



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

THE SEC HEADQUARTERS 7907 Makati Avenue, Salcedo Village, Bel-Air, Makati City
1209 Trunk Line No:02-5322-7696 Email Us:www.sec.gov.ph/imessagemo@sec.gov.ph



The following document has been received:

Receiving: DONNA ENCARNADO

Receipt Date and Time: April 14, 2026 11:51:13 AM

Company Information

SEC Registration No.: AS94000966

Company Name: ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION

Industry Classification: J66930

Company Type: Stock Corporation

Document Information

Document ID: OST104142026811213129

Document Type: Annual Audited Financial Report

Document Code: SEC_Form_52-AR

Period Covered: December 31, 2025

Submission Type: Annual

Remarks: None

Acceptance of this document is subject to review of forms and contents

Your BIR AFS eSubmission uploads were received

From: eafs@bir.gov.ph

To: alakorseccorp@yahoo.com

Cc: legionshineshine@gmail.com

Date: Monday, April 13, 2026 at 06:57 PM GMT+8

Hi ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION,

Valid files

- EAFS003461151AFSTY122025.pdf
- EAFS003461151TCRTY122025-01.pdf
- EAFS003461151ITRTY122025.pdf

Invalid file

- <None>

Transaction Code: **AFS-0-4N4W2MSW0QSTVV2TWPNP42NYX0PP1ZV3MP**

Submission Date/Time: **Apr 13, 2026 06:06 PM**

Company TIN: **003-461-151**

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

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

This is a system-generated e-mail. Please do not reply.

COVER SHEET

for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

A	S	9	4	0	0	0	9	6	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Company Name

A	L	A	K	O	R		S	E	C	U	R	I	T	I	E	S		C	O	R	P	O	R	A	T	I	O	N
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Principal Office (No./Street/Barangay/City/Town)Province)

5	T	H		F	L	O	O	R		Q	U	A	D		A	L	P	H	A		C	E	N	T	R	U	M	
---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

B	U	I	L	D	I	N	G		1	2	5		P	I	O	N	E	E	R		S	T	R	E	E	T	.	,
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

M	A	N	D	A	L	U	Y	O	N	G		C	I	T	Y													
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Form Type

5	2	A	R
---	---	---	---

Department requiring the report

C	R	M	D
---	---	---	---

Secondary License Type, if Applicable

N	A		
---	---	--	--

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

alakorseccorp@yahoo.com

Company's Telephone Number/s

8631-8173

Mobile Number

0917-6262966

No. of Stockholders

6

Annual Meeting
Month/Day

ANY TUESDAY OF APRIL

Fiscal Year
Month/Day

DECEMBER 31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person

SUNSHINE L. GARCIA

Email Address

alakorseccorp@yahoo.com

Telephone Number/s

8631-8173

Mobile Number

0917-6262966

Contact Person's Address

QUAD ALPHA CENTRUM BUILDING 125 PIONEER STREET, MANDALUYONG CITY
--

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

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

ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

and

Report of Independent Auditors

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

ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT

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

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

IDENTIFICATION OF BROKER OR DEALER	
Name of Broker / Dealer:	<u>ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION</u>
Address of Principal Place of Business:	<u>5th Floor Quad Alpha Centrum Building</u> <u>125 Pioneer Street, Mandaluyong City</u>
Name and Phone Number of Person to Contact in Regard to this Report	
Name:	<u>SUNSHINE L. GARCIA</u>
Tel. No.	<u>8631-8173</u>
Fax No.	<u>N.A.</u>

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCOUNTANT	
Name of Independent Certified Public Accountant whose opinion is contained in this report:	
Name:	<u>MA. ALMA C. SESE</u>
Tel. No.	<u>8994-3984</u>
Fax No.	<u></u>
Address:	<u>9th Floor Unit C Marc 2000 Tower, 1973 Taft cor San Andres,</u> <u>Malate, Manila</u>
Certificate Number:	<u>54588</u>
PTR Number :	<u>368867</u>
Date Issued:	<u>January 8, 2026</u>

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


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

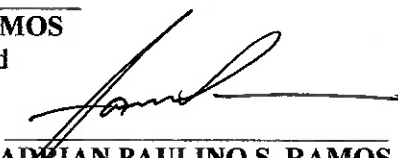
PEREZ, SESE, VILLA & CO., the independent auditor appointed by the shareholders, has audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in their report to the shareholders, has expressed their opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion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



GERARD ANTON S. RAMOS
President



PRESENTACION S. RAMOS
Chairman of the Board



ADRIAN PAULINO S. RAMOS
Treasurer

Signed this 6th day of April 2026.

MANDALUYONG CITY Philippines, this **APR 07 2026** affiants who are personally known to me and whose identity I have confirmed through their competent evidence of identity bearing the affiants photograph and signature.

NAMES	COMPETENT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY	DATE AND PLACE ISSUED
Presentacion S. Ramos	Passport ID no. P7983609A	DFA NCR East 7/18/2018
Gerard Anton S. Ramos	Passport ID no. P7752563A	DFA NCR South 6/30/2018
Adrian Paulino S. Ramos	Passport ID no. P6368801B	DFA NCR East 2/23/2021

DOC. NO.: 276
PAGE NO. 57
BOOK NO. I
SERIES OF 2026




ATTY. IRIS MARIE U. CARPIO
NOTARY PUBLIC – CITY OF MANDALUYONG
APPT. NO. 0374-26 / UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2027
QUAD ALPHA CENTRUM, 125 PIONEER STREET
MANDALUYONG CITY 1550
PTR NO. 6035246/ MANDALUYONG CITY / 01-06-2026
IBP NO. 590814 / 01-07-2026 / QC CHAPTER
MCLE COMPLIANCE NO. VIII-0015359 / 04-14-2028
ROLL NO. 51028 (2005)



SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

**To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION**
5th Floor Quad Alpha Centrum Building,
125 Pioneer Street, Mandaluyong City

We have audited the financial statements of **ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION** (the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2025, on which we have rendered the attached report dated April 6, 2026.

In compliance with the Revised Securities Regulation Cod Rule 68, we are stating that the Company has five (5) shareholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares each of the Company's capital stock as of December 31, 2025, as disclosed in Note 19 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
April 6, 2026




REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

**To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION**
5th Floor Quad Alpha Centrum Building,
125 Pioneer Street, Mandaluyong City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of **ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION**, (the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2025 and have issued our report thereon dated April 6, 2026. Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying supplementary schedule I-VIII, are the responsibility of the Company's management. These supplementary schedules are presented for the purpose of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule No. 68, and is not part of the basic financial statements. These supplementary schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly states in all material respects the financial data required to be set forth therein 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

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
April 6, 2026



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION
5th Floor Quad Alpha Centrum Building
125 Pioneer Street, Mandaluyong City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **ALAKOR 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 Standard.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) 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 Standard, 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 30 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 Standard. 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

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
April 6, 2026

ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Notes	2025		Security Position (2025)		2024		Security Position (2024)	
				Long	Short			Long	Short
ASSETS									
Current Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	4.5.6	₱ 46,272,555	-	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 31,797,753	-	₱ -	-
Receivables from customers	4.5.7	125,453,856	2,192,054,083	-	-	32,494	16,265,397	-	-
Receivables from clearing house	4.5.8	1,679,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances to shareholders	4.5.26	7,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	4.5.9	120,208	-	-	-	112,361	-	-	-
Prepayments and other current assets	4.5.10	1,730,250	-	-	-	1,715,775	-	-	-
Total Current Assets		182,756,249	2,192,054,083	-	-	33,658,383	16,265,397	-	-
Non-Current Assets									
Financial asset at fair value through OCI	4.5.11	6,177,000	-	-	-	37,247,800	-	-	-
Property and equipment	4.5.12	101,131	6,177,000	-	-	119,413	-	-	-
Trading right	4.5.13	7,700,000	-	-	-	8,000,000	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	4.5.14	422,220	-	-	-	415,759	-	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		14,400,351	6,177,000	-	-	45,782,972	37,247,800	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		₱ 197,156,600	₱ 2,198,231,083	-	-	₱ 79,441,355	₱ 53,513,197	-	-
Securities in Vault, Transfer Office and Philippine Depository and Trust Corp.									
						₱ 4,027,936,663		₱ 3,444,024,945	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY									
Current Liabilities									
Payables to customer and broker	4.5.15	₱ 127,451,779	₱ 1,829,705,580	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 4,830,986	₱ 3,390,511,748	₱ -	₱ -
Payables to clearing house	4.5.8	-	-	-	-	79,750	-	-	-
Other payables	4.5.16	11,862,942	-	-	-	11,311,232	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	4.5.17	299,603	-	-	-	202,776	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		139,614,324	1,829,705,580	-	-	16,424,744	3,390,511,748	-	-
Non-Current Liability									
Retirement benefit liability	4.5.18	-	-	-	-	7,915,614	-	-	-
Total Liabilities		139,614,324	-	-	-	24,340,358	-	-	-
Equity									
Share Capital	4.5.19	40,000,000	-	-	-	40,000,000	-	-	-
Share Premium	4.5	14,500,000	-	-	-	14,500,000	-	-	-
Equity Reserves (Deficit)	4.5.19	1,703,328	-	-	-	1,667,288	-	-	-
Accumulated Deficits	4.5.19	1,338,948	-	-	-	(1,066,291)	-	-	-
Equity, net		57,542,276	-	-	-	55,100,997	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		₱ 197,156,600	₱ 4,027,936,663	₱ 4,027,936,663	₱ 4,027,936,663	₱ 79,441,355	₱ 3,444,024,945	₱ 3,444,024,945	₱ 3,444,024,945

ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For The Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	<i>Notes</i>	2025	2024
INCOME			
Commission	4,20	P 1,420,703	P 13,139,632
Dividend income	4,5,11	1,968,175	2,209,304
Total Income		3,388,878	15,348,936
DIRECT COSTS	4,21	(5,855,597)	(8,300,945)
GROSS INCOME (LOSS)		(2,466,719)	7,047,991
OTHER INCOME	4,22	1,775,159	562,218
OPERATING EXPENSES	4,23	(1,281,377)	(1,451,899)
NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		(1,972,937)	6,158,310
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	4,5,25	-	(111,862)
NET INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		(1,972,937)	6,046,448
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss			
Fair value income on OCI		4,414,216	1,530,900
Actuarial gain (loss)		-	385,477
		4,414,216	1,916,377
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		P 2,441,279	P 7,962,825

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For The Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	<i>Notes</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
SHARE CAPITAL			
Balance at beginning of year	4,19	P 40,000,000	P 40,000,000
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Balance at end of year		<u>40,000,000</u>	<u>40,000,000</u>
SHARE PREMIUM			
	4,19		
Balance at beginning of year		14,500,000	14,500,000
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Balance at end of year		<u>14,500,000</u>	<u>14,500,000</u>
EQUITY RESERVES			
	4,19		
Balance at beginning of year		1,667,288	(288,089)
Reclassified to retained earnings		(4,378,176)	39,000
Other comprehensive income for the year		4,414,216	1,916,377
Balance at end of the year		<u>1,703,328</u>	<u>1,667,288</u>
ACCUMULATED DEFICIT			
	4,19		
Unappropriated			
Balance at beginning of the year		(7,978,695)	(12,776,853)
Net income (loss) for the year		(1,972,937)	6,046,448
Reclassified from equity reserves		4,378,176	(39,000)
Appropriation for the year per SRC Rule 49.1		-	(1,209,290)
Balance at end of the year		<u>(5,573,456)</u>	<u>(7,978,695)</u>
Appropriated			
Balance at beginning of the year		6,912,404	5,703,114
Appropriation for the year per SRC Rule 49.1		-	1,209,290
Balance at end of the year		<u>6,912,404</u>	<u>6,912,404</u>
Net Deficit		<u>1,338,948</u>	<u>(1,066,291)</u>
EQUITY, net		<u>P 57,542,276</u>	<u>P 55,100,997</u>

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

ALAKOR 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 (loss) before tax		P (1,972,937)	P 6,158,310
Adjustment to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	4,5,12	28,782	21,707
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	4,22	(485)	(1,232)
Impairment loss	4,5,13	300,000	-
Dividend income	4,5,11	1,968,175	2,209,304
Interest income	4,22	(528,690)	(560,975)
Operating income (loss) before changes in working capital		(205,155)	7,827,114
Decrease (Increase) in:			
Receivables from customers	4,5,7	(125,421,362)	(30,552)
Receivables from clearing house	4,5,8	(1,679,380)	4,040,280
Other receivables	4,5,9	-	6,460
Prepayments and other current assets	4,5,10	(14,475)	(90,644)
Increase (Decrease) in:			
Payables to customer and broker	4,5,15	122,620,793	(3,434,314)
Payable to clearing house	4,5,8	(79,750)	79,750
Other payables	4,5,16	551,710	837,801
Other current liabilities	4,5,17	96,827	84,057
Retirement benefit liability	4,5,18	(7,915,614)	794,095
Cash provided by (used in) operation		(12,046,406)	10,114,047
Interest received	4,22	520,843	577,745
Dividend received	4,5,11	(1,968,175)	(2,209,304)
Income taxes paid	4,5,25	-	(566,419)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(13,493,738)	7,916,069
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment	4,5,12	(10,500)	(137,784)
Advances to shareholders	4,5,26	(7,500,000)	-
Purchase of financial asset at FVOCI	4,5,11	-	(4,998,750)
Proceeds from disposal of financial asset at FVOCI	4,5,11	35,485,016	961,000
Additional refundable deposits	4,5,14	(6,461)	(5,332)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		27,968,055	(4,180,866)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		14,474,317	3,735,203
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS		485	1,232
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		31,797,753	28,061,318
CASH AT END OF THE YEAR		P 46,272,555	P 31,797,753

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION (the Company) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 2, 1994.

The Company's primary purpose is to acquire, purchase, exchange, donate, or lease real estate properties, including land and buildings, for purposes of use, leasing, management, operation, development, and exploitation. The Company is also authorized to engage in the production and sale of agricultural products, including but not limited to corn, soybeans, sugar, copra, hemp, mangoes, coffee, citrus, palay, and onions, and to operate plants, mills, depots, factories, and machinery for the manufacture of products utilizing such agricultural outputs.

The Company's secondary purpose is to engage in the business of stock and bond brokerage, including the buying and selling of securities for its own account or for the account of others, and to participate in transactions involving stocks, bonds, debentures, and other securities or commercial papers of any entity, whether domestic or foreign, except for underwriting activities.

The Company's registered office and principal place of business is located at 5th Floor, Quad Alpha Centrum Building, 125 Pioneer Street, Mandaluyong City.

Approval of the Financial Statement

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 including its comparative figure for the year ended December 31, 2024, were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on April 6, 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 Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standard.

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

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

- in the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

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

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

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

- Note 5 - Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates
- Note 29 - Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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

NOTE 3 - ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The Company adopted all applicable accounting standards and interpretations as at December 31, 2025. The new and revised accounting standards and interpretations that have been published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and approved by the Financial and

Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC) in the Philippines, that were assessed by the Management to be applicable to the Company's financial statements are as follows:

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

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

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

- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of exchangeability*

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

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

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

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2026

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11

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

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

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

- Amendments to PFRS 9

- Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities

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

- Transaction Price

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

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

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

- Amendments to PAS 7, *Cost Method*

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

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027

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

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

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

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

- PFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability*

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

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

The application of the standard is optional for eligible entities.

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

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

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

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

Deferred effectivity

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

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

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

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

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 does not have financial assets and liabilities classified as FVTPL.

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 profit or loss when the financial assets are derecognized and through amortization process.

Financial assets at amortized cost are included under current assets if realizability or collectability is within 12 months after the reporting period. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's cash and cash equivalents, receivables from customers, receivable from clearing house, advances to shareholders and other receivables and refundable deposits are classified under this category. (Notes 6, 7, 8, 9 and 26)

Cash

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

Receivables from Customers (Securities Trading Transactions)

Receivables from customers represent amounts due from clients arising from securities trading transactions executed by the Company in its capacity as a broker, where trades have been completed but remain unsettled as at the reporting date.

Receivables from customers are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the transaction and are initially measured at fair value, which is generally the transaction price.

Subsequently, receivables from customers are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, as these are held to collect contractual cash flows consisting solely of payments of principal and interest. Due to the short-term nature of these balances, the carrying amount approximates fair value and is measured at its undiscounted amount, as the effect of discounting is not material.

Receivables from customers are subject to impairment using the expected credit loss (ECL) model. The Company applies the simplified approach in measuring expected credit losses, recognizing lifetime ECL based on historical experience, current conditions, and forward-looking information, including the credit profile and trading behavior of customers.

Receivables from and Payables to Clearing House

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Assets at FVOCI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's financial assets classified as FVOCI are presented in Note 11.

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

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

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's payable to customers and brokers, payable to clearing house and other payables are classified under this category (Notes 9, 15 and 16).

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

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

For receivables from customers, the Company has applied the provision of SRC Rule 52.1.11 and Risk Based Capital Adequacy. The Company's Credit Losses was computed based on the classification, credit loss rate and basis specified in SRC Rule No. 52.1.11. In 2023, section 52.1.11.2 and 52.1.11.3 was amended through SEC Memorandum Circular No. 11, Series of 2023.

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

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Assets

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

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

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

Classification of Financial Instrument between Liability and Equity

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

- Deliver cash or another financial asset to another 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 are expenses paid but not yet incurred. Other current assets pertain to prepaid income tax and input VAT. Prepayments and other current assets are stated in the statements of financial position at cost less any portion that has already been consumed or that has already expired.

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 right. 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.

Trading right is the result of the conversion plan to preserve the Company's access to the trading facilities and for it to continue to transact business at the PSE.

Trading right is initially measured at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment loss. The trading right is an intangible asset to be regarded as having an indefinite useful life as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which this asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Company.

Trading right is 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 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.

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.

Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities consist primarily of value-added tax (VAT) payable, withholding taxes payable, and statutory payables.

VAT payable represents the VAT component on services rendered by the Company, which is payable to the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and is remitted in the subsequent reporting period.

Withholding taxes payable represent taxes withheld from employees' salaries and from payments made to suppliers of goods and services, which are remitted to the BIR in the subsequent period.

Statutory payables represent mandatory contributions deducted from employees' compensation for remittance to government agencies, such as the Social Security System (SSS), Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth), and Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF or Pag-IBIG).

These amounts are remitted in the month following the payroll period in which the deductions are made.

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.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings include income earned in current and prior periods net of any dividend declaration, effects of changes in accounting policy and prior period adjustments.

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.

Accumulated Deficit

Deficit represents accumulated losses incurred by the Company. Deficit may also include effects of correction of prior years' errors and changes in accounting policy as may be required by the standards transitional provisions.

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

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

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

Commissions on brokerage transactions are recorded on a trade date basis as trade transactions occur.

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 right to receive the payment is established, provided that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Trading Gains or Losses on Financial Assets at FVTPL

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

Interest income

Interest Income is recognized in profit or loss as it accrues, considering the effective yield of the assets.

Costs and Expenses

Costs and expenses are recognized in profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen and can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis and in the period to which they relate.

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 expense

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.

Operating expenses 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 expense in the period the employees render services to the Company.

Retirement Benefits

The Company does not have a formal retirement benefit plan. However, the Company provides retirement benefits in compliance with RA 7641. No actuarial computation was obtained during the year because the amount of provision for retirement benefits will not materially affect the fair presentation of the financial statements considering that the Company has only few employees.

Related Party Transactions and Relationships

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

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

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

Leases

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

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

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

Company as Lessee

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

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

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

Foreign Currency Transaction

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

Provisions and contingencies

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

provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequent events

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

NOTE 5 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

which will cause the assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of changes in estimates will be reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

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

Judgment

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

Assessment of Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

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

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

Determination of ECL on financial assets

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

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

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:

Estimation of Allowance for Credit Losses

The measurement of the allowance for Credit Losses on financial assets at amortized cost 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 27.

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 for the depreciation of property and equipment:

Description	Useful Lives
Furniture and fixtures and equipment	5 years
Computer systems and software	5 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

There were no changes in the estimated useful lives of the Company's property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Measurement of the defined benefit obligation

The measurement of the defined benefit obligation is subject to significant estimation uncertainty, as it involves the use of actuarial assumptions. These include the discount rate, salary increase rate, employee turnover rate, mortality rate, and retirement age.

The defined benefit obligation is determined by using the projected unit credit method, which requires estimating future cash outflows and discounting these to their present value.

Due to the long-term nature of the obligation, changes in these assumptions may have a significant impact on the amount of the defined benefit obligation and the related retirement expense.

Determination of Realizable Amount of Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities

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 asset to be utilized. Management assessed that the deferred tax assets recognized as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 will be fully utilized in the coming years. The carrying value of deferred tax assets as of those dates is disclosed in Note 25.

NOTE 6 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash in banks – reserve account	₱ 9,006,952	₱ 10,009,175
Cash equivalents	15,670,686	16,198,652
Cash in banks	21,591,917	5,586,926
Cash on hand	3,000	3,000
	<u>₱ 46,272,555</u>	<u>₱ 31,797,753</u>

Cash in banks generally earns interest at rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short term investments are made for varying periods from one month up to three months depending on the Company's immediate cash requirements and earn interest at the prevailing temporary cash investment rates. Finance income recognized in the Statements of Comprehensive Income amounted to ₱528,690 and ₱560,975 in 2025 and 2024, respectively (Note 22).

In compliance with Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule 49.2-1, the Company maintains a special reserve bank account with Bangko De Oro amounting to ₱9,006,952 and ₱10,009,175 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 - RECEIVABLES FROM CUSTOMERS

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>
Cash accounts				
More than 250%	₱ 24,988	₱ 2,057,673,761	₱ 32,465	₱ 16,265,353
Between 200% to 250%	-		-	-
Between 150% to 200%	-		-	-
Between 100% to 150%	125,428,829	134,380,262	-	-
	<u>125,453,817</u>	<u>2,212,054,023</u>	<u>32,465</u>	<u>16,265,353</u>
Partially secured accounts				
Less than 100%	125	60	125	44
Unsecured accounts	75	-	78	-
	<u>200</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>44</u>
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(161)		(174)	
	<u>₱ 125,453,856</u>	<u>₱ 2,192,054,083</u>	<u>₱ 32,494</u>	<u>₱ 16,265,397</u>

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

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, see Note 28.

Movements in the allowance for credit losses follow:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at January 1	P 174	P 185
Credit losses (Note 23)	-	-
Recovery of allowance (Note 22)	(13)	(11)
Balance, December 31	<u>P 161</u>	<u>P 174</u>

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES FROM/PAYABLE TO CLEARING HOUSE

The net balance of this account as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 relates to the trading transactions made for the last two trading days in 2025 and last three trading days in 2024, which have not yet been cleared. The outstanding balance were net receivable from clearing house amounting to P1,679,380 in 2025 and net payable to clearing house amounting to P79,750 in 2024.

NOTE 9 - OTHER RECEIVABLES

This account consists of:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest receivable	P 30,364	P 22,517
Miscellaneous receivable	89,844	89,844
	<u>P 120,208</u>	<u>P 112,361</u>

Interest receivables pertain to accrued interest on the Company's short-term placements on time deposit.

Miscellaneous receivable mainly utilities paid by the Company on behalf of other lessees of the building.

NOTE 10 - PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

This account consists of:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Prepaid expenses	P 285,299	P 349,097
Prepaid income tax (Note 25)	1,311,295	1,234,834
Input VAT	133,656	131,843
	<u>P 1,730,250</u>	<u>P 1,715,775</u>

Prepaid expenses represents taxes and licenses, bonds and health insurance paid in advance which will be expensed in the next accounting period.

Prepaid income tax pertains to excess tax credit which can be claim against Company's income tax liability.

Input VAT are VAT on purchases of goods and services and the current portion of deferred input vat on purchase of capital goods. These are creditable to VAT liability of the Company.

NOTE 11 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

This account represents investment in PSE listed securities being held for investment purposes.

The movement in the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is summarized below:

2025

	<u>Amount</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 37,247,800
Additions	-
Disposals	(35,485,016)
Fair value adjustments	4,414,216
Balance at end of year	<u>P 6,177,000</u>

2024

	<u>Amount</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 31,679,150
Additions	4,998,750
Disposals	(961,000)
Fair value adjustments	1,530,900
Balance at end of year	<u>P 37,247,800</u>

Fair values of these securities at FVOCI have been determined based on quoted prices in active market (Note 29).

Dividends income on these securities amounted to P1,968,175 and P2,209,304 in 2025 and 2024, respectively and are presented in the statements of comprehensive income.

The Company recognizes gain (loss) on sale of financial assets at FVOCI presented as reclassification to unappropriated retained earnings (deficit) in the statements of changes in equity amounting to gain of P2,038,197 in 2025 and loss of P39,000 in 2024.

NOTE 12 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

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

2025

	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Furniture, fixtures and equipment</u>	<u>Transportation Equipment</u>	<u>Computer systems and software</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost					
January 1, 2025	P 727,168	P 1,932,792	P 1,046,429	P 2,380,951	P 6,087,340
Additions	-	10,500	-	-	10,500
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2025	<u>P 727,168</u>	<u>P 1,943,292</u>	<u>P 1,046,429</u>	<u>P 2,380,951</u>	<u>P 6,097,840</u>
Accumulated depreciation					
January 1, 2025	P 727,168	P 1,813,379	P 1,046,429	P 2,380,951	P 5,967,927
Depreciation	-	28,782	-	-	28,782
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2025	<u>P 727,168</u>	<u>P 1,842,161</u>	<u>P 1,046,429</u>	<u>P 2,380,951</u>	<u>P 5,996,709</u>
Carrying amount					
December 31, 2025	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 101,131</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 101,131</u>
Carrying amount					
December 31, 2024	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 119,413</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 119,413</u>

2024

	Leasehold improvements	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Transportation Equipment	Computer systems and software	Total
Cost					
January 1, 2024	₱ 727,168	₱ 1,795,008	₱ 1,046,429	₱ 2,380,951	₱ 5,949,556
Additions	-	137,784	-	-	137,784
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2024	₱ 727,168	₱ 1,932,792	₱ 1,046,429	₱ 2,380,951	₱ 6,087,340
Accumulated depreciation					
January 1, 2024	₱ 727,168	₱ 1,791,672	₱ 1,046,429	₱ 2,380,951	₱ 5,946,220
Depreciation	-	21,707	-	-	21,707
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2024	₱ 727,168	₱ 1,813,379	₱ 1,046,429	₱ 2,380,951	₱ 5,967,927
Carrying amount					
December 31, 2024	₱ -	₱ 119,413	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 119,413
Carrying amount					
December 31, 2023	₱ -	₱ 3,336	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 3,336

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

The amount of depreciation is presented in the statements of comprehensive income under the operating expenses (Note 23).

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

None of the property and equipment were used as collateral on loans or any other liabilities.

NOTE 13 - TRADING RIGHT

Trading right represents the Company's privilege in trading securities in the PSE floor. In compliance with Section 8, Article III of the Amended By Laws of the Exchange, the Company's trading right (previously the exchange membership seat) is pledged at its full value to the PSE to secure the 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. Exchange trading right was acquired by the Company as a result of the PSE conversion plan to preserve the Company's access to the trading facilities and continue to transact business in the PSE.

The trading right is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when it was acquired because it is expected to generate net cash inflows indefinitely. Because it is regarded as having an indefinite useful life, the trading right would not be amortized but would be tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that it may be impaired.

The carrying amount of trading rights presented as part of Intangible Assets in the Statement of Financial Position amounts to ₱7,700,000 and ₱8,000,000 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The last transacted price of the trading right in Philippine Pesos: Seven Million Seven Hundred Thousand (₱7,700,000) dated November 17, 2025. Considering that the market value is significantly higher than the carrying amount, no impairment loss was recognized for this account.

The movement in the trading right is summarized below:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cost	₱ 13,500,000	₱ 13,500,000
Allowance impairment losses		
Beginning of year	(5,500,000)	(5,500,000)
Provision for the year	(300,000)	-
Balance at end of year	<u>(5,800,000)</u>	<u>(5,500,000)</u>
	₱ 7,700,000	₱ 8,000,000

NOTE 14 - REFUNDABLE DEPOSITS

This account consists of:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Clearing and Trade Guaranty Fund (CTGF)	₱ 305,232	₱ 302,371
Landline deposit	14,100	10,500
Electric line deposit	102,888	102,888
	₱ 422,220	₱ 415,759

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

NOTE 15 - PAYABLES TO CUSTOMERS AND BROKERS

The payables to customers and its security valuation follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Payables to customers	₱ 127,451,051	₱ 4,830,258
Payable to brokers	728	728
	₱ 127,451,779	₱ 4,830,986

	<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	₱ 127,451,779	₱ 1,632,567,759	₱ 4,830,986	₱ 1,952,181,751
Without money balance	-	197,137,821	-	1,438,329,997
	₱ 127,451,779	₱ 1,829,705,580	₱ 4,830,986	₱ 3,390,511,748

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

NOTE 16 - OTHER PAYABLES

This account consists of:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Accounts payable	P 4,962,595	P 4,730,032
Subscription and rights payable	4,031,875	4,031,875
Accrued expenses	2,210,458	2,052,005
Dividends payable	434,008	318,313
Other payables	224,006	179,007
	<u>P 11,862,942</u>	<u>P 11,311,232</u>

Accounts payable pertains to unreleased checks as of reporting period and issued checks considered stale check as of reporting period.

Subscription and rights payable represent net advances made by customers for the acquisition of equity securities but have no equivalent number of shares yet pending full payment.

Accrued expenses include accruals of rental professional fees, utilities and telephone expenses which are payable after reporting period.

Dividend payables pertain to dividends received by the Company on behalf of its clients that has not been claimed or remitted to clients as of years end.

NOTE 17 - OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

This account consists of:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Due to BIR	P 273,181	P 181,350
Statutory payables	26,422	21,426
	<u>P 299,603</u>	<u>P 202,776</u>

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

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

NOTE 18 - RETIREMENT BENEFIT LIABILITY

The Company has an unfunded, non-contributory defined benefit plan covering substantially all of its regular employees. The retirement benefits are based on years of services and employee's salary of the time of retirement using the actuarial computation.

In December 2025, the company retrenched all employees and paid retirement benefits totaling P6,669,643. The remaining balance of P1,245,971 is no longer payable and has been derecognized as a other income in the statement of comprehensive income. The cash payments are considered a settlement of a portion of the retirement obligation.

The movements in the post-employment benefit obligation presented under retirement liability in the statements of financial position are shown below.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 7,915,614	P 7,506,996
Retirement expense (recovery)	(1,245,971)	794,095
Payment	(6,669,643)	
Actuarial (gain) loss on obligation	-	(385,477)
Balance at end of year	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 7,915,614</u>

The amounts of retirement expense (recovery) recognized in the statements of comprehensive income are shown below:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest cost	P -	P 457,927
Current service cost	-	336,168
Recovery	(1,245,971)	-
	<u>P (1,245,971)</u>	<u>P 794,095</u>

The amounts of actuarial (gain) loss on employee benefit obligation presented in other comprehensive income in the statements of comprehensive income are shown below:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Experience adjustment	P -	P (224,860)
Change in financial assumption	-	(160,617)
	<u>P -</u>	<u>P (385,477)</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	-	6.30%
Future salary increase rate	-	6.00%

The table below summarizes the effects of changes in the significant actuarial assumptions used in the determination of the defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2024:

2024

	<u>Basis Points</u>	<u>Effect on Retirement Obligation</u>
Discount rate	100	P 7,166,560
	-100	8,758,220
Salary rate	100	8,752,375
	-100	7,157,820

The maturity analysis of expected future benefit payments follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Less than five year	P -	P -
More than five years to 10 years	-	18,093,766
More than 10 years	-	6,052,782

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of 2024 is 11.4 years.

NOTE 19 - EQUITY

Share Capital

The Company is authorized to issue Four Hundred Thousand (400,000) ordinary shares with par value of one hundred pesos (₱ 100) per share.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has five (5) shareholders owning more than one hundred (100) shares 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>No. of Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Outstanding 12/31/2024	400,000	₱ 40,000,000
Issuance	-	-
Reacquisition	-	-
Outstanding 12/31/2025	400,000	₱ 40,000,000

2024

	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Outstanding 12/31/2023	400,000	₱ 40,000,000
Issuance	-	-
Reacquisition	-	-
Outstanding 12/31/2024	400,000	₱ 40,000,000

Minimum Capital Requirement

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

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

On November 22, 2024, the Company renewed its SEC licenses and the required 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's 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 20.97 and 6.99, respectively, is in compliance with the minimum capital requirement set out by the RBCA framework.

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

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

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

The Company's NLC amount to ₱33,782,598 and ₱7,512,404 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 compliant with items A to D as prescribed by Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

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

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

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

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

Equity Reserves

The reconciliation of items of other comprehensive income presented under Equity Reserves in the statements of changes in equity are shown below:

2025

	Unrealized market gain(loss)	Actuarial gain (losses)	Total
Balance at beginning of year	₱ (672,691)	₱ 2,339,979	₱ 1,667,288
Other comprehensive income	4,414,216	-	4,414,216
Reclassification to retained earnings	(2,038,197)	(2,339,979)	(4,378,176)
Balance at end of year	₱ 1,703,328	₱ -	₱ (334,869)

2024

	Unrealized market gain(loss)	Actuarial gain (losses)	Total
Balance at beginning of year	₱ (2,242,591)	₱ 1,954,502	₱ (288,089)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	1,530,900	385,477	1,916,377
Reclassification to retained earnings	39,000	-	39,000
Balance at end of year	₱ (672,691)	₱ 2,339,979	₱ 1,667,288

Retained Earnings (Deficit)

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 amounts to ₱6,912,404, in 2025 and 2024. The Company is in compliance with the SRC Rule 49.1(B). The Company appropriate ₱nil for reserve fund for year 2025 and ₱1,209,290 in 2024 due to incurred losses from operation.

NOTE 20 - COMMISSION REVENUES

The Company has recognized commission revenue through stocks transaction of ₱1,420,703 and ₱13,139,632 in 2025 and 2024 respectively.

NOTE 21 - DIRECT COSTS

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Salaries and wages	P 4,913,768	P 5,339,524
Stock exchange dues and fees	519,100	1,465,238
SSS/PHIC/HDMF contribution	172,230	150,180
Central depository fees	250,499	403,607
Retirement expense	-	754,390
Miscellaneous	-	188,006
	<u>P 5,855,597</u>	<u>P 8,300,945</u>

NOTE 22 - OTHER INCOME

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Recovery of retirement expense (Note 18)	P 1,245,971	P -
Interest income (Note 6)	528,690	560,975
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	485	1,232
Recovery of allowance for credit losses (Note 7)	13	11
	<u>P 1,775,159</u>	<u>P 562,218</u>

NOTE 23 - OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Impairment loss (Note 13)	P 300,000	P -
Taxes and licenses (Note 30)	246,454	76,873
Postage, telephone and communication	223,442	271,361
Professional fee	183,465	321,579
Transportation and travel	65,254	66,023
Insurance	59,733	104,679
Depreciation (Note 11)	28,782	21,707
Office supplies	17,591	28,705
Representation	17,115	31,945
Training and seminars	6,250	3,125
Bank charges	6,000	1,800
Repairs and maintenance	1,165	5,300
Directors fee	-	333,333
Retirement expense (Note 18)	-	39,705
Advertising and promotion	-	15,800
Miscellaneous expense	126,126	129,964
	<u>P 1,281,377</u>	<u>P 1,451,899</u>

NOTE 24 - DEPRECIATION AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Depreciation, employee benefits and rent are presented as follows:

2025

	Direct Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Depreciation	P -	P 28,782	P 28,782
Employee benefits*	5,085,998	-	5,085,998

*Employee benefits includes salaries and wages, SSS PHIC HDMF contributions and retirement expense

2024

	Direct Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Depreciation	P -	P 21,707	P 21,707
Employee benefits*	754,390	39,705	794,095

*Employee benefits includes salaries and wages, SSS PHIC HDMF contributions and retirement expense

NOTE 25 - INCOME TAXES

The Company's current tax expense from MCIT amounts to Pnil and P111,862 in 2025 and 2024.

Reconciliation between statutory tax and effective tax follows:

	2025	2024
Income tax at statutory rate	P (394,587)	P 1,231,662
Tax effect income subject to final tax	(105,738)	(112,195)
Tax effect of dividend income	(393,635)	(441,861)
Tax effect of expired NOLCO	273,953	-
Tax effect of unrecognized deferred taxes	620,007	(565,744)
Effective income tax	P -	P 111,862

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

	2025	2024
Regular Corporate Income Tax:		
Net income (loss) before tax	P (1,972,937)	P 6,158,310
Permanent Differences:		
Interest income subject to final tax	(528,690)	(560,975)
Dividends	(1,968,175)	(2,209,304)
Temporary Differences:		
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(485)	(1,232)
Reversal of last year's unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss)	1,232	(339)
Provision (recovery) of allowance for credit losses	(13)	(11)
Retirement benefit expense (recovery)	(1,245,971)	794,095
Impairment loss	300,000	-
Application of NOLCO	-	(4,180,544)
Taxable income (loss)	P (5,415,039)	P -

Minimum Corporate Income Tax:

Gross income (loss)	P -	P 5,593,077
Tax rate	2%	2%
	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 111,862</u>

Tax due (Higher of RCIT and MCIT)	P -	P 111,862
Less: Tax credits		
Prior year excess credits	(1,234,834)	(780,277)
1 st to 3 rd Quarterly income tax payment	-	(522,309)
Creditable withholding tax	(76,461)	(44,110)
Prepaid income tax (Note 10)	<u>P (1,311,295)</u>	<u>P (1,234,834)</u>

The Company did not recognize deferred tax assets on the temporary differences because the management does not expect that sufficient future taxable profit will be available against which the tax benefits can be utilized.

The unrecognized deferred tax expense (income) for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 follows:

	Statements of Comprehensive Income					
	Statements of Financial Position		Profit or Loss		Other Comprehensive	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Retirement benefit obligation	P -	P 1,409,910	P (249,194)	P 158,818	P (1,160,716)	P (77,095)
Credit losses	32	35	(3)	(2)	-	-
Unrealized (gain) loss on FVOCI	340,666	448,519	-	-	(107,853)	(306,180)
MCIT	144,733	144,733	-	111,862	-	-
Unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss)	(97)	(246)	149	(314)	-	-
Allowance for impairment of trading right	1,160,000	1,100,000	60,000	-	-	-
NOLCO	4,194,394	3,385,339	809,055	(836,108)	-	-
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	<u>P 5,839,728</u>	<u>P 6,488,290</u>				
Deferred tax expense (income)			<u>P 620,007</u>	<u>P (565,744)</u>	<u>P (1,268,569)</u>	<u>P (383,275)</u>

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

Details of Company's NOLCO which can be claimed as deductions against future taxable income for three (3) consecutive taxable years are as follows:

Year Incurred	Date of Expiration	Amount	Applied (2024)	Expired	Balance (NOLCO)
2025	2028	P 5,415,039	P -	P -	P 5,415,039
2023	2026	5,356,231	-	-	5,356,231
2022	2025	5,550,307	(4,180,544)	(1,369,763)	-
		<u>P 16,321,577</u>	<u>P (4,180,544)</u>	<u>P (1,369,763)</u>	<u>P 10,771,270</u>

Details of Company's NOLCO which can be claimed as deductions against future taxable income for five (5) consecutive taxable years in reference to RR 25 - 2020 are as follows:

Year Incurred	Date of Expiration	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance (NOLCO)
2021	2026	₱ 10,200,700	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 10,200,700

The Company is subject to Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) equivalent to 2% of gross income beginning on the fourth taxable 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.

Deferred tax asset from MCIT, is the carry forward benefit of the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT). Excess MCIT can be used within three taxable years from the date of payment.

Details of MCIT follows:

Year Incurred	Amount	Expired	Balance	Date of Expiration
2024	₱ 111,862	₱ -	₱ 111,862	December 31, 2027
2023	32,871		32,871	December 31, 2026
	<u>₱ 144,733</u>	<u>₱ -</u>	<u>₱ 144,733</u>	

NOTE 26 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties includes its affiliates and shareholders, and the Company's key management personnel. Presented below are the specific relationship, amount of transaction, account balances, terms and conditions and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement.

2025

Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Amount (current transaction)	Outstanding balance	Terms	Conditions
Shareholders	Buying	₱ 8,019,021			
	Selling	₱ 60,638,164	₱ (158,831)	(1)	(2)
	Advances	₱ 7,500,000	₱ 7,500,000	(1)	(2)

(1) Non-interest bearing, payable in cash, T+2

(2) Secured by equity securities

2024

Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Amount (current transaction)	Outstanding balance	Terms	Conditions
Shareholders	Buying	₱ -			
	Selling	₱ (6,313,208)	₱ (609,276)	(1)	(2)

(1) Non-interest bearing, payable in cash, T+2

(2) 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 receivable (payable) is presented as part of Receivables from Customers (Payables to Customers) in the statement of financial position.

Cash Advances

The Company extends advances to its shareholders for working capital and other purposes. These advances are unsecured, non-interest are generally payable in cash upon demand. The outstanding balance arising from these advances are presented as advances to shareholders under current assets in the statements of financial position.

Key Management Compensation

The compensation of key management personnel, including the members of Executive Committee and department heads amounts to ₱8,807,857 and ₱3,498,333 for the year 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTE 27 - 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. 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 FVOCI). The Company manages exposures to price risk by monitoring the changes in the market price of the investments and at some extent, diversifying the investment portfolio in accordance with the limit set by management.

For listed equity securities, an average volatility of 18% and 15% has been observed during 2025 and 2024, respectively. The table below summarizes the sensitivity of the Company profit before tax to the observed volatility rates of the fair values.

Observed Volatility Rates	2025		2024	
	+18%	-18%	+15%	-15%
Profit before tax	₱ 794,559	₱ (794,559)	₱ 229,635	₱ (229,635)

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.

B. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through its cash in banks which are subject to variable interest rates (Note 6). The Company's exposure to changes in interest rates is not significant.

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	₱ 125,444,303	₱ 1,666,225,632	₱ (1,040,781,329)	₱ -	₱ -
T+2 to T+12 of counterparty	-	-	-	-	-
T+13 to T+30 of counterparty	-	-	-	-	-
Beyond T+31 of counterparty	9,713	259,774,509	(259,764,797)	161	-
	₱ 125,454,016	₱ 1,426,000,141	₱ 1,300,546,126	₱ 161	₱ -

2024

	Balance	Collateral (net of haircut)	Counterparty exposure (after collateral)	Allowance for credit losses	Net exposure
T to T+1 of counterparty	P 30,539	P 10,833,132	P (10,802,593)	P -	P -
T+2 to T+12 of counterparty	-	-	-	-	-
T+13 to T+30 of counterparty	-	-	-	-	-
Beyond T+31 of counterparty	2,129	58,205	(56,076)	174	-
	<u>P 32,668</u>	<u>P 10,891,337</u>	<u>P 10,858,669</u>	<u>P 174</u>	<u>P -</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.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

The credit risk for cash is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings. Included in the cash and cash equivalents are cash in banks which are insured by the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation up to a maximum coverage of P1,000,000 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 7).

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

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

Classification

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

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

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

(c) 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

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 coats.

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

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

Company's payable to customers are normally settled within three (3) 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				
	<u>Within 3 months</u>	<u>3 months to 6 months</u>	<u>6 months to 1 year</u>	<u>1 to 3 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Payables to customer and broker	P 127,451,779	P -	P -	P -	P 127,451,779
Payable to clearing house	-	-	-	-	-
Other payables	-	-	11,862,942	-	11,862,942
	<u>P 127,451,779</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 11,862,942</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 139,314,721</u>

	December 31, 2024				
	Within 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Total
Payables to customer and broker	P 4,830,986	P -	P -	P -	P 4,830,986
Payable to clearing house	79,750	-	-	-	79,750
Other payables	-	-	11,311,232	-	11,311,232
	<u>P 4,910,736</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 11,311,232</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 16,221,968</u>

NOTE 28 - 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.

On August 8, 2023, the SEC approved amendments to the 2015 implementation Rules and Regulation 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.

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 of 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 2097% and 699% respectively.

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

	2025	2024
Net liquid capital		
Equity eligible for net liquid capital	P 33,782,598	P 55,100,997
Ineligible assets	(23,759,678)	(47,588,593)
Total	<u>P 10,022,920</u>	<u>P 7,512,404</u>

Risk capital requirements

Operational risk requirement	₱ 1,608,205	₱ 1,071,991
Position risk requirement	2,887	2,848
Large exposure risk	-	-
Total	₱ 1,611,092	₱ 1,074,839
Risk based capital adequacy ratio	2097%	699%

Net Liquid Capital

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

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

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

	2025	2024
Net liquid capital	₱ 33,782,598	₱ 7,512,404
Less: Required net liquid capital, higher of:		
5% aggregate indebtedness	6,980,716	1,217,018
Minimum amount	5,000,000	5,000,000
Required net liquid capital	6,980,716	5,000,000
Net risk-based capital excess	₱ 26,801,882	₱ 2,512,404
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net liquid capital	413%	324%

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	₱ 13,139,162	₱ 354,714	₱ 1,729,427	₱ 5,074,591
Interest income	560,975	493,112	79,546	377,878
Net Recovery from market decline of Marketable Securities Owned		-	-	-
Dividend income	2,209,304	2,374,186	1,641,265	2,074,918
Gain on Sale of Marketable Securities				-
Gain on Sale of other Assets				-
Other income/revenue	1,2232	1,536,397	3,281	513,637
Average of the last three year gross income				8,041,023
Operational risk factor				20%
Total operational risk requirement				₱ 1,608,205

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 securities).

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 OCI. The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the management.

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

2025

	Total Market Value of Instrument	Position Risk Factors	Position Risk Requirement
Equities in PHISIX	₱ -	25%	₱ -
Other equities outside the PHISIX	-	35%	-
FX Position	36,086	8%	2,887
	<u>₱ 36,086</u>		<u>₱ 2,887</u>

2024

	Total Market Value of Instrument	Position Risk Factors	Position Risk Requirement
Equities in PHISIX	₱ -	25%	₱ -
Other equities outside the PHISIX	-	35%	-
FX Position	35,601	8%	2,848
	<u>₱ 35,601</u>		<u>₱ 2,848</u>

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 which results to counterparty exposure on unsettled customers trades in 2025 and 2024.

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

NOTE 29 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

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:

	Notes	Carrying Amount	2025		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:					
Financial asset at FVOCI	10	P 6,177,000	P 6,177,000	P -	P -
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	46,272,555	-	46,272,555	-
Receivables from customers	7	125,453,856	-	125,453,856	-
Receivables from clearing house	8	1,679,380	-	1,679,380	-
Other receivables	9	120,208	-	120,208	-
Refundable deposits	14	422,220	-	422,220	-
		<u>P 180,125,219</u>	<u>P 6,177,000</u>	<u>P 173,948,219</u>	<u>P -</u>
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Payable to customers	14	P 127,451,779	P -	P 127,451,779	P -
Other payables	16	11,862,942	-	11,862,942	-
		<u>P 139,314,721</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 139,314,721</u>	<u>P -</u>

	Notes	2024			
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:					
Financial asset at FVOCI	10	P 37,247,800	P 37,247,800	P -	P -
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	31,797,753	-	31,797,753	-
Receivables from customers	7	32,494	-	32,494	-
Other receivables	8	112,361	-	112,361	-
Refundable deposits	13	415,759	-	415,759	-
		<u>P 69,606,167</u>	<u>P 37,247,800</u>	<u>P 32,358,367</u>	<u>P -</u>
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Payable to customers	14	P 4,830,986	P -	P 4,830,986	P -
Payable to clearing house	9	79,750	-	79,750	-
Other payables	16	11,311,232	-	11,311,232	-
		<u>P 16,221,968</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 16,221,968</u>	<u>P -</u>

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			
Payable to clearing house	<u>P 126,955,223</u>	<u>P 125,275,843</u>	<u>P 1,679,380</u>
December 31, 2024			
Receivable from clearing house	<u>P 84,100</u>	<u>P 163,850</u>	<u>P (79,750)</u>

NOTE 30 - SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

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

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

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

a) Output VAT

In 2025, the Company declared output VAT as follows:

	<u>Tax Base</u>	<u>Output VAT</u>
Taxable Sales	₱ 1,420,703	₱ 170,484

b) Input VAT

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

	<u>Amount</u>
Beginning balance	₱ 111,688
Domestic purchase of goods other than capital goods	10,605
Domestic purchase of services	(122,293)
Applied against output vat	-
Balance at end of year	₱ -

c) Taxes and Licenses

Taxes and licenses account (Note 23) pertains to business permit and other licenses amounting to ₱246,454 for the year ending December 31, 2025.

d) Withholding Taxes

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

	<u>Amount</u>
Withholding tax at source (expanded)	₱ 26,277
Withholding tax on compensation	821,463
	₱ 847,740

e) Tax Assessments and Cases

The Company has no outstanding Letter of Authority from the Bureau of Internal Revenue as of the reporting date.

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

**ALAKOR 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.

ALAKOR 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	197,156,600
Liabilities	139,614,324
Equity as per books	57,542,276
Adjustments to Equity per books	
Add (Deduct):	
Allowance for market decline	
Subordinated Liabilities	
Unrealized Gain / (Loss) in proprietary accounts	
Deferred Income Tax	-
Revaluation Reserves	-
Deposit for Future Stock Subscription (No application with SEC)	
Minority Interest	
Total Adjustments to Equity per books	-
Equity Eligible For Net Liquid Capital	57,542,276
Contingencies and Guarantees	
Deduct: Contingent Liability	
Guarantees or indemnities	
Ineligible Assets	
a. Trading Right and all Other Intangible Assets (net)	7,700,000
b. Intercompany Receivables	-
c. Fixed Assets, net of accumulated and excluding those used as collateral	101,131
d. Prepayment from client for Early Settlement of Account	
f. All Other Current Assets	9,186,438
f. Securities Not Readily Marketable	
g. Negative Exposure (SCCP)	39,232
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	6,732,877
Total ineligible assets	23,759,678
Net Liquid Capital (NLC)	33,782,598
Less:	
Operational Risk Requirement	1,608,205
Position Risk Requirement	2,887
Counterparty Risk	
Large Exposure Risk	
LERR to a single client	
LERR to a single debt	
LERR to a single issuer and group of companies	
Total Risk Capital Requirement (TRCR)	1,611,092
Net RBCA Margin (NLC-TRCR)	32,171,506
Liabilities	139,614,324
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	
Total adjustments to AI	-
Aggregate Indebtedness	139,614,324
5% of Aggregate Indebtedness	6,980,716
Required Net Liquid Capital (> of 5% of AI or P5M)	6,980,716
Net Risk-based Capital Excess / (Deficiency)	26,801,882
Ratio of AI to Net Liquid Capital	413%
RBCA Ratio (NLC / TRCR)	2097%

ALAKOR 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>-nil-</u>
Numer of items	₱	<u>-nil-</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>-nil-</u>
Numer of items	₱	<u>-nil-</u>

SCHEDULE IV

ALAKOR 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.	7,035,876	
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.	125,269,736	
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.		124,179,170
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.		439,440
13. Others:		
Total	132,305,612	124,618,610
Net Credit (Debit)	7,687,002	
Required Reserve (100% of net credit if making a weekly computation and 105% if monthly)		8,071,352

SCHEDULE V

**ALAKOR 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.

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

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

OATH

Republic of the Philippines)
)S.S.

I, **ADRIAN PAULINO S. RAMOS**, Treasurer of **Alakor Securities Corporation** do solely swear that all matters set forth in this Inventory of Securities / Stock Certificate as of December 31, 2025 are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.


ADRIAN PAULINO S. RAMOS
Treasurer

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this **APR 07 2026** of _____
affiant exhibiting to me his Passport ID No. P6368801B issued on 02/23/2021 at DFA
NCR East, valid until 02/2022/2031.

Doc. No. 271 ;
Page No. 56 ;
Book No. I ;
Series of 2026.




ATTY. IRIS MARIE U. CARPIO
NOTARY PUBLIC - CITY OF MANDALUYONG
APPT. NO. 0374-26 / UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2027
QUAD ALPHA CENTRUM, 125 PIONEER STREET
MANDALUYONG CITY 1550
PTR NO. 6035246/ MANDALUYONG CITY / 01-06-2026
IBP NO. 590814 / 01-07-2026 / QC CHAPTER
MCLE COMPLIANCE NO. VIII-0015359 / 04-14-2028
ROLL NO. 51028 (2005)

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

STOCK CODE	NAME OF STOCKS	CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT		DEALER'S ACCOUNT		PHIL. CENTRAL DEPOSITORY		IN VAULT		TRANSFER OFFICE		IN TRANSIT	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
AAA	ASIA AMALGAMATED HOLDINGS	6,000	9,660	-	-	6,000	9,660	-	-	-	-	-	-
AB	ATOK BIG WEDGE	10,000	20,600	-	-	10,000	20,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
ABA	ABACORE CAPITAL HOLDINGS, INC.	20,000	5,200	-	-	20,000	5,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
ABS	ABS-CBN BROADCASTING CORP.	103,000	433,600	-	-	103,000	433,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
AC	AYALA CORPORATION	1,611	753,948	-	-	1,611	753,948	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACEN	ACEN CORPORATION	572,802	1,538,021	-	-	572,802	1,538,021	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACENB	ACEN CORP. PREFERRED A	2,100	2,100	-	-	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACENB	ACEN CORP. PREFERRED B	750	802,500	-	-	750	802,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACPAR	AYALA CORPORATION PREFERRED "A"	1,700	4,318,000	-	-	1,700	4,318,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACPB4	AYALA CORPORATION PREFERRED B4	1,080	2,148,120	-	-	1,080	2,148,120	-	-	-	-	-	-
AEV	ABOITIZ EQUITY VENTURES	251,600	7,044,900	-	-	251,600	7,044,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGI	ABLIANCE GLOBAL GROUP	10,000	81,900	-	-	10,000	81,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALCO	ARTHALAND CORPORATION	82,875	34,808	-	-	82,875	34,808	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALCTF	ARTHALAND CORP. PREFERRED F	200	100,000	-	-	200	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALI	AYALA LAND INC.	197,111	4,425,142	-	-	197,111	4,425,142	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALIP	AYALA LAND, INC. "PREFERRED"	57,525	-	-	-	57,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALLDY	ALLDAY MARTS, INC.	3,617,000	112,127	-	-	3,617,000	112,127	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALLHC	AYALA LAND LOGISTIC HOLDINGS CORP.	400,000	520,000	-	-	400,000	520,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALTER	ALTERNEGY HOLDINGS CORPORATION	302,400	302,400	-	-	302,400	302,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
AP	ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION	298,900	13,151,600	-	-	298,900	13,151,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
APC	APC CORPORATION	5,000	530	-	-	5,000	530	-	-	-	-	-	-
APL	APOLLO GLOBAL CAPITAL, INC.	16,500,000	82,500	-	-	16,500,000	82,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
APO	ANGLO PHIL. HOLDINGS	2,019,955,063	1,413,968,544	-	-	2,019,955,063	1,413,968,544	-	-	-	-	-	-
APVI	ALTIUS PROPERTY VENTURES, INC.	122	1,025	-	-	122	1,025	-	-	-	-	-	-
APX	APEX MINING CO., INC.	448,236	5,576,056	-	-	448,236	5,576,056	-	-	-	-	-	-
AR	ABRA MNG. & INDL. CORP.	44,000,000	202,400	-	-	44,000,000	202,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
AREIT	AREIT, INC.	3,000	130,500	-	-	3,000	130,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASLAG	RASLAG CORP.	250,000	205,000	-	-	250,000	205,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
AT	ATLAS COINS MINING	97,916,185	590,555,196	-	-	97,916,185	590,555,196	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUB	ASIA UNITED BANK CORPORATION	16,850	666,520	-	-	16,850	666,520	-	-	-	-	-	-
AXLM	AXELUM RESOURCES CORP.	158,000	372,880	-	-	158,000	372,880	-	-	-	-	-	-
BDO	BELLE CORPORATION	30,332	40,038	-	-	30,332	40,038	-	-	-	-	-	-
BEI	BELLE CORPORATION	30,332	40,038	-	-	30,332	40,038	-	-	-	-	-	-
BHR	BRIGHT KINDE RESOURCES & INVESTMEN	231,300,000	9,020,700	-	-	231,300,000	9,020,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
BKI	BLOOMERY RESORTS CORPORATION	416,000	270,400	-	-	416,000	270,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLOOM	BANK OF PHIL. ISLANDS	250,000	65,000	-	-	250,000	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
BNCOM	BANK OF COMMERCE	200,000	1,840,000	-	-	200,000	1,840,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
BPI	BANK OF PHIL. ISLANDS	31,757	3,686,988	-	-	31,757	3,686,988	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRN	A. BROWN CO., INC.	330,879	307,717	-	-	330,879	307,717	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRNP	A. BROWN COMPANY PREFERRED A	12,000	1,164,000	-	-	12,000	1,164,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
BSC	BASIC ENERGY CORPORATION	114,159	181,450	-	-	114,159	181,450	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	CHELSEA LOGISTICS HOLDINGS CORP	191,000	235,980	-	-	191,000	235,980	-	-	-	-	-	-
CBC	CHINA BANKING CORP.	4,140	80,000	-	-	4,140	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEB	CEBU AIR, INC.	2,500	105,000	-	-	2,500	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEBCP	CEBU AIR CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED	3,000	5,184	-	-	3,000	5,184	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEI	CROWN EQUITIES, INC.	72,000	3,709,533	-	-	72,000	3,709,533	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEU	CENTRO ESCOLAR UNIVERSITY	236,276	664,522	-	-	236,276	664,522	-	-	-	-	-	-
CFP	CEMBEX HOLDINGS PHILIPPINES, INC	664,522	724,329	-	-	664,522	724,329	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLI	CEBU LANDMASTERS, INC.	260,000	611,000	-	-	260,000	611,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
CNPF	CENTURY PACIFIC FOOD, INC.	4,500	175,500	-	-	4,500	175,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
CNVRG	CONVERGE ICT SOLUTIONS, INC.	563,000	8,625,160	-	-	563,000	8,625,160	-	-	-	-	-	-
COAL	COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED	170,000	4,760	-	-	170,000	4,760	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRN	CENTURY PEAK METAL HOLDINGS CORP.	10,000	321,000	-	-	10,000	321,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
CREC	CITICORE RENEWABLE ENERGY CORP	75,000	12,173,700	-	-	75,000	12,173,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRET	CROWN ENERGY REIT CORP	3,410,000	16,800	-	-	3,410,000	16,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
CROWN	CROWN ASIA CHEMICALS CORPORATION	10,000	165,000	-	-	10,000	165,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
CTS	CTS GLOBAL EQUITY GROUP, INC.	500,000	32,400	-	-	500,000	32,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYBR	CYBER BAY CORPORATION	500,000	165,000	-	-	500,000	165,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
DDMPR	DDMP REIT, INC.	2,472,000	2,521,440	-	-	2,472,000	2,521,440	-	-	-	-	-	-
DXTL	DIGITAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS PHILS.	16,000	93,840	-	-	16,000	93,840	-	-	-	-	-	-
DITO	DITO CME HOLDINGS CORP	138,000	439,200	-	-	138,000	439,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
DMC	DMC HOLDINGS INC.	439,200	250,000	-	-	439,200	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
DMW	D.M. WENCESLAO AND ASSOCIATES, INC.	50,000	12,012	-	-	50,000	12,012	-	-	-	-	-	-
DNA	PHILAB HOLDINGS CORP	4,200	200,300	-	-	4,200	200,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
DNI	D&I INDUSTRIES, INC.	52,000	200,300	-	-	52,000	200,300	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

STOCK CODE	NAME OF STOCKS	CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT		DEALER'S ACCOUNT		PHIL. CENTRAL DEPOSITORY		IN VAULT		TRANSFER OFFICE		IN TRANSIT	
		No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value	No. of Shares	Market Value
SPM	SEAFRONT PET. 'A'	691	1,631	-	-	691	1,631	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPNEC	SP NEW ENERGY CORPORATION	563,000	658,710	-	-	563,000	658,710	-	-	-	-	-	-
SSI	SSI GROUP, INC.	9,600	25,248	-	-	9,600	25,248	-	-	-	-	-	-
STI	STI EDUCATION SYSTEMS HOLDINGS, INC.	100,000	141,000	-	-	100,000	141,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
STN	STENIEL MANUFACTURING CORP.	103,015	224,573	-	-	103,015	224,573	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUN	SUNTRUST HOME DEVELOPERS, INC.	4,000	3,040	-	-	4,000	3,040	-	-	-	-	-	-
TECI	TRANS-PACIFIC BROADBAND GROUP, INC.	430,000	57,190	-	-	430,000	57,190	-	-	-	-	-	-
TECH	CRITEK HOLDINGS PHILIPPINES CORP.	161,500	101,745	-	-	161,500	101,745	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEL	PLDIT, INC.	4,285	3,399,100	-	-	4,285	3,399,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
TELN	PLDIT (10% PREF) SERIES N	140	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
TELS	PLDIT (10% PREF) SERIES S	350	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
TFH	TOP FRONTIER INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS	696	42,456	-	-	696	42,456	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOP	TOP LINE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CORP.	10,000	16,000	-	-	10,000	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUGS	HARBOR STAR SHIPPING SERVICES, INC.	39,000	23,010	-	-	39,000	23,010	-	-	-	-	-	-
UBP	UNION BANK OF THE PHILS	7,373	196,122	-	-	7,373	196,122	-	-	-	-	-	-
UP	UNIVERSAL RIGHFIELD	4,485,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,485,000	-	-	-	-	-
UPM	UNITED PARAGON MINING	129,491,440,401	751,050,354	1,065,000,000	6,177,000	130,354,715,300	736,057,349	201,725,101	1,170,006	-	-	-	-
URC	UNIVERSAL ROBINA CORPORATION	16,540	1,113,142	-	-	16,540	1,113,142	-	-	-	-	-	-
UW	UNIWIDE HOLDINGS, INC.	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
V	VANTAGE EQUITIES, INC.	18,750	16,688	-	-	-	-	18,750	16,688	-	-	-	-
VREIT	VISTA REIT, INC.	105,000	143,850	-	-	105,000	143,850	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEB	PHILWEB CORPORATION	260,000	1,612,000	-	-	260,000	1,612,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
WILCON	WILCON DEPOT, INC.	65,000	452,400	-	-	65,000	452,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	XORPAS INC	760,000	188,480	-	-	760,000	188,480	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZHI	ZEUS HOLDINGS, INC.	1,350,000	90,450	-	-	1,350,000	90,450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,67,756,251,396.00	4,021,759,663.29	1,065,000,000.00	6,177,000.00	1,68,561,609,328.00	4,024,335,037.16	259,642,068.00	3,601,625.53				

SCHEDULE VII

ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE
AMENDED SRC RULE 68
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
For The Year Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Current / Liquidity Ratio

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Total current assets	P 182,756,249	P 33,658,383
Total current liabilities	<u>139,614,324</u>	<u>16,424,744</u>
Current ratio	<u>1.309:1</u>	<u>2.049:1</u>

Quick Ratio

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Total liquid asset	P 181,025,999	P 31,942,648
Total current liabilities	<u>139,614,324</u>	<u>16,424,744</u>
Liquidity ratio	<u>1.297:1</u>	<u>1.945:1</u>

Working Capital to Total Asset

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Working capital	P 43,141,925	P 17,233,639
Total liabilities	<u>139,614,324</u>	<u>24,340,358</u>
Working capital ratio	<u>0.309:1</u>	<u>0.708:1</u>

Solvency Ratio

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Total assets	P 197,156,600	P 79,441,355
Total liabilities	<u>139,614,324</u>	<u>24,340,358</u>
Solvency ratio	<u>1.412:1</u>	<u>3.264:1</u>

Debt-to-equity Ratio

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Total liabilities	P 139,614,324	P 24,340,358
Total equity	<u>57,542,276</u>	<u>55,100,997</u>
Debt-to-equity ratio	<u>2.426:1</u>	<u>0.442:1</u>

SCHEDULE VII

ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE
AMENDED SRC RULE 68
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
For The Year Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Asset-to-equity Ratio

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Total assets	₱ 197,156,600	₱ 79,441,355
Total equity	<u>57,542,276</u>	<u>55,100,997</u>
Asset to equity ratio	<u>3.426:1</u>	<u>1.442:1</u>

Interest Rate Coverage Ratio

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Pre-tax profit (loss) before interest	₱ (1,972,937)	₱ 6,158,310
Interest expense	-	-
Interest rate ratio	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

Profitability Ratio

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net profit (loss) after tax	₱ (1,972,937)	₱ 6,046,448
Total equity	<u>57,542,276</u>	<u>55,100,997</u>
	<u>-0.034:1</u>	<u>0.11:1</u>

a.) Return on asset ratio

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net income (loss) after tax	₱ (1,972,937)	₱ 6,046,448
Average assets	<u>138,298,977</u>	<u>76,471,987</u>
	<u>-0.014:1</u>	<u>0.079:1</u>

b.) Return on equity ratio

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net profit (loss) after tax	₱ (1,972,937)	₱ 6,046,448
Average equity	<u>56,321,637</u>	<u>51,119,585</u>
	<u>-0.035:1</u>	<u>0.118:1</u>

SCHEDULE VII

ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE
AMENDED SRC RULE 68
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
 For The Year Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

c.) Gross Profit Margin Ratio

	2025	2024
Net profit (loss) before tax	₱ (1,972,937)	₱ 6,158,310
Gross profit (loss)	(2,466,719)	7,047,991
	0.8:1	0.874:1

d.) Profit margin

	2025	2024
Net profit (loss) after tax	₱ (1,972,937)	₱ 6,046,448
Revenue	3,388,878	15,348,936
	-0.582:1	0.394:1

RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
As of December 31, 2025

ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION
5th Floor Quad Alpha Centrum Building, 125 Pioneer Street, Mandaluyong City

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, beginning of reporting period	(P7,978,695)
Add: Category A: Items that are directly credited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings	
• Reversal of Retained Earnings Appropriation/s	-
• Effect of restatements or prior-period adjustments	-
• Others	-
	-
Less: Category B: Items that are directly debited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings	
• Dividends declaration during the reporting period	-
• Retained Earnings appropriated during the reporting period	-
• Effect of restatements or prior-period adjustments	-
• Others	-
	-
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, as adjusted	(7,978,695)
Add/Less: Net Income (Loss) for the current year	(1,972,937)
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	4,378,176
• Sub-total	4,378,176
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
As of December 31, 2025

ALAKOR SECURITIES CORPORATION
5th Floor Quad Alpha Centrum Building, 125 Pioneer Street, Mandaluyong City

Add: Category C.3: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior reporting periods but reversed in the current reporting period (net of tax)	
• Reversal of previously recorded foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-
•	
• Reversal of previously recorded fair value adjustment (market-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-
• Reversal of previously recorded fair value gain of Investment Property	-
•	
• Reversal of other unrealized gains or adjustments to retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	-
• Sub-total	-
Adjusted Net Income (Loss)	2,405,239
Add: Category D: Non-actual losses recognized in profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)	
• Depreciation on revaluation increment (after tax)	-
• Sub-total	-
Add/Less: Category E: Adjustments related to relief granted by SEC and BSP	
• Amortization of the effect of reporting relief	-
• Total amount of reporting relief granted during the year	-
• Others	-
• Sub-total	-
Add/Less: Category F: Other items that should be excluded from the determination of the amount available for dividends distribution	
• Net movement of treasury shares (except for reacquisition of redeemable shares)	-
• Net movement of deferred tax asset not considered in the reconciling items under the previous categories	-
• Net movement in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liabilities related to same transaction, e.g., set up of right of use of asset and lease liability, set-up of asset and asset retirement obligation, and set-up of service concession asset and concession payable	-
• Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP - gain (loss)	-
• Others	-
• Sub-total	-
TOTAL RETAINED EARNINGS, END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION	(P5,573,456)