

COVER SHEET

for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

C	S	2	0	1	8	1	0	1	8	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Company Name

C	A	B	A	L	L	E	S	-	G	O	S	E	C	U	R	I	T	I	E	S	,	I	N	C	.		

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

1	6	F		R	O	B	I	N	S	O	N	S		E	Q	U	I	T	A	B	L	E		T	O	W	E	R
A	D	B		A	V	E	.		C	O	R	.		P	O	V	E	D	A		S	T	R	E	E	T		
O	R	T	I	G	A	S		C	E	N	T	E	R	,		P	A	S	I	G		C	I	T	Y			
1	6	0	0																									

Department requiring the report

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

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

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

B	R	O	K	E	R
---	---	---	---	---	---

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

Company's Telephone Number/s

Mobile Number

admin@caballes-go.com

7777-8970

0917-1206074

No. of Stockholders

Annual Meeting
Month/Day

Fiscal Year
Month/Day

7

EVERY LAST TUESDAY OF JUNE

12 / 31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person

Email Address

Telephone Number/s

Mobile Number

Edwin G. Oliveros

admin@caballes-go.com

7777-8970

0917-1206074

Contact Person's Address

16F ROBINSONS EQUITABLE TOWER, ADB AVE. COR POVEDA ST, ORTIGAS CENTER, PASIG 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.

CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.
ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORTS
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES
DECEMBER 31, 2025

Cover sheet

Statement of Management's Responsibility

Independent Auditor's Report on Supplementary Schedules

Report of Independent Public Accountants

Comparative Statements of Financial Position

Comparative Statements of Comprehensive Income

Comparative Statements of Changes in Equity

Comparative Statements of Cash Flows

Notes to Financial Statements

Independent Auditor's Report on Supplementary Schedules

Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of
General Creditors (Schedule I)

Computation of Risk Based Capital Adequacy Requirement/Ratio Pursuant to SRC Rule 49.1-
1 (Schedule II)

Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements under Annex F of SRC Rule
49.2-1 (Schedule III)

Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements under Annex G of SRC Rule 49.2-1
(Schedule IV)

A Report Describing Any Material Inadequacies Found to Exist or Found to have existed since
the Date of the Previous Audit (Schedule V)

Results of Quarterly Securities Count Conducted Pursuant to SRC Rule 52.1-10 as of the Date
of the Balance Sheet Statement in the Annual Audited Financial Statements (Schedule
VI)

Schedule Showing Financial Soundness Indicators in Two Comparative Periods under SRC
Rule 68, as Amended (Schedule VII)

Schedule of External Auditor Fee – Related Information in Two-Year Comparative Periods
under SRC Rule 68, as Amended (Schedule VIII)

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

ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT

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

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

IDENTIFICATION OF BROKER OR DEALER	
Name of Broker/Dealer	: CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.
Address of Principal Place of Business	: 16th Floor, Robinsons Equitable Tower, ADB Avenue corner Poveda Street, Ortigas Center, Pasig City
Name and Phone Number of Person to Contact with Regards to this Report	
Name	: Patrick Henry C. Go
Mobile Number	: 0998-8400-800
Fax Number	: N/A

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCOUNTANT	
Name of Independent Certified Public Accountant whose opinion is contained in this Report:	
Name	: Pamela Grace S. Tangso MENDOZA TUGANO & CO.
CPA Certificate No.	: 0118635
SEC Accreditation No.	: 0118635
Tax Identification No.	: 249-790-835
BIR Accreditation No.	: 08-008188-003-2024
PTR Number	: 10789462
Date Issued	: January 27, 2026
Tel. Number	: 8887-1888
Fax Number	: N/A
Address	: 16th Floor, The Salcedo Towers, 169 H. V. Dela Costa Street, Salcedo Village, Makati City



STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

April 14, 2026

Securities and Exchange Commission
 Salcedo Village
 7907 Makati Ave.
 Makati City 1209

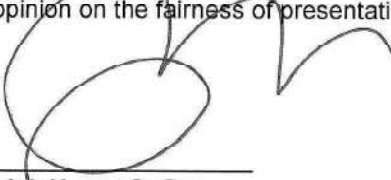
The management of **Caballes-Go Securities, Inc.** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended **December 31, 2025 and 2024**, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated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

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

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

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

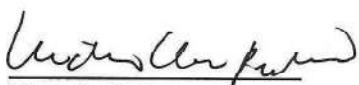
Mendoza Tugano & Co., CPAs, the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, has audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.



Patrick Henry C. Go
 Passport No. P2304608B Date of Issue June 24, 2019 Place of Issue DFA NCR CENTRAL



Edwin G. Oliveros
 Passport No. P6016697B Date of Issue December 23, 2020 Place of Issue DFA NCR NORTH



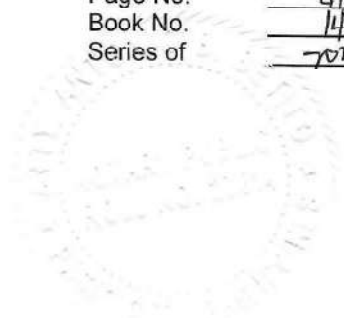
Victoria C. Pulmones
 Passport No. P0889433B Date of Issue: March 02, 2019 Place of Issue DFA NCR CENTRAL



MAY 14 2026

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO, before me this day of _____, at
PASIG CITY, exhibiting to me his/her Community Tax Certificate number _____,
 issued on _____ in _____.

Doc. No. 199
 Page No. 41
 Book No. 14
 Series of 7024




ATTY. ANTONIO B. BETITO
 Notary for Pasig City
 Commission No. 168 (2025 - 2026)
 709 Mega Plaza, ADB Ave., Pasig City
 Attorney's Roll No. 27614
 IBP No. 577320/12/30/25/Rizal
 PTR No. 3986451/1/08/26/Pasig City
 MCLE Compliance No. VIII-0037828 April 14, 2026



MENDOZA

Tugano & Co., CPAs

16th Floor, The Salcedo Towers 169
H.V. de la Costa Street, Salcedo
Village, Makati City, 1227 Philippines

(632) 8887-1888 | www.mtco.com.ph

PRC/BOA Accreditation No. 9682
November 22, 2023, valid until
July 18, 2026
SEC Accreditation No. 9862-SEC (Group A)
Issued February 26, 2026
Valid for Financial Periods 2025-2029


**SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT
OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR**

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Caballes-Go Securities, Inc.
16th Floor, Robinsons Equitable Tower,
ADB Avenue corner Poveda Street,
Ortigas Center, Pasig City

We have examined the financial statements of Caballes-Go Securities, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2025, on which we have rendered the attached report dated May 12, 2026.

In compliance with Revised SRC Rule 68, we are stating that the said Company has a total number of three (3) stockholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares.

For the Firm: **MENDOZA TUGANO & CO., CPAs**


PAMELA GRACE S. TANGSO
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 118635
BOA accreditation No. 9682/P-003
Valid from May 08, 2024 to July 18, 2026
SEC Accreditation No. 118635-SEC (Group A),
February 26, 2026, valid until February 25, 2031
TIN 249-790-835
BIR Accreditation No. 08-008188-003-2024,
December 03, 2024, valid until December 02, 2027
PTR No. 10789462, January 27, 2026, Makati City

May 12, 2026



MENDOZA

Tugano & Co., CPAs

16th Floor, The Salcedo Towers 169
H.V. de la Costa Street, Salcedo
Village, Makati City, 1227 Philippines

(632) 8887-1888 | www.mtco.com.ph

PRC/BOA Accreditation No. 9682
November 22, 2023, valid until
July 18, 2026
SEC Accreditation No. 9862-SEC (Group A)
Issued February 26, 2026
Valid for Financial Periods 2025-2029

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Caballes-Go Securities, Inc.
16th Floor, Robinsons Equitable Tower,
ADB Avenue corner Poveda Street,
Ortigas Center, Pasig City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Caballes-Go Securities, Inc. ("the Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our 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, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 decision 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 continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statement represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements of Caballes-Go Securities, Inc. taken as a whole. The supplementary information for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as disclosed in Note 27 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of management and has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

For the Firm: **MENDOZA TUGANO & CO., CPAs**


PAMELA GRACE S. TANGSO

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 118635

BOA accreditation No. 9682/P-003

Valid from May 08, 2024 to July 18, 2026

SEC Accreditation No. 118635-SEC (Group A),

February 26, 2026, valid until February 25, 2031

TIN 249-790-835

BIR Accreditation No. 08-008188-003-2024,

December 03, 2024, valid until December 02, 2027

PTR No. 10789462, January 27, 2026, Makati City

May 12, 2026

CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2025			2024		
		Money Balance	Security Valuation		Money Balance	Security Valuation	
			Long	Short		Long	Short
ASSETS							
Current Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	2, 4, 5, 25	₱36,314,306			₱403,642		
Short-term investments	2, 4, 6, 25	15,411,866			—		
Financial asset at FVTPL	2, 4, 6, 25	9,232,579	₱9,232,579		₱—		₱—
Financial asset at FVOCI – current	2, 4, 6, 25	17,220,118			27,206,890	₱—	₱—
Receivables from:	2, 4, 7, 25				6,989,691		
Customers – net		37,339,990	221,601,489		—		—
Others		1,772,171			663,817		—
Prepayments and other current assets	2, 8	2,368,014			1,004,154		
Total Current Assets		119,659,044			36,268,194		
Noncurrent Assets							
Financial asset at FVOCI – noncurrent	2, 4, 6, 25	12,194,055			56,524,125		
Property and equipment – net	2, 9	13,939,147			12,728,146		
Intangible assets – net	2, 10	5,017,999			—		
Deferred tax assets	2, 15	5,279,417			2,160,105		
Other assets	2, 4, 11	1,342,993			310,892		
Total Noncurrent Assets		37,773,611			71,723,268		
TOTAL ASSETS		₱157,432,655			₱107,991,462		
Securities in Vault, Transfer Office and Philippine Central Depository, Inc.							
					₱3,144,408,490		₱—

(Forward)

		2025			2024		
		Money Balance	Security Valuation		Money Balance	Security Valuation	
			Long	Short		Long	Short
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
Current Liabilities							
Payable to:	2, 4, 12, 25						
Customers		P7,447,108	P2,913,574,423	P-	P-	P-	P-
Clearing house		37,861,635			-		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2, 13	3,278,516			1,189,752		
Lease liability – current	2, 14, 25, 26	1,131,871			1,098,261		
Total Current Liabilities		49,719,130			2,288,013		
Noncurrent Liabilities							
Lease liability – noncurrent	2, 14, 25, 26	3,383,958			4,515,829		
Total Liabilities		53,103,088			6,803,842		
Equity							
Capital stock	2, 4, 16, 22	113,000,000			105,000,000		
Additional paid in capital		2,000,000			-		
Deficit		(10,514,982)			(3,609,464)		
Remeasurement changes on financial assets at FVOCI	2, 4, 6	(155,451)			(202,916)		
Total Equity		104,329,567			101,187,620		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		P157,432,655	P3,144,408,490	P3,144,408,490	P107,991,462	P-	P-

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2025	2024
COMMISSION INCOME	2, 17	₱6,842,630	₱-
COST OF SERVICES	2, 18	(7,419,591)	-
GROSS LOSS		(576,961)	-
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2, 19	(14,192,441)	(6,738,236)
OTHER INCOME – net	2, 20	4,732,685	4,516,357
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		(10,036,717)	(2,221,879)
BENEFIT FROM INCOME TAX	2, 15	(3,131,199)	(1,695,335)
NET LOSS		(6,905,518)	(526,544)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS			
<i>Items to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Unrealized gain (loss) on fair market value of financial assets at FVOCI, net of tax	2, 6	55,775	(214,638)
Provision (recovery) for impairment on financial assets at FVOCI	2, 6	(8,310)	11,722
		47,465	(202,916)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		(₱6,858,053)	(₱729,460)
LOSS PER SHARE	2, 21	(₱6.11)	(₱0.50)

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Capital Stock	Additional Paid In Capital	Deficit	Remeasurement Changes on Financial Assets at FVOCI	Total
Balances at December 31, 2023	P105,000,000	P-	(P3,082,920)	P-	P101,917,080
Net loss in 2024	-	-	(526,544)	-	(526,544)
Other comprehensive loss in 2024	-	-	-	(202,916)	(202,916)
Balances at December 31, 2024	105,000,000	-	(3,609,464)	(202,916)	101,187,620
Issuance of share capital (see Note 4)	8,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
Net loss in 2025	-	-	(6,905,518)	-	(6,905,518)
Other comprehensive gain in 2025	-	-	-	47,465	47,465
Balances at December 31, 2025	P113,000,000	P2,000,000	(P10,514,982)	(P155,451)	P104,329,567

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before income tax		(P10,036,717)	(P2,221,879)
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	20	(3,351,319)	(4,230,641)
Dividend income	20	(215,612)	(351,363)
Depreciation and amortization	9,10,19	3,010,275	577,807
Gain on sale of marketable securities	20	630,655	–
Unrealized fair value gain from financial assets at FVTPL	6,20	(351,606)	(53,906)
Interest expense on lease liability	14,20,26	65,616	31,379
Provision for doubtful accounts	3,7,20	23,295	–
Interest income from remeasurement	14,20	(15,993)	(6,939)
Day 1 loss from remeasurement	14,20	9,481	83,391
Impairment loss (recovery) on FVOCI	6,20	(8,310)	11,722
Operating loss before working capital changes		(10,240,235)	(6,160,429)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Short-term investments		(15,411,866)	10,023,414
Financial assets at FVTPL		17,695,262	1,585,919
Receivable from customers		(37,363,285)	–
Other receivables		321,646	(663,817)
Prepayments and other current assets		(1,370,565)	(937,582)
Other assets		(983,914)	–
Increase (decrease) in:			
Payable to customers		7,447,108	–
Payable to clearing house		37,861,635	–
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		2,088,764	789,610
Net cash provided by operations		44,550	4,637,115
Interest received	20	3,351,319	4,230,641
Dividend received	20	215,612	351,363
Net cash provided by operating activities		3,611,481	9,219,119
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisitions of:			
Property and equipment	9	(5,292,848)	(7,335,283)
Software	10	(5,376,427)	–
Payments for security deposits	14	(41,675)	(387,344)
Changes in financial assets at FVOCI	6	34,174,010	(29,139,576)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		23,463,060	(36,862,203)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from increase in capital stock	4	10,000,000	–
Payments for:	14,26		
Lease liability		(1,098,261)	(356,580)
Interest on lease liability		(65,616)	(31,379)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		8,836,123	(387,959)

(Forward)

NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		35,910,664	(28,031,043)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		403,642	28,434,685
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	5	₱36,314,306	₱403,642

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General

Caballes-Go Securities, Inc. ("the Company") was incorporated in the Philippines on September 21, 2018 under the name MVG Securities, Inc., with Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Registration No. CS201810188.

On January 16, 2024, the Company amended its Articles of Incorporation to change its corporate name from *MVG Securities, Inc.* to *Caballes-Go Securities, Inc.* The amendment also included a change in its primary purpose to authorize the Company to engage in the business of a broker and/or dealer of securities of any kind and description, including interests therein, and to carry out all activities related or incidental to such business. This includes, but is not limited to, the provision of online stock brokerage services through innovative internet technology; and the purchase, acquisition, sale, exchange, or distribution of such securities or interests therein; as well as the execution of transactions involving such securities and the performance of functions as a financial, commercial, or business representative.

The SEC approved the foregoing amendments on November 8, 2024.

On October 22, 2024, the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) Board of Directors approved, during its meeting held on October 16, 2024, the application of MVG Securities, Inc. for admission as a trading participant of the Exchange.

On December 11, 2024, the PSE approved the change in the Company's corporate name from MVG Securities, Inc. to Caballes-Go Securities, Inc.

The Company commenced its operations as an active Trading Participant of the Exchange on April 28, 2025.

The Company's registered office address is at 16th Floor, Robinsons Equitable Tower, ADB Avenue corner Poveda Street, Ortigas Center, Pasig City.

The accompanying financial statements have been approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on May 12, 2026.

2. Basis of Preparation, Statement of Compliance and Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information Adopted

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). The term PFRS in general includes all applicable PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS), International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC)/Standing Interpretations Committee Interpretations and Philippine Interpretations Committee Interpretations, which have been approved by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and adopted by SEC, including SEC pronouncements.

2.2 Basis of Preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using the measurement bases specified by PFRS Accounting Standards for each type of resource, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies that follow.

The financial statements have been generally prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) that have been measured at fair value and the net pension asset which have been measured at present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets.

The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), which is also the Company's functional currency. All values are rounded off to the nearest peso values, unless otherwise indicated.

2.3 New Standards, Interpretations, and Amendments

2.3.1 New standards and amendments effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

The following standards and amendments have become effective for the annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2025.

Unless otherwise indicated, adoption of these new standards did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of exchangeability*
The amendments define exchangeability, set guidance when exchangeability is lacking, and require disclosures on how non-exchangeable currencies affect the financial statements. These are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

The Company does not expect a material impact from the adoption of these amendments.

2.4 Future Changes in Accounting Policies

The standards and interpretations that were issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. Unless otherwise stated, adoption of these standards and interpretations are not expected to have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

2.4.1 Effective on or after January 1, 2026

- Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, *Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*
- Amendments to PFRS 7, *Gain or Loss on Derecognition*
- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities and Transaction Price*

2.4.2 Effective on or after January 1, 2027

- Amendments to PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*
- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

2.4.3 Deferred effectivity

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

2.5 Significant Accounting Policies

2.5.1 Financial Instruments

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

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 the instrument. In the case of regular way purchase or sale of financial assets, recognition and derecognition, as applicable, is done using settlement date accounting. Financial instruments are classified as liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. Interest, dividends, gains and losses relating to a financial instrument of a component that is a financial liability, are reported as expense or income. Distribution to holders of financial instruments classified as equity are charged directly to shareholders' equity, net of any related income tax benefits. Financial instruments are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and intention to settle either on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.5.1.1 Financial assets

2.5.1.1.1 Initial recognition of financial instruments

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

2.5.1.1.2 Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments).
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

2.5.1.1.3 Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective 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.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, receivables from customers and others.

2.5.1.1.4 Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; 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 debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Company's financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income amounted to ₱29,414,173 and ₱63,513,816 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 6).

2.5.1.1.5 Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under PAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company does not have equity instruments at fair value through OCI as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

2.5.1.1.6 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

The Company's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss amounted to ₱9,232,579 and ₱27,206,890 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 6).

2.5.1.1.7 Embedded derivatives

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company does not have any embedded derivatives required to be separated from the host contract.

2.5.1.1.8 Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company 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 rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

2.5.1.1.9 Impairment of financial assets

2.5.1.1.9.1 Customer receivables

As a broker-dealer registered with the SEC, the Company complies with SEC Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 11, Series of 2023, which prescribes the required methodology for calculating the Allowance for Doubtful Accounts (ADA) for customer receivables.

The Company applies provisioning methodology prescribed under SEC MC No. 11, series of 2023, which is consistent with the principles of PFRS 9 in estimating expected credit losses on customer receivables.

The Company adopts the SEC's prescribed aging-based provisioning approach, which is specific to the operations of broker-dealers. This includes classifying receivables based on settlement aging (T+0 to T+31 and beyond) and applying fixed provisioning rates to each category, as summarized below:

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

Management believes this approach reflects a more appropriate estimation of credit losses in line with the regulatory framework applicable to broker-dealers in the Philippines. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized an allowance for expected credit losses amounting to ₱23,295 and nil, respectively.

2.5.1.1.9.2 Other debt instruments

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are thirty day past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.5.1.2 Financial liabilities

2.5.1.2.1 Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include payable to customers, clearing house, accounts payable and accrued expenses, and lease liabilities.

2.5.1.2.2 Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

2.5.1.2.2.1 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by PFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in PFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

2.5.1.2.2.2 Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

2.5.1.2.3 Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2.5.1.3 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.5.2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks, and time deposits with original maturities of three months or less from the date of placement.

Cash in banks are demand deposits that do not earn interest. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.5.3 Receivables from Customers

Receivables from customers represent amounts due from customers arising from securities transactions, including margin accounts, that remain unsettled at the end of the reporting period.

These are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, less any allowance for impairment, where applicable.

2.5.4 Prepayments and Other Current Assets

2.5.4.1 Prepayments

Prepayments include expenses already paid but not yet incurred. These are measured at cost less amortization.

2.5.4.2 Input tax

Input tax represents value added tax (VAT) paid to suppliers that can be claimed as credit against the Company's VAT liabilities, except for those input taxes directly and proportionately attributable to zero-rated sales for which refund is available to the Company.

2.5.4.3 Creditable withholding tax

Creditable withholding tax represents income tax withheld by the customers that can be claimed as credit against the Company's income tax liabilities.

2.5.4.4 Refundable deposit

Refundable deposits represent amounts paid to communication and internet service providers that are expected to be refunded within the normal operating cycle.

2.5.5 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets as follows:

<u>Property and Equipment</u>	<u>No. of Years</u>
Office equipment	3 - 5
Right-of-use asset	5
Leasehold improvement	20 or lease term whichever is shorter
Furniture and fixtures	1 - 5

The Company recognized a right-of-use asset as part of property and equipment for leases of office space. The lease runs for a period of 5 years, exclusive of a 2-month rent-free period. The period of the depreciation of the right-of-use asset was based on the lease term of the leased asset.

Expected useful lives are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and if they differ significantly from previous estimates, the remaining depreciation periods are adjusted accordingly.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to operations in the period the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property and equipment. Cost also includes any asset retirement obligation and interest on borrowed funds used. When assets are sold or retired, their costs and accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses, if any, are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the statements of comprehensive income of such period.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statements of comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognized.

2.5.6 Other Assets

2.5.6.1 Construction bond

Construction bonds serve as a guarantee for the proper and timely completion of the company's office construction project, providing protection to the beneficiary in the event of contractor default or non-performance.

2.5.6.2 Security deposit

Security deposits are cash paid to the lessor that the Company expects a return after the lease term. These are measured at amortized cost.

2.5.6.3 Other asset – CTGF

Other asset – CTGF refers to the refundable balance of the Company's contributions to the Clearing and Trade Guaranty Fund (CTGF) that is recognized as an asset in accordance to SCCP Memo No. 01-0718. These amendments, allow clearing members to receive refunds of their CTGF contributions upon cessation of business and/or termination of their membership with SCCP, provided all liabilities to SCCP at the time of termination are fully satisfied.

2.5.7 Intangible Assets

The Company's intangible asset consists of a computer software license, which is recognized at cost, including directly attributable costs necessary to bring the asset to its intended use. Subsequent to initial recognition, the software license is carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of ten (10) years and is recognized in profit or loss. Costs associated with software maintenance are expensed as incurred. The asset is assessed for impairment at each reporting date, and any excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount is recognized as an impairment loss.

2.5.8 Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

This accounting policy applies primarily to the Company's property and equipment (see Note 9) and intangible asset (see Note 10).

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is an indication that its nonfinancial assets may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or cash-generating unit's) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset (or cash-generating unit) is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or cash-generating unit). Impairment losses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

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

2.5.9 Payable to Customers

Payable to customers represent amounts due to customer arising from broker-dealer transactions and customer cash balances maintained with the Company in the normal course of business. These are non-interest bearing and measured at amortized cost which approximates fair value due to their short-term nature.

2.5.10 Payable to Clearing House

Payable to clearing house are liabilities for the stock purchases of the Company's customers through the Philippine Stock Exchange. These are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within two days from stock purchase date. This is measured at transaction amount which approximates fair value.

2.5.11 Accounts Payable

Accounts payables are recognized in the period in which the related money, goods, or services are received or when a legally enforceable claim against the Company is established. These are non-interest bearing and are recognized initially at transaction amounts, which approximates their fair values. These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within (1) year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, these are presented as non-current liabilities and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

2.5.12 Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses are recognized in the period in which the related money, goods or services are received or incurred and have been invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier. These are non-interest bearing and are stated at their amortized cost if payable beyond 12 months otherwise are stated at cost.

2.5.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when: (a) the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; (b) it is probable (i.e., more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense in the statements of comprehensive income. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is probable.

2.5.14 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.5.15 Share Capital

Share capital are classified as equity and are recorded at par. Proceeds in excess of par value are recorded as 'Additional paid-in capital' in the statements of financial position.

2.5.16 Deficit

Deficit includes all current and prior period results of operations as disclosed in the statements of comprehensive income.

2.5.17 Loss Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, after considering the retroactive effect of stock dividend declaration, if any.

2.5.18 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that a transaction will generate a future economic benefit to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

2.5.18.1 Commission income

Commissions are recognized at the point of trade execution when the Company fulfills its obligation to facilitate securities transactions on behalf of its customers.

Commissions are derived from external customers disaggregated by individual, government institution and fund.

2.5.18.2 Interest income

Interest income is recognized as interest accrues (using the EIR method that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset).

2.5.18.3 Dividend income

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

2.5.19 Cost and Expense Recognition

Cost and administrative expenses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income upon utilization of the service or during the date they are incurred.

2.5.20 Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of the monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognized in profit or loss.

2.5.21 Leases

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

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

2.5.21.1 Company as lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

2.5.21.1.1 Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of supermarket shelves that are considered to be low value (e.g. ₱250,000 or below). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.5.21.1.2 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying asset.

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using interest rate implicit in the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed asset, variable payments based on an index rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment of modification, or if there are changes in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit or loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

2.5.22 Employees' Benefits

The Company recognizes a liability when an employee has provided service in exchange for employee benefits to be paid in the future and an expense when the entity consumes the economic benefits arising from service provided by an employee in exchange for employee benefits. Employee benefits are short-term employee benefits and post-employment benefits.

2.5.22.1 Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. The Company recognizes a liability net of amounts already paid and an expense for services rendered by employees during the accounting period. Short-term benefits given by the Company to its employees include salaries and wages, social security contributions, short-term compensated absences, profit sharing and bonuses, and non-monetary benefits. Compensated absences are recognized for the number of paid leave days (including holiday entitlement) remaining at the statement of financial position date. These are included in salaries and wages account at an undiscounted amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

2.5.22.2 Post retirement benefits

Payments to retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

The cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. Remeasurement comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are recognized immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit to other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recorded in other comprehensive income is not recycled. However, the entity may transfer those amounts recognized in other comprehensive income within equity. Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss in the period of plan amendment. Net-interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Retirement costs are split into three categories:

- current service cost, past-service cost, gains and losses on curtailments and settlements;

- net-interest expense or income;
- remeasurement.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, no estimate was made because none of the employees has reached the minimum five (5) years of service for retirement benefits pursuant to Republic Act No. 7641.

2.5.23 Income Taxes

2.5.23.1 Current

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates used and tax laws applied to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted at the statements of financial position date.

2.5.23.2 Deferred

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the statements financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, with certain exceptions. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences with certain exceptions, and carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from excess minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over regular corporate income tax 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 carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from excess MCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the statements of financial position date.

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

2.5.24 Related Party Relationships and Transactions

2.5.24.1 Related party relationship

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationship also exists between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting enterprise, or between and/or among the reporting enterprises and their key management personnel, directors, or its shareholder. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

2.5.24.2 Related party transactions

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party regardless of whether a price is charged. Transactions with related parties are accounted for at terms similar to those offered to non-related entities in an economically comparable market.

2.5.25 Events After the End of Reporting Period

Any post year-end event up to the date of approval of the Board of Directors of the financial statements that provides additional information about the Company's position at the statements of financial position date (adjusting event) is reflected in the financial statements. Any post year-end event that is not an adjusting event is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, when material.

3. Significant Accounting Judgment and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires the management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The judgments and estimates used in the financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the reporting date. Future events may occur which can cause the assumptions used in arriving at those judgments and estimates to change. The effects of any changes will be reflected in the financial statements of the Company as they become reasonably determinable.

3.1 Judgments

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

3.1.1 Classification of Financial Instruments

The Company exercises judgment in classifying a financial instrument, or its component parts, on initial recognition as either a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument. The substance of a financial instrument, rather than its legal form, governs its classification in the statement of financial position. In addition, the Company classifies financial assets by evaluating, among others, whether the asset is quoted or not in an active market. Included in the evaluation on whether a financial asset is quoted in an active market is the determination on whether quoted prices are readily and regularly available, and whether those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

3.1.2 Determination of Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The Company carries certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value, which requires extensive use of accounting judgments and estimates. While significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidence (i.e., foreign exchange rates, interest rates, volatility rates), the amount of changes in fair value would differ if the Company utilized different valuation methodologies and assumptions. Any changes in the fair value of these financial assets and liabilities would affect profit and loss and equity.

Where the fair values of certain financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statements of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using internal valuation techniques using generally accepted market valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable market data where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimates are used in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as correlation and volatility for longer-dated derivatives. The fair values of the Company's derivative financial instruments are based from quotes obtained from counterparties.

The fair values of the Company's financial instruments are disclosed in Note 25.

3.1.3 Determining Whether a Contract is, or Contains a Lease

The Company has entered into a lease agreement. The management considers whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. The management assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether: 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 Company; the Company 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 Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. Failure to make the right judgment will result in either overstatement or understatement of assets and liabilities.

3.2 Estimates

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at each reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities follow:

3.2.1 Measurement of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Allowance

The measurement of allowance for doubtful accounts on customer receivables requires the application of regulatory provisioning guidelines applicable to broker-dealers and management judgment in evaluating settlement aging, collateral, and collectibility. Management also considers settlement cycles and the adequacy of collateral supporting customer receivables when assessing the allowance for doubtful accounts.

On that basis, the loss allowance as at December 31, 2025 was determined as follows:

	T to T+1	T+2 to T+12	T+13 to T+30	T+31 and Up	Total
<i>Receivables from customers</i>					
Receivable	P36,198,557	P1,164,728	P-	P-	P37,363,285
Default rate	0%	2%	50%	100%	
ECL	P-	P23,295	P-	P-	P23,295

No allowance was recognized in 2024 as the Company had not yet commenced operations during that period.

3.2.2 Estimated Useful Lives of Property and Equipment and Right-of-Use Asset

The Company estimates the useful lives of its property and equipment and right-of-use asset based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence on the use of these assets. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment would increase depreciation expense and decrease noncurrent assets.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, property and equipment, including the right-of-use asset, amounted to ₱13,939,147 and ₱12,728,146, respectively (see Note 9).

3.2.3 Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The Company assesses the impairment of its nonfinancial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The factors that the Company considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the asset;
- market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have increased during the period, and those increases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating the asset's value in use and decrease the asset's recoverable amount materially;
- significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- significant negative industry or economic trends.

The Company determines an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company has no impaired nonfinancial assets.

3.2.4 Deferred Tax

The recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities require management judgment in determining the existence of temporary differences and assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets. The realization of deferred tax assets depends on the generation of sufficient future taxable income against which deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits, and tax losses can be utilized. Management evaluates these estimates at each reporting date based on expected future taxable profits and tax planning strategies.

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

4. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's activities expose it to financial risk including credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk. The Company's overall risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. The policies for managing specific risks are summarized below.

4.1 Governance Framework

The Company has established a risk management function with clear terms of reference and with the responsibility for developing policies on market, credit, liquidity and operational risk. It also supports the effective implementation of policies.

The policies define the Company's identification of risk and its interpretation limit structure to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets to the corporate goals and specify reporting requirements.

4.2 Capital Management Framework

The Company's risk management function has developed and implemented certain minimum stress and scenario tests for identifying the risks to which the Company are exposed, quantifying their impact on the volatility of economic capital. The results of these tests, particularly, the anticipated impact on the realistic balance sheet and revenue account, are reported to the Company's risk management function. The risk management function then considers the aggregate impact of the overall capital requirement revealed by the stress testing to assess how much capital is needed to mitigate the risk of insolvency to a selected remote level.

4.3 Regulatory Framework

The operation of the Company is also subject to the regulatory requirements of SEC. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities but also impose certain restrictive provisions.

4.4 Financial Risk

The Company's financial risk management policies seek to minimize potential adverse effects of financial risk such as credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and market risk to its financial assets and liabilities.

These risks arise from open positions in interest rate, foreign currency, listed equity securities and debt securities all of which are exposed to general investment environment and specific market movements. The Company faces these risks primarily due to the nature of its investments and liabilities.

4.5 Counterparty Risk

Counterparty risk is the risk that the counterparty to a trade fails to make good of his delivery of securities sold, or payment for the shares bought.

Trading limits for each customer are set after assessment of the true risk and profile of the customers (i.e., financial capacity, reputation, and collateral) on top of risk management procedures. Settlement details are pre-matched with the customers or their custodian banks at least a day before settlement date. Receivable balances are also monitored regularly.

4.6 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The Company monitors concentration of credit risks on both individual and institutional counterparty basis and limits the risk through consideration of factors which includes the credit worthiness of the client, its financial strength, and the size of its positions or commitments.

The following table provides information regarding the maximum credit risk exposure of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	₱36,299,305	₱403,642
Short-term investments	15,411,866	-
Receivable from customers	37,363,285	-
Other receivables	1,772,171	663,817
Other current assets (refundable deposit)	115,523	-
	₱90,962,150	₱1,067,459

Excluded in cash and cash equivalents are cash on hand amounting to ₱15,001 for 2025. Government receivables amounting to ₱2,216,843 and ₱1,004,154 and prepaid insurance of ₱35,648 and nil for years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, are also excluded from other current assets as they are not exposed to any credit risk.

The table below shows the analysis of age of the receivables from customers (gross of allowance for credit loss – receivable from customer cash account) as of December 31, 2025:

2025				
Age	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Past due and impaired	Total
T to T+1	P36,198,557	P-	P-	P36,198,557
T+2 to T+12	-	1,164,728	-	1,164,728
T+13 to T+30	-	-	-	-
Beyond T+31	-	-	-	-
	P36,198,557	P1,164,728	P-	P37,363,285

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has no receivables from customers that are subject to credit risk exposure.

The table below shows the analysis of age of other receivables as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

2025				
Age	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Past due and impaired	Total
0 to 30 days	P1,772,171	P-	P-	P1,772,171

2024				
Age	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Past due and impaired	Total
0 to 30 days	P663,817	P-	P-	P663,817

4.7 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments.

The table below analyzes the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company into their relevant maturity groups based on the remaining period at the statements of financial position date to their contractual maturities or expected repayment dates.

As of December 31, 2025	Within 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	P36,314,306	P-	P-	P36,314,306
Receivable from customers	37,339,990	-	-	37,339,990
Short-term investments	15,411,866	-	-	15,411,866
Fair value through profit or loss	9,232,579	-	-	9,232,579
Fair value through other comprehensive income	17,220,118	12,194,055	-	29,414,173
Other receivables	1,772,171	-	-	1,772,171
Other current assets	2,368,014	-	-	2,368,014
	P119,659,044	P12,194,055	P-	P131,853,099

As of December 31, 2024	Within 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	P403,642	P-	P-	P403,642
Fair value through profit or loss	27,206,890	-	-	27,206,890
Fair value through other comprehensive income	6,989,691	56,524,125	-	63,513,816
Other receivables	663,817	-	-	663,817
	P35,264,040	P56,524,125	P-	P91,788,165

As of December 31, 2025	Within 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Financial liabilities:				
Payable to customers	P7,447,108	P-	P-	P7,447,108
Payable to clearing house	37,861,635	-	-	37,861,635
Accounts payable*	2,246,764	-	-	2,246,764
Lease liability	1,131,871	3,383,958	-	4,515,829
	P48,687,378	P3,383,958	P-	P52,071,336

*Excluded in accounts payable are payables to Government amounting to P1,031,752.

As of December 31, 2024	Within 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Financial liabilities:				
Accounts payable*	P1,189,752	P-	P-	P1,189,752
Lease liability	1,098,261	4,515,829	-	5,614,090
	P2,288,013	P4,515,829	P-	P6,803,842

*Excluded in accounts payable are payables to Government amounting to P434,229.

4.8 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of change in fair value of financial instruments from fluctuation in foreign exchange rates (currency risk), market interest rates (interest rate risk) and market prices (price risk), whether such change in price is caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

4.8.1 Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk arising from its investments in equity securities, bonds, and unit investment trust funds (UITFs) classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Changes in market prices may affect the fair value of these financial assets and result in fluctuations in the Company's profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

	December 31, 2025	
	Carrying Amount	Market Value
Financial assets at FVTPL	P9,221,518	P9,232,579
Financial assets at FVOCI	29,044,272	29,414,173
	P38,265,790	P38,646,752

	December 31, 2024	
	Carrying Amount	Market Value
Financial assets at FVTPL	27,686,416	27,206,890
Financial assets at FVOCI	63,800,000	63,502,094
	P91,486,416	P90,708,984

The Company manages its price risk by diversifying its investment portfolio and by monitoring market conditions regularly.

4.8.2 Interest Rate Risk

This is the risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk arising from its investments in debt securities, time deposits, and money market placements. Changes in market interest rates may affect the fair value of fixed-rate financial assets and the future cash flows of floating-rate financial assets.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by monitoring market interest rate movements and maintaining a diversified portfolio with varying maturities.

The Company's financial assets exposed to interest rate risk are as follows:

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents*	P36,299,305	P403,642
Financial assets at FVOCI	29,044,272	63,800,000
Short-term investments	15,411,866	-
Financial assets at FVTPL	9,221,518	27,686,416
	P89,976,961	P91,890,058

*Excluded in cash and cash equivalents are cash on hand amounting to P15,001 in 2025.

4.9 Capital Management Policies

The primary objective of the Company's capital management policies is to support its business and maximize shareholder value in terms of returns on investments and increased stock value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust or defer dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares.

In 2025, the Company issued an additional 80,000 shares with a par value of P100 per share for a total consideration of P10,000,000, resulting in an increase in share capital of P8,000,000 and additional paid-in capital of P2,000,000.

The Company considers the following as capital:

	2025	2024
Share capital	P113,000,000	P105,000,000
Additional paid in capital	2,000,000	-
Deficit	(10,514,982)	(3,609,464)
Remeasurement changes on financial assets at FVOCI	(155,451)	(202,916)
	P104,329,567	P101,187,620

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Cash on hand	P15,001	P-
Cash in bank	10,975,300	403,642
Cash equivalent	25,324,005	-
Cash and cash equivalents	P36,314,306	P403,642

Cash in banks earn interest based on daily bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents are made for varying periods of between one day and one month depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at their respective rates.

In compliance with Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule 49.2 (Customer Protection and Custody Securities), the Company maintains a special reserve bank account included in cash and cash equivalents for the exclusive benefit of its customers amounting to P25,365,351 and nil in 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company's reserve requirement is determined weekly based on the SEC's prescribed computations. These reserve deposits are maintained in accordance with the requirements of the SRC to safeguard customer funds held by the Company.

Total interest income earned on cash and cash equivalents amounted to ₱324,005 and nil, in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

6. Financial Assets

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's financial assets included the following investments:

6.1 Short-term investments

This account consists of time deposits amounting to ₱15,411,866 with original maturities exceeding three (3) months, which are measured at amortized cost and earn annual interest at rates ranging from 4.20% to 4.30%.

Accrued interest income recognized from these deposits as of December 31, 2025 amounted to ₱133,308.

There are no short-term investments as of December 31, 2024.

6.2 Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

The Company's financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are as follows:

	2025	2024
Unit investment trust fund – UITF	₱5,403,779	₱3,942,416
Held for trading securities – equity	3,828,800	3,084,000
Corporate bonds	–	20,180,474
	₱9,232,579	₱27,206,890

The rollforward analysis of this account is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	₱27,206,890	₱28,738,903
Additions	6,217,779	3,942,416
Disposals	(24,543,696)	(5,528,335)
Fair value gain	351,606	53,906
Balance at December 31	₱9,232,579	₱27,206,890

Unit investment trust fund (UITF) pertains to investments in pooled funds managed by local banks and trust entities and invested in various financial instruments such as government securities, bonds, and equities. Fair value is based on the net asset value per unit (NAVPU) published by the trustee bank or trust entity at reporting date.

Held for trading securities pertain to investments in quoted equity shares held for short-term trading purposes. Fair value is based on quoted market prices of listed shares in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) at reporting date.

Corporate bonds pertain to debt securities issued by domestic corporations that earn fixed interest income over their respective terms. Fair value is based on quoted market prices, broker quotations, or other observable market inputs at reporting date.

The Company recognized an unrealized fair value gain on financial assets at FVTPL amounting to ₱351,606 and ₱53,906 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (Note 20).

Dividend income earned from the held for trading securities amounted to ₱215,612 and ₱351,363 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (Note 20).

6.3 Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

The Company's financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2025	2024
<i>Current</i>		
Retail treasury bonds	P17,220,118	P-
Corporate bonds	-	6,989,691
	17,220,118	6,989,691
<i>Noncurrent</i>		
Retail treasury bonds	12,194,055	14,763,980
Corporate bonds	-	41,760,145
	12,194,055	56,524,125
	P29,414,173	P63,513,816

The rollforward analysis of this account is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	P63,513,816	P34,672,146
Additions	14,925,990	34,127,854
Disposals	(49,100,000)	(5,000,000)
Fair value gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income	74,367	(286,184)
Balance at December 31	P29,414,173	P63,513,816

Retail treasury bonds pertain to government-issued debt securities acquired under the Retail Treasury Bond program, which earn fixed interest over their term. Fair value is based on quoted market prices at reporting date. Current portion refers to maturities within twelve (12) months from reporting date, while noncurrent portion refers to maturities beyond twelve (12) months.

Corporate bonds pertain to debt securities issued by domestic corporations that generate fixed interest income over their respective terms. Fair value is based on quoted market prices, broker quotations, or other observable market inputs at reporting date. Current portion refers to maturities within twelve (12) months from reporting date, while noncurrent portion refers to maturities beyond twelve (12) months.

The rollforward of the remeasurement changes on financial assets at OCI is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	(P202,916)	P-
Fair value gain (loss) recognized in OCI	55,775	(214,638)
Provision (recovery) for impairment	(8,310)	11,722
	(P155,451)	(P202,916)

7. Receivable from Customers and Other Receivables

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Receivable from		
Customers – net	P37,339,990	P-
Others	1,772,171	663,817
	P39,112,161	P663,817

Receivable from customers includes amounts due on cash transactions for equities purchased in the market. Securities owned by customers are held as collateral for amounts due from customers.

	2025		
	Money balance	Security valuation Long	Short
With security value			
More than 250%	₱7,719,572	₱192,021,489	₱-
Between 200% and 250%	-	-	-
Between 150% and 200%	-	-	-
Between 100% and 150%	-	-	-
Less than 100%	29,643,712	29,580,000	-
Unsecured	-	-	-
Less allowance for credit loss – receivable from customers cash account (Note 3)	₱37,363,284 (23,295)	₱221,601,489 -	₱- -
	₱37,339,989	₱221,601,489	₱-

A reconciliation of the allowance for credit loss – receivable from customers as of December 31, 2025 is shown below:

	2025
Balance at beginning of year	₱-
Addition of allowance for credit losses	23,295
Balance at end of year	₱23,295

There was no allowance recognized in 2024 as the Company had not yet commenced operations during that period.

Details of other receivables are as follows:

	2025	2024
Receivable from		
Third parties	₱1,430,000	₱-
Officers and employees	10,545	200,680
Suppliers	5,960	54,167
Interest receivable	322,490	408,970
Others	3,176	-
	₱1,772,171	₱663,817

8. Prepayments and Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	Notes	2025	2024
Input VAT	26	₱1,794,107	₱1,004,154
Creditable withholding tax	15	422,736	-
Refundable deposit		115,523	-
Other prepayments		35,648	-
		₱2,368,014	₱1,004,154

9. **Property and Equipment – net**

This account consists of:

	December 31, 2024	Additions/ Depreciation	Disposals/ Adjustments	December 31, 2025
Cost:				
Construction in progress	₱6,222,006	–	(₱6,222,006)	₱–
Office equipment	1,113,277	4,575,010	–	5,688,287
Right-of-use asset	5,970,670	–	–	5,970,670
Leasehold improvements	–	640,536	3,990,400	4,630,936
Furnitures and fixtures	–	77,302	801,606	878,908
	13,305,953	5,292,848	(1,430,000)	17,168,801
Accumulated depreciation:				
Office equipment	–	758,605	–	758,605
Right-of-use asset	577,807	1,155,613	–	1,733,420
Leasehold improvements	–	617,458	–	617,458
Furnitures and fixtures	–	120,171	–	120,171
	577,807	2,651,847	–	3,229,654
	₱12,728,146			₱13,939,147
Cost:				
Construction in progress	₱–	₱6,222,006	₱–	₱6,222,006
Office equipment	–	1,113,277	–	1,113,277
Right-of-use asset	–	5,970,670	–	5,970,670
	–	13,305,953	–	13,305,953
Accumulated depreciation:				
Right-of-use asset	–	577,807	–	577,807
	₱–			₱12,728,146

During 2025, the Company completed and reclassified a portion of the construction in progress amounting to ₱6,222,006 recognized in 2024. Of the total amount, ₱3,990,400 and ₱801,606 were transferred to Leasehold Improvements and Furniture and Fixtures, respectively. The remaining balance of ₱1,430,000 was reclassified to 'Other Receivables' representing costs recoverable from the construction service provider, who assumed responsibility for the related expenditures.

The Company recognized right-of-use asset for leases of office space. The lease runs for a period of five (5) years and two (2) months. The amortization period of the right-of-use asset was based on the lease term of the leased asset.

Amortization of the right-of-use asset amounted to ₱1,155,613 and ₱577,807 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

No items of property and equipment were mortgaged as securities for liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Management believes that there is no indication that an impairment has occurred on its property and equipment.

10. Intangible Assets – net

This account consists of:

	December 31, 2024	Additions/ Depreciation	Disposals/ Adjustments	December 31, 2025
Cost	P-	P5,376,427	P-	P5,376,427
Accumulated depreciation	-	(358,428)	-	(358,428)
	P-			P5,017,999

In 2025, the Company acquired a computer software system for operational use, which is recognized as an intangible asset. The software is amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of ten (10) years. It is subject to impairment testing whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Management believes that there is no indication that an impairment has occurred on its intangible asset.

11. Other Noncurrent Assets

This account consists of:

	Note	2025	2024
Other asset - CTGF	14	P983,914	P-
Security deposit		272,481	224,294
Construction bond		86,598	86,598
		P1,342,993	P310,892

Other asset - CTGF refers to the refundable balance of the Company's contributions to the Clearing and Trade Guaranty Fund that is recognized as an asset in accordance to SCCP Memo No. 01-0718. These amendments, allow clearing members to receive refunds of their CTGF contributions upon cessation of business and/or termination of their membership with SCCP, provided all liabilities to SCCP at the time of termination are fully satisfied.

12. Payables

This account consists of:

	Money balance	2025 Security valuation	
		Long	Short
Payable to customers:			
No money balances	P-	P2,748,897,789	P-
With money balances	7,447,108	164,676,634	-
	7,447,108	2,913,574,423	-
Payable to clearing house	37,861,635	-	-
	P45,308,743	P2,913,574,423	P-

The security valuation represents the market value of securities held by the Company in custody for the accounts of its customers. Those securities are held by the Company as brokers and are not recognized as assets of the Company in the statement of financial position.

Accounts classified under “no money balances” represent customer positions where securities are held without corresponding cash balances. Accounts classified under “with money balances” represent customer accounts with both cash and securities balances.

Payable to customers represent cash balances and amounts due to customers arising from broker-dealer transactions conducted in the normal course of business.

Payable to clearing house represent obligations arising from securities transactions processed through the Philippine Stock Exchange and the Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines (SCCP). These are generally settled within a short period after the trade date.

13. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Payable to suppliers	₱1,663,339	₱675,523
Government payables:		
VAT payable	431,027	–
SSS, Philhealth and HDMF payable	202,632	321,530
SCCP fees payable	141,042	–
Withholding tax payable on compensation	107,317	67,014
PSE fees payable	70,522	–
Expanded withholding tax payable	13,975	45,685
Others	65,237	–
Dividends payable – customers	173,513	–
Accrued expenses:		
Commission	121,563	–
Others	275,850	80,000
Other payables	12,499	–
	₱3,278,516	₱1,189,752

Payable to suppliers represent obligations to suppliers for goods and services received. These are non-interest bearing and normally settled within one year.

Dividends payable – customers pertain to dividends received by the Company on behalf of its brokerage clients arising from securities held in custody, which are payable to customers pending settlement.

Accrued expenses pertain to accrual of communication, internet, and commission expenses.

14. Lease Liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented in the statements of financial position as follows:

	2025	2024
Current	₱1,131,871	₱1,098,261
Noncurrent	3,383,958	4,515,829
	₱4,515,829	₱5,614,090

The Company leases its office premises from RL Commercial REIT, Inc. for a period of sixty-two (62) months, including a rent-free period of two (2) months from July 1, 2024 up to August 31, 2029, renewable upon mutual agreement with the lessor.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate of 6.6319% as of December 31, 2024.

The lease is reflected in the statements of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying asset. Maturity analysis of lease liabilities are as follows:

	2025	2024
Not later than 1 year	₱1,183,275	₱1,163,877
Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	2,547,000	1,183,275
Later than 2 years and not later than 5 years	898,222	3,445,222
Total undiscounted lease payments	₱4,628,497	₱5,792,374
Less: Finance charges	(112,668)	(178,284)
Present value of lease liabilities	₱4,515,829	₱5,614,090

Interest expense of lease liabilities amounted to ₱65,616 and ₱31,379 in 2025 and 2024, respectively (Note 20).

Total rent expense recognized in the statements of comprehensive income amounted to ₱231,214 and ₱421,175 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 19). These expenses pertain to parking rentals, primarily under short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The Company has a refundable security deposit and construction bond amounting to ₱238,844 and ₱86,598, respectively. In 2025, the Company paid an additional refundable security deposit with a present value of ₱33,637. These are shown as part of 'other noncurrent assets' in the statements of financial position (Note 11).

Balance and movements of security deposits under noncurrent liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	₱300,746	₱-
Additional security deposits	41,675	300,746
	₱342,421	₱300,746
Day 1 loss	(85,933)	(83,391)
Interest income due to remeasurement	15,993	6,939
Ending balance	₱272,481	₱224,294

15. Income Taxes

Details of provision for (benefit from) income tax are as follows:

	2025	2024
Current (MCIT)	₱6,705	₱-
Deferred	(3,137,904)	(1,695,335)
	(₱3,131,199)	(₱1,695,335)

15.1 Current Income Tax

The Company is subject to the Regular Corporate Income Tax (RCIT) or Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT), whichever is higher.

15.1.1 Regular Corporate Income Tax

The reconciliation of income tax expense computed at the statutory income tax rate of 25% for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 to actual income tax expense as shown in the statements of comprehensive income are as follows:

	2025	2024
Accounting loss before income tax	(P2,509,179)	(P555,470)
Adjustments for:		
Nontaxable income	(895,731)	(1,160,713)
Reversal of DTA from expired NOLCO	268,677	-
Nondeductible expense	5,034	20,848
	(P3,131,199)	(P1,695,335)

15.1.2 Minimum Corporate Income Tax

Details of the MCIT for the years ended December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	2025
Commission income	P6,842,630
Deductible cost of services	(7,419,591)
Gross loss	(576,961)
Gain on sale of financial asset at FVTPL	630,655
Realized gain	274,724
Other income	6,830
Taxable gross income	335,248
Minimum Corporate Tax Rate	2%
	P6,705

The Company did not generate taxable income during the year ended December 31, 2024 and is therefore not subject to the MCIT for the period.

For the years ended December 31, 2025, the Company is subjected to the minimum corporate income tax. The Company's prepaid income tax as of December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	2025
Income tax due for the current year	P6,705
Less: Creditable withholding taxes	429,441
	(P422,736)

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company has no income tax obligation.

The Company has NOLCO which can be carried forward as a deduction for the next three consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss, under certain conditions, as provided under Section 34(D) of the Tax Code.

Year Incurred	NOLCO	Expired	Applied	Balance	Expiry Year
2025	P13,878,772	P-	P-	P13,878,772	2028
2024	6,548,388	-	-	6,548,388	2027
2023	18,957	-	-	18,957	2026
2022	322,104	(322,104)	-	-	2025
	P20,768,221	(P322,104)	P-	P20,446,117	

The Company has NOLCO which can be claimed as a deduction from the regular taxable income for the next five consecutive taxable years pursuant to the Bayanihan to Recover As One Act. Details are as follows:

Year Incurred	NOLCO	Expired	Applied	Balance	Expiry Year
2021	₱479,232	₱-	₱-	₱479,232	2026
2020	752,605	(752,605)	-	-	2025
	₱1,231,837	(₱752,605)	₱-	₱479,232	

15.2 Deferred Income Tax

The benefit from deferred income tax charged in the statements of comprehensive income comprises the following temporary differences:

	2025	2024
<i>Presented under Profit and Loss</i>		
NOLCO	₱3,201,016	₱1,637,097
Actual rent expense paid	(290,969)	(96,990)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	288,903	144,452
Unrealized gain on financial asset at FVTPL	(111,205)	-
MCIT	6,705	-
Unrealized loss on financial asset at FVTPL	23,304	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	16,404	7,845
Provision for doubtful accounts	5,824	-
Provision (recovery) for impairment of financial asset at FVOCI	(2,078)	2,931
	₱3,137,904	₱1,695,335

	2025	2024
<i>Presented under Other Comprehensive Income</i>		
Unrealized loss on financial asset at FVOCI	(₱211,817)	(₱286,184)
Tax effect	52,954	71,546
	(₱158,863)	(₱214,638)

Significant components of the Company's net deferred tax assets are as follows:

	2025	2024
NOLCO	₱5,231,337	₱2,030,321
Amortization of right-of-use assets	433,355	144,452
Actual rent expense paid	(387,959)	(96,990)
Unrealized gain on marketable securities – investment	(108,440)	-
Unrealized loss on FVOCI	52,954	71,546
MCIT	6,705	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	24,249	7,845
Unrealized loss on marketable securities – dealer	23,304	-
Provision for doubtful accounts	5,824	-
Allowance for impairment on financial assets at FVOCI	853	2,931
Unrealized gain on UITF	(2,765)	-
	₱5,279,417	₱2,160,105

16. Equity

The Company's capital stock consists of:

	2025		2024	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Common shares - P100 par value:				
Authorized - at beginning and end of the year	1,130,000	P113,000,000	1,050,000	P105,000,000
Issued - at beginning and end of the year	1,130,000	P113,000,000	1,050,000	P105,000,000
Outstanding - at beginning and end of the year	1,130,000	P113,000,000	1,050,000	P105,000,000

In 2025, the Company issued an additional 80,000 shares with a par value of P100 per share for a total consideration of P10,000,000, resulting in an increase in share capital of P8,000,000 and additional paid-in capital of P2,000,000.

17. Revenue

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers as of December 31, 2025:

	2025
Retail	P5,525,096
Institutional	1,317,534
	P6,842,630

The Company generates revenue through commissions earned from facilitating securities transactions for its clients.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has not yet commenced operations and has not generated any revenue.

The Company commenced its operations on April 28, 2025.

18. Cost of Services

This account consists of:

	2025
Salaries and wages	P3,665,932
Commission expense	2,185,499
Travel and transportation	810,190
Stock Exchange Dues and Fees	348,692
SSS, Philhealth and HDMF contributions	294,990
Membership and subscription fees	58,104
Philippine Central Depository Fees	56,184
	P7,419,591

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has not incurred any direct costs.

19. Administrative Expenses

This account consists of:

	Notes	2025	2024
Salaries and allowances		₱6,535,583	₱3,366,217
Depreciation and amortization	9, 10	3,010,275	577,807
Travel and transportation		1,077,556	560,100
Postage, telephone and communication		1,487,626	–
Legal and professional fees		667,263	1,186,114
Taxes and licenses	26	504,950	379,553
SSS, Philhealth and HDMF contributions		327,685	206,100
Rent expense		231,214	421,175
Office supplies		105,196	15,313
Representation and entertainment		79,083	–
Utilities		49,994	–
Repairs and maintenance		28,105	–
Bank charges		21,656	–
Seminars and trainings		7,679	14,213
Insurance expense		3,250	–
Miscellaneous		55,326	11,644
		₱14,192,441	₱6,738,236

20. Other Income – net

This account consists of:

	Notes	2025	2024
Interest income		₱3,351,319	₱4,230,641
Gain on sale of marketable securities		630,655	–
Unrealized gain on market valuation of financial assets at FVTPL – net	6	351,606	53,906
Realized gain on market valuation of financial assets at FVTPL – net		274,724	–
Dividend income	6	215,612	351,363
Interest expense on lease liability	14	(65,616)	(31,379)
Provision for doubtful accounts	7	(23,295)	–
Interest income from remeasurement	14	15,993	6,939
Interest expense		(12,250)	–
Day 1 loss	14	(9,481)	(83,391)
Provision for impairment of financial asset at FVOCI		(3,412)	(11,722)
Other income		6,830	–
		₱4,732,685	₱4,516,357

21. Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

	Note	2025	2024
a. Net loss		(P6,905,518)	(P526,544)
b. Number of common shares outstanding	4	1,130,000	1,050,000
c. Basic and diluted loss per share (a/b)		(P6.11)	(P0.50)

22. Retained Earnings (Deficit)

22.1 Appropriated Retained Earnings

(1) SRC Rule 49.1 (B), "Reserve Fund", (1) requires that every broker dealer shall annually appropriate a certain minimum percentage of its audited profit after tax and transfer the same to Appropriated Retained Earnings. Appropriation shall be 30%, 20%, and 10% of audited profit after tax for broker dealers with unimpaired paid up capital of P10 million to P30 million, P30 million to P50 million and above P50 million, respectively.

Unimpaired Paid-up Capital (in million peso)	Minimum percentage of profit after tax
Between 10 to 30	30%
Between 30 to 50	20%
More than 50	10%

(2) The amount appropriated shall not be available for payment of dividends.

(3) Where in any financial year the Broker Dealer's paid up capital is impaired, the Broker Dealer, is required to transfer from the Appropriated Retained Earnings to the capital account an amount equivalent to the impairment. Such amount so transferred out shall not be available for payment of dividends.

(4) Consistent with the general usage under SRC Rule 28.1 (E) (v), the term "Unimpaired Paid Up Capital" shall refer to the firm's total paid up capital less any deficiency in the retained earnings.

For this purpose, the term "Paid Up Capital" shall include the following:

- a. Capital contributions of partners or par value of stated value of common stock
- b. Payment made on subscribed common stock
- c. Par or stated value of preferred share
- d. Payment made on subscribed preferred share
- e. Common stock to be distributed (arising from stock dividend distribution)
- f. Additional paid in capital for both common and preferred stocks
- g. Donated capital

(5) A Broker Dealer may submit to the Commission for approval its own capital build up plan in lieu of the requirements of this provision.

(6) Notwithstanding the requirements of this section, the commission may prescribe a different capital build up for all broker dealers, specifically those incurring net losses during the period, which may include the programmed infusion of fresh capital.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company incurred net losses; hence, no appropriation to retained earnings were made.

22.2 Unappropriated Retained Earnings

The Company is in a deficit position amounting to ₱10,514,982 and ₱3,609,464 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

23. Risk Based Capital Adequacy

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to increase shareholders value and maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business. The Company sets strategies in response to both changes in economic conditions in general and the industry in which the Company belongs and internal factors. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes during the years 2025 and 2024.

On December 30, 2003, the SEC passed the Amended Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the SRC effective February 28, 2004. Significant changes include among others, revisions on the terms and conditions for registration and subsequent renewal of license applicable to both exchange trading participants and non-exchange broker dealers as follows: (a) to allow a net capital of ₱2.5 million or 2.5% of aggregate indebtedness, whichever is higher, for broker dealers dealing only in proprietary shares and not holding securities, (b) to allow SEC to set a different net capital requirement for those authorized to use the risk based capital adequacy model, and (c) to require unimpaired paid-up capital of ₱100 million for broker dealers, which are either first time registrant or those acquiring existing broker dealers firms and will participate in a registered clearing agency; ₱10 million plus surety bond for existing broker dealer not engaged in market making transactions; and ₱2.5 million for broker dealers dealing only in proprietary shares and not holding securities.

On November 11, 2004, the SEC approved Memorandum Circular No. 16 which provides the guidelines on the adoption in the Philippines of the Risk Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) Framework for all registered brokers dealers in accordance with Securities Regulation Code (SRC). These guidelines cover the following risks: (a) position or market risk (b) credit risks such as counterparty, settlement, large exposure, and margin financing risks and (c) operational risk. Among others, the RBCA rules provide for specific guidelines on the treatment of new subordinated loan agreements and investment in PSE shares.

The Company's capital pertains to equity per books adjusted for deferred tax assets and assets not readily convertible into cash.

The RBCA ratio of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Equity eligible for net liquid capital	₱99,050,150	₱99,015,793
Less ineligible assets	24,459,095	48,494,620
Net liquid capital (NLC)	₱74,591,055	₱50,521,173
Operational risk	₱724,234	₱395,011
Position risk	1,969,532	2,614,800
Large Exposure Risk (LERR) 2	114,118	-
Total risk capital requirements (TRCR)	₱2,807,884	₱3,009,811
Aggregate indebtedness (AI)	₱53,121,859	₱6,803,842
<i>(Forward)</i>		

	2025	2024
5% of AI	P2,656,093	P340,192
Required NLC	5,000,000	340,192
Net risk based capital excess	69,591,055	45,521,173
Ratio of AI to NLC	71%	13%
RBCA ratio	2656%	1679%

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

The following are the definition of terms used in the above computation.

1. *Ineligible assets.* These pertain to fixed assets and assets which cannot be readily converted into cash.

2. *Operational risk requirements.* The amount required to cover a level of operational risk which is the exposure associated with the commencing and remaining in business arising separately from exposures covered by other risk requirements. It is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems which include, among others, risks of fraud, operational or settlement failure and shortage of liquid resources or from external events.

3. *Position risk requirement.* The amount necessary to accommodate a given level of position risk. Position risk is a risk to which a broker dealer is exposed to and which arises from securities held by it as a principal or in its propriety or dealer account.

4. *Large exposure risk requirement.* The additional amount required to accommodate a given level of large exposure to either a particular counterparty or a single equity. Large exposure risk is the risk of financial loss arising from a significant exposure to a single counterparty or in securities issued by a single issuer relative to liquid capital or to the total value of those securities on issue.

5. *Aggregate indebtedness.* Total money liabilities of a broker arising in connection with any transaction whatsoever, and includes, among other things, money borrowed, money payable against securities loaned and securities failed to receive, the market value of securities borrowed to the extent to which no equivalent value is paid or credited (other than the market value of margin securities borrowed from customers and margin securities borrowed from non-customers), customers' and non-customers' free credit balances, and credit balances in customers' and non-customers' accounts having short positions in securities subject to the exclusions provided in the said SEC Memorandum.

24. Related Party Disclosures

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. This includes: individuals owning, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or under common control with, the Company; associates; and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the Company and close members of the family of such individual.

The key management personnel of the Company are considered to be related parties.

Receivable from and payable to related parties are included as part of receivable from and payable to customer accounts. Related party receivable from and payable to customers are non-interest bearing and are fully secured by shares of stock and in the normal course of business are normally required to be settled in cash within two (2) business days from the transaction date (T+2).

Relationship/Nature	2025		2024	
	Amount of Transaction	Outstanding Balance	Amount of Transaction	Outstanding Balance
Stockholder				
Receivable from customers	₱1,829,608	₱1,829,608	₱-	₱-
Payable to customers	(3,166,451)	(3,166,451)	-	-

**Secured by investment portfolio.*

Commission income earned from related parties amounted to ₱1,664,553 as of December 31, 2025. No commission income from related parties was recognized in 2024.

24.1 Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The key management personnel of the Company are considered related parties. No short-term employee benefits were charged to operations in 2025 and 2024.

25. Fair Value Measurement

The methods and assumptions used by the Company in estimating the fair value of the financial instruments are:

25.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Carrying values approximate fair values at year-end due to the relative short-term maturities of these assets.

25.2 Receivables

Carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the relative short-term maturities of these assets.

25.3 Short-term investments

Short-term investments are measured using the effective interest method and are carried at their original cost adjusted for principal repayments, interest accruals, and any loss allowance.

25.4 Financial Asset at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

The fair values of financial assets at FVTPL are based on quoted prices published in the market.

25.5 Financial Asset at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

The fair value of financial assets at FVOCI is determined using quoted market prices or valuation techniques based on observable market data, as appropriate.

25.6 Payables

Carrying amounts approximate fair values at year-end due to the short-term maturities of these obligations.

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	2025		2024	
	Carrying value	Estimated fair value	Carrying value	Estimated fair value
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	P36,314,306	P36,314,306	403,642	P403,642
Short-term investments	15,411,866	15,411,866	—	—
Receivable from customers	37,339,990	37,339,990	—	—
Other receivables	1,772,171	1,772,171	663,817	663,817
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,221,518	9,232,579	27,686,416	27,206,890
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	29,047,684	29,414,173	63,800,000	63,513,816
	P129,107,535	P129,485,085	P92,553,875	P91,788,165
Financial liabilities:				
Payable to customers	P7,447,108	P7,447,108	P—	P—
Payable to clearing house	37,861,635	37,861,635	—	—
Accounts payable*	2,246,764	2,246,764	755,523	755,523
Lease liabilities	4,515,829	4,515,829	5,614,090	5,614,090
	P52,071,336	P52,071,336	P6,369,613	P6,369,613

*Excluded in accounts payable are payable to Government amounting to P1,031,752 and P434,229 for 2025 and 2024, respectively.

25.8 Fair Value Hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy in determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- Those involving inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- Those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The following table shows the Company's financial instruments carried at fair value as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 based on Level 1, 2 and 3:

	2025			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	P36,314,306	P-	P-	P36,314,306
Receivable from customers	-	37,339,990	-	37,339,990
Fair value through profit or loss	3,828,800	5,403,779	-	9,232,579
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	29,414,173	-	29,414,173
Other receivables	-	1,772,171	-	1,772,171
	P40,143,106	P73,930,113	P-	P114,073,219
Financial Liabilities:				
Payable to customers	P-	P7,447,108	P-	P7,447,108
Payable to clearing house	-	37,861,635	-	37,861,635
Accounts payable	-	2,246,764	-	2,246,764
Lease liabilities	-	4,515,829	-	4,515,829
	P-	P52,071,336	P-	P52,071,336
	2024			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	P403,642	P-	P-	P403,642
Fair value through profit or loss	3,084,000	24,122,890	-	27,206,890
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	63,513,816	-	63,513,816
Other receivables	-	663,817	-	663,817
	P3,487,642	P88,300,523	P-	P91,788,165
Financial Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	P-	P755,523	P-	P755,523
Lease liabilities	-	1,098,261	4,515,829	5,614,090
	P-	P1,853,784	P4,515,829	P6,369,613

26. Supplemental Notes to Statement of Cash Flows

The changes in lease liabilities arising from financing activities are as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	P5,614,090	P5,970,670
Changes from cash flows:		
Payment of lease liability	(1,163,877)	(387,959)
Non-cash changes		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	65,616	31,379
Total changes	(1,098,261)	(356,580)
Balance at end of year	P4,515,829	P5,614,090

27. Supplementary Information Required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue

In addition to the disclosures mandated under PFRS, and such other standards and/ or conventions as may be adopted, companies are required by the BIR to provide in the notes to the financial statements, certain supplementary information for the taxable year. The amounts relating to such information may not necessarily be the same with those amounts disclosed in the financial statements which were prepared in accordance with PFRS. The following is the tax information required for taxable year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

I. Based on RR No. 15-2010

A. Value Added Tax (VAT)

	2025	
	Tax Base	Amount
Total sales/Output VAT	P6,999,877	P839,985
Input VAT		
Beginning of the year		P1,004,154
Current year's domestic purchase of services		1,201,831
Total allowable input taxes for the year		2,205,985
Claims for tax credit/ refund and other adjustments		(411,878)
Balance at end of the year		P1,794,107
	2024	
		Amount
Input VAT		
Beginning of the year		P66,572
Current year's domestic purchase of services		937,582
Total allowable input taxes for the year		1,004,154
Claims for tax credit/ refund and other adjustments		-
Balance at end of the year		P1,004,154

There were no sales and output tax as of December 31, 2024.

B. Withholding Taxes

	2025	2024
Expanded withholding taxes	P308,962	P142,250
Withholding taxes on compensation	1,634,051	252,572
	P1,943,013	P394,822

C. All Other Taxes (Local and National)

	2025	2024
Documentary stamp tax	P383,846	P-
Business permit	30,076	13,404
Notarial fees	10,225	7,700
Trading participant processing fee	-	250,000
Community tax certificate	-	8,400
Others	80,803	100,049
	P504,950	P379,553

D. Taxes on Importation

In 2025 and 2024, the Company has not imported goods for business use. No customs duties and tariff fees were accrued or paid during the year.

E. Excise Tax

The Company does not have excise tax paid in 2025 and 2024 since it does not have any transactions which are subject to excise tax.

F. Documentary Stamp Tax

The Company incurred documentary stamp tax amounting to ₱383,846 in 2025, while no documentary stamp tax was incurred in 2024.

G. Tax Assessment

The Company has no pending final assessment under the administration of the BIR nor other tax cases under litigation and/or prosecution in courts outside the BIR.

II. Based on RR No. 34-2020

RR No. 34-2020 prescribes the guidelines and procedures on the submission of BIR Form No. 1709, transfer pricing documentation (TPD) and other supporting documents for related party transactions.

The Company is not required to prepare and submit TPD and other supporting documents as the Company did not meet the materiality thresholds under Section 3 of RR No. 34-2020.



MENDOZA

Tugano & Co., CPAs

16th Floor, The Salcedo Towers 169
H.V. de la Costa Street, Salcedo
Village, Makati City, 1227 Philippines

(632) 8887-1888 | www.mtco.com.ph

PRC/BOA Accreditation No. 9682
November 22, 2023, valid until
July 18, 2026
SEC Accreditation No. 9862-SEC (Group A)
Issued February 26, 2026
Valid for Financial Periods 2025-2029

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
TO ACCOMPANY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR FILING WITH THE SECURITIES AND
EXCHANGE COMMISSION**


The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Caballes-Go Securities, Inc.
16th Floor, Robinsons Equitable Tower,
ADB Avenue corner Poveda Street,
Ortigas Center, Pasig City

We have examined the financial statements of Caballes-Go Securities, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2025, on which we have rendered the attached report dated May 12, 2026.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements of the Company taken as a whole. The supplementary information included in the Schedules I to VI is the responsibility of the Company's management.

The above supplementary information is presented for purposes of complying with the Securities Regulation Code Rule 52.1 and is not a required part of the Company's financial statements. Such supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the Company's basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements of the Company taken as a whole.

For the Firm: **MENDOZA TUGANO & CO., CPAs**


PAMELA GRACE S. TANGSO
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 118635
BOA accreditation No. 9682/P-003
Valid from May 08, 2024 to July 18, 2026
SEC Accreditation No. 118635-SEC (Group A),
February 26, 2026, valid until February 25, 2031
TIN 249-790-835
BIR Accreditation No. 08-008188-003-2024,
December 03, 2024, valid until December 02, 2027
PTR No. 10789462, January 27, 2026, Makati City

May 12, 2026

SCHEDULE I

**CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN LIABILITIES
SUBORDINATED TO CLAIMS OF GENERAL CREDITORS
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

There are no liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors.

SCHEDULE II

**CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.
COMPUTATION OF RISK BASED CAPITAL
ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT/ RATIO PURSUANT TO
SRC Rule 49.1-1
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Assets	P157,451,426
Liabilities	53,121,859
Equity as per books	104,329,567
Adjustments to Equity per books	
Add (Deduct):	
Allowance for market decline	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-
Unrealized Gain / (Loss) in proprietary accounts	-
Deferred Income Tax	(5,279,417)
Revaluation Reserves	-
Deposit for Future Stock Subscription (No application with SEC)	-
Minority Interest	-
Total Adjustments to Equity per books	(5,279,417)
Equity Eligible For Net Liquid Capital	99,050,150
Contingencies and Guarantees	
Deduct: Contingent Liability	-
Guarantees or indemnities	-
Ineligible Assets	
a. Trading Right and all Other Intangible Assets (net)	-
b. Intercompany Receivables	
c. Fixed Assets, net of accumulated and excluding those used as collateral	18,957,146
d. All Other Current Assets	1,807,819
e. Securities Not Readily Marketable	-
f. Negative Exposure (SCCP)	-
g. Notes Receivable (non-trade related)	-
h. Interest and Dividends Receivables outstanding for more than 30 days	-
i. Ineligible Insurance claims	-
j. Ineligible Deposits	-
k. Short Security Differences	-
l. Long Security Differences not resolved prior to sale	-
m. Other Assets including Equity Investment in PSE	3,694,130
Total ineligible assets	24,459,095

(Forward)

Net Liquid Capital (NLC)	74,591,055
Less:	
Operational Risk Reqt (Schedule ORR-1)	724,234
Position Risk Reqt (Schedule PRR-1)	1,969,532
Counterparty Risk (Schedule CRR-1 and detailed schedules)	–
Large Exposure Risk (Schedule LERR-1, LERR-2, LERR-3)	
LERR to a single client (LERR-1)	–
LERR to a single debt (LERR-2)	114,118
LERR to a single issuer and group of companies (LERR-3)	–
Total Risk Capital Requirement (TRCR)	2,807,884
Net RBCA Margin (NLC-TRCR)	71,783,171
Liabilities	53,121,859
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	53,121,859
5% of Aggregate Indebtedness	2,656,093
Required Net Liquid Capital (> of 5% of AI or P5M)	5,000,000
Net Risk-based Capital Excess / (Deficiency)	69,591,055
Ratio of AI to Net Liquid Capital	71%
RBCA Ratio (NLC / TRCR)	2656%

SCHEDULE III

**CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.
INFORMATION RELATING TO THE POSSESSION OR
CONTROL REQUIREMENTS UNDER ANNEX F OF
SRC Rule 49.2-1
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Customer's fully paid securities and excess margin securities not in the broker's or dealer's possession or control had been issued as of the report date but for which the required action was not taken by respondent within the frame specified under SRC 49.2-1:

Market valuations: NIL

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

Market valuations: NIL

SCHEDULE IV

**CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.
COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF
RESERVE REQUIREMENTS UNDER ANNEX G OF
SRC Rule 49.2-1
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Debit</i>
1. Free credit balance and other credit balance in customers' security accounts.	42,315,804.92	
2. Monies borrowed collateralized by the securities carried for the account of customers.	-	
3. Monies payable against customers' securities loaned.	-	
4. Customers' securities failed to receive.	-	
5. Customer 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.		35,115,265.21
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.		-
13. Others.		-
Total	42,315,804.92	35,115,265.21

CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.
RESERVE FORMULA WORKSHEET
December 31, 2025

1 . Free Credit balances and Other Credit Balances in Customer Securities Accounts	
Unadjusted trial balance amount	7,447,107.65
A . Additions:	
1. Bank Account Overdrafts/1	
2. Credit balances in customer omnibus accounts	
3. Any other customer credit balance not accounted for elsewhere (explain nature)	
Clearing house	37,861,635.00
Dividends payable	173,513.00
Subtotal	38,035,148.00
B . Deductions:	
1. Credit Balances in the accounts of non customers such as general partners and principal officers	3,166,450.73
2. Credit balances in customers' cash accounts arising from the sale of a security not delivered if the securities are purchased by the broker-dealer for its own account and have not been resold	
Subtotal	3,166,450.73
Adjusted total line item #1	42,315,804.92
2 . Monies Borrowed Collateralized by Securities carried for the Accounts of Customers	
Unadjusted trial balance amount customer loan	
Unadjusted trial balance amount commingled loan/2	
Adjusted total line item #2	-
3 . Monies Payable Against Securities Loaned	
Unadjusted trial balance amount	
A . Additions:	
1. The amount by which the market value of customers securities loaned exceed the collateral value received from lending os such securities	
Adjusted total line item #3	-
4 . Customer Securities Failed to Receive (as Determined by Allocation or Specific Identification)	
Unadjusted Balance:	
A . Additions:	
1. The amount by which the market value by which fails to receive outstanding for more than 34 calendar days exceed their contract value/3	
2. Clearing Accounts with net credit balances attributable to customers transactions. (Clearing Corporations)	
3. Unsecured customer short positions which allocate to customer long positions/4	
4. Any other credit not accounted for elsewhere in the formula	
Subtotal	-
Adjusted total line item #4	-

5 . Credit balances in Firm Accounts which are Attributable to Principal Sales to Customers/5	
6 . Market Value of Stock Dividends and Splits Outstanding Over 30 Calendar days / 5 / 6	
7 . Market Value of Short Security Count Differences over 30 calendar days old (not to be offset by long count differences)	
8 . Market Value of Short Securities and Credits (not to be offset by loans or debits) in all Suspense Accounts over 30 calendar days old	
1. Credit Balances Only	
2. Security Positions Only / 5	
3. Security Positions with Related Balances / 5 / 7	
Adjusted total line item #8	-
9 . Market Value of Securities in Transfer in Excess of 40 Calendar Days which have not been confirmed to be in transfer by the Transfer Agent of the issuer during 40 days	
Aggregate Credit Items	42,315,804.92
10 . Debit Balances in customers' cash and margin accounts excluding Unsecured Accounts and Accounts Doubtful of Collection	
Unadjusted trial balance	37,363,285.00
A . Additions:	
1. Debit balance in customer omnibus accounts	
2. Any other customer debit balance not accounted for elsewhere (explain nature) others due clearing house	-
Subtotal	-
B . Deductions:	
1. Unsecured balances and accounts doubtful of collection	-
2. Debit balances in the accounts of non-customers such as general partners and principal officers	1,829,608.40
3. Reduction of margin debits for undue concentration of collateral/8	
4. Deficits in customer-related omnibus accounts/9	
5. Debit Balances in accounts of household members and affiliated members/10	
6. Reduction if unduly concentrated margin account balances/11	
7. Reduction of debit balances of accounts jointly owned by customers and non-customers/12	
8. Reduction for partly secured cash accounts	63,711.74
Subtotal	1,893,320.14
Subtotal of Adjusted Total Debits	35,469,964.86
Reduce Subtotal by 1%	1%
Adjusted total line item #10	35,115,265.21
11 . Securities Borrowed to Effectuate Short Sales by Customers and Securities Borrowed to make delivery on Customers' Securities Failed to Deliver	
12 . Fails to Deliver of Customer Securities not older than 30 calendar days (as determined by Allocation or Specific Identification)	

Unadjusted Balance	
A . Additions	
1. Clearing Accounts with net debit balances attributable to customer transactions (Clearing Corporations)	
2. Drafts receivable outstanding less than 30 calendar days related to customer transaction / 13	
Subtotal	-
B . Deductions	
1. Securities which are in the firm's physical possession and control and in excess of the broker-dealer's possession and control requirements for three business days past settlement.	
2. Others (explain nature)	
Subtotal	-
Adjusted line item # 12	-
Aggregate Debit items	35,115,265.21
B . Determination of Requirements	
Aggregate Credit Items	42,315,804.92
Aggregate Debit Items	35,115,265.21
Net Credit/(Debit)	7,200,539.71
Required Reserve (100% of Net Credit if making a weekly computation or 105% if monthly)	7,560,566.69

C . Frequency of Computation

 Weekly

 Monthly

Monthly, if:

- Aggregate Indebtedness: Net Capital Ratio < 800% 53%
AND
 Aggregate Customer Funds < P25 million 42,315,804.92

D . Special Reserve Bank Account Balance

Special Reserve Account balance Prior to Computation	25,365,351.00
Less: Deposit Required	7,560,566.69
Additional Deposit Required	-
Note: Deposit should be made no later than 10 a.m. on the second banking day following computation date.	

SCHEDULE V

**CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.
A REPORT DESCRIBING ANY MATERIAL INADEQUACY FOUND TO EXIST
OR FOUND TO HAVE EXISTED SINCE THE DATE OF THE PREVIOUS AUDIT
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

We noted no matters involving the Company's internal control structure and its operations that we consider to be material weakness.

SCHEDULE VI

**CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.
RESULTS OF QUARTERLY SECURITIES COUNT
CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO SRC RULE 52.1-10 AS OF THE DATE OF THE
POSITION STATEMENT IN THE ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Please see attached.

CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.
RESULTS OF SECURITIES COUNT
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

SECURITY CODE	URDT SHARES	IN TRANSFER SHARES	PCD SHARES	MV AS OF 31/12/2025
AB	-	-	200	2.06
AC	-	-	250	468.00
ACEN	-	-	4,467,942	2.72
ACPB4	-	-	50	2,050.00
AEV	-	-	1,500	28.00
AGI	-	-	2,400	8.19
AGIW	-	-	600	1.17
ALI	-	-	1,372,000	22.45
ALLDY	-	-	20,000	0.03
ALLHC	-	-	136,000	1.30
ALTER	-	-	10,000	0.84
ANS	64,605,739	-	20,000	14.40
AP	-	-	38,100	44.00
APC	-	-	4,272,000	0.11
APL	-	-	50,000	0.01
APX	-	-	73,900	12.44
AREIT	-	-	28,000	43.50
AT	-	-	905,000	6.03
AUB	-	-	101,791	39.20
BC	-	-	86,000	5.00
BDO	-	12,367	166,710	134.60
BEL	-	-	341,666	1.32
BLOOM	-	-	1,926,500	2.54
BNCOM	-	-	1,941,950	9.20
BPI	17,000	-	22,370	116.10
BSC	-	-	7,000	0.12
CAT	-	-	700	10.20
CEB	-	50,000	203,300	32.00
CEBCP	-	-	85,000	35.00
CEI	-	1,830,000	2,193,689,581	0.07
CEU	-	-	200	15.70
CIC	-	-	1,300	13.60
CLI	-	-	4,000	2.35
CNPF	-	-	193,400	39.00
CNVRG	-	-	118,700	15.32
COAL	-	-	2,054,000	0.03
CREIT	-	-	9,000	3.57
CROWN	-	-	1,000	1.68
CTS	-	-	200,000	0.36
CYBR	-	-	140	0.33
DDMPR	-	-	885,000	1.02
DIZ	-	-	100,000	5.00
DMC	-	-	196,000	10.54
DNL	-	-	5,140,500	3.85
ELI	-	-	660,100	0.10
EURO	-	-	2,000	1.00
EW	-	-	41,800	11.60
FB	-	3,000	69,420	55.00

CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.
RESULTS OF SECURITIES COUNT
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

SECURITY CODE	URDT SHARES	IN TRANSFER SHARES	PCD SHARES	MV AS OF 31/12/2025
FCG	-	-	300,000	0.58
FGEN	-	-	20,000	17.74
FILRT	-	-	321,000	3.10
FLI	-	-	7,724,000	0.77
FNI	-	500,000	6,835,000	1.35
FPH	-	-	80,230	77.00
GERI	-	1,339,000	5,435,000	0.69
GLO	-	-	1,585	1,584.00
GMA7	-	-	180,600	5.41
GTCAP	-	-	5,353	595.00
HOME	-	-	85,000	0.24
HTI	-	-	13,000,000	1.10
ICT	-	-	2,910	567.00
IMI	-	-	40,874	3.47
JFC	-	-	1,620	180.00
JGS	-	-	176,050	23.65
LC	-	-	5,074,073	0.19
LFM	-	-	4,200	33.80
LOTO	-	-	121,000	1.70
LPC	-	-	284,418	0.04
LTG	-	-	51,000	14.78
MA	-	-	43,000,000	0.01
MBT	-	-	29,322	68.50
MEDIC	-	-	700,000	0.26
MEG	-	378,000	21,505,000	2.08
MER	-	4,390	982	574.00
MJC	-	-	37,500	1.27
MM	-	-	160,000	0.40
MONDE	-	-	103,400	5.80
MRC	-	34,000,000	-	0.87
MREIT	-	-	200	14.00
MRSGI	-	-	9,000	1.15
MWC	-	-	870,000	40.30
MWIDE	-	-	312,000	2.99
MYNLD	-	-	1,733,900	16.90
NIKL	-	-	110,000	3.89
NOW	-	-	276,000	0.68
NRCP	-	-	12,000	0.77
OGP	-	-	391,100	32.20
OPM	-	-	75,000,000	0.01
ORE	-	-	2,800,000	0.37
PAL	-	-	2,000	3.80
PCOR	-	-	229,000	2.48
PGOLD	-	-	900	38.00
PHA	-	-	302,000	0.24
PHN	-	-	500	16.70
PHR	-	-	207,000	0.13

CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.
RESULTS OF SECURITIES COUNT
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

SECURITY CODE	URDT SHARES	IN TRANSFER SHARES	PCD SHARES	MV AS OF 31/12/2025
PLUS	-	30,000	2,272,400	16.20
PNB	-	30,000	435,600	54.40
PNX4	-	-	500	177.90
PX	-	-	84,900	9.90
PXP	-	-	80,000	2.38
RCB	-	-	69,133	25.95
RCR	-	-	1,232,500	8.02
RLC	-	-	32,600	16.16
RLT	-	-	1,500	0.11
ROCK	-	-	118	1.85
RRHI	-	-	11,200	33.05
SCC	-	-	55,700	28.25
SECB	-	-	42,300	65.65
SGP	-	-	1,219,800	16.56
SHLPH	-	-	61,200	6.93
SHNG	-	-	1,000	3.54
SLI	-	-	100,000	2.60
SMC	-	-	18,170	82.00
SMC2Q	-	-	3,500	77.80
SMC2R	-	-	9,500	77.50
SMC2S	-	-	2,600	77.80
SMPH	-	-	1,788,300	22.75
SPNEC	-	-	4,059,000	1.17
STI	-	-	1,000	1.41
STN	-	-	684,634,964	2.18
TBGI	-	-	10,000	0.13
TEL	1,705	-	1,200	1,260.00
UBP	-	-	6,627	26.60
UPM	-	-	56,000,000	0.01
URC	-	-	71,950	67.30
VLL	-	807,000	8,413,000	1.04
VMC	-	-	5,000	2.04
WEB	-	-	1,371,200	6.20
XG	-	-	3,000	3.18
	64,624,444	38,983,757	3,169,282,249	

CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.
SCHEDULE SHOWING FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS IN TWO
COMPARATIVE PERIODS UNDER SRC RULE 68, AS AMENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

All secondary licensees of the Commission (financing companies, broker dealer of securities and underwriters) and public companies must present a schedule showing financial soundness indicators in two comparative periods, as follows:

Ratio	Formula	2025	2024
Current ratio	Total current assets	₱119,659,044	₱36,268,194
	Divided by total current liabilities	49,719,130	2,288,013
		2.41	15.85
Acid test ratio	Total quick assets	₱117,291,030	₱35,264,040
	Divided by total current liabilities	49,719,130	2,288,013
		2.36	15.41
Debt-to-equity ratio	Total liabilities	₱53,103,088	₱6,803,842
	Divided by total equity	104,329,567	101,187,620
		0.51	0.07
Asset-to-equity ratio	Total assets	₱157,432,655	₱107,991,462
	Divided by total equity	104,329,567	101,187,620
		1.51	1.07
Return on equity	Net loss	(₱6,905,518)	(₱526,544)
	Divided by average equity	102,758,595	101,552,351
		-6.72%	-0.52%
Average equity is computed as follows:			
	Beginning equity	₱101,187,620	₱101,917,080
	Ending equity	104,329,567	101,187,620
	Total	205,517,187	203,104,701
	Divided by	2	2
	Average equity	₱102,758,595	₱101,552,351
Return on assets	Net loss	(₱6,905,518)	(₱526,544)
	Divided by average assets	132,712,059	105,154,342
		-5.20%	-0.50%
Average assets is computed as follows:			
	Beginning assets	₱107,991,462	₱102,317,222
	Ending assets	157,432,655	107,991,462
	Total	265,424,117	210,308,684
	Divided by	2	2
	Average assets	₱132,712,059	₱105,154,342
Net profit margin	Net loss	(₱6,905,518)	(₱526,544)
	Divided by net sales	6,842,630	-
		-100.92%	0.00%

SCHEDULE VII

Other relevant ratios:

RBCA ratio	Net liquid capital	P74,591,055	P50,521,173
	Total risk capital requirement	2,807,884	3,009,811
		2656.49%	1678.55%
Ratio of AI to NLC	Aggregate indebtedness	P53,121,859	P6,803,842
	Divided by net liquid capital	74,591,055	50,521,173
		71.22%	13.47%

CABALLES-GO SECURITIES, INC.
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR FEE RELATED INFORMATION
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

	2025	2024
Total Audit Fees	P70,000	P70,000
Non-audit services fee:		
Other assurance services	P-	P-
Tax services	-	-
All other services	-	-
Total Non-audit Fees	P-	P-
Total Audit and Non-audit Fees	P70,000	P70,000