



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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**QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND
SECURITIES CORPORATION**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

and

Report of Independent Auditors

**QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
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DECEMBER 31, 2025**

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


The management of QUALITY INVESTMENTS & SECURITIES CORPORATION (the "Company") is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.


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

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

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

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


BENJAMIN Y. CU
President


BENJAMIN Y. CU
Chairman of the Board


EVELYN ROSE CU SEE
Treasurer

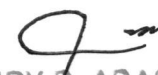
Signed this 14th day of May 2026.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
_____) S.S.
MANILA CITY

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me, a Notary Public for and in MANILA CITY the MAY 14 2026, Philippines, affiants who are personally known to me and whose identity I have confirmed through their competent evidence of identity bearing the affiants photograph and signature.

Names	Competent Evidence of Identity	Expiry Date and Place Issued
Benjamin Y. Cu	Driver Lics. N17-72-024759	12/20/2032 Quezon City
Evelyn Rose Cu See	Driver Lics. N17-79-008893	08/21/2032 Quezon City

Doc. No. 319;
Page No. 62;
Book No. 72216
Series of 2026.


ATTY. HENRY D. ADASA
NOTARY PUBLIC, CITY OF MANILA
COMM. 007/UNTIL DEC. 31, 2026
IBP NO. 613749 VALID 2026
PTR NO. 0657253 VALID 2026
ROLL NO. 26679, TIN NO. 772-528-620
MCLE COMP. NO. VIII-004/2336 VALID 04/14/2028
29 TAIT AVENUE, MALATE, MNL.



SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
Suite 1602 Tytana Plaza Building,
611 Oriente St. Binondo, Manila

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

In compliance with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, we are stating that the said Company has nine (9) shareholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares of the Company's capital stock as at December 31, 2025, as disclosed in Note 20 of the Financial Statements.

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO.

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

CPA License No. 0054588

Tax Identification No. 212-955-173-000

PTR No. 0368867, Issued on January 08, 2026, Manila

SEC Accreditation No.

Partner - 0054588-SEC Group B, Issued on December 01, 2022.

valid for five (5) years covering the audit from 2022 to 2026 Financial Statements

Firm - 0222-SEC Group B, Issued on December 01, 2022

valid for five (5) years covering the audit from 2022 to 2026 Financial Statements

IC Accreditation No.

Partner - IC-EA-2025-0041-R Group B, Issued on January 19, 2026

valid for three (3) years covering the audit from 2025 to 2027 Financial Statements

BOA/PRC Accreditation No. 0222, Issued on September 13, 2023

valid until October 12, 2026

BIR Accreditation No. 06-002735-001-2024, Issued on April 12, 2024

valid for three (3) years until April 11, 2027

Manila, Philippines
May 14, 2026

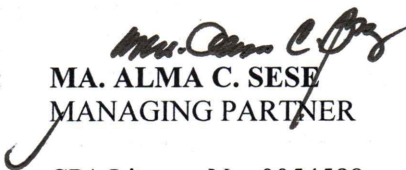


REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
Suite 1602 Tytana Plaza Building,
611 Oriente St. Binondo, Manila

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

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO.

BY: 
MA. ALMA C. SESE
MANAGING PARTNER

CPA License No. 0054588

Tax Identification No. 212-955-173-000

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valid for three (3) years until April 11, 2027

Manila, Philippines

May 14, 2026



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
Suite 1602 Tytana Plaza Building,
611 Oriente St. Binondo, Manila

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION** (the Company), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information for the year ended December 31, 2025 required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as disclosed in Note 32 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of management. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO.

BY:  MA. ALMA C. SESE
MANAGING PARTNER

CPA License No. 0054588

Tax Identification No. 212-955-173-000

PTR No. 0368867, Issued on January 08, 2026, Manila

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valid until October 12, 2026

BIR Accreditation No. 06-002735-001-2024, Issued on April 12, 2024

valid for three (3) years until April 11, 2027

Manila, Philippines

May 14, 2026

QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31, 2025 and 2024

	<i>Notes</i>	2025	Security Position (2025)		2024	Security Position (2024)		
			Long	Short		Long	Short	
<u>ASSETS</u>								
Current Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	4,5,6	P 275,198,720	P -	P -	P 241,755,254	P -	P -	
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	4,5,7	12,601,123	12,601,123	-	17,105,815	17,105,815	-	
Receivables from customers, net	4,5,8	1,971,165	277,186,291	-	3,126,406	540,001,535	-	
Receivable from clearing house	4,5,9	3,223,620	-	-	13,992,421	-	-	
Investment in debt instrument	4,5,10	-	-	-	15,650,000	-	-	
Interest receivable	4,5,11	661,076	-	-	724,993	-	-	
Prepayments and other current assets	4,5,12	508,740	-	-	369,798	-	-	
Total Current Assets		294,164,444	289,787,414	-	292,724,687	557,107,350	-	
Non-Current Assets								
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,5,13	50,296,000	-	-	40,360,000	-	-	
Property and equipment, net	4,5,14	215,653	-	-	149,450	-	-	
Intangible asset, net	4,5,15	39,600	-	-	39,600	-	-	
Refundable deposits	4,5,16	3,477,041	-	-	3,355,258	-	-	
Total Non-Current Assets		54,028,294	-	-	43,904,308	-	-	
TOTAL ASSETS		P 348,192,738	289,787,414	-	P 336,628,995	557,107,350	-	
Securities in Vault, Transfer Office and Philippine Depository and Trust Corp.			P -	P 7,391,927,944		P -	P 6,875,924,484	
<u>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</u>								
Current Liabilities								
Payable to customers	4,17	P 133,228,419	P 7,102,140,530	P -	P 136,237,473	P 6,318,817,134	P -	
Other payables	4,18	335,551	-	-	281,313	-	-	
Other current liabilities	4,19	855,973	-	-	1,000,206	-	-	
Total Current Liabilities		134,419,943	7,102,140,530	-	137,518,992	6,318,817,134	-	
Non-Current Liabilities								
Retirement liability	4,26	P 9,796,302	-	-	9,036,538	-	-	
Deferred tax liabilities, net	4,5,27	10,144,071	-	-	7,623,402	-	-	
Total Non-Current Liabilities		19,940,373	-	-	16,659,940	-	-	
Total Liabilities		154,360,316	-	-	154,178,932	-	-	
Equity								
Share capital	4,20	50,000,000	-	-	50,000,000	-	-	
Additional paid-in capital	4,20	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	
Reserves	4,13,20	42,508,801	-	-	35,056,801	-	-	
Retained earnings	4,20	101,073,621	-	-	97,143,262	-	-	
Total Equity, net		193,832,422	-	-	182,450,063	-	-	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		P 348,192,738	P 7,391,927,944	P 7,391,927,944	P 336,628,995	P 6,875,924,484	P 6,875,924,484	

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For The Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	<i>Notes</i>	2025	2024
REVENUES			
Commission revenue	<i>4,21</i>	₱ 15,593,672	₱ 15,508,582
Dividend revenue	<i>4,7,13</i>	3,027,677	3,053,415
Gain on sale of financial assets at FVTPL, net	<i>4,7</i>	(810,356)	478,985
Total		17,810,993	19,040,982
DIRECT COSTS	<i>4,22</i>	(9,229,583)	(9,210,253)
GROSS INCOME		8,581,410	9,830,729
OPERATING EXPENSES	<i>4,23</i>	(6,790,785)	(5,354,246)
INCOME FROM OPERATION		1,790,625	4,476,483
OTHER INCOME	<i>4,24</i>	9,014,337	7,838,370
NET INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		10,804,962	12,314,853
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	<i>4,5,27</i>	(1,874,603)	(1,973,256)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		8,930,359	10,341,597
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets at FVOCI	<i>4,5,13</i>	9,936,000	(790,000)
Tax effect		(2,484,000)	197,500
		7,452,000	(592,500)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		₱ 16,382,359	₱ 9,749,097

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For The Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	<i>Notes</i>	2025	2024
SHARE CAPITAL	<i>4,20</i>		
Balance at beginning of the year		₱ 50,000,000	₱ 50,000,000
Issuance during the year		-	-
Balance at end of the year		50,000,000	50,000,000
ADDITIONAL PAID IN CAPITAL		250,000	250,000
RESERVES	<i>4,13,20</i>		
Balance at beginning of the year		35,056,801	35,649,301
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		7,452,000	(592,500)
Balance at end of the year		42,508,801	35,056,801
RETAINED EARNINGS	<i>4,20</i>		
Unappropriated			
Balance at beginning of the year		57,826,488	53,519,051
Dividends declaration		(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)
Net income for the year		8,930,359	10,341,597
Appropriation for the year per SRC Rule 49.1		(893,036)	(1,034,160)
Balance at end of the year		60,863,811	57,826,488
Appropriated			
Balance at beginning of the year		39,316,774	38,282,614
Appropriation for the year per SRC Rule 49.1		893,036	1,034,160
Balance at end of the year		40,209,810	39,316,774
Total Retained Earnings		101,073,621	97,143,262
TOTAL EQUITY		₱ 193,832,422	₱ 182,450,063

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For The Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	<i>Notes</i>	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income before tax		₱ 10,804,962	₱ 12,314,853
Adjustment to reconcile net income to			
Net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	4,5,14	51,421	53,454
Credit losses	4,5,8	2,433	6,883
Retirement benefit expense	4,26	759,765	713,970
Unrealized (gain) loss on financial asset at FVTPL	4,5,7	(908,875)	(555,241)
(Gain) loss on financial asset at FVTPL	4,5,7	810,356	(478,985)
Dividend revenue	4,7,13	(3,027,677)	(3,053,415)
Interest income	4,24	(9,014,337)	(7,283,129)
Operating income (loss) before changes in working capital		(521,952)	1,718,390
Decrease (Increase) in:			
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	4,5,7	4,603,211	1,499,290
Receivables from customers	4,5,8	1,152,808	(2,334,634)
Receivable from clearing house	4,5,9	10,768,801	(4,128,662)
Interest receivable	4,5,11	63,917	(1,432)
Prepayments and other current assets	4,5,12	(138,942)	192,922
Increase (Decrease) in:			
Payable to customers	4,17	(3,009,054)	(25,730,023)
Other payables	4,18	54,238	78,200
Other current liabilities	4,19	(144,233)	738,451
Cash provided by (used in) operations		12,828,794	(27,967,498)
Interest received	4,24	9,014,337	7,283,129
Dividend received	4,7,13	3,027,677	3,053,415
Income taxes paid	4,5,27	(1,837,935)	(1,890,822)
Net cash provided by (used) in operating activities		23,032,873	(19,521,776)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Redeemed of debt instruments	4,5,10	15,650,000	3,000,000
Purchase of debt instruments	4,5,16	-	(3,000,000)
Payment of refundable deposit	4,5,16	(121,783)	(114,724)
Acquisition of property and equipment	4,5,14	(117,624)	(8,928)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		15,410,593	(123,652)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of cash dividend	4,20	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		33,443,466	(24,645,428)
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		241,755,254	266,400,682
CASH AT THE END OF THE YEAR		₱ 275,198,720	₱ 241,755,254

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION, (the Company) is a corporation registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission under registration number 38648 dated June 20, 1969. The Company is established primarily to engage in the stock brokerage business and operate as a dealer in buying and selling of securities of all kinds and description and to acquire for itself or in behalf of others, by purchase, subscription and to invest in, hold, sell or dispose of, the stocks, bonds, debentures, certificates or other securities of any public or private person and to carry on and undertake any business commonly carried by a stockbroker.

The Company's registered address, which is also its principal place of business is located at Suite 1602 Tytana Plaza Building, 611 Oriente Street, Binondo, Manila.

Approval of the Financial Statement

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

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

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

Basis of Preparation and Measurement

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for financial asset at fair value through profit or loss (FA @ FVTPL) and financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (FA @ FVOCI). Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Note 5 - Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates
- Note 31 - Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

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

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

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

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

- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of exchangeability*

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

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

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

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2026

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and other similar contingent features. Furthermore, the amendments clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.

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

- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11

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

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

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

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

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

- Amendments to PFRS 9

- Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities

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

- Transaction Price

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

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

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

- Amendments to PAS 7, *Cost Method*

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

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027

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

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

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

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

- *PFRS 19, Subsidiaries without Public Accountability*

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

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

The application of the standard is optional for eligible entities.

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

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

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

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

Deferred effectivity

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

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

Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

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

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

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

Classification

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the company had financial assets at FVTPL, financial asset at fair values through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), Financial asset and liabilities at amortized cost and no and financial liability at FVTPL.

Financial Assets at FVTPL

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

- It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term.
- On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

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

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

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

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company’s financial assets classified as FVTPL is presented in Note 7.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

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

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

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company’s cash and cash equivalent, receivable from customers, receivable from clearing house, short and long-term investments, interest receivables, and refundable deposits are classified under this category. (Note 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 16)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Receivables

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

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

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

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

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

In measuring expected credit losses, the Company considers:

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

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

Receivables from and Payables to Clearing House

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

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

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

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

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

Investment in Debt Instrument

This are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company measures Investment in debt instrument at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for expected credit losses, if any.

The Company classifies its investments in debt instruments as financial assets at amortized cost when these are held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method and presented as part of finance income in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

Financial assets expected to be realized within twelve (12) months after the reporting period are classified as current assets; otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

Interest Receivable

Interest receivable pertains to accrued interest income from the Company's financial assets measured at amortized cost, including cash investments, bonds, and other interest-bearing instruments.

Interest receivable is recognized as the interest is earned using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, regardless of when collection is received. The amount is presented as part of current assets when collection is expected within twelve (12) months after the reporting period.

Interest receivable is measured initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses (ECL), if applicable, in accordance with PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that interest receivables are impaired. Allowance for impairment is recognized based on the lifetime or 12-month expected credit losses, depending on the deterioration in credit risk of the counterparty.

Interest receivable is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows have expired, are collected, or substantially all risks and rewards associated with the receivable have been transferred.

Financial Assets at FVOCI

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

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

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

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

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

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's financial assets classified as FVOCI is presented in Note 13.

Financial liabilities

Classification and presentation

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

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

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

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

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

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's payable to customers and other payables accounts are classified under this category. (Note 17 and 18)

Payables

Payables are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision that gives rise to the receivable of another entity. Trade and other payables are recognized initially at the transaction price and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. For short-term, non-interest-bearing payables, the carrying amount approximates the amount payable due to the short-term

nature of these liabilities. They are included in current liabilities, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date, which are then classified as noncurrent liabilities.

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

Reclassification

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

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

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

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

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

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Loss allowances of the Company are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month expected credit losses (ECLs) - these are ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or for a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months); or
- Lifetime ECLs - these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument or contract asset.

Simplified approach

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for ECLs for all patient receivables arising from individual patients, corporate accounts, health maintenance organizations and insurance companies. The simplified approach requires the loss allowance to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

A loss allowance for full lifetime expected credit losses is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk of that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, as well as to contract assets or trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction in accordance with PFRS 15.

Additionally, the Company elects an accounting policy to recognize full lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/or all trade receivables that do constitute a financing transaction in accordance with PFRS 15.

General approach

The Company applies the general approach to provide for ECLs on non-trade receivables. Under the general approach, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs at initial recognition.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When credit risk has increased significantly since recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and includes forward-looking information.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 360 days past due.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e., the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the counterparty;
- a breach of contract such as actual default; or
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written-off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Assets

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

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

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

Classification of Financial Instrument between Liability and Equity

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

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

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

Prepayments and Other Current Assets

Prepayments represent advance payments for insurance, subscription fees and taxes and licenses which the Company expects to consume within one year from the reporting dates. Other current assets include prepaid income tax. Prepayments and other current assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less any portion that has already been consumed or that has already expired.

Prepaid Income Taxes

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

Property and Equipment

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

Items of property and equipment are initially measured at cost. Such cost includes purchase price and all incidental costs necessary to bring the asset to its location and condition. Subsequent to initial recognition, items of property and equipment are measured in the statement of financial position at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation, which is computed on a straight-line basis, is recognized so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives.

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

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

Intangible Assets

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

Computer software is amortized over its estimated useful life of five (5) years using the straight-line method. If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in the useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortization is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

Trading right is not amortized but reviewed each year to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life assessment for the asset. The Company tests the asset for impairment by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount, and recognizing any excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount as an impairment loss. When intangible assets are sold, retired or otherwise disposed of, their cost and related accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any, are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in profit or loss for the period.

Refundable Deposits

Refundable deposits represent amounts paid to Clearing and Trade Guarantee Fund (CTGF) maintained by Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines (SCCP), as security for the performance of contractual obligations. It also includes utility deposits.

Refundable deposit – CTGF, pertains to the Company's contribution to the Clearing and Trade Guaranty Fund (CTGF) maintained by Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines (SCCP), for the purpose of covering failed trades due to member's illiquidity and/or insolvency. This is refundable upon cessation of the Company's business and/or termination of the Company's membership with SCCP. This amounts to ₱1,808,628 and ₱1,686,721 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

These deposits are initially recognized at the transaction price. Subsequently, refundable deposits are measured at amortized cost, less any impairment, if applicable.

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

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

Impairment of Non- Financial Assets

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

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

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

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

Contract liabilities

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

Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities consist of withholding taxes, and statutory payables. These liabilities are recognized when the related obligation arises, such as upon occurrence of taxable transactions, incurrence of expenses, or recognition of payroll and statutory contributions. These are subsequently measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid to the relevant authorities, as these are short-term in nature and the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Deferred Tax Liabilities

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

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

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized when:

- the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its tax base, or
- the tax base of a liability exceeds its carrying amount, resulting in future taxable amounts.

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

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

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

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

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

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

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

Equity

Share Capital

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

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

Additional Paid in Capital

Additional paid-in capital (APIC) includes any premium received on the issuance of capital stock. Any transaction costs associated with the issuance of shares are deducted from APIC, net of any related income tax benefits. It represents any contribution of stockholders over the par value of the shares.

Equity Reserve

Equity reserves represent amounts recognized directly in equity arising from transactions and events required by applicable Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) to be excluded from profit or loss. These may include cumulative unrealized fair value gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), remeasurement gains or losses on defined benefit plans, foreign currency translation adjustments, and other capital

transactions recognized directly in equity. Such reserves are presented separately in the statement of changes in equity and are generally not available for dividend distribution unless otherwise permitted by law and regulations.

Movements in equity reserves are recognized directly in equity, net of any related tax effects. Amounts may be transferred to retained earnings when the reserves are realized, reclassified, or otherwise permitted under applicable regulations and corporate policies. Any subsequent changes in the underlying transactions are accounted for in accordance with the relevant PFRS requirements.

Retained Earnings

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

Appropriated Retained Earnings

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

Cumulative Unrealized Gains on Financial Assets at FVOCI

This account pertains to accumulated unrealized fair value gain on financial assets at FVOCI and the corresponding deferred tax components. Unrealized gains on financial assets at FVOCI are recognized immediately in OCI and are included in equity when realized. These are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Revenue

Revenue recognition

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

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

Commission

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

Other Income

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

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

Dividend income

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

Trading Gains or Losses on Financial Assets at FVTPL

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

Interest income

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

Expenses

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

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

Direct Costs

Direct costs pertain to costs that are directly attributable to the execution of securities trading transactions on behalf of customers.

These include exchange transaction fees, clearing and settlement fees, regulatory fees, broker charges, and other costs directly associated with the execution and processing of trades.

Direct costs are recognized in profit or loss in the same period in which the related trading revenue or brokerage income is recognized.

Transaction costs related to financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are recognized as expense when incurred.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses pertain to costs incurred in the normal course of business that are not directly attributable to specific trading transactions. These include personnel costs, professional fees, rent, utilities, depreciation, information technology expenses, and other administrative and general expenses. These are recognized as expense as incurred.

Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employee Benefits

Short-term benefits

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

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

Retirement Benefits

The Company has a defined benefit plan. The cost of providing benefits under the plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Retirement benefit expense includes:

- Service costs; and
- Net interest expense

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, are recognized immediately in OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability.

Related Party Transactions and Relationships

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

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

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

Leases

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

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

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

Foreign Currency Transaction

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

Provisions and contingencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequent events

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

NOTE 5 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

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

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

Judgment

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

Classification of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The Company applies judgment in classifying its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). As a security broker, the Company manages its financial assets on a fair value basis and holds these instruments primarily for trading purposes. Accordingly, such financial assets are classified at FVTPL in accordance with PFRS 9.

Management also exercises judgment in determining whether transactions are part of trading activities or held for other purposes, and whether the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets meet the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion. Financial assets that fail the SPPI test or are managed on a fair value basis are classified at FVTPL.

Day 1 Profit Recognition

The Company applies judgment in determining whether the transaction price at initial recognition represents fair value. Where fair value is determined using valuation techniques with unobservable inputs, any difference between the transaction price and the fair value ("Day 1 gain or loss") is deferred and recognized in profit or loss only when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized.

Assessment of Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

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

position and financial performance. The preparation of the estimated future cash flows and economic benefits involves significant judgments and estimation.

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

Determination of ECL on financial assets

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

The provision matrix is based on the Company's historically observed default rates. The Company's management intends to regularly calibrate on an annual basis the matrix to consider the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. Details about the ECL on the Company's trade and other receivables are disclosed in Note 29.

Determining the appropriate actuarial assumptions used in measuring the defined benefit obligation.

The Company applies judgment in determining the appropriate actuarial assumptions used in measuring the defined benefit obligation. This includes the selection of the discount rate, which is determined by reference to the yields of high-quality corporate bonds or, in the absence of a deep market, government bonds with maturities approximating the term of the obligation.

Judgment is also applied in assessing whether the actuarial assumptions used are reasonable and consistent with current market conditions and the Company's experience.

Estimates

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

Fair Value Measurement for Financial Assets at FVTPL

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

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

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

Estimation of Allowance for Credit Losses

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

Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation used in measuring Credit Losses is further detailed in Note 29.

Estimates for Retirement Benefit Liability

The cost of the defined benefit pension plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. (Note 26)

Estimating useful lives of property and equipment

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

The following estimated useful lives are used in depreciating the property and equipment. There were no changes in the estimated useful lives of the Company's property and equipment in 2025 and 2024.

Particulars	Useful Lives
Condominium unit	50 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Transportation equipment	5 years

Determination of Realizable Amount of Deferred Tax Assets (Liability)

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

NOTE 6 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Petty cash fund	₱ 4,000	₱ 4,000
Cash in banks	157,048,415	153,398,487
Money-market placements	118,146,305	88,352,767
	₱ 275,198,720	₱ 241,755,254

Cash in banks generally earns interest at rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Interest income recognized in the Statements of Comprehensive Income amounted to ₱1,743,565 in 2025 and ₱1,292,567 in 2024, respectively. (Note 24)

Cash equivalents are short-term money-market placements made for varying periods of one month to three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company. These earn interest from 4.85% to 5.25% in 2025 and from 4.20% to 6.00% in 2024 short term deposit rates.

Interest income from cash equivalents amounts to ₱5,962,185 and ₱5,990,562 in 2025 and 2024, respectively. (Note 24). Interest receivable from these placements amounts to ₱661,076 and ₱614,945 in 2025 and 2024, respectively. (Note 11)

These are unrestricted and available for use in the Company's operation except for the special reserve bank account. In compliance with Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule 49.2-1, the Company maintains a special reserve accounts in three (3) banks with total amount of ₱145,968,487 and ₱132,406,734 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively for the exclusive benefit of its customers. The Company's reserve requirement is determined on SEC's prescribed computations. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Company's reserve accounts are adequate to cover its reserve requirements.

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

This account consists of:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Equities in PHISIX	₱ 4,491,778	₱ 3,726,813
Equities outside PHISIX	8,109,345	13,379,002
	<u>₱ 12,601,123</u>	<u>₱ 17,105,815</u>

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of year	₱ 17,105,815	₱ 17,750,879
Additions	87,195,328	98,903,058
Disposals	(92,608,895)	(100,103,363)
Fair value adjustments	908,875	555,241
Balance at end of year	<u>₱ 12,601,123</u>	<u>₱ 17,105,815</u>

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

Dividend income on financial assets at FVTPL presented in the statements of comprehensive income amounted to ₱627,677 and ₱653,415 in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Company recognizes gains and losses on sale of financial assets at FVTPL, presented as net gain of ₱810,356 in 2025 and ₱478,985 in 2024 on sale of financial assets at FVTPL in the statements of comprehensive income.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Gains from FVTPL, gross	₱ 2,235,405	₱ 2,311,356
Losses from FVTPL, gross	(3,045,761)	(1,832,371)
	<u>₱ (810,356)</u>	<u>₱ 478,985</u>

The change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss recognized and presented as other income (losses) in the statements of comprehensive income amounted to ₱908,875 and ₱555,241 in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES FROM CUSTOMERS, net

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

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
	<u>Money Balance</u>	<u>Security Valuation-Long</u>	<u>Money Balance</u>	<u>Security Valuation-Long</u>
Fully secured accounts:				
More than 250%	₱ 1,897,768	₱ 277,065,382	₱ 3,040,231	₱ 539,856,613
Between 200% to 250%	1,356	3,085	3,280	6,593
Between 150% to 200%	23,585	36,945	38,277	66,229
Between 100% to 150%	6,326	9,112	-	-
	<u>1,929,035</u>	<u>277,114,524</u>	<u>3,081,788</u>	<u>539,020,435</u>
Partially secured accounts:				
Less than 100%	117,665	71,767	117,586	72,100
Unsecured accounts	15,167	-	15,301	-
	<u>132,832</u>	<u>71,767</u>	<u>132,887</u>	<u>72,100</u>
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(90,702)	-	(88,269)	-
	<u>₱ 1,971,165</u>	<u>₱ 277,186,291</u>	<u>₱ 3,126,406</u>	<u>₱ 540,001,535</u>

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

None of the Company's receivables from customers have been pledged as collateral to any loan. Allowance for credit losses on receivables from customers is computed using the formula provided by the SRC Rule No. 52.1.11 which forms part of the Risk-Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) Report. (Note 28).

Movements in the allowance for credit losses follow:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at January 1	₱ 88,269	₱ 81,386
Credit losses	2,433	6,883
Recovery of allowance	-	-
Balance, December 31	<u>₱ 90,702</u>	<u>₱ 88,269</u>

NOTE 9 - RECEIVABLES FROM CLEARING HOUSE

The net balance of this account as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 relates to the trading transactions made on the trading floor of the Philippine Stock Exchange for the last two trading which have not yet been cleared. The outstanding balance were net receivable to clearing house amounting to ₱3,223,620 and ₱13,992,421 in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTE 10 - INVESTMENT IN DEBT INSTRUMENT

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost consist of investments in fixed-rate bond instruments with Security Bank Corporation which amounts to Nil and P15,650,000 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. These investments earn fixed annual coupon interest and are collectible upon maturity.

Details of the Company's investments are as follows:

Date Acquired	Maturity Date	Coupon Rate	Face Value
November 8, 2022	October 5, 2024	5.30%	₱3,000,000

Date Acquired	Maturity Date	Coupon Rate	Face Value
August 24, 2022	August 26, 2025	5.38%	₱5,650,000
July 13, 2023	December 13, 2025	6.43%	₱7,000,000
May 16, 2024	November 25, 2025	6.56%	₱3,000,000
Total			

Interest income recognized from these financial assets amounted to ₱399,712 and ₱811,450 in 2025 and 2024, respectively, and is presented as part of “Interest Income” in the statements of comprehensive income (Note 24).

Accrued interest receivable related to these investments amounted to ₱661,076 and ₱724,993 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and is presented under “Interest Receivable” (Note 11).

NOTE 11 - INTEREST RECEIVABLE

Interest receivable amounts to ₱661,076 and ₱724,993 in 2025 and 2024, respectively. These are accrued interest income from short-term placements as of the reporting period. (Note 6 and 10)

NOTE 12 - PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Prepaid expenses	₱ 248,515	₱ 198,362
Prepaid income tax (Note 27)	260,225	171,436
	₱ 508,740	₱ 369,798

Prepaid expenses include insurance, surety bond, rent, subscription fees, and taxes and licenses paid in advance which will be expensed in the next accounting period or within 12 months from reporting period.

Prepaid income tax represents excess tax credits, which could be applied to tax liability of the Company in the future or succeeding period.

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI

The Company classifies its investments in PSE Shares and golf club shares at fair value through other comprehensive income.

	2025	2024
PSE Shares	₱ 49,296,000	₱ 39,360,000
Club shares	1,000,000	1,000,000
	₱ 50,296,000	₱ 40,360,000

Philippine Stock Exchange Shares

The fair values of the PSE shares have been determined directly by reference to published prices in active market. Market value of the PSE shares amounts to ₱205.40 and ₱164 per share as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company has 240,000 PSE share in 2025 and 2024.

Dividend income on cash dividend declaration from the Philippine Stock Exchange amounts to ₱2,400,000 in 2025 and in 2024, which is presented as part of Other income in the Statements of Comprehensive Income.

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

	<u>Shares</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	240,000	₱ 39,360,000	240,000	₱ 40,800,000
Unrealized gain (loss) during the year	-	9,936,000		(1,440,000)
Market value, end of the year	<u>240,000</u>	<u>₱ 49,296,000</u>	<u>240,000</u>	<u>₱ 39,360,000</u>

The fair value changes on these financial assets amounts to ₱9,936,000 and (₱1,440,000) in 2025 and 2024, respectively, these are taken directly to the equity net of related tax. Deferred tax resulting from unrealized gain (loss) on this investment amounted to ₱2,484,000 and (₱197,500) in 2025 and 2024, respectively. (Note 27)

Forest Hills Golf and Country Club Shares

The roll-forward of the current market value of the proprietary golf club shares at Forest Hills Golf and Country Club is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Beginning balance	₱ 1,000,000	₱ 350,000
Addition during the year	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-
Unrealized gain for the year	-	650,000
Ending balance	<u>₱ 1,000,000</u>	<u>₱ 1,000,000</u>

The fair values of the share have been determined directly by reference to published prices in active market. Cumulative unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, for this investment were presented in the Statement of Changes in Equity which amounts to ₱645,000 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The roll-forward of the cumulative change in value is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Beginning balance	₱ 645,000	₱ 157,500
Unrealized gain	-	650,000
Unrealized loss	-	-
Tax effect	-	(162,500)
Other comprehensive income after tax	<u>₱ 645,000</u>	<u>₱ 645,000</u>

NOTE 14 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net

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

2025

	<u>Condominium Unit</u>	<u>Furniture and Fixtures</u>	<u>Office Equipment</u>	<u>Computer Hardware</u>	<u>Transportation Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost						
January 1, 2025	2,240,000	507,220	1,906,604	1,765,744	4,927,971	11,347,539
Additions	-	-	117,624	-	-	117,624
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2025	<u>2,240,000</u>	<u>507,220</u>	<u>2,024,228</u>	<u>1,765,744</u>	<u>4,927,971</u>	<u>11,465,163</u>
Accumulated depreciation						
January 1, 2025	2,222,666	507,220	1,774,488	1,765,744	4,927,971	11,198,089
Depreciation	8,000	-	43,421	-	-	51,421
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2025	<u>2,230,666</u>	<u>507,220</u>	<u>1,817,909</u>	<u>1,765,744</u>	<u>4,927,971</u>	<u>11,249,510</u>
Carrying Amount						
December 31, 2025	<u>9,334</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>206,319</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>215,653</u>
Carrying Amount						
December 31, 2024	<u>17,334</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>132,116</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>149,450</u>

2024

	<u>Condominium Unit</u>	<u>Furniture and Fixtures</u>	<u>Office Equipment</u>	<u>Computer Hardware</u>	<u>Transportation Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost						
January 1, 2024	2,240,000	507,220	1,897,676	1,765,744	4,927,971	11,338,611
Additions	-	-	8,928	-	-	8,928
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2024	<u>2,240,000</u>	<u>507,220</u>	<u>1,906,604</u>	<u>1,765,744</u>	<u>4,927,971</u>	<u>11,347,539</u>
Accumulated depreciation						
January 1, 2024	2,191,333	507,220	1,752,367	1,765,744	4,927,971	11,144,635
Depreciation	31,333	-	22,121	-	-	53,454
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2024	<u>2,222,666</u>	<u>507,220</u>	<u>1,774,488</u>	<u>1,765,744</u>	<u>4,927,971</u>	<u>11,198,089</u>
Carrying Amount						
December 31, 2024	<u>17,334</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>132,116</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>149,450</u>
Carrying Amount						
December 31, 2023	<u>48,667</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>145,309</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>193,976</u>

The Company has not entered into any contractual commitment for the acquisition of property and equipment in 2025 and 2024.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, management believes that there is no impairment loss on its property and equipment. Depreciation expense recognized for the year is presented as part of direct costs and operating expenses. (Note 22 and 23)

NOTE 15 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Company's intangible assets consist of trading right and fully depreciated computer software.

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

Participants, to secure the payment of all debts and claims due to the clients of the Company, the Government, the Exchange and other trading participant of the Exchange and to the Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines.

In 2001, the demutualization or conversion of PSE into a stock corporation was approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) effective August 8, 2001. Each membership seat will be exchanged for shares of stock of PSE. In accordance with the conversion, PSE will issue 9.2 million shares with a par value of P1 per share out of the members' contribution of P286.6 million. Thus, each of the 184 members/brokers will subscribe to a total of 50,000 shares of stocks with a par value of P1 per share. The balance of members' contribution of P277.4 million will be treated as additional paid-in surplus in the financial statements of PSE.

In addition to the shares, each member will receive a Certificate of Trading Right to maintain their continued access to the trading floor of PSE. The Right can be assigned and transferred by the members. PSE, however, will not issue shares of stocks for the value of its donated assets. The donated assets consisting of two (2) pieces of real property located in Makati and Pasig City, where its trading floors are located, are subject to restrictions on their transferability.

The effects of the conversion plan specifically on the separate valuation of the ownership of the exchange seat and the trading rights have been recognized in the Company's financial statements. The last transacted price for the sale of trading right in the PSE was Eight Million Pesos (P7,700,000) as approved by the PSE Board of Directors on September 17, 2025.

The carrying amount of trading right is P39,600 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024. Hence, no impairment loss is recognized in 2025 and 2024.

Computer software with acquisition cost amounting to P525,533 is still in use as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The reconciliation of the carrying amounts at the beginning and end of 2025 and 2024 are shown below:

	2025	2024
Cost		
Beginning of the year	P 525,533	P 525,533
Additions	-	-
Ending of the year	525,533	525,533
Accumulated Amortization		
Beginning of the year	525,533	525,533
Amortization	-	-
Ending of the year	525,533	525,533
Carrying amount		
As of December 31	P -	P -

No impairment losses were recognized in 2025 and 2024. The Company has not entered into any contractual commitment for the acquisition of intangible assets in 2025 and 2024.

NOTE 16 - REFUNDABLE DEPOSITS

Refundable deposits include outstanding balance of Clearing and Trade Guaranty Fund (CTGF) amounting to P3,477,041 and P3,355,258 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. CTGF pertains to fund established, maintained by Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines (SCCP), for the purpose of covering failed trades due to member's illiquidity and/or insolvency. This is refundable upon cessation of the Company's business and/or termination of the Company's membership with SCCP.

NOTE 17 - PAYABLES TO CUSTOMERS

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

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
	<u>Credit Balance</u>	<u>Security Valuation-Long</u>	<u>Credit Balance</u>	<u>Security Valuation-Long</u>
With money balance	₱ 133,228,419	₱ 1,491,570,296	₱ 136,237,473	₱ 1,444,165,861
Without money balance	-	<u>5,610,570,234</u>	-	<u>4,874,651,273</u>
	<u>₱ 133,228,419</u>	<u>₱ 7,102,140,530</u>	<u>₱ 136,237,473</u>	<u>₱ 6,318,817,134</u>

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

NOTE 18 - OTHER PAYABLES

This account consists of:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Accrued expenses	₱ 331,636	₱ 280,437
Transfer fee payable	<u>3,915</u>	<u>876</u>
	<u>₱ 335,551</u>	<u>₱ 281,313</u>

Clearing house fee payable pertains to trading fees incurred in buying and selling of shares of stocks that are still payable to the clearing house.

Accrued expenses includes accrual of professional fees and stock exchange dues and fees.

Dividends payable represent dividends received by the Company on behalf of their customer that has not been claimed as of reporting period.

NOTE 19 - OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

This account consists of:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Withholding tax payable	₱ 623,880	₱ 629,463
VAT Payable	<u>222,793</u>	360,943
Statutory payables	<u>9,300</u>	9,800
	<u>₱ 855,973</u>	<u>₱ 1,000,206</u>

Due to BIR includes withholding taxes, VAT payable, stock transaction tax payable which are expected to be settled in succeeding period.

Statutory payable consists of statutory obligations to government agencies such as SSS, PHIC, and HDMF remittances.

NOTE 20 - EQUITY

Capital Stock

The Company is authorized to issue Five Hundred Thousand (500,000) ordinary shares with par value of one hundred pesos (₱100) per share. This is fully subscribed and paid-up.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has nine (9) shareholders owning 100 or more shares each of the Company's capital stock.

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

2025

	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Outstanding 12/31/2024	500,000	₱ 50,000,000
Issuance	-	-
Reacquisition	-	-
Outstanding 12/31/2025	<u>500,000</u>	<u>₱ 50,000,000</u>

2024

	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Outstanding 12/31/2023	500,000	₱ 50,000,000
Issuance	-	-
Reacquisition	-	-
Outstanding 12/31/2024	<u>500,000</u>	<u>₱ 50,000,000</u>

Minimum Capital Requirement

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

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

On November 8, 2024, the Company renewed its surety bond coverage for the period January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 in the amount of Twelve Million Pesos (₱12,000,000) in compliance with SRC Rule 28.1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's RBCA ratio of 16.97 and 12.07, respectively, is in compliance with the minimum capital requirement set out by the RBCA framework.

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

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

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

The Company's NLC amounts to ₱149,439,458 and ₱129,943,957 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, which is more than 5% of the Company's aggregate indebtedness. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company is in compliance with items A to D as prescribed by Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

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

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

On August 8, 2024, the SEC approved amendments to the 2015 Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Securities Regulation Code (the "2015 SRC Rules") and SEC Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 16, series of 2004, relative to the settlement cycle from T+3 to T+2.

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

Retained Earnings

Appropriation

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

In compliance with the above circular, the Company appropriated retained earnings amounting to ₱40,067,305 and ₱39,319,672 in 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company is in compliance with the SRC Rule 49.1(B).

NOTE 21 - COMMISSION REVENUE

The Company earns commission income through stocks transactions. This amounts to ₱15,593,672 in 2025 and ₱15,508,582 in 2024.

NOTE 22 - DIRECT COSTS

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Commission expense	₱ 4,555,337	₱ 4,321,496
Salaries, wages and other benefits	2,268,390	2,244,000
PCD and stock exchange dues	2,059,364	2,236,288
Subscription fees	179,075	273,325
Communication	85,424	107,309
Utilities	81,993	27,835
	<u>₱ 9,229,583</u>	<u>₱ 9,210,253</u>

NOTE 23 - OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Salaries, wages and other benefits	₱ 2,699,760	₱ 2,762,780
Fines and penalties	1,342,217	71,429
Retirement cost (Note 26)	759,764	713,970
Manpower services	748,259	755,883
Taxes and licenses	271,900	260,642
Professional fee	217,929	112,000
Condominium dues and fees	112,825	108,074
Gas and oil	102,358	107,947
Rent	102,000	102,000
Office supplies	96,680	12,622
Depreciation (Note 14)	51,421	53,454
Insurance	36,728	40,247
Retainer's fee	30,000	30,000
Transportation and travel	22,545	13,960
Repairs and maintenance	11,769	17,607
Utilities	3,817	86,339
Credit losses (Note 8)	2,433	6,883
Miscellaneous expense	178,380	98,409
	<u>₱ 6,790,785</u>	<u>₱ 5,354,246</u>

NOTE 24 - OTHER INCOME

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest income on deposits and placements (Note 6)	₱ 7,705,750	₱ 6,471,679
Interest income on debt instruments (Note 10)	399,712	811,450

Unrealized gain on FVPL (Note 7)	908,875	555,241
	<u>₱ 9,014,337</u>	<u>₱ 7,838,370</u>

NOTE 25 - DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Depreciation, amortization and employee benefits were presented as follows:

2025

	Direct Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Depreciation	₱ -	₱ 51,421	₱ 51,421
Employee benefits*	<u>2,268,390</u>	<u>3,459,524</u>	<u>5,727,914</u>

**Employee benefits includes salaries expenses, 13th month pay and bonuses, retirement cost, and SSS, PHIC, HDMF contribution.*

2024

	Direct Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Depreciation	₱ 53,454	₱ 86,829	₱ 140,283
Employee benefits*	<u>2,244,000</u>	<u>3,476,750</u>	<u>5,720,750</u>

**Employee benefits includes salaries expenses, 13th month pay and bonuses, retirement cost, and SSS, PHIC, HDMF contribution.*

NOTE 26 - EMPLOYEE'S COMPENSATION AND OTHER BENEFITS

Salaries and Employee Benefits Expense

Salaries and employee benefits are presented below (Note 22 and 23).

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	₱ 4,968,150	₱ 5,006,780
Post-employment benefit	759,764	713,970
	<u>₱ 5,727,914</u>	<u>₱ 5,720,750</u>

The Company currently provides short term benefits to its employees such as salaries and wages, 13th month pay, bonus, leave and other statutory benefits.

Post-employment Defined Benefit Plan

The most recent actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at December 31, 2020 were embodied in the Amended PAS 19 Actuarial Valuation Report dated September 2, 2021 by Institutional Synergy, Inc.

(a) Characteristics of the Defined Benefit Plan

The Company does not have an established retirement plan and only conforms to the minimum regulatory benefit under the Retirement Pay Law (Republic Act No. 7641) which is the final salary defined benefit type and provides a retirement benefit equal to 22.5 days' Pay for every year of credited service. The regulatory benefit is paid in a lump sum upon retirement. In accordance with the provisions of the Labor Code, the Company is required to pay eligible employees at least the minimum regulatory benefit upon retirement, subject to age and service requirements. Since the Company does not have a formal, trusted Retirement Plan, there are no Trustees, yet.

The normal retirement age is 60 with a minimum of 5 years of credited service. The benefits are based on one hundred percent of 22.5 days' pay for every year of credited service as determined by the external actuary.

(b) *Explanation of Amounts Presented in the Financial Statements*

The valuation results are based on the employee data as of the valuations dates. The single weighted average discount rate is based on the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) PHP Bloomberg BVAL Reference Rates (BVAL) rates at tenors as of December 29, 2020. Rates for intermediate durations were interpolated. The rates were then weighted by the expected benefits payments at those durations to arrive at the single weighted average discount rate and considering the average years of remaining working life of the employees as the estimated term of the benefit obligation. All amounts presented below and in the succeeding pages are based on the actuarial valuation report obtained from an independent actuary.

The amounts of post-employment defined benefit obligation recognized in the statements of financial position are determined as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Present value of retirement liability	₱ 9,796,302	₱ 9,036,538
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
	<u>₱ 9,796,302</u>	<u>₱ 9,036,538</u>

The movements in the present value of the post-employment defined benefit obligation recognized in the books is shown below.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of year	₱ 9,036,538	₱ 8,322,568
Benefits paid	-	-
Current service cost	453,427	431,835
Actuarial losses (gains)		
Due to changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Due to change in experience	-	-
Interest cost	306,337	282,135
Balance at end of year	<u>₱ 9,796,302</u>	<u>₱ 9,036,538</u>

The Company does not have a formal retirement plan and therefore has no plan assets.

The components of amounts recognized in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income in respect of the defined benefit post-employment plan are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<i>Reported in Profit or Loss</i>		
Current service cost	₱ 453,427	₱ 431,835
Net interest cost	306,337	282,135
	<u>₱ 759,764</u>	<u>₱ 713,970</u>

Current service cost and net interest cost is presented in the statements of comprehensive as retirement expense under operating expenses. Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income were included within items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

In determining the amounts of the defined benefit post-employment obligation, the following significant actuarial assumptions were used:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Discount rate	3.39%	3.39%

Future salary increase rate	<u>5.00%</u>	<u>5.00%</u>
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The average remaining working lives of an individual retiring at the age of 60 is 11.3 years for males and 5 years for females. These assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of an independent actuary. Discount factors are determined close to the end of each reporting period by reference to the interest rates of a zero-coupon government bonds with terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the post-employment obligation. Other assumptions are based on current actuarial benchmarks and management's historical experience.

(c) Risks Associated with the Retirement Plan

There are no unusual or significant risks to which the Retirement Obligation exposes the Company. However, it should be noted that in the event a benefit claim arises under the Retirement Obligation, the benefit shall immediately be due and payable from the Company.

(d) Other Information

The information on the sensitivity analysis for certain significant actuarial assumptions, the Company's asset-liability matching strategy, and the timing and uncertainty of future cash flows related to the retirement plan are described below and in the succeeding pages.

(e) Asset-liability Matching Strategies

The Company does not have a formal retirement plan and therefore has no plan assets to match against the liabilities under the Retirement Obligation.

NOTE 27 - INCOME TAXES

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current		
RCIT	₱ 216,841	₱ 510,018
Final tax	1,621,093	1,456,626
Deferred	36,669	6,612
	<u>₱ 1,874,603</u>	<u>₱ 1,973,256</u>

A reconciliation of statutory income tax with the effective income tax follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Income tax at statutory rate	₱ 2,701,240	₱ 3,084,909
Final tax	1,621,093	1,456,626
Tax effect of income subject to final tax	(2,026,366)	(1,820,782)
Tax effect of dividend income exempt from income tax	(756,919)	(763,354)
Tax effect of nondeductible expense	333,554	17,857
Income tax benefits	<u>₱ 1,872,602</u>	<u>₱ 1,975,256</u>

A reconciliation of net income before tax reported in the statements of comprehensive income and taxable income follows:

	2025	2024
Regular Corporate Income Tax:		
Net income before tax	₱ 10,804,962	₱ 12,339,636
Permanent differences:		
Interest income subjected to final tax	(8,105,462)	(7,283,129)
Non-taxable dividend income	(3,027,677)	(3,053,415)
Non-deductible expense	1,342,217	71,429
Temporary differences:		
Retirement cost	759,764	713,970
Unrealized market (gain) loss	(908,875)	(555,241)
Credit losses	2,433	6,883
NOLCO	-	(192,062)
Taxable income	<u>867,362</u>	<u>2,048,071</u>
Tax rate	25%	25%
Income tax expense	<u>₱ 216,841</u>	<u>₱ 512,018</u>
Minimum Corporate Income Tax:		
Taxable gross income	₱ 8,599,494	₱ 6,777,315
Tax rate	2%	2%
	<u>₱ 171,990</u>	<u>₱ 135,546</u>
Tax due (Higher of RCIT or MCIT)	₱ 216,841	₱ 512,018
Less:		
Prior year's excess credit	(171,436)	(387,235)
Applied MCIT	-	(75,822)
Quarterly payments during the year	(215,768)	(173,827)
Creditable withholding tax	(89,862)	(44,570)
Prepaid income tax (Note 12)	<u>₱ (260,225)</u>	<u>₱ (169,436)</u>
Details of DTA and DTL follows:		
	2025	2024
DTA:		
DTA arising from allowance for credit losses	₱ 31,939	₱ 31,331
DTA arising from retirement liability	2,770,632	2,580,691
DTA arising from fair value changes on FVTPL	1,422,358	1,649,576
DTA arising from net operating loss	-	-
DTA arising from MCIT	-	-
DTL:		
DTL arising from fair value changes on proprietary shares	(215,000)	(215,000)
DTL arising from fair value changes on PSE shares	(14,154,000)	(11,670,000)
Deferred tax liabilities, net	<u>₱ (10,144,071)</u>	<u>₱ (7,623,402)</u>

The movements of the net deferred income tax liabilities are as follows:

	Statement of Financial Position		Statement of Comprehensive Income			
			Profit or Loss		Other Comprehensive Income	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Allowance for credit losses	P 31,939	P 31,331	P 608	P 1,721	P -	P -
Retirement liability	2,770,632	2,580,691	189,941	178,493	-	-
Net operating loss carryover	-	-	-	(48,016)	-	-
MCIT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrealized (gains) losses on FVPL	1,422,358	1,649,576	(227,218)	(138,810)	-	-
Unrealized (gains) losses on FVOCI	(14,369,000)	(11,885,000)	-	-	(2,484,000)	197,500
Net deferred tax assets	P (10,144,071)	P (7,623,402)				
Deferred tax expense (benefit)			P (36,669)	P (6,612)	P (2,484,000)	P 197,500

Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO)

Net operating loss carry-over (NOLCO) represents the excess of allowable deductions over gross income in a taxable year, which may be carried forward and deducted from future taxable income. NOLCO is recognized as a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized.

The deferred tax asset is measured using the applicable income tax rate expected to apply in the period when the benefit is realized.

NOLCO is applied as a deduction from taxable income within the three (3)-year period immediately following the year in which the loss was incurred, in accordance with existing tax laws and regulations. Any unused NOLCO after the allowable period expires and is no longer available as a deduction.

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

Minimum Corporate Income Tax

The Company is subject to Minimum Corporate Income tax of 2% of gross income on the 4th year immediately following the year in which the Company commenced business operations. The MCIT is imposed when it is greater than the regular corporate income tax based on taxable income. Any excess of the MCIT over the regular corporate income tax may be carried forward and credited against the regular corporate income tax for the succeeding three (3) taxable years.

NOTE 28 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

2025

<u>Nature of Relationship</u>	<u>Nature of Transaction</u>	<u>Amount (current transaction)</u>	<u>Outstanding balance</u>	<u>Terms</u>	<u>Conditions</u>
		₱ 1,854,098,673			
Shareholders and Officers	Trade: Total Buying and Selling Transactions	1,897,804,981	₱ 105,750,728	(2)	(4)

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

2024

<u>Nature of Relationship</u>	<u>Nature of Transaction</u>	<u>Amount (current transaction)</u>	<u>Outstanding balance</u>	<u>Terms</u>	<u>Conditions</u>
		₱1,637,692,193			
Shareholders and Officers	Trade: Total Buying and Selling Transactions	1,660,086,282	₱97,753,846	(2)	(4)

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

Buying and Selling Transaction

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

Key Management Compensation

The Company paid salaries to its key management personnel amounted to ₱2,272,400 and ₱1,920,000 in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

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

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

Market Risk

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

A. Foreign Currency Risk

All transactions of the Company are denominated in Philippine peso, its functional currency. The Company has no exposure to foreign currency risk as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

B. Price Risk

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

For listed equity securities, an average volatility of 15% and 14% has been observed during 2025 and 2024, respectively. The table below summarizes the sensitivity of the Company profit before tax to the observed volatility rates of the fair values.

Observed Volatility Rates	2025		2024	
	+15%	-15%	+14%	-14%
Profit before tax	₱ 2,565,873	₱ (2,565,873)	₱ 2,459,923	₱ (2,459,923)

The assumed price volatilities used in the sensitivity analysis represent the defined shift used by the Company to manage price risk based on the historical performance of equity securities in the past 12 months.

C. Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to the risk for changes in interest rates is not significant as it relates primarily to the Company's bank deposits, cash equivalents, and investment in debt instruments which has fixed interest rates. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's bank deposits, cash equivalents and investments in debt instruments has total amount of ₱275,194,720 and ₱257,401,254, respectively.

Credit Risk

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

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

With respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and refundable deposits, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from

default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The Company limits its exposure to credit risks by depositing its cash only with financial institutions duly evaluated and approved by the BOD. The Company's exposure on rental deposit is minimal since no default in payments were made by the counterparties.

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

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

2025

	Balance	Collateral (net of haircut)	Counterparty exposure (after collateral)	Allowance for credit losses	Net exposure
T to T+1 of counterparty	₱ 1,628,041	₱ 170,893,985	₱ (169,265,944)	₱ -	₱ -
T+2 to T+12 of counterparty	205,232	13,516,088	(13,310,856)	4,105	-
T+13 to T+30 of counterparty	-	-	-	-	-
Beyond T+30 of counterparty	228,593	3,886,053	(3,657,460)	86,597	-
	<u>₱ 2,061,866</u>	<u>₱ 188,296,127</u>	<u>₱ (186,234,260)</u>	<u>₱ 90,702</u>	<u>₱ -</u>

2024

	Balance	Collateral (net of haircut)	Counterparty exposure (after collateral)	Allowance for credit losses	Net exposure
T to T+1 of counterparty	₱ 2,868,341	₱ 369,686,497	₱ (366,818,156)	₱ -	₱ -
T+2 to T+12 of counterparty	112,137	188,006	(75,869)	2,243	-
T+13 to T+30 of counterparty	202	1,016,665	(1,016,463)	-	-
Beyond T+30 of counterparty	233,996	2,080,161	(1,846,165)	86,026	-
	<u>₱ 3,214,676</u>	<u>₱ 372,971,329</u>	<u>₱ (369,756,653)</u>	<u>₱ 88,269</u>	<u>₱ -</u>

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

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

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

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

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Cash and cash equivalents	₱ 275,194,720	₱ 241,751,254
Receivable from customers	1,971,165	3,126,406
Receivable from clearing house	3,223,620	13,992,421
Debt instruments	-	15,650,000
Other receivables	661,076	724,993
Refundable deposits	3,477,041	3,355,258
	₱ 284,527,622	₱ 278,600,332

Cash excludes petty cash fund and cash on hand amounting to ₱4,000 in 2025 and 2024.

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

(a) *Cash*

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

(b) *Receivables from Customers*

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

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

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

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

Classification

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

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

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

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

(c) Receivable from Clearing House

The credit risk for receivable from clearing house is considered negligible, the amount due were collected within the T+2 term of the receivable. Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines (SCCP) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc. (PSE) and is under the regulatory supervision of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

(d) Other receivables and refundable deposits

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

Liquidity Risk

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

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

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

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

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

		December 31, 2025				
		Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Payable to customers	P	133,228,419	-	-	-	P 133,228,419
Other payables		335,551	-	-	-	335,551
	P	<u>133,563,970</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>P 133,563,970</u>
		December 31, 2024				
		Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Payable to customers	P	136,237,473	-	-	-	P 136,237,473
Other payables		281,313	-	-	-	281,313
	P	<u>136,518,786</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>P 136,518,786</u>

NOTE 30 - CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

Risk Based Capital Adequacy Requirement

Based on SEC Memorandum Circular No. 16, the Company is required an RBCA ratio of greater than or equal to 1:1. The RBCA ratio is computed by dividing Company's Net Liquid Capital (NLC) to its Total Risk Capital Requirement (TRCR). TRCR is the sum of: a) Operational Risk Requirement (ORR); b) Credit Risk Requirement which include requirements for Counterparty Risk, Settlement Risk, Large Exposure Risk, and Margin Lending/Financing Risk; and c) Position or Market Risk Requirement.

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

The Company's RBCA ratio as at years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are xxx and 12.07, respectively.

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net liquid capital		
Equity eligible for net liquid capital	₱ 203,976,493	₱ 190,071,467
Ineligible assets	54,53,035	60,127,509
Total	<u>149,439,458</u>	<u>129,943,958</u>
Risk capital requirements		
Operational risk requirement	₱ 4,844,762	₱ 5,150,476
Position risk requirement	3,961,215	5,614,354
Counterparty risk	-	-
Large exposure risk	-	-
Total	<u>₱ 8,805,977</u>	<u>₱ 10,764,830</u>
Risk based capital adequacy ratio	<u>1697%</u>	<u>1207%</u>

Net Liquid Capital

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

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

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net liquid capital	₱ 149,439,458	₱ 129,943,957
Less: Required net liquid capital, higher of:		
5% aggregate indebtedness	6,571,451	6,829,536
Minimum amount	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>

Required net liquid capital	6,571,451	6,829,536
Net risk-based capital excess	₱ 142,868,007	₱ 123,114,421
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net liquid capital	88%	105%

Total Risk Capital Requirement

Detail of TRCR follows:

A. Operational Risk

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

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

Revenue	2024	2023	2022	Average
Commission revenue	₱ 15,508,582	₱ 13,205,452	₱ 19,471,190	₱ 16,061,741
Interest income	7,283,129	5,978,007	1,984,704	5,081,947
Net Recovery from market decline of Marketable Securities Owned	-	-	-	-
Dividend income	3,053,415	3,007,386	3,151,245	3,070,682
Gain on Sale of Marketable Securities	-	-	-	-
Gain on Sale of other Assets	-	-	-	-
Other income/revenue	-	-	28,320	9,440
Average of the last three year gross income	25,845,126	22,190,845	24,635,459	24,223,810
Operational risk factor				20%
Total operational risk requirement				₱ 4,844,762

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

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

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

B. Position/Price Risk

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

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

2025

	Total Market Value of Instrument	Position Risk Factors	Position Risk Requirement
Equities in PHISIX	₱ 4,491,778	25%	₱ 1,122,944
Other equities outside the PHISIX	8,109,345	35%	2,838,271
Debt instruments up to 1 year	-	-	-
FX Position	-	8%	-
	₱ 12,601,123		₱ 3,961,215

2024

	Total Market Value of Instrument	Position Risk Factors	Position Risk Requirement
Equities in PHISIX	₱ 3,726,814	25%	₱ 931,704
Other equities outside the PHISIX	13,379,002	35%	4,682,651
Debt instruments up to 1 year	-	-	-
FX Position	-	8%	-
	₱ 17,105,816		₱ 5,614,355

C. Large Exposure Risk

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

The Company does not have any exposure to single client or counterparty, direct exposure to debt for fixed income securities, and direct exposure to a single equity relative to a particular issuer company and its group of companies as the Company does not exceed to the maximum Large Exposure Risk Limit of 30% of its Core Equity.

D. Counterparty Risk Exposure

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

Unsettled principal trades (arising from broker-to-broker or broker-to-exchange/clearing agency relationships). A counterparty exposure risk of this kind occurs when a) the broker dealer poses the possible risk of failing receive cash from its counterparty on a sell contract or b) the broker dealer poses the possible risk of failing to receive the securities from its counterparty on a buy contract.

Debts/loans, contra losses and other amounts due- A broker dealer has a counterparty exposure if a debt/loan, receivable from a customer/client, contra loss, or any other amount due is not paid on its agreed due date. In the case of a contra loss, the due date shall be the date of the contra.

The Company has no counter party exposure as of reporting date.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company is in compliance with Risk Based Capital Adequacy Requirement.

NOTE 31 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

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

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

		2025			
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value		
Notes	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)		Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Assets measured at fair value:					
7	P	12,601,123	P 12,601,123	P -	P -
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:					
6		275,198,720	-	275,198,720	-
8		1,971,165	-	1,971,165	-
9		3,223,620	-	3,223,620	-
10		661,076	-	661,076	-
11		50,296,000	50,296,000	-	-
13		3,477,041	-	3,477,041	-
16	P	<u>347,428,745</u>	<u>P 62,897,123</u>	<u>P 284,531,622</u>	<u>P -</u>
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
	P	133,228,419	P -	P 133,228,419	P -
17		335,551	-	335,551	-
	P	<u>133,563,970</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 133,563,970</u>	<u>P -</u>
		2025			
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value		
Notes	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)		Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Assets measured at fair value:					
7	P	17,105,815	P 17,105,815	P -	P -
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:					
6		241,755,254	-	241,755,254	-
8		3,126,406	-	3,126,406	-
9		13,992,421	-	13,992,421	-
10		15,650,000	-	15,650,000	-
11		724,993	-	724,993	-
13		40,360,000	40,360,000	-	-
16		3,355,258	-	3,355,258	-
	P	<u>336,070,147</u>	<u>P 57,465,815</u>	<u>P 278,604,332</u>	<u>P -</u>

Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:									
Payable to customers	17	₱	136,237,473	₱	-	₱	136,237,473	₱	-
Other payables	18		281,313		-		281,313		-
		₱	136,518,786	₱	-	₱	136,518,786	₱	-

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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

	Gross amounts recognized in the statements of financial position		Net amount presented in statement of financial position
	Financial assets	Financial Liabilities	
December 31, 2025			
Receivable to clearing house	₱ 13,090,095	₱ 9,866,475	₱ 3,223,620
December 31, 2024			
Receivable to clearing house	₱ 26,954,016	₱ 12,961,585	₱ 13,992,421

NOTE 32 - SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

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

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

Revenue Regulation 15-2010

a) Output VAT

In 2025, the Company declared output VAT as follows:

	<u>Tax Base</u>	<u>Output VAT</u>
VATable sales/receipts	₱ 15,593,672	₱ 1,871,241

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

The outstanding output VAT payable amounting to ₱222,791 as at December 31, 2025 is presented as part of Due to BIR included in Other payables account in the 2025 statement of financial position (Note 19).

b) Input VAT

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

	<u>Purchases</u>	<u>Input VAT</u>
Balance, beginning of year		₱ -)
Domestic purchase of:		
Capital goods not exceeding 1 million	₱ -	-
Goods other than capital goods	187,004	22,441

Domestic purchases of services	6,864,183	823,702
Total available Input VAT		846,143
Application against VAT payable		(846,143)
Balance, end of the year		<u>₱ -</u>

c) Taxes and Licenses

The details of Taxes and Licenses account (Note 23) are broken down as follows:

	Amount
Business permit and licenses	₱ 222,196
Real property tax	49,704
	<u>₱ 271,900</u>

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

d) Withholding Taxes

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

	Amount
Withholding tax at source (expanded)	₱ 532,738
Withholding tax at source (final)	1,124,834
Withholding tax on compensation	180,460
	<u>₱ 1,838,032</u>

e) Tax Assessments and Cases

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

f) Related Party Transaction

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

SCHEDULE I

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

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

SCHEDULE II

**QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
RISK BASED-CAPITAL ADEQUACY WORKSHEET PURSUANT TO
SEC MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 16, AS AMENDED, THROUGH SEC
MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 11, SERIES OF 2023
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Assets	352,417,666
Liabilities	144,216,245
Equity as per books	208,201,421
Adjustments to Equity per books	
Add (Deduct):	
Allowance for market decline	
Subordinated Liabilities	
Unrealized Gain / (Loss) in proprietary accounts	
Deferred Income Tax	(4,224,928)
Deposit for Future Stock Subscription (No application with SEC)	
Minority Interest	
Total Adjustments to Equity per books	(4,224,928)
Equity Eligible For Net Liquid Capital	203,976,493
Contingencies and Guarantees	
Deduct: Contingent Liability	
Guarantees or indemnities	
Ineligible Assets	
a. Trading Right and all Other Intangible Assets (net)	39,600
b. Intercompany Receivables	
c. Fixed Assets, net of accumulated and excluding those used as collateral	215,653
d. Prepayment from Client for Early Settlement of Account	118,554
e. All Other Current Assets	129,961
f. Securities Not Readily Marketable	1,000,000
g. Negative Exposure (SCCP)	
h. Notes Receivable (non-trade related)	
i. Interest and Dividends Receivables outstanding for more than 30 days	
j. Ineligible Insurance claims	
k. Ineligible Deposits	
l. Short Security Differences	
m. Long Security Differences not resolved prior to sale	
n. Other Assets including Equity Investment in PSE	53,033,267
Total ineligible assets	54,537,035
Net Liquid Capital (NLC)	149,439,458
Less:	
Operational Risk Req't (Schedule ORR-1)	4,844,762
Position Risk Req't (Schedule PRR-1)	3,961,215
Counterparty Risk (Schedule CRR-1 and detailed schedules)	
Large Exposure Risk (Schedule LERR-1, LERR-2, LERR-3)	
LERR to a single client (LERR-1)	
LERR to a single debt (LERR-2)	
LERR to a single issuer and group of companies (LERR-3)	
Total Risk Capital Requirement (TRCR)	8,805,977
Net RBCA Margin (NLC-TRCR)	140,633,481
Liabilities	144,216,245
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	12,787,219
Total adjustments to AI	(12,787,219)
Aggregate Indebtedness	131,429,026
5% of Aggregate Indebtedness	6,571,451
Required Net Liquid Capital (> of 5% of AI or P5M)	6,571,451
Net Risk-based Capital Excess / (Deficiency)	142,868,007
Ratio of AI to Net Liquid Capital	88%
RBCA Ratio (NLC / TRCR)	1697%

SCHEDULE III

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

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

Market Valuation	₱	<u>N/A</u>
Numer of items	₱	<u>N/A</u>

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

Market Valuation	₱	<u>N/A</u>
Numer of items	₱	<u>N/A</u>

SCHEDULE IV

**QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS
UNDER SRC RULE 49.2
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Particulars	Credits	Debits
1. Free credit balances and other credit balance in customers' security accounts.	26,965,271	
2. Monies borrowed collateralized by securities carried for the account of customers.		
3. Monies payable against customers' securities loaned.		
4. Customers' securities failed to receive.		
5. Credit balances in firm accounts which are attributable to principal sales to customer.		
6. Market value of stock dividends, stock splits and similar distributions receivable outstanding over 30 calendar days old,		
7. Market value of the short security count differences over 30 calendar days old.		
8. Market value of short securities and credits (not to be offset by long or by debits) in all suspense accounts over 30 calendar days.		
9. Market value of securities which are in transfer in excess of 40 calendar days and have not been confirmed to be in transfer by the transfer agent or the issuer during the 40 days.		
10. Debit balances in customers' cash or margin accounts excluding unsecured accounts and accounts doubtful of collection.		1,761,831
11. Securities borrowed to effectuate short sales by customer and securities borrowed to make delivery on customers' securities failed to deliver.		
12. Failed to deliver customers' securities not older than 30 calendar days.		1,410,769
13. Others:		
Total	26,965,271	3,172,600
Net Credit (Debit)	23,792,672	
Required Reserve (100% of net credit if making a weekly computation and 105% if monthly)		-

SCHEDULE V

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

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

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

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

QUALITY INVESTMENTS & SECURITIES CORPORATION

MEMBER: PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE
Suite 1602, Tytana Plaza Bldg., 611 Oriente St., Binondo, Manila
Tel: 8241-0547 Fax: 8241-0166

OATH

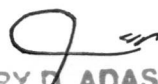
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
MANILA CITY) S.S.

I, Benjamin Y. Cu, President of **QUALITY INVESTMENTS & SECURITIES CORPORATION** do solemnly swear that all matters set forth in this summary of securities count for the month ended December 31, 2025 are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.


BENJAMIN Y. CU
President

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me, a Notary Public, this MAY 14 2026, at MANILA CITY affiant exhibiting to me his Driver's License No. N17-72-024759 issued in Quezon City and expiring on December 20, 2032.

Doc. No. 318 ;
Page No. 62 ;
Book No. 1711 ;
Series of 2026.


ATTY. HENRY D. ADASA
NOTARY PUBLIC, CITY OF MANILA
COMM. 007/UNTIL DEC. 31, 2026
IBP NO. 613749 VALID 2026
PTR NO. 0657253 VALID 2026
POLL NO. 29679, TIN NO. 772-528-620
MCLE COMP. NO. VBL-002 2196 VALID 04/14/2028
28 TAFT AVENUE, MALATE, MANILA

QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
STOCK POSITION PER LOCATION REPORT
As at December 31, 2025

STOCK CODE	NAME OF STOCKS	CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT		DEALER'S ACCOUNT		PHIL. CENTRAL DEPOSITORY		IN VAULT		TRANSFER OFFICE		IN TRANSIT	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
2GO	2GO GROUP INC.	2,000	27,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	27,000	-	-	-	-
HOUSE	8990 HOLDINGS INC.	3,728	38,846	-	-	3,728	38,846	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRN	A. BROWN CO. INC.	3,260,152	3,031,941	-	-	3,247,066	3,019,771	13,086	12,170	-	-	-	-
BRNP	A. BROWN SERIES A PREF.	28,000	2,716,000	-	-	28,000	2,716,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRNPB	A. BROWN SERIES B PREF.	27,500	2,761,000	-	-	27,500	2,761,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRNPC	A. BROWN SERIES C PREF.	15,420	1,626,810	-	-	15,420	1,626,810	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANS	A. SORIANO CORPRATION	1,012,923	14,586,091	-	-	976,124	14,056,186	36,799	529,906	-	-	-	-
ABA	ABACORE CAPITAL HOLDINGS INC.	11,290,230	2,935,460	-	-	11,290,230	2,935,460	-	-	-	-	-	-
AEV	ABOITIZ EQUITY VENTURES INC.	467,520	13,090,560	5,000	140,000	468,000	13,104,000	4,520	126,560	-	-	-	-
AP	ABOITIZ POWER CORP.	391,600	17,230,400	-	-	391,600	17,230,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
AR	ABRA MINING & INDUSTRIAL CORP.	2,150,110,000	9,890,506	-	-	2,150,110,000	9,890,506	-	-	-	-	-	-
ABS	ABS-CBN CORPORATION	1,066,034	4,488,003	-	-	1,066,034	4,488,003	-	-	-	-	-	-
ABSP	ABS-CBN HOLDINGS (PDR)	321,200	1,095,292	-	-	321,200	1,095,292	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACEN	ACEN CORPORATION	36,055,158	98,070,030	79,000	214,880	36,133,920	98,284,262	238	647	-	-	-	-
ACENA	ACEN SERIES A PREFERRED	6,500	6,565,000	-	-	6,500	6,565,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACENB	ACEN SERIES B PREFERRED	3,500	3,745,000	-	-	3,500	3,745,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACE	ACESITE PHILS. HOTEL CORP.	150,000	180,000	-	-	150,000	180,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACRM	ACR MINING CORP.	31,410	-	-	-	-	-	31,410	-	-	-	-	-
ACVP	AC-VOTING PREFERRED 2	64,317	-	128	-	64,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGIW	AGI WARRANT	30,000	35,100	-	-	30,000	35,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANI	AGRINURTURE INC.	882,100	476,334	-	-	882,100	476,334	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOME	ALL HOME CORP.	2,969,800	703,843	325,000	77,025	3,294,800	780,868	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALLDY	ALLDAY MARTS INC.	13,388,000	415,028	500,000	15,500	13,888,000	430,528	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGI	ALLIANCE GLOBAL GROUP	4,546,405	37,235,057	-	-	4,546,405	37,235,057	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOOD	ALLIANCE SELECT FOODS	11,381,754	4,211,249	50,000	18,500	11,431,754	4,229,749	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACR	ALSON CONSOLIDATED RES. INC.	8,957,000	4,209,790	40,000	18,800	8,997,000	4,228,590	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALTER	ALTERNERGY HOLDINGS CORP.	2,030,000	1,705,200	-	-	2,030,000	1,705,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
APVI	ALTUS PROP. VENTURES INC.	119,676	1,005,278	-	-	119,676	1,005,278	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALHI	ANCHOR LAND HOLDINGS INC.	54,000	208,980	-	-	54,000	208,980	-	-	-	-	-	-
APO	ANGLO PHIL HOLDINGSS CORP.	5,292,991	3,705,094	99,000	69,300	5,391,991	3,774,394	-	-	-	-	-	-
APC	APC GROUP INC.	113,940,000	12,077,640	640,000	67,840	114,580,000	12,145,480	-	-	-	-	-	-
APC (SR)	APC GROUP INC.(SR)	80,000	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
APX	APEX MINING CO INC.	29,776,108	370,414,784	-	-	29,775,608	370,408,564	500	6,220	-	-	-	-
APL	APOLLO GLOBAL CAPITAL INC.	563,698,000	2,818,490	210,000	1,050	563,908,000	2,819,540	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARA	ARANETA PROPERTIES INC.	3,478,330	1,391,332	80,000	32,000	3,558,330	1,423,332	-	-	-	-	-	-
AREIT	AREIT INC.	447,000	19,444,500	-	-	447,000	19,444,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALCO	ARTHALAND CORP.	14,165,699	5,949,594	541,000	227,220	14,706,699	6,176,814	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALCPD	ARTHALAND SERIES D PREFERRED	22,790	11,053,150	-	-	22,790	11,053,150	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALCPF	ARTHALAND SERIES F PREFERRED	9,000	4,500,000	-	-	9,000	4,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
AAA	ASIA AMALGAMATED	38,000	61,180	-	-	38,000	61,180	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUB	ASIA UNITED BANK CORP.	922,360	36,156,512	-	-	922,360	36,156,512	-	-	-	-	-	-
ABG	ASIABEST GROUP INT'L INC.	77,200	1,449,816	-	-	77,200	1,449,816	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATI	ASIAN TERMINAL INC.	5,227,662	180,354,339	10,000	345,000	3,940,998	135,964,431	-	-	1,296,664	44,734,908	-	-
AT	ATLAS CONS. MINING & DEV. CORP.	4,222,906	25,464,123	-	-	4,218,431	25,437,139	4,475	26,984	-	-	-	-
ATN	ATN HOLDINGS INC.	15,468,000	7,656,660	-	-	15,468,000	7,656,660	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATNB	ATN HOLDINGS INC. - B	4,623,000	2,288,385	-	-	4,623,000	2,288,385	-	-	-	-	-	-
AB	ATOK BIG WEDGE CO. INC.	193,700	399,022	-	-	193,700	399,022	-	-	-	-	-	-
AXLM	AXELUM RESOURCES CORP.	2,413,000	5,694,680	30,000	70,800	2,443,000	5,765,480	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACPB3	AYALA CORP. PREF. B3	1,500	2,982,000	-	-	1,500	2,982,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACPB4	AYALA CORP. PREF. B4	14,100	28,044,900	-	-	14,100	28,044,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACPAR	AYALA CORP.CLASS A PREFERRED	10,820	27,482,800	-	-	10,820	27,482,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
AC	AYALA CORPORATION	229,513	107,412,084	1,500	702,000	231,013	108,114,084	-	-	-	-	-	-

QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
STOCK POSITION PER LOCATION REPORT
As at December 31, 2025

STOCK CODE	NAME OF STOCKS	CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT		DEALER'S ACCOUNT		PHIL. CENTRAL DEPOSITORY		IN VAULT		TRANSFER OFFICE		IN TRANSIT	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
ALI	AYALA LAND INC.	5,685,567	127,640,979	4,600	103,270	5,646,627	126,766,776	43,540	977,473	-	-	-	-
ALLHC	AYALALAND LOGISTICS HOLDINGS CORP.	18,580,400	24,154,520	99,000	128,700	18,677,200	24,280,360	2,200	2,860	-	-	-	-
BALAI	BALAI NI FRUTAS INC.	2,000	700	-	-	2,000	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
BNCOM	BANK OF COMMERCE	154,000	1,416,800	-	-	154,000	1,416,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
BPI	BANK OF PHIL. ISLANDS	1,286,849	149,403,169	1,120	130,032	1,283,346	148,996,471	4,623	536,730	-	-	-	-
BSC	BASIC ENERGY CORP.	41,917,175	4,904,309	180,000	21,060	42,097,175	4,925,369	-	-	-	-	-	-
BDO	BDO UNIBANK INC.	3,381,268	455,118,673	-	-	3,381,268	455,118,673	-	-	-	-	-	-
BEL	BELLE CORPORATION	53,764,113	70,968,629	311,208	410,795	54,066,581	71,367,887	8,740	11,537	-	-	-	-
BCP	BENGUET CORPORAION PREFERRED -A	540	13,581	-	-	540	13,581	-	-	-	-	-	-
BC	BENGUET CORPORATION – A	1,506,534	7,532,670	6,471	32,355	1,513,005	7,565,025	-	-	-	-	-	-
BCB	BENGUET CORPORATION – B	1,139,852	5,505,485	-	-	1,139,852	5,505,485	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLOOM	BLOOMBERRY RESORTS CORP.	10,607,500	26,943,050	10,000	25,400	10,617,500	26,968,450	-	-	-	-	-	-
BHI	BOULEVARD HOLDINGS INC.	129,920,000	5,066,880	-	-	129,920,000	5,066,880	-	-	-	-	-	-
BKR	BRIGHT KINDLE RES. & INVSTS. INC.	2,373,000	1,542,450	-	-	2,373,000	1,542,450	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAL	CALATA CORP.	2,489,616	-	182,320	-	2,671,936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEB	CEBU AIR INC.	365,830	11,706,560	-	-	365,730	11,703,360	100	3,200	-	-	-	-
CEBCP	CEBU AIR PREFERRED	118,862	4,160,170	-	-	118,862	4,160,170	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLI	CEBU LANDMASTERS INC.	4,105,298	9,647,450	-	-	4,105,298	9,647,450	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHP	CEMEX HOLDINGS PHILS. INC.	10,921,065	11,903,961	-	-	10,921,065	11,903,961	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEU	CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY	56,586	888,400	-	-	56,586	888,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
CPM	CENTRY PEAK HOLDINGS CORP.	1,065,000	2,545,350	-	-	1,065,000	2,545,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
CNPF	CENTURY PACIFIC FOOD IN.	84,850	3,309,150	-	-	84,850	3,309,150	-	-	-	-	-	-
CPG	CENTURY PROPS. GROUP	21,657,745	14,943,844	-	-	21,657,745	14,943,844	-	-	-	-	-	-
CPGPB	CENTURY PROPS. PREFERRED B	55,000	5,610,000	-	-	55,000	5,610,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	CHELSEA LOGISTICS & INFRASTRUCTURE	12,600,800	11,970,760	3,000	2,850	12,603,800	11,973,610	-	-	-	-	-	-
CBC	CHINA BANKING CORP.	3,035,447	173,020,479	1,010	57,570	3,036,457	173,078,049	-	-	-	-	-	-
TECH	CIRTEK HOLDINGS PHILS. CORP.	1,948,485	1,227,546	-	-	1,948,485	1,227,546	-	-	-	-	-	-
TCB2C	CIRTEK SERIES B-2C PREFERRED	20,000	260,000	-	-	20,000	260,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
TCB2D	CIRTEK SERIES B-2D PREFERRED	47,000	388,220	-	-	47,000	388,220	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRCC	CITICORE RENEWABLE ENERGY CORP.	15,000	64,200	-	-	15,000	64,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
CREIT	CITICORP ENERGY REIT CORP.	3,388,000	12,095,160	-	-	3,388,000	12,095,160	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAND	CITY & LAND DEV. INC.	4,187,173	2,219,202	-	-	4,187,173	2,219,202	-	-	-	-	-	-
CDC	CITYLAND DEVELOPMENT CORP	2,999,483	1,769,695	-	-	2,999,483	1,769,695	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSB	CITYSTATE SAVINGS BANK	18,200	310,492	-	-	18,200	310,492	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLIA1	CLI SERIES A-1 PREFERRED	4,000	4,000,000	-	-	4,000	4,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLIA2	CLI SERIES A-2 PREFERRED	7,000	7,511,000	-	-	7,000	7,511,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
COAL	COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INC.	76,920,000	2,153,760	1,000,000	28,000	77,920,000	2,181,760	-	-	-	-	-	-
COL	COL FINANCIAL GROUP INC.	330,000	468,600	-	-	330,000	468,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIC	CONCEPCION INDUSTRIAL CORP.	2,160	29,376	-	-	2,160	29,376	-	-	-	-	-	-
CA	CONCREAT HOLDINGS PHILS. INC.	-	-	150,000	163,500	150,000	163,500	-	-	4,289	207,373	-	-
CNVRG	CONCRETE AGGREGATES	4,289	207,373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CNVRG	CONVERGE ICT SOLUTIONS INC.	1,405,700	21,535,324	23,000	352,360	1,428,700	21,887,684	-	-	-	-	-	-
COSCO	COSCO CAPITAL INC.	5,091,897	35,592,360	5,300	37,047	5,097,197	35,629,407	-	-	-	-	-	-
COSMOS	COSMOS BOTTLING CORP.	6,133	-	-	-	6,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CROWN	CROWN ASIA CHEMICAL CORP.	42,425,422	71,274,709	-	-	42,425,422	71,274,709	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEI	CROWN EQUITIES INC.	37,117,520	2,672,461	-	-	37,070,000	2,669,040	47,520	3,421	-	-	-	-
CTS	CTS GLOBAL EQUITY GROUP INC.	441,000	158,760	-	-	441,000	158,760	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYBR	CYBER BAY CORPORATION	57,989,300	-	350,000	-	58,339,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DNL	D&L INDUSTRIES INC.	-	-	15,000	57,750	15,000	57,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
DDMPR	DDMP REIT INC.	10,321,000	10,527,420	50,000	51,000	10,371,000	10,578,420	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELM	DEL MONTE PACIFIC LTD.	178,989	841,248	-	-	178,989	841,248	-	-	-	-	-	-
DFNN	DFNN INC.	1,796,800	1,437,440	3,000	2,400	1,799,800	1,439,840	-	-	-	-	-	-

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		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
PLUS	DIGIPLUS INTERACTIVE CORP.	2,619,960	42,443,352	4,000	64,800	2,623,192	42,495,710	768	12,442	-	-	-	-
DIZ	DION COPPER-SILVER MINES	246,123	1,230,615	-	-	245,385	1,226,925	738	3,690	-	-	-	-
DWC	DISCOVERY WORLD INC.	595,000	642,600	-	-	595,000	642,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
DITO	DITO CME HOLDINGS CORP.	13,033,379	8,862,698	90,000	61,200	13,121,156	8,922,386	2,223	1,512	-	-	-	-
	DIZON COPPER-SILVER MINES	-	-	1,000	5,000	1,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
DMW	DM WENCESLAO & ASSOCIATES	292,400	1,462,000	15,000	75,000	307,400	1,537,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
DMC	DMCI OLDINGS INC.	2,827,500	29,801,850	-	-	2,827,500	29,801,850	-	-	-	-	-	-
DNL	DNL INDUSTRIES INC.	2,971,700	11,441,045	-	-	2,971,700	11,441,045	-	-	-	-	-	-
DHI	DOMINION HOLDINGS INC.	1,097,110	1,524,983	-	-	1,082,110	1,504,133	15,000	20,850	-	-	-	-
DD	DOUBLE DRAGON PROPS. CORP.	1,092,580	10,139,142	5,000	46,400	1,097,580	10,185,542	-	-	-	-	-	-
DDPR	DOUBLE DRAGON PROPS. CORP.-PREFERRE	1,039,030	100,785,910	-	-	1,039,030	100,785,910	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECVC	EAST COAST VULCAN MINNG CORP.	8,919,181	2,408,179	220,000	59,400	9,138,681	2,467,444	500	135	-	-	-	-
EW	EAST WEST BANKING CORP.	1,608,778	18,661,825	18,900	219,240	1,627,678	18,881,065	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECP	EASYCALL COMMUNICATIONS INC.	16,900	43,940	-	-	16,900	43,940	-	-	-	-	-	-
EEL	EEL CORPORARION	416,997	1,184,271	-	-	415,222	1,179,230	1,775	5,041	-	-	-	-
EEIPB	EEL SERIES B PREFERRED	141,350	13,908,840	-	-	141,350	13,908,840	-	-	-	-	-	-
EMI	EMPERADOR INC.	291,000	4,656,000	-	-	291,000	4,656,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELI	EMPIRE EAST LAND INC.	177,585,520	18,468,894	246,600	25,646	177,812,004	18,492,448	20,116	2,092	-	-	-	-
ENEX	ENEX ENERGY CORP.	510,055	1,703,584	-	-	510,055	1,703,584	-	-	-	-	-	-
EURO	EURO-MED LAB PHILS. INC.	1,357,000	1,357,000	-	-	1,357,000	1,357,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGRN	EVWERWOODS GREEN RESOURCES	3,172,000	-	-	-	3,122,000	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-
EIBA	EXPORT & INDUSTRY BANK-A	32,999,773	-	150,000	-	33,149,377	-	396	-	-	-	-	-
EIBB	EXPORT & INDUSTRY BANK-B	10,670,000	-	-	-	10,570,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-
FJP	F & J PRINCE HOLDINGS	105,000	273,000	-	-	105,000	273,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
FDCPA	FDC SERIES A PREFERRED	3,500	3,535,000	-	-	3,500	3,535,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
FDCPB	FDC SERIES B PREFERRED	4,500	4,518,000	-	-	4,500	4,518,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
FERRO	FERRONOUX HOLDINGS INC.	60,000	300,000	-	-	60,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
FNI	FGLOBAL FERRONICKEL HOLDINGS	17,419,840	23,516,784	-	-	17,419,840	23,516,784	-	-	-	-	-	-
FCG	FIGARO COFFEE GROUP INC.	13,193,000	7,651,940	-	-	13,193,000	7,651,940	-	-	-	-	-	-
FDC	FILINVEST DEV. CORP.	8,251,103	37,542,519	-	-	8,251,103	37,542,519	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLI	FILINVEST LAND INC.	53,965,398	41,553,356	92,902	71,535	54,050,918	41,619,207	-	-	7,382	5,684	-	-
FILRT	FILINVEST REIT CORP.	2,963,124	9,185,684	23,391	72,512	2,986,515	9,258,197	-	-	-	-	-	-
FFI	FILIPINO FUND INC.	54,824	411,180	-	-	54,524	408,930	-	-	300	2,250	-	-
FAF	FIRST ABACUS FINANCIAL	93,735,000	61,865,100	70,000	46,200	93,755,000	61,878,300	50,000	33,000	-	-	-	-
FGEN	FIRST GEN CORP.	554,493	9,836,706	-	-	554,493	9,836,706	-	-	-	-	-	-
FPH	FIRST PHIL. HOLDINGS	1,054,311	81,181,947	-	-	1,052,910	81,074,070	-	-	1,401	107,877	-	-
FPI	FORUM PACIFIC INC.	9,150,250	2,196,060	-	-	9,150,250	2,196,060	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRUIT	FRUITAS HOLDINGS INC.	15,131,000	9,683,840	50,000	32,000	15,181,000	9,715,840	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEO	GEOGRACE RES. PHILS. INC.	30,813,376	2,680,764	450,000	39,150	31,263,376	2,719,914	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSMI	GINEBRA SAN MIGUEL	30,830	9,094,850	-	-	30,830	9,094,850	-	-	-	-	-	-
GERI	GLOBAL ESTATE RESORTS INC.	22,781,904	15,719,514	143,400	98,946	22,913,604	15,810,387	-	-	11,700	8,073	-	-
	GLOBAL FERRONICKEL HOLDINGS INC.	-	-	7,000	9,450	7,000	9,450	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORT	GLOBAL PORT 900 INC.	3,000	21,900	-	-	3,000	21,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLO	GLOBE TELECOM INC.	20,539	32,533,776	-	-	20,539	32,533,776	-	-	-	-	-	-
GMAP	GMA HOLDINGS INC.	207,800	1,099,262	-	-	207,800	1,099,262	-	-	-	-	-	-
GMA7	GMA NETWORK INC.	1,914,800	10,359,068	4,000	21,640	1,918,800	10,380,708	-	-	-	-	-	-
GO	GOTESCO LAND INC	1,757,150	-	2	-	2	-	1,757,150	-	-	-	-	-
GOB	GOTESCO LAND INC-B	2,430,485	-	-	-	-	-	2,430,485	-	-	-	-	-
GPH	GRAND PLAZA HOTEL CORP.	3,205	18,557	-	-	3,205	18,557	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREEN	GREENERGY HOLDINGS INC.	2,163,485	389,427	-	-	2,163,485	389,427	-	-	-	-	-	-
GTCAP	GT CAPITAL HOLDINGS INC.	64,735	38,517,325	400	238,000	65,135	38,755,325	-	-	-	-	-	-
GTPPB	GTCAP SEREIS B PREFERRED	23,310	23,310,000	200	200,000	23,510	23,510,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
TUGS	HARBOR STAR SHIPPING SERVICE	2,867,700	1,691,943	30,000	17,700	2,897,700	1,709,643	-	-	-	-	-	-
HTI	HAUS TALK INC.	30,000	33,000	-	-	30,000	33,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HLCM	HOLCIM PHILS. INC.	3,830	14,822	-	-	-	-	3,830	14,822	-	-	-	-
HI	HOUSE OF INVESTMENT	253,500	1,140,750	9,400	42,300	262,900	1,183,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
IMP	IMPERIAL RESOURCES INC.	729,000	510,300	-	-	729,000	510,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
IMP(SR)	IMPERIAL RESOURCES INC. - SR	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICT	INT'L. CONTAINER TERMINAL	125,318	71,055,306	-	-	125,318	71,055,306	-	-	-	-	-	-
IMI	INTEGRATED MICRO ELECTRONICS NC.	1,105,526	3,836,175	-	-	1,105,526	3,836,175	-	-	-	-	-	-
ION	IONICS INC.	26,297,306	26,823,252	59,000	60,180	26,356,306	26,883,432	-	-	-	-	-	-
EG	IP E-GAME VENTURES	203,135,000	-	25,100,000	-	228,235,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IPO	IPEOPLE INC.	142,663	855,978	-	-	142,663	855,978	-	-	-	-	-	-
IPM	IPM HOLDINGS INC.	2,411,500	3,786,055	8,000	12,560	2,419,500	3,798,615	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	I-REMIT INC.	2,351,066	467,862	-	-	2,351,066	467,862	-	-	-	-	-	-
IS	ISLAND INFO * TECH. INC.	145,866,000	17,941,518	-	-	145,866,000	17,941,518	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDC	ITALPINAS DEV. CORP.	2,387,258	2,076,914	-	-	2,387,258	2,076,914	-	-	-	-	-	-
JAS	JACKSTONES INC.	202,000	226,240	-	-	202,000	226,240	-	-	-	-	-	-
JFCPB	JFC SERIES B PREFERRED	33,640	33,438,160	1,000	994,000	34,640	34,432,160	-	-	-	-	-	-
JGS	JG SUMMIT HOLDINGS	30,156,772	713,207,658	11,770	278,361	30,168,542	713,486,018	-	-	-	-	-	-
JFC	JOLLIBEE FOODS CORP.	410,892	73,960,560	800	144,000	411,692	74,104,560	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEP	KEPPEL PHIL. PROPERTIES INC.	16,461	36,214	-	-	16,461	36,214	-	-	-	-	-	-
KPPI	KEPWEALTH PROP. PHILS. INC.	15,200	18,088	-	-	15,200	18,088	-	-	-	-	-	-
LRCB	LANDOIL RESOURCES CORP. - B	19,109,600	-	-	-	19,109,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LRC	LANDOIL RESOURCES CORP. A	17,976,400	-	-	-	17,976,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LBC	LBC EXPRESS HOLDINGS INC.	48,700	428,560	-	-	48,700	428,560	-	-	-	-	-	-
LRW	LEISURE & RESORTS WORLD WARRANT	485,000	126,100	-	-	485,000	126,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
LC	LEPANTO CONS. MINING	190,896,628	35,315,876	-	-	190,896,334	35,315,822	294	54	-	-	-	-
LCB	LEPANTO CONS. MINING - B	461,213,809	86,246,982	822,012	153,716	461,290,379	86,261,301	745,442	139,398	-	-	-	-
LPC	LFM PROPERTIES CORP.	766,300	31,418	-	-	766,300	31,418	-	-	-	-	-	-
LFM	LIBERTY FLOUR MILLS	7,900	267,020	-	-	7,900	267,020	-	-	-	-	-	-
LMG	LMG GROUP	1,057,000	264,250	150,000	37,500	1,207,000	301,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
LODE	LODESTAR INVESTMENT	3,073,000	1,075,550	80,000	28,000	3,153,000	1,103,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
LPZ	LOPEZ HOLDINGS CORP.	32,863,512	122,252,265	-	-	32,858,212	122,232,549	5,300	19,716	-	-	-	-
LSC	LORENZO SHIPPING CORP.	1,044,500	637,145	-	-	1,044,500	637,145	-	-	-	-	-	-
LTG	LT GROUP INC.	2,286,850	33,799,643	-	-	2,286,850	33,799,643	-	-	-	-	-	-
MHC	MABUHAY HOLDINGS CORP	1,437,000	165,255	110,000	12,650	1,547,000	177,905	-	-	-	-	-	-
MVC	MABUHAY VINYL CORP.	20,000	103,800	-	-	20,000	103,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
MACAY	MACAY HOLDINGS INC.	65,340	456,727	3,630	25,374	68,970	482,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAC	MACROASIA CORP.	3,109,410	13,494,839	-	-	3,109,350	13,494,579	60	260	-	-	-	-
MBC	MANILA BROADCASTING CO.	2,400	12,072	-	-	2,400	12,072	-	-	-	-	-	-
MB	MANILA BULLETIN	5,814,895	953,643	3,000	492	5,813,830	953,468	4,065	667	-	-	-	-
MER	MANILA ELECTRIC CO.	127,546	73,211,404	-	-	127,474	73,170,076	72	41,328	-	-	-	-
MJC	MANILA JOCKEY CLUB INC	963,625	1,223,804	-	-	963,575	1,223,740	50	64	-	-	-	-
MA	MANILA MINING	3,989,916,300	29,126,389	-	-	3,989,916,300	29,126,389	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAB	MANILA MINING - B	7,692,896,753	55,388,857	2,000,000	14,400	7,694,896,753	55,403,257	-	-	-	-	-	-
MWC	MANILA WATER CO.	1,341,700	54,070,510	-	-	1,341,700	54,070,510	-	-	-	-	-	-
MFC	MANULIFE FINANCIAL CORP.	1,454	2,733,520	-	-	1,454	2,733,520	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARC	MARCVENTURES HOLDINGS INC.	14,940,473	10,458,331	10,000	7,000	14,950,473	10,465,331	-	-	-	-	-	-
MC	MARSTEEL CONS. INC	16,100,000	-	-	-	16,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MCB	MARSTEEL CONS. INC - B	30,400,000	-	-	-	30,400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAXS	MAX'S GROUP INC.	267,400	655,130	5,000	12,250	272,400	667,380	-	-	-	-	-	-
MYNLD	MAYNILAD WATER SERVICES INC.	1,031,000	17,423,900	-	-	1,031,000	17,423,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
MED	MEDCO HOLDINGS INC.	3,701,000	333,090	-	-	3,701,000	333,090	-	-	-	-	-	-

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MEDIC	MEDELINES DISTRIBUTORS INC.	1,325,000	344,500	72,000	18,720	1,397,000	363,220	-	-	-	-	-	-
MWIDE	MEGAWIDE CONSTRUCTION CORP.	1,325,435	3,963,051	-	-	1,325,435	3,963,051	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEG	MEGAWORLD CORP.	18,033,872	37,510,454	-	-	18,033,872	37,510,454	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEGW2	MEGAWORLD CORP.-WARRANTS 2	854	-	-	-	854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MREIT	MERREIT INC.	948,600	13,280,400	-	-	948,600	13,280,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
MM	MERRYMART CONSUMER CORP	5,013,100	2,005,240	-	-	5,013,100	2,005,240	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAH	METRO ALLIANCE HOLDINGS	416,822	154,224	-	-	406,822	150,524	10,000	3,700	-	-	-	-
MAHB	METRO ALLIANCE HOLDINGS – B	7,260,029	5,009,420	-	-	7,253,029	5,004,590	7,000	4,830	-	-	-	-
MGH	METRO GLOBAL HOLDINGS CORP.	392,100	-	-	-	372,100	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
TOL	METRO PACIFIC TOLLWAYS CORP.	500	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
MRSGI	METRO RETAIL STORES GROUP	4,640,700	5,336,805	213,800	245,870	4,854,500	5,582,675	-	-	-	-	-	-
MBT	METROPOLITAN BANK	7,332,018	502,243,233	4,020	275,370	7,336,038	502,518,603	-	-	-	-	-	-
MG	MILLENIUM GLOBAL HOLDINGS	13,212,000	792,720	-	-	13,212,000	792,720	-	-	-	-	-	-
MJIC	MJC INVESTMENT CORP.	19,700	19,700	-	-	19,700	19,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONDE	MONDE NUSSIN CORP	2,670,000	15,486,000	32,800	190,240	2,702,800	15,676,240	-	-	-	-	-	-
MON	MONDRAGON INTERNATIONAL	7,562,830	-	50,000	-	7,612,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MRC	MRC ALLIED INC.	12,845,800	11,175,846	-	-	12,842,800	11,173,236	3,000	2,610	-	-	-	-
MWP5	MWIDE SERIES 5 PREFERRED	90,950	9,367,850	-	-	90,950	9,367,850	-	-	-	-	-	-
MWP6A	MWIDE SERIES 6A PREFERRED	47,000	4,700,000	-	-	47,000	4,700,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
MWP6B	MWIDE SERIES 6B PREFERRED	62,000	6,212,400	-	-	62,000	6,212,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
MWP6C	MWIDE SERIES 6C PREFERRED	41,000	4,255,800	-	-	41,000	4,255,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
MWP7A	MWIDE SERIES 7A PREFERRED	35,000	3,514,000	-	-	35,000	3,514,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
MWP7E	MWIDE SERIES 7B PREFERRED	47,500	4,987,500	-	-	47,500	4,987,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
NRCP	NATIONAL REINSURANCE CORP.	15,600,400	12,012,308	173,000	133,210	15,773,400	12,145,518	-	-	-	-	-	-
NXGEN	NEXTGENESIS CORP.	1,642,900	-	10,000	-	1,652,600	-	-	-	300	-	-	-
NIKL	NICKEL ASIA CORP.	6,160,274	23,963,466	20,000	77,800	6,180,274	24,041,266	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOW	NOW CORPORATION	6,721,400	4,570,552	-	-	6,721,400	4,570,552	-	-	-	-	-	-
NI	NUHAO MINERAL RESOURCES	2,296,500	723,398	-	-	2,296,500	723,398	-	-	-	-	-	-
OGP	OCEANAGOLD PHILS INC.	10,000	322,000	-	-	10,000	322,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
OM	OMICO CORPORATION	23,221,216	2,345,343	-	-	23,221,066	2,345,328	150	15	-	-	-	-
OMW2	OMICO CORPORATION – WARRANT	89,917	-	-	-	89,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORE	ORIENTAL PENINSULA RES.	9,354,800	3,461,276	50,000	18,500	9,404,800	3,479,776	-	-	-	-	-	-
OPM	ORIENTAL PETROLEUM	1,764,625,943	21,175,511	-	-	1,764,375,244	21,172,503	250,699	3,008	-	-	-	-
OPMB	ORIENTAL PETROLEUM – B	595,672,351	7,148,068	-	-	595,572,351	7,146,868	100,000	1,200	-	-	-	-
LOTO	PACIFIC ON LINE SYSTEMS	307,500	522,750	-	-	307,500	522,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
PA	PACIFICA HOLDINGS INC.	1,282,850	1,218,708	-	-	1,277,400	1,213,530	5,450	5,178	-	-	-	-
PAL	PAL HOLDINGS INC.	228,668	868,938	-	-	227,991	866,366	677	2,573	-	-	-	-
PMPC	PANASONIC MFG. PHIL. SORP.	116,000	1,252,800	-	-	116,000	1,252,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAX	PAXYS INC.	73,600	192,096	-	-	73,600	192,096	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERC	PETROENERGY RESOURCES	3,760,580	13,162,030	-	-	3,760,580	13,162,030	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRF4A	PETRON SERIES 4A PREF	17,080	16,729,860	-	-	17,080	16,729,860	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRF4B	PETRON SERIES 4B PREF	8,010	7,969,950	-	-	8,010	7,969,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRF4C	PETRON SERIES 4C PREF	15,440	15,578,960	-	-	15,440	15,578,960	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRF4D	PETRON SERIES 4D PREF	17,210	17,037,900	-	-	17,210	17,037,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRF4E	PETRON SERIES 4E PREF	19,520	19,520,000	-	-	19,520	19,520,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
PCOR	PETRON CORP.	19,797,666	49,098,212	35,000	86,800	19,832,655	49,184,984	11	27	-	-	-	-
PRF3B	PETRON PREFERRED SERIES 3B	18,485	18,577,425	-	-	18,485	18,577,425	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHR	PH RESORTS GROUP HOLDINGS	8,457,100	1,124,794	30,000	3,990	8,487,100	1,128,784	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRC	PHIL. RACING CLUB	330,978	2,184,455	-	-	330,968	2,184,389	10	66	-	-	-	-
PBC	PHIL. BANK OF COMMUNICATION	2,017,853	33,698,145	5	84	2,017,858	33,698,229	-	-	-	-	-	-
PBB	PHIL. BUSINESS BANK	1,906,302	14,678,525	-	-	1,906,302	14,678,525	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHES	PHIL. ESTATES CORP.	16,493,000	4,618,040	50,000	14,000	16,543,000	4,632,040	-	-	-	-	-	-

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STOCK CODE	NAME OF STOCKS	CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT		DEALER'S ACCOUNT		PHIL. CENTRAL DEPOSITORY		IN VAULT		TRANSFER OFFICE		IN TRANSIT	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
INFRA	PHIL. INFRADEV HOLDINGS INC.	6,318,000	1,990,170	240,000	75,600	6,558,000	2,065,770	-	-	-	-	-	-
PNB	PHIL. NATIONAL BANK	1,345,307	73,184,701	11,920	648,448	1,357,000	73,820,800	227	12,349	-	-	-	-
PNC	PHIL. NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION	105,460	-	-	-	91,460	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
RLT	PHIL. REALTY & HOLDINGS CORP.	22,914,280	2,497,657	249,000	27,141	23,163,280	2,524,798	-	-	-	-	-	-
RLTB(SR)	PHIL. REALTY & HOLDINGS CORP.B-SR	494,000	-	-	-	494,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RLT(SR)	PHIL. REALTY & HOLDINGS CORP.-SR	1,245,830	-	-	-	1,245,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEVN	PHIL. SEVEN CORP.	5,380	199,060	320	11,840	5,700	210,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
PSE	PHIL. STOCK EXCHANGE	43,088	8,850,275	-	-	43,088	8,850,275	-	-	-	-	-	-
PTT	PHIL. TELEGRAPH & TEL CORP.	3,225,166	-	-	-	3,178,166	-	47,000	-	-	-	-	-
DNA	PHILAB HOLDINGS CORP.	190,160	543,858	-	-	190,160	543,858	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHC	PHILCOMSAT HOLDINGS CORP.	51,900	-	-	-	49,900	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
PX	PHILEX MINING CORP.	22,400,204	221,762,020	-	-	22,371,435	221,477,207	28,769	284,813	-	-	-	-
PP1	PHILTOWN PROPERTIES INC.	766,087	-	-	-	766,087	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEB	PHILWEB CORPORATION	7,920,650	49,108,030	300	1,860	7,920,950	49,109,890	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHN	PHINMA CORPORATION	332,608	5,554,554	-	-	332,608	5,554,554	-	-	-	-	-	-
PSB	PHL. SAVINGS BANK	75,446	4,074,084	-	-	75,446	4,074,084	-	-	-	-	-	-
PNX	PHOENIX PETROLEUM	302,348	1,260,791	-	-	302,348	1,260,791	-	-	-	-	-	-
PNX3B	PHOENIX PETROLEUM SERIES 3B PREFERR	23,700	591,315	-	-	23,700	591,315	-	-	-	-	-	-
PNX4	PHOENIX PETROLEUM SERIES 4 PREFERRE	16,940	3,013,626	-	-	16,940	3,013,626	-	-	-	-	-	-
PCP	PICOP RESOURCES INC.	19,172,925	-	-	-	19,172,755	-	170	-	-	-	-	-
SHLPH	PILIPINAS SHELL PETROLEUM	901,500	6,247,395	-	-	901,500	6,247,395	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEL	PLDT INC.	57,051	71,884,260	-	-	57,050	71,883,000	1	1,260	-	-	-	-
PECB	PNOC EXPLORATION	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PECB(SR)	PNOC EXPLORATION - SR	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHA	PREMIERE HORIZON ALLIANCE CORP.	14,434,000	3,420,858	50,000	11,850	14,484,000	3,432,708	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIM	PRIME MEDIA HOLDINGS	770,631	1,001,820	-	-	769,131	999,870	1,500	1,950	-	-	-	-
PMT	PRIMETOWN PROP. GROUP INC.	115,000	-	-	-	115,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRMX	PRIMEX CORPORATION	243,500	311,680	-	-	243,500	311,680	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPC	PRYCE PROPERTIES CORP.	151,400	-	-	-	151,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PT&T CORP.	-	-	51,000	-	51,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PGOLD	PUREGOLD PRICE CLUB INC.	387,800	14,736,400	3,000	114,000	390,800	14,850,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
PXP	PXP ENERGY CORP.	7,487,393	17,819,995	-	-	7,487,393	17,819,995	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASLAG	RASLAG CORP.	690,000	565,800	83,000	68,060	773,000	633,860	-	-	-	-	-	-
REG	REPUBLIC GLASS HOLDINGS	356,500	819,950	-	-	321,500	739,450	-	-	35,000	80,500	-	-
RFM	RFM CORPORATION	755,714	3,589,642	-	-	755,714	3,589,642	-	-	-	-	-	-
RCB	RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING	1,710,019	44,374,993	14,000	363,300	1,724,019	44,738,293	-	-	-	-	-	-
RCR	RL COMMERCIAL REIT INC.	5,628,000	45,136,560	-	-	5,628,000	45,136,560	-	-	-	-	-	-
RLC	ROBINSONS LAND CORP.	2,867,598	46,340,384	3,000	48,480	2,867,598	46,340,384	1,000	16,160	2,000	32,320	-	-
RRHI	ROBINSONS RETAIL HOLDINGS	149,780	4,950,229	-	-	149,780	4,950,229	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROCK	ROCKWELL LAND CORP.	1,393,590	2,578,142	50,000	92,500	1,441,708	2,667,160	1,882	3,482	-	-	-	-
RCI	ROXAS & COMPANY INC.	276,000	739,680	-	-	276,000	739,680	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROX	ROXAS HOLDINGS INC.	234,778	340,428	-	-	234,778	340,428	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMC	SAN MIGUEL CORP.	961,250	78,822,500	5,090	417,380	966,340	79,239,880	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMC2I	SAN MIGUEL CORP. 2-I PREFERRED	795,350	59,253,575	-	-	795,350	59,253,575	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SAN MIGUEL CORP. 2-J PREFERRED	-	-	7,640	569,180	7,640	569,180	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMC2L	SAN MIGUEL CORP. 2-L PREFERRED	164,000	12,734,600	-	-	164,000	12,734,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMC2N	SAN MIGUEL CORP. 2-N PREFERRED	137,490	11,067,945	-	-	137,490	11,067,945	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMC2O	SAN MIGUEL CORP. 2-O PREFERRED	89,700	7,265,700	-	-	89,700	7,265,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMC2P	SAN MIGUEL CORP. 2-P PREFERRED	257,470	19,825,190	-	-	257,470	19,825,190	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMC2Q	SAN MIGUEL CORP. 2-Q PREFERRED	70,800	5,508,240	-	-	70,800	5,508,240	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMC2R	SAN MIGUEL CORP. 2-R PREFERRED	65,720	5,093,300	-	-	65,720	5,093,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMC2S	SAN MIGUEL CORP. 2-S PREFERRED	59,540	4,632,212	-	-	59,540	4,632,212	-	-	-	-	-	-

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STOCK CODE	NAME OF STOCKS	CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT		DEALER'S ACCOUNT		PHIL. CENTRAL DEPOSITORY		IN VAULT		TRANSFER OFFICE		IN TRANSIT	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
SMC2T	SAN MIGUEL CORP. 2-T PREFERRED	270,000	20,655,000	-	-	270,000	20,655,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMC2U	SAN MIGUEL CORP. 2-U PREFERRED	320,000	24,320,000	-	-	320,000	24,320,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
FB	SAN MIGUEL FOOD & BEVERAGE INC.	2,019,770	111,087,350	2,000	110,000	2,021,770	111,197,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWM	SANITARY WARES MFG.	324,400	-	-	-	324,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SBS	SBS PHILS. CORP.	191,840	746,258	-	-	191,840	746,258	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPM	SEAFRONT RESOURCES	5,626,451	13,278,424	50,522	119,232	5,676,973	13,397,656	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECB	SECURITY BANK CORP.	690,912	45,358,373	1,000	65,650	691,912	45,424,023	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCC	SEMIRARA MINING & POER CORP.	628,384	17,751,848	-	-	628,384	17,751,848	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIZZA	SHAKEY'S PIZZA ASIA VENTURES	312,000	2,121,600	-	-	312,000	2,121,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHNG	SHANG PROPRTIS INC.	2,974,044	10,528,116	-	-	2,974,044	10,528,116	-	-	-	-	-	-
SM	SM INVESTMENTS CORP.	114,336	79,978,032	730	510,635	115,066	80,488,667	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMPH	SM PRIME HOLDINGS	14,252,246	324,238,597	8,000	182,000	14,260,246	324,420,597	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOC	SOCRESOURCES INC	1,864,000	339,248	-	-	1,864,000	339,248	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOC(SR)	SOCRESOURCES INC – SR	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SGI	SOLID GROUP INC.	10,651,000	13,526,770	-	-	10,643,000	13,516,610	8,000	10,160	-	-	-	-
SPNEC	SP NEW ENERGY CORP.	7,800,658	9,126,770	-	-	7,800,658	9,126,770	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPC	SPC POWER CORP.	108,500	1,056,790	-	-	108,500	1,056,790	-	-	-	-	-	-
SSI	SSI GROUP INC.	5,815,000	15,293,450	10,000	26,300	5,825,000	15,319,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLI	STA. LUCIA LAND INC.	753,000	1,957,800	-	-	753,000	1,957,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
STN	STENIEL MANUFACTURING	138,093	-	-	-	138,093	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STI	STI EDU SYSTEMS HOLDINGS	97,118,481	136,937,058	45,000	63,450	97,159,021	136,994,220	4,460	6,289	-	-	-	-
SLF	SUN LIFE FINANCIAL INC.	5,972	20,543,680	-	-	5,972	20,543,680	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUN	SUNTRUST HOME DEV. INC.	4,960,000	3,769,600	-	-	4,960,000	3,769,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SUNTRUST RESORT HOLDINGS INC.	-	-	20,000	15,200	20,000	15,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
SFI	SWIFT FOODS INC.	28,260,309	1,328,235	435,354	20,462	28,695,634	1,348,695	29	1	-	-	-	-
SFIP	SWIFT FOODS INC. - PREFERRED	90,535	140,329	-	-	90,535	140,329	-	-	-	-	-	-
SGP	SYNERGY GRID & DEVELOPMENT	506,700	8,390,952	-	-	506,700	8,390,952	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEEPR	THE KEEPERS HOLDINGS INC/	3,470,257	8,606,237	26,000	64,480	3,496,257	8,670,717	-	-	-	-	-	-
OV	THE PHILODRILL CORP.	992,268,090	8,831,186	-	-	989,904,390	8,810,149	2,363,700	21,037	-	-	-	-
T	TKC METALS CORPORATION	5,091,400	2,240,216	-	-	5,091,400	2,240,216	-	-	-	-	-	-
TFHI	TOP FRONTIER INV. HOLDINGS INC.	41,637	2,539,857	-	-	41,637	2,539,857	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOP	TOP FRONTIER INV. HOLDINGS INC.	30,000	48,000	-	-	30,000	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
TBGI	TRANSPACIFIC BROADBAND	14,587,000	1,940,071	-	-	14,587,000	1,940,071	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNH	UNIHOLDINGS NC.	80	9,280	-	-	80	9,280	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNI	UNIOIL RES. & HOLDINGS CO. INC.	9,435,000	2,321,010	-	-	9,155,000	2,252,130	280,000	68,880	-	-	-	-
UBP	UNION BAK OF THE PHILS.	632,324	16,819,818	704	18,726	630,741	16,777,711	2,287	60,834	-	-	-	-
UPM	UNITED PARAGON MINING CORP.	441,025,000	2,557,945	-	-	441,025,000	2,557,945	-	-	-	-	-	-
UP	UNIVERSAL RIGHTFIELD PROPERTY	21,858,000	-	60,000	-	21,728,000	-	190,000	-	-	-	-	-
UP(SR)	UNIVERSAL RIGHTFIELD PROPERTY-SR	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URC	UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORP.	878,965	59,154,345	5,600	376,880	884,565	59,531,225	-	-	-	-	-	-
UW	UNIWIDE HOLDINGS INC.	70,988,000	-	80,000	-	71,060,000	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
V	VANTAGE EQUITIES INC.	27,328,000	24,321,920	-	-	27,328,000	24,321,920	-	-	-	-	-	-
VMC	VICTORIAS MILLING CO. INC.	437,692	757,207	-	-	433,036	749,152	4,656	8,055	-	-	-	-
VLL	VISTA LAND & LIFESCAPES	1,824,125	1,897,090	50,000	52,000	1,874,125	1,949,090	-	-	-	-	-	-
STR	VISTAMALLS INC.	224,540	280,675	-	-	224,540	280,675	-	-	-	-	-	-
VREIT	VISTAREIT CORP.	1,074,000	1,471,380	-	-	1,074,000	1,471,380	-	-	-	-	-	-
VITA	VITARICH CORP.	23,391,000	12,397,230	625,000	331,250	23,985,000	12,712,050	31,000	16,430	-	-	-	-
VVT	VIVANT CORPORATION	31,350	609,444	-	-	18,850	366,444	12,500	243,000	-	-	-	-
WPI	WATERFRONT PHILS. INC	14,572,000	5,901,660	250,000	101,250	14,822,000	6,002,910	-	-	-	-	-	-
WIN	WELLEX INDUSTRIES INC.	12,696,961	3,301,210	15,000	3,900	12,709,320	3,304,423	2,641	687	-	-	-	-
WLCON	WILCON DEPT INC.	1,128,000	7,850,880	28,000	194,880	1,156,000	8,045,760	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHI	WISE HOLDINGS	130,104	-	-	-	130,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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STOCK CODE	NAME OF STOCKS	CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT		DEALER'S ACCOUNT		PHIL. CENTRAL DEPOSITORY		IN VAULT		TRANSFER OFFICE		IN TRANSIT	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
X	XURPAS INC.	3,901,600	967,597	-	-	3,901,600	967,597	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZHI	ZEUS HOLDINGS	20,530,000	1,375,510	-	-	20,530,000	1,375,510	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		21,587,065,941	7,379,326,727	38,222,869	12,601,123	21,615,140,440	7,343,410,492	8,689,334	3,338,372	1,459,036	45,178,985	-	-

Number of Shares in Vault	8,689,334
Number of Shares in Clearing House	-
Number of Shares in Transfer Office	1,459,036
Number of Shares in Transfer PCD	<u>21,615,140,440</u>
Total Number of Shares	<u>21,625,288,810</u>

SCHEDULE VII

**SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE
REVISED SRC RULE 68**

FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

For The Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Current Ratio

	2025	2024
Total current assets	₱ 294,164,444	₱ 292,722,687
Total current liabilities	134,419,943	137,518,992
Current ratio	2.188:1	2.129:1

Quick Ratio

	2025	2024
Total liquid asset	₱ 281,054,581	₱ 275,249,074
Total current liabilities	134,419,943	137,518,992
Quick ratio	2.091:1	2.002:1

Working Capital to Total Asset

	2025	2024
Working capital	₱ 159,744,501	₱ 155,203,695
Total Asset	348,192,738	336,626,995
Working capital ratio	0.459:1	0.461:1

Solvency Ratio

	2025	2024
Net income (loss) after tax + Depreciation	₱ 8,981,780	₱ 10,417,834
Total liabilities	154,360,316	154,178,932
Solvency ratio	0.058:1	0.068:1

Debt-to-equity Ratio

	2025	2024
Total liabilities	₱ 154,360,316	₱ 154,178,932
Total equity	193,832,422	182,448,063
Debt-to-equity ratio	0.796:1	0.845:1

Asset-to-equity Ratio

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Total assets	₱ 348,192,738	₱ 336,626,995
Total equity	193,832,422	182,448,063
Asset to equity ratio	<u>1.796:1</u>	<u>1.845:1</u>

Interest Rate Coverage Ratio

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Pre-tax profit before interest	₱ 10,804,962	₱ 12,339,636
Interest expense	-	-
Interest rate ratio	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

Profitability Ratios

a.) Return on asset ratio

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net income after tax	₱ 8,930,359	₱ 10,364,380
Average assets	342,410,867	346,398,289
	<u>0.026:1</u>	<u>0.03:1</u>

b.) Return on equity ratio

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net income after tax	₱ 8,930,359	₱ 10,364,380
Average equity	188,141,243	180,062,123
	<u>0.047:1</u>	<u>0.058:1</u>

c.) Net Profit Margin

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net profit after tax	₱ 8,930,359	₱ 10,364,380
Revenue	17,810,993	19,040,982
	<u>0.501:1</u>	<u>0.544:1</u>

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

QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
Suite 1602 Tytana Plaza Building,
611 Oriente St. Binondo, Manila

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, beginning of reporting period	₱ 57,826,488
Add: Category A: Items that are directly credited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings	
• Reversal of Retained Earnings Appropriation/s	-
• Effect of restatements or prior-period adjustments	-
• Others	-
	-
Less: Category B: Items that are directly debited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings	
• Dividends declaration during the reporting period	5,000,000
• Retained Earnings appropriated during the reporting period	893,036
• Effect of restatements or prior-period adjustments	-
• Others	-
	5,893,036
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, as adjusted	51,933,452
Add/Less: Net Income (Loss) for the current year	8,930,359
Less: Category C.1: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)	
• Equity in net income of associate/joint venture, net of dividends declared	-
• Unrealized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-
• Unrealized fair value adjustment (market-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-
• Unrealized fair value gain of Investment Property	-
• Other unrealized gains or adjustments to retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	-
• Sub-total	-
Add: Category C.2: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior reporting periods but realized in the current reporting period (net of tax)	
• Realized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-
• Realized fair value adjustment (market-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-
• Realized fair value gain of Investment Property	-
• Other realized gains or adjustments to retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	-
• Sub-total	-

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

QUALITY INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES CORPORATION
Suite 1602 Tytana Plaza Building,
611 Oriente St. Binondo, Manila

Add: Category C.3: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior reporting periods but reversed in the current reporting period (net of tax)	
• Reversal of previously recorded foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-
• Reversal of previously recorded fair value adjustment (market-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-
• Reversal of previously recorded fair value gain of Investment	-
•	
• Reversal of other unrealized gains or adjustments to retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	-
• Sub-total	<u>-</u>
Adjusted Net Income (Loss)	<u>8,930,359</u>
Add: Category D: Non-actual losses recognized in profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)	
• Depreciation on revaluation increment (after tax)	-
• Sub-total	<u>-</u>
Add/Less: Category E: Adjustments related to relief granted by SEC and BSP	
• Amortization of the effect of reporting relief	-
• Total amount of reporting relief granted during the year	-
• Others	-
• Sub-total	<u>-</u>
Add/Less: Category F: Other items that should be excluded from the determination of the amount available for dividends distribution	
• Net movement of treasury shares (except for reacquisition of redeemable shares)	-
• Net movement of deferred tax asset not considered in the reconciling items under the previous categories	-
• Net movement in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liabilities related to same transaction, e.g., set up of right of use of asset and lease liability, set-up of asset and asset retirement obligation, and set-up of service concession asset and concession payable	-
• Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP - gain (loss)	-
• Others	-
• Sub-total	<u>-</u>
TOTAL RETAINED EARNINGS, END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION	<u><u>₱ 60,863,811</u></u>

QUALITY INVESTMENT & SECURITIES CORPORATION
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR
FEE-RELATED INFORMATION
December 31, 2025 and 2024

		Current Year	Prior Year
Total Audit Fees	P	85,000	80,000
Non-audit services fees:			
Other assurance services		-	-
Tax services		-	-
All other services		-	-
Total Non-audit Fees		-	-
Total Audit and Non-audit Fees	P	85,000	80,000
Audit and Non-audit fees of other related entities			
		Current Year	Prior Year
Audit fees	P	-	-
Non-audit services fees:			
Other assurance services		-	-
Tax services		-	-
All other services		-	-
Total Audit and Non-audit Fees of other related entities	P	-	-