
6 Entertainment, Amusement and Recreation	0
7 Fringe Benefits	0
8 Interest	639,342
9 Losses	0
10 Pension Trust	0
11 Rental	235,494
12 Research and Development	0
13 Salaries, Wages and Allowances	1,976,387
14 SSS, GSIS, Philhealth, HDMF and Other Contributions	0
15 Taxes and Licenses	123,885
16 Transportation and Travel	165,114
17 Others (Deductions Subject to Withholding Tax and Other Expenses) *[Specify below; Add additional sheet(s), if necessary]*	
a Janitorial and Messengerial Services	0
b Professional Fees	575,400
c Security Services	0
d UTILITIES EXPENSE	324,458
e CONDOMINIUM DUES	135,847
f POSTAGE, TELEPHONE AND COMMUNICATION	104,572
g INSURANCE	73,857
h OFFICE SUPPLIES	57,597
i OTHERS	193,162
i.1 TRAINING AND SEMINARS	13,250
i.2 REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE	8,571
i.3 MEETING AND CONFERENCE	8,000
i.4 BANK CHARGES	1,000
i.5 SUBSCRIPTION AND PERIODICALS	373
i.6 MISCELLANEOUS	161,968
18 Total Ordinary Allowable Itemized Deductions *(Sum of Items 1 to 17i) (To Part IV Item 34)*	5,465,387

Schedule II - Special Allowable Itemized Deductions *(Attach additional sheet/s, if necessary)*

Description	Legal Basis	Amount
1		0
2		0
3		0
4		0
5 Total Special Allowable Itemized Deductions *(Sum of Items 1 to 4) (To Part IV Item 35)*		0

BIR Form No. **1702-RT** January 2018(ENCS) **Page 4**	**Annual Income Tax Return** **Corporation, Partnership and Other Non-Individual Taxpayer Subject Only to REGULAR Income Tax Rate**	1702-RT 01/18ENCS P4

Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)	**Registered Name**
000 - 333 - 333 - 000	CUALOPING SECURITIES CORP

Schedule III - Computation of Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO)

1 Gross Income *(From Part IV Item 33)*	1,343,424
2 Less: Ordinary Allowable Itemized Deductions *(From Part VI Schedule I Item 18)*	5,465,387
3 Net Operating Loss*(Item 1 Less Item 2) (To Schedule IIIA, Item 7A)*	(4,121,963)

Schedule IIIA - Computation of Available Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO) *(DO NOT enter Centavos; 49 Centavos or Less drop down; 50 or more round up)*

	Net Operating Loss		B) NOLCO Applied Previous Year
	Year Incurred	A) Amount	
4	2025	4,121,963	0
5	2024	5,580,520	0
6	2023	5,203,421	0
7	2022	11,082,608	8,493,199

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

	C) NOLCO Expired	D) NOLCO Applied Current Year	E) Net Operating Loss (Unapplied) *[E = A Less (B + C + D)]*
4	0	0	4,121,963
5	0	0	5,580,520
6	0	0	5,203,421
7	0	0	2,589,409
8 Total NOLCO *(Sum of Items 4D to 7D) (To Part IV, Item 36)*		0	

Schedule IV - Computation of Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)

	Year	A) Normal Income Tax as adjusted	B) MCIT	C) Excess MCIT over Normal Income Tax
1	2022	0	4,901	4,901
2		0	0	0
3		0	0	0

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

	D) Excess MCIT Applied/Used in Previous Years	E) Expired Portion of Excess MCIT	**F) Excess MCIT Applied this Current Taxable Year**	G) Balance of Excess MCIT Allowable as Tax Credit for Succeeding Year/s [G = C Less (D + E + F)]
1	0	4,901	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
Total Excess MCIT Applied *(Sum of Items 1F to 3F) (To Part IV Item 47)*			0	

Schedule V - Reconciliation of Net Income per Books Against Taxable Income *(attach additional sheet/s, if necessary)*

1 Net Income/(Loss) per books	264,113
Add: Non-deductible Expenses/Taxable Other Income	
2 NET EFFECT OF PFRS 16	82,279
3 NON DEDUCTIBLE EXPENSE	95,719
4 Total *(Sum of Items 1 to 3)*	442,111
Less: A) Non-Taxable Income and Income Subjected to Final Tax	
5 DIVIDEND INCOME	3,582,113
6 NON TAXABLE INCOME	981,961
B) Special Deductions	
7	0
8	0
9 Total (Sum of Items 5 to 8)	4,564,074
10 Net Taxable Income/(Loss) (Item 4 Less Item 9)	(4,121,963)