



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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Mercantile Securities <mercantilesecuritiescorp@gmail.com>

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MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION

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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

Report for the year beginning January 1, 2025 and ending December 31, 2025

IDENTIFICATION OF BROKER OR DEALER	
Name of Broker/Dealer:	Mercantile Securities Corporation
Address of Principal Place of Business:	Unit 1102 The PSE Tower One, Bonifacio High Street, 5th Avenue Corner 28th Street, BGC, Taguig City
Name and Phone Number of Person to Contact in regard to this Report	
Name: Mr. Armando M. Luna	Tel No.: 8639-1980 Fax No.: 8478-7911

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCOUNTANT	
Name of Independent Certified Public Accountant whose opinion is contained in this report:	
Name: Aljuver R. Gamao Roxas Tabamo & Co.	Tel No.: 8844-2016 Fax No.: 8844-2045
Address: 2nd Floor Multinational Bancorporation Centre, 6805 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	
Certificate No.:	0126931
BOA/PRC Registration No.:	0005
SEC Accreditation No.:	126931-A (Individual); 0005 (Firm)
PTR No.:	10795851
Date Issued:	January 28, 2026

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


The Management of **Mercantile Securities Corporation**, is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, including the schedules attached therein, as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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


Roxas Tabamo & Co., the independent auditors appointed by the stockholders, has audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in their report to the stockholders, have expressed their opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.



KEVIN NATHANIEL N. CO
Chairman of the Board



KEVIN NATHANIEL N. CO
Chief Executive Officer/President



ASTRID MELODY C. LIM
Chief Financial Officer /Treasurer

Signed this 10th day of April, 2026.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Shareholders and the Board of Directors
Mercantile Securities Corporation
Unit 1102 The PSE Tower, One Bonifacio High Street
5th Avenue Corner 28th Street, BGC, Taguig City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Mercantile Securities Corporation** (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of comprehensive income (loss), statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

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).

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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.



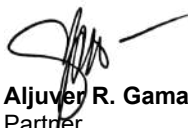
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audits.

Report on the Supplementary Information Required by the Securities Regulation Code

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information shown in Schedules 1-6 are presented for purposes of complying with the Securities Regulation Code 52.1-5 and are not required part of the basic financial statements. Such information are the responsibility of management. The information have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Report on the Supplementary Information Required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information in Note 26 to the financial statements are presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information are the responsibility of management. The information have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

ROXAS TABAMO & CO.

Aljuver R. Gamao
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 0126931

Tax Identification No. 944-910-315

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001682-023-2025, issued on January 8, 2025,
effective until January 7, 2028

SEC Accreditation No. 126931-SEC, Group A, issued on November 8, 2022,
effective for the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements of SEC covered institutions

PTR No. 10795851, issued on January 28, 2026, Makati City

April 10, 2026
Makati City



MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

	Notes	2025			2024		
		Book value	Security valuation		Book value	Security valuation	
			Long	Short		Long	Short
ASSETS							
Current Assets							
Cash	5	P11,824,961			P10,417,511		
Reserve cash	6	1,712,105			2,283,745		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	7	3,476,200	P3,476,200		4,665,000	P4,665,000	
Receivables from:							
- Customers, net	8	42,912,528	107,351,398		23,045,566	118,200,875	
- Clearing house	9	15,098,310			11,513,389		
Due from related parties	22	1,879,573			2,983,224		
Other current assets	10	2,817,429			3,205,180		
Total Current Assets		79,721,106			58,113,615		
Noncurrent Assets							
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	11	-	-		1,148,000	1,148,000	
Property and equipment, net	12	47,502,857			50,159,500		
Computer software	13	499,249			618,190		
Trading right	14	1,540,000			1,540,000		
Deferred tax assets	20	5,365,632			6,325,283		
Other noncurrent assets	23	925,514			709,616		
Total Noncurrent Assets		55,833,252			60,500,589		
		P135,554,358			P118,614,204		
SECURITIES							
In vault and with Philippine Depository and Trust Corporation (including in-transit securities)			P1,755,454,476			P1,898,134,102	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
Current Liabilities							
Payable to:							
- Customers	8	P54,582,139	P1,644,626,878		P34,946,398	P1,774,120,227	
Due to related parties	22	295,464			295,464		
Other current liabilities	15	875,944			974,147		
Total Current Liabilities		55,753,547			36,216,009		
Noncurrent Liabilities							
Retirement liability	21	3,911,381			3,634,498		
Deferred tax liabilities	20	412,509			392,592		
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		4,323,890			4,027,090		
Total Liabilities		60,077,437			40,243,099		
Equity							
Share capital	16	110,000,000			110,000,000		
Deficit		(35,284,726)			(33,025,668)		
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net	11,21	761,647			1,396,773		
Total Equity		75,476,921			78,371,105		
		P135,554,358	P1,755,454,476	P1,755,454,476	P118,614,204	P1,898,134,102	P1,898,134,102

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION

**STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024**

	<i>Note</i>	2025	2024
Commission revenue	8	₱13,135,069	₱7,064,250
Cost of services	18	(11,399,176)	(9,236,734)
Gross profit (loss)		1,735,893	(2,172,484)
Operating expenses, net	19	(5,357,237)	(1,375,272)
Interest income	5	1,869,319	3,669,081
Other income (expenses), net	17	754,582	(243,643)
Loss before income tax		(997,443)	(122,318)
Benefit (expense) from income tax	20	(1,261,615)	41,845
Net loss		(2,259,058)	(80,473)
Other comprehensive income			
Item that may not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gains on retirement obligation, net of tax	21	183,001	268,889
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial asset at FVOCI, net of tax	11	-	(31,500)
		183,001	237,389
Total comprehensive income (loss)		(₱2,076,057)	₱156,916

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION

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

	Share capital (see Note 16)	Deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive income, net		Total	Total equity
			Net unrealized gain on financial asset at FVOCI (see Note 11)	Cumulative remeasurement gains (see Note 21)		
Balance at January 1, 2025	₱110,000,000	(₱33,025,668)	₱818,127	₱578,646	₱1,396,773	₱78,371,105
Issuance of additional shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the year	-	(2,259,058)	-	-	-	(2,259,058)
Unrealized gain on financial asset at FVOCI, net	-	-	231,000	-	231,000	231,000
Remeasurement gain on retirement obligation, net	-	-	-	183,001	183,001	183,001
Derecognition of FVOCI	-	-	(1,049,127)	-	(1,049,127)	(1,049,127)
Balance at December 31, 2025	₱110,000,000	(₱35,284,726)	₱-	₱761,647	₱761,647	₱75,476,921
Balance at January 1, 2024	₱110,000,000	(₱32,945,195)	₱849,627	₱309,757	₱1,159,384	₱78,214,189
Issuance of additional shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the year	-	(80,473)	-	-	-	(80,473)
Unrealized loss on financial asset at FVOCI, net	-	-	(31,500)	-	(31,500)	(31,500)
Remeasurement gain on retirement obligation, net	-	-	-	268,889	268,889	268,889
Balance at December 31, 2024	₱110,000,000	(₱33,025,668)	₱818,127	₱578,646	₱1,396,773	₱78,371,105

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

	<i>Note</i>	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before income tax		(P997,443)	(P122,318)
Adjustments for:			
Reversal of expected credit losses	8	(3,805,087)	(4,999,568)
Interest income	5	(1,869,319)	(3,669,081)
Depreciation and amortization	12	3,189,279	1,873,654
Retirement benefits	21	520,885	556,437
Unrealized market gain on financial assets at FVPL	7	1,170,497	479,540
Dividend income	7	(174,418)	(208,218)
Operating loss before working capital changes		(1,965,606)	(6,089,554)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Financial assets at FVPL		75,469	(5,144,540)
Receivable from:			
- Customers		(16,061,875)	(8,711,231)
- Clearing house		(3,584,921)	(8,410,162)
- Related parties		1,103,651	(347,994)
Other current assets		317,410	(410,788)
Other noncurrent assets		(215,898)	(89,374)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Payable to:			
- Customers		19,635,741	(11,983,364)
Other current liabilities		(98,203)	76,589
Cash used for operations		(794,232)	(41,110,418)
Interest received	5	1,869,319	3,669,081
Retirement benefits payment	21	-	(228,000)
Dividends received	7	174,418	208,218
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		1,249,505	(37,461,119)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment	12	(20,838)	(12,054)
Acquisition of software	13	(392,857)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(413,695)	(12,054)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		835,810	(37,473,173)
CASH AT JANUARY 1	5	12,701,256	50,174,429
CASH AT DECEMBER 31	5	P13,537,066	P12,701,256

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Reporting Entity

Mercantile Securities Corporation (the "Company") was registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on June 1, 1979, primarily to engage in the business of effecting for the account of others, as broker, transactions relative to stocks, bonds, debentures and other securities or commercial papers of any person, partnership, association, syndicate, corporation or government body.

The Company's registered address and principal place of business is at Unit 1102 The PSE Tower One, Bonifacio High Street, 5th Avenue Corner 28th Street, BGC, Taguig City.

The accompanying financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors (BOD) on April 10, 2026, and that Armando M. Luna, the Company's Vice President for Operations, was authorized to sign and cause the issuance of the financial statements on its behalf.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). PFRS are based on International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). PFRS consist of PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretations of International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations issued by the Philippine Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC).

Basis of Measurement

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) which are stated at fair value.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (₱), which is the functional currency of the Company. All values are rounded off to the nearest peso.

3. Material Accounting Policies

Adoption of New and Amended PFRS

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

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025:

- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of Exchangeability – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* – amended to:

Specify when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not – a currency is exchangeable when an entity is able to exchange that currency for the other currency through markets or exchange mechanisms that create enforceable rights and obligations without undue delay at the measurement date and for a specified purpose; a currency is not exchangeable into the other currency if an entity can only obtain an insignificant amount of the other currency.

Specify how an entity determines the exchange rate to apply when a currency is not exchangeable – when a currency is not exchangeable at the measurement date, an entity estimates the spot exchange rate as the rate that would have applied to an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and that would faithfully reflect the economic conditions prevailing.

Require the disclosure of additional information when a currency is not exchangeable – when a currency is not exchangeable an entity discloses information that would enable users of its financial statements to evaluate how a currency's lack of exchangeability affects, or is expected to affect, its financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

New and Amended PFRS Issued but Not Yet Effective

Relevant new and amended PFRS which are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2025 and have not been applied in preparing the financial statements are summarized below.

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

- Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, *Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*. The amendments clarify the requirements relating to (a) timing of derecognition of liabilities when they are settled using an electronic payments system and (b) how to assess contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with environment, social and governance (ESG)-linked features. It also amends the disclosure requirements relating to investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and added disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and cost.

While the amendment is applied retrospectively, the comparative period is not restated for this amendment.

- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11
 - Amendments to PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of PFRS – Head Accounting as a First-time Adopter*. The amendment addressed a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency in wording between paragraph B6 of PFRS 1 and requirements for hedge accounting in PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*.
 - Amendments to PFRS 7, *Financial Statements – Disclosures*. The amendment addressed a potential confusion in paragraph B38 of PFRS 7 which requires entities to disclose the gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets where a fair value measurement involves unobservable inputs. The confusion arose from an obsolete reference to a paragraph that was deleted from the standard when PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement* was issued. The implementation guidance accompanying PFRS 7 clarifies the disclosures of deferred differences between fair values and transaction prices and, credit risk.
 - Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments – Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities and Transaction Price*. The amendment clarifies the application of the requirements in PFRS 9 to account for an extinguishment of a lessee' lease liability. It also clarifies the definition of 'transaction price', addressing potential confusion arising from a reference in Appendix A to PFRS 9 to the definition in PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.
 - Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements – Determination of a 'de facto agent'*. The amendment addressed a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between paragraphs B73 and B74 of PFRS 10 related to an investor determining whether another party is acting on its behalf by aligning the language in both paragraphs.
 - Amendments to PAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows – Cost Method*. The amendment addressed a potential confusion of applying paragraph 37 of PAS 7 that arises from the use of the term 'cost method' that is no longer defined in PFRS Accounting Standards.

These amendments are applied retrospectively with the comparative period restated, except for the amendments relating to derecognition of lease liabilities in PFRS 9, which only applies to lease derecognized on or after the amendment is adopted.

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

- PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosures of Financial Statements*. This standard will replace PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*. It requires the statement of profit or loss to be broken down into three subsections, operating, investing and financing, similar to the layout of the cash flow statement. It also requires management performance measurers that are used by a company in other communications to be included in a note to the financial statements including a reconciliation to the nearest PFRS equivalent measure. The standard provides additional guidance on the aggregation and disaggregation of information on the face of financial statements and the notes to provide a useful structured summary of the reporting entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income, and expenses that are useful to users in assessing the prospects for future net cash inflows to the entity and in assessing management's stewardship of the entity's economic resources.

PFRS 18 is applied retrospectively with the comparative period restated.

- PFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability*. The standard specifies the disclosure requirements an entity is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other PFRS Accounting Standards. It requires companies who meet the specific criteria to apply the recognition and measurement of other standards.

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28 – *Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*. The amendments address a conflicting provision under the two standards. It clarifies that a gain or loss shall be recognized fully when the transaction involves a business, and partially if it involves assets that do not constitute business. The effective date of the amendments, initially set for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, was deferred indefinitely in December 2015 but earlier application is still permitted.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing new and amended PFRS did not have nor is expected to have any material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statements of financial position based on current and noncurrent classification. An asset is current when it is: (a) expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle; (b) held primarily for the purpose of trading; (c) expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; or (d) cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

A liability is current when it is: (a) expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; (b) held primarily for trading; (c) due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or (d) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets and liabilities as noncurrent. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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

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

"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 FVPL, (b) financial assets at amortized cost and (c) financial assets at FVOCI. Financial liabilities, on the other hand, are classified as either financial liabilities at FVPL or financial liabilities at amortized cost. The classification of a financial instrument largely depends on the Company's business model and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Financial Assets and Liabilities at FVPL. Financial assets and liabilities at FVPL are either classified as held for trading or designated at FVPL. 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 "SPPI" 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 or financial liability meeting the criteria to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as a financial asset or financial liability at FVPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces accounting mismatch that would arise from measuring these assets or liabilities.

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 FVPL and held for trading financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss.

For financial liabilities designated at FVPL 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.

The Company's investments in equity securities measured at fair value through profit or loss are classified under this category (see 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 impairment, if any. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial assets are derecognized and through amortization process. 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.

The Company's cash on hand and in banks, receivables and others under current assets are included in this category (see Notes 5, 8, 9, 10, 24 and 25).

Cash. Cash includes cash on hand and in banks which are stated at face value.

Financial Assets at FVOCI. For debt instruments that meet the contractual cash flow characteristic and are not designated at FVPL 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 in case the above conditions are not met.

Financial assets at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest income (calculated using the effective interest rate method), foreign currency gains or losses and impairment losses of 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 from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

Dividends from equity instruments held at FVOCI are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Foreign currency gains or losses and unrealized gains or losses from equity instruments are recognized in OCI and presented in the equity section of the statements of financial position. These fair value changes are recognized in equity and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The Company's investment accounted for as FVOCI amounted to nil and ₱1,090,834 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 11).

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

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

The Company's payables to customers and other current liabilities (excluding government liabilities) are included under this category (see Notes 8, 15, 22 and 25).

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 FVPL, any gain or loss arising from the difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

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

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVPL category to financial assets at amortized cost, its fair value at the reclassification date becomes its new 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, and any difference between the new amortized cost and maturity amount, are amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the effective interest method. If the financial asset is subsequently impaired, any gain or loss that has been recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

In the case of a financial asset that does not have a fixed maturity, the gain or loss shall be recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is sold or disposed. If the financial asset is subsequently impaired, any previous gain or loss that has been recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

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

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 receivable from customer, the Company has applied the simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on the lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments measured at amortized cost, FVPL 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 loss.

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 loss.

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 statement 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 statement of financial position.

Classification of Financial Instrument between Liability and Equity

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

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

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

Other Current Assets

Other current assets are recognized when the Company expects to receive future economic benefit from it and the amount can be reliably measured.

Other current assets include advances to employees, prepayments, and input value added tax (VAT).

Advances to employees are classified as financial assets at amortized cost.

Prepayments represent expenses not yet incurred but already paid in cash. Prepayments are initially recorded as assets and measured at the amount of cash paid. Subsequently, these are charged to profit or loss as they are consumed in operations or expire with the passage of time.

Input VAT is the indirect tax paid by the Company on the local purchase of goods or services from a VAT-registered person. Input VAT is deducted from the output VAT in arriving at the VAT due and payable. Claims for input VAT are stated at face value less provision for impairment, if any. Allowance for unrecoverable input VAT, if any, is maintained by the Company at a level considered adequate to provide for potential uncollectible portion of the claims. The Company, on a continuing basis, makes a review of the status of the claims designed to identify those that may require provision for impairment losses.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment at the time the cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met, and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its construction cost or purchase price, including import duties, taxes and any directly attributable costs in bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the asset has been put into operation, such as repairs, maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally recognized as expense in the period the costs are incurred. Major repairs are capitalized as part of property and equipment only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the items will flow to the Company and the cost of the items can be measured reliably.

Depreciation, which commences when the assets are available for their intended use, is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

<u>Property classification</u>	<u>Estimated Useful life</u>
Office furniture and equipment	3 years
Aircraft	20 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years or lease term, whichever is shorter

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the improvements' useful life of five years and the term of the lease.

The remaining useful lives and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed and adjusted periodically, if appropriate, to ensure that such periods and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from the items of property and equipment.

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

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized when either it has been disposed of or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the retirement and disposal of an item of property and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income in the period of retirement and disposal.

Intangible Asset

Intangible asset acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequently, intangible asset is carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally-generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditures are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which the related expenditures are incurred.

Computer software represents software acquired by the Company for the online trading platform of the PSE. It is to be amortized for a period of five years using the straight-line method.

The useful life of intangible asset is assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible asset with finite life is amortized over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method used for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each reporting date. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimate. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Gains or losses arising from the disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

Trading Right

Trading right is the result of the conversion plan of the PSE to preserve the access of stock brokerage to the trading facilities and to continue to transact business in the PSE. The trading right is an intangible asset that is regarded as having an indefinite useful life as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which this asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Company.

Trading right is initially recognized at the amount allocated from the original cost of the exchange membership seat. Subsequently, it is carried at cost less any allowance for impairment. The carrying amount of trading right is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairment is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount which is calculated at the higher of the asset's value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The carrying amounts of property and equipment, computer software and trading right are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. If any such indication exists, and if the carrying amount exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount of the asset is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less costs of disposal. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

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

Fair Value Measurements

The Company measures a number of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value at each reporting date.

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: (a) in the principal market for the asset or liability; or (b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company.

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorization at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when: (a) the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events; (b) it is probable (i.e., more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and (c) a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received. The amount recognized for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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 assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Deficit

Deficit represents the accumulated losses.

Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expense, including items previously presented under the statements of changes in equity, that are not recognized in profit or loss for the year. Net other comprehensive income of the Company pertains to gain on financial assets at FVOCI and remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liability.

Revenue Recognition

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

The Company also assesses its revenue arrangements to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Company has assessed that it acts as a principal in all of its revenue sources.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Commission Revenue. Commission revenue is recorded on the trade date based upon the occurrence of securities transactions.

Gain or Loss on Dealer's Trading Operations. Gain or loss on dealer's trading operations is computed using the specific identification method and is recognized when Company disposes its financial assets at FVPL and FVOCI.

Interest. Interest is recognized as interest accrues usually on a time proportion basis taking into account the effective yield on the asset or effective interest rate.

Dividend. Dividend revenue is recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Other Revenue. Revenue is recognized when there is an incidental economic benefit, other than from the usual business operations, that will flow to the Company through an increase in asset or reduction in liability that can be reliably measured.

Costs and Expenses

Costs and expenses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income when decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Costs and expenses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income: on the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income; on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or immediately when an expenditure produces no future economic benefit or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the statements of financial position as an asset.

Costs and expenses are presented in the statements of comprehensive income using the function of expense method. The nature of expense method is applied when presenting the components of the functional expense categories in the notes to the financial statements.

Costs of services are directly attributable in the rendition of services. Operating expenses are costs attributable to the administrative and other business activities of the Company.

Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset of either:
 - the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
 - the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

Short-term leases. The Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

Employee Benefits

Short-term Benefits. Short-term benefits are recognized as expense in the period when the economic benefits are given. Unpaid benefits at the end of the financial reporting period are recognized as accrued expense while benefits paid in advance are recognized as prepayment to the extent that it will lead to a reduction in future payments. Short-term benefits given by the Company to its employees include salaries and wages, social security contributions, short-term compensated absences, bonuses and other non-monetary benefits.

Retirement Benefits. The Company has an unfunded non-contributory defined benefit plan covering all permanent and full-time employees which conforms to the minimum regulatory benefit under the Retirement Pay Law (Republic Act (RA) No. 7641). Defined benefit plan defines an amount of retirement benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

Retirement benefit cost is determined using the projected unit credit method. This method reflects the services rendered by the employees up to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries. Actuarial valuations are conducted with sufficient regularity, with option to accelerate when significant changes to underlying assumptions occur. The components of defined benefit cost include service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit liability that is recognized in profit or loss, and remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability that are recognized in OCI. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability recognized in OCI shall not be reclassified to profit or loss in a subsequent period.

The retirement liability recognized in the statement of financial position is the present value of the Company's defined benefit obligation (DBO) at the end of the financial reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The DBO is calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Under this method, the current service cost is the present value of retirement benefits payable in the future with respect to services rendered in the current year. The present value of the DBO is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rate on government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related retirement obligation.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund. They are neither available to the creditors of the Company, nor can they be paid directly to the Company. The fair value of plan assets is based on market price information.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in OCI in the period in which they arise.

Past service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Taxes

Current Tax. Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Current tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income. The Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretations and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Tax. Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized using the liability method for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- with respect to taxable temporary differences associated with investments in shares of stock of subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax credits - Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) and unused tax losses - Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward benefits of MCIT and NOLCO can be utilized, except:

- where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from 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 the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- with respect to deductible temporary differences associated with investments in shares of stock of subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

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

Related Parties

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

Contingencies

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

Events After the Reporting Date

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

4. Use of Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses reported in the financial statements at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these judgments, estimates and assumptions could result in an outcome that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the affected asset or liability in the future.

Judgments, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions are recognized in the period in which the judgments, estimates and assumptions are revised and in any future period affected.

Judgments

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

Classifying Financial Instruments. The Company exercises judgments in classifying a financial instrument, or its component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability, or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial asset or liability. The substance of a financial instrument, rather than its legal form, governs its classification in the statements of financial position.

The classification of the Company's financial assets and liabilities is set out in Note 25 to the financial statements.

Determining Fair Value of Financial Instruments. The Company classifies a financial asset by evaluating, among others, whether it is quoted or not in an active market. Included in the evaluation on whether quoted prices are readily and regularly available, and whether those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

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

The financial assets carried at fair value, including the methods and assumptions applied are set out in Note 24 to the financial statements.

Determination Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease. The Company assesses whether an arrangement contains a lease based on PFRS 16, as disclosed in Note 3. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company reassesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease only if the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

The details of these lease agreements are disclosed in Note 23.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key estimates and assumptions used in the financial statements are based upon the Company's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Estimating Credit Losses on Receivables. The Company maintains allowance for impairment at a level considered adequate to provide for potential uncollectible receivables.

The Company applied the simplified approach in estimating allowance for impairment on trade and other receivables wherein it recognizes loss using lifetime expected credit losses. These credit losses result from default events that are possible over the expected life of the receivable. Default events include existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations.

As provided in the Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule 52.1, every broker dealer shall establish appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts and the basis for such computation of the allowance shall be properly disclosed. The SEC or the PSE shall have the prerogative to determine the reasonableness of such receivable valuation taking into consideration the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and industry practices.

Allowance for credit losses amounted to ₱5,020,280 and ₱8,825,367 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 8).

The carrying value of receivable from customers amounted to ₱42,912,528 and ₱23,045,566 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 8).

Estimated Useful Lives of Property and Equipment and Computer Software. The Company estimates the useful lives of property and equipment and software based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment and computer software 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.

In addition, estimation of the useful lives of property and equipment and computer software is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future financial performance could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment and investment property would increase the recorded costs and expenses and decrease noncurrent assets.

There is no change in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment and computer software in 2025 and 2024.

The carrying value of property and equipment, net amounted to ₱47,502,857 and ₱50,159,500 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 12).

The carrying value of computer software amounted to ₱499,249 and ₱618,190 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 13).

Impairment of Non-financial Assets. PFRS requires that an impairment review be performed on property and equipment, computer software and trading right when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Determining the recoverable amounts of these assets requires the estimation of cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets. While it is believed that the assumptions used in the estimation of fair values reflected in the financial statements are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable amounts and any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the financial performance.

No impairment loss was recognized on property and equipment, computer software and trading right in 2025 and 2024.

The carrying value of property and equipment, net amounted to ₱47,502,857 and ₱50,159,500 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 12).

The carrying value of computer software amounted to ₱499,249 and ₱618,190 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 13).

The carrying value of trading right amounted to ₱1,540,000 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (see Note 14).

Determining Realizable Amount of Deferred Tax Assets. Management reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at each financial reporting date and reduces the same to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available in future periods to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable income together with future tax planning strategies.

Estimates of future taxable profit indicate that temporary differences will be realized in the future. Deferred tax assets recognized by the Company amounted to ₱5,365,632 and ₱6,325,283 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 20).

Estimating Present Value of Retirement Benefit Obligation. The present value of DBO depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost for retirement include, among others, the discount rate and salary increase rate. Any changes in the assumptions will have an impact on the carrying amount of the retirement obligation.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each financial reporting period. This is the interest rate that is used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the retirement obligation. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rate on government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related retirement obligation.

Other key assumptions for retirement obligation are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 21.

While the Company believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences between actual experiences and assumptions may materially affect the cost of retirement benefits and related obligation.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the retirement liability amounted to ₱3,911,381 and ₱3,634,498, respectively (see Note 21).

5. Cash

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Cash on hand	₱5,000	₱5,000
Cash in banks	11,819,961	10,412,511
	₱11,824,961	₱10,417,511

Cash in banks generally earns interest at the daily bank deposit rates ranging 0.02% to 0.10% per annum in 2025 and 2024. Interest earned follows:

	Note	2025	2024
Marginal accounts	8	₱1,850,585	₱3,648,237
Cash in banks		18,734	20,844
		₱1,869,319	₱3,669,081

6. Reserve Cash

Reserve cash pertain to special reserve account with a balance of ₱1,712,105 and ₱2,283,745 on December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively maintained in compliance with SRC Rule 49.2-1 covering customer protection reserve and custody of securities. The account is restricted as to use to the extent of the required maintaining balance, and only the excess over such required reserve is available for general use by the Company.

7. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVPL)

The movements in the account are summarized as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
Balance at January 1		₱4,665,000	₱-
Additions		1,601,445,514	398,379,372
Disposals		(1,603,804,811)	(394,193,912)
Unrealized market gain	17	1,170,497	479,540
Balance at December 31		₱3,476,200	₱4,665,000

This account represents the Company's own trading equity securities. All are held for trading and are stated at their fair values determined directly by reference to the prescribed price quotations in an active market. Market values of trading securities are within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Disposals pertain to the derecognition of trading equity securities classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) upon sale in the ordinary course of business.

Sale of financial assets at FVPL resulted in a net realized loss of ₱591,136 and ₱1,107,151 in 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 17).

Dividend income follows:

	Note	2025	2024
Financial assets at FVOCI	11	₱70,000	₱70,000
Financial assets at FVPL		104,418	138,218
	17	₱174,418	₱208,218

8. Receivables from/Payable to Customers

These accounts include amounts due on cash transactions resulting from brokerage services rendered, including value of securities bought or sold on behalf of customers, commissions and other charges thereon. Securities owned by customers are held as collateral for amounts due from them.

The money balances and security values of the customers' accounts as at December 31 follow:

Receivables from customers

	2025			2024		
	Money Balance	Security valuation		Money balance	Security valuation	
		Long	Short		Long	Short
<i>Fully secured accounts</i>						
More than 250%	₱9,060,863	₱61,259,008	₱-	₱6,174,712	₱97,079,775	₱-
Between 200% to 250%	7,280,209	15,528,920	-	4,818,517	10,497,100	-
Between 150% to 200%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Between 100% to 150%	27,142,441	30,563,470	-	-	-	-
Below 100%	-	-	-	13,699,768	10,624,000	-
Unsecured	4,449,295	-	-	7,177,936	-	-
	47,932,808	107,351,398	-	31,870,933	118,200,875	-
Allowance for credit losses	(5,020,280)	-	-	(8,825,367)	-	-
	₱42,912,528	₱107,351,398	₱-	₱23,045,566	₱118,200,875	₱-

Receivables from customers as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is generally settled two to three days after the transaction date. The receivable from customers as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is past due and impaired.

Due from related parties amounted to ₱1,879,573 and ₱2,983,224 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 22).

Receivable from related parties on trading transactions amounted to ₱164,059 and ₱464,057 with security valuation of ₱18,741,713 and ₱58,432,668 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 22).

These customers' accounts are secured by shares of stock held in custody by the Philippine Depository & Trust Corporation and by the Company. The Company does not hold any collateral which it is permitted to sell or re-pledge in the absence of default by the customer.

Interest earned on marginal accounts amounted to ₱1,850,585 and ₱3,648,237 in 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 5). Interest rates in 2025 and 2024 were 14% to 26% and 12% to 24%, respectively. Marginal accounts pertain to credit extended by the Company to customers for trading purposes.

Movements in allowance for credit losses follow:

	Note	2025	2024
Balance at January 1		₱8,825,367	₱13,824,935
Reversals during the year	19	(3,805,087)	(4,999,568)
Balance at December 31		₱5,020,280	₱8,825,367

Payable to customers

	2025			2024		
	Money Balance	Security valuation		Money balance	Security valuation	
		Long	Short		Long	Short
<i>Free balances</i>						
With money balance	₱54,582,139	₱1,021,447,916	₱-	₱34,946,398	₱1,380,234,911	₱-
No money balance	-	623,178,962	-	-	393,885,316	-
	₱54,582,139	₱1,644,626,878	₱-	₱34,946,398	₱1,774,120,227	₱-

Payable to related parties on trading transactions amounted to ₱38,898,046 and ₱14,959,541 with security valuation of ₱158,780,432 and ₱112,001,943 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 22).

Likewise, payable to customers is generally settled within two to three days from the transaction date.

The Company earns commission revenue for every transaction with customers. Commission revenue amounting to ₱13,135,069 and ₱7,064,250 in December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

9. Receivable from Clearing House

The account represents net receivable from Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines (SCCP) corresponding to unsettled amount of trade transactions for the last two (2) trading days of the year. Net receivable from clearing house amounted to ₱15,098,310 and ₱11,513,389 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

SCCP is an entity organized primarily as a clearing and settlement agency for depository eligible trades executed in the PSE.

10. Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Advances to employees	P2,498,810	P2,708,099
Prepaid taxes	164,118	159,766
Prepaid Rent	12,000	-
Other prepayments	84,111	36,334
Input VAT	-	201,648
Prepaid insurance	-	40,943
Others	58,390	58,390
	P2,817,429	P3,205,180

Advances to employees are cash advances given to employees which are subject to liquidation and salary deduction.

11. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Details of the account follow:

	2025	2024
Acquisition cost		
Beginning balance	P57,166	P57,166
Disposals	(57,166)	-
Ending balance	-	57,166
Less: Market value	-	1,148,000
Unrealized gain on financial asset at FVOCI	P-	P1,090,834

The movements in the accumulated unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVOCI, net of tax follow:

	2023	Credited (charged) to equity during the year	Realized through disposal	2024	Credited (charged) to equity during the year	Realized through disposal	2025
Unrealized gain on fair value changes	P1,132,834	(P42,000)	P-	P1,090,835	P-	(P1,090,834)	P-
Deferred tax liability	(283,207)	10,500	-	(272,707)	-	272,707	-
Net	P849,627	(P31,500)	P-	P818,128	P-	(P818,127)	P-

The Company owns nil and 7,000 PSE shares as at December 31, 2025 and 2024. The fair value of the PSE shares as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is quoted at P205 per share and P164 per share, respectively, as provided by the PSE, and is therefore within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Dividends received on the investment amounted to P70,000 and P70,000 in 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 7).

There was no gain or loss on the derecognition of the FVOCI financial assets.

12. Property and Equipment, net

This account consists of the following as at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Office furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Aircraft	Total
Cost				
At December 31, 2023	₱2,252,810	₱3,338,789	₱50,210,000	₱55,801,599
Additions	12,054	-	-	12,054
At December 31, 2024	2,264,864	3,338,789	50,210,000	55,813,653
Additions	20,838	-	-	20,838
At December 31, 2025	2,285,702	3,338,789	50,210,000	55,834,491
Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
At December 31, 2023	2,050,277	1,884,757	-	3,935,034
Depreciation	214,527	667,758	836,834	1,719,119
At December 31, 2024	2,264,804	2,552,515	836,834	5,654,153
Depreciation	3,592	665,489	2,008,400	2,677,481
At December 31, 2025	2,268,396	3,218,004	2,845,234	8,331,634
Net book value				
At December 31, 2025	₱17,306	₱120,785	₱47,364,766	₱47,502,857
At December 31, 2024	₱60	₱786,274	₱49,373,166	₱50,159,500

Depreciation and amortization expense is composed of the following:

	Note	2025	2024
Property and equipment, net		₱2,677,481	₱1,719,119
Computer software	13	511,798	154,535
	19	₱3,189,279	₱1,873,654

13. Computer Software

The movements in the account follow:

	Note	
Cost		
At December 31, 2023		₱1,629,280
Additions		-
At December 31, 2024		1,629,280
Additions		392,857
At December 31, 2025		2,022,137
Accumulated Amortization		
At December 31, 2023		856,555
Amortization	12	154,535
At December 31, 2024		1,011,090
Amortization	12	511,798
At December 31, 2025		1,522,888
Net Book Value		
At December 31, 2025		₱499,249
At December 31, 2024		₱618,190

Computer software pertains to accounting and trading system used by the Company on its operations.

14. Trading Right

The trading right amounted to ₱1,540,000 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024. The Company pledges its trading right to the extent of its full value to secure the payment of all debts and claims due to the customers, the government, the PSE and other trading participants, and to the SCCP.

The Company has no intention of selling its trading right in the future as it intends to continue to operate as a stockbrokerage entity. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the latest transacted price of the exchange trading right, as provided by the PSE, is ₱7,700,000 and ₱8,500,000 therefore within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

15. Other Current Liabilities

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Accrued expenses	₱611,114	₱667,063
VAT payable	131,351	174,485
Withholding and other taxes payable	129,138	132,599
Other statutory liabilities	4,341	-
	₱875,944	₱974,147

Accrued expenses mainly include accruals for management fees, professional fees, SCCP and PSE fees, utilities, communication and other various expenses which are payable the following month. Statutory liabilities pertain to SSS contribution payable.

16. Equity

Share Capital

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, issued and paid-up capital follows:

	2025		2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorized				
Common shares at ₱100 par value per share				
Balance at January 1	1,100,000	₱110,000,000	1,100,000	₱110,000,000
Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	1,100,000	₱110,000,000	1,100,000	₱110,000,000
Issued and outstanding				
Balance at January 1	1,100,000	₱110,000,000	1,100,000	₱110,000,000
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	1,100,000	₱110,000,000	1,100,000	₱110,000,000

Deficit

The Company is required a minimum appropriation of 50% retained earnings as the Company's paid-up capital is above ₱100 million as at December 31, 2025 pursuant with Rule 49.1 (B) of the SEC Memorandum Circular No. 16, series of 2004.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has no appropriation as the Company is in deficit position.

SEC Memorandum Circular No. 11-2023, which amended certain provisions of MC No. 16, series of 2004, did not affect the reserve fund appropriation requirement.

17. Other Income (Expenses), net

Details of the account follow:

	<i>Note</i>	2025	2024
Unrealized fair value gain on financial assets at FVPL	7	₱1,170,497	₱479,540
Dividend income	7	174,418	208,218
Loss on sale of financial assets at FVPL	7	(591,136)	(1,107,151)
Others		803	175,750
		₱754,582	(₱243,643)

18. Cost of Services

The details of the account are as follows:

	<i>Note</i>	2025	2024
Salaries and wages		₱5,141,429	₱5,457,359
Commissions		5,030,910	2,430,683
Stock exchange dues and fees		705,952	792,255
Retirement benefits	21	520,885	556,437
		₱11,399,176	₱9,236,734

19. Operating Expenses, net

The details of the account are as follows:

	<i>Note</i>	2025	2024
Depreciation and amortization	12	₱3,189,279	₱1,873,654
Subscriptions and periodicals		1,903,176	1,613,766
Insurance		1,539,340	40,393
Postage, telephone and communication		334,119	318,783
Condominium dues and fees		325,382	287,615
Utilities		253,647	279,826
Entertainment, amusement and recreation		199,127	109,198
Professional fees		190,876	229,125
Repairs and maintenance		145,694	173,592
Gas and oil		144,383	171,431
Taxes and licenses		134,703	156,089
Office supplies		88,185	88,458
Transportation and travel		28,156	237,570
Rent		24,000	-
Bank charges		18,031	42,263
Advertising and promotion		-	6,811
Reversal of ECL	8	(3,805,087)	(4,999,568)
Others		644,226	746,266
		₱5,357,237	₱1,375,272

20. Income Taxes

The Company's benefit (expense) from income tax consists of:

	2025	2024
Current	₱70,341	₱39,599
Deferred	1,191,274	(81,444)
	₱1,261,615	(₱41,845)

A reconciliation of the benefit (expense) from income tax at the statutory income tax rate to the benefit from income tax in profit or loss follows:

	2025	2024
Loss before income tax	(₱997,443)	(₱122,318)
Statutory income tax benefit at income tax rate of 25%	(₱249,361)	(₱30,580)
Deduct (add) tax effect of:		
Dividend income exempt from tax	(43,605)	(52,057)
Expired NOLCO	1,542,322	36,365
Non-deductible expenses	16,943	9,638
Interest income subject to final tax	(4,684)	(5,211)
Benefit (expense) from income tax	₱1,261,615	(₱41,845)

Details of and movements in net deferred tax liabilities follow:

	2023	Charged to OCI during the year	Charged to profit or loss during the year	2024	Charged to OCI during the year	Charged to profit or loss during the year	2025
Deferred tax assets							
NOLCO	₱1,688,598	₱-	₱1,365,878	₱3,054,476	₱-	(₱31,696)	₱3,022,780
MCIT	152,609	-	3,234	155,843	-	(45,903)	109,940
Allowance for credit losses	3,456,234	-	(1,249,892)	2,206,342	-	(951,272)	1,255,070
Unrealized loss on financial assets at FVPL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement liability	916,143	(89,630)	82,109	908,622	(61,001)	130,221	977,842
	6,213,584	(89,630)	201,329	6,325,283	(61,001)	(898,650)	5,365,632
Deferred tax liability							
Unrealized gain on financial assets at FVOCI	(283,207)	10,500	-	(272,707)	272,707	-	-
Unrealized loss on financial assets at FVPL	-	-	(119,885)	(119,885)	-	(292,624)	(412,509)
	(283,207)	10,500	(119,885)	(392,592)	272,707	(292,624)	(412,509)
Net	₱5,930,377	(₱79,130)	₱81,444	₱5,932,691	₱211,706	(₱1,191,274)	₱4,953,123

The details of the Company's NOLCO follow:

Year incurred	Amount	(Expired)	Balance	Expiry
2025	₱5,577,518	₱-	₱5,577,518	2028
2024	5,463,496	-	5,463,496	2027
2022	5,704,312	(5,704,312)	-	2025
2021	1,050,176	-	1,050,176	2026
	₱17,795,502	(₱5,704,312)	₱12,091,190	

The details of the Company's excess MCIT over regular corporate income tax (RCIT) follow:

Year incurred	Amount	(Expired)	Balance	Expiry
2025	₱83,163	₱-	₱83,163	2028
2024	39,599	-	39,599	2026
2023	116,244	(116,244)	-	2025
	₱239,006	(₱116,244)	₱122,762	

21. Retirement Plan

The Company provides for estimated retirement benefits to qualified employees under a defined benefit plan. The Company's retirement plan is of a defined benefit type which provides a retirement benefit ranging from fifty percent (50%) to one hundred percent (100%) of monthly salary for every year of credited service. The benefit is paid in lump sum upon retirement or separation in accordance with the terms of the plan.

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

Interest rate risk. A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

Longevity risk. The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk. The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation was carried out at December 31, 2025, by an independent actuary. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The following data summarize the results of the latest actuarial valuation:

Defined benefit cost recognized as part of salaries and wages follows:

	2025	2024
Current service cost	₱299,908	₱333,264
Net interest on DBO	220,977	223,173
	₱520,885	₱556,437

Details of cumulative remeasurement gains (losses) follow:

	Gross amount	Deferred tax liability	Net
Balance at December 31, 2023	₱413,011	(₱103,254)	₱309,757
Remeasurement gain	358,519	(89,630)	268,889
Balance at December 31, 2024	771,530	(192,884)	578,646
Remeasurement gain	244,002	(61,001)	183,001
Balance at December 31, 2025	₱1,015,532	(₱253,885)	₱761,647

Changes in the present value of the DBO follow:

	2025	2024
Present value of DBO at January 1	P3,634,498	P3,664,580
Current service cost	299,908	333,264
Interest cost	220,977	223,173
Actuarial gains	(244,002)	(358,519)
Payments	-	(228,000)
Present value of DBO at December 31	P3,911,381	P3,634,498

Retirement liability recognized in the statements of financial position as at December 31 follows:

	2025	2024
Present value of DBO at December 31	P3,911,381	P3,634,498
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	-	-
Retirement liability	P3,911,381	P3,634,498

The movements in the retirement liability recognized in the statements of financial position follow:

	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	P3,634,498	P3,664,580
Retirement benefit cost recognized in profit or loss	520,885	556,437
Remeasurement gain	(244,002)	(358,519)
Payment	-	(228,000)
Balance at December 31	P3,911,381	P3,634,498

The key actuarial assumptions used as at the financial reporting dates follow:

	2025	2024
Discount rate	6.51%	6.08%
Salary increase rate	5.00%	5.00%

The sensitivity of the DBO to changes in the principal actuarial assumptions follows:

	Amount	Percentage
Discount rate	(P153,404)	(4.2%)
	184,591	5.1%
Salary increase rate	184,745	5.1%
	(156,205)	(4.3%)
No attrition rates	92,522	2.5%

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

The maturity analysis on 10-year projection of expected future benefit payments follow:

Financial year	2025	2024
Year 1	P3,372,791	P2,571,903
Year 2	9,076	668,058
Year 3	10,102	8,508
Year 4	10,214	9,469
Year 5	11,377	9,792
Year 6-10	114,282	117,343

22. Related Party Disclosures

The following are the transactions with related parties and the outstanding balances as at December 31:

Related Party	Nature of Transactions	Year	Transactions during the Year	Due from related parties	Receivable from customers (see Note 8)	Payable to customers (see Note 8)	Due to related parties
Shareholders	Advances	2025	(P1,103,651)	P1,879,573	P-	P-	P27,050
		2024	P347,994	P2,983,224	P-	P-	P27,050
Customer Account	Commission Revenue	2025	992,676	-	-	-	-
		2024	961,959	-	-	-	-
Entities under Common Control	Advances	2025	-	-	-	-	268,414
		2024	-	-	-	-	268,414
			2025	P1,879,573	P164,059	P38,898,046	P295,464
			2024	P2,983,224	P464,057	P14,959,541	P295,464

The Company has a rent-free lease agreement with a related party for the use of its office premises for a period of five (5) years. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company is not required to pay rent and no security deposit was required.

Transactions between related parties, which are on demand and non-interest bearing, are accounted for at arm's length prices or on terms similar to those offered to non-related entities in an economically comparable market.

The Company has neither given nor received any guarantees in 2025 and 2024 for the related party receivables and payables.

Details of compensation of key management are as follows:

	2025	2024
Short-term	P1,619,633	P1,472,756

23. Commitments

In November 2025, the Company entered into an operating lease agreement with Ronrock Storage Corp., for the lease of storage space effectively until October 31, 2026.

Contribution to Clearing and Trade Guaranty

On July 25, 2018, the Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines issued Memo for Brokers No. 01-0718 stating that the contributions to the clearing fund shall be refunded as trade-related assets to a Clearing Member for contributions made starting August 1, 2018. Total contributions made by the Company amounted to P925,514 and P709,615 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

24. Financial Risk and Capital Management Objectives and Policies

Objectives and Policies

The Company has significant exposure to the following financial risks primarily from its use of financial instruments:

- Liquidity Risk
- Credit Risk
- Market risk

Similar to all other businesses, the Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them.

There have been no substantial changes to the Company's exposure to the financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous periods, unless otherwise stated in this note.

The BOD has overall responsibility for the Company's financial risk management, which includes establishment and approval of risk strategies, policies and limits. The main objective of the financial risk management is to minimize the adverse impact of financial risks on the Company's financial performance and financial position due to the unpredictability of financial markets.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk pertains to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty to meet payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances.

The Company's objectives to manage its liquidity risk are as follows: (a) to ensure that adequate funding is available at all times; (b) to meet commitments as they arise without incurring unnecessary costs; (c) to be able to access funding when needed at the least possible cost; and (d) to maintain an adequate time spread of refinancing maturities.

The Company constantly monitors and manages its liquidity position, liquidity gaps and surplus on a daily basis. A committed stand-by credit facility from several local banks is also available to ensure availability of funds when necessary.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted receipts and payments used for liquidity management.

Financial assets

	Note	2025				Total
		Carrying value	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	
Financial assets at FVPL	7	₱3,476,200	₱3,476,200	₱-	₱-	₱3,476,200
Financial assets at amortized cost						
Cash	5	13,537,066	13,537,066	-	-	13,537,066
Receivables from:						
- Customers, net	8	42,912,528	42,912,528	-	-	42,912,528
- Clearing house, net	9	15,098,310	15,098,310	-	-	15,098,310
Due from related parties	22	1,879,573	1,879,573	-	-	1,879,573
Security deposit	23	925,514	925,514	-	-	925,514
Other current assets	10	58,390	58,390	-	-	58,390
Financial assets at FVOCI	11	-	-	-	-	-
		₱77,887,581	₱77,887,581	₱-	₱-	₱77,887,581

Financial liabilities

	Note	2025				Total
		Carrying value	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	
Payable to:						
- Customers	8	₱54,582,139	₱54,582,139	₱-	₱-	₱54,582,139
Due to related parties	22	295,464	295,464	-	-	295,464
Other current liabilities*	15	611,114	611,114	-	-	611,114
		₱55,488,717	₱55,488,717	₱-	₱-	₱55,488,717

*excluding government liabilities

Financial assets

	Note	2024				Total
		Carrying value	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	
Financial assets at FVPL	7	₱4,665,000	₱4,665,000	₱-	₱-	₱4,665,000
Financial assets at amortized cost						
Cash	5	12,701,256	12,701,256	-	-	12,701,256
Receivables from:						
- Customers, net	8	23,045,566	23,045,566	-	-	23,045,566
- Clearing house, net	9	11,513,389	11,513,389	-	-	11,513,389
Due from related parties	22	2,983,224	2,983,224	-	-	2,983,224
Security deposit	23	709,615	709,615	-	-	709,615
Other current assets	10	58,390	58,390	-	-	58,390
Financial assets at FVOCI	11	1,148,000	1,148,000	-	-	1,148,000
		₱56,824,440	₱56,824,440	₱-	₱-	₱56,824,440

Financial liabilities

	Note	2024				Total
		Carrying value	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	
Payable to:						
- Customers	8	₱34,946,398	₱34,946,398	₱-	₱-	₱34,946,398
Due to related parties	22	295,464	295,464	-	-	295,464
Other current liabilities*	15	667,063	667,063	-	-	667,063
		₱35,908,925	₱35,908,925	₱-	₱-	₱35,908,925

*excluding government liabilities

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from the failure of a borrower or counterparty to perform its obligation. This includes risk of non-payment by clients of their securities transactions, by employees of their advances, and by related parties of their outstanding balances.

In the normal course of business, the Company's activities include trade execution for its clients. These activities may expose the Company to risk arising from price volatility which can reduce the client's ability to meet its obligation. To the extent client is unable to meet its commitments to the Company, the latter may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the client's obligation.

In accordance with the industry practice, client trades are settled generally three (3) business days after trade date. Should either the client or the counterparty fail to perform, the Company may be required to complete the transaction at prevailing market prices. Individual clients maintain their securities position with the Company in its scripless form and is usually sufficient to cover debit balances. The Company monitors concentration of credit risks and limits the risk through consideration of factors which include the creditworthiness of the client, its financial strength, and the size of its positions or commitments.

The following table provides information regarding the maximum credit risk exposure of the Company without taking into account the value of any collateral as at December 31:

	Note	2025	2024
Financial asset at amortized cost			
Cash	5	₱13,537,066	₱12,701,256
Receivable from:			
- Customers, net	8	42,912,528	23,045,566
- Clearing house	9	15,098,310	11,513,389
Due from related parties	22	1,879,573	2,983,224
Security deposits	23	925,514	709,616
Other current assets	10	58,390	58,390
		₱74,411,381	₱51,011,441

The aging analyses of financial assets as at December 31 follow:

	2025				
	Total	Neither past due nor Impaired	Past due but not impaired		Impaired
			T+3 to T+13	Beyond T+13	
Financial asset at amortized cost					
Cash	₱13,537,066	₱13,537,066	₱-	₱-	₱-
Receivable from:					
- Customers	47,932,808	29,628,479	5,490,746	7,793,303	5,020,280
- Clearing house, net	15,098,310	15,098,310	-	-	-
Due from related parties	1,879,573	1,879,573	-	-	-
Security deposits	925,514	925,514	-	-	-
Other current assets	58,390	58,390	-	-	-
	₱79,431,661	₱61,127,332	₱5,490,746	₱7,793,303	₱5,020,280

	2024				
	Total	Neither past due nor Impaired	Past due but not impaired		Impaired
			T+3 to T+13	Beyond T+13	
Financial asset at amortized cost					
Cash	₱12,701,256	₱12,701,256	₱-	₱-	₱-
Receivable from:					
- Customers	31,870,933	818,218	16,012,310	6,215,038	8,825,367
- Clearing house, net	11,513,389	11,513,389	-	-	-
Due from related parties	2,983,224	2,983,224	-	-	-
Security deposits	709,615	709,615	-	-	-
Other current assets	58,390	58,390	-	-	-
	₱59,836,807	₱28,784,092	₱16,012,310	₱6,215,038	₱8,825,367

The credit quality of the Company's financial assets is evaluated using internal credit rating. Financial assets are considered as high grade if the counterparties are not expected to default in settling their obligations, thus, credit risk exposure is minimal. These counterparties include banks, customers and related parties who pay on or before due date.

Credit quality per class of financial assets

The cash in banks, financial assets at FVPL and financial asset at FVOCI are considered by management as with financial institutions, companies and counterparties that are reputable and/or with good credit standing. Cash in banks is insured by the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation up to a maximum coverage of ₱1,000,000 for every depositor per banking institution.

The receivable from customers and clearing house, related parties and refundable deposits, which are neither past due nor impaired, are considered by management of the Company as exposed to normal business risk and there is no objective evidence of impairment for these receivables which may cause the Company to incur losses at the financial reporting date.

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

High grade – The debtor has a very low probability of default as demonstrated by its long history of stability, profitability and good financial standing. The debtor has the proven ability to raise substantial amounts of funds through the public markets or external financing, has strong debt service record and moderate use of leverage.

Standard grade – The debtor has no history of default, has sufficient liquidity to service its debt over the medium term and reported recently turned profitable. The debtor also has adequate capital to absorb any potential losses from its operations and any reasonably foreseeable contingencies. Debtors under this grade should be monitored regularly.

Substandard grade – The debtor is subject to economic cycles and its operating performance could be marginal or declining as a result. The debtor is however expected to be able to adjust to the cyclical downturns, but any prolonged adverse economic conditions could create profitability and/or liquidity issues. The use of leverage is above industry standards. Debtors under this grade should be placed under an exit strategy.

The tables below show the credit quality by class of financial assets as at December 31:

	2025						
	Neither past due nor impaired				Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total
	High grade	Standard grade	Substandard grade	Unrated			
Financial asset at amortized cost							
- Cash	₱13,537,066	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱13,537,066
- Receivable from:							
- Customers	29,628,479	-	-	-	13,284,049	5,020,280	47,932,808
- Clearing house	15,098,310	-	-	-	-	-	15,098,310
Due from related parties	1,879,573	-	-	-	-	-	1,879,573
Security deposits	925,514	-	-	-	-	-	925,514
Other current assets	58,390	-	-	-	-	-	58,390
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	₱61,127,332	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱13,284,049	₱5,020,280	₱79,431,661

	2024						
	Neither past due nor impaired				Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total
	High grade	Standard grade	Substandard grade	Unrated			
Financial asset at amortized cost							
- Cash	₱12,701,256	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱12,701,256
- Receivable from:							
- Customers	818,218	-	-	-	22,227,348	8,825,367	31,870,933
- Clearing house	11,513,389	-	-	-	-	-	11,513,389
Due from related parties	2,983,224	-	-	-	-	-	2,983,224
Security deposits	709,615	-	-	-	-	-	709,615
Other current assets	58,390	-	-	-	-	-	58,390
Financial assets at FVOCI	1,148,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,148,000
	₱29,932,092	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱22,227,348	₱8,825,367	₱60,984,807

Market Risk

Price Risk

The Company's market price risk arises from its investments carried at fair value. The Company manages its risk arising from changes in market price by monitoring the changes in the market price of the investments.

The Company is exposed to equity securities' price risk because of the investments. Positions relating to dealing errors are closed immediately.

	2025			2024		
	Change in market price	Decrease in OCI	Increase (decrease) in loss before income tax	Change in market price	Decrease in OCI	Increase (decrease) in loss before income tax
Services	(3%)	P-	(P21,639)	(4%)	P-	P35,834
Financial	(18%)	-	(123,917)	(31%)	-	254,765
Industrial	38%	-	255,931	150%	-	(1,227,600)
Property	(25%)	-	(169,169)	(11%)	-	93,185
Holding	52%	-	351,267	29%	-	(237,339)
Mining and oil	(178%)	-	(1,210,108)	299%	-	(2,449,472)
		P-	(P917,635)		P-	(P3,530,627)

The assumed fluctuation rate is based on the average change in month-end market value of the individual stock included in the categories from years 2023 to 2025 for 2025 and years 2022 to 2024 for 2024. There is no other impact on the Company's equity other than those already affecting OCI.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk to earnings or capital resulting from adverse movements in interest rates. The economic perspective of interest rate risk focuses on the value of a financial instrument in the current interest rate environment and the sensitivity of that value to changes in interest rates.

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk mainly arises from the cash deposits maintained with a local bank, which bears interest based on prevailing bank rates. The Company is not materially exposed to interest rate risk as the Company's interest rates on cash in banks have historically shown small changes in interest rates, hence, is not sensitive to interest rate fluctuations.

Foreign Currency Risk

The functional currency is the Philippine peso, which is the denomination of the bulk of the Company's transactions. The exposure to foreign currency risk results from significant movements in foreign exchange rates that adversely affect the foreign currency-denominated transactions of the Company. The risk management objective with respect to foreign currency risk is to reduce or eliminate earnings volatility and any adverse impact on equity.

The Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk as the Company does not have foreign currency-denominated transactions.

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure the ability of the Company to have sufficient capital to underpin the Company's risk-taking activities and continue as a going concern and maintain a strong credit rating.

The BOD has the overall responsibility for monitoring the Company's capital structure and making the necessary adjustments to address the risks and adapt to changes in economic conditions and regulatory requirements.

Regulatory qualifying capital

The Amended Implementing Rules and Regulations of the SRC effective February 28, 2004 include, among others, revisions in the terms and conditions for registration and subsequent renewal of license applicable to both exchange trading participants and non-exchange broker dealer as follows:

- to allow a net capital of P2.5 million or 2.5% of aggregate indebtedness (AI), whichever is higher, for broker dealers dealing only in proprietary shares and not holding securities;
- to allow the SEC to set a different net capital requirement for those authorized to use the RBCA model; and

- (c) to require unimpaired paid-up capital of ₱100 million for broker dealers, which are either first-time registrants or those acquiring existing broker dealer firms and will participate in a registered clearing agency; ₱10 million plus a surety bond for existing broker dealers not engaged in market-making transactions; and ₱2.5 million for broker dealers dealing only in proprietary shares and not holding securities.

SEC Memorandum Circular No. 16 dated November 11, 2004 provides the guidelines on the adoption in the Philippines of the RBCA Framework for all registered brokers dealers in accordance with the SRC. These guidelines cover (a) position or market risk, (b) credit risks such as counterparty, settlement, large exposure, and margin financing risks, and (c) operational risk.

RBCA ratio of a broker dealer, computed by dividing the Net Liquid Capital (NLC) by the Total Risk Capital Requirement (TRCR), should not be less than 110%. NLC and TRCR are computed based on the existing provision of the SRC. NLC consists of total equity adjusted for allowance for market decline, subordinated liabilities, deferred tax assets, revaluation reserves, deposits for future stock subscription with no SEC application, minority interest, if any, contingencies and guarantees, and the total ineligible assets. Also, the AI of every stockbroker should not exceed 2,000% of its NLC and at all times shall have and maintain NLC of at least ₱5 million or 5% of the AI, whichever is higher. If the minimum RBCA ratio of 110% or the minimum NLC is breached, every broker dealer shall immediately cease doing business as broker dealer.

Limitations on withdrawal of core equity

No equity capital of a broker dealer may be withdrawn by action of a stockholder or a partner or by redemption or repurchase of shares of stock or through the payment of dividends or any similar distribution, nor may any unsecured advance or loan be made to a stockholder, partner, sole proprietor, employee or affiliate, if after giving effect thereto and to any such withdrawals, advances or loans and any payments under satisfactory subordination agreements in conformity with SRC Rule 49.1, paragraph 2 which are scheduled to occur within 180 days following such withdrawal, advance or loan if:

- (a) The broker dealer's NLC would be less than 120% of the minimum amount which is at least ₱5 million or 5% of his AI, whichever is higher; or
- (b) The AI of the broker dealer exceeds 1,500% of its net capital.

Any transaction between a broker and a stockholder, partner, sole proprietor, employee or affiliate that results in a diminution of the broker dealer's net capital shall be deemed to be an advance or loan of net capital.

The RBCA ratio of the Company as at December 31 follows:

	2025	2024
Equity eligible for NLC	₱70,523,798	₱72,438,414
Less: Ineligible assets	55,164,621	60,369,413
NLC	₱15,359,177	₱12,069,001
Operational risk	₱2,212,396	₱2,489,236
Position risk	1,216,670	1,632,750
Counterparty risk	536,815	424,648
TRCR	₱3,965,881	₱4,546,634
AI	₱59,252,419	₱39,457,915
5% of AI	₱2,962,621	₱1,972,896
Required NLC	5,000,000	5,000,000
Net Risk-based Capital Excess	10,359,177	7,069,001
Ratio of AI to NLC	386%	327%
RBCA ratio	387%	265%

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company is in compliance with the required RBCA ratio.

The SEC approved on May 28, 2009 the PSE's Rules Governing Trading Rights and Trading Participants. The provisions of the rules mandated the following:

- (a) Trading participants must have and keep a minimum subscribed capital stock in such amounts as may be required by law or regulations; provided, that trading participants shall have a minimum unimpaired paid-up capital, as defined by the SEC, of ₱20 million effective December 31, 2009; provided further, that effective December 31, 2010 and onwards, the minimum unimpaired paid-up capital shall be ₱30 million; and
- (b) Unless a trading participant has arranged a form of guarantee acceptable to the PSE, the trading participant shall pledge its trading right to the extent of its full value to secure the payment of all debts and claims due the clients of the trading participant, the government, the PSE and to other trading participants of the PSE and to the SCCP. Such indebtedness to the PSE, SCCP and other trading participants shall always, and in every case, be a prior, preferred lien upon the value, or the proceeds of sale of the trading rights.

The Company is in compliance with the required unimpaired paid-up capital as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 as shown in the statements of changes in equity.

25. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The following table summarizes the carrying values of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities at December 31:

	2025		2024	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Financial assets at FVPL	₱3,476,200	₱3,476,200	₱4,665,000	₱4,665,000
<i>Financial assets at amortized cost</i>				
Cash	13,537,066	13,537,066	12,701,256	12,701,256
Receivable from:				
Customers, net	42,912,528	42,912,528	23,045,566	23,045,566
Clearing house	15,098,310	15,098,310	11,513,389	11,513,389
Due from related parties	1,879,573	1,879,573	2,983,224	2,983,224
Security deposits	925,514	925,514	709,615	709,615
Other current asset	58,390	58,390	58,390	58,390
Financial asset at FVOCI	-	-	1,148,000	1,148,000
	₱77,887,581	₱77,887,581	₱56,824,440	₱56,824,440
Financial liabilities				
<i>Financial liabilities at amortized cost</i>				
Payable to:				
Customers	₱54,582,139	₱54,582,139	₱34,946,398	₱34,946,398
Related parties	295,464	295,464	295,464	295,464
Other current liabilities*	611,114	611,114	667,063	667,063
	₱55,488,717	₱55,488,717	₱35,908,925	₱35,908,925

*excluding government liabilities

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

Cash, Receivables, Refundable Deposits and Other Current Asset. The carrying amounts of cash, receivables, refundable deposits and other current asset approximate fair values primarily due to the relatively short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

Financial Assets at FVPL and Financial Assets at FVOCI. The fair values of publicly traded instruments and similar investments are based on quoted market prices in an active market. Unquoted equity securities are carried at cost less impairment.

Payable and Other Current Liabilities. The carrying amount of accounts payable and other current liabilities approximates fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of this financial instrument.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statements of financial position are categorized in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy groups financial assets and financial liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities (Note 3).

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method:

2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at FVPL	₱3,476,200	₱-	₱-	₱3,476,200
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-
2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at FVPL	₱4,665,000	₱-	₱-	₱4,665,000
Financial assets at FVOCI	1,148,000	-	-	1,148,000

The Company has no financial instruments valued based on Level 2 and Level 3 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024. In 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurement.

26. Supplementary Information Required under Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 15-2010

The BIR has issued RR No. 15-2010 which requires certain tax information to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements in addition to the disclosures mandated under PFRS.

Presented below are the supplementary information required under RR 15-2010.

a. VAT

Output VAT

Output VAT declared in 2025 and the revenue upon which the same was based consist of:

	Net Sales/Receipts	Output VAT
Vatable sales	₱16,437,108	₱1,972,453

Input VAT

As of December 31, 2025, the details of the input VAT are as follows:

Balance at beginning of the year	₱-
Add: Current year's domestic purchases/payments for:	
Input Deferred on Capital Goods Exceeding 1M	-
Domestic purchase of goods	62,828
Domestic purchase of services	1,239,267
Purchases not qualified for input tax	-
Total available input VAT	1,302,095
Less: Claims for tax credit/tax adjustments	(1,302,095)
Balance at end of year	₱-

VAT Payable

Output VAT	₱1,972,453
Less: Input VAT	(1,302,095)
Payment during the year	(539,007)
VAT Payable	₱131,351

b. Taxes and Licenses

Details of the Company's taxes and licenses and permits in 2025 are as follows:

Business permit	₱41,694
Others	93,009
	₱134,703

c. Withholding Taxes

Details of withholding taxes paid in 2025 are as follows:

Withholding tax on compensation	₱263,250
Expanded withholding taxes	527,143
	₱790,393

d. Deficiency Tax Assessments and Tax Cases

On August 8, 2025, the Company received a letter of Authority (LOA) from the BIR Revenue Region No. 8B – South NCR to examine the Company's books of accounts and other accounting records for all internal revenue taxes for the period from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024 pursuant to SEC. 6 (A) and SEC. 10 (C) of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended.

REVENUE REGULATIONS (RR) NO. 34-2020

RR No. 34-2020, *Prescribing the Guidelines and Procedures for the Submission of BIR Form No. 1709, Transfer Pricing Documentation (TPD) and other Supporting Documents, Amending for this Purpose the Pertinent Provisions of RR Nos. 19-2020 and 21-2002, as amended by RR No. 15-2010*, was issued to streamline the guidelines and procedures for the submission of BIR Form No. 1709, TPD and other supporting documents. Section 2 of the RR enumerated the taxpayers required to file and submit the RPT Form, together with the Annual Income Tax Return.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company is not covered under Section 2 of RR 34-2020, hence the requirements and procedures for related party transactions provided under the said RR are not applicable.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SUPPLEMENTAL WRITTEN STATEMENT

The Shareholders and the Board of Directors
Mercantile Securities Corporation
Unit 1102 The PSE Tower, One Bonifacio High Street
5th Avenue Corner 28th Street, BGC, Taguig City

We have audited the financial statements of **Mercantile Securities Corporation** (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2025, on which we have rendered the attached report dated April 10, 2026.

In compliance with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, we are stating that the Company has a total number of five (5) shareholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares each.

ROXAS TABAMO & CO.**Aljuver R. Gamao**

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 0126931

Tax Identification No. 944-910-315

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001682-023-2025, issued on January 8, 2025,
effective until January 7, 2028SEC Accreditation No. 126931-SEC, Group A, issued on November 8, 2022,
effective for the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements of SEC covered institutions

PTR No. 10795851, issued on January 28, 2026, Makati City

April 10, 2026
Makati City



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Shareholders and the Board of Directors

Mercantile Securities Corporation

Unit 1102 The PSE Tower, One Bonifacio High Street
5th Avenue Corner 28th Street, BGC, Taguig City

We have audited, in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of **Mercantile Securities Corporation** (the "Company") as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 and have issued our report thereon dated April 10, 2026. Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules listed in the Index to Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules are presented for purposes of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule 68 and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Memorandum Circular No. 16, Series of 2023 and are not part of the basic financial statements. Such schedules are the responsibility of management. The schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

ROXAS TABAMO & CO.**Aljuver R. Gamao**

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 0126931

Tax Identification No. 944-910-315

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001682-023-2025, issued on January 8, 2025,
effective until January 7, 2028

SEC Accreditation No. 126931-SEC, Group A, issued on November 8, 2022,

effective for the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements of SEC covered institutions

PTR No. 10795851, issued on January 28, 2026, Makati City

April 10, 2026

Makati City



MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN LIABILITIES
SUBORDINATED TO CLAIMS OF GENERAL CREDITORS
DECEMBER 31, 2025

There are no liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors.

MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION
RISK-BASED CAPITAL ADEQUACY WORKSHEET
PURSUANT TO SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 16, SERIES OF 2004
DECEMBER 31, 2025

Please see attached Risk-Based Capital Adequacy Worksheet computation of net liquid capital as at December 31, 2025.

MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION
RISK-BASED CAPITAL ADEQUACY WORKSHEET
DECEMBER 31, 2025

Assets	₱135,554,358
Liabilities	59,664,928
Equity as per books	75,889,430
Adjustments to Equity per books	
Add (Deduct) :	
Allowance for market decline	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-
Unrealized gain / (loss) in proprietary accounts	-
Deferred income tax	(5,365,632)
Revaluation reserves	-
Deposit for future stock subscription (No application with SEC)	-
Minority Interest	-
Total Adjustments to Equity per books	(5,365,632)
Equity Eligible For Net Liquid Capital	70,523,798
Contingencies and Guarantees	-
Deduct: Contingent Liability	
Guarantees or indemnities	-
Ineligible Assets	
a. Trading Right and all Other Intangible Assets (net)	2,039,249
b. Intercompany Receivables	1,879,573
c. Fixed Assets, net of accumulated and excluding those used as collateral	47,502,857
d. All Other Current Assets	2,594,923
e. Securities Not Readily Marketable	58,390
f. Negative Exposure (SCCP)	-
g. Notes Receivable (non-trade related)	-
h. Interest and Dividends Receivables outstanding for more than 30 days	-
i. Ineligible Insurance claims	-
j. Ineligible Deposits	-
k. Short Security Differences	-
l. Long Security Differences not resolved prior to sale	-
m. Other Assets including Equity Investment in PSE	1,089,630
Total ineligible assets	55,164,622

Net Liquid Capital (NLC)	₱15,359,177
Less:	
Operational Risk Reqt (Schedule ORR-1)	2,212,396
Position Risk Reqt (Schedule PRR-1)	1,216,670
Counterparty Risk (Schedule CRR-1 and detailed schedules)	536,815
Large Exposure Risk (Schedule LERR-1, LERR-2, LERR-3)	-
LERR to a single client (LERR-1)	-
LERR to a single debt (LERR-2)	-
LERR to a single issuer and group of companies (LERR-3)	-
Total Risk Capital Requirement (TRCR)	3,965,881
Net RBCA Margin (NLC-TRCR)	11,393,296
Liabilities	59,664,928
Add : Deposit for Future Stock Subscription (No application with SEC)	-
Less : Exclusions from Aggregate Indebtedness	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-
Loans secured by securities	-
Loans secured by fixed assets	-
Others	412,509
Total adjustments to AI	(412,509)
Aggregate Indebtedness	59,252,419
5% of Aggregate Indebtedness	2,962,621
Required Net Liquid Capital (> of 5% of AI or ₱5M)	5,000,000
Net Risk-based Capital Excess / (Deficiency)	10,359,177
Ratio of AI to Net Liquid Capital	386%
RBCA Ratio (NLC / TRCR)	387%

MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION
INFORMATION RELATING TO POSSESSION OR CONTROL REQUIREMENTS
UNDER SRC RULE 49.2
DECEMBER 31, 2025

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

Market valuation	NIL
Number of items	NIL

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

Market valuation	NIL
Number of items	NIL

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

	Credit	Debit
Free credit balances and other credit balances in customers' security accounts	₱15,684,093	
Debit balances in customers' cash or margin accounts, excluding unsecured accounts and accounts doubtful of collection		(₱42,886,261)
Failed to deliver customers' securities not older than 30 calendar days.		(2,096,810)
Total	₱15,684,093	(₱44,983,071)
Net debit balance		(₱29,298,978)

MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION

**A REPORT DESCRIBING ANY MATERIAL INADEQUACIES FOUND TO EXIST OR
FOUND TO HAVE EXISTED SINCE THE DATE OF PREVIOUS AUDIT
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

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

MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION
RESULTS OF SECURITIES COUNT CONDUCTED
PURSUANT TO SRC RULE 52.1-10, AS AMENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2025

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

MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION
INVENTORY REPORT BY LOCATION - SUMMARIZED
As of December 31, 2025

Customer : ARSENIO C. BALU (C001) - JEFFREY SIMPSON (OSIMf)

Date Printed 4/21/26

CODE	STOCK NAME	VAULT	CLEARING HOUSE	TRANSFER OFFICE	P CD	TOTAL SHARES	MARKET VALUE	TOTAL MARKET VALUE
AAA	A- AMALGAMATED	0	0	0	6,000	6,000	0.0000	0.00
AB	ATOK BIG WEDGE	0	0	0	63,500	63,500	2.0600	130,810.00
ABA	ABACORE CAPITAL HOLDINGS, INC.	0	0	0	1,710,020	1,710,020	0.2600	444,605.20
ABG	ASIA BEST GROUP	0	0	0	76,000	76,000	18.7800	1,427,280.00
ABS	ABS-CBN CORPORATION	100	0	0	2,518,850	2,518,850	4.2100	10,604,779.50
ABSP	ABS-CBN PHIL. DEPOSIT RECEIPTS	0	0	0	420,000	420,000	3.4100	1,432,200.00
AC	AYALA CORP.	0	0	0	84,987	84,987	468.0000	39,773,916.00
ACE	ACESITE (PHILS.) HOTEL CORPORATION	0	0	0	6,000	6,000	1.2000	7,200.00
ACEN	ACEN CORPORATION	0	0	0	6,119,770	6,119,770	2.7200	16,645,774.40
ACENE	ACEN SERIES B PREFERRED SHARES	0	0	0	1,900	1,900	1,070.0000	2,033,000.00
ACR	ALSON CONS. RES.	0	0	0	577,000	577,000	0.4700	271,190.00
ACR - S	ACR - S/R	10,000	0	0	0	10,000	0.0000	0.00
AEV	ABOITIZ EQUITY	0	0	0	85,780	85,780	28.0000	2,401,840.00
AGI	ALLIANCE GLOBAL, INC.	0	0	0	355,000	355,000	8.1900	2,907,450.00
AIC	ALSONS CEMENT CORP.	0	0	0	20	20	0.0000	0.00
ALCO	ARTHALAND CORPORATION	0	0	0	350,625	350,625	0.4200	147,262.50
ALHI	ANCHOR LAND HOLDINGS, INC.	0	0	0	21,000	21,000	3.8700	81,270.00
ALHI-P	ALHI-P	9,000	0	0	0	9,000	0.0000	0.00
ALI	AYALA LAND INC.	0	0	0	1,373,061	1,373,061	22.4500	30,825,219.45
ALLDY	ALLDAY MARTS, INC.	0	0	0	10,019,000	10,019,000	0.0310	310,589.00
ALLHC	AYALAND LOGISTICS HOLDINGS CORP.	0	0	0	126,000	126,000	1.3000	163,800.00
ALTER	ALTERNERGY HOLDINGS CORPORATION	0	0	0	289,000	289,000	0.8400	242,760.00
ANI	AGRINURTURE, INC.	0	0	0	162,600	162,600	0.5400	87,804.00
ANS	A. SORIANO CORP	776	0	0	34,111	34,887	14.4000	502,372.80
AP	ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION	0	0	0	258,300	258,300	44.0000	11,365,200.00
APC	APC GROUP, INC.	0	0	0	1,108,000	1,108,000	0.1060	117,448.00
APL	APOLLO GLOBAL CAPITAL, INC.	0	0	0	4,061,102,500	4,061,102,500	0.0050	20,305,512.50
APO	ANGLO-PHIL. HOLDINGS CORP	0	0	0	2,850,000	2,850,000	0.7000	1,995,000.00
APVI	ALTUS PROPERTY VENTURES, INC.	0	0	0	80,853	80,853	8.4000	679,165.20
APX	APEX MINING - A	0	0	0	856,190	856,190	12.4400	10,651,003.60
AR	ABRA MINING	5,000,000	0	0	333,600,000	338,600,000	0.0000	0.00
ARA	ARANETA PROP., INC.	0	0	0	24,400	24,400	0.4000	9,760.00
AREIT	AREIT, INC.	0	0	0	32,700	32,700	43.5000	1,422,450.00
AT	ATLAS CONS.	2	0	0	979,604	979,606	6.0300	5,907,024.18
ATI	ASIAN TERMINALS	0	0	0	17,067	17,067	34.5000	588,811.50
ATN	ATN HOLDINS INC.	160,000	0	0	179,000	339,000	0.4950	167,805.00
ATNB	ATN HOLDINGS INC. - B	0	0	0	211,000	211,000	0.4950	104,445.00
AUB	ASIA UNITED BANK CORPORATION	0	0	0	142,030	142,030	39.2000	5,567,576.00
AXLM	AXELUM RESOURCES CORP.	0	0	0	596,500	596,500	2.3600	1,407,740.00
BALAI	BALAI NI FRUITAS, INC.	0	0	0	102,000	102,000	0.3500	35,700.00

MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION
INVENTORY REPORT BY LOCATION - SUMMARIZED
As of December 31, 2025

Customer : ARSENIO C. BALU (C001) - JEFFREY SIMPSON (OSIMJ)

Date Printed 4/21/26

CODE	STOCK NAME	VAULT	CLEARING HOUSE	TRANSFER OFFICE	P C D	TOTAL SHARES	MARKET VALUE	TOTAL MARKET VALUE
BC	BENGUET CORP. - A	400	0	0	1,581,774	1,582,174	5.0000	7,910,870.00
BCB	BENGUET CORP. - B	0	0	0	68,100	68,100	4.8300	328,923.00
BDO	BANCO DE ORO UNIBANK, INC.	0	0	0	54,017	54,017	134.6000	7,270,688.20
BEL	BELLE CORPORATION	0	0	0	787,999	787,999	1.3200	1,040,158.68
BHI	BOULEVARD HOLDINGS, INC.	0	0	0	20,690,000	20,690,000	0.0390	806,910.00
BKR	BRIGHT KINDLE RESOURCES INVESTMENT	0	0	0	101,800	101,800	0.6500	66,170.00
BLOOM	BLOOMBERRY RESORTS CORPORATION	0	0	0	1,860,795	1,860,795	2.5400	4,726,419.30
BNCON	BANK OF COMMERCE	0	0	0	610,000	610,000	9.2000	5,612,000.00
BPI	BANK OF PHIL. ISLANDS	0	0	0	104,225	104,225	116.1000	12,100,522.50
BRN	A. BROWN CO., INC.	0	0	0	6,987,249	6,987,249	0.9300	6,498,141.57
BSC	BASIC ENERGY CORPORATION	0	0	0	7,901,900	7,901,900	0.1170	924,522.30
C	CHELSEA LOGISTICS HOLDINGS CORP.	0	0	0	358,000	358,000	0.9500	340,100.00
CAL	CALATA CORPORATION	100,000	0	0	574,520	674,520	0.0000	0.00
CAT	CENTRAL AZUCARERA DE TARLAC	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	9.7100	9,710.00
CBC	CHINA BANKING CORP.	0	0	0	372,117	372,117	57.0000	21,210,669.00
CDC	CITYLAND DEV CORP - A	0	0	0	186,760	186,760	0.5900	110,188.40
CEB	CEBU AIR, INC.	0	0	0	129,100	129,100	32.0000	4,131,200.00
CEI	CROWN EQUITY, INCORPORATED	0	0	0	41,306,000	41,306,000	0.0720	2,974,032.00
CHP	CONCREAT HOLDINGS PHILIPPINES, INC.	0	0	0	439,775	439,775	1.0900	479,354.75
CIC	CONCEPCION INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION	0	0	0	6,240	6,240	13.6000	84,864.00
CLI	CEBU LANDMASTERS, INC.	0	0	0	22,300	22,300	2.3500	52,405.00
CNPF	CENTURY PACIFIC FOOD, INC.	0	0	0	19,000	19,000	39.0000	741,000.00
CNVRC	CONVERGE INFO. AND COMM. TECHNOLOGY	0	0	0	829,538	829,538	15.3200	12,708,522.16
COAL	COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED	0	0	0	104,550,000	104,550,000	0.0280	2,927,400.00
COSCO	COSCO CAPITAL, INC.	0	0	0	655,900	655,900	6.9900	4,584,741.00
COSMC	COSMOS BATTILING CORP.	6,400	0	0	6,400	6,400	0.0000	0.00
CPG	CENTURY PROPERTIES GROUP, INC.	0	0	0	419,423	419,423	0.6900	289,401.87
CPM	CENTURY PEAK HOLDINGS CORPORATION	0	0	0	11,000	11,000	2.3900	26,290.00
CREC	CITICORE RENEWABLE ENERGY CORP.	0	0	0	50,000	50,000	4.2800	214,000.00
CREIT	CITICORE ENERGY REIT CORP.	0	0	0	2,233,000	2,233,000	3.5700	7,971,810.00
CROWT	CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION	0	0	0	40,000	40,000	1.6800	67,200.00
CYBR	CYBER BAY CORP.	0	0	0	11,749,000	11,749,000	0.0000	0.00
DD	DOUBLEDRAGON CORPORATION	0	0	0	741,990	741,990	9.2800	6,885,667.20
DDMPF	DDMP REIT, INC.	0	0	0	1,476,000	1,476,000	1.0200	1,505,520.00
DDPR	DOUBLEDRAGON PROPERTIES PREFERREI	0	0	0	10	10	97.0000	970.00
DELM	DEL MONTE PACIFIC LIMITED	0	0	0	14,942	14,942	4.7000	70,227.40
DFNN	DIVERSIFIED FINANCIAL NETWORKS, INC	0	0	0	28,000	28,000	0.8000	22,400.00
DGTL	DIGITEL TELECOM PHILS., INC.	23,750	0	0	0	23,750	0.0000	0.00
DHI	DOMINION HOLDING INC.	0	0	0	10,710	10,710	1.3900	14,886.90
DITO	DITO CME HOLDINGS CORP.	0	0	0	3,830,225	3,830,225	0.6800	2,604,553.00
DIZ	DIZON MINES	0	0	0	47,983	47,983	5.0000	239,915.00
DMC	DMCI HOLDINGS INC.	0	0	0	769,700	769,700	10.5400	8,112,638.00

MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION
INVENTORY REPORT BY LOCATION - SUMMARIZED
 As of December 31, 2025

Customer : ARSENIO C. BALU (C001) - JEFFREY SIMPSON (OSIMJ)

Date Printed 4/21/26

CODE	STOCK NAME	VAULT	CLEARING HOUSE	TRANSFER OFFICE	P C D	TOTAL SHARES	MARKET VALUE	TOTAL MARKET VALUE
DMW	D.M. WENCESLAW & ASSOCIATES, INC.	0	0	0	16,000	16,000	5.0000	80,000.00
DNA	PHILAB HOLDINGS CORP.	0	0	0	200	200	0.0000	0.00
DNL	D & L INDUSTRIES, INC.	0	0	0	2,054,200	2,054,200	3.8500	7,908,670.00
DWC	DISCOVERY WORLD CORPORATION	0	0	0	164,324,995	164,324,995	1.0800	177,470,994.60
ECP	EASYCALL PHLS., INC.-COM	0	0	0	35,000	35,000	2.6000	91,000.00
ECVC	EASTCOAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATI	4,000	0	0	17,183,031	17,183,031	0.2700	4,640,498.37
EEL	ENGG EQUIPMENT INC.	0	0	0	49,914	49,914	2.8400	141,755.76
EG	IP E-GAME VENTURES,	0	0	0	11,970,000	11,970,000	0.0000	0.00
EGRN	EVERWOODS GREEN RESOURCES&HLDGS.	10,000,000	0	0	940,000	10,940,000	0.0000	0.00
EIBA	EXPORT & INDUSTRY BANK A	0	0	0	1,740,000	1,740,000	0.0000	0.00
EIBB	EXPORT & INDUSTRY BANK B	0	0	0	130,000	130,000	0.0000	0.00
ELI	EMPIRE EAST LAND HOLDINGS INC.	581	0	0	2,126,966	2,127,547	0.1040	221,264.89
EMI	EMPERADOR INC.	0	0	0	15,200	15,200	16.0000	243,200.00
ENEX	ENEX ENERGY CORP.	0	0	0	41,701	41,701	3.3400	139,281.34
ETON	ETON PROPERTIES PHLS., INC.	36,227	0	0	0	36,227	0.0000	0.00
EURO	EURO-MED LABORATORIES	0	0	0	2,793	2,793	1.0000	2,793.00
EW	EAST WEST BANKING CORPORATION	0	0	0	277,296	277,296	11.6000	3,216,633.60
FAF	FIRST ABACUS FINANCE	0	0	0	30,000	30,000	0.6600	19,800.00
FB	SAN MIGUEL FOOD AND BEVERAGE, INC	0	0	0	4,100	4,100	55.0000	225,500.00
FDC	FILINVEST DEV. CORP.	0	0	0	9,877	9,877	4.5500	44,940.35
FFI	FILIPINO FUND, INC.	0	0	0	5,174	5,174	7.5000	38,805.00
FGEN	FIRST GEN CORPORATION	0	0	0	1,747,839	1,747,839	17.7400	31,006,663.86
FILRT	FILINVEST REIT CORPORATION	0	0	0	126,880	126,880	3.1000	393,328.00
FLI	FILINVEST LAND	0	0	0	482,828	482,828	0.7700	371,777.56
FMETF	FMETF	0	0	0	16	16	101.0000	1,616.00
FMIC	FIRST METRO INVESTMENT CORPORATION	76	0	0	0	76	0.0000	0.00
FNI	GLOBAL FERRONICKEL HOLDINGS, INC.	0	0	0	264,906	264,906	1.3500	357,623.10
FOOD	ALLIANCE SELECT FOODS INTERNATIONAL	0	0	0	136,782	136,782	0.3700	50,609.34
FPH	FIRST PHILIPPINE HOLDINGS	0	0	0	344,328	344,328	77.0000	26,513,256.00
FPI	FORUM PACIFIC, INC.	0	0	0	1,132,000	1,132,000	0.2400	271,680.00
FRUIT	FRUITAS HOLDINGS, INC	0	0	0	490,000	490,000	0.6400	313,600.00
GEO	GEOGRACE RESOURCES PHLS., INC.	0	0	0	21,935,813	21,935,813	0.0870	1,908,415.73
GERI	GLOBAL-ESTATE RESORTS, INC.	0	0	0	628,652	628,652	0.6900	433,769.88
GLO	GLOBE TELECOM	0	0	0	2,081	2,081	1,584.0000	3,296,304.00
GMA7	GMA NETWORK, INC	0	0	0	117,200	117,200	5.4100	634,052.00
GMAP	GMA HOLDINGS-PDR	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	5.2900	10,580.00
GO	GOTESCO LAND, INC.	252,378	0	0	66,666	319,044	0.0000	0.00
GOB	GOTESCO LAND, INC. - B	100,840	0	0	0	100,840	0.0000	0.00
GREEN	GREENERGY HOLDINGS INCORPORATED	0	0	0	1,900,004	1,900,004	0.1800	342,000.72
GSMI	GINEBRA SAN MIGUEL INC.	0	0	0	60	60	295.0000	17,700.00
GTCAP	GT CAPITAL HOLDINGS, INC.	0	0	0	5,417	5,417	595.0000	3,223,115.00
HI	HOUSE OF INVESTMENTS	0	0	0	27,800	27,800	4.5000	125,100.00

MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION
INVENTORY REPORT BY LOCATION - SUMMARIZED
 As of December 31, 2025

Customer : ARSENIO C. BALU (C001) - JEFFREY SIMPSON (OSIMJ)

Date Printed 4/21/26

CODE	STOCK NAME	VAULT	CLEARING HOUSE	TRANSFER OFFICE	P C D	TOTAL SHARES	MARKET VALUE	TOTAL MARKET VALUE
HLCM	HOLCIM CEMENT CORPORATION	7,820	0	0	0	7,820	0.0000	0.00
HOME	ALLHOME CORPORATION	0	0	0	77,500	77,500	0.2370	18,367.50
HTI	HAUS TALK INC.	0	0	0	19,171,000	19,171,000	1.1000	21,088,100.00
HVN	GOLDEN MV HOLDINGS, INC	0	0	0	333,600	333,600	1,000.0000	333,600,000.00
I	I REMIT, INC.	0	0	0	60,989	60,989	0.1990	12,136.81
ICT	INTL. CONTAINER	0	0	0	165,401	165,401	567.0000	93,782,367.00
IDC	ITALPINAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	0	0	0	36,679,520	36,679,520	0.8700	31,911,182.40
IMI	INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC	0	0	0	3,279,000	3,279,000	3.4700	11,378,130.00
IMP	IMPERIAL RES. - A	0	0	0	114,900	114,900	0.7000	80,430.00
INFRA	PHILIPPINE INFRADEV HOLDINGS INC.	0	0	0	546,800	546,800	0.3150	172,242.00
ION	IONICS, INC.	1,000	0	0	80,000	81,000	1.0200	82,620.00
IPM	IPM HOLDINGS, INC.	0	0	0	71,500	71,500	1.5700	112,255.00
IPO	IPEOPLE, INC.	2,500	0	0	25,038	27,538	6.0000	165,228.00
IS	ISLAND INFORMATION & TECHNOLOGY	0	0	0	3,670,000	3,670,000	0.0000	0.00
JFC	JOLLIBEE FOODS	0	0	0	44,810	44,810	180.0000	8,065,800.00
JGS	JG SUMMIT	0	0	0	32,650	32,650	23.6500	772,172.50
KEEPR	THE KEEPERS HOLDINGS, INC.	0	0	0	146,610	146,610	2.4800	363,592.80
KEP	KEPPEL PHILS. PROPERTIES	0	0	0	6,288	6,288	2.2000	13,833.60
KPM	SEATRUM PHILIPPINES MARINE, INC.	41,367	0	0	0	41,367	0.0000	0.00
LAND	CITY & LAND DEVELOPERS, INC.	0	0	0	36,186	36,186	0.5300	19,178.58
LBC	LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS, INC.	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	8.8000	17,600.00
LC	LEPANTO CONS. - A	1,000	0	0	9,345,588	9,346,588	0.1850	1,729,118.78
LCB	LEPANTO - B	0	0	0	15,615,924	15,615,924	0.1870	2,920,177.79
LFM	LIBERTY FLOUR	0	0	0	64,600	64,600	33.8000	2,183,480.00
LIB	LIBERTY TELECOMS HOLDINGS	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	0.0000	0.00
LODE	LODESTAR INVT. HLDG CORP.	0	0	0	460,000	460,000	0.3500	161,000.00
LPC	LFM PROPERTIES CORPORATION	0	0	0	11,508,200	11,508,200	0.0410	471,836.20
LPZ	LOPEZ HOLDINGS CORPORATION	0	0	0	44,140,010	44,140,010	3.7200	164,200,837.20
LRC	LANDOIL RES. - A	15,086,000	0	0	0	15,086,000	0.0000	0.00
LRI	REPUBLIC CEMENT & BUILDING MATERIAL	871	0	0	0	871	0.0000	0.00
LSC	LORENZO SHIPPING CORP.	0	0	0	510,000	510,000	0.6100	311,100.00
LTG	LT GROUP, INC	0	0	0	26,200	26,200	14.7800	387,236.00
MA	MANILA MING - A	21,000	0	0	777,711,935	777,732,935	0.0073	5,677,450.43
MAB	MANILA MING - B	0	0	0	230,719,645	230,719,645	0.0072	1,661,181.44
MAC	MACROASIA CORP.	0	0	0	111,200	111,200	4.3400	482,608.00
MACA'	MACAY HOLDINGS, INC.	0	0	0	72	72	6.9900	503.28
MAH	METRO ALLIANCE HLDGS - A	0	0	0	17,000	17,000	0.3700	6,290.00
MAHB	METRO ALLIANCE HLDGS - B	0	0	0	40,000	40,000	0.9800	39,200.00
MARC	MARCVENTURES HOLDINGS, INC.	0	0	0	44,400	44,400	0.7000	31,080.00
MAXS	MAX'S GROUP, INC.	0	0	0	123,500	123,500	2.4500	302,575.00
MB	MLA BULLETTIN	0	0	0	764,321	764,321	0.1640	125,348.64
MBT	METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST CO.	0	0	0	991,577	991,577	68.5000	67,923,024.50

MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION
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CODE	STOCK NAME	VAULT	CLEARING HOUSE	TRANSFER OFFICE	P C D	TOTAL SHARES	MARKET VALUE	TOTAL MARKET VALUE
MC	MARSTEEL CONS. - A	0	0	0	1,050,000	1,050,000	0.0000	0.00
MCB	MARSTEEL CONS. - B	3,250,000	0	0	3,000,000	6,250,000	0.0000	0.00
MED	MEDCO HOLDINGS, INC.	0	0	0	935,000	935,000	0.0900	84,150.00
MEDIC	MEDILINES DISTRIBUTORS INCORPORATEI	0	0	0	8,846,000	8,846,000	0.2600	2,299,960.00
MEG	MEGAWORLD CORPORATION	750	0	0	975,733	976,483	2.0800	2,031,084.64
MER	MERALCO	0	0	0	34,312	34,312	574.0000	19,695,088.00
MFC	MANULIFE FINANCIAL CORPORATION	0	0	0	1,777	1,777	1,880.0000	3,340,760.00
MFIN	MAKATI FINANCE CORPORATION	0	0	0	234	234	1.5100	353.34
MG	MILLENIUM GLOBAL HOLDINGS, INC	0	0	0	2,257,100	2,257,100	0.0600	135,426.00
MGH	METRO GLOBAL HOLDINGS, CORPORATIO	3,000	0	0	42,000	45,000	0.0000	0.00
MHC	MABUHAY HOLDINGS-A	0	0	0	3,753,000	3,753,000	0.1150	431,595.00
MI	MARINDUQUE MINING	10,250	0	0	10,250	10,250	0.0000	0.00
MJC	MLA JOCKEY CLUB	0	0	0	40,698	40,698	0.0000	0.00
MJIC	MJC INVESTMENTS CORPORATION	0	0	0	17,900	17,900	0.0000	0.00
MM	MERRYMART CONSUMER CORP.	0	0	0	302,000	302,000	0.4000	120,800.00
MON	MONDRAGON INT'L.	644,720	0	0	0	644,720	0.0000	0.00
MONDI	MONDE NISSIN CORPORATION	0	0	0	569,500	569,500	5.8000	3,303,100.00
MPI	METRO PACIFIC INVESTMENT CORP.	234	0	0	0	234	0.0000	0.00
MRC	MRC ALLIED IND.	0	0	0	29,324,200	29,324,200	0.8700	25,512,054.00
MREIT	MREIT, INC.	0	0	0	72,200	72,200	14.0000	1,010,800.00
MRP	MELCO RESORTS AND ENT. CORP.	6,250	0	0	0	6,250	0.0000	0.00
MRSGI	METRO RETAIL STORES GROUP, INC.	0	0	0	250,000	250,000	1.1500	287,500.00
MVC	MABUHAY VINYL	0	0	0	8,000	8,000	5.1900	41,520.00
MWC	MANILA WATER COMPANY, INC.	0	0	0	405,300	405,300	40.3000	16,333,590.00
MWIDE	MEGAWIDE CONSTRUCTION CORPORATIO	0	0	0	2,656,942	2,656,942	2.9900	7,944,256.58
MWP5	MEGAWIDE CONSTRUCTION CORPORATIO	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	103.0000	206,000.00
MYNLI	MAYNILAD WATER SERVICES, INC.	0	0	0	679,100	679,100	16.9000	11,476,790.00
NI	NIHAO MINERAL RESOURCES, INT'L.	0	0	0	66,300	66,300	0.3150	20,884.50
NIKL	NICKEL ASIA CORPORATION	0	0	0	435,330	435,330	3.8900	1,693,433.70
NN	NEGROS NAVIGATION	13,275	0	0	0	13,275	0.0000	0.00
NOW	NOW CORPORATION	0	0	0	564,000	564,000	0.6800	383,520.00
NRCP	NATIONAL REINSURANCE CORP.	0	0	0	762,000	762,000	0.7700	586,740.00
NXGEN	NEXT GENESIS CORPORATION	0	0	0	178,400	178,400	0.0000	0.00
OGP	OCEANAGOLD (PHILIPPINES), INC.	0	0	0	138,500	138,500	32.2000	4,459,700.00
OM	OMICO CORPORATION	0	0	0	16,677,000	16,677,000	0.1010	1,684,377.00
OPM	ORIENTAL PET-A	0	0	0	160,744,455	160,744,455	0.0120	1,928,933.46
OPMB	ORIENTAL PET-B	0	0	0	232,453,501	232,453,501	0.0120	2,789,442.01
ORE	ORIENTAL PENINSULA RESOURCES GROUP	0	0	0	951,000	951,000	0.3700	351,870.00
OV	PHILODRILL CORP. A	0	0	0	901,913,359	901,913,359	0.0089	8,027,028.90
PA	PACIFICA HLDGS, INC.	0	0	0	46,500	46,500	0.9500	44,175.00
PAL	PAL HOLDINGS, INC.	0	0	0	228,005	228,005	3.8000	866,419.00
PBB	PHILIPPINE BUSINESS BANK	0	0	0	234,483	234,483	7.7000	1,805,519.10

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PBC	PHIL. BANK OF COM.	0	0	0	13,180	13,180	16.7000	220,106.00
PCOR	PETRON CORP.	226	0	0	4,739,788	4,740,014	2.4800	11,755,234.72
PCP	PICOP RESOURCES, INC.	0	0	0	6,343,013	6,343,013	0.0000	0.00
PERC	PETROENERGY RESOURCES CORP.	0	0	0	93,643	93,643	3.5000	327,750.50
PGOLD	PUREGOLD PRICE CLUB, INC.	0	0	0	37,600	37,600	38.0000	1,428,800.00
PHA	PREMIERE HORIZON ALLIANCE CORP	0	0	0	1,150,000	1,150,000	0.2370	272,550.00
PHC	PHILCOMSAT HOLDING CORP.	0	0	0	37,500	37,500	0.0000	0.00
PHES	PHILIPPINE ESTATES CORP.	0	0	0	80,000	80,000	0.2800	22,400.00
PHN	PHINMA CORPORATION	0	0	0	12,988	12,988	16.7000	216,899.60
PHR	PH RESORTS GROUP HOLDINGS INC	0	0	0	145,000	145,000	0.1330	19,285.00
PI	PHIL. IRON	8,437	0	0	0	8,437	0.0000	0.00
PIZZA	SHAKY'S PIZZA ASIA VENTURES, INC.	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	6.8000	34,000.00
PLC	PREMIUM LEISURE CORPORATION	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	0.7100	3,550.00
PLUS	DIGIPLUS INTERACTIVE CORP.	0	0	0	1,191,170	1,191,170	16.2000	19,296,954.00
PMT	PRIMETOWN PROP.	17,000	0	0	0	17,000	0.0000	0.00
PNB	PHIL. NATIONAL BANK	0	0	0	51,333	51,333	54.4000	2,792,515.20
PNC	PHIL. NATL. CONST.	0	0	0	347,000	347,000	0.0000	0.00
PNX	PHOENIX PETROLEUM PHILS., INC.	0	0	0	640,262	640,262	4.1700	2,669,892.54
PNX4	PHOENIX PETROLEUM PHILIPPINES, INC.	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	177.9000	177,900.00
PODCO	PODCO	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000	0.0000	0.00
PPC	PRYCE PROPERTIES-A	0	0	0	237,100	237,100	13.2000	3,129,720.00
PPI	PHILTOWN PROPERTIES, INC.	0	0	0	14,088	14,088	0.0000	0.00
PRC	PHIL. RACING CLUB	0	0	0	1,609,000	1,609,000	6.6000	10,619,400.00
PREIT	PREMIERE ISLAND POWER REIT CORP.	0	0	0	1,276,000	1,276,000	1.0200	1,301,520.00
PRF3B	PETRON CORP. PREFERRED SERIES 3B	0	0	0	200	200	1,005.0000	201,000.00
PRF4D	PCOR SERIES 4D PREFERRED SHARES	0	0	0	100	100	990.0000	99,000.00
PRIM	PRIME MEDIA HOLDINGS, INC.	0	0	0	147,060	147,060	1.3000	191,178.00
PSB	PHIL. SAVINGS BANK	0	0	0	887	887	54.0000	47,898.00
PSE	PHIL. STOCK EXCHANGE	0	0	0	8,320	8,320	205.4000	1,708,928.00
PTT	PT&T CORP.	18,000	0	0	52,344	70,344	0.0000	0.00
PX	PHILEX MNG.	1,268	0	0	3,462,460	3,463,728	9.9000	34,290,907.20
PXP	PXP ENERGY CORPORATION	0	0	0	132,876	132,876	2.3800	316,244.88
RCB	RIZAL COM. BANKING CORP.	0	0	0	29,581	29,581	25.9500	767,626.95
RCI	ROXAS AND COMPANY, INC	0	0	0	4,462	4,462	2.6800	11,958.16
RCR	RL COMMERCIAL REIT, INC	0	0	0	2,128,600	2,128,600	8.0200	17,071,372.00
REDC	REPOWER ENERGY DEVELOPMENT CORP.	0	0	0	4,218,000	4,218,000	6.3500	26,784,300.00
REG	REP. GLASS HOLDINGS CORP.	0	0	0	1,250	1,250	2.3000	2,875.00
RFM	RFM CORPORATION	0	0	0	89,700	89,700	4.7500	426,075.00
RLC	ROBINSON LAND	0	0	0	29,425	29,425	16.1600	475,508.00
RLT	PHIL. REALTY	796	0	0	7,976,861	7,977,657	0.1090	869,564.61
ROCK	ROCKWELL LAND CORP	0	0	0	79,309	79,309	1.8500	146,721.65
ROX	ROXAS HOLDINGS, INC.	0	0	0	322,600	322,600	0.0000	0.00

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RPC	REYNOLDS PHILIPPINES CORP.	0	0	0	112,701	112,701	0.0000	0.00
RRHI	ROBINSONS RETAIL HOLDINGS, INC.	0	0	0	29,900	29,900	33.0500	988,195.00
RWM	TRAVELLERS INT'L HOTEL GROUP, INC	0	0	0	50,000	50,000	0.0000	0.00
SA	SA	40,000	0	0	0	40,000	0.0000	0.00
SBS	SBS PHILIPPINES CORPORATION	0	0	0	36,000	36,000	3.8900	140,040.00
SCC	SEMIRARA MINING AND POWER CORP.	0	0	0	694,300	694,300	28.2500	19,613,975.00
SECB	SECURITY BANK CORP.	0	0	0	46,750	46,750	65.6500	3,069,137.50
SEVN	PHILIPPINE SEVEN CORP	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	37.0000	74,000.00
SFI	SWIFT FOODS, INC.	7,000	0	0	9,504,935	9,511,935	0.0470	447,060.95
SFIP	SWIFT FOODS, INC.-PREF.	0	0	0	3,602	3,602	1.5500	5,583.10
SGI	SOLID GROUP, INC.	0	0	0	4,000	4,000	1.2700	5,080.00
SGP	SYNERGY GRID & DEV'T PHLS., INC.	0	0	0	318,167	318,167	16.5600	5,268,845.52
SHLP	SHELL PILIPINAS CORPORATION	0	0	0	321,100	321,100	6.9300	2,225,223.00
SHNG	SHANG PROPERTIES, INC.	0	0	0	189,510	189,510	3.5400	670,865.40
SLF	SUN LIFE FINANCIAL, INC.	0	0	0	1,089	1,089	3,440.0000	3,746,160.00
SM	SM INVESTMENTS CORPORATION	0	0	0	14,706	14,706	699.5000	10,286,847.00
SMC	SAN MIGUEL CORP - A	0	0	0	41,717	41,717	82.0000	3,420,794.00
SMC2I	SMC SERIES 2-I PREFERRED	0	0	0	10	10	74.5000	745.00
SMC2O	SANMIGUEL PREFERRED SHARES SERIES C	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	81.0000	81,000.00
SMPH	SM PRIME HOLDINGS	0	0	0	458,272	458,272	22.7500	10,425,688.00
SOC	SOUTH CHINA RESOURCE INC.	0	0	0	4,396,000	4,396,000	0.1820	800,072.00
SPC	SALCON POWER CORPORATION	0	0	0	13,200	13,200	9.7400	128,568.00
SPM	SEAFRONT RESOURCES CORP.	0	0	0	56,706	56,706	2.3600	133,826.16
SPNEC	SP NEW ENERGY CORPORATION	0	0	0	2,567,900	2,567,900	1.1700	3,004,443.00
SSI	SSI GROUP, INC.	0	0	0	1,193,800	1,193,800	2.6300	3,139,694.00
STI	STI EDUCATION SYSTEMS HOLDINGS, INC	0	0	0	103,000	103,000	1.4100	145,230.00
STN	STENIEL MFG. CORP.	0	0	0	169,750	169,750	2.1800	370,055.00
STR	VISTAMALLS, INC.	0	0	0	19,000	19,000	1.2500	23,750.00
SUN	SUNTRUST HOME DEVELOPERS, INC.	0	0	0	246,821	246,821	0.7600	187,583.96
SWM	SANITARY WARES MANUFACTURING CORI	1,450	0	0	0	1,450	0.0000	0.00
T	TK METAL CORPORATION	0	0	0	13,233,391	13,233,391	0.4400	5,822,692.04
TBGI	TRANSPACIFIC BROADCAST GROUP INTL	0	0	0	1,017,000	1,017,000	0.1330	135,261.00
TECH	CIRTEK HOLDINGS PHILIPPINES CORPORA	0	0	0	9,076	9,076	0.6300	5,717.88
TEL	PLDT - COMMON	0	0	0	31,561	31,561	1,260.0000	39,766,860.00
TFHI	TOP FRONTIER INVESTMENT HOLDINGS, I	0	0	0	2,758	2,758	61.0000	168,238.00
TOP	TOP LINE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CORP.	0	0	0	9,000	9,000	1.6000	14,400.00
TUGS	HARBOR STAR SHIPPING SERVICES, INC.	0	0	0	15,000	15,000	0.5900	8,850.00
UBP	UNION BANK OF THE PHIL.	0	0	0	160,023	160,023	26.6000	4,256,611.80
UNI	UNIOIL RESOURCES & HOLDGS. CO., INC.	1,575,234	0	0	0	1,575,234	0.0000	0.00
UP	UNIVERSAL RIGHTFIELD PROP. HLDG,INC	180,000	0	0	1,192,000	1,192,000	0.0000	0.00
UP-25%	UNIVERSAL PETROLEUM EXPLORATO, INC	30,000	0	0	0	30,000	0.0000	0.00
UPM	UNITED PARAGON MNG	0	0	0	467,792,996	467,792,996	0.0058	2,713,199.38

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UPSON	UPSON INTERNATIONAL CORP.	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	0.7000	1,400.00
URC	UNIVERSAL ROBINA	0	0	0	20,588	20,588	67.3000	1,385,572.40
UW	UNIWIDE SALES HOLDING, INC.	5,058,000	0	0	0	5,058,000	0.0000	0.00
V	VANTAGE EQUITIES, INC.	0	0	0	720,624	720,624	0.8900	641,355.36
VITA	VITARICH CORP.	1,000	0	0	5,500	6,500	0.5300	3,445.00
VLL	VISTA LAND & LIFESCAPES, INC.	0	0	0	509,923	509,923	1.0400	530,319.92
VMC	VICTORIAS MILLING	0	0	0	265,444	265,444	1.7300	459,218.12
VREIT	VISTA REIT INC.	0	0	0	1,742,000	1,742,000	1.3700	2,386,540.00
VVT	VIVANT CORPORATION	0	0	0	3,062	3,062	19.4400	59,525.28
WEB	PHILWEB CORPORATION	0	0	0	8,106,349	8,106,349	6.2000	50,259,363.80
WHI	WISE HOLDINGS, INC.-A	2,000	0	0	0	2,000	0.0000	0.00
WIN	WELLEX INDUSTRIES INC - A	400	0	0	2,457,000	2,457,400	0.2600	638,924.00
WLCON	WILCON DEPOT, INC.	0	0	0	287,400	287,400	6.9600	2,000,304.00
WPI	WATERFRONT PHILS.	0	0	0	129,800	129,800	0.4050	52,569.00
X	XURPAS, INC.	0	0	0	1,015,100	1,015,100	0.2480	251,744.80
XG	NEXGEN ENERGY CORP.	0	0	0	2,537,000	2,537,000	3.1800	8,067,660.00
ZHI	ZEUS HOLDINGS INC.	0	0	0	5,513,000	5,513,000	0.0670	369,371.00
		42,740,378			7,959,789,203	8,002,529,581		1,755,454,476.22
	Number of Shares in Vault	42,740,378						
	Number of Shares in Clearing House	0						
	Number of Shares in Transfer Office	0						
	Number of Shares in PCD	7,959,789,203						
	Total Number of Shares	8,002,529,581						

MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION

FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

Ratio	2025	2024
Current/liquidity ratios		
I Current ratio	142.99%	160.46%
Current assets	79,721,106	58,113,615
Current liabilities	55,753,547	36,216,009
II Quick ratio	142.52%	159.25%
Quick assets	79,460,877	57,674,924
Current liabilities	55,753,547	36,216,009
Solvency ratios/debt-to-equity ratios		
III Solvency	(3.27%)	(15.13%)
After tax net profit + non-cash transaction	(1,965,606)	(6,088,741)
Total liabilities	60,077,437	40,243,099
IV Debt-to-equity ratio	79.60%	51.35%
Total liabilities	60,077,437	40,243,099
Total equity	75,476,921	78,371,105
Asset-to-equity ratio		
V Asset-to-equity ratio	179.60%	151.35%
Total assets	135,554,358	118,614,204
Total equity	75,476,921	78,371,105

Ratio		2025	2024
Interest rate coverage ratio			
VI	Interest rate coverage ratio	N/A	N/A
	Earnings Before Interest and Tax (EBIT)	(997,443)	(122,318)
	Interest expense	-	-
Profitability ratios			
VII	Return on Equity (ROE)	(2.99%)	(0.10%)
	Net loss	(2,259,058)	(80,473)
	Total equity	75,476,921	78,371,105
VIII	Gross margin	13.22%	(30.75%)
	Gross profit (loss)	1,735,893	(2,172,484)
	Revenue	13,135,069	7,064,250
IX	Net margin	(17.20%)	(1.13%)
	Net loss	(2,259,058)	(80,473)
	Revenue	13,135,069	7,064,250

MERCANTILE SECURITIES CORPORATION

**SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR
FEE-RELATED INFORMATION
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024**

	2025	2024
Total Audit Fees	₱122,500	₱120,000
Non-audit services fees:		
Other assurance services	-	-
Tax services	-	-
All other services	-	-
Total Non-audit Fees	-	-
Total Audit and Non-audit Fees	₱122,500	₱120,000