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Financial Statements and
Independent Auditors' Report

Dominion Holdings, Inc.

December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023



Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders
Dominion Holdings, Inc.
(Formerly: BDO Leasing and Finance, Inc.)
(A Subsidiary of BDO Unibank, Inc.)
39th Floor, BDO Corporate Center Ortigas
12 ADB Avenue, Ortigas Center
Mandaluyong City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Dominion Holdings, Inc. (the Company), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of income, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in the Philippines. We have also 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.

Key Audit Matters

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Form 20-1S (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A, and the Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2025, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS, SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audits of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. As discussed in Note 11 to the financial statements, the Company presented the supplementary information required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) under the Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 15-2010 in a supplementary schedule filed separately from the basic financial statements. RR No. 15-2010 requires the supplementary information to be presented in the notes to the financial statements. Such supplementary information required by the BIR is the responsibility of management and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards; it is neither a required disclosure under the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 of the SEC. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The engagement partner in the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Yusoph A. Maute.

PUNONGBAYAN & ARAULLO


By: **Yusoph A. Maute**
Partner

CPA Reg. No. 0140306
TIN 415-417-641
PTR No. 10770764, January 6, 2026, Makati City
SEC Group A Accreditation
Partner – No. 140306-SEC (until financial period 2026)
Firm – No. 0002 (until financial period 2030)
BIR AN 08-002551-046-2025 (until November 11, 2028)
BOA/PRC Cert. of Reg. No. 0002/P-018 (until August 12, 2027)

February 24, 2026

DOMINION HOLDINGS, INC.
(Formerly: BDO Leasing and Finance, Inc.)
(A Subsidiary of BDO Unibank, Inc.)
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2025	2024
<u>ASSETS</u>			
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Net	6	P 3,327,203,511	P 3,200,386,222
MONEY MARKET PLACEMENTS - Net	6	25,200,904	-
OTHER ASSETS - Net		127,448,774	127,478,558
TOTAL ASSETS		P 3,479,853,189	P 3,327,864,780
<u>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</u>			
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES	8	P 23,404,740	P 10,779,432
CAPITAL STOCK	9	2,225,169,030	2,225,169,030
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL		571,095,676	571,095,676
TREASURY SHARES	9	(81,776,628)	(81,776,628)
RETAINED EARNINGS	9	741,960,371	602,597,270
Total Equity		3,456,448,449	3,317,085,348
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		P 3,479,853,189	P 3,327,864,780

See Notes to Financial Statements.

DOMINION HOLDINGS, INC.
(Formerly: BDO Leasing and Finance, Inc.)
(A Subsidiary of BDO Unibank, Inc.)
STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025, 2024 AND 2023
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
INCOME				
Interests and discounts	6, 7, 10	P 185,066,343	P 262,848,777	P 342,674,559
Reversal of impairment and credit losses - net	6, 7	-	6,213,315	-
Gain on redemption of unit investment trust fund	7	-	-	1,048,999
		<u>185,066,343</u>	<u>269,062,092</u>	<u>343,723,558</u>
OPERATING COSTS AND EXPENSES				
Trust fees	10	3,237,683	5,005,480	3,591,034
Director's fees	10	1,916,667	2,193,333	2,182,222
Professional fees		1,238,798	1,300,435	1,068,673
Service fees	10	984,250	1,074,196	696,250
Advertising		763,415	470,069	516,687
Taxes and licenses	11	432,758	1,538,670	1,630,124
Impairment and credit losses	6, 7	40,300	-	6,135,361
Interest expense	11	-	1,099,666	-
Other expenses	11	76,102	4,369,950	2,292,801
		<u>8,689,973</u>	<u>17,051,799</u>	<u>18,113,152</u>
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		176,376,370	252,010,293	325,610,406
TAX EXPENSE	11	(37,013,269)	(49,888,687)	(48,329,174)
NET PROFIT		<u>P 139,363,101</u>	<u>P 202,121,606</u>	<u>P 277,281,232</u>
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share	12	<u>P 0.06</u>	<u>P 0.09</u>	<u>P 0.13</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

DOMINION HOLDINGS, INC.
(Formerly: BDO Leasing and Finance, Inc.)
(A Subsidiary of BDO Unibank, Inc.)
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025, 2024 AND 2023
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2025	2024	2023
NET PROFIT		P 139,363,101	P 202,121,606	P 277,281,232
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Item that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Transfer of realized gains on disposed debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) to statements of income	7	-	(10,123,209)	-
Net unrealized fair value gain on debt investments at FVOCI	7	-	-	10,123,209
Impairment loss (recovery) on debt investments at FVOCI	7	-	(3,630,406)	3,630,406
Tax income (expense)	11	-	2,530,802	(2,530,802)
		-	(11,222,813)	11,222,813
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		P 139,363,101	P 190,898,793	P 288,504,045

See Notes to Financial Statements.

DOMINION HOLDINGS, INC.
(Formerly: BDO Leasing and Finance, Inc.)
(A Subsidiary of BDO Unibank, Inc.)
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025, 2024 AND 2023
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	<u>Capital Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Treasury Shares, At Cost</u>	<u>Net Unrealized Fair Value Gains (Losses) on FVOCI</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total Equity</u>
Balance at January 1, 2025	P 2,225,169,030	P 571,095,676	(P 81,776,628)	P -	P 602,597,270	P 3,317,085,348
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	139,363,101	139,363,101
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>P 2,225,169,030</u>	<u>P 571,095,676</u>	<u>(P 81,776,628)</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 741,960,371</u>	<u>P 3,456,448,449</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	P 2,225,169,030	P 571,095,676	(P 81,776,628)	P 11,222,813	P 3,644,188,632	P 6,369,899,523
Cash dividend declaration	-	-	-	-	(3,243,712,968)	(3,243,712,968)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(11,222,813)	202,121,606	190,898,793
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>P 2,225,169,030</u>	<u>P 571,095,676</u>	<u>(P 81,776,628)</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 602,597,270</u>	<u>P 3,317,085,348</u>
Balance at January 1, 2023	P 2,225,169,030	P 571,095,676	(P 81,776,628)	P -	P 3,366,907,400	P 6,081,395,478
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	11,222,813	277,281,232	288,504,045
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>P 2,225,169,030</u>	<u>P 571,095,676</u>	<u>(P 81,776,628)</u>	<u>P 11,222,813</u>	<u>P 3,644,188,632</u>	<u>P 6,369,899,523</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

DOMINION HOLDINGS, INC.
(Formerly: BDO Leasing and Finance, Inc.)
(A Subsidiary of BDO Unibank, Inc.)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025, 2024 AND 2023
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2025	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before tax		P 176,376,370	P 252,010,293	P 325,610,406
Adjustments for:				
Interests and discounts	6, 7, 10	(185,066,343)	(262,848,777)	(342,674,559)
Impairment and credit losses	6, 7	40,300	-	6,135,361
Reversal of impairment and credit losses	6, 7	-	(6,213,315)	-
Operating loss before changes in operating assets and liabilities		(8,649,673)	(17,051,799)	(10,928,792)
Decrease (increase) in other assets		29,784	(85,986)	(56,045)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities		12,625,308	124,329	(5,451,295)
Cash generated from (used in) operations		4,005,419	(17,013,456)	(16,436,132)
Interest received		184,769,723	287,665,688	250,098,951
Cash paid for final taxes	11	(36,957,853)	(49,888,687)	(48,329,174)
Net Cash From Operating Activities		<u>151,817,289</u>	<u>220,763,545</u>	<u>185,333,645</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Placement in short-term placements	6	(25,000,000)	(1,988,400,000)	(3,915,550,000)
Maturities of short-term placements	6	-	5,903,950,000	5,907,664,283
Proceeds from redemption of fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	7	-	2,300,000,000	3,821,610,000
Acquisition of financial assets at FVOCI	7	-	-	(6,006,005,297)
Net Cash From (Used in) Investing Activities		<u>(25,000,000)</u>	<u>6,215,550,000</u>	<u>(192,281,014)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM A FINANCING ACTIVITY				
Payment of cash dividends	9	-	(3,243,712,968)	-
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		126,817,289	3,192,600,577	(6,947,369)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		<u>3,200,386,222</u>	<u>7,785,645</u>	<u>14,733,014</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		<u>P 3,327,203,511</u>	<u>P 3,200,386,222</u>	<u>P 7,785,645</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

DOMINION HOLDINGS, INC.
(Formerly: BDO Leasing and Finance, Inc.)
(A Subsidiary of BDO Unibank, Inc.)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 Corporate Information

Dominion Holdings, Inc. (DHI or the Company), formerly BDO Leasing and Finance, Inc., is a domestic corporation incorporated in 1981. Its shares were listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) on January 6, 1997.

On January 31, 2020, the Board of Directors (BOD) approved the amendment of the Company's primary and secondary purpose from operating as a leasing and financing entity, which provides direct leases, sale and leaseback arrangements and real estate leases to operate as a listed holding company that invests in, purchase, acquire or own, hold, use, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge, exchange, or dispose real and personal property of every kind. On July 21, 2020, the stockholders approved the amendments. On March 1, 2022, the Company's BOD approved the amendment of the Company's name to Dominion Holdings, Inc., the same was approved by the stockholders on April 20, 2022. On June 9, 2022, the Company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) its application to amend the Company's article of incorporation's first and second article, which was subsequently approved by the SEC on July 18, 2022.

The Company is a subsidiary of BDO Unibank, Inc. (BDO Unibank or Parent Company), a universal bank incorporated and doing business in the Philippines. BDO Unibank offers a wide range of banking services such as traditional loan and deposit products, as well as treasury, remittance, trade services, credit card services, trust and others.

As a subsidiary of BDO Unibank, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) has the authority to examine the Company, when examining the Bank, as it is majority-owned by the Bank. Although the Company is no longer considered a BSP-supervised financial institution, the Company aligns with BSP's regulations, where applicable, as a subsidiary of a bank and as a good corporate governance practice.

The Company's principal office is located at 39th Floor, BDO Corporate Center Ortigas, 12 ADB Avenue, Ortigas Center, Mandaluyong City.

The Parent Bank's principal office address is at BDO Corporate Center, 7899 Makati Avenue, Makati City while the temporary business address is at BDO Towers Valero, 8741 Paseo de Roxas Street, Salcedo Village, Makati City effective October 30, 2021 until further notice.

1.2 Approval of Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 (including the comparative financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023) were authorized for issue by the Company's BOD on February 19, 2026.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policy information that has been used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below and in the succeeding pages. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS Accounting Standards). PFRS Accounting Standards are adopted by the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC) from the pronouncements issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and approved by the Philippine Board of Accountancy.

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

(b) Presentation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are presented in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The Company presents a statement of comprehensive income separately from the statement of income.

The Company presents a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when it applies an accounting policy retrospectively, or makes a retrospective restatement or reclassification of items that has a material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period. The related notes to the third statement of financial position are not required to be disclosed.

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Philippine pesos, the functional and presentation currency, and all values represent absolute amounts except when otherwise indicated.

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

2.2 Adoption of Amended PFRS Accounting Standards

(a) Effective in 2025 that are Relevant to the Company

The Company adopted for the first time amendments to PAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Lack of Exchangeability*, which are mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. The amendments require entities to assess whether a currency is exchangeable and to determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. These amendments also mandate the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable. The amendments had no significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(b) Effective Subsequent to 2025 but not Adopted Early

There are amendments to existing standards effective for annual periods subsequent to 2025, which are adopted by the FSRSC. Management will adopt the following relevant pronouncements in accordance with their transitional provisions; and unless otherwise indicated, none of these are expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

- (i) PFRS 9 and PFRS 7 (Amendments), *Financial Instruments, and Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* (effective from January 1, 2026)
- (ii) PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (effective from January 1, 2027). The new standard impacts the classification of profit or loss items (i.e., into operating, investing and financing categories) and the presentation of subtotals in the statement of profit or loss (i.e., operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes). The new standard also changes the aggregation and disaggregation of information presented in the primary financial statements and in the notes. It also introduces required disclosures about management-defined performance measures. The amendments, however, do not affect how an entity recognizes and measures its financial condition, financial performance and cash flows.

2.3 Financial Instruments

(a) Classification, Measurement and Reclassification of Financial Assets

The Company's financial assets include financial assets at amortized cost and are presented in the statement of financial position as Cash and Cash Equivalents and Money Market Placements. Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, readily convertible to known amounts of cash. Money market placements include short-term investment with original maturity of more than 90 days.

(b) *Effective Interest Rate Method and Interest Income*

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The Company recognizes interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the financial instrument. Hence, it recognizes the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk, the adjustment is booked as a positive (negative) adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the statement of financial position with an increase (reduction) in interest income. The Company calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

For financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition [see Note 2.3(c)], interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the net carrying amount of the financial assets (after deduction of the loss allowance). If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, the calculation of interest income reverts to gross basis. For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying a credit-adjusted EIR to the amortized cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

(c) *Impairment of Financial Assets*

At the end of the reporting period, the Company assesses its expected credit losses (ECL) on a forward-looking basis associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost. The Company considers a broader range of information in assessing credit risk and measuring ECL, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect collectability of the future cash flows of the financial assets.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following financial instruments for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt securities that are identified to have 'low credit risk' at the reporting date; and,
- other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

For these financial instruments, the allowance for credit losses is based on 12-month ECL associated with the probability of default (PD) of a financial instrument in the next 12 months (referred to as 'Stage 1' financial instruments). When there has been a significant increase in credit risk subsequent to the initial recognition of the financial asset, a lifetime ECL (which are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial asset) will be recognized (referred to as 'Stage 2' financial instruments). A lifetime ECL shall also be recognized for 'Stage 3' financial instruments, which include financial instruments that are subsequently credit-impaired, as well as purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets.

The Company's definition of credit risk, information on how credit risk is mitigated by the Company and detailed ECL measurement, as determined by the management, are disclosed in Note 4.2.

(d) *Classification and Measurement of Financial Liabilities*

Financial liabilities pertain to accounts payable and other liabilities (except tax-related payables). All interest-related charges are included as part of Interest expense under Operating Costs and Expenses in the statements of income.

2.4 Other Income and Expense Recognition

A contract with a customer that results in a recognized financial instrument in the Company's financial statements may be partially within the scope of PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, and partially within the scope of PFRS 15, *Revenues from Contracts with Customers*. In such case, the Company first applies PFRS 9 to separate and measure the part of the contract that is in-scope of PFRS 9, and then apply PFRS 15 to the residual part of the contract. Expenses and costs, if any, are recognized in profit or loss upon utilization of the assets or services or at the date these are incurred. All finance costs are reported in profit or loss on accrual basis.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes. Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may ultimately differ from these estimates.

3.1 Critical Management Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

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

(a) *Evaluation of Business Model Applied in Managing Financial Instruments*

The Company developed business models which reflect how it manages its portfolio of financial instruments. The Company's business models need not be assessed at entity level or as a whole but shall be applied at the level of a portfolio of financial instruments (i.e., group of financial instruments that are managed together by the Company) and not on an instrument-by-instrument basis (i.e., not based on intention or specific characteristics of individual financial instrument).

In determining the classification of a financial instrument under PFRS 9, the Company evaluates in which business model a financial instrument, or a portfolio of financial instruments belong to taking into consideration the objectives of each business model established by the Company (e.g., held-for-trading, generating accrual income, direct matching to a specific liability) as those relate to the Company's investment and trading strategies.

(b) *Testing the Cash Flow Characteristics of Financial Assets and Continuing Evaluation of the Business Model*

In determining the classification of financial assets under PFRS 9, the Company assesses whether the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal outstanding, with interest representing time value of money and credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding. The assessment as to whether the cash flows meet the test is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated. Any other contractual term that changes the timing or amount of cash flows (unless it is a variable interest rate that represents time value of money and credit risk) does not meet the amortized cost criteria. In cases where the relationship between the passage of time and the interest rate of the financial instrument may be imperfect, known as modified time value of money, the Company assesses the modified time value of money feature to determine whether the financial instrument still meets the SPPI criterion.

The objective of the assessment is to determine how different the undiscounted contractual cash flows could be from the undiscounted cash flows that would arise if the time value of money element was not modified (the benchmark cash flows). If the resulting difference is significant, the SPPI criterion is not met. In view of this, the Company considers the effect of the modified time value of money element in each reporting period and cumulatively over the life of the financial instrument.

In addition, PFRS 9 emphasizes that if more than an infrequent sale is made from portfolio of financial assets carried at amortized cost, if any, an entity should assess whether and how such sales are consistent with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows.

3.2 Key Source of Estimation Uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other significant sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period include the estimation of allowance for ECL. The measurement of the allowance for ECL on financial assets at amortized cost requires the use of significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior, such as the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

With its culture of managing risk prudently within its capacity and capabilities, the Company will pursue its strategy and business plans to achieve its desired long-term target returns to its shareholders and satisfy or abide by the needs of its other stakeholders, including its regulators.

The Company believes that, as there are opportunities, there are associated risks and the objective is not to totally avoid risks, but to adequately and consistently evaluate, manage, control, and monitor the risks and ensure that the Company is adequately compensated for all the risks taken. Good risk management involves making informed and rational decisions about the level of risks the institution wants to take, in the pursuit of its objectives, but with consideration to return commensurate with the risk-taking activity.

The Company's goal is to remain a strong company that is resilient to possible adverse events. Hence, the Company ensures:

- strong financial position by maintaining adequate capital ratios;
- sound management of liquidity; and,
- ability to generate sustainable earnings commensurate with the risks taken.

Risk management begins at the highest level of the organization. At the helm of the risk management infrastructure is the BOD who is responsible for establishing and maintaining a sound risk management system. The BOD assumes oversight over the entire risk management process and has the ultimate responsibility for all risks taken. It regularly reviews and approves the institution's tolerance for risks, as well as, its business strategy and risk philosophy.

4.1 Interest Rate Risk

On December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has no material exposure to changes in interest rates since all financial assets and financial liabilities have fixed rates.

4.2 Credit Risk

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's financial assets that are subject to credit risk are related only to cash and cash equivalents. In general, the Company regularly monitors the credit quality of these financial assets and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls and policies.

4.2.1 Credit Quality Analysis

In 2025 and 2024, the Company has no financial instruments that are purchased or originated credit impaired assets.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company held Cash and cash equivalents and Money market placements which are all in Stage 1 (see Note 6).

The credit risk for Company's financial assets are presented in Note 4.2.3(c).

4.2.2 Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company's concentrations of credit risk (net of allowance) at the reporting date pertains to cash and cash equivalents amounting to P3,327,203,511 and P3,200,386,222 in 2025 and 2024, respectively, and money market placements amounting to P25,200,904 in 2025 (see Note 6). There are no money market placements as at December 31, 2024. All of these credit risk concentrations pertain to counterparties engaged in financial activities.

4.2.3 Amounts Arising from Expected Credit Losses

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

The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Company measures credit risk using PD, loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD).

(a) Significant Increase in Credit Risk

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

The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime PD as at the reporting date; with
- the remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated at the time of initial recognition of the exposure (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations).

The Company uses the following criteria in determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk: (i) quantitative test based on movement in PD; and (ii) qualitative indicators, such as substantial decline in sales or intermittent delays in payment.

(i) Credit Risk Grading

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgment. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

The credit grades are defined and calibrated such that the risk of default increases exponentially at each higher risk grade so, for example, the difference in the PD between an AAA and AA rating grade is lower than the difference in the PD between a B and B- rating grade.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents and money market placements are graded BBB as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(ii) Generating the Term Structure of PD

Credit risk grades are a primary input into the determination of the term structure of PD for exposures. The Company collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analyzed by jurisdiction or region and by type of product and borrower as well as by credit risk grading. For some portfolios, information from external credit reference agencies is also used. The Company employs statistical models to analyze the data collected and generate the term structure of PD estimates.

(iii) Determining Whether Credit Risk has Significantly Increased

The Company assesses whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition at each reporting date. Determining whether an increase in credit risk is significant depends on the characteristics of the financial instrument and the borrower. What is considered significant varies across financial assets of the Company. The credit risk may also be deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition based on qualitative factors linked to the Company's risk management processes that may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis. This will be the case for exposures that meet certain heightened risk criteria, such as net loss, significant drop in risk ratings, and intermittent delays in payments.

If there is evidence that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk relative to initial recognition, then the loss allowance on an instrument returns to being measured as 12-month ECL.

(iv) Forward-looking Information

The Company incorporates FLI into both the assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and the measurement of ECL.

The Company has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

The relevant macro-economic variables for selection generally include, but are not limited to, gross domestic product growth rate, unemployment rate, inflation rate, foreign exchange rates, stock market index, oil prices and interest rates.

The significance of the selected macro-economic variables as predictors of default may change over time as historical information is added. As such, the generated macroeconomic models are updated at least on an annual basis. Management has also considered other FLIs not incorporated within the above economic scenarios, such as any regulatory, legislative, or political changes, but are not deemed to have a significant impact on the calculation of ECL. Management reviews and monitors the appropriateness of FLIs at least annually.

(v) Measurement of ECL

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of PD, LGD and EAD.

ECL for exposures in Stage 1 is calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD by LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECL is calculated by multiplying the lifetime PD by LGD and EAD.

The methodology of estimating PDs is discussed in Note 4.2.3(a)(ii) under the heading “Generating the term structure of PD”.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Company adopted the foundation internal ratings-based approach wherein senior claims on sovereigns, banks, securities firms and other financial institutions that are not secured by recognized collateral will be assigned a 45% LGD.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Company derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract and arising from amortization. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount at the time of default. EAD is determined by modelling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time using scenario and statistical techniques.

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for Stage 1 financial assets, the Company measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including any borrower’s extension options) over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for credit risk management purposes, the Company considers a longer period. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Company has the right to require repayment of an advance or terminate a loan commitment or guarantee.

Where modelling of a parameter is carried out on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics. The groupings are subject to regular review to ensure that exposures within a particular group remain appropriately homogeneous.

For portfolios in respect of which the Company has limited historical data, external benchmark information (e.g., PD from external credit rating agencies, Basel LGD) is used to supplement the internally available data. The portfolios for which external benchmark information represents a significant input into measurement of ECL include exposures to foreign borrowers and low default borrower segments.

The following table sets out the gross carrying amounts and allowance for ECL of the exposures to credit risk on financial assets with low credit risk measured at amortized cost as of December 31:

<i>(Amounts in PHP)</i>	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	6	3,329,944,771	3,203,107,944
Allowance for ECL	6	(2,741,260)	(2,721,722)
		<u>3,327,203,511</u>	<u>3,200,386,222</u>
Money market placement	6	25,221,667	-
Allowance for ECL	6	(20,763)	-
		<u>25,200,904</u>	<u>-</u>

4.2.4 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that there could be insufficient funds available to fulfill payment obligations in full and on time when they become due. The Company manages its liquidity needs by holding sufficient liquid assets of appropriate quality to meet funding requirements, manage and control liquidity gaps through Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO) limits, regular liquidity stress testing to ensure positive cashflow across all identified stress scenarios, and establishment of a Liquidity Contingency Plan, to ensure adequate liquidity under both business-as-usual and stress conditions. The Company carefully monitors scheduled debt servicing payments for short-term and long-term financial liabilities as well as cash outflows due in its day-to-day activities.

Presented in succeeding page are the financial assets and financial liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 analyzed according to when these are expected to be recovered or settled.

<i>(Amounts in PHP)</i>	<u>One to Three Months</u>	<u>Three Months to One Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>2025</u>			
Financial assets —			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,327,203,511	-	3,327,203,511
Money market placements	<u>25,200,904</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,200,904</u>
	<u>3,352,404,415</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,352,404,415</u>
Financial liabilities —			
Accounts payable and other liabilities	<u>23,266,868</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,266,868</u>
 <u>2024</u>			
Financial assets —			
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>3,200,386,222</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,200,386,222</u>
Financial liabilities —			
Accounts payable and other liabilities	<u>10,617,494</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,617,494</u>

4.2.5 Write-offs

The Company writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery of the financial asset. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include: cessation of enforcement activity; and, where the Company's recovery method is through foreclosure of collateral and the value of the collateral is less than the outstanding contractual amounts of the financial assets to be written-off. The Company still has an enforceable right to receive payment even if the financial assets have been written off except in certain cases.

5. CATEGORIES AND OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

5.1 Carrying Amounts and Fair Values by Category

For the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, management has determined that their carrying amounts are equal to or approximately their fair values.

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

(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents and Money Market Placement

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents and money market placements approximate carrying amounts given their short-term maturities.

(ii) *Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities*

Fair values approximate carrying amounts given the short-term maturities of the liabilities.

5.2 Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures

5.2.1 Fair Value Hierarchy

In accordance with PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities and non-financial assets which are measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis and those assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed in accordance with other relevant PFRS Accounting Standards, are categorized into three levels based on the significance of inputs used to measure the fair value.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that an entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and,
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level within which the financial asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

For purposes of determining the market value at Level 1, a market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

For investments which do not have quoted market price, the fair value is determined by using generally acceptable pricing models and valuation techniques or by reference to the current market of another instrument which is substantially the same after taking into account the related credit risk of counterparties or is calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of the instrument.

When the Company uses valuation technique, it maximizes the use of observable market data where it is available and relies as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to determine the fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. Otherwise, it is included in Level 3.

5.2.2 Financial Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost for Which Fair Value is Disclosed

The following summarizes the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities which are not measured at fair value in the statements of financial position but for which fair value is disclosed.

<i>(Amounts in PHP)</i>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2025</u>				
Financial assets —				
Cash and cash equivalents	6	3,327,203,511	-	3,327,203,511
Money market placements	6	<u>25,200,904</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,200,904</u>
		<u>3,352,404,415</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,352,404,415</u>
Financial liabilities —				
Accounts payable and other liabilities	8	<u>-</u>	<u>23,266,868</u>	<u>23,266,868</u>
<u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Financial assets —				
Cash and cash equivalents	6	<u>3,200,386,222</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,200,386,222</u>
Financial liabilities —				
Accounts payable and other liabilities	8	<u>-</u>	<u>10,617,494</u>	<u>10,617,494</u>

There have been no significant transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in the reporting periods.

Summarized below are the information on how the fair values of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are determined.

(a) Financial Instruments in Level 1

Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of funds in the form of Philippine currency notes and coins held in the Company's bank. Money market placements include short-term investments with original maturity of more than 90 days. Carrying amounts approximate the fair values given the relatively short-term maturities of these instruments.

(b) Financial Instruments in Level 3

The Company classifies financial instruments such as accounts payable and other receivables, have no quoted prices or observable market data where reference of fair value can be derived; hence, fair value is determined based on their discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received or paid, or based on their cost which management estimates to approximate their fair values.

5.3 Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Currently, all financial assets and financial liabilities are settled on a gross basis; however, each party will have the option to settle such amount on a net basis in the event of default of the other party. As such, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has no financial assets and liabilities with offsetting arrangement.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND MONEY MARKET PLACEMENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include the following components as of December 31:

<i>(Amounts in PHP)</i>	Note	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash in banks	10(a)	3,148,307	2,582,770
Short-term placements	10(a)	<u>3,326,796,464</u>	<u>3,200,525,174</u>
		3,329,944,771	3,203,107,944
Allowance for ECL		<u>(2,741,260)</u>	<u>(2,721,722)</u>
		<u>3,327,203,511</u>	<u>3,200,386,222</u>

Cash in banks earn interest at rates based on daily bank deposit rate of 0.06% in 2025, 2024 and 2023.

Interest receivables amounting to P13,518,131 and P12,925,175 in 2025 and 2024, respectively, and is presented as part of Cash and Cash Equivalents and Money Market Placements in the statements of financial position.

The total interest income earned from cash in banks and short-term placements amounted to P185,066,343, P234,024,634 and P117,609,860 in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which is presented as part of Interests and discounts account under Income in the Company's statements of income.

The Company recognized impairment loss (recovery) on cash and cash equivalents and money market placement amounting to P40,300, (P2,582,908) and P2,504,955 in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, which is presented as part of Impairment and credit losses account under Operating Costs and Expenses in the 2025 and 2023 statements of income and netted against Reversal of impairment and credit losses - net account under Income in 2024 statement of income.

Short-term placements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are presented in the statements of financial position as follows:

<i>(Amounts in PHP)</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash equivalents:		
Gross carrying amount	3,326,796,464	3,200,525,174
Allowance for ECL	<u>(2,738,668)</u>	<u>(2,719,527)</u>
	<u>3,324,057,796</u>	<u>3,197,805,647</u>
Money market placements:		
Gross carrying amount	25,221,667	-
Allowance for ECL	<u>(20,763)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>25,200,904</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>3,349,258,700</u>	<u>3,197,805,647</u>

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of the money market placements are as follows:

<i>(Amounts in PHP)</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at the beginning of year	-	3,941,346,704
Placements	25,000,000	1,988,400,000
Accrued interest income	221,667	-
Impairment recovery (loss)	(20,763)	5,294,173
Maturities	-	(5,903,950,000)
Collections of accrued interest income	<u>-</u>	<u>(31,090,877)</u>
Balance at the end of year	<u>25,200,904</u>	<u>-</u>

Short-term placements under Cash and cash equivalents are made for varying periods of 42 days to 90 days and 119 days for money market placements in 2025, 47 days to 63 days in 2024, and earn interest at annual rate ranging between 5.23% to 5.75% in 2025, 6.03% to 6.38% in 2024 (see Note 10).

The Company recognized impairment recovery (loss) on money market placements amounting to (P20,763), P5,294,173 and (P2,501,576) in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which is presented as part of Impairment and credit losses account under Operating Costs and Expenses section in 2025 and 2023 in the statements of income and as part of Reversal of impairment and credit losses - net account under the Income section in 2024 statement of income.

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL AND FVOCI

In 2023, the Company invested P6,020,004,237 in Unit Investment Trust Fund (UITF) with a term of one day and was redeemed resulting in a gain on redemption of P1,048,999 presented under Income in the 2023 statement of income. The proceeds were reinvested in various debt securities (bonds) at a discount amounting to P6,006,005,297 and were classified as financial assets at FVOCI.

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of financial assets at FVOCI as of December 31 2024 (*Amounts in PHP*):

Balance at beginning of year	2,306,560,507
Disposals/redemption	(2,300,000,000)
Transfer of realized fair value gains	(10,123,209)
Amortization of discount	13,405,342
Collections of accrued interest income	<u>(9,842,640)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>-</u>

Financial assets at FVOCI earn interest at fixed rates ranging from 2.75% to 3.74% in 2024 and 2023 with an original term of 1.5 to 3 years. The total interest income earned amounted to P28,824,143 and P225,064,699 in 2024 and 2023, respectively, which is presented as part of Interests and discounts account under Income in the Company's 2024 and 2023 statements of income. There were no similar transactions in 2025.

In 2023, the Company recognized fair value gains on financial assets at FVOCI amounting to P10,123,209. The fair values of these financial assets have been determined based on quoted prices in active markets. The fair value gains were subsequently transferred to profit or loss upon redemption in 2024.

In 2023, the Company also recognized impairment loss on financial assets at FVOCI amounting to P3,630,406, which is presented as part of Impairment and credit losses account under Operating Costs and Expenses in the 2023 statement of income and is added to the fair value gains on debt instruments at FVOCI under items that are reclassified subsequently to profit or loss in the 2023 statement of comprehensive income. The recognized impairment loss on financial assets at FVOCI amounting to P3,630,406 was reversed upon redemption in 2024, and is presented as part of Reversal of impairment and credit losses - net account under Income in the 2024 statement of income.

8. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and other liabilities consist of the following:

<i>(Amounts in PHP)</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Accounts payable	23,266,868	10,617,494
Withholding taxes payable	137,872	161,938
	<u>23,404,740</u>	<u>10,779,432</u>

9. EQUITY

9.1 Capital Management Objectives, Policies and Procedures

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products commensurately with the level of risk; and,
- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure and the Company manages the capital structure and adjusts it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company's capital and overall financing as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are shown below.

<i>(Amounts in PHP)</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Total equity	3,456,448,449	3,317,085,348
Cash and cash equivalents	(3,327,203,511)	(3,200,386,222)
Money market placements - net	(25,200,904)	-
Net capital	<u>104,044,034</u>	<u>116,699,126</u>
Overall financing (total equity)	<u>3,456,448,449</u>	<u>3,317,085,348</u>
Capital-to-overall financing ratio	<u>0.03 : 1.00</u>	<u>0.04 : 1.00</u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company complies with this minimum paid-up capital requirement.

9.2 Preferred Shares

The Company has 200,000 authorized preferred shares at P100 par value a share with the following features:

- Issued serially in blocks of not less than 100,000 shares;
- No pre-emptive rights to any or all issues on other disposition of preferred shares;
- Entitled to cumulative dividends at a rate not higher than 20% yearly;
- Subject to call or with rights for their redemption, either mandatory at a fixed or determinable date after issue; and,
- Non-voting, except in cases expressly provided for by law.

None of these authorized preferred shares have been issued as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

9.3 Common Shares

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, out of the total authorized capital stock of 3,400,000,000 common shares with par value of P1.00 per share, 2,162,475,312 common shares, net of treasury shares of 62,693,718 are issued and outstanding.

9.4 Retained Earnings – Free

The Company's retained earnings are restricted to the extent of the cost of the treasury shares amounting to P81,776,628 as of the end of the reporting periods.

On April 12, 2024, the Company's BOD approved the declaration of cash dividends amounting to P3,243,712,968 (P1.50 per share) to all stockholders of record as of April 30, 2024, and was paid on May 10, 2024. There is no similar transaction in 2025.

9.5 Track Record of Registration of Securities

On January 6, 1997, the Company was listed with the PSE with 106,100,000 additional common shares and 15,120,000 existing common shares with par value of P1.00 per share. The listing was approved by the SEC in May 1996.

On January 27, 2020, the PSE approved the request of the Company for the voluntary trading suspension of its shares. This is to allow the investing public an equal access to the information about the Share Purchase Agreement entered by BDO Unibank on January 24, 2020 for making informed decisions.

The trading of DHI shares in the PSE was originally placed on hold since January 27, 2020 due to a voluntary trading suspension and a SEC requirement to amend the Company's registration statement.

As of January 20, 2020, the Company's number of shares registered totaled 3,400,000,000 with par value of P1.00 per share and closed at a price of P3.16.

Subsequently, the SEC lifted its Order of Suspension on July 1, 2024, while the PSE resolved to lift the trading suspension of the Company effective August 20, 2024 after the Company filed its Comprehensive Corporate Disclosure.

The Company's listed shares closed at P1.60 per share on the last trading day of 2024 and at P1.39 per share as of December 29, 2025.

On January 20, 2026, the Company requested for voluntary trading suspension following the receipt of information from its Parent Bank that it has signed a share purchase agreement with Monte Sur Equity Holdings, Inc. for the sale of 1,513,732,718 common shares (see Note 13).

On January 21, 2026, PSE implemented a continued trading suspension on the shares of the Company pending submission of additional information on the transaction.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties are BDO Unibank, BDO Trust Investment Group (TIG) and BDO Finance Corporation (BDOFC) as described below and succeeding page.

The summary of the Company's significant transactions with its related parties in 2025, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

<i>(Amounts in PHP)</i>	Notes	Amount of Transaction		
		2025	2024	2023
Stockholders				
Cash dividends declared and paid	9.4	-	3,243,712,968	-
Ultimate parent company (BDO Unibank)				
Interest income on short-term placements and investments	(a)	19,415,723	64,611,907	77,869,196
Trust fees	(d)	3,237,683	5,005,480	3,591,034
Service fees	(b)	480,250	570,196	360,250
Interest income on savings and demand deposits	(a)	4,041	16,424	9,385
UITF redemption	(c)	-	-	6,021,053,236
UITF placement	(c)	-	-	6,020,004,237
Realized fair value gains	(c)	-	-	1,048,999
Related party under common Ownership (BDOFC)				
Management fees	(e)	504,000	504,000	336,000
Others				
Director's fees	(f)	1,916,667	2,193,333	2,182,222

Below is the summary of the outstanding balances with each related party as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

<i>(Amounts in PHP)</i>	Note	Outstanding Balance	
		2025	2024
Ultimate parent company (BDO Unibank)			
Savings and demand deposits	(a)	3,145,715	2,580,576

- (a) The Company maintains savings and demand deposit and short-term placement accounts with BDO Unibank. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, savings and demand deposit and short-term placements accounts maintained with BDO Unibank are included under Cash and Cash Equivalents and in the statements of financial position (see Note 6). The savings and demand deposits generally earn interest at annual rate of 0.06% in 2025, 2024 and 2023, and short-term placements earn interest at an effective rate of 5.38% in 2025, 6.01% in 2024 and 5.75% in 2023. Interest income earned on these deposits is reported as Interests and discounts account in the statements of income.
- (b) The Company entered into an agreement with BDO Unibank on stock transfer services. Service fees paid by the Company to BDO Unibank are shown as part of Service fees account under Operating Costs and Expenses in the statements of income. There were no outstanding receivable and payable on these transactions as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

- (c) In April 2023, the Company purchased and redeemed UITF amounting to P6,020,004,237 which resulted to a realized fair value gains amounted to P1,048,999. Realized fair value gains are presented under Income in the 2023 statement of income. There was no similar transaction in 2024 and 2025.
- (d) In April 2023, the Company entered into an investment management agreement with BDO TIG for services related to the Company's fund management. Fees paid by the Company to BDO-TIG is reported as Trust fees account under Operating Costs and Expenses in the statements of income. There were no outstanding payable on these transactions as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.
- (e) In May 2023, the Company entered into a service level agreement with BDOFC wherein BDOFC will charge the Company for certain management services that the former provides to the latter. Management fees paid by the Company to BDOFC are shown as part of Service fees account under Operating Costs and Expenses in the 2025 and 2024 statements of income. There was no outstanding payable arising from this transaction in 2025 and 2024.
- (f) The Company recognized Director's fees amounting to P1,916,667, P2,193,333, and P2,182,222 in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, and is presented under Operating Costs and Expenses account in the statements of income. There was no outstanding payable arising from these transactions as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

11. TAXES

11.1 Taxes and Licenses

This account is composed of the following:

<i>(Amounts in PHP)</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Listing fee	398,750	788,061	787,531
Documentary stamp tax	840	116,853	6,917
Local tax	265	2,472	799,002
Deficiency taxes	-	604,609	-
Others	32,903	26,675	36,674
	<u>432,758</u>	<u>1,538,670</u>	<u>1,630,124</u>

In 2024, the Company paid deficiency taxes and compromise penalty amounting to P3,578,289 (exclusive of interest amounting to P1,099,666) on income tax, gross receipts tax, expanded withholding tax for taxable year 2021. The related expenses were presented as part of Taxes and licenses and Other expenses under Operating Costs and Expenses section in the 2024 statement of income. There is no similar transaction in 2025 and 2023.

11.2 Current and Deferred Taxes

The components of tax expense for the years ended December 31 follow:

<i>(Amounts in PHP)</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<i>Reported in statements of income —</i>			
Current tax expense —			
Final tax 20%	<u>37,013,269</u>	<u>49,888,687</u>	<u>48,329,174</u>
 <i>Reported in statements of comprehensive income (loss) —</i>			
Deferred tax (income) expense on			
Unrealized fair value losses (gains) on			
financial assets at FVOCI	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,530,802)</u>	<u>2,530,802</u>

A reconciliation of tax on pretax profit computed at the applicable statutory rates to tax expense reported in the statements of income follows:

<i>(Amounts in PHP)</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Tax on pretax profit at 25%	44,094,093	63,002,573	81,402,602
Adjustment for income subjected to lower tax rate	(9,253,317)	(15,823,507)	(37,601,716)
Tax effects of:			
Unrecognized deferred tax assets on —			
Net operating loss carry-over (NOLCO)	2,161,164	3,196,929	2,975,581
Non-taxable income	-	(1,553,329)	-
Non-deductible expenses	11,329	1,066,021	1,552,707
 Tax expense	<u>37,013,269</u>	<u>49,888,687</u>	<u>48,329,174</u>

The Company is subject to MCIT, which is computed at 2% of gross income in 2025 and 2024 and 1.5% of gross income in 2023, as defined under tax regulations or RCIT, whichever is higher. In 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Company claimed itemized deductions in computing for its income tax due.

In 2025 and prior years, the Company has not recognized deferred tax assets on certain temporary differences, NOLCO and other tax credits since management believes that the future income tax benefits will not be realized within the avilment period, as defined under the tax regulations. In 2023, the Company recognized deferred tax liability on unrealized fair value gains on financial assets at FVOCI. In 2024, the Company derecognized the deferred tax liability upon maturity of its financial assets at FVOCI (see Note 7).

Presented in succeeding page are the details of the Company's remaining NOLCO, which can be claimed as deductions from taxable income within three to five years from the year the tax loss is incurred. Specifically, NOLCO incurred in 2021 and 2020 can be claimed as a deductions from the gross income until 2026 and 2025, respectively in accordance with the Republic Act. No. 11494, *Bayaniban to Recover as One Act*. In 2022, the NOLCO period is reverted back to within three years from the year the tax loss was incurred.

(Amounts in PHP)

<u>Year Incurred</u>	<u>Original Amount</u>	<u>Applied Amount</u>	<u>Expired Amount</u>	<u>Remaining Amount</u>	<u>Valid Until</u>
2025	8,645,447	-	-	8,645,447	2028
2024	12,787,715	-	-	12,787,715	2027
2023	11,902,324	-	-	11,902,324	2026
2022	14,918,441	-	(14,918,441)	-	-
2021	14,910,709	-	-	14,910,709	2026
2020	<u>172,289,847</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(172,289,847)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>235,454,483</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(187,208,288)</u>	<u>48,246,195</u>	

Presented below are the details of the Company's remaining MCIT for the years 2022 and 2021.

(Amounts in PHP)

<u>Year Incurred</u>	<u>Original Amount</u>	<u>Applied Amount</u>	<u>Expired Amount</u>	<u>Remaining Amount</u>	<u>Valid Until</u>
2022	9,547	-	(9,547)	-	2025
2021	<u>20,690</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(20,690)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>30,237</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(30,237)</u>	<u>-</u>	

11.3 Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 15-2010

The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) issued RR No. 15-2010 which required certain supplementary information to be disclosed as part of the notes to financial statements. The supplementary information is, however, not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards; it is neither a required disclosure under the SEC rules and regulations covering the form and content of financial statements under the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68.

The Company presented this tax information required by the BIR as a supplementary schedule filed separately from the basic financial statements.

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share were computed as follows:

(Amounts in PHP)	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Net profit	139,363,101	202,121,606	277,281,232
Divided by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares – net*	<u>2,162,475,312</u>	<u>2,162,475,312</u>	<u>2,162,475,312</u>
Basic earnings per share	<u>0.06</u>	<u>0.09</u>	<u>0.13</u>

* net of treasury shares

There were no outstanding dilutive potential common shares as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

13. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

In early 2026, a certain buyer (a related party to certain shareholders of the Parent Bank) offered to buy the Parent Bank's investment in the Company. Accordingly, on January 10 and 16, 2026, and February 23, 2026 respectively, the BODs of the Parent Bank and BDO Capital and Investment Corporation (BDO Capital), a related party under common ownership, approved the sale of all of their shares held in the Company at a purchase price based on their pro-rata share in the sum of the enterprise net asset value of the Company as of closing date and a premium of P200 million equivalent to an estimated purchase price of P1.68 per share. Proceeds of the sale of the 1,914,712,207 shares held is estimated at P3.2 billion.

On January 19, 2026, a Share Purchase Agreement was executed by the Parent Bank with such interested buyer for the sale and purchase of 1,513,732,718 common shares of the Company, representing 70% of the Company based on the above estimated price per share of P1.68. A mandatory tender offer to the other shareholders of the Company is being conducted by the buyer from February 10, 2026 until March 11, 2026, as required under the Securities Regulation Code. The sale is expected to be completed in 2026.

14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

In the ordinary course of business, the Company incurs contingent liabilities and commitments arising from normal business transactions which are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. As of December 31, 2025, management does not anticipate significant losses from these contingencies and commitments that would adversely affect the Company's financial position and results of operations.

15. MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

All assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 have contractual maturity and settlement dates of within one year.