

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-A

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17

**OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SECTION 141
OF THE CORPORATION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES**

1. For the fiscal year ended 31 December 2025
2. SEC Identification Number CS200516361 3. BIR Tax Identification No. 242-186-710-000
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.
5. Philippines
Province, Country or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization
6. (SEC Use Only)
Industry Classification Code:
7. Unit IJ01-23 Burgundy Corporate Tower
252 Sen. Gil Puyat Ave., Makati City, Metro Manila 1200
Address of principal office Postal Code
8. (+632) 978 5080; (+63) 917 888 2789
Issuer's telephone number, including area code
9. N/A
Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC, or Sec. 4 and 8 of the RSA
- | Title of Each Class | Number of Shares of Common Stock
Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding |
|---------------------|--|
| <u>Common</u> | <u>201,057,609</u> |
11. Are any or all of these securities listed on a Stock Exchange.
Yes [] No [] Philippine Stock Exchange, Common Shares
12. Check whether the issuer:
(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the SRC and SRC Rule 17.1 thereunder or Section 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of The Corporation Code of the Philippines during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports);
Yes [] No []
(b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days.
Yes [] No []
13. The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates is Php91,834,671.59 based on the closing price of Php 1.37 per share on March 16, 2026, at the Philippine Stock

Exchange.

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PART I - BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Business

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC. (“KPPI” or the “Company”) is engaged in the business of investing in, purchasing, or otherwise acquiring and owning, holding, using, selling, assigning, transferring, leasing, mortgaging, exchanging, maintaining, administering, managing, and operating alone or jointly with others, or otherwise disposing of real property, such as but not limited to office, commercial, agricultural and residential properties, hotels, inns, resorts, apartments, or personal property of every kind and description.

The Company was incorporated in the Philippines on 23 September 2005 and was listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange on August 19, 2019 under the trade symbol “KPPI.”

The Company owns 77 units with 98 leasable spaces of Kepwealth Center in the Cebu Business Park. The PEZA-accredited 15-storey building is currently tenanted by reputable firms both domestic and multinational, in various industries such as in finance and insurance, audit, legal counseling, education, health services, real estate, tourism, and sovereign agencies, among others.

Business Development

On 27 October 2017, Kephinance Investment Pte. Ltd. and Kepwealth, Inc. (the “Sellers”) entered into a Share-Purchase Agreement with Euro Capital Land, Inc. (“Euro Capital Land”) for a total of thirty four million two thousand five hundred shares (34,002,500) comprising eight million five hundred two thousand five hundred (8,502,500) common shares, which includes Nominee Shares, and twenty five million five hundred thousand (25,500,000) preferred shares with a par value of Ten Pesos (₱10.00) per share in the Company. The shares of the Sellers represent 100% of the issued and outstanding stock of the Company as of the date thereof. Pursuant to the terms of the Share Purchase Agreement, the Sellers assigned and transferred all of their rights, titles, and interests in the Company to the following companies designated by Euro Capital Land: Crown Castle Holdings.Com, Inc.; We Serve 24 Hours, Inc.; Euro Capital Pte. Ltd.; and Las Tuazon and Sons Realty, Inc. The latter agreed to the total aggregate purchase price of Seven Hundred Ninety-Three Million Six Hundred Forty-Two Thousand One Hundred Fifty Pesos (₱793,642,150.00) for the transfer of shares from the Sellers to the four companies. The purchase price for the total issued and outstanding shares of stock of KPPI was based on a commercial agreement between the parties taking into account various factors including but not limited to the value of the property and the revenues of the Company.

Accordingly, Crown Castle Holdings.Com, Inc. (“Crown Castle”); We Serve 24 Hours, Inc. (“We Serve”); Euro Capital Pte. Ltd. (“Euro Capital”); and Las Tuazon and Sons Realty, Inc. (“Las Tuazon”) (Crown Castle, We Serve, Euro Capital, and Las Tuazon shall be collectively referred to as the (“Principal Shareholders”)) acquired KPPI from the Sellers. Immediately after the acquisition, KPPI acquired five (5) additional condominium units in Kepwealth Center.

KPPI is the owner of 77 office condominium units with 98 leasable spaces in Kepwealth Center, a commercial building located at Samar Loop corner Cardinal Rosales Avenue, Cebu Business Park, Cebu City. On 1 January 2019, the name of the building was changed to Kepwealth Center. Kepwealth Center is one of the first buildings to be erected within the vicinity. It was one of the

properties that were assumed by Keppel Bank when it took over the ownership and management of the then Monte de Piedad Bank.

Corporate Reorganization

Initially, the Company's authorized capital stock of ₱620,000,000.00 was divided into 8,800,000 Common Shares and 53,200,000 Preferred Shares, both with a par value of ₱10.00 each. On 9 January 2019, for purposes of expansion, the Board of Directors and the stockholders approved the reclassification of the shares of the Company. Currently, the Company's authorized capital stock is divided into 365,000,000 Common Shares and 255,000,000 Preferred Shares with a par value of ₱1.00 each. The Company effectively decreased the par value of its Common and Preferred Shares, both from ₱10.00 per share to ₱1.00 per Common Share and to ₱1.00 per Preferred Share.

In February 2019, the Company filed an application with the SEC for such reclassification of shares as described above.

On 7 March 2019, the Philippine SEC approved the Company's application for the amendment of its Articles of Incorporation which included the: (i) amendment of its Primary and Secondary purposes;

(ii) increase in the number of directors from five (5) to seven (7); (iii) decrease in the par value of its common shares from ₱10.00 per share to ₱1.00 per share; and (iv) decrease in the par value of its preferred shares from ₱10.00 per share to ₱1.00 per share. As a result of the amendments, the Company's total issued and outstanding share capital consisted of 134,025,002 common shares and 255,000,000 preferred shares, each with a par value of ₱1.00. In compliance with the PSE Listing Rules, among the amendments made to the Articles of Incorporation was to restrict a change in the Company's primary and/or secondary purpose for a period of seven (7) years following its listing in the PSE. Consistent with the foregoing and the Company's secondary purpose, the Company has no plans to engage in the business of a real estate developer.

The Company has generated total revenues of ₱48.26 million, ₱48.26 million, and ₱46.51 million for the years ended 31 December 2024, 2024 and 2023 and net income(loss) of ₱7.31 million, ₱7.31 million, and (₱1.39 million), for the same periods. The ultimate beneficial owners of the Company, Messrs. Ignacio B. Gimenez, Roberto B. Olanday, and Edmundo G. Las, have formed the GOLD Group24 which has business interests in various industries, particularly hotel, property development, property leasing, and business services.

Description of Business / Principal Products or Services

The following are some of the significant developments involving the Company since 31 December 2018:

Group Business Services

On 1 March 2019, the Company entered into a business process outsourcing agreement with Global Officium Limited, Inc. ("Global O"). Under the agreement, KPPI has outsourced the following finance and accounting business processes: treasury services, bookkeeping services,

management accounting reports and services, financial account reports and services, accounts payable function, accounts receivable function, and tax compliance services. Likewise, functional support services for recruitment, payroll, information and communication technology (ICT) services, and internal audit shall also be provided by Global O.

Global O is a group business services provider of companies under the GOLD Group. Global O is driven by key business principles.

It shall serve as the vanguard of internal control for KPPI. As such, Global O seeks to ensure compliance to statutory requirements, consolidation of information, reengineering and standardization of processes while leveraging on technology. The group business services arm will allow KPPI to take advantage of economies of scale and process standards while at the same time being customer focused and business intelligent.

Percentage of sales or revenues and net income contributed by foreign sales (broken down into major markets such as Western Europe, Southeast Asia, etc.) for each of the last three years

The Company does not have sales or revenues and net income contributed by foreign sales for the last three years.

Distribution methods of the products or services

The Company engages agents to market its properties. The Company uses third party agents to market and sell its various property offerings to potential customers. Further, the Company has, in its complement, very competent and skilled in-house marketing agents who market and sell its various property offerings to potential customers. At least about 100% of the Company's property offerings are promoted by its in-house agents.

New Product or Service

In March 2020, the Company completed the purchase of additional condominium units and parking spaces in One San Miguel Avenue located at San Miguel Avenue in Ortigas Center, Pasig City and these are already part of the inventory being marketed by the Sales Team of the Company.

Competition

Competition in the real estate business is primarily driven by location. However, other factors such as quality of property and provision of property management, sales, and marketing services also shape the competitive landscape, insofar as capturing customers is concerned.

Within the property leasing business, the Company can be considered in direct competition with other lessors of comparable buildings in the immediate vicinity of Kepwealth Center in the Cebu Business Park as well as those in the Cebu IT Park.-

Furthermore, the Company also competes with other industry players, such as property developers and real estate investors, in securing properties to be able to expand its portfolio of properties available for lease.

As for its asset management business, the Company's competitors are likewise diverse. These range from multinational property asset management firms and their Philippine partners, such

as Colliers International, Knight Santos Frank, Jones Lang La Salle, among others, who deal with multi-building in different locations to much smaller, fragmented players, who deal with single buildings.

Sources and Availability of Raw Materials

The Company does not utilize any raw materials for its business.

Dependence on a Single or Few Customers

The Company does not depend on a single or a few customers for its business, and no one customer accounts for more than 20% of its revenue.

Transactions With and/or Dependence on Related Parties and Material Contracts

The Company has entered into the following contracts which may be considered material:

Lease Contracts

The Company currently owns 77 units with 98 leasable spaces and one hundred sixty (160) parking slots in the Kepwealth Center for rent. As of 31 December 2025, the Company enjoys a 54% occupancy rate for the leasable spaces and a 58% occupancy rate for the parking slots.

The average term of the Company's lease contracts is two (2) years, with the shortest term at one (1) year and the longest term at ten (10) years, subject to renewal upon mutual consent by the parties. Lessees may pre-terminate the lease contracts by informing the Company in advance and paying the pre-termination fees equivalent to the forfeiture of the security deposit and advance rental payments. The lease contracts may not be assigned or subleased without the prior written consent of the Company.

Under the lease contracts, the condominium dues/association fees are paid separately from the rentals and these are also for the account of the lessees. In the event of default by lessees of rental payments, interests shall be imposed at rates ranging from three percent (3%) to ten percent (10%) per year. The rental payments due shall also be subject to annual incremental increases.

Asset Management Agreement

Management Service Agreement

On 1 June 2008, the Company formalized its Management Service Agreement with Kepwealth Center Condominium Corporation ("KCCC"). Under the agreement, KCCC recognized that it has paid the Company a Management Fee of twenty-five thousand (₱28,000.00) per month since December 2005 and shall continue to do so until termination of the agreement by the parties. There is no specific provision on the period of effectivity and termination of the agreement.

This monthly Management Fee covers regular consultancy services rendered by the Company in favor of KCCC for operations, financial, and administrative matters. The monthly Management Fee shall also be subject to increase depending on the extent and volume of services required.

Insurance

On August 23, 2025, KCCC procured an Insurance Policy with Pioneer Insurance & Surety Corporation effective until 23 August 2026. The total sum insured is One billion thirty-five million one hundred fifty-six thousand four hundred (₱1,035,156,400.00); The insurance policy covers the entire building (excluding the contents of the units) and its elevators, centralized air conditioning system, various air conditioners, automatic fire-fighting system, water distribution, and wastewater management, and KVA gensets. The insurance coverage includes Fire, Lightning, and All Other Perils including earthquake, typhoon, flood, windstorm, hail, extended coverage (smoke, explosion, vehicle impact, and falling aircraft), riot, strikes, and malicious damage, sprinkler leakage, broad water damage, bursting and/or overflowing of water tanks, apparatus, and pipes, collapse due to insured perils, spontaneous combustion, tidal wave or tsunami, volcanic eruption, hurricane, and tornado.

The extension of coverage also includes Comprehensive General Liability insurance, money insurance, fidelity insurance, group personal accident insurance, plate glass/signages insurance, and machinery breakdown. The amount collectible for different risks covered are subject to specific limitations and deductibles provided under the insurance policy. Excluded from the Insurance Policy are terrorism and sabotage, war, documentary stamp tax payment warranty, electronic data exclusion clause, and total asbestos exclusion clause.

Contract for Brokerage Services

On 01 June 2020, the Company entered into an **Exclusive Broker Marketing Agreement and Corporate Real Estate Agency Agreement** with Jones Lang LaSalle (Philippines), Inc., effective from 01 June 2020 to 31 May 2021. The agreement was subsequently renewed until 31 May 2022, and again from May 2022 to December 31, 2022.

Upon the expiration of the JLL contract, the Company decided to **manage the marketing and leasing of the 98 residential units and 160 parking slots through its in-house group**. As a result, several major real estate brokerage groups, including **Colliers, Santos Knight Frank, Leechiu, Pinnacle, JLL, Prime Property**, and other Cebu-based real estate brokerage companies, expressed interest in the Property.

The in-house group assisted interested parties in property viewings and follow-ups of leasing inquiries, provided regular updates on marketing progress through written reports and meetings, negotiated lease terms and provisions in coordination with legal advisers, and finalized lease transactions to ensure the completion of required documentation.

The Commission Fees payable to Colliers, Santos Knight Frank, Leechiu, Pinnacle, JLL, Prime Property and other Cebu based Real Estate Brokerage Company varies depending on the duration of the lease term. For new leases, the Commission Fee is equivalent to 1 month Gross Rent for a lease term of 1 year to 2 years, 1.5 Month Gross rent for the lease term of 3 years; 2 months gross rent for lease term of 5 years; 2.5 Months gross rent for the lease term of 7 years to 8 years lease term; 3 months gross rent for the lease term of 9 years and 4 months gross rent for the lease term of 10 years and more.

Group Business Services

On 1 March 2019, the Company entered into a business process outsourcing agreement with Global O. Under the agreement, KPPI has outsourced the following finance and accounting business processes: treasury services, bookkeeping services, management accounting reports and services, financial account reports and services, accounts payable function, accounts receivable function, and tax compliance services. Under the agreement, KPPI shall pay a monthly service fee of ₱251,521.98 for the services it outsources to Global O. On December 2020, the monthly rate was reduced to P234,484.82. On March 26, 2024, the Company proposed an adjustment to the fee structure and was subsequently approved, aligning it with a percentage of revenue rather than a fixed amount, charging a management fee equivalent to 2.5% of revenue, effective January 2024.

On January 01, 2025, the Company proposed an adjustment to the fee structure and was subsequently approved, aligning it with a percentage of revenue rather than a fixed amount, charging a management fee equivalent to 2.71% of revenue, effective January 2025.

Global O is a group business services provider of companies under the GOLD Group. Global O is driven by key business principles. It shall also serve as the vanguard of internal control for KPPI. As such, Global O seeks to ensure compliance to statutory requirements, consolidation of information, reengineering and standardization of processes while leveraging on technology. The group business services arm will allow KPPI to take advantage of economies of scale and process standards while at the same time being customer focused and business intelligent.

Management Service and Lease Agreements

Keppel Center Condominium Corporation (KCCC)

The Company entered into an operational, financial, and administration services agreement with KCCC, a related party, until today, for a fixed monthly fee. Management income arising from this agreement amounted to P329,411.76 each for 2023,2024 and 2025.

Terms and Conditions of Transactions with Related Parties

In the ordinary course of business, the Company has loan transactions with certain directors, officers, stockholders and related interests. Under the Company's policies, these loans are made substantially on the same terms as loans to other individuals and businesses of comparable risk.

As to the advances made to related parties ECLI, ETII and certain stockholders, all cash advances made were non-interest-bearing, unsecured, and were either payable on demand or settled within one year.

Related Party Transaction Policy

The Company enters into transactions with affiliates and other related parties on an arm's length basis. Aligned with this thrust, the Company, in dealing with affiliates and other related parties, ensures above-board transactions and fairness and equity among all parties.

The Company exerts efforts to obtain the most beneficial terms and conditions for the Company, taking into consideration various factors including pricing and quality.

For this purpose, the Company determines the prevailing and applicable price in the market. In the process, it also gathers quotes and/or proposals from other parties engaged in similar or the same undertaking. Based on these, a comparable summary is presented to ascertain a fair price for the applicable related party transaction.

The Related Party Transaction Committee reviews all related party transactions of the Company.

Intellectual Property

The Company's business is not dependent on any copyright, patent, trademark, license, franchise, concession or royalty agreement. However, the Company believes that the registration of the Company's trademarks, tradenames and brands will help establish name recall and recognition in the market and build brand equity, which will eventually contribute to the success of the Company's projects and those of its affiliates.

The Company has not been subject to any disputes relating to its intellectual property rights.

Regulatory and Environmental Matters

The following description is a summary of certain sector specific laws and regulations in the Philippines, which are applicable to the Company. The regulations set out below may not be exhaustive and are only intended to provide general information.

Property Registration and Nationality Restrictions

1987 Philippine Constitution

The 1987 Philippine Constitution, as a rule, allows only Filipino citizens to acquire private lands in the Philippines. However, foreigners may own real property in the Philippines, subject to the following restrictions: only Philippine citizens, as individuals, may acquire both private lands and lands of public domain. There can be no joint ownership of these lands between Filipinos and foreign investors as individuals. However, corporations with Filipino ownership of at least 60% of the capital stock and foreign ownership of at least 40% of the capital stock may own private lands and lease lands of public domain.

While aliens or foreign nationals are prohibited from owning private lands and lands of public domain, they are allowed to lease private lands (but not lands of public domain).

A foreigner may acquire private land in the Philippines through hereditary succession if he or she is a legal or natural heir.

Any natural born Filipino citizen who has lost his or her Philippine citizenship and who has the legal capacity to enter into a contract under Philippine Laws may be a transferee of a private land up to a maximum area of 5,000 square meters in case of urban land or three hectares in case of rural land to be used by him for business or other purposes. In case the transferee already owns urban or rural land for business or other purposes, he or she is entitled to be a transferee of additional urban or rural land for business or other purposes which when added to those already owned by him or her must not exceed the maximum area fixed by law.

A transferee may acquire not more than two lots which should be situated in different municipalities or cities anywhere in the Philippines, but the total land area thereof must not exceed 5,000 square meters in case of urban land or three hectares in case of rural land for use

by him or her for business or other purposes. A transferee who has already acquired urban land will be disqualified from acquiring rural land and vice versa.

Any corporation that is owned 100% by a foreign firm may establish a condominium corporation under Republic Act No. 4726, or the Condominium Act, provided that land on which the building is erected is held only under lease arrangement.

A foreign national or corporation may enter into a lease agreement with Filipino landowners for an initial period of up to 50 years, and renewable for another 25 years. Ownership of houses or buildings is allowed, provided that the foreigner does not own the land on which the house is built.

Presidential Decree No. 1529 (Property Registration Decree)

The Philippines has adopted a system of property registration, which evidences land ownership that is binding on all persons. Once registered, title to registered land becomes indefeasible after one year from the date of entry of the decree of registration except with respect to claims noted on the certificate of title. Title to registered lands cannot be lost through adverse possession or prescription. Presidential Decree No. 1529, as amended, or the Property Registration Decree, codified the laws relative to land registration and is based on the generally accepted principles underlying the Torrens System.

After proper survey, application, publication, service of notice and hearing, unregistered land may be brought under the system by virtue of judicial or administrative proceedings. In a judicial proceeding, the Regional Trial Court within whose jurisdiction the land is situated confirms title to the land. Persons opposing the registration may appeal the judgment to the Court of Appeals and ultimately to the Supreme Court within 15 days from receiving notice of judgment. Upon finality of judgment, the appropriate Register of Deeds ("RD") may issue an Original Certificate of Title ("OCT"). The decree of registration may be annulled on the ground of actual fraud within one (1) year from the date of entry of the decree of registration. Similarly, in an administrative proceeding, the land is granted to the applicant by the DENR's issuance of a patent. The patent becomes the basis for issuance of the OCT by the RD. All land patents (i.e. homestead, sales and free patents) must be registered with the appropriate RD the conveyance of the title to the land covered thereby takes effect only upon such registration. The act of registration shall be the operative act to convey or affect the land or any land property insofar as third persons are concerned, and in all cases under

The said decree, the registration shall be made in the office of the RD for the province or city where the land lies. Every conveyance, mortgage, lease, lien, attachment, order, judgment, instrument or entry affecting registered land, if filed or entered in the office of the RD for the province or city where the land to which it relates lies, shall be constructive notice to all persons from the time it is registered, filed, or entered in the records of the RD.

All interests in registered land less than ownership (such as liens created by mortgages and leases) shall be annotated by filing with the RD the instrument which creates or transfers or claims such interests and by a brief memorandum thereof made by the RD upon the certificate of title and signed by him. A similar memorandum shall also be made on the owner's duplicate.

Any subsequent transfer or encumbrance of the land must be registered in the system in order to bind third persons. Subsequent registration and a new Transfer Certificate of Title in the name of

the transferee will be granted upon presentation of certain documents and payment of fees and taxes.

All documents evidencing conveyances of subdivision and condominium units should also be registered with the RD. Title to the subdivision or condominium unit must be delivered to the purchaser upon full payment of the sales price. In the event a mortgage over the lot or unit is outstanding at the time of the issuance of the title to the buyer, the owner or developer shall redeem the mortgage or the corresponding portion thereof within six (6) months from such issuance in order that the title over any fully paid lot or unit may be secured and delivered to the buyer. To evidence ownership of condominium units, the RD issues a Condominium Certificate of Title.

Republic Act No. 4726 (Condominium Act)

While the 1987 Philippine Constitution prohibits foreigners from owning land, there is generally no prohibition against foreigners owning buildings and other permanent structures. Republic Act No. 4726 (as amended), or the Condominium Act, does not prohibit the acquisition of a condominium unit by a foreign corporation or individual, provided that the foreign equity does not exceed the 40% limit provided by law.

The Condominium Act defines a condominium as an interest in real property consisting of separate interest in a unit in a residential, industrial or commercial building and an undivided interest in common, directly or indirectly, in the land on which it is located and in other common areas of the building. A condominium may include, in addition, a separate interest in other portions of such real property. Title to the common areas, including the land, or the appurtenant interests in such areas, may be held by a corporation specially formed for the purpose (condominium corporation) in which the holders of separate interest shall automatically be members or shareholders, to the exclusion of others, in proportion to the appurtenant interest of their respective units in the common areas.

Any transfer or conveyance of a unit or an apartment, office or store or other space therein, shall include the transfer or conveyance of the undivided interests in the common areas or, in a proper case, the membership or shareholdings in the condominium corporation. Where the common areas in the condominium project are owned by the owners of separate units as co-owners thereof, no condominium unit may be transferred to foreigners or corporations with foreign ownership of more than 40% of the capital stock. The transfer to aliens of units in a condominium project may be made only up to the point where the concomitant transfer of membership or stockholding in the condominium corporation would not cause the alien interest in such corporation to exceed 40% of its entire capital stock.

Republic Act No. 7652 (Investors' Lease Act), as Amended

Republic Act No. 7652, otherwise known as the *Investors' Lease Act*, allows qualified foreign investors investing in the Philippines through actual remittance of foreign exchange, transfer of assets, or other technological rights or processes, and whose investments are duly approved and registered with the appropriate government agencies, to lease private lands for investment purposes.

Pursuant to **Republic Act No. 12252**, which became effective in September 2025, Republic Act No. 7652 was amended to liberalize the rules governing long-term leasing of private lands by foreign investors. Under the amended law, qualified foreign investors may lease private lands in accordance with Philippine laws, subject to the following conditions:

- The **aggregate lease period shall not exceed ninety-nine (99) years**;
- The leased area shall be used solely for the purpose of the approved and registered investment, upon mutual agreement of the parties; and
- The leased premises shall comprise such area as may reasonably be required for the purpose of the approved and registered investment, subject to the provisions of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law and the Local Government Code.

Leasehold rights acquired under long-term lease contracts entered into pursuant to the Act may be sold, transferred, or assigned; provided that where the buyer, transferee, or assignee is a foreign investor or foreign-owned enterprise, the conditions and limitations prescribed under the Act shall continue to apply.

Foreign individuals, corporations, associations, or partnerships **not investing in the Philippines in accordance with the Act** may lease private lands for a maximum period of **twenty-five (25) years**, renewable for another **twenty-five (25) years**, subject to applicable laws and regulations.

Failure to commence the approved and registered investment within the prescribed period, withdrawal of the approved investment, or use of the leased premises for purposes other than those authorized may result in the **automatic termination of the lease contract**, without prejudice to the right of the lessor to be compensated for any damages suffered, and subject to the oversight of the appropriate investment promotion agencies.

Lease contracts entered into under the Act are required to be **registered with and annotated at the Registry of Deeds** to be binding upon third parties. Any lease agreement executed in violation of the provisions of the Act, including lease periods exceeding the allowable term, misuse of the leased property, or leasing of areas in excess of those approved, shall be deemed void. Violations of the Act are subject to **administrative and criminal penalties**, including fines and possible imprisonment, and, in the case of juridical entities, liability may attach to responsible corporate officers.

Building Code

Presidential Decree No. 1096 (National Building Code of the Philippines)

Presidential Decree No. 1096, or the National Building Code, requires that all buildings or structures as well as accessory facilities shall conform in all respects to the principles of safe construction and must be suited to the purpose for which they are designed. Buildings or structures and all parts thereof as well as all facilities found therein shall be maintained in safe, sanitary, and good working condition.

All buildings erected, altered, remodeled, relocated or repaired for human habitation shall be provided with adequate and potable water supply, plumbing installation, and suitable wastewater treatment or disposal system, storm water drainage, pest and vermin control, noise abatement device, and such other measures required for the protection and promotion of health of persons occupying the premises and other living nearby.

Rent Limitation

(Republic Act No. 9653 – Rent Control Act of 2009, as extended)

The Rent Control Act of 2009 (Republic Act No. 9653) continues to apply for calendar year 2025 pursuant to Congressional Joint Resolutions extending its effectivity and implementing issuances of the housing authorities.

The law applies to all residential units, which refer to apartments, houses and/or parcels of land on which another's dwelling is located, boarding houses, dormitories, rooms and bed spaces offered for rent by their owners (except motels, motel rooms, hotels, and hotel rooms), and those used for home industries, retail stores or other business purposes if the owner and his or her family actually live in such unit and use it principally for dwelling purposes (the "Residential Unit"), whose total monthly rent does not exceed ₱12,000.00 if located in the National Capital Region and other highly urbanized cities, and ₱8,000.00 if located in all other areas of the Philippines.

Under the Act, as implemented for 2025, the rent of any covered Residential Unit shall not be increased by more than five percent (5%) annually, as long as the unit is occupied by the same lessee. When the residential unit becomes vacant, the lessor may set the initial rent for the next lessee.

Rent shall be paid in advance within the first five (5) days of every current month or at the beginning of the lease agreement, unless the contract of lease provides for a later date of payment. The lessor shall not demand more than one (1) month advance rent, nor more than two (2) months' security deposit, which shall be kept in a bank under the lessor's account name during the entire duration of the lease agreement. Any and all interest that shall accrue on the deposit shall be returned to the lessee upon expiration or termination of the lease contract.

In the event that the lessee fails to settle rental obligations, utility bills, or causes damage to the leased premises, the deposit and interest earned thereon may be forfeited in favor of the lessor in an amount commensurate to the pecuniary damage incurred.

A lessee may be judicially ejected only on the following grounds:

Assignment of lease or subleasing of the residential unit in whole or in part, including the acceptance of boarders or bed spaces, without the written consent of the owner, lessor, administrator or authorized agent;

Arrears in the payment of rent equivalent to a total of three (3) months, subject to the rules on consignment in cases where payment is unjustifiably refused by the lessor;

Legitimate need of the owner or lessor to repossess the property for personal use or for the use of an immediate member of his or her family as a residential unit, provided that the lease for a definite period has expired and that the lessee has been given formal written notice at least three (3) months in advance. The owner or lessor shall not lease the residential unit to a third party for a period of at least one (1) year from repossession;

Need of the lessor to undertake necessary repairs pursuant to an order of condemnation issued by the appropriate authorities in order to render the premises safe and habitable, subject to the lessee's right of first preference to lease the same premises after repairs; or

Expiration of the lease contract.

The Rent Control Act does not apply where the lessor, at his or her sole option, enters into a written rent-to-own agreement with the lessee that will result in the transfer of ownership of the residential unit in favor of the lessee.

*Real estate sales on installments
Republic Act No. 6552 (Maceda
Law)*

The provisions of Republic Act No. 6552, or the Maceda Law, apply to all transactions or contracts involving the sale or financing of real estate on installment payments (including residential condominiums but excluding industrial and commercial lots).

Under the provisions of the Maceda Law, where a buyer of real estate has paid at least two (2) years of installments, the buyer is entitled to the following rights in case he/she defaults in the payment of succeeding installments:

1. To pay, without additional interest, the unpaid installments due within the total grace period for every one (1) year of installment payments made. However, the buyer may exercise this right only once in every five (5) years of the life of the contract and its extensions, if any.
2. If the contract is cancelled, the seller shall refund to the buyer the cash surrender value of payments on the property equivalent to 50% of the total payments made and, after five years of installments, an additional 5% every year but not to exceed 90% of the total payments made; provided, that the actual cancellation or the demand for rescission of the contract by a notarial act and upon full payment of the cash surrender value to the buyer.

The computation of the total number of installment payments made includes down payments, deposits, or options on the contract.

In the event that the buyer has paid less than two years of installments, the seller shall give the buyer a grace period of not less than 60 days from the date the installment became due. If the buyer fails to pay the installments due at the expiration of the grace period, the seller may cancel the contract after 30 days from receipt by the buyer of the notice of cancellation or the demand for rescission of the contract by a notarial act.

Notably, the buyer has the right to sell or assign his or her rights to another person or to reinstate

the contract by updating the account during the grace period and before actual cancellation of the contract. The deed of sale or assignment shall be done by notarial act.

Real property Taxation

Republic Act No. 7160 (Local Government Code of the Philippines)

Real property taxes are payable annually or quarterly based on the property's assessed value. Assessed values are determined by applying the assessment levels (fixed by ordinances of the concerned Sanggunian) against the fair market values of real property. Under Republic Act No. 7160, as amended, or the Local Government Code of the Philippines, the assessed value of property and improvements varies depending on the location, use and nature of the property. Land is ordinarily assessed at 20% to 50% of its fair market value; buildings may be assessed up to 80% of their fair market values; and machinery may be assessed at 40% to 80% of its fair market value. Real property taxes may not exceed 2% of the assessed value in municipalities and cities within Metro Manila or in other chartered cities and 1% in all other areas. A province or city, or a municipality within Metro Manila may also levy and collect an annual tax of one percent (1%) on the assessed value of real property which shall be in addition to the basic real property tax to accrue exclusively to the Special Education Fund of the local government unit where the property is located.

Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA)

Republic Act No. 7916, as Amended and as Harmonized with the CREATE and CREATE MORE Acts (Updated as of 2025–early 2026)

The Company is subject to Republic Act No. 7916, otherwise known as the Special Economic Zone Act of 1995, as amended, and related regulations administered by the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA).

Legal Basis and Mandate

PEZA is a government-owned and controlled corporation and an investment promotion agency attached to the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). It was created under Republic Act No. 7916 to promote investments, generate employment, and encourage export-oriented industrialization through the establishment, development, regulation, and supervision of special economic zones (ecozones) throughout the Philippines.

Republic Act No. 7916 remains in force, subject to its amendment by Republic Act No. 8748. Its fiscal incentive framework has been substantially harmonized with Republic Act No. 11534 (Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act or CREATE Act) and Republic Act No. 12066 (CREATE MORE Act), which now govern the grant, administration, and monitoring of tax incentives by all investment promotion agencies, including PEZA, under the oversight of the Fiscal Incentives Review Board (FIRB).

Eligible Activities for PEZA Registration

Under Republic Act No. 7916, as amended, and consistent with the Strategic Investment Priority Plan (SIPP) issued pursuant to the CREATE and CREATE MORE Acts, PEZA registers export-oriented enterprises engaged in, among others, the following activities:

- *Export manufacturing*
- *Information technology and IT-enabled services (IT-BPM)*
- *Agro-industrial export manufacturing*
- *Tourism and medical tourism*
- *Economic zone development and operation*
- *Logistics and warehousing services, particularly those supporting PEZA-registered export enterprises*

Eligibility for registration and incentives is subject to compliance with applicable export thresholds, location criteria, and incentive qualification rules under the CREATE law, FIRB issuances, and PEZA regulations.

Fiscal and Non-Fiscal Incentives

Governing Framework

While Republic Act No. 7916 continues to serve as PEZA's charter law, the grant of fiscal incentives is now governed primarily by the CREATE Act and CREATE MORE Act, subject to FIRB approval and monitoring.

Available Incentives

PEZA-registered export enterprises and PEZA facilities providers may qualify for the following incentives, subject to registration terms, FIRB approval, and SIPP classification:

1. *Income Tax Holiday (ITH)*
 - *Four (4) to seven (7) years, depending on the nature of the activity, industry tier, and location.*
2. *Post-ITH Incentives (option to avail either):*
 - *5% Special Corporate Income Tax (SCIT) on gross income earned, in lieu of all national and local taxes; or*
 - *Enhanced deductions from gross income.*

The 5% SCIT incentive remains available under current law only if expressly granted in the enterprise's registration terms in accordance with the CREATE and CREATE MORE Acts.

3. *Value-Added Tax (VAT) Incentives*

- VAT zero-rating or VAT exemption on importation and local purchases of goods and services directly and exclusively used in the registered activity, subject to applicable FIRB and Bureau of Internal Revenue rules.

4. Customs and Other Incentives

- Tax- and duty-free importation of capital equipment, raw materials, spare parts, and accessories;
- Exemption from local government business taxes during the period of availment of the special tax regime, where applicable; and
- Non-fiscal incentives, including simplified import and export procedures, special PEZA visas for foreign nationals, and one-stop-shop services for government-related transactions.

PEZA Resolution No. 12-329 (2012)

On 6 July 2012, the PEZA Board issued PEZA Resolution No. 12-329, which excludes information technology (IT) facilities projects approved after the issuance of the resolution from entitlement to PEZA fiscal incentives if such projects are located within the following first PEZA-registered IT Parks:

- Eastwood City Cyberpark – Quezon City
- Northgate Cyberzone – Alabang, Muntinlupa City
- Robinsons Cyberpark – EDSA, Mandaluyong City
- E-Square IT Park – Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City
- Cebu IT Park – Cebu City

This resolution remains valid and in effect as of 2025–early 2026. No subsequent PEZA Board resolution, CREATE-related law, or FIRB issuance has revoked or superseded this restriction. Accordingly, IT buildings and IT facilities projects located within the above-listed areas are generally ineligible for PEZA fiscal incentives if approved after 6 July 2012, although PEZA registration for regulatory or non-fiscal purposes may still be allowed.

IT Parks and Centers Outside Metro Manila and Cebu City

Consistent with the government’s policy of investment dispersal and regional development, developers and operators of IT Parks and IT Centers located outside Metro Manila and Cebu City remain eligible for PEZA incentives, which may include:

- Income Tax Holiday (ITH);
- 5% Special Corporate Income Tax or enhanced deductions; and

- VAT and customs incentives,

subject to compliance with the CREATE and CREATE MORE Acts, FIRB approvals, and the applicable SIPP tier classification.

Recent PEZA approvals of IT Parks and Centers in provincial locations, including Bacolod, Bohol, Batangas, and other non-National Capital Region areas during 2024–2025, reflect the continuing application of these incentives outside the restricted locations.

Data Privacy

Data Privacy and Protection of Personal Information

(Republic Act No. 10173 – Data Privacy Act of 2012)

The Company is subject to **Republic Act No. 10173**, otherwise known as the **Data Privacy Act of 2012**, and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, which govern the collection, processing, storage, use, disclosure, and disposal of personal information, sensitive personal information, and privileged information.

The Data Privacy Act applies to all natural and juridical persons involved in the processing of personal data in both the public and private sectors, whether processing is conducted within or outside the Philippines, provided that the data subject is a Philippine citizen or resident or the entity has a link to the Philippines. “Processing” includes any operation performed on personal data, such as collection, recording, organization, storage, updating, retrieval, use, consolidation, blocking, erasure, or destruction.

Personal information refers to any information from which the identity of an individual is apparent or can be reasonably and directly ascertained. Sensitive personal information includes, among others, information relating to an individual’s race, ethnic origin, marital status, age, religious or political affiliations, health, education, sexual life, criminal history, tax returns, and government-issued identification data, as well as information specifically required by law to be kept confidential.

As a general rule, the processing of sensitive personal information is prohibited unless permitted by law, with consent of the data subject, or when necessary for purposes such as compliance with legal obligations, protection of vital interests, medical treatment, court proceedings, or other lawful bases recognized under the Data Privacy Act.

In compliance with the law, the Company has designated a **Data Protection Officer (DPO)** who is responsible for overseeing data privacy compliance, implementing appropriate organizational, physical, and technical security measures to protect personal data, and serving as the contact point for the National Privacy Commission (NPC) and data subjects. The Company has likewise adopted

internal policies and procedures consistent with the principles of transparency, legitimate purpose, and proportionality prescribed by the Data Privacy Act.

Pursuant to applicable National Privacy Commission issuances, personal information controllers and processors that meet certain thresholds—such as employing at least two hundred fifty (250) persons, processing sensitive personal information of at least one thousand (1,000) individuals, or undertaking processing activities that may pose a risk to the rights and freedoms of data subjects—are required to register their Data Protection Officer and Data Processing Systems with the NPC. The Company complies with the applicable registration, reporting, and notification requirements, as relevant.

The Company is not currently aware of any pending or threatened material claims, investigations, or proceedings arising from violations of the Data Privacy Act that would have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, or results of operations. However, failure to comply with data privacy laws and regulations may expose the Company to administrative, civil, or criminal liabilities, including fines and penalties, and may adversely affect its reputation and operations.

Philippine Competition Act

Republic Act No. 10667 (Philippine Competition Act)
(Updated as of 2025)

*The Company is subject to **Republic Act No. 10667**, otherwise known as the **Philippine Competition Act (PCA)**, which serves as the primary competition policy framework of the Philippines. The PCA aims to enhance economic efficiency, promote free and fair competition, and prevent anti-competitive conduct in trade, industry, and all commercial economic activities.*

*The PCA is administered and enforced by the **Philippine Competition Commission (PCC)**, an independent quasi-judicial body tasked with implementing competition laws, reviewing mergers and acquisitions, and investigating and penalizing anti-competitive practices.*

Prohibited Acts

The PCA prohibits and penalizes the following conduct:

- 1. **Anti-competitive agreements** between or among competitors, including agreements that restrict competition with respect to price or other terms of trade, as well as bid-rigging practices such as cover bidding, bid suppression, bid rotation, market allocation, and other similar forms of bid manipulation, and agreements that have the object or effect of substantially preventing, restricting, or lessening competition;*
- 2. **Abuse of dominant position**, consisting of conduct by an entity with dominant market power that would substantially prevent, restrict, or lessen competition in the relevant market; and*
- 3. **Mergers and acquisitions** that substantially prevent, restrict, or lessen competition in the relevant market or in the market for goods or services.*

Merger Control and Compulsory Notification

The PCA requires parties to certain **mergers, acquisitions, or joint venture transactions** to notify the PCC and to secure clearance **prior to consummation** of the transaction, where the transaction meets the **size-of-party** and **size-of-transaction thresholds** prescribed by law.

The initial notification thresholds provided under the PCA are **subject to annual adjustment by the PCC** to account for economic conditions, and the **applicable thresholds are those published and in effect at the time of the transaction**.

Transactions that may be subject to compulsory notification include, among others:

- Mergers or acquisitions of assets or voting shares that exceed the **current PCC-prescribed size-of-transaction threshold**, and where at least one of the parties meets the **size-of-party threshold** based on assets or revenues in, into, or from the Philippines;
- Acquisitions of voting shares or interests in non-corporate entities that result in the acquiring entity, together with its affiliates, obtaining **control or materially increasing ownership interest**; and
- Notifiable **joint venture transactions** involving the combination or contribution of assets or businesses in the Philippines that exceed the applicable notification thresholds.

The PCC's adjusted notification thresholds, as revised from time to time, have been in effect since **1 March 2019**, subject to subsequent annual updates issued through PCC memoranda and circulars.

Philippine Taxation

Republic Act No. 8424, as Amended (National Internal Revenue Code of 1997)
(Updated as of 2025)

The Company is subject to **Republic Act No. 8424**, otherwise known as the **National Internal Revenue Code of 1997 (Tax Reform Act of 1997)**, as amended, which governs the imposition of national internal revenue taxes in the Philippines.

Corporate Income Tax

Under the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended by **Republic Act No. 11534**, otherwise known as the **Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act (CREATE Act)**, domestic corporations are subject to income tax on taxable income from sources within and outside the Philippines at the following rates:

- **Twenty percent (20%)** for domestic corporations with **net taxable income not exceeding ₱5,000,000** and **total assets not exceeding ₱100,000,000**, excluding land on which the Company's office, plant, and equipment are situated; and
- **Twenty-five percent (25%)** for all other domestic corporations and resident foreign corporations.

The reduced corporate income tax rates are effective **retroactively from July 1, 2020**, pursuant to the CREATE Act.

Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)

The **Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)** is imposed at **two percent (2%)** of gross income beginning the **fourth taxable year immediately following the year a corporation commenced its business operations**, or whenever MCIT exceeds the regular corporate income tax.

Pursuant to the CREATE Act and its implementing rules and regulations, the MCIT rate was temporarily reduced to **one percent (1%)** for the period **July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023**. Effective **July 1, 2023**, the MCIT rate reverted to **two percent (2%)**, in accordance with **Revenue Memorandum Circular No. 69-2023** and related Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) issuances.

Final Taxes and Capital Gains Tax

Certain types of income are subject to **final withholding tax**, including, among others:

- **Gross interest income from peso currency bank deposits, and yield from deposit substitutes, trust funds, and similar arrangements, as well as royalties from sources within the Philippines**, which are generally subject to a **final withholding tax of twenty percent (20%)** of the gross amount;
- **Interest income from deposits under the Expanded Foreign Currency Deposit System (EFCDS)**, which is subject to a **final tax rate of fifteen percent (15%)**;
- **Capital gains from the sale of shares of stock not traded through a stock exchange**, which are subject to a **fifteen percent (15%) capital gains tax** on net capital gains; and
- **Capital gains from the sale, exchange, or disposition of real property classified as capital assets**, which are subject to a **final capital gains tax of six percent (6%)**, based on the **gross selling price, zonal value, or fair market value**, whichever is higher.

Percentage Tax

Non-VAT-registered persons whose **gross annual sales or receipts do not exceed ₱3,000,000** are generally subject to a **three percent (3%) percentage tax**, effective **July 1, 2023**, following the expiration of the temporary reduced rates under the CREATE Act.

Value-Added Tax (VAT)

Corporations engaged in the sale or lease of goods or services, including **real estate and asset management activities**, are generally subject to **Value-Added Tax (VAT) at the rate of twelve percent (12%)** of gross receipts derived from the sale or exchange of services, including the use or lease of properties.

The following transactions are **exempt from VAT**, among others:

- **Lease of residential units with a monthly rental per unit not exceeding ₱15,000**, regardless of the lessor's aggregate annual gross receipts;

- Lease of residential units with **monthly rental exceeding ₱15,000 per unit**, where the **aggregate annual gross receipts do not exceed ₱3,000,000**, in which case such receipts are subject instead to the **3% percentage tax**; and
- Sale or lease of goods and services to **senior citizens and persons with disabilities**, pursuant to **Republic Act No. 9994 (Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010)** and **Republic Act No. 10754**, respectively.

Where a lessor leases multiple residential units, the following rules apply:

1. **Gross receipts from units leased at ₱15,000 or below per month per unit are exempt from VAT and percentage tax**, regardless of total annual gross receipts;
2. **Gross receipts from units leased at more than ₱15,000 per month per unit are subject to:**
 - **VAT**, if aggregate annual gross receipts exceed ₱3,000,000; or
 - **3% percentage tax**, if aggregate annual gross receipts do not exceed ₱3,000,000.

The foregoing rules likewise apply to **mixed transactions**.

Withholding Tax on Rentals and Sale of Real Property

Rental payments for the **use or possession of real property used in business**, without transfer of title, are subject to **creditable withholding tax at the rate of five percent (5%)** of the gross rental. Such creditable withholding tax may be applied by the lessor to reduce its annual income tax liability.

Where the seller or transferor is **habitually engaged in the real estate business**, the sale, transfer, or exchange of real property classified as an **ordinary asset** is subject to **creditable withholding tax**, based on the **gross selling price, total consideration, or fair market value**, whichever is higher, to be withheld by the buyer or withholding agent.

Disclosure Note

Philippine tax laws and regulations are subject to change through legislative acts, administrative rulings, rules, and regulations issued by the BIR. Any such changes may have a material effect on the Company's tax liabilities, cash flows, and financial condition.

Foreign Investments

Republic Act No. 7042, as Amended (Foreign Investments Act of 1991)
(Updated as of 2025)

The Company is subject to **Republic Act No. 7042**, otherwise known as the **Foreign Investments Act of 1991 (FIA)**, as amended, which liberalized the entry of foreign investments into the Philippines and governs the participation of foreign nationals and foreign-owned entities in domestic and export enterprises.

General Policy on Foreign Ownership

Under the FIA, **foreign investment is generally allowed in the Philippines**, subject to the limitations prescribed by law. As a general rule:

- **Export enterprises are not subject to foreign equity restrictions, and may be up to one hundred percent (100%) foreign-owned; and**
- **Domestic market enterprises may likewise be up to one hundred percent (100%) foreign-owned, except in activities included in the Foreign Investment Negative List (FINL), which specifies areas and activities where foreign participation is limited or prohibited for reasons of national interest, security, defense, public health, and protection of small and medium-scale enterprises.**

The FINL is periodically updated by the Philippine Government through an Executive Order, upon recommendation of the National Economic and Development Authority and other relevant agencies.

Foreign Investment Negative List (FINL)

The **Eleventh Regular Foreign Investment Negative List**, which remains effective as of 2025, identifies two categories of restricted activities:

- **List A**, covering activities reserved to Philippine nationals by the Constitution and specific laws; and
- **List B**, covering activities where foreign ownership is limited pursuant to existing laws and regulations, including for reasons of security, defense, public health, and protection of small and medium enterprises.

Consistent with amendments introduced under **Republic Act No. 11595**, which further liberalized retail trade, **foreign ownership is generally allowed in retail trade enterprises**, subject to compliance with minimum capital requirements and other conditions under the law. Retail trade enterprises with **paid-up capital below Twenty-Five Million Pesos (₱25,000,000)** per store remain reserved for Philippine nationals, while those meeting or exceeding the required thresholds may be fully foreign-owned, subject to registration and compliance with applicable regulations.

Definition of a Philippine National

For purposes of compliance with nationality laws and foreign ownership limitations under the FIA, the term **“Philippine National”** is defined to include any of the following:

1. **A citizen of the Philippines;**
2. **A domestic partnership or association wholly owned by Philippine citizens;**

3. **A corporation organized under Philippine laws, of which at least sixty percent (60%) of the capital stock outstanding and entitled to vote is owned and held by Philippine citizens;**
4. **A corporation organized abroad and registered to do business in the Philippines, of which one hundred percent (100%) of the capital stock outstanding and entitled to vote is owned by Philippine citizens; or**
5. **A trustee of funds for pension or other employee retirement or separation benefits, where the trustee is a Philippine national and at least sixty percent (60%) of the fund will accrue to the benefit of Philippine nationals.**

For purposes of nationality determination, a corporation that complies with the **minimum sixty percent (60%) Filipino ownership requirement** is considered a **Philippine national**, even if it has foreign equity ownership of up to forty percent (40%).

Land and Property Rights

Corporations with **foreign equity exceeding forty percent (40%)** are generally **not allowed to own land** in the Philippines. However, such corporations may be allowed to **lease private land** for a period of **twenty-five (25) years**, renewable for another **twenty-five (25) years**, subject to applicable laws and regulations.

Foreign Exchange Regulations

Foreign investments and related capital repatriation, profit remittances, and other foreign exchange transactions remain subject to the rules and regulations of the **Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)**. While current regulations generally allow the free repatriation of capital and remittance of profits for duly registered foreign investments, **there can be no assurance that foreign exchange regulations will not be amended or made more restrictive in the future**, which could affect the Company's access to foreign capital, dividend remittances, or foreign currency transactions.

Labor and Employment

Presidential Decree No. 442, as Amended (Labor Code of the Philippines)
(Updated as of 2025)

The Company is subject to **Presidential Decree No. 442**, otherwise known as the **Labor Code of the Philippines**, as amended, which governs employment relations, labor standards, occupational safety and health, and social welfare legislation in the Philippines.

The **Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)** is the government agency mandated to formulate policies, implement programs and services, and act as the policy-coordinating arm of the

Executive Branch in the field of labor and employment. The DOLE exercises authority over the administration and enforcement of labor and employment laws, including the Labor Code, the Occupational Safety and Health Standards, as amended, and other laws and regulations specifically assigned to it or to the DOLE Secretary.

Contracting and Subcontracting

*On 15 March 2017, the DOLE issued **Department Order No. 174, Series of 2017 (D.O. 174)**, which provides the rules and guidelines governing contracting and subcontracting arrangements under the Labor Code.*

*D.O. 174 reiterates that **labor-only contracting is strictly prohibited**, particularly where:*

- 1. The contractor or subcontractor:*
 - Does not have substantial capital or sufficient investments in tools, equipment, machineries, supervision, or work premises; **and***
 - The employees recruited and deployed are performing activities directly related to the principal's main business; or*
- 2. The contractor or subcontractor **does not exercise the right of control** over the performance of the work of its employees.*

*Subsequently, the DOLE issued **Department Circular No. 1, Series of 2017**, clarifying that the prohibition on labor-only contracting under D.O. 174 does **not apply** to legitimate outsourcing arrangements such as **business process outsourcing (BPO), knowledge process outsourcing (KPO), legal process outsourcing, IT infrastructure outsourcing, application development, hardware and software support, medical transcription, animation services, and back-office support services**, provided that such arrangements comply with applicable laws and regulations.*

Occupational Safety and Health

Republic Act No. 11058 (Occupational Safety and Health Standards Law)

*On 17 August 2018, Republic Act No. 11058, otherwise known as the **Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Standards Law**, was signed into law. It mandates employers, contractors, subcontractors, and any person who manages, controls, or supervises work to provide a **safe and healthful workplace**, free from hazardous conditions that may cause death, illness, or physical harm to workers.*

Under the OSH Law and its implementing rules and regulations, employers are required, among others, to:

- Provide complete job safety instructions and orientation;*
- Inform workers of all workplace hazards and health risks to which they may be exposed;*
- Implement preventive and protective measures to eliminate or minimize safety and health risks; and*
- Establish mechanisms for emergency preparedness and response.*

*Willful failure or refusal to comply with the OSH Standards may subject employers, project owners, general contractors, contractors, subcontractors, and other responsible persons to **administrative fines and penalties**. Liability under the law may be **solidary**, where applicable.*

Social Security System

Republic Act No. 1161, as Amended by Republic Act No. 8282 (Social Security Law)

*Under the **Social Security Act**, employers are required to register their employees with the **Social Security System (SSS)** and ensure coverage of all compulsory members. Social security coverage is mandatory for all employees below sixty (60) years of age.*

*Employers are required to **deduct and withhold employee contributions**, pay the employer's share of contributions, and **remit the same to the SSS** within the period prescribed by law and applicable regulations.*

Home Development Mutual Fund (Pag-IBIG Fund)

Republic Act No. 9679 (Home Development Mutual Fund Law of 2009)

*Pursuant to **Republic Act No. 9679**, all employees covered by the Social Security Act are likewise required to be registered with and covered by the **Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF)**, commonly known as the **Pag-IBIG Fund**.*

*The Pag-IBIG Fund serves as a national savings program and provides affordable housing financing to Filipino employees. Employers are required to **deduct, withhold, pay, and remit** both employer and employee contributions to the Pag-IBIG Fund in accordance with the prescribed schedule.*

National Health Insurance

Republic Act No. 7875, as Amended (National Health Insurance Act of 1995)

*Under **Republic Act No. 7875**, as amended by **Republic Act No. 11223**, otherwise known as the **Universal Health Care Act**, employers are required to ensure the **registration and coverage of their employees with the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth)**.*

*PhilHealth administers the National Health Insurance Program and is responsible for providing sustainable, affordable, and accessible social health insurance coverage. The accurate and timely **deduction and remittance of PhilHealth contributions** is mandatory for employers for as long as an employer-employee relationship exists.*

Revised Corporation Code

Republic Act No. 11232 (Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines)
(Effective and applicable as of 2025)

The Company is subject to **Republic Act No. 11232**, otherwise known as the **Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines**, which was signed into law on **20 February 2019** and became effective on **8 March 2019**. The Revised Corporation Code amended and modernized the provisions of **Batas Pambansa Blg. 68 (The Corporation Code of the Philippines)** to enhance corporate flexibility, improve governance standards, and align Philippine corporate regulation with international best practices.

Salient Features

Among the significant features of the Revised Corporation Code that are relevant to the Company are the following:

- 1. Perpetual Corporate Existence**

Corporations are granted **perpetual existence**, unless a specific corporate term is expressly stated in the articles of incorporation. This provision applies retroactively to corporations incorporated prior to the effectivity of the Revised Corporation Code, unless a corporation, by a vote of **a majority of the outstanding capital stock**, notifies the **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)** of its election to retain its original corporate term under its existing articles of incorporation.
- 2. One Person Corporation (OPC)**

The Revised Corporation Code allows the formation of a **One Person Corporation (OPC)**, which is a corporation composed of a **single stockholder**, who may be a **natural person, a trust, or an estate**. An OPC is not required to have a board of directors and, unless otherwise provided by special law, is **not subject to a minimum authorized capital stock requirement**.
- 3. Related-Party Transactions**

Material contracts entered into between the corporation and its **directors, trustees, officers, or their spouses and relatives within the fourth civil degree of consanguinity or affinity** are subject to stringent approval requirements. Such transactions must be approved by at least **two-thirds (2/3) of the entire membership of the Board of Directors**, and, in the case of corporations vested with public interest, must further satisfy applicable **independent director approval and disclosure requirements** pursuant to SEC rules on corporate governance and related-party transactions.
- 4. Remote Participation and Voting**

The Revised Corporation Code allows **stockholders and directors** to attend, participate, and vote in meetings **through remote communication or in absentia**, provided that such modes are authorized in the corporation's by-laws. For corporations vested with public interest, including publicly listed companies, **remote participation and voting are permitted even if not expressly stated in the by-laws**, subject to compliance with SEC rules and guidelines. Stockholders participating through remote communication or in absentia are deemed **present for quorum purposes**. Notices of meetings must clearly state the procedures and requirements for participation through these modes.

5. **Uncertificated** or **Scripless** **Shares**

*In the case of **listed companies**, the SEC may require corporations whose securities are traded on an exchange and which can reasonably demonstrate the capability to do so, to issue shares of stock in **uncertificated or scripless form**, in accordance with SEC rules and applicable market regulations.*

Interaction with Competition Law

*The Revised Corporation Code expressly recognizes the applicability of the **Philippine Competition Act** in connection with certain corporate transactions. Covered transactions involving the **sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, or disposition of substantial assets; increase or decrease in capital stock; incurrence of bonded indebtedness; or mergers or consolidations** are subject to compliance with the **notification, review, and approval requirements of the Philippine Competition Commission (PCC)** if such transactions meet the thresholds prescribed under competition laws and regulations.*

Research and Development

As of 31 December 2025, no research and development cost was recorded by the Company.

Employees

As of 31 December 2025, the Company has 4 employees.

Risks Associated with the Business, Risk Management and Business Strategy

The Company may not be successful in implementing new business strategies or penetrating new markets.

The Company intends to continue its focus on property leasing and asset management as key areas of growth. As part of its strategy, the Company intends to accelerate asset growth in high-growth, high margin business areas and to look at opportunities to acquire commercial and residential properties in other areas which show consistent inherent demand and have the potential for both increasing occupancy and pricing.

The strategies/directions of the Company for 2025 are the following:

1. To diversify and expand its market of operations and increase the office/commercial portfolio by looking for properties that have inherent upside potential due to its prime/preferred locations in developed and/or growing business/commercial areas both in Cebu and other key metropolitan areas;
2. To widen the range of its client base by acquiring properties that are attractive to large tenants such as Regional/Area Offices of nationally operating large corporations/businesses;
3. To look into possible acquisition and development opportunities in high growth areas either solely and/or in partnership with other investors/partners;

4. Expand Asset Management Services to include: (a) more assets owned by affiliates; and (b) to third parties/non-affiliates. This will further widen the revenue base by adding more non-office/commercial properties – e.g. hospitality, warehousing, logistics, etc.

While this strategy will improve the Company's revenue sources and asset base by diversifying its location/area of operations and target market, it may likewise expose the Company to a number of risks and challenges including, among others, the following:

- new and expanded business activities (in particular, the asset management business) may have less growth or profit potential than the Company anticipates, and there can be no assurance that new business activities will become profitable at the level the Company desires or at all;
- the Company's competitors may have substantially greater experience and resources for the new and expanded business activities;
- the Company may not be able to find the suitable location to acquire properties; and
- economic conditions, such as rising interest rates or inflation and regulatory changes, such as changes in tax regulations, could hinder the Company's expansion.

To mitigate these risks, while the Company already maintains a competent and dynamic team of professional executives and managers engaged in the management of the business, it strives to strengthen the competencies of its employees. The Company will closely monitor and control overhead expenses and will not hire new personnel except as may be needed for any new client/business. The Company also intends to hire only personnel with the expertise and experience to manage and handle the expanded range and scope of any new business or opportunity. The Company likewise continues to actively invest in market research in order to better align its business strategies with the market demand. KPPI may also use its existing team of professionals and benefit from the extensive network of its affiliates to identify suitable properties for acquisition. Finally, the Company does not carry debt and keeps adequate reserves which enable it to be more resilient to handle the impact of any economic downturn that may affect other companies of similar size and scope of business.

There is heightened competition among local and national players where the Company is operating and will undertake its expansion.

The Company's future growth and development are dependent, in part, on its ability to acquire additional properties suitable for the Company's leasing business. Due to competition with other real estate companies and the availability of suitable properties in the secondary market, KPPI may experience difficulty in locating properties of suitable size in locations and at prices acceptable to the Company and consistent with its expansion strategy. In the event the Company is unable to acquire suitable properties at acceptable prices with reasonable returns, its growth prospects could be limited and its business and results of operations could be adversely affected.

The Company faces tough competition from a number of local and national players that take advantage of the growing real estate market in Metro Manila, Cebu City, and Davao City. The incoming pipeline of office and commercial buildings in the Cebu Business Park will add to the inventory of leasable space in the area thereby increasing vacancy rates for the next few quarters until occupier demand picks up. Furthermore, the expansion plans of the Company will cause it to directly compete with real estate developers which construct buildings to lease out office and

commercial space.

Kepwealth Center, because of its prime location, is a preferred choice for businesses to house their operations within Cebu Business Park. As of 31 December 2025, the Company enjoys 55% occupancy rate for the leasable spaces and a 58% occupancy rate for the parking slots.

The Company has also been able to quickly establish its asset management business with a number of commercial and residential properties under its portfolio. The Company believes its strong track record in Cebu City's premier business park and its quick and lean asset management operations will allow it to thrive in the main market segments for its expansion, namely the high-end, mid-market, and economic property leasing and asset management. The Company also has significant experience in the fit-out of office space and can tailor-fit its properties to achieve their best use and ensure its optimal market acceptance for the target market. Further, the Company's solid performance is enabled by innovative sales and marketing strategies.

With the Company's growing market presence and expertise in various property offerings, the Company believes it will be able to drive growth amidst heightened competition.

In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has dramatically reduced competition and could result in opportunity to acquire properties in prime locations, which may even be available at a discount. The Company is well-positioned to take advantage of these opportunities because of its healthy financial position (it has zero debt) which will make it easier to raise capital and/or avail of bank financing. The Company also believes its familiarity with the people and the territories where it is operating and where it intends to operate as well as management's significant experience in the business enable the Company to attract proposals for possible joint ventures with landowners or offers for sale of properties.

Given the current geographic concentration of the Company's properties, the Company's results of operations would suffer if the leasing and asset management industry in the Company's current markets decline.

The Company's office leasing business is concentrated in Cebu City while its asset management business is currently concentrated in Metro Manila. The continued growth and development of Cebu City and Metro Manila are essential to the current business and future prospectus of the Company and any prolonged economic downturn in these markets could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, and financial condition.

To cushion the concentration of the Company's operations in Cebu City and Metro Manila and mitigate this risk, the Company intends to expand its leasing business and broaden the client base of its asset management business to other highly urbanized centers. Consistent with its strategy of diversification (both geographically and target market), the Company expanded its portfolio thru its acquisition of condominium units and parking slots in One San Miguel Avenue located in Ortigas Center, Pasig City, which has a diverse mix of potential clients consisting of local, national and foreign businesses. The Company continues to look for other acquisitions/properties in high-growth areas such as Metro Manila, Angeles City-Clark-Bamban (Tarlac), Iloilo, Bacolod, Cagayan de Oro City, Davao City, etc..

The real estate sector is capital intensive and might cause difficulty for the Company to readily raise the necessary capital to acquire new properties.

The Company's business expansion will require a substantial amount of capital to acquire properties for leasing. While the Company may not need funds for the construction and development of buildings since it intends to acquire assets from the secondary property market, this acquisition strategy will entail documentation and transfer costs.

Historically, the Company has relied on internally-generated funds to acquire additional properties. Due to the capital-intensive nature of its business, it is inevitable that the Company will need external support to finance its planned asset acquisition. Failure to obtain the requisite funds could delay or prevent the acquisition of properties which could materially and adversely affect the Company's reputation, financial condition and results of operations.

To mitigate this risk, the Company intends to use the proceeds of its public listing to primarily fund its business expansion strategies. The properties to be acquired by the Company and the asset management business are expected to generate additional revenue to further support its expansion activities. Furthermore, the Company may leverage on its existing assets to secure financing for asset acquisition. In addition, the Company is open to strategic joint ventures which will allow the Company to share the acquisition cost of certain properties with its joint venture partners.

Because of its strong financial position due to its zero debt, the Company is well-positioned to avail of other financing activities (e.g. debt financing) in making major business investments or acquisitions. The Company ensures that any financial commitments would be evaluated in terms of the inflow of revenues of its projects and their ability to service their own financial requirements once fully operational.

The Company relies on certain key personnel and the loss of any such key personnel or the inability to attract and retain them may negatively affect the business.

The Company's success depends upon, among other factors, the retention of its key management, senior executives and upon its ability to attract and retain other highly capable individuals. The loss of some of the Company's key management, and senior executives, or an inability to attract or retain other key individuals could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

To mitigate this risk, the Company maintains a competent and dynamic team of professional executives and managers engaged in the management of the business. The Company believes it maintains a positive and harmonious working relationship with its executives, members of senior management and other key officers.

The Company engages agents to market its properties.

The Company uses third party agents to market and sell its various property offerings to potential customers. If these agents do not meet their requisite sales targets, the Company's business,

financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. Moreover, there is competition for the services of such agents in the Philippines and many of the Company's competitors may attempt to recruit agents away from the Company. If a large number of these agents were to cease selling for the Company, the Company would be required to seek other agents, and there can be no assurance that the Company could do so quickly or in sufficient numbers.

To mitigate this risk, the Company has maintained a very professional and harmonious working relationship with its extensive agency network. The Company has also pioneered various incentive programs for its agents. Further, the Company has, in its complement, very competent and skilled in-house marketing agents who market and sell its various property offerings to potential customers. At least about 32% of the Company's property offerings are promoted by its in-house agents and about 68% are coursed through third party agents. While the Company engages third party agents for most of its marketing efforts, it is not entirely reliant on these third-party marketing agents but can actually operate independently since it does not outsource its entire marketing activities to these third-party agents.

In addition, with the establishment of the Company's asset management business, the Company believes it will be able to grow its internal capabilities with respect to marketing and landlord representation. As the asset management business of the Company develops, the Company expects to reduce its reliance on third party agents for the marketing of its property offerings and subsequently conduct all marketing efforts internally.

Cancellation of contracts involving the Company's projects could adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected in the event that a material number of its leasing and asset management contracts are cancelled. While the Company has historically less than 1% cancellation rate, there can be no assurance that it will not experience a material number of cancellations in the future. Should it happen, it will have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

To mitigate this risk and prevent cancellations, the Company ensures value for its customers' money with its competitive pricing, quality location, well-established customer care, and property management support. To minimize the risk of cancellations, the Company targets a prudent mix of clients and carefully and thoroughly evaluates each potential client by looking at such factors as legitimacy, reputation and track record of payment history and growth. These ensure that the client base of the Company have a low risk for default/cancellation. The Company also aims to diversify its market further in order to avoid excessive dependency on a particular geographic location of customers. Furthermore, the lease contracts of the Company provide for the forfeiture of tenant deposits in the event that the lease is pre-terminated.

Titles over properties owned by the Company may be contested by third parties.

While the Philippines has adopted a system of property registration which is intended to conclusively confirm land and condominium ownership, and which is binding on all persons

(including the Government), it is not uncommon for third parties to claim ownership of property which has already been registered and over which a title has been issued to another person or entity. The Company, from time to time, may be required to defend itself against third parties who claim to be the rightful owners of such property.

To mitigate this risk, the Company conducts an extensive, thorough and comprehensive due diligence (including legal, administrative and financial aspects) before it acquires any property. It likewise conducts its own surveys of these properties to verify the accuracy of technical descriptions and the correctness of all boundaries. Furthermore, the Company investigates the existence of any prevailing liens or tax obligations which may adversely affect its ownership rights to properties to be acquired. The Company has likewise put in place audit procedures to ensure that the properties it will acquire are free from any undisclosed lien or encumbrance.

The Company may be involved in litigation, which could result in financial losses or harm its business

The Company may, in the future, be implicated in lawsuits on an ongoing basis. Litigation could result in substantial costs to, and a diversion of effort by, the Company and/or subject the Company to significant liabilities to third parties. There can be no assurance that the results of such legal proceedings will not materially harm the Company's business, reputation or standing in the market place or that the Company will be able to recover any losses incurred from third parties, regardless of whether the Company is at fault. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that (i) losses relating to litigation will not be incurred beyond the limits, or that any such losses would not have a material adverse effect on the results of the Company's business, financial condition or results of operation, or (ii) provisions made for litigation related losses will be sufficient to cover the Company's ultimate loss or expenditure.

To mitigate this risk, the Company ensures that all contracts are reviewed by its Finance group and by external legal counsel to check the financial and legal implications and risks. The Company also secures third party opinions when required by the transaction. The Company strives to maintain good relationship with customers, suppliers, contractors, regulators and other parties it regularly deals with and endeavors to amicably settle legal proceedings, resort to alternative methods of dispute resolution, and exhaust all legal remedies available. As of the date of this report, the Company is not a party to any litigation.

The Company faces risks and challenges associated with acquisitions and investments.

The Company intends to acquire properties and may enter into strategic alliances and joint ventures and make investments and will continue to seek opportunities to do so in the future as part of its expansion plan. In order to pursue this strategy successfully, the Company must effectively identify suitable targets for, and negotiate and consummate, acquisition or investment transactions, some of which may be large or complex, and manage post-closing issues.

Risks associated with acquisition and investment transactions include the following, any of which could adversely affect our revenue, gross margin and profitability:

- acquisition and investment transactions often require significant management resources, which may divert the Company's attention from other business operations;

- the Company may not fully realize all of the anticipated benefits of any acquisition and investment transaction, and the timeframe for realizing benefits of an acquisition and investment transaction may depend partially upon the actions of employees, advisors, suppliers or other third parties;
- acquisition and investment transactions may result in significant costs and expenses and charges to earnings, including those related to asset impairment charges and other liabilities, legal, accounting and financial advisory fees;
- the Company may borrow to finance acquisition and investment transactions, and the amount and terms of any potential future acquisition-related or other borrowings, as well as other factors, could affect the Company's liquidity and financial condition; and
- if disputes arise in connection with acquisition and investment transactions, such disputes may lead to litigation, which may be costly and divert the Company's resources.

To mitigate this risk, the Company ensures that any acquisition or investment is within the Company's strengths and the expertise of its management. In addition, any acquisition or investment by the Company must be consistent with its overall business strategies. Furthermore, the Company undertakes the necessary due diligence review with respect to its acquisitions and investments. It engages different professionals, on a project basis, to provide extensive due diligence in the areas of market projections, including size and pricing, title and contract reviews and research, financial report analysis and evaluation, and business planning. The Company will also expand its organizational capability and expertise by recruiting the necessary officers and staff to manage and operate any expanded business.

The Company is a party to a number of related party transactions.

The Company has in the past entered into transactions with companies directly or indirectly controlled by or associated with the Company's majority shareholders and other related parties and expects that it will continue to enter into such transactions. These transactions may involve potential conflicts of interest between the Company and the majority shareholders in a number of other areas relating to its businesses, including:

- major business combinations involving the Company and/or its affiliates;
- plans to develop the respective businesses of the Company and/or its affiliates; and
- business opportunities that may be attractive to the majority shareholders and the Company.

The Company can provide no assurance that its related-party transactions will not have a material adverse effect on its business or results of operations.

To mitigate this risk, the Company enters into related-party transactions at an arms-length basis. Furthermore, upon the constitution of the Related Party Transaction Committee, related-party transactions will be passed upon by the committee which will be composed of two independent directors and one non-executive director of the Company. Moreover, certain related party transactions benefit the Company and allow it to tap into the broader asset base and business operations of related parties.

The implementation and effects of any future changes in accounting standards may affect the financial reporting of the Company

The Philippines Financial Reporting Standards Council (“PFRSC”), or other regulatory bodies, periodically introduce modifications to financial accounting and reporting standards under which the Company prepares its financial statements. There can be no assurance as to the implementation of new accounting standards in the Philippines and the significance of the impact it may have on the Company’s financial statements in the future. To mitigate any potential risk to the Company, the Company shall ensure close coordination with its auditors and full compliance with relevant regulations.

The PFRS 16, Leases standard will replace PAS 17, Leases and its related interpretations. The most significant change introduced by the new standard is that almost all leases will be brought onto lessees’ statement of financial position under a single model (except leases of less than 12 months and leases of low-value assets), eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Lessor accounting, however, remains largely unchanged and the distinction between operating and finance lease is retained.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing new and amended PFRS is not expected to have any material effect on the financial statements of the Company, since in most of its arrangement it is acting as a lessor and in the only lease arrangement where it is the lessee, the amount of lease is significantly small and the Company does not foresee that the adoption of PFRS 16 will have any material effect on the financial condition and/or business of the Company.

Risks Relating to the Philippines

The Company’s business activities and assets are based in the Philippines, which exposes the Company to risks associated with the country, including the performance of the Philippine economy.

The Company derives its operating income and operating profits from the Philippines and, as such, it is highly dependent on the state of the Philippine economy. Factors that may adversely affect the Philippine economy include:

- decreases in business, industrial, manufacturing or financial activities in the Philippines, the Southeast Asian region or globally;
- inflation or increase in interest rates;
- Philippine government budget deficits;
- the emergence of infectious diseases in the Philippines or in other countries in Southeast Asia;
- natural disasters, including but not limited to tsunamis, typhoons, earthquakes, fires, floods and similar events. However, the Company is constantly improving its properties through various upgrades in equipment and facilities to make these more efficient and resilient to damage due to natural calamity.

Any future deterioration in economic conditions in the Philippines due to these or other factors could materially and adversely affect the Company’s customers and contractual counterparties. This, in turn, could materially and adversely affect the Company’s financial position and results of operations.

Therefore, changes in the conditions of the Philippine economy could materially and adversely affect the Company’s business, financial condition or results of operations.

Natural or other catastrophes, including severe weather conditions, may materially disrupt the Company's operations and result in losses.

The Philippines has experienced a number of major natural catastrophes over the years, including typhoons, droughts, floods, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. There can be no assurance that the occurrence of such natural catastrophes will not materially disrupt the Company's operations. These factors, which are not within the Company's control, could potentially have significant effects on the Company's operations. Although there can be no assurance that the Company will be adequately compensated for all damages and economic losses resulting from natural catastrophes, the Company maintains comprehensive insurance against natural catastrophes to cover its various properties. Kepwealth Center, for instance, has a building insurance policy that cover material damage to its facilities caused by natural catastrophes. Moreover, the following measures and improvements for the building have been completed: waterproofing and structural strengthening at the Basement floors, refurbishment/upgrades of elevators, and installation of emergency power facilities and equipment. There are also plans for replacing the fire detection and alarm system. All of these are items which increase the resiliency of the property in handling natural disasters. Similar programs have been completed and/or currently ongoing in the other managed properties.

The Philippine property market is cyclical.

The Company expects to derive a substantial portion of its revenue in the future from current and future portfolio of commercial and mixed-use projects. Accordingly, the Company is dependent on the state of the Philippine property market. The Philippine property market has in the past been cyclical and property values have been affected by the supply of and demand for comparable properties, the rate of economic growth in the Philippines, and political and social developments.

However, the Company's properties, including those which it manages, are located in prime areas which have naturally and historically strong markets. These are less affected and impacted than most locations in the Philippines.

Item 2. Properties

As of 31 December 2025, the Company owns 77 units with 98 leasable spaces in Kepwealth Center a commercial building located at Samar Loop corner Cardinal Rosales Avenue, Cebu Business Park, Cebu City. As of 31 December 2025, the Company enjoys 54 % occupancy rate for the leasable spaces and a 58% occupancy rate for the parking slots.

The Company believes Kepwealth Center is an iconic landmark in the Cebu Business Park. It stands proud in its granite and glass construction and boasts of an eye-catching architectural design which is bound to absorb any one's attention, making it very distinctive from the buildings around it. This 15-storey building with total floor area of 18,126 sq.m standing on a 2,615 sq.m. property. This building boasts of its design of being earthquake-resistant, considering that it was one of the first buildings erected within the area. Being PEZA-accredited, the building it is an ideal choice for office spaces for BPOs and international trading companies. Due to its prime location and accessibility to various means of transportation, it is a building of choice for small to medium size companies looking for a space in an upscale business environment. Currently, it houses various types of tenants ranging from financial institutions, prestigious law firms and other consultancy companies and other BPOs.

Among the attractive features of the building are:

- Prime location, proximity to hotels, banks, and other commercial institutions
- Availability of small and medium-sized unit
- PEZA accreditation
- Upscale business environment
- Safe and comfortable working conditions
- Wide access to various means of public transportation

There are plans to modernize the building to better serve the requirements of the tenants, such as more efficient elevators, centralized air-conditioning system and lighting system. These will make Kepwealth Center updated, similar to the newer buildings within the area and further provide a safe, comfortable and convenient work area to its tenants.

Based on the market valuation report dated 6 July 2018, Cuervo Appraisers, Inc. rendered an opinion that the market value of the property appraised as of 17 February 2019 is reasonably represented in the amount of Php869,245,000.00.

The Kepwealth Center is covered by the insurance policy of KCCC. KCCC's insurance policies are subject to exclusions that are customary for insurance policies of the type held by KCCC, including those exclusions relating to war and terrorism-related events. The Company and KCCC believe the insurance policies are in line with industry standards in the Philippines.

Material Permits and Licenses

The Company has all the material permits and licenses necessary for its business and these are valid and subsisting as of the date of this report. The Company has all the major permits and licenses necessary to operate its leasing and asset management business in the cities of Makati and Cebu. The failure to possess any such permit or license will not have a material adverse effect on the business and operations of the Company. The Company has all the applicable and material permits and licenses necessary to operate its business as currently conducted and such permits and licenses are valid, subsisting, or pending renewal.

The Company has only one office located in the city of Makati. All reports and documents pertaining to its operations in Cebu are consolidated in its Makati office.

The costs of compliance with environmental laws are included in the cost for permits and licenses procured by the Company.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company is currently not a party to any material legal proceedings, claims and/or tax assessments. The Company, or its, associates or properties is not currently involved in any material litigation, arbitration or similar proceedings, and the Company is not aware of any such proceedings pending or threatened against it or any of its associates or its properties.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matter was submitted during the fourth quarter of 2025 to a vote of security holders.

PART II - OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 5. Market for Issuer's Common Equity and Related Stockholder

Matters Market Information

The common shares of the Company first listed on the PSE on August 19, 2019, are traded on the Philippine Stock Exchange ("PSE") under the symbol of KPPI. The closing price of the said shares on March 16, 2026 is P1.37

The table below sets out the high and low share prices for the Company's common shares as reported on the PSE:

Year		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
2025	High	1.65	1.75	1.80	1.50
	Low	1.23	1.25	1.38	1.05
2026	High	1.56	1.44		
	Low	1.04	1.19		

Shareholders

As of 31 March 2026, the Company has 16 shareholders of its common shares of stock, set out in the following table:

	Name of Stockholders	Number of Shares Subscribed	% Ownership
1	CROWN CASTLE HOLDINGS.COM, INC.	75,590,090	37.596
2	PCD NOMINEE CORP. (FILIPINO)	66,836,541	33.242
3	WE SERVE 24 HOURS, INC.	34,310,390	17.065
4	EURO CAPITAL PTE. LTD.	16,082,980	7.999
5	LAS TUAZON AND SONS REALTY, INC.	8,041,490	4.000
6	PCD NOMINEE CORP. (NON-FILIPINO)	189,056	0.094
7	MYRA P. VILLANUEVA	6,000	0.003
8	NERO MORADA YAP MORENO	1,000	0.000
9	GERARD JOSEPH B. ALAVA	10	0.000
10	JOHN F. CATINDIG	10	0.000
11	AUGUSTO PABLO ARZAGA CORPUS JR.	10	0.000
12	IGNACIO SALVADOR GIMENEZ, III	10	0.000
13	EDMUNDO G. LAS	10	0.000
14	ROBERT IVAN F. OLANDAY	10	0.000
15	RESTITUTO T. LOPEZ	1	0.000
16	MARK ANTHONY C. MIGALLOS	1	0.000
		201,057,609	100

As of 31 March 2026, the Company has four (4) shareholders of its preferred shares of stock, set out in the following table:

	Name of Stockholder	No. of Shares Subscribed	% Ownership
1	CROWN CASTLE HOLDINGS.COM, INC.	143,820,000	56.400
2	WE SERVE 24 HOURS, INC.	65,280,000	25.600
3	EURO CAPITAL PTE. LTD.	30,600,000	12.000
4	LAS TUAZON AND SONS REALTY, INC.	15,300,000	6.000
	TOTAL	255,000,000	100.00

Dividend Policy

Under Philippine law, dividends may be declared out of a corporation’s unrestricted retained earnings which shall be payable in cash, in property, or in stock to all stockholders on the basis of outstanding stock held by them. “Unrestricted Retained Earnings” refer to “the undistributed earnings of a corporation which have not been allocated for any managerial, contractual or legal purpose and which are free for distribution to the shareholders as dividends.” The amount of retained earnings available for declaration as dividends may be determined pursuant to regulations issued by the SEC. The approval of the Board of Directors is generally sufficient to approve the distribution of dividends, except in the case of stock dividends which requires the approval of stockholders representing not less than two-thirds of the outstanding capital stock at a regular or special meeting duly called for the purpose.

The Revised Corporation Code prohibits stock corporations from retaining surplus profits in excess of 100% of their paid-in capital stock, except when justified by definite corporate expansion projects or programs approved by the Board of Directors, or when the corporation is prohibited under any loan agreement with any financial institution or creditor, whether local or foreign, from declaring dividends without their consent, and such consent has not yet been secured, or when it can be clearly shown that such retention is necessary under special circumstances obtaining in the corporation, such as when there is a need for special reserve for probable contingencies.

Limitations and Requirements

Under Philippine law, a corporation can only declare dividends to the extent that it has Unrestricted Retained Earnings that represent the undistributed earnings of the corporation which have not been allocated for any managerial, contractual or legal purpose and which are free for distribution to the shareholders as dividends. A corporation may pay dividends in cash, by the distribution of property or by the issuance of shares. Stock dividends may only be declared and paid with the approval of shareholders representing at least two-thirds of the outstanding capital stock of the corporation voting at a shareholders’ meeting duly called for the purpose.

The Revised Corporation Code generally requires a Philippine corporation with retained earnings in excess of 100% of its paid-in capital to declare and distribute as dividends the amount of such surplus. Notwithstanding this general requirement, a Philippine corporation may retain all or any portion of such surplus in the following cases: (i) when justified by definite expansion plans approved by the board of directors of the corporation, (ii) when the required consent of any financing institution or creditor to such distribution has not been secured, (iii) when retention is necessary under special circumstances, such as when there is a need for special reserves for probably contingencies, or (iv) when the non-distribution of dividends is consistent with the policy or requirement of a Government office.

In relation to the preceding paragraph, Section 29 of the Tax Code imposes for each taxable year an improperly accumulated earnings tax (“IAET”) of 10% of the improperly accumulated taxable

income of corporations formed or availed of for the purpose of avoiding the income tax with respect to its shareholders or the shareholders of any other corporation, by permitting the earnings and profits of the corporation to accumulate instead of dividing them among or distributing them to the shareholders.

Reasonable needs of the business refer to the immediate needs of the business, including reasonably anticipated needs. Revenue Regulations No. 02-01 ("RR 02-01") provides that a corporation should be able to prove an immediate need for the accumulation of the earnings and profits, or the direct correlation of anticipated needs to such accumulation of profits, such as in the following instances:

- Allowance for the increase in the accumulation of earnings up to 100% of the paid-up capital of the corporation as of Balance Sheet date, inclusive of accumulations taken from other years;
- Earnings reserved for definite corporate expansion projects or programs requiring considerable capital expenditure as approved by the Board of Directors or equivalent body;
- Earnings reserved for building, plants or equipment acquisition as approved by the Board of Directors or equivalent body;
- Earnings reserved for compliance with any loan covenant or pre-existing obligation established under a legitimate business agreement;
- Earnings required by law or applicable regulations to be retained by the corporation or in respect of which there is legal prohibition against its distribution; or
- In the case of subsidiaries of foreign corporations in the Philippines, all undistributed earnings intended or reserved for investments within the Philippines as can be proven by corporate records and/or relevant documentary evidence.

On the other hand, RR 02-01 considers the following as prima facie instances of accumulation of profits beyond the reasonable needs of a business and indicative of purpose to avoid income tax upon shareholders:

- Investment of substantial earnings and profits of the corporation in unrelated business or in stock or securities of unrelated business;
- Investment in bonds and other long-term securities; or

Accumulation of earnings in excess of 100% of paid-up capital, not otherwise intended for the reasonable needs of the business.

In order to determine whether profits are accumulated for the reasonable needs of the business as to avoid the imposition of the improperly accumulated earnings tax, the controlling intention of the taxpayer is that which is manifested at the time of accumulation, not subsequently declared intentions which are merely the product of afterthought.

If there is any excess accumulated taxable income, the corporation must declare and pay or issue dividends not later than one (1) year following the close of the taxable year, otherwise, the IAET, if any, should be paid within 15 days thereafter.

This provision does not apply to publicly-held corporations or corporations at least fifty percent (50%) in value of the outstanding capital stock or at least fifty percent (50%) of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote is owned directly or indirectly by or for more than 20 individuals.

Record Date

Pursuant to existing SEC rules, cash dividends declared by the Company must have a record date not less than 10 nor more than 30 days from the date of declaration. For stock dividends, the

record date should not be less than 10 nor more than 30 days from the date of the shareholders' approval, provided however, that the set record date is not to be less than 10 trading days from receipt by the PSE of the notice of declaration of stock dividend. In the event that a stock dividend is declared in connection with an increase in authorized capital stock, the corresponding record date is to be fixed by the SEC.

Dividend Policy

The Company, pursuant to a board approval on 9 January 2019, intends to pay dividends annually in the amount of up to 25% of its audited net income after tax of the previous year subject to compliance with the requirements of applicable laws and regulations and subject to investment plans and financial condition of the Company.

The Board of Directors will review the amount of dividends periodically in light of the Company's earnings, financial condition, cash flows, capital requirements, and other considerations. The declaration of dividends shall also take into account the need to maintain a level of capitalization that is commercially sound and sufficient to ensure that the Company can operate on a stand-alone basis.

Dividends shall be declared and paid out of the Company's unrestricted retained earnings in cash, property or stock, which shall be payable to all shareholders on the basis of outstanding stock held by them. Unless otherwise required by law, the Board of Directors, at its sole discretion, shall determine the amount, type and date of payment of the dividends to the shareholders, taking into account various factors, including:

- the Company's earnings, cash flow, return on equity and retained earnings;
- the Company's results and financial condition at the end of the year in respect of which the dividend is to be paid and its expected financial performance;
- the Company's projected levels of capital expenditures and other investment programs;
- restrictions on payments of dividends that may be imposed on it by any future financing arrangements and current or prospective debt service requirements; and
- such other factors as the Board of Directors deems appropriate.

The Company's dividend policy on preferred shares is to declare and pay dividends in accordance with the terms and conditions of its issuance. With regard to the preferred shares, the Board has the power to determine such other features of the preferred shares. Under the Company's amended AOI, the Board has the power to determine such other features of the preferred shares. Currently and pursuant to a board resolution approved and passed on 22 May 2019, holders of the currently issued and outstanding preferred shares do not enjoy dividend rights and only enjoy preference in the event of liquidation.

For the year 2017, the Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of ₱31,273,394.00 or ₱0.92 per share for all shareholders as of 30 September 2017 payable on 27 October 2017.

No dividends were declared in 2025, 2024 and 2023.

Recent Sales of Unregistered or Exempt Securities, Including Recent Issuance of Securities Constituting an Exempt Transactions

As of the date hereof, the Company has not undertaken any recent sale of unregistered or exempt securities, including issuances of securities constituting an exempt transaction.

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

The following discussion of the KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILIPPINES, INC.'s ("KPPI" or the "Company") recent financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the KPPI's Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and notes thereto, which form part of the SEC Form 17-A as "**Annex A**".

A. Financial Condition

The Company has total assets of Php 888.61 million and Php 862.24 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Assets

Current Assets

- The Company has Total Current Assets of Php 467.08 Million and Php 404.48 Million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

- Cash and cash equivalents amounted to Php 283.65 million and Php 230.35 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Cash and cash equivalents includes unused proceeds from IPO which are part of Cash in bank and the same earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents which are made for varying periods of up to three months depending on the immediate cash requirement of the Company and the same earn annual interest ranging from 3% to 4%.

- Trade and other receivables of the Company amounted to Php 51.97 million and Php 14.08 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The total Trade receivables of the Company are 11.12% of the total current asset. Trade Receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally collectible in the succeeding month.

Non-Current Assets

- Of the Company's total assets, noncurrent assets comprise of 47.44% as of December 31, 2025 down from 53.09% as of December 31, 2024. Due to depreciation of investment property and amortization of deferred input tax.

- The Company's Investment Property consists mainly of condominium units and parking slots at Kepwealth Center (previously Keppel Center) located in Cebu Business Park, Cebu City. These units are being leased-out to third parties with lease terms ranging from one to ten years. Leasing revenues are earned from the Investment Property and will be discussed in detail below.

- Property and equipment includes office equipment and improvements.

- Net deferred tax asset is the net between deferred tax assets such as advance rent and allowance for estimated credit loss ("ECL") and deferred tax liabilities which are initial leasing cost and accrued rent. The Net deferred tax asset of the Company is Php 8.11 million and Php 9.61 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Liabilities

- The Company has total liabilities of Php 46.39 million and Php 41.44 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

- Accounts and other payable comprises 90.34% (Php 41 million) and 89.19% (Php 37 million) of the Total liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

- Other items of liabilities include income tax payable, advance rent – net of current portion, security deposits – net of current portion and deferred credits – net of current portion.

Equity

- The Company has total equity of Php 842.22 million and Php 820.80 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

- In March 7, 2019, the SEC approved the Company’s change in authorized capital structure from 8,800,000 common shares at Php 10 par value a share and 53,200,000 preferred shares at Php 10 par value a share to 365,000,000 common shares at Php 1 par value a share and 255,000,000 preferred shares at Php 1 par value a share, respectively. The change in par value in the Company’s authorized capital resulted to an increase in common shares by 76,522,500 and an increase in preferred shares by 229,500,000.

- The Company’s Board of Director (“BOD”) and stockholders declared stock dividends of 49,000,000 common shares Php 1 par value a share equivalent to Php 49.0 million from the resulting increase in authorized common shares on January 30, 2019. The stock dividends were issued upon the approval of the change in authorized capital structure by the SEC.

- The Company is a public company under Section 17.2 of the Securities Regulation Code (SRC) and its shares of stock were officially listed for trading in the PSE on August 19, 2020. The Company’s IPO consisted of 67 million common at an offer price of Php 5.74 per share.

Key Performance Indicators

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current ratio	11.15:1	10.94:1
Debt-to-equity ratio	0.06:1	0.05:1
Asset-to-equity ratio	1.06:1	1.05:1

Notes:

Current ratio = *Current Assets / Current Liabilities*

Debt-to-equity ratio = *Total Liabilities / Total Equity*

Asset-to-equity ratio = *Total Assets / Total Equity*

B. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Group’s consolidated operating results for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 in absolute terms and expressed as a percentage of total sales are compared below:

	NOTES	2025		2024		% of Change 25 vs 24		% of Change 24 vs 23	
			% of Sales		% of Sales		% of Sales		% of Sales
REVENUES	16	65,674,785	100%	48,257,987	100%	36%	46,510,562	100%	4%
COST OF SERVICES	17	(40,849,843)	-62%	(40,300,324)	-84%	1%	(39,328,676)	-85%	2%
GROSS PROFIT		24,824,942	38%	7,957,663	16%	212%	7,181,886	15%	11%
OTHER INCOME – net	18	19,727,804	30%	18,185,247	38%	8%	11,270,328	24%	61%
		44,552,746	68%	26,142,910	54%	70%	18,452,214	40%	42%
OPERATING EXPENSES	19	(21,038,616)	-32%	(19,630,235)	-41%	7%	(23,541,991)	-51%	-17%
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAXES		23,514,130	36%	6,512,675	13%	261%	(5,089,777)	-11%	-228%
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	22	(2,092,069)	-3%	801,374	2%	-361%	3,700,811	8%	-78%
PROFIT (LOSS)		21,422,061	33%	7,314,049	15%	193%	(1,388,966)	-3%	-627%

Other Key Financial Ratios

Return on equity	2.54%	0.89%	-0.17%
Return on total assets	2.41%	0.85%	-0.16%

Notes:

Return on Equity = Net Income / Total Equity

Return on Total Assets = Net Income / Total Assets

2025 vs 2024

Sales

- The Company generated sales of Php 65.67 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, up by 36% year on year basis.

Costs of Services

- Costs of services for the year ended December 31, 2025 closed at Php 40.85 million, resulting in a gross profit of Php 24.82 million.

- The Company's cost of services primarily consist of depreciation, commission, salaries, wages and employee benefits, taxes and licenses and repairs and maintenance which are directly attributable to the leasing and asset management revenue of the Companies. Cost of services in 2025 was 62% of the total revenue as compared to 84% in 2024 or a cost of services increase of 1%.

Gross Profit

- The Company's gross profit has increased to 38% of the total revenue in 2025 as compared to 16% in 2024 or increased of Php 16.87 million in 2025.

Operating expenses

- Operating expenses, composed of general and administrative expenses, amounting to Php 21.04 million for the year ended December 31, 2025. This translates to a 32% of revenues from 41% of revenues the year prior.

Interest Income

- Interest income in 2025 represents mainly interest earned from bank, interest from loan due from related parties, the Company's cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. The Company's cash and cash equivalents have earned interest income of Php 15.23 Million in 2025 as compared to Php 11.54 million in 2024.

Other Income

- Other income represents Management fee, Dividend Income, Unrealized Gain earned from a related party for a fixed Management income amounted, preferred shares and money market fund respectively to Php 4.50M in 2025 and 6.65M on 2024.

Income Tax Expense

- Income tax expense for the year totaled Php 2.09 million.

Net Income

- Net income for the year ended December 31, 2025 reached Php 21.42 million for a net income margin of 33%, increase of 193% from last year's net income of Php 7.31 million for a net income margin of 15%

2024 vs 2023

Sales

- The Company generated sales of Php 48.26 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, up by 3.76% year on year basis.

Costs of Services

- Costs of services for the year ended December 31, 2024 closed at Php 40.30 million, resulting in a gross profit of Php 7.96 million.

- The Company's cost of services primarily consist of depreciation, commission, salaries, wages and employee benefits, taxes and licenses and repairs and maintenance which are directly attributable to the leasing and asset management revenue of the Company. Cost of services in 2024 was up to 84% of the total revenue as compared to 85% in 2023 or a cost of services increase of variance percentage by 2.47%.

Gross Profit

- The Company's gross profit has increased to 16% of the total revenue in 2024 as compared to 15% in 2023 or increased of Php .78 million in 2024.

Operating expenses

- Operating expenses, composed of general and administrative expenses, amounting to Php 19.63 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. This translates to a 41% of revenues from 51% of revenues the year prior.

Interest Income

- Interest income in 2024 represents mainly interest earned from bank, interest from loan due from related parties, the Company's cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. The Company's cash and cash equivalents have earned interest income of Php 11.54

Million in 2024 as compared to Php 5.29 million in 2023.

Other Income

- Other income represents Management fee, Dividend Income, Unrealized Gain earned from a related party for a fixed Management income amounted, preferred shares and money market fund respectively to Php 6.65M in 2024 and 5.9M on 2023.

Income Tax Expense

- Income tax expense for the year totaled Php (.801) million.

Net Income

- Net income for the year ended December 31, 2024 reached Php 7.31 million for a net income margin of 15.16%, net change of -627% from last year's net income of Php (.1.39) million for a net income margin of -3%

C. Cash flows

Cash flows generated from operating activities in 2025 amounted to Php 9.41 million which is 70% lower than Php 31.17 million generated in 2024.

Net cash from investing activities totaled Php 43.89 million in 2025 mainly due to redemption of financial asset measured at FVTPL; for 2024, Php -77.99 million was due to additional investment in money market fund.

Overall, net cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2025 amounted to Php 53.30 million resulting to cash and cash equivalents balance of Php 230.35 million as of December 31, 2025.

Item 7. Financial Statements

The audited consolidated financial statements, together with Statement of Management's Responsibility and Auditors' Report, and supplementary schedules are attached and filed herewith.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards ("PFRS") on the historical cost basis except for the measurement of certain financial assets and liabilities. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in compliance with PFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes. The estimation and judgments are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances of the financial statements. Actual results may ultimately vary from those estimates.

Item 8. Information on Independent Accountant and Other Related Matters

External Audit Fees and Services

The aggregate fees billed by RS Bernaldo ("RSB.") for the audit of the financial statements of the Company and other services in connection with the statutory and regulatory filings for 2025 is P584,640.

Tax fees and all other fees

	2025	2024
Real Property Tax	3,825,613.03	3,972,095
Business Permits and Registrations Fees	589,883.36	399,701
Documentary Stamp Tax	147,263.61	186,643
Total	4,562,760	4,642,750

In relation to the audit of the Company’s annual financial statements, the Company’s Corporate Governance Manual, which was approved by the Board of Directors on 30 January 2019, provides that the audit committee shall, among other activities (i) evaluate significant issues reported by the external auditors in relation to the adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness of policies, controls, processes and activities of the Company; (ii) ensure that other non-audit work provided by the external auditors are not in conflict with their functions as external auditors; and (iii) ensure the compliance of the Company with acceptable auditing and accounting standards and regulations.

Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

The Company has not had any material disagreements on accounting and financial disclosures with its current external auditor for the same periods or any subsequent interim period. RS Bernaldo & Co. has neither shareholdings in the Company nor any right, whether legally enforceable or not, to nominate persons or to subscribe for the securities of the Company.

PART III - CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

Item 9. Directors and Executive Officers

Board of Directors

The overall management and supervision of the Company is undertaken by its Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is empowered to direct, manage and supervise, under its collective responsibility, the affairs of the Company. The articles of incorporation of the Company, as amended (“Articles of Incorporation”) currently provide for a Board of Directors of not more than seven (7) Directors, at least four (4) of whom must be citizens of the Philippines, and at least two (2) of whom must be independent directors. Directors are elected at the annual meeting of shareholders which is, in accordance with the Company’s by-laws, as amended (“By-Laws”), held on the second Wednesday of July of every year. The seven (7) candidates receiving the highest number of votes through cumulative voting shall be declared elected. Each elected Director has a term of office of one (1) year and is eligible for re-election the following year. Currently, the Board consists of seven (7) Directors.

The table below sets out the members of the Board of Directors as of 31 March 2026:

Name	Age	Gender	Citizenship	Type/Position	Date First Elected
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Restituto T. Lopez	75	Male	Filipino	Chairman/Non-exec	January 2019
Edmund G. Las	74	Male	Filipino	Director / Exec	November 2017
Augusto Pablo A. Corpus, Jr	68	Male	Filipino	Director / Exec	June 2020
Robert Ivan F. Olanday	45	Male	Filipino	Director / Exec	2017
John F. Catindig	56	Male	Filipino	Director / Exec	2017
Ignacio Salvador Gimenez, III ²	46	Male	Filipino	Director / Non-exec	January 2019
Mark Anthony C. Migallos	72	Male	Filipino	Director / Non-exec	January 2019

Executive Officers of the Company

The executive officers (“Executive Officers”) of the Company, subject to control and supervision of the Board, collectively have direct charge of all business activities of the Company. They are responsible for the implementation of the policies set by the Board of Directors.

¹ Mr. Augusto Pablo A . Corpus, Jr appointed as President effective June 19, 2020.

² Mr. Ignacio Salvador R.Gimenez, III was appointed as the new Corporate Treasurer and Investment Relations Officer effective June 19, 2020.

The Executive Officers are appointed/elected by the Board of Directors at the organizational meeting following the stockholders’ meeting, each to hold office for a period of one year.

The table below sets out the Company’s Executive Officers as of 31 March 2025:

Name	Age	Gender	Citizenship	Position
Restituto Lopez	74	Male	Filipino	Chairman
Augusto Pablo A Corpus, Jr	69	Male	Filipino	President
John F. Catindig	55	Male	Filipino	Chief Information and Compliance Officer
Ignacio Salvador R. Gimenez 111	45	Male	Filipino	Treasurer and Investor Relations Officer
Rosa Michele C. Bagtas	51	Female	Filipino	Corporate Secretary
Eric T. Dykimching	42	Male	Filipino	Assistant Corporate Secretary

The following is a brief description of the business experience of each of the Directors and Officers:

MR. RESTITUTO T. LOPEZ, Filipino, 74 years old, joined as one of the Company’s Independent Director in January 2019. He earned from the University of the East his Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration and Accountancy in 1972. He then obtained a Master’s degree in Management from the Asian Institute of Management in 1981 and completed the KPMG International Partner Program from Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania in 1992. He is likewise a registered auditor under the United Kingdom Act of 1985 and an accredited consultant of the Asian Development Bank. Practicing as a Certified Public Account (“CPA”) for over 30 years, Mr. Lopez has extensive experience in auditing and consultancy. Prior to joining the Company, he served as the President of Transnational Construction Corporation which is involved in the construction business, management services, and in the leasing of commercial spaces. He also served as an Independent Director of Draka Phils, Inc. from 2009 to 2012 and President and Director of KPMG Peat Marwich Management Consultants, Phils. From 1990 to 2000. He was a

member of the board of trustee of the Metropolitan Club, Inc. from 1998 to 2013. Currently, he is serving as the Chairman and Senior Partner of Lopez and Co., CPAs, Vice Chairman and Partner of KPMG – Fernandez Santos & Lopez, President and Chairman of RTL Holdings, Inc., and Chairman of LFC Solutions.net, Inc. and Spencers Landholdings, Inc.

MR. AUGUSTO PABLO A. CORPUS, JR Filipino, 68 years old, is the President of the Company. He was elected as President on 19 June 2020. He earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Hotel and Restaurant in 1978 from the University of the Philippines in Diliman. He then obtained a Master's of Business Administration in Management from the Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas in 1983. Mr. Corpus has almost 40-years' experience in management of restaurants, resorts, hotels and office buildings. Prior to joining the company, he served for 20 years as the Chief Executive Officer of Hotel Sogo which is involved in the construction, management and operation (including leasing of all commercial areas for rent) of the largest hotel chain in the Philippines. Mr. Corpus was key to growing the company from 3 hotels in 1994 to 41 hotels in 2019. He also served as the General Manager of the City Garden Hotel, Manila. From 1983 to 1995, he was the Vice President of Rosario Investments that constructed and operated 12 Hotels as well as managed and operated the King's Court Buildings, Makati.

MR. EDMUNDO G. LAS, Filipino, 73 years old, Director of the Company since November 2017. Prior to joining the Company, he served as a Director and Chief Executive Officer of Hotel Sogo, Inc. for 24 years and a director of Eurotel hotel chain. A previous banker, he has accumulated 40 years' experience in the hotel and lodging industry. He is presently the President of Edsa I Real Estate Corporation, Las Tuazon and Sons Realty, Inc., Golden Quick Food, Inc., Dormsuites, Inc., Manhattan Residences, Inc., Northwalk Inn, Inc., and Hilton House, Inc. Mr. Las is the head of the Company's Business Development Division and has been very instrumental in the Company's expansion of its business, particularly in negotiating and managing the Company's acquisitions. He attended Notre Dame University Cotabato from 1969 to 1972 and Polytechnic University of the Philippines from 1972 to 1974.

³ Mr. Edmund G. Las resigned as President and was replaced by Mr. Augusto Pablo A. Corpus, Jr. effective June 19, 2020.

⁴ Mr. Jason Romeo C. Valderrama resigned as Managing Director effective June 19, 2020.

⁵ Mr. John F. Catindig was appointed as Chief Information Officer and Compliance Officer effective June 19, 2020.

MR. ROBERT IVAN F. OLANDAY, Filipino, 44 years old, has been the Company's Director since 2017. He is currently serving as the Corporate Secretary of Surprise Inc., Treasurer of We Serve 24 Hrs Inc. and EuroCapital Land, Inc., and Vice President for Finance and Authorized Managing Officer of New City Builders, Inc. He is also a director in LUC Foods, Inc. and Great Freshness Inc. He attended Thames International School in 2002.

MR. JOHN F. CATINDIG, Filipino, 55 years old, has served as a Director of the Company since 2017 and is also the Chief Information and Compliance Officer of the Company. He used to work as the Support Operation of Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company from 1991 to 1994 and Account Support of Zuellig Group of Companies from 1994 to 1996. At present, he is the General Manager of Drugcheck Philippines, Inc. and Associated Person/Compliance Officer of IB Gimenez Securities, Inc. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce from the University of Santo Tomas in 1991. He also completed trainings on Anti-Money Laundering and Principle of Risk Management, The Net Capital and Risk board Capital Adequacy Requirements conducted by the PSE in 2010 and SEC in 2006, respectively.

IGNACIO SALVADOR GIMENEZ, III, Filipino, 45 years old, was elected director of the Company in 9 January 2019 and also a Treasurer and Investor Relations Officer of the company. He is currently the President of I.B. Gimenez Securities, Inc.; Managing Director of J. Rosario Foods Corp. (a Jollibee franchisee); and Vice President for business development of China Philippines United Enterprises, Inc. Mr. Gimenez has a master's degree in strategic marketing from the University of Greenwich. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts in International Business (with Mandarin Chinese) from European Business School, London and Nanjing University, China. Mr. Gimenez is a member of JCI Manila and The Tower Club since 2010 and 2012, respectively.

MR. MARK ANTHONY C. MIGALLOS, Filipino, 71 years old, joined as one of the Independent Directors of the Company in January 2019. He previously worked for PruLife UK as the Vice President General Agencies from 1998 to 2018. He also worked for Insular Life as the Senior Assistant Vice President for Metro Manila Sales from 1983 to 1997. He obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree in English from the University of the Philippines in 1976. In 2007, he obtained his Master's degree in Business Administration from the Ateneo de Manila University.

ATTY. Rosa Michele C. Bagtas, Filipino, 51 years old, is the Corporate Secretary of the Company. She was elected as Corporate Secretary on 25 September 2020. She graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science Major in Legal Management from the Ateneo de Manila University in 1994. She also earned her Juris Doctor degree from the Ateneo Law School in 1998. Atty Bagtas is currently a Senior Partner at Cruz marcelo & Tenefracia, where she heads the Property Development and Immigration Practice Groups. Ms. Bagtas has handled a wide range of commercial or corporate transactions, including mergers and acquisitions, joint ventures, foreign investments, tax and immigration matters, among others. Atty. Bagtas has extensive experience as Corporate Secretary of various private corporations and in handling corporate governance issues.

ATTY. ERIC T. DYKIMCHING, Filipino, 41 years old, is the Assistant Corporate Secretary of the Company. He was elected as Assistant Corporate Secretary on 25 September 2020. He graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science Major in Legal Management from De La Salle University in 2004. He obtained his Juris Doctor degree from Ateneo Law School in 2008. Mr. Dykimching is also a Certified Public Accountant since 2013. He earned his Bachelor of Science in Accountancy from La Consolacion College Manila in 2011. Mr. Dykimching is a Senior Associate at Cruz Marcelo and Tenefracia. His practice areas include infrastructure, transport and public utilities, corporate and commercial law, tax mergers and acquisitions, strategic and developmental projects, property development, and real estate transactions.

Principal Owners, Key Officer, and Significant Employees

The principal owners and directors of the Company will be subject to the lock-up requirement under the PSE rules. As existing shareholders of the Company, the principal owners and directors are restrained from selling, assigning, encumbering or in any manner disposing their shares for a period of one (1) year after the listing of such shares. The principal owners intend to remain with the Company. Any change in control of the Company will be subject to the tender offer rule under the Securities Regulation Code.

Mr. Augusto Pablo A. Corpus, Jr., the President of the Company, was the chief negotiator and chief business development officer of the Company. Mr. Corpus reported to the Board of Directors of the Company. He was also required to procure approval of the Board of Directors (which includes independent directors) approval and/or shareholders' approval consistent with

the requirements of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines. The Company also has in place a Related Party Transaction Committee and an Audit Committee to oversee certain decisions and functions of Mr. Corpus as President.

Family Relationship among Directors and Officers

Mr. Robert Ivan F. Olanday, the Corporate Secretary and a Director of the Company, is the son of Mr. Roberto B. Olanday, the beneficial owner of the shares held by We Serve 24 Hours, Inc. and EuroCapital Pte. Ltd.

Mr. Ignacio Salvador Gimenez, III, a Director of the Company, is the son of Mr. Ignacio B. Gimenez, the beneficial owner of the shares held by Crown Castle Holdings.Com, Inc.

Other than the ones disclosed, there are no other family relationships known to the Company.

Involvement of the Company, the Directors and Executive Officers in Certain Legal Proceedings

The Company has no pending lawsuits in connection with the ordinary course of its business. Neither has the Company been subject to any order, judgment or decree, or violated any securities or commodities law, nor has been involved in any litigation or arbitration proceedings that may have, or have had, a material adverse effect on its financial condition, nor, so far as it is aware, is any such proceeding pending or threatened.

To the best knowledge and/or information of the Company, the current Directors and the Executive Officers are not, presently or during the last five (5) years, involved or have been involved in any material legal proceeding adversely affecting or involving themselves and/or their property before any court of law or administrative body in the Philippines or elsewhere.

Item 10. Executive

Compensation Summary

Compensation Table

Information as to the aggregate compensation for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 paid to the Company's Chief Executive Officer and four other most highly compensated executive officers and all other officers and directors as a group, as well as the estimated aggregate compensation for the ensuing year are as follows:

				Other Annual
Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary(P)	Bonus (P)	Compensation
Total- President and Four Most Highly Compensated	2024	2,194,612		
Executive Officer	2025	3,000,000		
	2026(estimate)	3,000,000		
All other officers and named directors as group	2024	482,578		130,000
	2025	737,622		171,000

	2026(estimate)	486,153		130,000
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Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

In 2025, the compensation of key management personnel amounted to approximately P3 million. This is mainly composed of salaries and other short-term employee benefits.

While back-office functions (accounting, HR, IT and similar functions) are outsourced to Global O, the core business operations of KPPI (leasing and asset management) are handled by its senior officers and employees. Hence, the compensation to be paid to officers covers their respective salaries from KPPI for performing these functions.

The By-Laws of the Company provide that by resolution of the Board, each Director shall receive a reasonable per diem allowance for his attendance at each meeting of the Board. On 9 January 2019, the Board approved that each Director shall receive twenty-five thousand (₱25,000.00) as per diem for each meeting of the Board of Directors and fifteen thousand (₱15,000.00) as per diem for each meeting of the Board committees.

Except for the foregoing standard arrangement, the directors do not receive any other fees, bonuses and allowances from the Company. Aside from the said amounts, the directors have no other compensation plan or arrangement with the Company.

The executive officers receive salaries, bonuses and other usual benefits that are included in the amounts stated above.

On the Meeting of the Board last Nov. 13, 2020, it was approved that the per diem of the directors will be P5,000 for the BOD meeting and P3,000 for special meeting. Except for the Independent Auditor, the per diem will still be the same.

Employment Contracts and Termination of Employment and Change-in-Control Arrangement

Employees of the company are covered by standard employment contracts. Other than the foregoing, the Company is not aware of any other employment contract or change-in-control arrangement and there are no existing provisions in the Articles of Incorporation or the By-Laws of the Company which will delay, defer or in any manner prevent a change in control of the Company.

Outstanding Warrants and Options

There are no outstanding warrants or options to subscribe to common shares of the Company.

Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners

As of March 31, 2026, the following are the owners of the Issuer's common stock in excess of 5% of total outstanding shares:

Title of Class	Name, Address of Record Owner	Name of Beneficial	Citizenship	No. of Shares Held	% Ownership
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	and Relationship with Owner (Direct)	Owner (Indirect)			
Common	CROWN CASTLE HOLDINGS.COM, INC., 3F New Rosario Ortigas Arcade, Rosario Pasig City, Parent of the Issuer	CROWN CASTLE HOLDINGS.COM, INC.	Filipino	75,590,090	37.60
Common	PCD NOMINEE CORP. (FILIPINO) 29 th Floor, BDO Equitable Tower 8751 Paseo de Roxas, Makati City 1226	I.B. GIMENEZ SECURITIES, INC., PCD Participant	Filipino	66,836,541	33.24
Common	WE SERVE 24 HOURS, INC., 501 Topaz Building, 101 Kamias Road, Quezon City	WE SERVE 24 HOURS, INC.	Filipino	34,310,390	17.07
Common	EURO CAPITAL PTE. LTD., 238 Orchard Boulevard, #19-07, The Orchard Residences, Singapore	EURO CAPITAL PTE. LTD.	Filipino	16,082,980	8.00

Security Ownership of Management as of March 31, 2026

Title of Class	Name of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Citizenship	% of Class
Directors				
Common	Restituto T. Lopez	1 (direct)	Filipino	0.00
Common	Edmund G. Las	10 (direct)	Filipino	0.00
Common	Augusto Pablo A. Corpus, Jr	10 (direct)	Filipino	0.00
Common	Robert Ivan F. Olanday	10 (direct)	Filipino	0.00
Common	John F. Catindig	10 (direct)	Filipino	0.00
Common	Ignacio Salvador Gimenez, III	10 (direct)	Filipino	0.00
Common	Mark Anthony C. Migallos	1 (direct)	Filipino	0.00

Voting Trust Holders of 5% or More

The Company is not aware of the existence of persons holding more than five percent (5%) of the Company's common shares under a voting trust or similar agreement.

Changes in Control

The Company is not aware of any arrangement which may result in a significant change in control.

Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

For further information on the Company's related party transactions, including detailed breakdowns of amounts receivable from related parties and the income and expenses relating to related party transactions, see Note 9 to the Company's audited financial statements as of and for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

PART IV - EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

Item 13. Exhibits and Reports on SEC Form 17-C

Reports on Sec Form 17-C Filed During the Last 12-Month Period Covered By This Report

Date of Report	Items Reported
January 10, 2024	Material Information/Transactions (Comprehensive Report on Progress of Business Plan as of 31 December 2023)
April 05, 2024	<p>Results of the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 05, 2024, via remote communication:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reading of the approval of the Minutes of the Organizational Board Meeting held on 12 July 2023; 2. Setting the date of the 2024 Annual Stockholders' Meeting and all related deadlines and authority to conduct the Annual Stockholder's Meeting on July 10, 2024 at 8:00AM via remote communication; 3. Approval of the Annual Report on SEC Form 17-A and the Financial Statements of the Corporation; 4. Additional Authority to Transact with East West Banking Corporation.
April 05, 2024	Notice of the Annual or Special Stockholder's Meeting
April 15, 2024	Material Information/Transactions (Disbursement of Proceeds and Progress Report as of March 31, 2024)
May 21, 2024	Notice of the Annual or Special Stockholder's Meeting
July 10, 2024	<p>Matters approved during the Annual Stockholders' Meeting held on July 10, 2024:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reading and approval of the Minutes of the Annual Stockholder's Meeting held on 12 July 2023; 2. President's Report on Operations; 3. Ratification of acts and Resolutions of the Board of Directors, Board Committees and Management; 4. Appointment of the External Auditor for the Fiscal Year ending 31 December 2024; 5. Election of Directors; 6. Other Matters.
July 10, 2024	<p>Matters approved during the Organizational Board Meeting held on July 10, 2024:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reading and approval of the Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors Held on 05 April 2024; 2. Election of Officers; 3. Election of the members of the Executive Committee; 4. Election of the Members of the Audit Committee; 5. Election of the Members of the Corporate Governance Committee; 6. Election of the Members of the Related Party Transaction Committee; 7. Closing of Bank Account with East West Banking Corporation; 8. Authority to Transact with Maybank Philippines, Inc.; 9. Authority to Transact with Sun Life.
July 12, 2024	Material Information/Transactions (Disbursement of Proceeds and Progress Report as of June 30, 2024)
October 10, 2024	Material Information/Transactions (Disbursement of Proceeds and Progress Report as of September 30, 2024)

PART V. EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

Item 14. Exhibits and Reports on SEC Form 17-C

Exhibits.

Other than index to the audited financial statements of the Company as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 including supplementary schedules, the Company has no other exhibits pertinent to this report.

Reports on SEC Form 17-C.

The Following is a summary of submissions of SEC Form 17-C filed during the year 2025:

Date of Report	Items Reported
January 06, 2025	Material Information/Transactions (Comprehensive Report on Progress Plan as of 31 December 2024)
April 04, 2025	Matters approved during the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 04, 2025, via remote communication: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of the Minutes of the Organizational Board Meeting held on 10 July 2024. 2. Setting of the date of the 2025 Annual Stockholder's Meeting and all deadlines related thereto, and authority to conduct the 2025 Annual Stockholder's Meeting on July 09, 2025 8am via remote communication 3. Approval of the Annual Report on Security and Exchange Commission Form 17-A and the Financial Statements for the year ending 31 December 2024 4. Approval of Authority to Transact with Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company
April 04, 2025	Notice of the Annual Stockholder's Meeting
April 07, 2025	Material Information/Transactions (Comprehensive Report on Progress Plan as of March 31, 2025)
May 19, 2025	Notice of the Annual Stockholder's Meeting
July 07, 2025	Material Information/Transactions (Comprehensive Report on Progress Plan as of June 30, 2025)
July 09, 2025	Matters approved during the Annual Stockholders' Meeting held on July 09, 2025: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reading and approval of the Minutes of the Annual Stockholder's Meeting held on 10 July 2024; 2. President's Report on Operations; 3. Ratification of acts and Resolutions of the Board of Directors, Board Committees and Management; 4. Appointment of RS Bernaldo & Associates as the External Auditor of the Corporation for the Fiscal Year ending 31 December 2025;

July 09, 2025	Matters approved during the Organizational Board Meeting held on July 09, 2025: 1. Reading and approval of the Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors Held on 04 April 2025; 2. Election of Officers; 3. Election of the members of the Executive Committee; 4. Election of the Members of the Audit Committee; 5. Election of the Members of the Corporate Governance Committee; 6. Election of the Members of the Related Party Transaction Committee; 7. Authority to Transact with Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company-Trust Banking Group
October 03, 2025	Material Information/Transactions (Comprehensive Report on Progress of Business Plan as of September 30, 2025)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of the Revised Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of QUEZON CITY 2026.

By:


Augusto Pablo A. Corpus, Jr.
President/Director


Ignacio Salvador R. Gimenez III
Treasurer/Director


Rosa Michele C. Bagtas
Corporate Secretary



Robert Ivan F. Olunday
Director


John F. Catindig
Chief Compliance Officer/Director

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 10 MAR 2026 affiants exhibiting to me their proofs of identity, as follows:

Name	Competent Evidence of Identity	Date of Expiry	Place of Issuance
Augusto Pablo A. Corpus, Jr.	Passport No. P6891453B	01 JUNE 2031	DFA Manila
Ignacio Salvador R. Gimenez III	Passport No. P8077208A	24 JUL 2028	DFA Manila
Rosa Michele C. Bagtas	Passport No. P7097640B	01 JUL 2031	LTO Manila
Robert Ivan F. Olanday	Passport No. P3531332B	14 OCT 2029	DFA NCR East
John F. Catindig	Driver's License No. N02-99-404028	28 MR 2032	LTO-P. Tuazon, QC

Doc No. 217
Page No. 55
Book No. CXVII
Series of 2026.


ATTY. BRYAN C. PERALAS
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR QUEZON CITY
VALID UNTIL DEC. 31, 2026
ROLL OF ATTORNEY NO. 66393 / TIN 289-467-753
IBP NO. 576803, December 30, 2025, QC
MCLE NO. VIII-0013054, VALID UNTIL 14/APR/2028
PTR NO. 10438501, January 5, 2026, MARIKINA CITY
803 EDSA DIAMOND FINANCE, CUBAO, QC

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- Inbox 110
- Starred
- Snoozed
- Sent
- Drafts
- Purchases
- Travel
- More

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1 of 153

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS INC. 24218671000000 ATTACHMENT OF EAFS SUBMISSION

Euro Cap <eurocapfps@gmail.com>
 to rdo_49, rdo_49collection, sheenan.urtali

11:47 PM (0 minutes ago)

Good Day!!!

pls see attached file PDF for your reference

Thanks

- EAFS242186710TCRTY122025-01.pdf
- EAFS242186710TCRTY122025-01.pdf

- Audited Financial Statement Taxable Year 2025
- Annual Income tax Return (1702-RT) Year 2025
- Tax Credits

4 Attachments • Scanned by Gmail



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COVER SHEET

for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

C	S	2	0	0	5	1	6	3	6	1
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Company Name

K	E	P	W	E	A	L	T	H		P	R	O	P	E	R	T	Y		P	H	I	L	S	.	,		I	N	C

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

U	N	I	T		I	J	O	1	-	2	3		B	U	R	G	U	N	D	Y									
C	O	R	P	O	R	A	T	E		T	O	W	E	R		2	5	2		S	E	N	.		G	I	L		
P	U	Y	A	T		A	V	E	.	,		M	A	K	A	T	I		C	I	T	Y							

Form Type

A	A	F	S
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Department requiring the report

C	R	M	D
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Secondary License Type, If Applicable

S	T	O	C	K		I	S	S	U	E	R
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COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

info@kepwealth.com
--

Company's Telephone Number/s

(632) 7978-5080

Mobile Number

+639175896770

No. of Stockholders

16

Annual Meeting
Month/Day

Second Wednesday of July

Fiscal Year
Month/Day

31-Dec

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person

Augusto Pablo A. Corpus, Jr.

Email Address

gus.corpus@kepwealth.com
--

Telephone Number/s

(632) 7978-5080

Mobile Number

N/A

Contact Person's Address

Unit IJ01-23 Burgundy Corporate Tower, 252 Sen. Gil Puyat Ave., Makati 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.



STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Management of **KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, including the schedules attached therein, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, in accordance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.


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

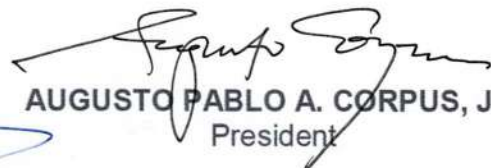
The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

R.S. Bernaldo & Associates, the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, 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.

Signed this 15 day of MAY 2026



RESTITUTO T. LOPEZ
Chairman of the Board


AUGUSTO PABLO A. CORPUS, JR.
President


IGNACIO SALVADOR GIMENEZ III
Treasurer

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 15 day of MAY 2026 affiants exhibiting to me their respective TIN, as follows:

DOC NO 167
PAGE NO 55
BOOK NO VI
SERIES OF 20 22


ATTY. BRYAN G. PENAS
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR QUEZON CITY
ADM. MATTER NO. 171 VALID UNTIL DEC. 31, 2026
ROLL OF ATTORNEY NO. 66393/TIN 289-467-753
IBP NO. 576803 DECEMBER 30, 2025, QUEZON CITY
MCLB NO. VIII-001 3054, VALID UNTIL 14/APR/2028
PTR NO. 10438501, JANUARY 5, 2026, MARIKINA CITY
603 EDSA DIAMOND FINANCE, CUBAO, Q.C.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders
KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.
Unit IJ01-23 Burgundy Corporate Tower
252 Sen. Gil Puyat Ave.
Makati City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.** (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for each of the three years in the period then 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 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 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 basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audits of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audits of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter

The Risk

Accounting for the Proceeds of Initial Public Offering (IPO)

The shares of the stock of the Company were listed with the Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc. on August 19, 2019. The Proceeds from the IPO amounted to P384,767,164. The accounting for the proceeds is significant to our audit because the outstanding balance of the unapplied proceeds amounting to P170,452,249 as at December 31, 2025 represent 20% of the total assets. Moreover, the Company is required to adhere the use of the proceeds pursuant to the Offering Circular.

Our Response

Our procedures included, among others, examining the underlying documents such as subscription advice and bank statements and obtaining confirmation from banks of the outstanding balance of the proceeds as of December 31, 2025.

Necessary disclosures are included in Note 6, Initial Public Offering, which discusses IPO and use of proceeds, and Note 15, Equity.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2024, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2024 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's 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 these 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 have no realistic alternative 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 assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit is 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 the 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 to 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 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 the auditor's report. Future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audits of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulation Nos. 15-2020 and 34-2020 in Note 31 to the financial statement is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the Management of **KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.** The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits 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 whole.

The engagement partner on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report is **MARVIN G. GARCIA.**

R.S. BERNALDO & ASSOCIATES

BOA/PRC No. 0300

Valid until November 19, 2026

SEC Group A Accreditation No. 0300-SEC

Valid until 2024 audit period (extended until 2025 audit period)

BSP Group B Accreditation No. 0300-BSP

Valid until 2026 audit period

BIR Accreditation No. 08-007679-000-2026

Valid from February 2, 2026 until February 1, 2029

IC Group A Accreditation No. 0300-IC

Valid until 2026 audit period

CDA CEA No. 013 - AF

Valid from August 28, 2025 to August 27, 2030

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MARVIN G. GARCIA

Partner

CPA Certificate/No. 102934

BOA/PRC No. 0300/P-003

Valid until November 19, 2026

SEC Group A Accreditation No. 102934-SEC

Valid until 2025 audit period

BSP Group B Accreditation No. 102934-BSP

Valid until 2025 audit period

BIR Accreditation No. 08-007679-008-2025

Valid from March 20, 2025 until March 19, 2028

Tax Identification No. 214-290-691

IC Group A Accreditation No. IC-EA-2025-0061-R

Valid until 2027 audit period

PTR No. 10780861

Issued on January 20, 2026 at Makati City

May 13, 2026

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Philippine Peso)

	NOTES	2025	2024
A S S E T S			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	283,651,694	230,349,904
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	111,123,668	141,940,291
Trade and other receivables — net	9	51,969,752	12,865,489
Due from related parties	14	257,312	257,312
Prepayments and other current assets	10	20,077,734	19,068,549
		467,080,160	404,481,545
Non-current Assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	123,080,000	125,555,000
Property and equipment — net	11	1,222,439	468,883
Investment properties — net	12	289,118,183	322,128,379
Deferred taxes — net	23	8,107,669	9,606,631
		421,528,291	457,758,893
TOTAL ASSETS		888,608,451	862,240,438
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
L I A B I L I T I E S			
Current Liability			
Trade and other payables	13	41,905,560	36,959,608
Non-current Liabilities			
Advance rent	21	2,135,384	2,135,384
Security deposits	21	2,346,407	2,346,407
		4,481,791	4,481,791
TOTAL LIABILITIES		46,387,351	41,441,399
S T O C K H O L D E R S ' E Q U I T Y			
Capital Stock	15	456,057,609	456,057,609
Additional Paid-in Capital	15	299,519,764	299,519,764
Retained Earnings		86,643,727	65,221,666
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		842,221,100	820,799,039
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		888,608,451	862,240,438

(See Notes to the Financial Statements)

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023

(In Philippine Peso)

	NOTES	2025	2024	2023
REVENUES	16	65,674,785	48,257,987	46,510,562
COST OF SERVICES	17	(40,849,843)	(40,300,324)	(39,328,676)
GROSS PROFIT		24,824,942	7,957,663	7,181,886
OTHER INCOME – net	18	19,727,804	18,185,247	11,270,328
		44,552,746	26,142,910	18,452,214
OPERATING EXPENSES	19	(21,038,616)	(19,630,235)	(23,541,991)
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAXES		23,514,130	6,512,675	(5,089,777)
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	22	(2,092,069)	801,374	3,700,811
PROFIT (LOSS)		21,422,061	7,314,049	(1,388,966)
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS)				
PER SHARE	24	0.11	0.04	(0.01)

(See Notes to the Financial Statements)

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023

(In Philippine Peso)

	Note	Capital Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balances at January 1, 2023		456,057,609	299,519,764	59,296,583	814,873,956
Loss				(1,388,966)	(1,388,966)
Balances at December 31, 2023	15	456,057,609	299,519,764	57,907,617	813,484,990
Profit				7,314,049	7,314,049
Balances at December 31, 2024	15	456,057,609	299,519,764	65,221,666	820,799,039
Profit				21,422,061	21,422,061
Balances at December 31, 2025	15	456,057,609	299,519,764	86,643,727	842,221,100

(See Notes to the Financial Statements)

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023

(In Philippine Peso)

	NOTES	2025	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit (Loss) before taxes		23,514,130	6,512,675	(5,089,777)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation	11,12,17,19	34,788,807	34,509,215	34,194,403
Provision for expected credit losses	9,19	677,501	-	-
Unrealized loss (gain) on FA at FVTPL	8,18	(192,177)	(400,959)	720,034
Gain on sale of FA at FVTPL	8,18	(3,965,372)	(5,915,231)	(6,294,986)
Finance income	7,14,18	(6,254,562)	(4,630,208)	(1,005,504)
Dividend income	8,18	(8,976,392)	(6,909,437)	(4,280,272)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		39,591,935	23,166,055	18,243,898
Decrease (Increase) in operating assets:				
Trade and other receivables		(39,781,764)	(4,062,651)	(2,110,745)
Prepayments and other current assets		(1,602,292)	(423,763)	(795,362)
Deferred input VAT		-	658,712	3,952,282
Increase in operating liabilities:				
Trade and other payables		4,945,952	4,036,787	1,600,033
Advance rent		-	1,005,103	-
Security deposits		-	2,212,475	-
Cash generated from operations		3,153,831	26,592,718	20,890,106
Finance income received	7,14,18	6,254,562	4,579,297	799,210
Income taxes paid		-	-	(207,499)
Net cash from operating activities		9,408,393	31,172,015	21,481,817
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sale of financial assets measured at FVTPL	8	67,551,200	360,796,771	190,552,959
Dividend income received	8,18	8,976,392	6,960,347	4,280,272
Purchase of property and equipment	11	(1,094,491)	(15,309)	(162,767)
Purchase of investment properties	12	(1,437,676)	(2,568,411)	(940,270)
Purchase of financial assets measured at FVTPL	8	(30,102,028)	(443,619,407)	(50,000,000)
Loan payments received from related party	14	-	2,505,847	3,202,716
Advances to related parties		-	-	(3,514)
Loans granted to related party	14	-	(55,024)	-
Net cash from (used in) investing activities		43,893,397	(75,995,186)	146,929,396
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		53,301,790	(44,823,171)	168,411,213
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		230,349,904	275,173,075	106,761,862
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		283,651,694	230,349,904	275,173,075

(See Notes to the Financial Statements)

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2025 and 2024

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Kepwealth Property Phils., Inc. (the Company) was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on September 23, 2005. The principal activities of the Company are to invest in, purchase, or otherwise acquire and own, hold, use, sell, assign, transfer, lease, mortgage, exchange, maintain, administer, manage, and operate alone or jointly with others, or otherwise dispose of real property, such as but not limited to office, commercial, agricultural and residential properties, hotels, inns, resorts, apartments, or personal property of every kind and description.

On March 9, 2019, the SEC approved the amendment of the Company's Articles of Incorporation which includes change in business purpose from engaging in real estate business, excluding land ownership, to investing, purchasing, or otherwise acquiring and owning, holding, using, selling, assigning, transferring, leasing, mortgaging, exchanging, maintaining, administering, managing and operating alone or jointly with others, or otherwise disposing of real property, such as but not limited to office, commercial, agricultural and residential properties, hotel inns, resorts, apartments, or personal property of every kind and description

The Company's stockholders and Board of Directors (BOD) declared stock dividends of 49,000,000 common shares on January 30, 2019.

On January 30, 2019, the stockholders and the BOD authorized the Company to undertake an initial public offering (IPO) of its common shares with the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). Subsequently, on July 23, 2019 and July 24, 2019, the SEC and the PSE approved the Company's application for IPO.

On August 19, 2019, the Company's common shares were listed with the PSE. The Company offered 67,032,607 new common shares to the public at an offer price of up to P5.74 per share. Net proceeds from the IPO amounted to P360 million net of offer expenses of P24.8 million, as disclosed in Note 15.

The Company's office address is located at Unit IJ01-23 Burgundy Corporate Tower, 252 Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The Philippine Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC) approved the issuance of new and revised Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards. The term "PFRS Accounting Standards" in general includes all applicable PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS), and Interpretations issued by the Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC), Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) which have been approved by the FSRSC and adopted by SEC.

These new and revised PFRS Accounting Standards prescribe new accounting recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements applicable to the Company. When applicable, the adoption of the new standards was made in accordance with their transitional provisions, otherwise the adoption is accounted for as change in accounting policy under PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

2.01 New and Revised PFRS Accounting Standards with No Material Effect on Financial Statements

The following new and revised PFRS Accounting Standards have been adopted in these financial statements. The application of these new and revised PFRS Accounting Standards has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of Exchangeability*

The amendments contains guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

The amendments cover the following areas:

- Specify when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not – a currency is exchangeable if it can be exchanged for another currency through markets or mechanisms that establish enforceable rights and obligations without delay, while it is not exchangeable if an entity can only obtain a small amount of the other currency.
- Specify how an entity determines the exchange rate to apply when a currency is not exchangeable – when a currency isn't exchangeable at a measurement date, an entity estimates the spot exchange rate as the rate that would have applied in an orderly transaction.
- Require the disclosure of additional information when a currency is not exchangeable - when a currency is not exchangeable, an entity discloses information to its financial statements, allowing users to assess its financial performance, position, and cash flows.

The amendments are effective to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

2.02 New and Revised PFRS Accounting Standards in Issue but Not Yet Effective

The Company will adopt the following standards and interpretations enumerated below when they become effective. Except as otherwise indicated, the Company does not expect the adoption of these new and amended PFRS Accounting Standards, to have significant impact on the financial statements.

2.02.01 Standard Adopted by FSRSC and Approved by the Board of Accountancy (BOA)

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

The amendments cover the following areas:

- Derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer – the amendments allow entities to discharge a financial liability settled in cash using an electronic payment system if specific criteria are met, and apply the derecognition option to all settlements made through the same system.
- Classification of financial assets:
 - Contractual terms that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement – the amendments outline how entities can evaluate whether contractual cash flows of a financial asset align with a basic lending arrangement, illustrating this through examples of financial assets with or without principal and interest payments.
 - Assets with non-recourse features – the term 'non-recourse' is enhanced, defining a financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity's ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets.
 - Contractually linked instruments – the amendments clarify that not all transactions with multiple debt instruments meet classification criteria, and that instruments in the underlying pool can include financial instruments not covered by classification requirements.
- There are amendments in the required disclosure for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Earlier application of either all the amendments at the same time or only the amendments to the classification of financial assets is permitted.

An entity is required to apply the amendments retrospectively. An entity is not required to restate prior periods to reflect the application of the amendments, but may do so if, and only if, it is possible to do so without the use of hindsight.

- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has published proposed narrow-scope amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards and accompanying guidance as part of its periodic maintenance of the Accounting Standards.

The proposed amendments included in the Exposure Draft *Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11* relate to:

- PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, Hedge Accounting by a First-Time Adopter* – the amendment addresses a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency in wording between paragraph B6 of PFRS 1 and requirements for hedge accounting in PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*.
- PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*
 - Gain or Loss on Derecognition – the amendment addresses a potential confusion in paragraph B38 of PFRS 7 arising from an obsolete reference to a paragraph that was deleted from the standard when PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement* was issued.
 - Disclosure of Deferred Difference Between Fair Value and Transaction Price – the amendment addresses an inconsistency between paragraph 28 of PFRS 7 and its accompanying implementation guidance that arose when a consequential amendment resulting from the issuance of PFRS 13 was made to paragraph 28, but not to the corresponding paragraph in the implementation guidance.
 - Introduction and Credit Risk Disclosures – the amendment addresses a potential confusion by clarifying in paragraph IG1 that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of PFRS 7 and by simplifying some explanations.
- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*
 - Lessee derecognition of lease liabilities – the amendment addresses a potential lack of clarity in the application of the requirements in PFRS 9 to account for an extinguishment of a lessee’s lease liability that arises because paragraph 2.1(b)(ii) of PFRS 9 includes a cross-reference to paragraph 3.3.1, but not also to paragraph 3.3.3 of PFRS 9.
 - Transaction price – the amendment addresses a potential confusion arising from a reference in Appendix A to PFRS 9 to the definition of ‘transaction price’ in PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* while term ‘transaction price’ is used in particular paragraphs of PFRS 9 with a meaning that is not necessarily consistent with the definition of that term in PFRS 15.
- PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements, Determination of a ‘de facto agent’* – the amendment addresses a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between paragraphs B73 and B74 of PFRS 10 related to an investor determining whether another party is acting on its behalf by aligning the language in both paragraphs.
- PAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows, Cost Method* – the amendment addresses a potential confusion in applying paragraph 37 of PAS 7 that arises from the use of the term ‘cost method’ that is no longer defined in PFRS Accounting Standards.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted.

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

PFRS 17 sets out the requirements that an entity should apply in reporting information about insurance contracts it issues and reinsurance contracts it holds. It requires an entity that issues insurance contracts to report them on the balance sheet as the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. It requires an entity to provide information that distinguishes two (2) ways insurers earn profits from insurance contracts: the insurance service result and the financial result. It requires an entity to report as insurance revenue the amount charged for insurance coverage when it is earned, rather than when the entity receives premium. It requires that insurance revenue to exclude the deposits that represent the investment of the policyholder, rather than an amount charged for services. Similarly, it requires the entity to present deposit repayments as settlements of liabilities rather than as insurance expense.

PFRS 17 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. However, the effectivity date for all Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) is beginning on or after January 1, 2030, and all Mutual Benefits Associations (MBAs) doing business in the Philippines is effective beginning on or after January 1, 2030. Early application is permitted for entities that apply PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* and PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* on or before the date of initial application of PFRS 17.

An entity shall apply PFRS 17 retrospectively unless impracticable, except that an entity is not required to present the quantitative information required by paragraph 28(f) of PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and an entity shall not apply the option in paragraph B115 for periods before the date of initial application of PFRS 17. If, and only if, it is impracticable, an entity shall apply either the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach.

- Amendments to PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

The amendments cover the following areas:

- Insurance acquisition cash flows for renewals outside the contract boundary;
- Reinsurance contracts held—onerous underlying insurance contracts;
- Reinsurance contracts held—underlying insurance contracts with direct participation features; and
- Recognition of the contractual service margin in profit or loss in the general model.

The amendments are effective to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. However, all Mutual Benefits Associations (MBAs) doing business in the Philippines is effective beginning on or after January 1, 2030.

- Amendment to PFRS 17, *Initial Application of PFRS 17 and PFRS 9—Comparative Information*

The amendment is a transition option relating to comparative information about financial assets presented on initial application of PFRS 17. The amendment is aimed at helping entities to avoid temporary accounting mismatches between financial assets and Insurance contract liabilities, and therefore Improve the usefulness of comparative information for users of financial statements.

PFRS 17 incorporating the amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. However, all Mutual Benefits Associations (MBAs) doing business in the Philippines is effective beginning on or after January 1, 2030.

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

PFRS 18 supersedes PAS 1, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*. This new standard is a result of IASB's Primary Financial Statements project, which aimed at improving comparability and transparency of communication in financial statements.

While several sections from PAS 1 have been retained with minimal changes in wording, PFRS 18 introduces new requirements for the presentation and disclosures in financial statements.

The new requirements include:

- Improved comparability in the statement of profit or loss (income statement);
- Enhanced transparency of management-defined performance measures; and
- More useful grouping of information in the financial statements.

Retrospective application is required in both annual and interim financial statements. PFRS 18 is effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early application permitted.

- PFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*

PFRS 19 allows eligible entities to provide reduced disclosures compared to the requirements in other PFRS Accounting Standards. Entities that elect PFRS 19 are still required to apply the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of other PFRS Accounting Standards.

An entity may elect to apply the PFRS 19 if at the end of reporting period:

- It is a subsidiary as defined in PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*;
- It does not have public accountability; and
- It has a parent (either ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with PFRS Accounting Standards.

An eligible entity (including an intermediate parent) can apply PFRS 19 in its consolidated, separate or individual financial statements. PFRS 19 is applicable for both annual and interim reporting.

PFRS 19 is effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early application permitted.

2.02.02 Deferred

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

The amendments clarify the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate and joint venture. This requires an investor in its financial statements to recognize in full the gains and losses arising from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business while recognize partial gains and losses if the assets do not constitute a business (i.e. up to the extent only of unrelated investor share).

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

3. BASIS FOR THE PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.01 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with PFRS Accounting Standards and are under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments that are carried at amortized cost or at fair value.

3.02 Presentation and Functional Currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using Philippine Peso (₱), the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "functional currency"). All information presented in Philippine Peso has been rounded to the nearest Peso, except when otherwise specified.

The Company chose to present its financial statements using its functional currency.

3.03 Current and Non-current Presentation

The Company classifies an asset as current when:

- It expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- It holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It expects to realize the asset within twelve (12) months after the reporting period; or
- The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve (12) months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

The Company classifies a liability as current when:

- It expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
- It holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- The liability is due to be settled within twelve (12) months after the reporting period; or
- It does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve (12) months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities, respectively.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principal accounting and financial reporting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are enumerated below and are consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

4.01 Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

When measuring fair value, the Company takes into consideration the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or liability is exchanged in an orderly transaction between market participants to sell the asset or transfer the liability at the measurement date under current market conditions. In addition, it assumes that the transaction takes place either: (a) in the principal market; or (b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

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

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

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs.

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

4.02 Segment Information

Operating segments are components of the Company: (a) that engage in business activities from which this may earn revenue and incur expenses; (b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's senior management, its chief operating decision maker, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and (c) for which discrete financial information is available.

4.03 Financial Assets

4.03.01 Initial Recognition and Measurement

The Company recognizes a financial asset in its statements of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, at initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

At initial recognition, the Company measures trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component at their transaction price.

4.03.02 Classification

➤ Financial Asset at Amortized Cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

The Company's financial assets measured at amortized cost pertain to cash in banks, cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and due from related parties.

a) Cash in Banks and Cash Equivalents

Cash in banks are deposits held at call with bank that are subject to insignificant risk of change in value and shall be measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with maturities of three (3) months or less from the date of acquisition and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. This shall be measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

b) Trade and Other Receivables and Due from Related Parties

Trade and other receivables and due from related parties are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Finance income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

➤ Financial Asset at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company at initial recognition, irrevocably designates a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss, because it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

The Company's financial asset at fair value through profit or loss pertains to investment in Unit Investment Trust Fund (UITF) and equity shares. The Company's financial assets at FVTPL are classified as held for trading that can be disposed within 1 to 5 years after the reporting period.

The Company does not have financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in both years.

4.03.03 Effective Interest Method

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for: purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets and financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired but subsequently have become credit-impaired.

4.03.04 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company measures expected losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable assumption that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions.

The Company adopted the following approaches in accounting for impairment.

➤ General Approach

The Company applies general approach to cash in banks, cash equivalents, other receivables (except for advances to suppliers) and due from related parties. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk has not increased significantly, the Company measures the loss allowance equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Company compares the risk of default occurring as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring as at the date of initial recognition and consider the macro-economic factors such as gross domestic product, interest, and inflation rates, the performance of the counterparties' industry, that is available without undue cost or effort, to determine whether there is a significant increase in credit risk or not since initial recognition.

The Company determines that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when there is a significant decline in the factors.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition because the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

The Company does not apply the 30 days past due rebuttable presumption because based on the Company's historical experience, credit risk has not increased significantly even the amounts are past due for more than 30 days.

The Company does not apply the 90 days past due rebuttable presumption in determining whether a financial asset is credit-impaired or not, since based on the Company's historical experience, past due amounts even over 90 days are still collectible.

If the Company has measured the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date, that the credit quality improves (i.e. there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition), then the Company shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses at the current reporting date.

The Company recognizes in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date.

The Company performs the assessment of significant increases in credit risk on an individual basis by considering information that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk.

The Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the counterparty;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- The lender(s) of the counterparty, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the counterparty's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider; and
- It is becoming probable that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

➤ Simplified Approach

The Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables. The Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the counterparty;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;

- The lender(s) of the counterparty, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the counterparty's financial difficulty, having granted to the counterparty a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider; and
- It is becoming probable that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

4.03.05 Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when, and only when the contractual rights from the cash flows of the financial asset expired or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received shall be recognized in profit or loss.

4.04 Prepayments and Other Current Assets

4.04.01 Prepayments

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

Prepayments and other current assets are classified in the statements of financial position as current assets when the expenses related to prepayments are expected to be incurred within one (1) year or the Company's normal operating cycle whichever is longer. Otherwise, prepayments are classified as non-current assets.

4.04.02 Prepaid Income Tax

Prepaid income tax pertains to excess income taxes paid over the actual due under the provisions of the tax code as a result of withholding of taxes at income sources and prior year excess taxes carried over.

4.05 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are initially measured at cost. The cost of an asset consists of its purchase price and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Subsequent to initial recognition, property and equipment pertaining to office improvements and office equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Office improvements	3 to 5 years
Office equipment	3 years

The property and equipment's useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

4.06 Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation including property under construction for such purposes, is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives ranging from 13 to 40 years for condominium units and parking slots.

Initial leasing cost is capitalized as cost of investment properties and is amortized over the lease term on the same basis as leasing revenue.

Transfers to, or from, investment property shall be made when, and only when, there is a change in use.

Investment properties are derecognized by the Company upon its disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

4.07 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of that any assets other than, deferred tax assets and financial assets that are within the scope of PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, assets are also allocated to individual CGUs, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGUs for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income.

4.08 Financial Liabilities

4.08.01 Initial Recognition and Measurement

The Company recognizes a financial liability in its statements of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial liability at its fair value minus, in the case of financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the liability.

4.08.02 Derecognition

The Company removes a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) from its statements of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation in the contract is discharged or cancelled or has expired).

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

4.08.03 Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized, except for:

- financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss;
- financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies;
- financial guarantee contracts;
- commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate; and
- contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

The Company's financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include trade and other payables (excluding advance rent and due to government agencies) and security deposits.

4.09 Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Capital stock is classified as equity.

Capital stock represents the par value of shares that have been issued.

Additional paid-in capital represents the excess of proceeds and/or fair value of considerations received over the par value of the subscribed capital stock. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of tax.

Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of net income, net of any dividend declaration.

4.10 Employee Benefits

4.10.01 Short-term Employee Benefits

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.

4.11 Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

4.11.01 Performance Obligations Satisfied Over Time

The Company transfers control of a service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time if the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs.

Revenue recognized over time pertains to contracts with customers for lease of properties and services.

4.11.02 Rental Income

The Company's policy for recognition of revenue from operating leases is described in Note 4.13.01.

4.11.03 Finance Income

Finance income is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Finance income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

4.12 Cost and Expense Recognition

Cost and expenses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase has arisen that can be measured reliably.

4.12.01 Cost of Services

Cost of services are recognized as expense when the related services are rendered.

4.12.02 Operating Expenses

Operating expenses constitute costs of administering the business and costs incurred to sell and market services. These are expensed as incurred.

4.13 Leases

The Company assessed at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

4.13.01 The Company as a Lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.14 Related Parties and Related Party Transactions

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Company that is preparing its financial statements. A person or a close member of that person's family is related to Company if that person has control or joint control over the Company, has significant influence over the Company, or is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

- The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
- One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
- Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
- One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
- The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
- The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified above;
- A person identified above has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); and
- Management entity providing key management personnel services to a reporting entity.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members, who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the Company and include that person's children and spouse or domestic partner; children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and dependents of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

4.15 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

4.15.01 Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statements of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

4.15.02 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits from excess Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) over Regular Corporate Income Tax (RCIT) and unused Net Operating Loss Carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused MCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary differences arise from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

4.15.03 Current and Deferred Tax for the Period

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax-effect is included in the accounting for business combination.

4.16 Earnings Per Share

The Company computes its basic earnings per share by dividing net income or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company, and the weighted average number of shares outstanding are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

4.17 Changes in Accounting Policies

The adoption of the new and revised standards and interpretations disclosed in Note 2.01 was made in accordance with their transitional provisions, otherwise the adoption is accounted for as change in accounting policy under PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 4, Management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

5.01 Critical Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations that Management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in financial statements.

5.01.01 Determining the Classification of Financial Assets

Classification of financial assets under PFRS 9 depends on the results of the business model test and sole payment of principal and interest (SPPI) test performed by the Company.

The Company exercises judgment in determining the business model to be used in managing its financial instruments to achieve its business objectives. The Company also determines whether the contractual terms of financial assets at amortized cost give rise to specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments for principal and interest, with interest representing time value of money and credit risk associated with the outstanding principal amount. Any other contractual term that changes the timing or amount of cash flows does not meet the SPPI test.

Management assessed that the contractual terms of its financial assets excluding financial assets at FVTPL, are solely payments of principal and interest and consistent with basic lending arrangement.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's financial assets measured at amortized cost amounted to P335,863,758 and P243,446,964 respectively, as disclosed in Note 26.02.

5.01.02 Determining the Operating Segments

Determination of operating segments is based on the information about components of the Company that Management uses to make decisions about the operating matters. Operating segments use internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and assess its performance.

The Company determined that its operating segments are organized and managed separately based on the nature of the business segment, with each business representing a strategic business segment. The Company is organized into business units based on the services rendered and has three reportable operating segments such as leasing, asset management, and corporate and others.

5.01.03 Determining the Classification of Leases - The Company as a Lessor

The Company classifies leases in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement and the transfer of the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the leased property. Leases, where management has determined that the risks and rewards related to the leased property are transferred to the Company, are classified as finance leases. On the other hand, leases entered into by the Company, where management has determined that the risks and rewards of the leased property are retained with the lessor, are accounted for as operating leases.

The Company entered into a number of operating lease agreements as a lessor. As a lessor, the Company has determined that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets being leased out under operating lease agreements.

Rental income from lease of properties amounted to P65,674,785, P48,257,987 and P46,510,562 in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, as disclosed in Notes 12 and 16.

5.01.04 Assessment of Timing of Satisfaction of Performance Obligations

An Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a promised good or service to the customer, which could occur over time or at a point in time.

Management assessed that performance obligation is satisfied over time if the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs.

In 2025, 2024 and 2023, revenue from management fee amounted to P329,412, as disclosed in Note 18.

5.01.05 Assessment of the Transaction Price and the Amounts Allocated to Performance Obligations

A performance obligation is a vendor's promise to deliver a good that is 'distinct' from other services identified in the contract.

Management assessed that the allocation of transaction price to performance obligations is not applicable since there is only one performance obligation for each contract with a customer which is to render service.

5.01.06 Assessment of 30 days Rebuttable Presumption

The Company determines when a significant increase in credit risk occurs on its financial assets based on its credit management practice.

Management believes that the 30 days rebuttable presumption on determining whether there is a significant increase in credit risk in financial assets is not applicable because based on the Company's historical experience, credit risk has not increased significantly even the amounts are past due for more than 30 days.

5.01.07 Assessment of 90 days Rebuttable Presumption

The Company determines when a default occurs on its financial assets based on its credit management practice.

Management believes that the 90 days rebuttable presumption on determining whether financial assets are credit impaired is not applicable since based on Company's historical experience, past due amounts even over 90 days are still collectible.

5.01.08 Distinction between Property and Equipment and Investment Properties

The Company determines whether a property qualifies as investment properties. In making its judgments, the Company considers whether the property generates cash flows largely independent of the other assets held by the Company. Owner-occupied properties generate cash flows that are attributable not only to the property but also to other assets used in the production or supply process.

Some properties comprise a portion that is held to earn rental or for capital appreciation and another portion that is held for use for administrative purposes. If these portions can be sold separately (or leased out separately under finance lease), the Company accounts for the portions separately. If the portion cannot be sold separately, the property is accounted for as investment property only if an insignificant portion is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Judgment is applied in determining whether ancillary services are so significant that a property does not qualify as investment properties. The Company considers each property separately in making its judgment.

The Company classified the condominium units and parking slots and initial leasing cost as investment properties because these are held to earn rentals. Accordingly, the carrying amounts of investment properties amounted to P289,118,183 and P322,128,379 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, as disclosed in Note 12.

5.02 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainties

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

5.02.01 Residual Values, Useful Lives and Depreciation Method of Property and Equipment and Investment Properties

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method of the Company's property and equipment and investment properties are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, if there is an indication of a significant change in, how an asset is used; significant unexpected wear and tear; technological advancement; and changes in market prices since the most recent annual reporting date.

The useful lives of the Company's assets are estimated based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. In determining the useful life of an asset, the Company considers the expected usage, expected physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence arising from changes or improvements in production, or from a change in the market demand for the product or service output and legal or other limits on the use of the Company's assets. In addition, the estimation of the useful lives is based on Company's collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances.

A reduction in the estimated useful lives of office equipment would increase the recognized operating expenses and decrease non-current assets.

The Company uses a depreciation method that reflects the pattern in which it expects to consume the asset's future economic benefits. If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in the pattern used by which a Company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits, the Company shall review its present depreciation method and, if current expectations differ, it shall change the depreciation method to reflect the new pattern.

In both years, Management assessed that there are no indications of a significant change in pattern used by the Company to consume the property and equipment and investment properties' future economic benefit.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the total carrying amounts of property and equipment and investment properties amounted to P290,340,622 and P322,597,262, respectively, as disclosed in Notes 11 and 12.

5.02.02 Asset Impairment

The Company performs an impairment review when certain impairment indicators are present. Determining the fair value of prepayments and other current assets, investment properties, and property and equipment requires the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets which requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the financial statements. Future events could cause the Company to conclude advances to suppliers, prepayments and other current assets, investment properties, and property and equipment are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the financial condition and results of operations.

The preparation of the estimated future cash flows involves significant judgment and estimations. While the Company believes that its assumptions are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable values and may lead to future additional impairment charges under PFRS Accounting Standards.

In both years, Management assessed that no indicators of impairment had existed on its prepayments and other current assets, property and equipment and investment properties. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying amounts of the aforementioned assets amounted to P310,418,356 and P341,665,811, respectively, as disclosed in Notes 10, 11 and 12.

5.02.03 Estimating the Expected Credit Losses on Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

The Company determines expected credit losses on its financial assets at amortized cost using general approach based on the probability-weighted estimate of the present value of all cash shortfalls over their expected lives. ECL is provided for credit losses that result from possible default events within the next 12 months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition in which case ECL is provided based on lifetime ECL.

When determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and that is relevant for the particular financial instrument being assessed such as, but not limited to, the following factors: (a) actual or expected external and internal credit rating downgrade; (b) existing or forecasted adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions; and (c) actual or expected significant adverse changes in the operating results of the debtor.

The Company also considers financial assets that are more than 30 days past due to be the latest point at which lifetime ECL should be recognized unless it can demonstrate that this does not represent a significant risk in credit risk such as when non-payment was an administrative oversight rather than resulting from financial difficulty of the debtor.

The Company has assessed that the ECL on financial assets at amortized cost (except for trade receivables) is not material because the transactions with respect to these financial assets were entered into by the Company only with reputable counterparties with good credit standing and relatively low risk of defaults. Accordingly, no provision for ECL on financial assets at amortized cost (except for trade receivables) was recognized in 2025, 2024 and 2023.

In 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized provision for expected credit losses related to its trade receivables amounting to P677,501, nil and nil, respectively, as disclosed in Note 9.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets measured at amortized cost amounted to P335,863,758 and P243,446,964 respectively, as disclosed in Note 26.02.

5.02.04 Estimating Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets (DTA)

The Company reviews the carrying amounts at each reporting date and reduces DTA to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the DTA to be utilized.

In both years, Management believes that deferred tax assets are fully recoverable prior to its expiration.

The Company recognized DTA amounting to P8,626,567 and P10,237,866, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, as disclosed in Note 23.

5.02.05 Determining Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Company carries some of its financial assets and liabilities at fair value, which requires extensive use of accounting estimates and judgment. In addition, certain liabilities acquired through debt exchange and restructuring are required to be carried at fair value at the time of the debt exchange and restructuring. 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 methodology. Any changes in fair value of these financial assets and liabilities would affect directly the profit or loss and equity.

Fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 25.

5.02.06 Estimation of Retirement Liability

Management has reviewed its obligation for retirement benefit cost in view of the requirements under Republic Act (RA 7641). Management has assessed that current employees have not met the minimum requirements under RA 7641 to be eligible for retirement benefits and the estimated retirement benefit obligation under PAS 19, *Employee Benefits* is immaterial. Accordingly, no provision for retirement benefit cost is recognized in the financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Management however will continue to have a yearly assessment of its obligations, if any, to pay retirement benefit costs.

6. INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING

On August 19, 2019, the Company's common shares were listed with the PSE. The Company offered 67,032,607 new common shares to the public at an offer price of up to P5.74 per share. Net proceeds from the IPO amounted to P360 million net of offer expenses of P24.8 million, as disclosed in Note 1.

In 2025 and 2024, no disbursements and applications were made.

The unapplied proceeds from the IPO of P170,452,249 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is maintained in various current and saving accounts and highly liquid investments.

It will be used to fund key property acquisitions for leasing purposes.

Management evaluated and believed that it is to the best interest of its Shareholders that the Company remain conservative in its investment in capital acquisition.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks and cash equivalents.

Cash at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statements of cash flow can be reconciled to the related items in the statements of financial position:

	2025	2024
Cash on hand	P 15,000	P 25,741
Cash in banks	193,977,850	161,555,199
Cash equivalents	89,658,844	68,768,964
	P 283,651,694	P 230,349,904

Cash in banks earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Cash equivalent has a maturity of less than three months and with annual interest ranging from 5% to 6%.

Finance income earned from bank deposits amounted to P2,838,822, P1,499,662 and P597,298 in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, as disclosed in Note 18.

Finance income earned from cash equivalent amounted to P3,415,740, P3,079,635 and P201,912 in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, as disclosed in Note 18.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

The Company's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) includes the investments in the following banks:

	2025	2024
Investment in Unit Investment Trust Fund (UITF) (Note 8.01)	P 111,123,668	P 141,940,291
Investment in equity securities (Note 8.02)	123,080,000	125,555,000
	P 234,203,668	P 267,495,291

8.01 Investment in Unit Investment Trust Fund (UITF)

The Company's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) which includes the investments in UITF in the following banks:

	2025	2024
RCBC Trust Corporation	P 58,442,622	P 89,007,222
East West Banking Corporation	52,191,342	52,463,273
Sun Life Prosperity Peso Starter Fund, Inc (Sun Life)	489,704	469,796
	P 111,123,668	P 141,940,291

An analysis of the Company's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	RCBC		Sun Life		EastWest		Total
January 1, 2024	₱	-	₱	52,801,465	₱	-	₱ 52,801,465
Additional		137,731,414		-		305,887,993	443,619,407
Disposal		(48,917,652)		(52,348,084)		(253,615,804)	(354,881,540)
Fair value loss (Note 18)		193,460		16,415		191,084	400,959
December 31, 2024		89,007,222		469,796		52,463,273	141,940,291
Additions		30,102,028		-		-	30,102,028
Disposal		(61,110,828)		-		-	(61,110,828)
Fair value gain (loss) (Note 18)		444,200		19,908		(271,931)	192,177
December 31, 2025	₱	58,442,622	₱	489,704	₱	52,191,342	₱ 111,123,668

In 2025, certain investment of the Company in RCBC were redeemed, generating total proceeds of P65,076,200. The redemptions resulted in a net gain of P3,965,372, as disclosed in Note 18.

In 2024, certain investment of the Company in RCBC, Sun Life and EastWest were redeemed with proceeds amounting to P360,796,771 resulting to a gain of P5,915,231, as disclosed in Note 18.

In 2023, certain investment of the Company was redeemed with China Bank and Sun Life generating total proceeds of P190,552,959 resulting to a gain of P6,294,986, as disclosed in Note 18. The proceed was then deposited to the banks.

The Company's financial assets at FVTPL are classified as held for trading that can be disposed within 12 months after the reporting period.

8.02 Investment in Equity Securities

The Company invested in trust accounts held by local banks aggregating to P123,080,000 and P125,555,000 in 2025 and 2024, respectively. The trustee-banks in turn invested in preferred shares of San Miguel Corporation and ACEN Corporation which yields interest of 6.97% to 7.13% with a tenor of three (3) to five (5) years.

In 2025 and 2024, the Company sold its investment in equity securities with total proceeds of P2,475,000 and nil, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, investment in trust accounts amounted to P123,080,000 and P125,555,000, respectively. Dividend income amounting to P8,976,392, P6,909,437 and P4,280,272 was received in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, as disclosed in Note 18.

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES – net

The Company's trade and other receivables consist of:

	2025		2024
Trade receivables	P 17,768,370	P	7,361,342
Advances to employees	1,516,080		1,190,566
Accrued rent (Note 21)	1,883,414		516,899
Others	31,479,389		3,796,682
	52,647,253		12,865,489
Allowance for expected credit losses	(677,501)		-
	P 51,969,752	P	12,865,489

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally collectible in the succeeding month. The average credit period on services rendered is 30 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables.

Others pertain to post-dated check and association dues receivables from the lessee.

The Company always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

In 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized provision for expected credit losses amounting to P677,501 and nil, respectively, as disclosed in Note 19.

Trade receivables disclosed above include amounts which are past due at the end of the reporting period but against which the Company has not recognized an allowance for estimated credit losses because there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable.

Aging of accounts that are past due but not credit-impaired in 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025		2024
1 – 30 days outstanding/ past due	P 1,031,309	P	679,902
31 – 60 days outstanding/ past due	889,514		436,754
61 – 90 days outstanding/ past due	864,793		698,399
Over 90 days outstanding/ past due	8,064,462		5,546,287
	P 10,850,078	P	7,361,342

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Company considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Accordingly, the Management believe that no credit provision is required to be recognized in excess of the allowance for expected credit losses.

10. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

The details of the Company's prepayments and other current assets are shown below:

	2025		2024	
Prepaid expenses	P	3,103,262	P	3,448,391
Prepaid income tax		14,843,647		12,676,935
Advances to suppliers		2,055,042		1,218,439
Input VAT		75,783		1,066,070
Deferred input VAT		-		658,714
	P	20,077,734	P	19,068,549

Prepaid expenses include advance payment for condominium dues and real property taxes.

For listed companies, the 5% threshold for advances to suppliers is generally measured against the Company's total assets.

Prepaid income tax represents excess income taxes paid, including amounts withheld at source and overpayments from prior years, creditable against future tax liabilities.

11. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT – net

The carrying amounts of the Company's property and equipment is as follows:

	Office Improvements		Office Equipment		Total
Cost					
January 1, 2025	P	3,122,840	P	681,375	P 3,804,215
Additions		1,045,536		48,955	1,094,491
December 31, 2025		4,168,376		730,330	4,898,706
Accumulated depreciation					
January 1, 2025		2,676,243		659,089	3,335,332
Depreciation (Note 20)		321,101		19,834	340,935
December 31, 2025		2,997,344		678,923	3,676,267
Carrying Amount	P	1,171,032	P	51,407	P 1,222,439

	Office Improvements		Office Equipment		Total
Cost					
January 1, 2024	P	3,115,120	P	673,786	P 3,788,906
Additions		7,720		7,589	15,309
December 31, 2024		3,122,840		681,375	3,804,215
Accumulated depreciation					
January 1, 2024		2,035,553		637,963	2,673,516
Depreciation (Note 19)		640,690		21,126	661,816
December 31, 2024		2,676,243		659,089	3,335,332
Carrying Amount	P	446,597	P	22,286	P 468,883

All additions to property and equipment amounting to P1,094,491, P15,309 and P162,767 in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively were paid for in cash.

In 2025, 2024 and 2023, depreciation expense of property and equipment amounted to P340,935, P661,816 and P704,151, respectively, as disclosed in Note 19.

The Company has no property and equipment with restricted title nor that are pledged as security for liabilities.

In both years, the Company determined that there is no indication that impairment has occurred on its property and equipment.

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES – net

The carrying amounts of the Company's investment properties are as follows:

	Condominium Units and Parking Slots		Initial Leasing Cost		Total
Cost					
January 1, 2025	P	844,958,765	P	9,430,643	P 854,389,408
Additions		-		1,437,676	1,437,676
December 31, 2025		844,958,765		10,868,319	855,827,084
Accumulated depreciation					
January 1, 2025		524,437,465		7,823,564	532,261,029
Depreciation (Note 17)		33,235,063		1,212,809	34,447,872
December 31, 2025		557,672,528		9,036,373	566,708,901
Carrying Amount	P	287,286,237	P	1,831,946	P 289,118,183

	Condominium Units and Parking Slots		Initial Leasing Cost		Total
Cost					
January 1, 2024	P	844,403,911	P	7,417,086	P 851,820,997
Additions		554,854		2,013,557	2,568,411
December 31, 2024		844,958,765		9,430,643	854,389,408
Accumulated depreciation					
January 1, 2024		491,205,670		7,207,960	498,413,630
Depreciation (Note 17)		33,231,795		615,604	33,847,399
December 31, 2024		524,437,465		7,823,564	532,261,029
Carrying Amount	P	320,521,300	P	1,607,079	P 322,128,379

This account consists mainly of condominium units and parking slots at Kepwealth Center (previously Keppel Center) located in Cebu Business Park, Cebu City and Ortigas Center, Pasig City. These units are being leased-out to third parties with lease terms ranging from one (1) to six (6) years. This also includes initial leasing cost which consists of unamortized portion of commission incurred for lease transactions.

In 2025, 2024 and 2023, all additions were paid in cash.

No investment property have been pledged as security for liabilities and there were no contractual commitments for the acquisition of investment property except for the additions of nil and P554,854 in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The property rental income earned by the Company from its investment properties, all of which is leased out under operating leases, amounted to P65,674,785, P48,257,987, and P46,510,562 in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, as disclosed in Note 16.

The investment properties are leased out to outside parties to earn rental.

In 2024, there was a significant change in the fair value of the Company's investment properties. The market value of the condominium units amounted to P1,799,481,000, while the parking slots amounted to P160,030,000, for a total appraised market value of P1,959,511,000. This valuation was based on the appraisal conducted by an accredited independent appraiser. The latest appraisal report for the investment property located in Ortigas Center, Pasig City is dated January 21, 2025, while the appraisal report for the investment property located in Cebu Business Park, Cebu City is dated February 6, 2025.

In 2025 and 2024, the Company determined that there is no indication that impairment has occurred on its investment properties.

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The components of trade and other payables account are as follows:

	2025		2024	
Trade payable	P	7,720,699	P	5,725,788
Security deposits (Note 21)		22,495,689		21,122,345
Advance rent (Note 21)		8,291,659		6,393,778
Accrued expenses		2,078,216		1,833,813
Due to government agencies		1,100,597		1,665,184
Others		218,700		218,700
	P	41,905,560	P	36,959,608

The average credit period on purchases of certain goods from suppliers is 30 days. No interest is charged on trade payables. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

Accrued expenses include condominium dues, professional fees, taxes and licenses, salaries, utilities, directors and management fee and commission. Accrued expenses are normally settled within one (1) year.

Due to government agencies include output VAT, deferred output VAT, withholding taxes and government contributions, which are normally settled within the next month.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Nature of relationship of the Company and its related parties are disclosed below:

Related Parties	Nature of Relationship
Kepwealth Center Condominium Corporation (KCC)	Under Common Control
Eurocapital Land, Inc. (ELI)	Under Common Control
Global Officium Limited, Inc. (GOLI)	Under Common Control
Stockholders	Key Management Personnel

14.01 Due from Related Parties

Balances and transactions between the Company and its related parties are disclosed below:

	December 31, 2025				December 31, 2024			
		Amounts/ Volume	Outstanding Balances		Amounts/ Volume	Outstanding Balances		
KCC								
Condominium dues	P	8,395,969	P	-	P	11,716,101	P	-
Management income (Note 18)		329,412		-		329,412		-
Loans		-		-		2,556,758		-
ELI								
Advances		-		257,312		-		257,312
	P	8,725,381	P	257,312	P	4,602,271	P	257,312

The Company in its regular conduct of business entered into transactions with related parties to augment its working capital requirements which principally consist of advances and reimbursement of expenses.

14.01.01 Significant Contract Agreement

14.01.01.01 Loan Contracts

In 2021, the Company has entered a loan agreement with KCC. Details of the account are as follows:

	2025		2024	
Balance as of January 1	P	-	P	2,505,847
Principal received		-		(2,505,847)
Finance income		-		50,911
Finance income received		-		(50,911)
Balance as of December 31	P	-	P	-

These amounts are with 5% interest, unsecured and will be settled in cash within three (3) years. No provisions have been made for expected credit losses in respect of the amounts owed by related party.

14.01.01.02 Management Agreements

The Company has entered into management agreements with KCC. This pertains to operational, financial and administration services agreement for a fixed monthly fee. Management income amounted to P329,412 in 2025, 2024 and 2023, as disclosed in Note 18.

14.01.01.03 Condominium Dues

Condominium dues are the amount paid by the Company to condominium unit owners for maintenance and communal expenses.

14.01.01.04 Advances

Non-interest bearing cash advances pertains to cash granted to related party to finance its working capital requirements.

14.02 Due to a Related Party

Balances and transactions between the Company and its related parties are disclosed below:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amounts/ Volume	Outstanding Balances	Amounts/ Volume	Outstanding Balances
GOLI				
Service Fee (Note 19)	P	3,172,030 P	-	P
			1,362,876	P
				-

14.02.01 Significant Contract Agreement

14.02.01.01 Service Agreements

On March 1, 2020, the Company entered into a service agreement with Global Officium Limited, Inc. (GOLI) a related party under common control for a fixed monthly fee. The services rendered to the Company include finance, human resources, information and communication technology and internal audit services.

On March 26, 2024, the Company proposed an adjustment to the fee structure and was subsequently approved, aligning it with a percentage of revenue rather than a fixed amount, charging a management fee equivalent to 2.5% of revenue, effective January 2024.

The agreement is for a period of five years and is renewable upon mutual agreement by the parties. Contracted services amounted to P3,172,030, P1,362,876 and P2,993,818 in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, as disclosed in Note 19.

Terms and Conditions of Transactions with Related Parties

Unless stated, transactions with related parties under common control are non-interest bearing, unsecured, will be collected in cash and are either collectible on demand or collected within one year.

14.03 Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

The remuneration to the key management personnel paid by the Company in the form of short-term benefits amounted to P1,671,000 and P3,062,907 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

15. ISSUED CAPITAL

The issued capital of the Company are as follows:

		2025		2024		2023
Capital stock	P	456,057,609	P	456,057,609	P	456,057,609
Additional paid-in capital		299,519,764		299,519,764		299,519,764
	P	755,577,373	P	755,577,373	P	755,577,373

Components of capital stock are as follows:

		2025		2024		2023
Preference shares	P	255,000,000	P	255,000,000	P	255,000,000
Ordinary shares		201,057,609		201,057,609		201,057,609
	P	456,057,609	P	456,057,609	P	456,057,609

15.01 Ordinary Shares

Shown below are the details on the movements of ordinary shares:

	2025		2024		2023	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Authorized P1 par value	365,000,000	P 365,000,000	365,000,000	P 365,000,000	365,000,000	P 365,000,000
Issued and fully paid	201,057,609	P 201,057,609	201,057,609	P 201,057,609	201,057,609	P 201,057,609

Ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

15.02 Preference Shares

The movements in the carrying amount of the Company's preference shares are shown below:

	2025		2024		2023	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Authorized P1 par value	255,000,000	P 255,000,000	255,000,000	P 255,000,000	255,000,000	P 255,000,000
Issued and fully paid	255,000,000	P 255,000,000	255,000,000	P 255,000,000	255,000,000	P 255,000,000

Preferred shares are non-voting, and redeemable at dates and in number of shares to be determined by the BOD.

15.03 History of Registration of Securities

On March 9, 2019, the SEC approved the Company's change in authorized capital structure from 8,800,000 common shares at P10 par value a share and 53,200,000 preferred shares at P10 par value a share to 365,000,000 common shares at P1 par value a share and 255,000,000 preferred shares at P1 par value a share, respectively.

The change in authorized capital structure resulted to an increase in authorized common shares by 356,200,000. On the other hand, the authorized preferred shares have decreased due to reclassification of 277,000,000 preferred shares to common shares.

The Company's BOD and stockholders declared stock dividends of 49,000,000 common shares at P1 par value a share equivalent to P49,000,000 from the resulting increase in authorized common shares on January 30, 2019. The stock dividends were issued upon the approval of the change in authorized capital structure by the SEC.

On August 19, 2019, the Company's common shares were listed with the PSE. The Company offered 67,032,607 new common shares to the public at an offer price of up to P5.74 per share. Net proceeds from the IPO amounted to P360 million, net of offer expenses amounting to P24,767,164, as disclosed in Note 1.

15.04 Additional Paid in Capital

Additional paid-in capital arising from issuance of shares amounted to P299,519,764 as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

16. REVENUES

The Company derives its revenue from contracts with customers for lease of properties. This is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed in Note 27, for each reportable segment under PFRS 8, Operating Segments.

The Company's rental income for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 amounted to P65,674,785, P48,257,987 and P46,510,562, respectively.

17. COST OF SERVICES

Analysis of the Company's cost of services are as follows:

		2025		2024		2023
Depreciation (Note 12)	P	34,447,872	P	33,847,399	P	33,490,252
Taxes and licenses		3,473,307		3,611,657		3,227,915
Salaries and wages (Note 20)		1,780,212		2,521,701		2,425,070
Repairs and maintenance		1,148,452		319,567		185,439
	P	40,849,843	P	40,300,324	P	39,328,676

18. OTHER INCOME – net

Components of other income (expense) are as follows:

		2025		2024		2023
Dividend income (Note 8)	P	8,976,392	P	6,909,437	P	4,280,272
Finance income on:						
Cash equivalents (Note 7)		3,415,740		3,079,635		201,912
Cash in banks (Note 7)		2,838,822		1,499,662		597,298
Due from related parties (Note 14)		-		50,911		206,294
Gain on redemption of investment (Note 8)		3,965,372		5,915,231		6,294,986
Management fee (Note 14)		329,412		329,412		329,412
Fair value gain (loss) (Note 8)		192,177		400,959		(720,034)
Other revenues		9,889		-		80,188
	P	19,727,804	P	18,185,247	P	11,270,328

Other revenues mainly consist of forfeitures from pre-terminated lease contracts and gain from liability extinguishment.

19. OPERATING EXPENSES

The account is composed of the following operating expenses:

	2025	2024	2023
Condominium dues (Note 14)	P 8,395,969	P 11,716,101	P 14,028,447
Contracted services (Note 14)	3,172,030	1,362,876	2,993,818
Professional fees	2,980,145	1,277,566	1,484,936
Assessed taxes	1,703,016	546,547	232,324
Salaries, wages and employee benefits (Note 20)	1,098,444	1,508,678	1,505,237
Taxes and licenses	1,089,453	946,783	1,414,835
Provision for expected credit losses (Note 9)	677,501	-	-
Depreciation (Note 11)	340,935	661,816	704,151
Utilities	246,887	127,489	66,116
Selling and marketing	186,843	9,473	-
Transportation and travel	176,632	132,388	170,813
Directors' fees	171,000	130,000	140,000
Subscription	61,759	74,205	156,311
Registration and filing fees	50,000	50,000	50,000
Postage, telephone and communication	40,483	37,675	41,609
Stationeries and supplies	19,672	53,844	70,279
Representation and entertainment	8,091	16,851	11,416
Repairs and maintenance	1,902	11,260	61,200
Others	617,854	966,683	410,499
	P 21,038,616	P 19,630,235	P 23,541,991

Others pertain to miscellaneous expenses such as interest from BIR assessments, bank and other charges.

Professional fees include audit fees, retainer fees, and other legal fees.

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

20.01 Short-term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits, as disclosed in Notes 17 and 19, are detailed as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Salaries and wages	P 2,444,759	P 3,514,861	P 3,443,939
Other employee benefits	433,897	515,518	486,368
	P 2,878,656	P 4,030,379	P 3,930,307

21. LEASES

21.01 The Company as a Lessor

Operating leases relate to the investment property owned by the Company with lease terms of between one (1) to six (6) years. These were subjected to certain escalation clauses ranging from 3% to 10% per year.

The rental income earned by the Company from its investment properties, all of which is leased out under operating leases, amounted to P65,674,785, P48,257,987 and P46,510,562, in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, as disclosed in Notes 12 and 16. Direct operating expenses arising on the investment properties amounted to P40,849,843, P40,300,324 and P39,328,676, in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, as disclosed in Note 17. Accrued rent from straight-line adjustments in accordance with PFRS 16 amounted to P1,883,414 and P516,899 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, as disclosed in Note 9.

At each reporting date, the Company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease collections under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2025	2024
Not later than one (1) year	P 45,127,618	P 28,664,533
Later than one (1) year but not later than two (2) years	16,822,824	9,487,817
Later than two (2) years but not later than three (3) years	14,039,724	3,459,153
Later than three (3) years but not later than four (4) years	10,196,983	2,740,314
Later than four (4) years but not later than five (5) years	10,196,983	821,571
Later than five (5) years	303,140	288,705
	P 96,687,272	P 45,462,093

Advance rent presented in the statements of financial position received by the Company in relation to the lease agreements are classified as follows:

	2025	2024
Current (Note 13)	P 8,291,659	P 6,393,778
Non-current	2,135,384	2,135,384
	P 10,427,043	P 8,529,162

Analysis of security deposits are as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance, January 1	P 23,468,752	P 19,780,546
Additions	1,830,390	4,370,745
Refund	(457,046)	(682,539)
Balance, December 31	24,842,096	23,468,752
Current portion (Note 13)	22,495,689	21,122,345
Non-current portion	P 2,346,407	P 2,346,407

Amortization of deferred credits amounting to nil and P8,492 in 2025 and 2024, respectively, is recorded as part of revenue in the statements of comprehensive income.

22. INCOME TAXES

22.01 Income Tax Recognized in Profit or Loss

Components of income tax expense (benefit) are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Current tax expense	P 593,107	P 313,480	P 207,499
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	1,498,962	(1,114,854)	(3,908,310)
	P 2,092,069	P (801,374)	P (3,700,811)

A numerical reconciliation between tax expense (benefit) and the product of accounting profit (loss) multiplied by the tax rates in 2025, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Accounting profit (loss)	P 23,514,130	P 6,512,675	P (5,089,777)
Tax expense (benefit) at 25%	P 5,878,533	P 1,628,169	P (1,272,444)
Tax effects of:			
Penalties	345,780	111,360	58,080
Derecognition of DTA from expired MCIT	110,329	106,725	-
Non-deductible expense	67,176	57,275	-
Reversal of prior year fair value gain on investment	(100,240)	-	-
Derecognition of deferred tax liability on initial leasing cost	(401,770)	-	-
Finance income subject to final tax	(3,807,739)	(2,884,911)	(1,321,444)
Derecognition of deferred tax liability on unrealized gain	-	-	(1,165,003)
Derecognition of deferred tax asset on fair value loss	-	180,008	-
	P 2,092,069	P (801,374)	P (3,700,811)

Details of NOLCO from 2022 to 2024 are as follows:

Year Incurred	Amounts	Applied Previous Year	Applied Current Year	Expired	Unapplied	Expiry Date
2022	P 8,254,615	P -	P 8,254,615	P -	P -	2025
2023	2,691,469	-	2,691,469	-	6,874,946	2026
2024	3,956,224	-	-	-	3,956,224	2027
	P 21,687,254	P -	P 8,254,615	P -	P 10,831,170	

Details of NOLCO covered by Revenue Regulation No. 25-2020 is as follows:

Year Incurred	Amount	Applied Previous Year	Applied Current Year	Expired	Unapplied	Expiry Date
2021	P 8,209,817	P -	P 2,691,469	P -	P 5,518,348	2026

The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) has recently issued Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 25-2020 to inform all concerned on the longer period for claiming NOLCO from taxable years 2020 and 2021.

Pursuant to Section 4 (bbb) of Bayanihan II and as implemented under RR No. 25-2020, the net operating losses of a business or enterprise incurred for taxable years 2020 and 2021 can be carried over as a deduction from gross income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years following the year of such loss. Ordinarily, NOLCO can be carried over as deduction from gross income for the next three consecutive years only.

Details of the Company's MCIT which can be claimed as tax credits against regular income tax are as follows:

Year Incurred	Amounts	Applied Previous Year	Applied Current Year	Expired	Unapplied	Expiry Date
2022	P 110,329	P -	P -	P 110,329	P -	2025
2023	207,499	-	-	-	207,499	2026
2024	313,480	-	-	-	313,480	2027
2025	593,107	-	-	-	593,107	2028
	P 1,224,415	P -	P -	P 110,329	P 1,114,086	

23. DEFERRED TAXES – net

Components of deferred taxes is as follows:

	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets (Note 23.01)	P 8,626,567	P 10,237,866
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 23.02)	(518,898)	(631,235)
	P 8,107,669	P 9,606,631

23.01 Deferred Tax Assets

The components of the Company's deferred tax assets and their respective movements are as follows:

	Advance Rent		Allowance for ECL		NOLCO		MCIT		Unrealized Loss		Total	
Balance, January 1, 2024	P	1,468,605	P	-	P	6,485,212	P	424,553	P	180,008	P	8,558,378
Recognized in profit or loss		663,685		-		989,056		206,755		(180,008)		1,679,488
Balance, December 31, 2024		2,132,290		-		7,474,268		631,308		-		10,237,866
Recognized in profit or loss		473,069		169,375		(2,736,521)		482,778		-		(1,611,299)
Balance, December 31, 2025	P	2,605,359	P	169,375	P	4,737,747	P	1,114,086	P	-	P	8,626,567

23.02 Deferred Taxes Liabilities

The components of the Company's deferred tax liabilities and their respective movements are as follows:

		Initial Leasing cost		Accrued Rent		Unrealized Gain		Total
Balance, January 1, 2024	P	52,282	P	14,319	P	-	P	66,601
Recognized in profit or loss		349,488		114,906		100,240		564,634
Balance, December 31, 2024		401,770		129,225		100,240		631,235
Recognized in profit or loss		(401,770)		341,629		(52,196)		(112,337)
Balance, December 31, 2025	P	-	P	470,854	P	48,044	P	518,898

24. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Company's basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations were computed as follows:

Year Incurred		2025		2024		2023
Profit (loss)	P	21,422,061	P	7,314,049	P	(1,388,966)
Divided by weighted average number of outstanding common shares:						
Balance at the beginning of year		201,057,609		201,057,609		201,057,609
Issuance		-		-		-
Balance, December 31		201,057,609		201,057,609		201,057,609
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	P	0.11	P	0.04	P	(0.01)

Diluted earnings per share equal the basic earnings per share since the Company does not have dilutive shares as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

25. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

25.01 Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are presented below:

	2025		2024	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	P 283,651,694	P 283,651,694	P 230,349,904	P 230,349,904
Trade and other receivables	51,969,752	51,969,752	12,865,489	12,865,489
Due from related parties	257,312	257,312	257,312	257,312
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	234,203,668	234,203,668	267,495,291	267,495,291
	P 570,082,426	P 570,082,426	P 510,967,996	P 510,967,996
Financial Liabilities:				
Trade payable	P 7,720,699	P 7,720,699	P 5,725,788	P 5,725,788
Security deposits	24,842,096	24,842,096	23,468,752	23,468,752
Accrued expenses	2,078,216	2,078,216	1,833,813	1,833,813
Other payables	218,700	218,700	218,700	218,700
	P 34,859,711	P 34,859,711	P 31,247,053	P 31,247,053

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, due from related parties, trade payable, accrued expenses, and other payables approximate their respective fair values due to the short-term nature and maturities of the accounts.

The fair value of security deposits is based on discounted cash flow methodology using risk free rates similar borrowings with maturities consistent with those of liabilities being valued.

Financial asset measured at fair value in the statements of financial condition are categorized in accordance with the fair value hierarchy based on PFRS 7. This hierarchy groups financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities.

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

25.02 Fair Value Measurements Recognized in the Statement of Financial Position

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

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

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, financial asset at fair value through profit or loss is determined under Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of the Company's fair value through profit or loss as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to P234,203,668 and P267,495,291, respectively.

25.02.01 Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company used Level 3 to value its investment property wherein inputs other than quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that can be accessed at the measurement date, either directly or indirectly.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability be settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The Management believes that the fair value of the Company's investment properties approximates P1,959,511,000. This has been arrived on the basis of a valuation carried out on January 1, 2025 and February 6, 2025.

25.02.02 Valuation Techniques

The fair value was derived using the sales comparison approach. Sales comparison approach is a valuation technique that considers the sales of similar or substitute properties and related market data and establishes a value estimate by process involving comparison. Listings and offerings may also be considered. The properties used as a basis for comparison are situated within the subject building or in other comparable condominium buildings nearby.

25.02.03 Highest and Best Use

The Company's non-financial asset which composed of investment properties were currently held for rental. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company assessed the highest and best use since of the investment properties from the perspective of market participants.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk, including interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk.

The Corporate Treasury function reports quarterly to the Company's risk management committee, an independent body that monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

26.01 Interest Rate Risk Management

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises from its cash deposits in banks which are subject to variable interest.

The interest rate risk arising from deposits with banks is managed by means of effective investment planning and analysis and maximizing investment opportunities in various local banks and financial institutions.

Profit in 2025 and 2024, would not be affected since the Company has no borrowings at variable rate and interest rate risk exposure for cash in banks, which is subject to variable rate, is very immaterial.

26.02 Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is mainly exposed to credit risk from cash in banks, cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and due from related parties, all measured at amortized cost.

The Company considers the following policies to manage its credit risk:

➤ Banks

The Company transacts only with banks with investment grade credit rating. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies. The Company uses other publicly available information such as annual report to monitor the financial status of the banks. The Company assesses the current and forecast information of the banking industry and the macro-economic factors such as GDP, interest, and inflation rates to determine the possible impact to banks.

➤ Trade and other receivables

The Company transacts only with creditworthy clients. The Company assesses payment profiles of the client, the current and forecast information of the clients' industry and the macro-economic factors such as GDP, interest, and inflation rates to determine the possible impact to clients.

➤ Due from related parties

The Company transacts only with creditworthy counterparties. It is the Company's policy that all new counterparties undergo background investigation. The Company assesses the creditworthiness of each recurring counterparties before bidding for new projects. The acceptance or continuance of contract needs approval from the Management. The Company assesses the current and forecast information of the counterparties' industry and the macro-economic factors such as GDP, interest, and inflation to determine the possible impact to counterparties.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are as follows:

	2025		2024	
Cash in banks	P	193,977,850	P	161,555,199
Cash equivalent		89,658,844		68,768,964
Trade and other receivables		51,969,752		12,865,489
Due from related parties		257,312		257,312
	P	335,863,758	P	243,446,964

The calculation of allowance for expected credit losses is based on the following three (3) components:

➤ Probability of Default (PD)

PD is the likelihood over a specified period, usually 30 days for customers majority of which is its Parent company and one year for service providers that they will not be able to make scheduled repayments. PD depends not only on the counterpart's characteristics, but, also on the economic environment. PD may be estimated using historical data and statistical techniques.

➤ Loss Given Default (LGD)

LGD is the amount of money a company loses when a customer defaults on a contract. The most frequently used method to calculate this loss is by comparing the actual total losses and the total amount of potential exposure sustained at the time that a contract goes into default.

➤ Exposure at Default (EAD)

EAD is the total value a company is exposed to when a loan defaults. It refers to the gross carrying amount of financial asset.

The Company assessed that its exposure to credit risk is minimal. Trade receivables arise mainly from transactions with customers with good credit rating or bank standing. The Company regularly updates the status of accounts that remain uncollected beyond a reasonable period of time.

Further, the Company holds post-dated checks for most of its lease contracts to cover the trade receivables.

For due from related parties, management considers the current financial status of the related parties and their available assets to pay the outstanding receivables.

The Company's cash in banks and short-term investments are deposited with highly reputable and pre-approved financial institutions with good credit standing in the local banking industry thus the management assessed that the ECL from these financial assets are very minimal.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risks within the Company.

The table below presents the summary of the Company's gross maximum exposure to credit risk, before taking into consideration any collateral and credit enhancements, and shows the credit quality of the financial assets by indicating whether these are subjected to 12-month or lifetime ECL.

2025						
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL - Not Credit Impaired	Credit Impaired	Total		
Cash in banks	P 193,977,850	P -	P -	P 193,977,850		
Cash equivalent	89,658,844	-	-	89,658,844		
Trade and other receivables	-	52,647,253	677,501	51,969,752		
Due from related parties	257,312	-	-	257,312		
	P 283,894,006	P 52,647,253	P 677,501	P 335,863,758		
2024						
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL - Not Credit Impaired	Credit Impaired	Total		
Cash in banks	P 161,555,199	P -	P -	P 161,555,199		
Cash equivalent	68,768,964	-	-	68,768,964		
Trade and other receivables	-	12,865,489	-	12,865,489		
Due from related parties	257,312	-	-	257,312		
	P 230,581,475	P 12,865,489	P -	P 243,446,964		

In 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized provision for expected credit losses amounting to P677,501 and nil, respectively.

26.03 Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk relates primarily to the Company's working capital requirements. The Company aims to manage working capital and maintain flexibility in funding.

The Company monitors its cash position by a system of cash forecasting. All expected collections, cash disbursements and other payments are determined to arrive at the projected cash position.

The Company has an outstanding line of credit with a local bank, in case of the need for financing arises.

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

2025						
	On Demand		Within One (1) Year		More than One (1) Year but Less than Five (5) Years	Total
Trade payable	P	-	P	7,720,699	P	7,720,699
Security deposits		-		22,495,689	2,346,407	24,842,096
Accrued expenses		-		2,078,216	-	2,078,216
Other payables		-		218,700	-	218,700
	P	-	P	32,513,304	2,346,407	34,859,711
2024						
	On Demand		Within One (1) Year		More than One (1) Year but Less than Five (5) Years	Total
Trade payable	P	-	P	5,725,788	P	5,725,788
Security deposits		-		21,122,345	2,346,407	23,468,752
Accrued expenses		-		1,833,813	-	1,833,813
Other payables		-		218,700	-	218,700
	P	-	P	8,900,646	2,346,407	31,247,053

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

2025					
	On Demand	Within One (1) Year	One (1) Year but Less than Five (5) Years	Total	
Cash on hand	P 15,000	P	P -	P	P 15,000
Cash in banks	194,019,600		-		194,019,600
Cash equivalents		89,658,844	-		89,658,844
Trade and other receivables		52,647,253	-		52,647,253
Due from related parties	257,312		-		257,312
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		111,123,668	123,080,000		243,203,668
	P 194,291,912	P 253,429,765	P 123,080,000	P	P 579,801,677
2024					
	On Demand	Within One (1) Year	One (1) Year but Less than Five (5) Years	Total	
Cash on hand	P 25,741	P -	P -	P	P 25,741
Cash in banks	161,555,199		-		161,555,199
Cash equivalent	-	68,768,964	-		68,768,964
Trade and other receivables	-	12,865,489	-		12,865,489
Due from related parties	257,312	-	-		257,312
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	141,940,291	125,555,000		267,495,291
	P 161,838,252	P 223,574,744	P 125,555,000	P	P 510,967,996

27. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different services and serves different market.

27.01 Segment Assets and Liabilities

Segment assets include all operating assets used by a segment and consist primarily of operating cash, receivables, investment properties and property and equipment, among others. Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities and consist primarily of accounts and other payables.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating income or loss and is measured consistently with operating income in the financial statements.

Business segment information is reported on the basis that is used internally for evaluating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources among operating segments. For management purposes, the Company is organized into business units based on the services rendered and has three reportable operating segments as follows:

27.01.01 Leasing

This segment includes leasing of condominium units and parking slots in Kepwealth Center (previously Keppel Center) located in Cebu Business Park, Cebu City.

27.01.02 Asset Management

This segment includes management of various properties located across Metro Manila and commission on every unit which will be leased out by the Company on these properties.

27.01.03 Corporate and Others

This segment pertains to the business segment which caters to the Company's investing activities other than leasing and asset management.

27.02 Business Segment Information

The following table presents the revenue and expenses of the Company's business segments for the years ended 2025, 2024 and 2023, and certain assets and liabilities information as at December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

2025						
	Leasing	Asset Management	Corporate and Others	Total		
Results of Operations						
Revenues	P 65,674,785	P -	P -	P 65,674,785		
Cost of services	(40,849,843)	-	-	(40,849,843)		
Other operating expenses	(21,038,616)	-	-	(21,038,616)		
Operating income	P 3,786,326	P -	P -	P 3,786,326		
Finance income	15,230,954	-	-	15,230,954		
Other income	4,496,850	329,412	-	4,496,850		
Income tax benefit	(2,092,069)	-	-	(2,092,069)		
Net income	P 21,422,061	P 329,412	P -	P 21,422,061		
Assets and Liabilities						
Assets	P 888,608,451	P -	P -	P 888,608,451		
Liabilities	46,387,351	-	-	46,387,351		
Other Segment Information						
Capital expenditures:						
Investment properties	P 1,437,676	P -	P -	P 1,437,676		
Property and equipment	1,094,491	-	-	1,094,491		
Depreciation and amortization	P 34,788,807	P -	P -	P 34,788,807		

2024						
	Leasing	Asset Management	Corporate and Others	Total		
Results of Operations						
Revenues	P 48,257,987	P -	P -	P 48,257,987		
Cost of services	(40,300,324)	-	-	(40,300,324)		
Other operating expenses	(19,630,235)	-	-	(19,630,235)		
Operating loss	P (11,672,572)	P -	P -	P (11,672,572)		
Finance income	11,539,645	-	-	11,539,645		
Other income	6,645,602	329,412	-	6,975,014		
Income tax benefit	801,374	-	-	801,374		
Net income	P 7,314,049	P 329,412	P -	P 7,643,461		
Assets and Liabilities						
Assets	P 862,240,438	P -	P -	P 862,240,438		
Liabilities	41,441,399	-	-	41,441,399		
Other Segment Information						
Capital expenditures:						
Investment properties	P 2,568,411	P -	P -	P 2,568,411		
Property and equipment	15,309	-	-	15,309		
Depreciation and amortization	P 34,509,215	P -	P -	P 34,509,215		

2023						
	Leasing	Asset Management	Corporate and Others	Total		
Results of Operations						
Revenues	P 46,510,562	P -	P -	P 46,510,562		
Cost of services	(39,328,676)	-	-	(39,328,676)		
Other operating expenses	(23,541,991)	-	-	(23,541,991)		
Operating loss	P (16,360,105)	P -	P -	P (16,360,105)		
Finance income	5,285,776	-	-	5,285,776		
Other income	5,984,552	329,412	-	6,313,964		
Income tax benefit	3,700,811	-	-	3,700,811		
Net income	P (1,388,966)	P 329,412	P -	P (1,059,554)		
Assets and Liabilities						
Assets	P 847,672,025	P -	P -	P 847,672,025		
Liabilities	34,187,035	-	-	34,187,035		
Other Segment Information						
Capital expenditures:						
Investment properties	P 940,270	P -	P -	P 940,270		
Property and equipment	162,767	-	-	162,767		
Depreciation and amortization	P 34,194,403	P -	P -	P 34,194,403		

28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2024.

Pursuant to Section 42 of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines, stock corporations are prohibited from retaining surplus plus profits in excess of 100% of their paid-in capital stock, except: 1) when justified by definite corporate expansion projects or programs approved by the board of directors; or 2) when the corporation is prohibited under any loan agreement with any financial institution or creditor, whether local or foreign, from declaring dividends without its/his consent, and such consent has not yet been secured; or 3) when it can be clearly shown that such retention is necessary under special circumstances obtaining in the corporation, such as when there is a need for special reserve for probable contingencies.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's risk management committee reviews the capital structure of the Company on an annual basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

The debt-to-equity ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows:

	2025	2024
Debt	P 46,387,351	P 41,441,399
Equity	840,157,446	820,799,039
	P 0.06:1	P 0.05:1

29. RECLASSIFICATION OF COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS

Certain amounts in the comparative financial statements and note disclosures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. The reclassifications include comparative amount of P125,555,000 previously presented in the Company's financial statements as part of Investment in Trust Account which has been reclassified to Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss.

Current Year Classification	Prior Year Classification	Amount
Advances to Suppliers		
Prepayments and Other		
Current Assets	Trade and Other Receivables	P 1,218,439
Non-current assets		
Financial Assets at Fair		
Value Through Profit or Loss	Investment in Trust Account	P 125,555,000

Management believes that the above reclassifications resulted to a better presentation of accounts and did not have any impact on prior year's profit or loss.

30. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 13, 2026.

31. INFORMATION UNDER REVENUE REGULATIONS

31.01 Revenue Regulations No. 15 – 2010

Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 21-2002 prescribing additional procedural and/or documentary requirements in connection with the preparation and submission of financial statements accompanying income tax returns was amended under RR No. 15-2010. The amendment that became effective on December 28, 2010 requires the inclusion in the notes to financial statements, information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the year in addition to what is required under the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards and such other standards and/or conventions.

Below are the additional information required by RR No. 15 – 2010. This information is presented for purposes of filing with the BIR and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The details of the Company's taxes, duties and licenses fees paid or accrued in 2025 are as follows:

31.01.01 VAT Output Tax

Details on the Company's VAT output tax declared during the year are as follows:

	Gross amount of revenue	Output VAT
Vatable Sales/Receipts	P 59,651,771	P 7,158,213
Zero Rated Sales/Receipts	5,759,805	-
Total Sales /Receipts and Output Tax Due	65,411,576	7,158,213
Allowable input VAT	-	1,174,943
Vat payments		(5,983,269)
Balance, December 31		P -

Revenue is based on gross receipts of the Company for VAT purposes while revenue presented in the statements of comprehensive income is recognized on accrual basis.

31.01.02 VAT Input Tax

An analysis of the Company's VAT input tax claimed during the year is as follows:

Balance, January 1	P 1,066,070
Input Tax Carried over from previous period	-
Input Tax Deferred on Capital Goods Exceeding 1M	658,714
Current year's domestic purchases/payments for:	
Services lodged under cost of goods sold	94,457
Importation other than capital goods	
Capital goods not subject to amortization	
Goods other than for resale or manufacture	421,773
Purchases of capital goods not exceeding 1M	
Domestic purchases of goods other than capital goods	
Domestic purchases of services	
Total available input tax	P 1,174,944
Applied against output VAT	1,174,944
Amortization of deferred input VAT	-
Balance, December 31	P 75,783

31.01.03 VAT on Importation of Goods

The Company had no input VAT on importation of goods in 2025.

31.01.04 Documentary Stamp Tax

The Company's documentary stamp tax for 2025 amounted to P147,564.

31.01.05 Other Taxes and Licenses

An analysis on the Company's other taxes and licenses and permit fees paid or accrued during the year is as follows:

Real property tax	P	3,825,613
Business permits and taxes		589,883
	P	4,415,196

31.01.06 Withholding Taxes

An analysis on the Company's withholding taxes paid or accrued during the year is as follows:

Withholding tax on compensation and benefits	P	404,378
Expanded withholding taxes		388,391
	P	792,769

Withholding taxes arose from professional fees, rentals and contractors.

31.02 Revenue Regulations No. 34 – 2020

Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 34-2020 prescribes the guidelines and procedures for the submission of BIR Form No. 1709, transfer pricing documentation and other supporting documents, amending for this purpose pertinent provisions of RR Nos. 19-2020 and 21-2002, as amended by RR No. 15-2010.

The Company is covered by the requirements and procedures for related transactions provided in RR No. 34-2020.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO ACCOMPANY INCOME TAX RETURN

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders
KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.
Unit IJ01-23 Burgundy Corporate Tower
252 Sen. Gil Puyat Ave.
Makati City

We have audited the financial statements of **KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.** as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and for each of the three years then ended December 31, 2025, on which we have rendered the attached report dated May 13, 2026.

In compliance with Revenue Regulation V-20, we are stating that we are not related by consanguinity or affinity to the president, manager or principal stockholders of the Company.

R.S. BERNALDO & ASSOCIATES

BOA/PRC No. 0300

Valid until November 19, 2026

SEC Group A Accreditation No. 0300-SEC

Valid until 2024 audit period (extended until 2025 audit period)

BSP Group B Accreditation No. 0300-BSP

Valid until 2026 audit period

BIR Accreditation No. 08-007679-000-2026

Valid from February 2, 2026 until February 1, 2029

IC Group A Accreditation No. 0300-IC

Valid until 2026 audit period

CDA CEA No. 013 - AF

Valid from August 28, 2025 to August 27, 2030

MARVIN G. GARCIA

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 102934

BOA/PRC No. 0300/P-003

Valid until November 19, 2026

SEC Group A Accreditation No. 102934-SEC

Valid until 2025 audit period

BSP Group B Accreditation No. 102934-BSP

Valid until 2025 audit period

BIR Accreditation No. 08-007679-008-2025

Valid from March 20, 2025 until March 19, 2028

Tax Identification No. 214-290-691

IC Group A Accreditation No. IC-EA-2025-0061-R

Valid until 2027 audit period

PTR No. 10780861

Issued on January 20, 2026 at Makati City

May 13, 2026

BOA/PRC No. 0300 • BIR Accredited • SEC Group A Accredited • BSP Group B Accredited • IC Group A Accredited

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REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders
KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.
Unit IJ01-23 Burgundy Corporate Tower
252 Sen. Gil Puyat Ave.
Makati City

We have issued our report dated May 13, 2026 on the basic financial statements of **KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.** as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements of **KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.** taken as a whole. The information in Index to the Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, which is not a required part of the financial statements, is required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such information is the responsibility of the Management of **KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.** The information 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.

R.S. BERNALDO & ASSOCIATES

BOA/PRC No. 0300

Valid until November 19, 2026

SEC Group A Accreditation No. 0300-SEC

Valid until 2024 audit period (extended until 2025 audit period)

BSP Group B Accreditation No. 0300-BSP

Valid until 2026 audit period

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Valid until 2026 audit period

CDA CEA No. 013 - AF

Valid from August 28, 2025 to August 27, 2030

2-9-9
MARVIN G. GARCIA

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 102934

BOA/PRC No. 0300/P-003

Valid until November 19, 2026

SEC Group A Accreditation No. 102934-SEC

Valid until 2025 audit period

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May 13, 2026

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KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS. INC.
INDEX TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES
DECEMBER 31, 2025

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KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS, INC.**RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION**

As of December 31, 2025

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, beginning of reporting period (see Footnote 2)	70,264,081
Add: <u>Category A: Items that are directly credited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings</u>	
Reversal of Retained Earnings Appropriation/s	
Effect of restatements of prior-period adjustments	
Others (describe nature)	
Sub-total	-
Less: <u>Category B: Items that are directly debited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings</u>	
Dividend declaration during the reporting period	
Retained Earnings appropriated during the reporting period	
Effect of restatements of prior-period adjustments	
Others (describe nature)	
Sub-total	-
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, as adjusted	70,264,081
Add/Less: Net Income (Loss) for the current year	18,956,637
Less: <u>Category C.1: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)</u>	
Equity in net income of associate/joint venture, net of dividends declared	
Unrealized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	
Unrealized fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	192,177.00
Unrealized fair value gain of investment property	
Other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS (describe nature)	
Sub-total	192,177
Add: <u>Category C.2: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior reporting periods but realized in the current reporting period (net of tax)</u>	
Realized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents but realized in the current reporting period (net of tax)	
Realized fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	
Realized fair value gain of investment property	
Other realized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS (describe nature)	
Sub-total	-
Add: <u>Category C.3: Unrealized income recognized in profit or loss in prior periods but reversed in the current reporting period (net of tax)</u>	
Reversal of previously recorded foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	
Reversal of previously recorded fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	
Reversal of previously recorded fair value gain of Investment Property	
Reversal of other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS, previously recorded (describe nature)	
Sub-total	-
Adjusted Net Income/Loss	89,028,541
Add: <u>Category D: Non-actual losses recognized in profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)</u>	
Depreciation on revaluation increment (after tax)	
Sub-total	-

Add/Less: Category E: Adjustments related to relief granted by the SEC and BSP (see Footnote 3)

Amortization of the effect of reporting relief		
Total amount of reporting relief granted during the year		
Others (describe nature)		
Sub-total		-

Add/Less: Category E: Other items that should be excluded from the determination of the amount of available for dividends distribution

Net movement of treasury shares (except for reacquisition of redeemable shares)		
Net movement of deferred tax asset not considered in the reconciling items under the previous categories	1,611,301	
Net movement in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liabilities related to same transaction, e.g., set up of right of use asset and lease liability, set-up of asset and asset retirement obligation, and set-up of service concession asset and concession payable		
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP - gain (loss)		
Others (describe nature)		
Sub-total		1,611,301
Total Retained Earnings, end of the reporting period available for dividend		90,639,842

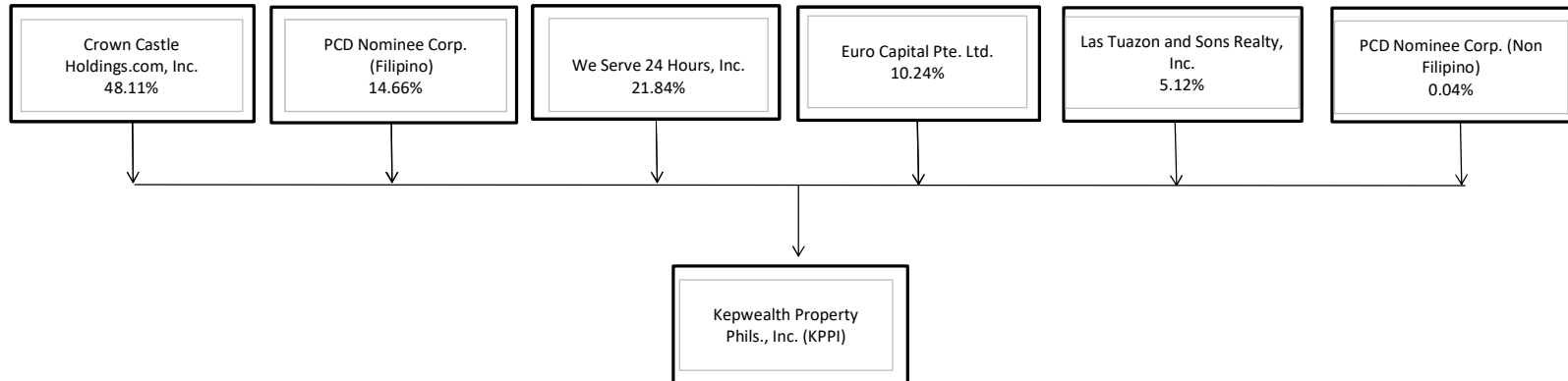
FOOTNOTES

- (1) The amount of retained earnings of a company should be based on its separate ("stand-alone") audited financial statements.
- (2) Unappropriated Retained Earnings, beginning of reporting period refers to the ending balance as reported in the "Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration" of the immediately preceding period.
- (3) Adjustments related to the relief provided by the SEC and BSP pertain to accounting relief (e.g. losses that are reported on a staggered basis) granted by the regulators. However, these are actual losses sustained by the Company and must be adjusted in the reconciliation to reflect the actual distributable amount.
- (4) This Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration in pursuant to Sec. 42 of the Revised Corporation Code, which prohibits stock corporations to retain surplus profits in excess of one hundred (100%) percent of their paid-in capital and their power to declare dividends. However, this Reconciliation of Retained Earnings should not be used by the REIT companies as a basis to determine the amount of its distributable income or dividends to its shareholders. The determination of its distributable income should be in accordance with the REIT Act and Implementing Rules and Regulations.

Schedule II

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS. INC.

MAP SHOWING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AND AMONG PARENT,
SUBSIDIARIES, AN ASSOCIATE, AND JOINT VENTURE
DECEMBER 31, 2025



KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS. INC.

Schedule A – Financial Assets

DECEMBER 31, 2025

Name of issuing entity and association of each issue	Number of shares or principal amount of bonds or notes	Amount shown on the balance sheet	Income accrued
Trust investment to San Miguel Corporation	1,024,400	123,080,000	-
Short-term investment in East West Banking Corporation		54,599,545	-
UITF investment in Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation		56,034,418	-
UITF investment in Sun Life Prosperity Peso Starter Fund, Inc		489,704	-
Total		234,203,667	-

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS. INC.

Schedule B - Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)

DECEMBER 31, 2025

Name of Debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts Collected	Amounts Written-off	Current	Non- Current	Balance at end of period
Keppel Condominium Center Corporation	-	8,725,381	8,725,381	-	-	-	-
Eurocapital Land, Inc.	257,312	-	-	-	257,312	-	257,312
Total	257,312	8,725,381	8,725,381	-	257,312	-	257,312

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS. INC.

**Schedule C - Receivable from Related Parties which are eliminated
during the consolidation of financial statements
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Name and Designation of debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected	Amounts written off	Current	Non Current	Balance at the end of the period
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None to Report

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS. INC.

Schedule D - Intangible Assets - Other Assets

DECEMBER 31, 2025

Description	Beginning Balance	Additions at Cost	Charged to cost and expenses	Charged to other accounts	Other changes additions (deductions)	Ending Balance
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None to Report

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS. INC.

Schedule E - Long-Term Debt

DECEMBER 31, 2025

Title of issue and type of obligation	Amount authorized by indenture	Amount shown under caption "Current portion of long-term debt" in related balance sheet	Amount shown under caption "Long-Term Debt" in related balance sheet	Interest Rate %	Maturity Date
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None to Report

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS. INC.

**Schedule F - Indebtedness to Related Parties
(Included in the consolidated financial statement of position)
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Name of Related Parties	Balance at beginning of period	Balance at end of period
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None to report

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS. INC.

Schedule G - Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers

DECEMBER 31, 2025

Name of issuing entity of securities guaranteed by the company for which this statement is filed	Title of issue of each class of securities guaranteed	Total amount of guaranteed and outstanding	Amount owned by person of which statement is filed	Nature of guarantee
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None to Report

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS. INC.

Schedule H - Capital Stock

DECEMBER 31, 2025

Title of Issue	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under the related balance sheet caption	Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Number of shares held by related parties	Directors, officers and employees	Others
Ordinary shares - P1 par value	365,000,000	201,057,609	-	134,024,950	52	67,032,607
Preference shares - P1 par value	255,000,000	255,000,000	-	255,000,000	-	-

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS. INC.
SCHEDULE III - FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
A. SHORT-TERM LIQUIDITY RATIO		
CURRENT RATIO	11.15	10.94
Current Assets	<u>467,080,160</u>	<u>404,481,545</u>
Current Liabilities	<u>41,905,560</u>	<u>36,959,608</u>
WORKING CAPITAL TO ASSETS	0.48	0.43
(Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	<u>425,174,600</u>	<u>367,521,937</u>
Total Assets	<u>888,608,451</u>	<u>862,240,438</u>
B. LONG-TERM SOLVENCY		
ASSET TO EQUITY	1.06	1.05
Total Asset	<u>888,608,451</u>	<u>862,240,438</u>
Stockholders' Equity	<u>842,221,100</u>	<u>820,799,039</u>
DEBT TO EQUITY	0.06	0.05
Total Liabilities	<u>46,387,351</u>	<u>41,441,399</u>
Stockholders' Equity	<u>842,221,100</u>	<u>820,799,039</u>
LONG-TERM DEBT TO EQUITY	0.01	0.01
Long-Term Debt	<u>4,481,791</u>	<u>4,481,791</u>
Stockholders' Equity	<u>842,221,100</u>	<u>820,799,039</u>
FIXED ASSETS TO EQUITY	0.34	0.39
(Fixed Assets - Accumulated Depreciation)	<u>290,340,622</u>	<u>322,597,262</u>
Stockholders' Equity	<u>842,221,100</u>	<u>820,799,039</u>
CREDITORS EQUITY TO TOTAL ASSETS	0.05	0.05
Total Liabilities	<u>46,387,351</u>	<u>41,441,399</u>
Total Assets	<u>888,608,451</u>	<u>862,240,438</u>

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS. INC.
SCHEDULE III - FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
FIXED ASSETS TO LONG-TERM DEBT	64.78	71.98
<u>(Fixed Assets - Accumulated Depreciation)</u>	<u>290,340,622</u>	<u>322,597,262</u>
Long-Term Debt	4,481,791	4,481,791
C. RETURN ON INVESTMENTS		
RATE OF RETURN ON TOTAL ASSETS	0.02	0.01
Net Income (Loss)	<u>21,422,061</u>	<u>7,314,049</u>
Average Total Assets	875,424,445	854,956,232
RATE OF RETURN ON EQUITY	0.03	0.01
Net Income	<u>21,422,061</u>	<u>7,314,049</u>
Average Stockholders' Equity	831,510,070	817,142,015
D. PROFITABILITY RATIOS		
GROSS PROFIT RATIO	0.38	0.16
Gross Profit	<u>24,824,942</u>	<u>7,957,663</u>
Revenues	65,674,785	48,257,987
OPERATING LOSS TO REVENUES	0.06	(0.24)
Loss from Operations	<u>3,786,326</u>	<u>(11,672,572)</u>
Revenues	65,674,785	48,257,987
PRETAX INCOME (LOSS) TO REVENUES	0.36	0.13
Income (Loss) before tax	<u>23,514,130</u>	<u>6,512,675</u>
Revenues	65,674,785	48,257,987
NET INCOME (LOSS) TO REVENUES	0.33	0.15
Net Income (Loss)	<u>21,422,061</u>	<u>7,314,049</u>
Revenues	65,674,785	48,257,987
E. INTEREST COVERAGE RATIO		
INTEREST COVERAGE RATIO	N/A	N/A
Earnings (Loss) Before Interest and Tax	<u>23,514,130</u>	<u>6,512,675</u>
Interest Expense	-	-

Schedule IV

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS. INC.

**SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF APPLICATION
OF PROCEEDS FROM INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

		Estimated		Actual		Balance
Gross Proceeds		384,767,164		384,767,164		-
Offering Expenses		(24,781,567)		(24,781,567)		-
Net Proceeds		359,985,597		359,985,597		-

Details of the estimated and actual application of the proceeds:

		Estimated		Actual		Balance
Gross Proceeds		384,767,164		384,767,164		-
Use of Proceeds						
Acquisition of office space in:						
Metro Manila		(245,000,000)		(189,533,348)		(55,466,652)
Davao City		(120,000,000)		-		(120,000,000)
		(365,000,000)		(189,533,348)		(175,466,652)
Offering Expenses		(21,739,481)		(24,781,567)		3,042,086
Net Proceeds		(1,972,317)		170,452,249		(172,424,566)

SCHEDULE V

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS., INC.

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR

FEE – RELATED INFORMATION

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

	2025	2024
Total Audit Fees (Section 2.1a)¹	280,000	242,000
Non-audit services fee:		
Other assurance services	200,000	200,000
Tax services	-	-
All other services	-	-
Total Non-Audit Fees (Section 2.1b)²	200,000	200,000
TOTAL AUDIT AND NON – AUDIT FEES	480,000	442,000
Audit and Non-Audit fees of other related entities (Section 2.1c)³		
	2025	2024
Audit fees	-	-
Non-audit services fees:	-	-
Other assurance services	-	-
Tax services	-	-
All other services	-	-
TOTAL AUDIT AND NON – AUDIT FEES OF OTHER RELATED ENTITIES	-	-

Notes:

- Section 2.1a: Disclose agreed fees (excluding out of pocket expenses and VAT) with the external auditor/audit firm and its network firms (as applicable) for the audit of the covered company's stand-alone and/or consolidated financial statements and the covered company's consolidated subsidiaries' financial statements on which the external auditor/audit firm expresses an opinion. These do not include fees for special purpose audit or review of financial statements.*
- Section 2.1b: Disclose charged or billed fees (excluding out of pocket expenses and VAT) by the external auditor/audit firm or a network firm (as applicable) for non-audit services to the covered company and its related entities over which the covered company has direct or indirect control that are consolidated in the financial statements on which the external auditor/audit firm expresses an opinion. These include other assurance services such as special purpose audit or review of financial statements.*
- Section 2.1c: Disclose fees for services (excluding out of pocket expenses and VAT) charged to any related entities of the covered company over which the covered company has direct or indirect control, which are not yet disclosed in (a) or (b), such as fees for services to any unconsolidated subsidiaries that meet the consolidation exemption criteria of Philippine Financial Reporting Standard (PFRS) 10 applicable to investment entities, if the external auditor/audit firm has reason to believe that these are relevant to the evaluation of the external auditor/audit firm's independence, as communicated by the external auditor/audit firm with the covered company's Those Charged with Governance or equivalent (e.g., Audit Committee).*

- 4) *Section 2.1d: As applicable, disclose any fee dependency situation or (a) the fact that the total fees received by the external auditor/audit firm from the covered company represent, or are likely to represent, more than 15% of the total fees received by the external auditor/audit firm for two consecutive years and (b) the year that this situation first arose, as communicated by the external auditor/audit firm with the covered company's Those Charged with Governance or equivalent (e.g., Audit Committee).*

KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILIPPINES, INC. SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Contextual Information

Company Details	
Name of Organization	KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS. INC. (“KPPI”, “we” or the “Company”) is engaged in the business of investing in, purchasing, or otherwise acquiring and owning, holding, using, selling, assigning, transferring, leasing, mortgaging, exchanging, maintaining, administering, managing, and operating alone or jointly with others, or otherwise disposing of real property, such as but not limited to office, commercial, agricultural and residential properties, hotels, inns, resorts, apartments, or personal property of every kind and description.
Location of Headquarters	Unit IJ01-23 Burgundy Corporate Tower 825 Sen. Gil Puyat Ave., Makati City
Location of Operations	Metro Manila and Cebu, Philippines
Report Boundary: Legal entities (e.g. subsidiaries) included in this report*	KEPWEALTH PROPERTY PHILS. INC.
Business Model, including Primary Activities, Brands, Products, and Services	Leasing of real property and asset management (office condominium units and parking spaces)
Reporting Period	01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025
Highest Ranking Person responsible for this report	John F. Catindig <i>Chief Information Officer and Compliance Officer</i>

Materiality Process

Multiple discussions were conducted with several key persons in the Company, such as the Board of Directors, Executives and Officers as well as the various Stakeholders, to help us ascertain what truly matters to us, to our business and to our stakeholders.

This process greatly contributed to the better understanding of our business perspective and enabled us to craft ways to improve both our financial and non-financial performance.

The following questions were formulated, and answers were made to guide us in this Materiality Process:

1. What does sustainability mean to us? – Sustainability means that our business should be sustainable not only from our perspective but also from the society’s point of view. We have identified, evaluated,

and studied the needs of the society to determine what our business can contribute to create a sustainable development of society.

2. What does sustainability mean to our Stakeholders? – Through understanding what sustainability means to our stakeholders by our engagement with them, it helped us validate and enhance our list of material topics. This process assisted us in selecting what topics are important not just to us but also to them.
3. What are the material topics? – By evaluating our business process as a whole, from the entire value chain of our business operations to the identified sustainability topic that are important to us and to our stakeholders, we have determined the economic, environmental, and social topics that we should monitor and improve on moving forward.
4. How to measure the performance and effectiveness of our approaches? – The Company is continuing to create baseline data as the basis for measuring its performance on each identified material topic. The Company followed the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards and Reporting Principles and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines for Publicly Listed Companies for consolidation guidance and this ensured that the metrics used were right, and the data collected were accurate and comparable. For the year 2025, the Company begun to perform an analysis of gaps in data in each performance area and has started to set up procedures to systematically
5. Collect more data to better measure sustainability performance. We have also begun designing management approaches that will help improve performance in these areas.

The Company will continually assess what is material for us, for our stakeholders, as well as to the society where we do business. We will regularly review our impact to the environment and society, how to improve the same and how we can better communicate these to our stakeholders.

¹ See [GRI 102-46](#) (2016) for more guidance.

ECONOMIC

Economic Performance

Direct Economic Value Generated and Distributed

Disclosure	Amount	Units
Direct economic value generated (revenue)	65.67 million	PhP
Direct economic value distributed:		
a. Operating costs	35.37 million	PhP
b. Employee wages and benefits	5.85 million	PhP
c. Payments to suppliers, other operating costs	13.78 million	PhP
d. Dividends given to stockholders and interest payments to loan providers	Nil	PhP
e. Taxes given to government	6.32 million	PhP
f. Investments to community (e.g. donations, CSR)	Nil	PhP

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
<p>In 2025, ten percent (10%) of the Company's revenue went to the Government in the form of taxes , another Nine percent (9%) went to employees in the form of wages and benefits, and twenty one percent (21%) of revenue went to suppliers who are all found in the locality where we do business or found in the Philippines and Fifty Five percent (55%) went to operating cost.</p> <p>The office spaces that we either own or are under our management are being used by more than 49 businesses that creates, provides, and/or supports jobs for the community where we operate.</p>	<p>Employees, Stockholders, Investors, Clients, Jobseekers, Suppliers, and Government.</p>	<p>The Company maintains the highest standards of corporate governance, <i>i.e.</i> anti-corruption policy, in all our transactions, both in the Government and Private sectors, to safeguard and ensure that economic value flows to the right stakeholders.</p>
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach

<p>Since our suppliers are all local, any unfair practice in their dealings with their own suppliers or employees could pose a risk that prevents us from creating equal opportunity and fair flow of value to the society where we do business.</p> <p>In addition, the unavailability of either suppliers of materials or manpower in the locality where we do business may compel us to engage suppliers from other parts of the country, thus minimizing the job opportunities that we provide in the society where we do business.</p>	<p>Employees, Stockholders, Investors, Clients, Jobseekers, Suppliers, and Government.</p>	<p>Fair Flow of value - Company policies and practices ensure that we pay the fair and reasonable price to all our stakeholders, including suppliers, to ensure fair distribution of economic value to the society. We regularly monitor our tax, wages and benefits, and supplier payments to ensure payment of the correct amounts. For 2025, 125% of revenue flows back to the economy (government, employees, etc.)</p> <p>Equitable distribution of job opportunities. In the society where we do our business, as a policy and practice, the Company ensures that it prioritizes the sourcing of goods and</p>
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		<p>services locally provided minimum standards are met. When qualified suppliers do not exist in the locality, the Company is constrained to source the said goods and services in other cities in Metro Manila and other places. Efforts are made to source from MSMEs whenever possible.</p> <p>Equitable access to our products. The office spaces that we either own or manage enable businesses to grow by providing them with the right location coupled with affordable rental rates. This provides them and their clients space to do their business activities. As a company policy, we do not discriminate against local clients by favoring foreign clients or tenants. Office space is available whether the potential client is a local or foreign business. Through this practice, we ensure equal access to our products and services.</p> <p>Ensuring fair compensation to our employees. Our compensation packages are at par with the industry standards in the Philippines to ensure competitiveness in the market. Moreover, we ensure that our employees are paid at least a minimum wage to afford them social safety nets in cases of emergencies.</p>
<p>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</p>	<p>Which stakeholders are affected?</p>	<p>Management Approach</p>
<p>There are opportunities to improve performance, particularly on assessment of the economic performance as well as the policy and practice of our suppliers on anti-corruption and employees' compensation and benefits.</p>	<p>Employees, Stockholders, Investors, Clients, Jobseekers, Suppliers, and Government</p>	<p>The Company will continuously review its policy on accreditation of suppliers and is constantly re-evaluating policies on employee's compensation and benefits to ensure that employees are paid a living wage.</p>

Climate-related risks and opportunities²

<p>Governance Disclose the organization’s governance around climate related risks and opportunities</p>	
<p>a. Describe the board’s oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.</p>	<p>The Board is primarily responsible for the oversight of the Company’s Risk Management policies, including climate-related risks and opportunities, to ensure its functionality and effectiveness.</p>
<p>b. Describe management’s role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities</p>	<p>The Management is responsible for providing accurate and timely information to the Board. The Board, guided by Management, uses this information to assess climate-related risks and opportunities.</p>
<p>Strategy Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization’s businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.</p>	
<p>a. Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term</p>	<p>The business of the Company may be affected by natural occurrences including typhoons, massive floodings, droughts, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes as this may disrupt operations of its tenants and/or damage the Company’s properties.</p>
<p>b. Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization’s businesses, strategy and financial planning</p>	<p>The properties of the Company may be damaged, and the business operations of its tenants may be disrupted resulting in delayed rental collection. Should an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of insured limits occur, the Company could lose all or a portion of the capital invested in a property.</p>
<p>c. Describe the resilience of the organization’s strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios.</p>	<p>KPPI conducts thorough technical due diligence and environment scanning of the entire building where it either owns office spaces or which is under its management.</p> <p>Technical due diligence includes environmental studies not just for the specific building but also for the buildings in the adjacent areas as well.</p> <p>The Company is constantly improving its properties through various upgrades in equipment and facilities to make these more efficient and resilient to damage due to natural calamity.</p>

Risk Management Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks	
a. Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risk.	The Company's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks are laid out in the Company's Risk Management Policy.
b. Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	The Company's processes for managing climate-related risks are defined and discussed in its Risk Management Policy.
c. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.	<p>The Company developed a formal enterprise risk management plan which contains: (a) common language or register of risks, (b) well-defined risk management goals, objectives and oversight, (c) uniform processes of assessing risks and developing strategies to manage prioritized risks, (d) designing and implementing risk management strategies, and (e) continuing assessments to improve risk strategies and measure.</p> <p>The main objective of this formal enterprise risk management plan is to reduce any potential impact of risks to the business. This serves as a means of enhancing shareholding value by effectively and efficiently balancing risks and rewards. Furthermore, the Company implements a Risk Policy that states how risks are identified and assessed to formulate strategies in mitigating or eliminating said risk.</p>
Metrics and Targets Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material	
a. Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	<p>Natural catastrophes directly affect the Company's operations. These are measured through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of days of property downtime and business disruption, ● Costs of repair or replaced damage or destroyed assets, and ● Costs for maintenance due to wear and tear on or damage to building/s.
b. Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	<p>In order to mitigate or eliminate the exposure to risks, the Company sees the opportunity of improving its business operations through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conducting regular preventive check and maintenance of all assets, ● Retrofitting of office spaces and other developments, ● Tracking the frequency of discussions with Board and Management on climate-

	<p>related risks,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracking the frequency of communication and trainings with employees regarding protocols in situations related to natural catastrophes or severe weather conditions.
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² Adopted from the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures. The TCFD Recommendations apply to non-financial companies and financial-sector organizations, including banks, insurance companies, asset managers and asset owners.

³ For this disclosure, impact refers to the impact of climate-related issues on the company.

Procurement Practices

Proportion of spending on local suppliers

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Percentage of procurement budget used for significant locations of operations that is spent on local suppliers	100	%

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
The Company affects the local economy by sourcing its supply requirement directly from the local suppliers.	Local suppliers, and Business partners.	<p>The Company has an established accreditation process and chooses its suppliers based on certain set of parameters. In the society where we do our business, as a policy and practice, the Company ensures that it prioritizes the sourcing of goods and services from local suppliers provided minimum standards are met. When qualified suppliers do not exist, the Company is constrained to source the said goods and services in other cities in Metro Manila and other places of the country. We also make an effort to source from MSMEs whenever possible.</p> <p>The Company is dedicated to supporting local suppliers to help develop the local economy.</p>

What are the Risk/s Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
Suppliers may lack the technical knowledge to meet the requirements and minimum standards of the Company.	The Company, its suppliers and business partners.	The Company ensures that all suppliers are given equal opportunity to do business. Moreover, all suppliers undergo thorough evaluation and assessment of their technical capabilities to ensure they meet the required minimum standards. Due diligence (background check, submission of corporate and financial documents, government permits and certifications, company and plant visits, and other relevant inquiries) is conducted on suppliers to know their financial condition, employee policies and practices as well as their overall company governance.
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
The Company aims to continue providing opportunities to more local suppliers in its areas of operation.	The Company, its suppliers and business partners.	The Company seeks to further enhance its supplier accreditation policy and improve the process to give opportunity to more local suppliers to be future business partners and to establish a long-term relationship with its current business partners.

Anti-corruption

Training on Anti-corruption Policies and Procedures

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Percentage of employees to whom the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to	100	%
Percentage of business partners to whom the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to	100	%
Percentage of directors and management that have received anti-corruption training	100	%
Percentage of employees that have received anti-corruption training	50	%

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
<p>Anti-corruption-related policies are communicated to its employees during job orientations. The Company likewise conducts an annual corporate values sessions where these policies are reiterated. Furthermore, these policies are also posted in the Company's website for the information of all stakeholders.</p> <p>The members of the board of directors receive orientation on the Company's Code of Conduct which includes anti-graft corruption policy.</p> <p>The Company is committed to promoting transparency and fairness to all stakeholders.</p>	<p>Employees Directors, Management, Employees, Business partners.</p>	<p>The Board sets the policy and guidelines against corrupt practices by adopting anti-corruption policies, including Whistleblowing and Anti-Bribery Policy. These policies were crafted in compliance with the principles and best practices set out in the Company's Manual on Corporate Governance.</p>
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
<p>The Company's excellent reputation will be at stake if anti-corruption and other related policies are not well-implemented and communicated to the stakeholders.</p>	<p>The Company, its Board, Management and Employees as well the entire KPPI Community.</p>	<p>The Company includes a mandatory orientation and discussion of the Anti-Corruption Policies during on the job orientation and during the corporate meetings and annual values sessions.</p>
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach

The Company is looking to participate or conduct anti-corruption trainings to enhance its anti-corruption policy and practice.	The KPPI Community, specifically its Officers and Employees.	The Company will conduct or participate in regular anti-corruption trainings.
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Incidents of Corruption

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Number of incidents in which directors were removed or disciplined for corruption	0	#
Number of incidents in which employees were dismissed or disciplined for corruption	0	#
Number of incidents when contracts with business partners were terminated due to incidents of corruption	0	#

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
No significant impacts identified, as there are no incidents reported regarding corruption activities within the Company for 2025.		
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
The Company's excellent reputation will be at stake if anti-corruption and other related policies are not well-implemented and communicated to the stakeholders.	The Company, its Board, Management and Employees as well the entire KPPI Community.	The Company includes a mandatory orientation and discussion of the Anti-Corruption Policies of the Company to during on the job orientation, before commencement of new officers, and during the corporate meetings and annual values session.
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
The Company is looking to participate or conduct anti-corruption trainings to enhance its anti-corruption policy and practice.	The KPPI Community, specifically its Officers and Employees.	The Company will conduct or participate in regular anti-corruption trainings.

ENVIRONMENT

Resource Management

Energy consumption within the organization:

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Energy consumption (renewable sources)	Not applicable	GJ

Energy consumption (gasoline)	Not applicable	GJ
Energy consumption (LPG)	Not applicable	GJ
Energy consumption (diesel)	Not applicable	GJ
Energy consumption (electricity)	2,743,056	kWh

Reduction of energy consumption

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Energy reduction (gasoline)	n/a	GJ
Energy reduction (LPG)	n/a	GJ
Energy reduction (diesel)	n/a	GJ
Energy reduction (electricity)*	151,228	kWh
Energy reduction (gasoline)	n/a	GJ

**Reduction as compared to the consumption from 2024*

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
For offices spaces that are either owned or under its management, as well as in its administrative offices, the Company manages the energy consumption in these areas by understanding the business of clients and properly monitoring and regulating energy consumption to avoid unnecessary wastage of energy resources.	KPPI, clients/tenants and our employees.	The Company monitors and manages energy consumption by understanding the business of clients and their energy requirements. The Company is able to effectively and efficiently use energy resources through this process.
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach

<p>Power interruptions may occur as a result of natural catastrophes which will disrupt business operations.</p>	<p>KPPI, clients/tenants and our employees</p>	<p>The Company makes sure that its office spaces, as well as its administrative offices, are serviced by a reliable electricity distributor which is capable of restoring power in the fastest time possible during natural catastrophes.</p> <p>The Company maintains a back-up power source to minimize the effect of power interruptions.</p>
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What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
<p>The Company is exploring the viability of using the latest available technologies to efficiently use energy from renewable sources.</p>	<p>KPPI, clients/tenants and our employees</p>	<p>The Company started research in identifying ways to further improve the current energy situation of its office spaces, giving priority on the viability of using the latest technologies that will enable it to effectively and efficiently use renewable energy sources.</p>

Water consumption within the organization

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Water withdrawal	n/a	Cubic meters
Water consumption	20,589	Cubic meters
Water recycled and reused	n/a	Cubic meters

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach

The Company manages the water consumption in its office spaces by understanding the business of our clients and monitoring and regulating their water consumption to avoid unnecessary wastage of water resources.	KPPI, clients/tenants and our employees.	The Company monitors and manages water consumption in its offices by understanding the business of clients and their water requirements. The Company is able to effectively and efficiently use water resources through this process.
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
The Company may experience water shortages especially during the summer season, which may bring discomfort to its clients/tenants.	KPPI, clients/tenants and our employees.	The Company makes sure that its office spaces as well as its administrative offices are serviced by a reliable water distributor which is capable of restoring water shortages in the fastest time possible during water interruption and shortages.

		Also, the Company installed elevated water tanks to store water in cases of short-term water shortages.
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
The Company is looking into the possibility of installing a water-recycling facility or equipment as alternative source for other water requirements, such as comfort room sanitation or landscape.	KPPI, clients/tenants and our employees.	The Company started research on the viability of installing water-recycle facilities or equipment to effectively and efficiently re-use water consumption and minimize water waste.

Materials used by the organization

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Materials used by weight or volume		
● Renewable	n/a	kg/liters
● non-renewable	n/a	kg/liters
Percentage of recycled input materials used to manufacture the organization's primary products and services	n/a	%

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		

Ecosystems and biodiversity (whether in upland/watershed or coastal/marine)

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	N/A	
Habitats protected or restored	N/A	Ha

IUCN ⁴ Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	N/A	
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The Company has no significant impacts to lands with high biodiversity value or near protected areas.

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		

Environmental impact

management Air Emissions

GHG

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Direct (Scope 1) GHG Emissions	N/A	Tonnes CO2e
Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG Emissions	N/A	Tonnes CO2e
Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	N/A	Tonnes

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		

Air pollutants

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
NOx	N/A	Kg
Sox	N/A	Kg
Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)	N/A	Kg
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	N/A	Kg
Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs)	N/A	Kg
Particulate matter (PM)	N/A	Kg

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		

What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		

Solid and Hazardous Wastes

Solid Waste

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Total solid waste generated	N/A	Kg
Reusable	N/A	Kg
Recyclable	N/A	Kg
Composted	N/A	Kg
Incinerated	N/A	Kg
Residuals/Landfilled	N/A	Kg

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		

What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		

Hazardous Waste

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Total weight of hazardous waste generated	N/A	Kg
Total weight of hazardous waste transported	N/A	Kg

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		

What are the Risk/s Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		

Effluents

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Total volume of water discharges	N/A	Cubic meters
Percent of wastewater recycled	N/A	%

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
N/A		

Environmental compliance

Non-compliance with Environmental Laws and Regulations

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Total amount of monetary fines for non-compliance with environmental laws and/or regulations	0	Php
No. of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental laws and/or regulations	0	#
No. of cases resolved through dispute resolution mechanism	0	#

**Environmental laws and regulations that are implemented by the Department of Energy and Natural Resources (DENR) particularly those that govern air emissions, water and wastewater discharges, odor emissions, and management and disposal of solid and hazardous materials.*

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
The Company can freely conduct and advertise its business and upcoming projects. The Company is accorded a good reputation.	KPPI, its Clients /Tenants our Employees, Government, Suppliers and Business Partners	The Company has a dedicated team to track environmental law compliances from business development to post business development stage.
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
Non-compliance may affect the capacity of the Company to generate revenue and negatively affect its financial performance. Moreover, this may cause delay in the implementation of key pipeline projects knowing that there are pending compliances that need to be dealt with.	KPPI, its Clients /Tenants our Employees , Government, Suppliers and Business Partners	The Company aligns its operations, such as the leasing and asset management, with modern technologies as means to efficiently implement sanitation, environment, and safety laws and regulations with minimal cost.
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
The Company considers the application for certifications and other environmental initiatives such as ISO 140001 to contribute to the betterment of the	KPPI, its Clients/Tenants our Employees , Government, Suppliers and Business Partners	KPPI continuously conducts research on how to further enhance its current practices to help preserve the environment.

environment.		
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Employee Management

Employee Hiring and Benefits

Employee data

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Total number of employees ⁵		
a. Number of female employees	2	#
b. Number of male employees	2	#
Attrition rate ⁶	25%	Rate
Ratio of lowest paid employee against minimum wage	1	Ratio

Employee benefits

List of Benefits	Y/N	% of female employees who availed for the year	% of male employees who availed for the year
SSS	Y	100%	100%
PhilHealth	Y	100%	100%
Pag-ibig	Y	100%	100%
Parental leaves	Y	0	0
Vacation leaves	Y	100%	100%
Sick leaves	Y	0	0
Medical benefits (aside from PhilHealth))	Y	0	0
Housing assistance (aside from Pag- ibig)	Y	0	0
Retirement fund (aside from SSS)	Y	0	0
Further education support	Y	0	0
Company stock options	Y	0	0
Telecommuting	Y	100%	50%
Flexible-working Hours	Y	0	0
(Others)			

<p>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</p>	<p>Management Approach</p>
<p>The Company ensures employee diversity and provides compensation and benefit packages that are not only at par with the industry standards but also more than what is being asked by the labor standards/laws.</p>	<p>As a policy and practice, the Company prioritizes the hiring of talents locally provided the applicant meets the minimum standards. When a qualified applicant does not exist in the locality, the Company is constrained to hire other people from other cities in Metro Manila and other places of the country.</p> <p>The Company's recruitment policies include employee diversity because it believes that the broader pool of talent means greater chance of finding the optimum person for the job. The Company also recruits based on the skills that are needed to qualify for the duties and responsibilities set for the job and not because of personal attributes such as age or gender. KPPI values the hard work of its employees by rewarding them with proper compensation and benefits and trainings.</p>
<p>What are the Risk/s Identified?</p>	<p>Management Approach</p>
<p>The Company sees problems in the hiring of qualified personnel in the locality where we operate and also the retention of such qualified personnel due to competition from other employers. The Company may be forced to engage third-party consultants to assist in hiring of qualified personnel which will impose additional costs.</p>	<p>The Company offers competitive compensation and benefit packages and provides trainings for employee development. The Company also offers opportunities for professional growth to all employees, based on merit and performance, as part of its retention program.</p>
<p>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</p>	<p>Management Approach</p>
<p>The Company ensures business continuity and has a succession plan by implementing job promotions and rotations, and intends to provide training programs to its employees.</p>	<p>Job promotions enable employees to grow within the company. Job rotations enable employees to increase their flexibility and improve their skills by working in other departments. Continued education and mentorship through leadership trainings and management development programs are provided for the growth of the employee.</p>

⁵ Employees are individuals who are in an employment relationship with the organization, according to national law or its

application (GRI Standards 2016 Glossary)

⁶ Attrition rate = (no. of turnover)/(average of total no. of employees of previous year and total no. of employees of current year)

Employee Training and Development

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Total training hours provided to employees		
a. Female employees	0	Hours
b. Male employees	*35.5	Hours
Average training hours provided to employees		
a. Female employees	3	hours/employee
b. Male employees	0	hours/employee

*Board of Directors

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization’s involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
The Company will provide its employees with relevant training to educate them on the latest trends and issues relating to the nature of their work, to upgrade skills, and to help and prepare them for a higher level of responsibility.	<p>The Company will schedule several trainings for its officers and employees on the latest trends and issues in the industry, nature of their work, and to obtain new skills aside from the enhancement of the existing ones. These will help and prepare them for a higher level of responsibility.</p> <p>As a matter of policy, and considering its size, the Company makes it a point to hire officers and staff that already have the skill and knowledge for the positions they are hired. This minimizes the requirement for training. Training will only be done if there are new systems/processes that the Company wants and intends to acquire and implement.</p> <p>The Company believes that continuous training will provide a constant pool of executive-quality personnel ready for promotion anytime.</p>
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach

<p>If the Company will fail to maintain a competitive workforce, this may also lead to the Company losing its competitiveness in the industry it operates.</p>	<p>The Company will schedule several training sessions for its officers and employees on the latest trends and issues in the industry, nature of their work, and to obtain new skills aside from the enhancement of the existing ones. These will help and prepare them for a higher level of responsibility.</p> <p>The Company conducts regular performance evaluation to monitor the employee's progress,</p>
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	<p>to identify areas for improvement, and to assess any need for specific trainings for professional growth.</p>
<p>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</p>	<p>Management Approach</p>
<p>The Company will award its employees who have performed excellent work in their respective fields.</p>	<p>The Company provides merit increase, performance bonuses and promotion to deserving employees regardless of age or tenure.</p> <p>The Company is not afraid to invest in its employees by giving them more training to prepare them for higher responsibilities to ensure their success as they grow within the organization.</p>

Labor-Management Relations

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
% of employees covered with Collective Bargaining Agreements	0	%
Number of consultations conducted with employees concerning employee-related policies	At least once-a-year Company-wide discussion.	#

<p>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</p>	<p>Management Approach</p>
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The Company does not have an existing labor union, nevertheless, it encourages the participation of the employees using other platforms like surveys, regular staff meetings, and coordination meetings.	The Company has established policies, programs and procedures that encourage its employees to participate in the realization of the Company's goals and in its governance. The Company pursues and values its relationship with its employees; hence, it established a framework that allows its employees to communicate their concerns with the Management without fear of retaliation.
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach
No risks identified since the Company values and encourage employee participation even if the Company is without a Union.	
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach

The Company was able to know various concerns of its employees through its different programs that encouraged and allowed employee participation. Furthermore, the Company will always work to address every work-related concern of its employees.	The Company is continuing to expand its existing platforms to enhance employee's capacity to communicate concerns directly to Management without fear of any retaliation from anyone in the organization. Further to this, the Company is monitoring concerns to assess the Company's efficiency in addressing the concerns of its employees.
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Diversity and Equal Opportunity

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
% of female workers in the workforce	50%	%
% of male workers in the workforce	50%	%
Number of employees from indigenous communities and/or vulnerable sector*	0	#

*Vulnerable sector includes, elderly, persons with disabilities, vulnerable women, refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons, people living with HIV and other diseases, solo parents, and the poor or the base of the pyramid (BOP; Class D and E).

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
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The Company does not discriminate as to age, gender, religion, marital status, cultural background, or place of origin. The Company gives equal opportunity to all jobseekers and this allows the Company to hire the best possible candidate for the job.	The Company does not discriminate in its hiring process. For as long as the candidate is in possession of the qualifications needed for the job, the Company will not hesitate to hire the said candidate. As of the reporting year, the Company has employed more female employees than male employees.
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach
No risks identified.	
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach
With the Company's plan for further expansion, it is expecting to provide more employment opportunities to the locality where we operate.	The Company accepts job applications through several platforms such as but not limited to online job posting sites, through our website, walk-ins and job-fairs. Through these avenues, we provide and expand the jobseeker's opportunity to be part of the Company.

Workplace Conditions, Labor Standards, and Human Rights

Occupational Health and Safety

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
The Company values the safety of its Officers, Employees, Clients/Tenants and other stakeholders that transact business with us.	It is a policy and practice of the Company to regularly conduct safety-related drills such as but not limited to Covid 19 safety & prevention protocols, fire drills and earthquake drills. The Company encourages not only its employees to participate in the said drills, but also our clients/tenants as well as other stakeholders that transact business with us.
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach
Risks associated with Occupational Health and Safety are always present in any organization.	As mentioned above, the Company regularly conducts safety related drills. protocols and encourages participation of its employees, clients/tenants as well as other stakeholders so that everyone may be well-informed on what to do when emergencies will occur.
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach

The Company is always looking for ways to improve the way it manages the risks for Occupational Health and Safety. Like every organization, the Company will continuously review and reassess its approaches toward managing the said risks.	The Company's processes for identifying and assessing these risks are laid out in the Company's Enterprise Risk Management plan, as provided for in the Company's Manual on Corporate Governance.
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Labor Laws and Human Rights

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
No. of legal actions or employee grievances involving forced or child labor	0	#

Do you have policies that explicitly disallows violations of labor laws and human rights (e.g. harassment, bullying) in the workplace?

Topic	Y/N	If Yes, cite reference in the company policy
Forced labor	Y	The Company abides by the rules and requirements of the Labor Code of the Philippines and other applicable laws.
Child labor	Y	The Company abides by the rules and requirements of the Labor Code of the Philippines and other applicable laws.
Human Rights	Y	The Company abides by the rules and requirements of the Labor Code of the Philippines and other applicable laws.

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
During the reporting year, there were no incidents in relation to human rights violation or discrimination in the Company, as KPPI continues to acknowledge and provide the utmost respect to labor laws and human rights in the workplace.	Respect for Human Rights is the foundation of the Company's culture as it wants to create a safe space for employees that does not discriminate based on personal background, age, gender, marital status, cultural background or place of origin.
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach

Non-compliance to labor laws and human rights may cause strikes, work stoppages, work slowdowns, grievances, complaints or claims of unfair practices or other deterioration in the Company's employee relations that will negatively reflect on the Company's employees' productivity and the Company's reputation.	It has been a policy and practice of the Company to strictly comply with the existing labor laws and regulations and any and all laws/statutes promulgated by our duly constituted authorities.
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach
The Company continues to provide a mechanism through various platforms that will give our employees confidence to freely communicate their concerns without fear of retaliation including workplace discrimination and bullying.	The Company has an existing whistle blowing mechanism as laid out in the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. The policy encourages its employees to communicate their concerns about illegal, fraudulent or unethical behavior, including both perceived and actual irregularities, while protecting them from potential retaliation.

Supply Chain Management

Do you have a supplier accreditation policy? If yes, please attach the policy or link to the policy:

The Company is in the process of finalizing this Policy but has been instituting competitive bidding and conducting due diligence to ensure that all suppliers have the necessary permits, licenses, authorities from original equipment manufacturers/distributors, have been verified to have performed the same supply/service contract for other clients, and have no known adverse track record.

Do you consider the following sustainability topics when accrediting suppliers?

Topic	Y/N	If Yes, cite reference in the supplier policy
Environmental performance	N/A	
Forced labor	N/A	
Child labor	N/A	
Human rights	N/A	
Bribery and corruption	N/A	

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
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<p>Through the Company's Accreditation process, the Company is able to assess environmental as well as social impacts of its suppliers.</p>	<p>The Company maintains an accreditation process of its suppliers to attain the needs and specifications of the Company. Particularly, the Company chooses its suppliers after it has undergone thorough evaluation and assessment of their technical capabilities. They are also assessed on their financial condition, employee policies and practices, and their overall company governance. This is done through background investigation, submission of complete and updated financial documents, government permits and certifications, company and plant visits, and other relevant inquiries.</p> <p>In addition, the Company investigates the production capacity, compliance with standards and regulations, their legitimacy of their operations as these criteria reflect the ability to meet quality standards, offer fair and reasonable prices, ensure timely delivery, and maintain good service and support.</p>
<p>What are the Risk/s Identified?</p>	<p>Management Approach</p>
<p>Unavailability of materials and labor in the locality where we operate poses a risk that might</p>	<p>The Company has an established accreditation process and chooses its suppliers based on</p>

<p>constrain the Company to purchase materials and hire employees elsewhere. This will not only affect our impact in the community where we operate, this may also entail additional costs on our part.</p>	<p>certain set of parameters. The Company prioritizes the sourcing of goods and services locally provided minimum standards are met. When qualified suppliers do not exist, the Company is constrained to source the said goods and services in other cities in Metro Manila and other places of the country. The Company also makes an effort to source from MSMEs whenever possible.</p> <p>The Company is dedicated to supporting local suppliers to help develop the local economy.</p>
<p>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</p>	<p>Management Approach</p>
<p>The Company aspires to build long-term partnerships with its suppliers to ensure continued supply of its needs.</p>	<p>The Company chooses its suppliers based on their ability to provide the requirements of the Company that meets our standards, offer fair and reasonable prices, ensure timely delivery, and maintain good service and support.</p> <p>As to our labor, as a policy we provide equal opportunities for growth to all of our employees.</p>

Relationship with Community

Significant Impacts on Local Communities

Operations with significant (positive or negative) impacts on local communities (exclude CSR projects; this has to be business operations)	Location	Vulnerable groups (if applicable)*	Does the particular operation have impacts on indigenous people (Y/N)?	Collective or individual rights that have been identified that or particular concern for the community	Mitigating measures (if negative) or enhancement measures (if positive)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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**Vulnerable sector includes children and youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, vulnerable women, refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons, people living with HIV and other diseases, solo parents, and the poor or the base of the pyramid (BOP; Class D and E)*

For operations that are affecting IPs, indicate the total number of Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) undergoing consultations and Certification Preconditions (CPs) secured and still operational and provide a copy or link to the certificates if available: _____

Certificates	Quantity	Units
FPIC process is still undergoing	N/A	#
CP secured	N/A	#

What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach
N/A	
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach
N/A	

Customer Management

Customer Satisfaction

Disclosure	Score	Did a third party conduct the customer satisfaction study (Y/N)?
Customer satisfaction	N/A	

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
N/A	
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach
N/A	
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach
N/A	

Health and Safety

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
No. of substantiated complaints on product or service health and safety*	0	#
No. of complaints addressed	0	#

**Substantiated complaints include complaints from customers that went through the organization's formal communication channels and grievance mechanisms as well as complaints that were lodged to and acted upon by government agencies.*

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
No impacts identified as there are no substantiated complaints regarding health and safety for 2025.	
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach
No risks identified.	
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach
No opportunities identified.	

Marketing and labelling

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
No. of substantiated complaints on marketing and labelling*	0	#
No. of complaints addressed	0	#

*Substantiated complaints include complaints from customers that went through the organization's formal communication channels and grievance mechanisms as well as complaints that were lodged to and acted upon by government agencies.

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
The Company engages agents to market its properties. The Company uses third party agents to market and sell its various property offerings to potential customers. Further, the Company has, in its complement, competent and skilled in-house marketing agents who market and sell its various property offerings to potential customers	The Company conducts monthly meetings with the sales and marketing teams to revisit and to improve if necessary its existing marketing efforts. In addition, marketing materials are approved by management before publication and release. Local marketing teams then produce the materials through the accredited suppliers.
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach
No Risk identified.	
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach
No Opportunities identified.	

Customer privacy

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
No. of substantiated complaints on customer privacy*	0	#
No. of complaints addressed	0	#
No. of customers, users and account holders whose information is used for secondary purposes	0	#

*Substantiated complaints include complaints from customers that went through the organization's formal communication channels and grievance mechanisms as well as complaints that were lodged to and acted upon by government agencies.

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
The Company's customers and other stakeholders can trust that their data is secure and protected from unnecessary disclosure due to the Company's commitment to data privacy.	The Company has established proper control and measures to protect customer data in accordance with the Data Privacy Act.
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach
Because of the nature of the Company's business which involves processing of personal information from our customers, potential risks to data privacy may arise.	The Company has crafted a data privacy policy in accordance with the Data Privacy Act and ensures that its employees are aware of the requirements of the law, what information is protected, when personal information can be disclosed and the requirements for such disclosure.
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach
Continuous review and assessment of the Company's data privacy policy.	The Company will participate in additional training on Data Privacy requirements and explore new technologies to ensure data privacy and security.

Data Security

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
No. of data breaches, including leaks, thefts and losses of data	0	#

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
The Company's customers and other stakeholders can trust that their data are secured and protected from unnecessary disclosure due to the Company's commitment to data privacy.	The Company has implemented appropriate security measures, both physical and technical, within the organization and other procedures intended for the protection of personal information or data against any accidental or unlawful destruction, alteration and disclosure.
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach

Potential risks to data security include data breaches, leaks, thefts, and losses of data.	As mentioned above, the Company has implemented appropriate security measures intended for the protection of personal information or data against any accidental or
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	unlawful destruction, alteration and disclosure.
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What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach
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Continuous review and assessment of the Company's data privacy policy.	The Company will attend and conduct additional training on Data Privacy and explore new technologies to ensure data privacy and security.
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UNSUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Product or Service Contribution to UN SDGs

Key products and services and its contribution to sustainable development.

Key Products and Services	Societal Value / Contribution to UN SDGs	Potential Negative Impact of Contribution	Management Approach to Negative Impact
Office Space	<p>We provide a suitable location where businesses can operate, grow and contribute to job creation and increased economic activity in the areas where we locate.</p> <p>To date we have 18.408 square meters of gross floor area</p>	<p>Apart from our discussion above in relation to our environmental, social, and economic impacts we believe that there are no further material negative impacts of this product to SDGs.</p>	<p>No other material approach we could identify other than what was discussed.</p>

** None/Not Applicable is not an acceptable answer. For holding companies, the services and products of its subsidiaries may be disclosed.*