

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SRC RULE 17(2)(b) THEREUNDER

1. For the quarterly period ended: **March 31, 2026**

2. Commission ID Number: **36190**

3. BIR Tax ID No.: **000-483-136-000**

4. Exact Name of issuer as specified in its charter:

OMICO CORPORATION

5. **Metro Manila, Philippines**

Province, Country or Other Jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization

6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use only)

7. **Suite 1109 East Tower, Tektite Towers**
Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City

Address of principal office

1605
Postal Code

8. **(02) 86376923**

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

9. Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report. **N/A**

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 4 & 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class

**Number of Shares of Common Stock
Outstanding**

Common Stock

1,050,461,673 shares

11. Are any of these securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange? Yes (/) No ()

12. Indicate by check mark whether registrant:

- a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 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 ()

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

The Unaudited Interim Financial Statements of the Company for the period ending March 31, 2026 are hereto attached as follows:

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| Statements of Financial Position | - | Annex "A" |
| Statements of Comprehensive Income | - | Annex "B" |
| Statements of Cash Flows | - | Annex "C" |
| Statements of Changes in Equity | - | Annex "D" |
| Aging of Accounts Receivable | - | Annex "E" |
| Notes to Interim Financial Statements | - | Annex "F" |

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Annex "G"


PART II – OTHER INFORMATION (None)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Regulation Code, the issuer has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

OMICO CORPORATION
Issuer

By:


ANNA MEI NGA TIA
President/CEO


JUANA LOURDES M. BUYSON
Treasurer/Compliance Officer

Date: April 20, 2026

Annex "A"

OMICO CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
March 31, 2026

| | 31.Mär.26 | (Audited Figures) December 31, 2025 |
|--|---------------|--|
| A S S E T S | | |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 272,662,753 | 282,055,562 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 82,701,867 | 66,840,871 |
| Receivables | 19,375,172 | 21,104,508 |
| Real estate for sale | 68,505,946 | 68,243,877 |
| Prepayments and other current assets | 4,617,942 | 5,059,490 |
| Total Current Assets | 447,863,680 | 443,304,308 |
| NON-CURRENT ASSETS | | |
| Installment contract receivable-net of current portion | 4,987,229 | 4,987,229 |
| Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) | - | - |
| Property and equipment - net | 5,994,529 | 6,597,636 |
| Investment properties | 107,443,505 | 107,467,630 |
| Other non-current assets-net | 15,096,516 | 15,096,516 |
| Total Non-current Assets | 176,163,869 | 176,791,101 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 624,027,549 | 620,095,409 |
| LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 10,210,379 | 9,904,678 |
| Total Current Liabilities | 10,210,379 | 9,904,678 |
| NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES | | |
| Accrued retirement liability | 13,359,352 | 13,359,352 |
| Total Non-Current Liabilities | 13,359,352 | 13,359,352 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 23,569,731 | 23,264,030 |
| EQUITY | | |
| Capital Stock (at P1.00 par value) | | |
| Authorized - 2 billion shares | | |
| Issued and outstanding - 1,050,461,673 shares | 1,050,461,673 | 1,050,461,673 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 78,000 | 78,000 |
| Fair value loss on available-for-sale financial assets | (36,232,910) | (36,232,910) |
| Deficit | (413,848,946) | (417,475,384) |
| Total Equity | 600,457,817 | 596,831,379 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | 624,027,549 | 620,095,409 |

Annex "B"

OMICO CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025
(For Three Months)

| | 2026 | 2025 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | January to March | January to March |
| REVENUES | | |
| Fair value gain on financial assets | 5,315,573 | 1,982,447 |
| Interest income | 3,420,639 | 3,458,554 |
| Dividend Income | 761,218 | 270,287 |
| Rent Income | 33,075 | 31,500 |
| Realized gross profit on real estate sale | - | 349,000 |
| Gain on sale of financial assets | - | 101,766 |
| Other Income | 8,929 | 8,929 |
| | <u>9,539,434</u> | <u>6,202,483</u> |
| EXPENSES | | |
| Compensation and other employee's benefits | 1,628,759 | 1,671,746 |
| Transportation and travel, gas and oil | 1,176,490 | 1,238,353 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 627,232 | 640,425 |
| Professional fees | 519,367 | 515,081 |
| Representation and entertainment | 516,969 | 460,530 |
| Taxes and Licenses | 503,722 | 626,052 |
| Association and membership dues | 185,573 | 80,271 |
| Commission | 115,564 | 40,535 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 104,286 | 92,692 |
| Security fee | 73,795 | 130,438 |
| Light, power and utilities | 67,199 | 71,408 |
| Office supplies | 64,816 | 67,158 |
| Communications | 55,651 | 53,000 |
| Directors fee | 54,000 | 54,000 |
| Insurance and bond expenses | 38,837 | 197,045 |
| Miscellaneous | 180,736 | 79,916 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | <u>5,912,996</u> | <u>6,018,650</u> |
| NET INCOME (LOSS) | <u>3,626,438</u> | <u>183,833</u> |
| INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE | <u>0.0034522</u> | <u>0.0001750</u> |

Computation:

March 31, 2026 (PhP3,626,438.00 /1,050,461,673)

March 31, 2025 (PhP183,833.00 /1,050,461,673)

Annex "C"

**OMICO CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 and 2025
(For Three Months)**

| | 31.Mär.26 | 31.Mär.25 |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Net Income (loss) | 3,626,438 | 183,833 |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 627,232 | 640,425 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit & loss | (15,860,996) | 364,788 |
| (Increase) decrease in receivables | 1,729,336 | 1,131,768 |
| (Increase) decrease in real estate for sale | (262,069) | (36,500) |
| (Increase) decrease in prepayment and other current assets | 441,548 | (187,377) |
| (Increase) decrease in property and equipment | - | (47,966) |
| Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses | 305,701 | (1,767,726) |
| | 305,701 | (1,767,726) |
| Net Cash Used in Operating Activities | (9,392,809) | 281,245 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | |
| (Increase) decrease available for sale (AFS) financial assets - net | - | - |
| Net Cash From Investing Activities | - | - |
| NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | (9,392,809) | 281,247 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR | 282,055,562 | 289,456,547 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD | 272,662,753 | 289,737,794 |

Annex "D"

OMICO CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025
(For Three Months)

| | <u>31.Mär.26</u> | <u>31.Mär.25</u> |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| CAPITAL STOCK | | |
| Common Stock- P1.00 par value | | |
| Authorized - 2,000,000,000 shares | | |
| Issued and outstanding - 1,050,461,673 shares | <u>1,050,461,673</u> | <u>1,050,461,673</u> |
| | 1,050,461,673 | 1,050,461,673 |
| ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL | <u>78,000</u> | <u>78,000</u> |
| FAIR VALUE GAIN (LOSS) ON AVAILABLE FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS | | |
| Balance at beginning of year | <u>(36,232,910)</u> | <u>(35,932,910)</u> |
| | (36,232,910) | (35,932,910) |
| DEFICIT | | |
| Balance at beginning of year | (417,475,384) | (421,191,268) |
| Net Income (loss) for the period | <u>3,626,438</u> | <u>183,833</u> |
| Balance at end of period | <u>(413,848,946)</u> | <u>(421,007,435)</u> |
| TOTAL EQUITY | <u><u>600,457,817</u></u> | <u><u>593,599,329</u></u> |

Annex "E"

OMICO CORPORATION
Accounts Receivable Aging Schedule
March 31, 2026

| | Advances to Officers and Employees | Accrued Interest Receivable | Installment Contracts Receivable | Advances to Agents | HDMF Retention | Other Receivables | TOTAL |
|--------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Current | 582,869 | 1,739,637 | 2,410,131 | 54,500 | 14,117,954 | 470,080 | 19,375,172 |
| 30 days | | | - | | | | - |
| 60 days | | | - | | | | - |
| 90 days | | | - | | | | - |
| 180 days | | | - | | | | - |
| More than 180 days | - | - | - | - | | - | - |
| TOTAL | 582,869 | 1,739,637 | 2,410,131 | 54,500 | 14,117,954 | 470,080 | 19,375,172 |

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
First Quarter 2026

1. Corporate Information

Omico Corporation (the “Parent Company” or the “Company” or “Omico”) was incorporated in the Philippines and was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on August 30, 1968. Its corporate term was extended to another fifty (50) years from and after the date of expiration of its first fifty (50)-year term on August 29, 2018, as per SEC Certificate of Filing of Amended Articles of Incorporation dated October 21, 2015. It holds 100% interest both in Omico Kapital Corporation and Omico Mining Inc. (*formerly Omico-Ivanhoe Mining Inc*). The two subsidiaries have no commercial operation as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. The Company listed its shares of stock in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) on May 2, 1969.

The Company’s main business activities are mining and real property development. It is authorized under its articles of incorporation to operate, prospect, mine, and deal with all kinds of ores, metals and minerals and various other kinds of businesses. It is presently mainly engaged in the business of the development of real property on its own or in joint venture with other real property developers.

The mining exploration segment is now mainly inactive with only a minor investment in Macawiwili Gold Mining and Development Co. Inc. while the property development segment is engaged in the marketing and sale of real estate and evaluation of future development of other real estate properties.

The principal office of the Company is located at Suite 1109 East Tower, Tektite Towers (Formerly: PSE Centre), Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City.

2. Statement of Compliance, Basis of Preparation, Presentation and Principle of Consolidation

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as set forth in Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS), Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretations from International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) issued by the Philippine Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC) and adopted by the SEC, including SEC pronouncements.

Basis of Financial Statements Preparation and Presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost method except for:

- Financial instruments measured at amortized cost;
- Financial instruments which are valued at fair value; and
- Inventories at lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV)

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso and all values represent absolute amounts except when otherwise indicated.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with PFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Principle of Consolidation

The consolidated statements of financial position, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and cash flows comprise the accounts of Omico Corporation (Omico), the parent company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Omico Kapital Corporation (Omico Kapital) and Omico Mining, Inc. (formerly Omico-Ivanhoe Mining Inc.), after elimination of material intercompany transactions.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

3. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading; ·
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the end of the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Financial Instruments

Date of Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position of the Company when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial Recognition

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Except for financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL, the initial measurement of these financial instruments includes transaction costs.

Determination of Fair Value

The fair value for instruments traded in active market at the reporting date is based on their quoted market price. For all other financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate techniques or comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exists.

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instruments or based on a valuation technique, the Company

recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value in the statement of comprehensive income unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. Except for financial assets at FVPL, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15.

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

- Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

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

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

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

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost includes cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

- Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Equity instruments

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at FVOCI are carried at fair value. Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Included in this category are the Company's unquoted and quoted equity investments.

Unquoted equity investments comprise of equity interest in Macawiwili Gold Mining and Development Co., Inc and Simple Agreement for Future Equity (SAFE) investment in Crown Technologies Holding Pte. Ltd., a private limited company incorporated in Singapore.

SAFE is an instrument allowing the Parent Company a future right to subscribe to shares of stock of the issuer for an undetermined price. The conversion of the instrument to shares of stock will occur after the 12-month period from the date of purchase at prevailing market valuation. In the event that the SAFE agreement is terminated prior to conversion date, the Company is entitled for full refund plus interest of 8%. As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the instrument is classified as financial instrument at FVOCI.

Quoted equity investments consist of golf club shares in Manila Southwoods and Tagaytay Midlands.

Debt instruments

A debt financial asset is measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income within a separate component of equity. Impairment losses or reversals, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss until the financial asset is derecognized. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. This reflects the gain or loss that would have been recognized in profit or loss upon derecognition if the financial asset had been measured at amortized cost. Impairment is measured based on the expected credit loss (ECL) model.

As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company does not have debt instruments at FVOCI.

- Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL)

Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at FVPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at FVPL are subsequently carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Dividends are also recognized as other income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, included in this category are the Company's equity investments listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, included in this category are the Company's accounts payable and accrued expenses.

Reclassification of Financial Assets

The Company can only reclassify financial assets if the objective of its business model for managing those financial assets changes. Accordingly, the Company is required to reclassify financial assets:

- (i) from amortized cost to FVPL, if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria are no longer met; and,
- (ii) from FVPL to amortized cost, if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria start to be met and the characteristic of the instrument's contractual cash flows meet the amortized cost criteria.

A change in the objective of the Company's business model will be effected only at the beginning of the next reporting period following the change in the business model.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms. ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL). For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established probability of default rates for third party trade receivables based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The Company applies the historical credit loss method in case undue cost or effort is involved in calculating the ECL by considering the forward-looking factors. For inter-group trade receivables, the Company has established probability of default rates based on internal credit rating of the customers. Internal credit ratings are based on methodologies adopted by independent credit rating agencies. Therefore, the internal ratings already consider forward looking information.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due. However, the Company considers internal or external information when there are indicators that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Derecognition of Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are initially and subsequently measured at fair value.

Real Estate for Sale

Real estate for sale is carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes the value of land plus expenditures necessary to complete the housing units (materials and labor cost). Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less cost to complete and sell the units. As at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, real estate inventories are carried at cost.

Prepayments and Other Current Assets

Prepayments and other current assets consist of input taxes, prepaid expenses and deposits. They are carried at cost less the amortized portion.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are initially recognized at cost. The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Property and equipment are subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and directly attributable costs of

bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Expenditures for additions, improvements and renewals are capitalized; expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. When assets are sold, retired or otherwise disposed of, their cost and related accumulated depreciation and impairment losses are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in income for the period.

Depreciation or amortization of an item of property and equipment begins when it becomes available for use, i.e., when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the stipulated useful lives of the assets as follows:

| | Estimated useful life |
|--|--------------------------|
| Condominium units and improvements | 15-25 years |
| Mining and other equipment | 3-5 years |
| Office furniture, fixtures and equipment | 3-5 years |
| Transportation equipment | 3-5 years |

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The residual values and estimated useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting period.

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

Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties that are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both and that is not occupied by the Parent Company. Investment properties are initially measured at cost and subsequently carried at cost, less impairment losses, if any.

The Company's investment properties include parcels of land that are held for currently undetermined future use or for capital appreciation and a condominium unit leased out to earn rentals.

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of, or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from service and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to and from investment property when, and only when there is change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner-occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale. The transfer is recorded using the carrying amount of the investment property at the date of change in use.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying values of investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures, property and equipment and investment properties are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash generating units are written down to their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of property and equipment, investment properties

and mine exploration and evaluation cost is the greater of net selling price and 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 time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

If there is any indication at end of the reporting period that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior years may no longer exist or may have decreased, the Parent Company estimates the recoverable amount of that asset and the carrying amount of the asset is adjusted to the recoverable amount resulting in the reversal of the impairment loss.

Equity

Share capital is determined at the par value of shares that have been issued.

Additional paid-in capital includes any premiums received on the initial issuance of capital stock. Any transaction costs associated with the issuance of shares are deducted from additional paid-in capital, net of any related income tax benefits.

Fair value gain on FVOCI financial assets pertains to mark-to-market valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit for the period by the weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the profit for the period by the weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of shares that would be issued on the conversion of dilutive potential shares.

Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. The related party transactions are recognized based on transfer of resources or obligations between related parties, regardless whether a price is charged.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods and services are transferred to the customer at transaction price. Transaction price is the amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods and services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods and services before transferring them to the customer.

The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognized:

- Real estate

The Group derives its real estate revenue from sale of lots, house and lot and condominium units. Revenue from substantially completed real estate projects where collectability of sales price is reasonably assured is accounted for using the full accrual method. Collectability of the sales price is demonstrated by the buyer's commitment to pay, which in turn is supported by substantial initial and continuing investments that give the buyer a stake in the property sufficient that the risk of loss through default motivates the buyer to honor its obligation to the seller.

Revenue from sale of real estate projects under pre-completion stage are recognized over time during the construction period using the Percentage of Completion (POC) method where the Group have material obligation under the sales contract to complete the project after the property is sold. In measuring the progress of its performance obligation over time, the Group uses output method. The Group recognizes revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to customers of the goods and services transferred to date, relative to the remaining goods and services promised under the contract. Progress is measured using survey performance completed to date.

Any excess of progress of work over the right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, is recognized as installment contract receivables.

Any excess of collections over recognized receivables are included in the "Customers' advances and deposits" account.

If any of the criteria under full accrual or POC method is not met, the deposit method is applied until all the conditions for recording the sale are met. Pending recognition of sale, cash received from buyers are presented under "Customers' advances and deposits" account except when the underlying contract is a lease contract with option to purchase.

Penalties are recognized as income when cash is received and forfeitures from cancelled sales and reservation fees are recognized as income when the cancellation of sales and reservation fees of buyers has been determined and established.

- Investment income
Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues (taking into account the effective yield on the asset).

Dividend income is recognized when the shareholders' right to receive the payment is established.

Fair value gain (loss) represents all gain and losses for changes in fair values of financial assets at FVPL.

Realized gain (loss) in sale of shares of stock is recognized upon sale.

- Gains
Gains represent other items that meet the definition of income and may, or may not, arise in the course of ordinary activities of the Company. Gains represent increases in economic benefits and have the same nature as revenue. These are recognized as income when earned.

Costs Recognition

- Cost of real estate sales
Cost of real estate sales is recognized consistent with the revenue recognition method applied. Costs of subdivision lots and housing unit and condominium units sold before the completion of the development is determined on the basis of the acquisition cost of the land and its full development costs, which include estimated costs for future development works, as determined by the Company's in-house technical team.

The cost of inventory recognized in profit or loss on disposal is determined with reference to specific costs of the property. These costs are allocated to saleable area, with the portion allocable to the sold area being recognized as costs of sales while the portion allocable to the unsold area being recognized as part of real estate inventories.

- Administrative expense

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

Administrative expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an assets or increase in a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably:

- (i) On the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income;
 - (ii) On the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association can be broadly or indirectly determined; or
 - (iii) Immediately when expenditures produce no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify or cease to qualify, for recognition in the consolidated statement of financial position as an asset.
- Commission expense
The Company recognizes commission expense when services are rendered by agents. Commission expense is recognized upon receipt of certain level of payment from the buyer comprising a substantial portion of the contract price and the capacity to pay and credit worthiness of buyers have been reasonably established for sales of real estate.

Employee Benefits

Retirement Benefit Obligation

The Company provides retirement benefits to qualified employees in accordance with the minimum requirements of Republic Act No. 7641. The Group has no formal retirement plan and its obligation is limited to the statutory benefit equivalent to one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) month salary for every year of service, as defined under the law.

In accordance with PAS 19, the statutory retirement benefit is treated as an unfunded defined benefit plan. Considering that the Company has fewer than ten (10) employees and that most employees are already at or near retirement age, management determined that measuring the obligation based on the statutory formula using current salaries and total years of service represents a reasonable approximation of the present obligation. Management believes that the impact of applying full actuarial valuation techniques would not result in a material difference to the consolidated financial statements.

The retirement benefit liability is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position for the amount computed as of reporting date.

Short-term Employee Benefits

Salaries and wages are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income when the employees' services have been rendered to the Company.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in PFRS 16.

As a Lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset of the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payment that depends on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual guarantee; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company uses a number of practical expedients when applying PFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under PAS 17. In particular, the Company:

- Does not recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months from the date of initial application;
- Excludes initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
- Uses hindsight when determining the lease term.

Short-term Leases and Leases of Low-value Assets

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for the leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a Lessor

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership over the asset are retained by the lessor, are classified as operating leases. Rental income on operating leases is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis of accounting over the period of the lease.

Income Taxes

Current income tax assets or liabilities comprise those claims from, or obligations to, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are uncollected or unpaid at the end of reporting period. They are calculated according to the tax rates and tax laws applicable to the fiscal periods to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes to current tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in the statements of comprehensive income.

Deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences at the end of reporting period between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Under the balance sheet liability method, with certain exceptions, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset is to be utilized.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Deferred tax items are recognized in relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

Functional Currency and Foreign Currency Transactions

- *Functional and Presentation Currency*

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Philippine pesos, which is the Parent Company and subsidiaries' functional currency.

- *Transaction and Balances*

The accounting records of the Parent company and subsidiaries are maintained in Philippine pesos. Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates which approximate those prevailing on transaction dates.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when present obligations will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources and they can be estimated reliably even if the timing or amount of the outflow may still be

uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, for example, legal disputes or onerous contracts.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the end of reporting period, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Any reimbursement expected to be received in the course of settlement of the present obligation is recognized, if virtually certain as a separate asset, not exceeding the amount of the related provision. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. In addition, long-term provisions are discounted to their present values, where time value of money is material.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, or the amount to be provided for cannot be measured reliably, no liability is recognized in the financial statements.

Contingencies

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

Events after the End of the Reporting Period

The Company identifies subsequent events as events that occurred after reporting period but before the date when the financial statements were authorized for issue. Any subsequent events that provide additional information about the Company's financial position at the balance sheet date are reflected in the financial statements.

Events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

4. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with PFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. The judgments and estimates used in the consolidated financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates. Future events may occur which will cause the judgments and estimates used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in judgments and estimates are reflected in the consolidated financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

5. Fair Value Measurement

The fair value for assets and liabilities traded in active market at the reporting date is based on their quoted market price. For all other assets and liabilities not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate techniques or comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exists.

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instruments or based on a valuation technique, the Company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value in the statements of income unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset.

6. Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Risk management framework

The Company's Audit Committee is responsible for the over-all effectiveness of risk management system. Furthermore, it is also the committee's purpose to lead the general evaluation and to provide assistance in the continuous improvement of the Company's risk management, control and governance processes. These functions also require that:

- (i) Financial reports comply with established internal policies and procedures, pertinent accounting and auditing standards, and other regulatory requirements;
- (ii) Risks are properly identified, evaluated and managed, specifically in the areas of managing credit, market, liquidity, operational, legal and other risks;
- (iii) The BOD is properly assisted in the development of policies that would enhance the risk management.

Market Risk

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

i. Foreign Currency Risk

The risk that Company will face with respect to this is the unstable changes in foreign exchange particularly in US dollar. To minimize this risk, the Company maintains a considerable amount of cash and cash equivalents so as not to be affected by the fluctuation of Philippine peso vis-à-vis US dollar. The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk pertains to its Dollar denominated cash and cash equivalents.

ii. Interest Rate Risk

As at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, financial instruments subject to variable interest rate risk represents short-term placement with banks.

iii. Price risk

The Company's price risk exposure at year end relates to financial assets whose rates will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, principally, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Management monitors movements of equity price on a regular basis by assessing the expected changes in the different portfolios due to parallel movements of a 5% increase or decrease in market values.

The equity securities are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Any increase and a decrease in the market values of stocks would impact the statements of comprehensive income and equity.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that we will incur a loss arising from our customers, clients or counterparties that fail to discharge their contracted obligations. Generally, the maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets is the carrying amount of the financial assets as shown on the face of the statement of financial position (or in the detailed analysis provided in the notes to the financial statements). The Company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk that it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits. As a matter of policy, all customers, clients or counterparties are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis to reduce our exposure to bad debts.

High grade cash and cash equivalents are short-term placements and working cash fund placed, invested, or deposited in banks belonging to the top banks in the Philippines in terms of resources and profitability.

High grade accounts, other than cash and cash equivalents, are accounts considered to be of high value. The counterparties have a very remote likelihood of default and have consistently exhibited good paying habits.

Standard grade accounts are active accounts with propensity of deteriorating to mid-range age buckets. These accounts are typically not impaired as the counterparties generally respond to credit actions and update their payments accordingly.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from either the inability to sell financial assets quickly at their fair values; or counterparty failing on repayment of a contractual obligation; or inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated.

Liquidity risk is a risk due to uncertain liquidity. An institution may suffer liquidity problem when its credit rating falls. The Company is also exposed to liquidity risk if markets on which it depends on are subject to loss of liquidity.

7. Financial Soundness Indicators

The financial soundness indicators of the Company for the comparative periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

| Ratios | Formula | March 31, 2026 | March 31, 2025 |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| Current Ratio | Current Assets/ Current Liabilities | 43.864:1 <u>447,863,680</u> 10,210,379 | 47.167:1 <u>432,954,886</u> 9,179,222 |
| Debt to Equity Ratio | Total Liabilities/ Stockholders' Equity | 0.039:1 <u>23,569,731</u> 600,457,817 | 0.038:1 <u>22,383,118</u> 593,599,328 |
| Asset to Equity Ratio | Total Assets/ Stockholders' Equity | 1.039:1 <u>624,027,549</u> 600,457,817 | 1.038:1 <u>615,982,447</u> 593,599,328 |
| Interest Coverage Ratio | EBIT*/Interest Expense | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Return on Assets | Net Income/ Total Assets | PhP0.006 <u>3,626,438</u> 624,027,549 | PhP0.000 <u>183,833</u> 615,982,447 |
| Return on Equity | Net Income/ Total Equity | PhP0.006 <u>3,626,438</u> 600,457,817 | PhP0.000 <u>183,833</u> 593,599,328 |
| Book Value Per Share | Stockholders' Equity/ Total No. Shares | PhP0.572 <u>600,457,817</u> 1,050,461,673 | PhP0.565 <u>593,599,328</u> 1,050,461,673 |
| Earnings/(Loss) Per Share | Net Income/ (Loss) Weighted Average Shares | PhP0.00345 <u>3,626,438</u> 1,050,461,673 | PhP0.00018 <u>183,833</u> 1,050,461,673 |

*Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)

Annex “G”

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations As of March 31, 2026

Gross revenues for the period ended March 31, 2026 amounted to PhP9.54Million as compared to PhP6.20Million for the same period in 2025. The Company’s revenues for the period ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were derived mainly from fair value gain on financial assets, interest income on time deposits/placements with banks and dividend income. Total expenses amounted to PhP5.91Million and PhP6.02Million for the period ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, resulting to a net income of PhP3.63Million and PhP0.18Million for the period ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

The Company’s total assets increased by 0.63% from PhP620.10Million as of December 31, 2025 to PhP624.03Million as of March 31, 2026 while total liabilities increased by 1.31% from PhP23.26Million to PhP23.57Million. Stockholders’ Equity increased to PhP600.46Million as of March 31, 2026 from PhP596.83Million as of December 31, 2025.

The key performance ratios of the Company for the period ended March 31, 2026 and for the year ended December 31, 2025 are as follows:

Financial Ratios:

| Ratios | Formula | March 31 2026 | December 31 2025 |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Current Ratio | | 43.864:1 | 44.757:1 |
| | Current Assets/ Current Liabilities | <u>447,863,680</u> 10,210,379 | <u>443,304,308</u> 9,904,678 |
| Debt to Equity Ratio | | 0.039:1 | 0.039:1 |
| | Total Liabilities/ Stockholders' Equity | <u>23,569,731</u> 600,457,817 | <u>23,264,030</u> 596,831,379 |
| Debt to Total Assets Ratio | | 0.038:1 | 0.038:1 |
| | Total Liabilities/ Total Assets | <u>23,569,731</u> 624,027,549 | <u>23,264,030</u> 620,095,409 |
| Book Value Per Share | | PhP0.572 | PhP0.568 |
| | Stockholders' Equity/ Total No. Shares | <u>600,457,817</u> 1,050,461,673 | <u>596,831,379</u> 1,050,461,673 |
| Earnings/(Loss) Per Share | | PhP.00345 | PhP.00354 |
| | Net Income/ (Loss) Weighted Average Shares | <u>3,626,438</u> 1,050,461,673 | <u>3,715,884</u> 1,050,461,673 |

Known Trends, Events or Uncertainties Affecting Liquidity

The Company does not expect any trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in or that are reasonably likely to result in the Company’s liquidity increasing or decreasing in a material way.

The Company is not aware of any trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in or that are reasonably likely to result in the Company’s liquidity increasing or decreasing in a material way.

The Company does not anticipate any cash flow or liquidity problems.

The Company is not in default or breach of any note, loan, lease or other indebtedness or financing arrangement requiring payments.

The Company is evaluating possible business ventures in which it is allowed to engage under its articles of incorporation, to invest its sizeable cash and cash equivalent to provide additional sources of revenue and maximize investor return.

Events That Will Trigger Direct or Contingent Financial Obligation

The Company does not expect any event that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

Material Off-Balance Sheet Transactions, Arrangements, Obligations

The Company has no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.

Capital Expenditures

There are no material commitments for capital expenditures for the next twelve months. However, the Company is evaluating possible business ventures, which may require capital expenditures.

Known Trends, Events or Uncertainties Affecting Sales

The Company does not expect any trends, events or uncertainties that may have material favorable or unfavorable impact on sales or revenues.

Significant Elements of Income or Loss

There were no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the Company’s continuing operations.

Causes for Material Changes in the Financial Statements

Financial Position Accounts

Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents - 3.33%

| March 31, 2026 | December 31, 2025 | Increase/(Decrease) |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 272,662,753 | 282,055,562 | (9,392,809) |

The net decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents is mainly due to the increase in Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss.

Cash accounts with banks generally earn interest at rates based on prevailing bank deposit rates. Short-term placements can be pre-terminated at any time and have average interest rates ranging from 0.0625% to 5.25% and 0.0625% to 5.625% per annum as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

Increase in Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss – 23.73%

| March 31, 2026 | December 31, 2025 | Increase/(Decrease) |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 82,701,867 | 66,840,871 | 15,860,996 |

The Company's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss consist of shares of stocks of publicly listed companies which are classified as held for trading.

Dividend income earned on these investments amounted to PhP2,663,753 and PhP2,793,235 in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Decrease in Receivables – 8.19%

| March 31, 2026 | December 31, 2025 | Increase/(Decrease) |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 19,375,172 | 21,104,508 | (1,729,336) |

The decrease in Receivables is due mainly to the collection on instalment contract receivables on the sale of Sta. Rosa Homes housing units.

Decrease in Prepayments and Other Current Assets – 8.73%

| March 31, 2026 | December 31, 2025 | Increase/(Decrease) |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 4,617,942 | 5,059,490 | (441,548) |

The decrease in Prepayments and Other Current Assets is mainly due to the decrease in input value added tax.

Prepayments and Other Current Assets is composed of prepaid taxes, input value added tax, deposits and others. Input tax represents the 12% value added tax (VAT) on purchases of goods and services. Prepaid taxes consist of creditable withholding taxes at source.

Decrease in Property and Equipment – Net – 9.14%

| March 31, 2026 | December 31, 2025 | Increase/(Decrease) |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 5,994,529 | 6,597,636 | (603,107) |

The decrease in Property and Equipment is mainly due to the provision for depreciation for the period.

Increase in Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses – 3.09%

| March 31, 2026 | December 31, 2025 | Increase/(Decrease) |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 10,210,379 | 9,904,678 | 305,701 |

The increase in Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses is mainly due to the increase in customers' advances and deposits on the sale of Sta.Rosa Homes' housing units

wherein the buyers' deposits were recognized as accounts payable and the increase in accrued taxes and other liabilities.

Customers' advances pertain to funding from buyers of real estate for future application against transfer and registration fees and other taxes to be incurred upon transfer of properties to the buyer.

Customers' deposits represent collections from the buyers which have not reached the minimum required percentage of collections. These deposits will be recognized as revenue when the required percentage of collection is met.

Accrued taxes and other liabilities include deferred output tax and withholding taxes payable.

Seasonal Aspects

There are no known seasonal aspects that will have material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

STATUS AND PLAN OF OPERATION

The Company's main business activities are mining exploration and property development. The Company is licensed to operate, prospect, mine, and deal with all kinds of ores, metals and minerals. The Company is also engaged in the business of real estate development.

The mining exploration segment was previously engaged in the exploration activities of mine site while the property development segment is presently engaged in the marketing and sale of real estate and evaluation of future development of other real estate properties.

The Company's businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of products provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The Company's business is segregated into mining exploration and property development.

MINING EXPLORATION SEGMENT

Omico-Macawiwili Mining Project

The Company previously held a mining agreement with Macawiwili to operate and mine on several claim blocks located within the Baguio Gold District, in the municipality of Itogon, Benguet. The agreement which was signed on September 30, 1968 and extended on January 10, 1996 is effective until January 10, 2021. On August 29, 2012, the Company executed a Termination of Mining Agreement with Macawiwili wherein the Company is relinquishing all its rights and obligations under the mining agreement including the MPSA. With this Agreement, the Company has given the reins in managing the project to Macawiwili but remains an active minority investor in the venture.

Philex Mining Corporation ("Philex") has made an Offer for an option to acquire controlling interest of the issued and outstanding capital stock in Macawiwili from the Macawiwili shareholders subject to the provisions of the Philex' Offer as embodied in a Philex' letter addressed to the Macawiwili shareholders.

Omico has 33,709,009 shares in Macawiwili or 2.2863% of Macawiwili's total issued and outstanding shares of 1,474,412,521 with a par value of PhP0.01 per share. Omico, as a minority shareholder, shall cooperate with Macawiwili and will abide by the decision of the majority of the Macawiwili shareholders regarding Philex' Offer.

Management decided to terminate the mining agreement with Macawiwili because Management would like to focus on other mining prospects/projects.

The Company is still interested in investing in mining and is scouting for other mining projects to explore, manage, operate or invest either solely or in partnership with other entities.

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT SEGMENT

Completed Project – Sta. Rosa Homes, Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija

In December 2005, the Company launched the Sta. Rosa Homes project located in Bgy. Lourdes, Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija which is a 14.8-hectare residential project. The Company has completed the Sta. Rosa Homes housing project which comprise of 1,206 housing units with a balanced mix of single detached, single attached, duplex and rowhouse. The project has complete community facilities which include underground drainage system, water and electrical distribution system, concrete road network, a clubhouse, parks and playgrounds. The Company is presently engaged in the marketing and selling of the remaining housing units and the financing options available to buyers are Pag-Ibig and In-House financing.

As of March 31, 2026, the carrying value of the Sta. Rosa Homes project representing site acquisition cost, housing unit construction, initial land development costs, land use conversion expenses, permits and licenses, net of housing units sold, amounted to PhP4.79Million.

As of March 31, 2026, the Company sold or received reservation payments for 1,195 units, 704 units through Pag-Ibig housing scheme and 491 units through in-house financing. The total sales contract amount of the 1,195 units is PhP630.06Million. As of March 31, 2026, total collections on the sale of housing units amounted to PhP602.03Million including HDMF loan takeout proceeds amounting to PhP340.74Million.

The Company is an accredited developer in the Expanded Housing Loan Program of the Home Development Mutual Fund (commonly known as Pag-Ibig Fund). On April 24, 2006, the Company was granted by the Board of Investments (BOI) a certificate of registration as a “New Developer of Mass Housing Project” for the Company’s Sta. Rosa Homes project. As registrant, the Company is entitled to Income Tax Holiday (ITH) for a period of four (4) years from June 2006. The ITH expired in May 2010.

Joint Venture Project – Tagaytay City Property

On December 21, 2006, the Company entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with Robinsons Land Corporation (“RLC”), as the Developer, whereby the Company contributed three (3) parcels of land located in Tagaytay City with approximate land area of 9,372 square meters. RLC will develop a high density two-phase residential subdivision, consisting of five (5) 5-storey residential condominium buildings. Under the agreement, the Company and the Developer shall share in the development of Phase 1, consisting of 2 Medium Rise Buildings with a land area of 2,606 square meters, by dividing the saleable floor area of the Phase 1 between them, hence, the Company will be entitled to a saleable floor area of 485.04 square meters equivalent to 9 units. The development of Phase 2, consisting of 3 Medium Rise Buildings with a land area of 4,028 square meters, shall also be undertaken by the Developer.

On May 14, 2009, the Company signed the Addendum to the Joint Venture Agreement with RLC for the development of Phase 2. The Company will be entitled to a saleable floor area of 801.19 square meters which is equivalent to 16 units.

The residential project, which is located at the corner of Mahogany Avenue and Mayor’s Drive, is named The Wellington Courtyard (“TWC”). As per RLC’s development plan, the project has a country-inspired courtyard community with amenities like a main swimming pool, a reflecting pool and

wading pool, and a multipurpose open court sprawled at the center for sports and special events. Each of the five (5) buildings has a western style design. RLC has already accomplished 100% of the construction of Building A and B of Phase 1, Building C, D and E of Phase 2 and site development and amenities.

The carrying values of the property contributed, which pertains to parcels of land net of the cost of condominium units sold, amounted to PhP2.84Million as of March 31, 2026. The Company expects to generate PhP86.03Million from the sale of the Company's share of condominium units in Phase 1 (9 units) and Phase 2 (16 units). The development of Phase 3 or the commercial strip, which will be located in front of the residential project, shall be undertaken by the Company. RLC will have no share in Phase 3.

As of March 31, 2026, twenty four (24) condominium units out of the total allocation of twenty five (25) units have already been sold under RLC's regular financing or lease-to-own program with a total selling price of PhP82.40Million of which PhP81.15Million were collected and remitted by RLC to the Company.

On March 9, 2018, the Company entered into a Termination Agreement of the Joint Venture Agreement wherein RLC shall continue to manage the six (6) remaining condominium units enrolled under the Lease-to-Own Program of RLC. On March 16, 2018, the Company entered into a Memorandum Agreement with RLC for compensation for the excess developed area in the JV project estimated at PhP767,000 wherein RLC assigned to the Company Parking Slot No. 14 in Building C of the TWC, with a current market value of PhP1.00Million, and waived payment of prior years' real property taxes amounting to PhP96,128.26.

Ongoing Project – Urdaneta Property, Pangasinan

On August 30, 2022, Omico Corporation has executed a Rescission of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on Property Development executed by Omico with Sta. Lucia Realty and Development Inc. ("SLRDI") on April 19, 2005 for the development of the Corporation's real properties with an aggregate area of more or less 23.25 hectares located in Pinmaludpod, Urdaneta, Pangasinan into a residential and/or commercial subdivision.

The MOA on Property Development executed on April 19, 2005 by Omico (as Landowner) with SLRDI (as Developer) provided for the development by SLRDI of the real properties of Omico with an aggregate area of more or less 23.25 hectares located in Pinmaludpod, Urdaneta, Pangasinan into a residential and/or commercial subdivision. As provided in the MOA for the development by SLRDI of the real properties of Omico, SLRDI shall be entitled to 55% of the developed saleable lots while the remaining 45% shall be retained by and remain with Omico. The other provisions in the MOA, include, among others, that expenses for the transfer of titles to SLRDI, as Developer, shall be for its account, including capital gains tax, documentary stamps, and VAT, if any. The saleable area pertaining to the parties shall be distributed by alternating two (2) or three (3) lots until the agreed distribution ratio of 55%/45% shall be achieved. In the aforementioned distribution, the percentages shall apply to the areas in square meters of the said developed saleable lots and not to the mere numbers of such lots. The "developed saleable lots" is understood to mean all lots remaining after deducting thirty percent (30%), more or less, from the total land area to be devoted to roads and open spaces as required by law. SLRDI, as the Developer, shall endeavor to maximize the saleable area to close to seventy percent (70%) of the project area.

Upon mutual agreement, Omico and SLRDI decided to rescind the originally executed MOA and hereby agreed to revoke, rescind, and declare of no force and effect the above-mentioned MOA with respect to the afore-mentioned properties of Omico. The rescission of the MOA shall take effect and to be enforced when duly executed. The decision made by both parties is to focus on their skills and resources on their respective real estate projects. With regards to Omico, it will be an opportune time to enhance Omico's capability to develop its real properties on its own, increase its revenues and maximize investor return.

The projected development of Omico's real properties is expected to be sourced from its cash reserves and internally-generated funds from collections on the sale of housing units in Omico's Sta. Rosa Homes Project which is located in Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija.

The carrying amount of property contributed, which pertains to the parcel of land, amounted to PhP60.87Million as of March 31, 2026.

On April 16, 2013, the Company filed the application for DAR Land Use Conversion ("DAR LUC") for 4.68hectares which was approved by DAR on August 22, 2013 as per DARRO Conversion Order No. 08-2013-238. On May 17, 2017, the Company filed the application for DAR LUC from agricultural to residential use for 17.17hectares which was approved by DAR on April 04, 2019, as per DARCO Order No. CON-1904-1372 Series of 2019. With this development, Omico, has decided to merge the development of the 4.68 and 17.17hectares Urdaneta property into one project, however, the Covid-19 pandemic occurred thus disrupting Omico's development plans.

After over three years, the country is no longer under the state of public health emergency due to COVID-19, following a proclamation issued by President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. in July 2023. With this recent development and in view of the issuance of the DAR LUC from agricultural to residential for the Company's Urdaneta City properties with an aggregate area of 21.8545 hectares, Management has decided to pursue the Company's planned development of this property located in Brgy. Pinmaludpod, Urdaneta City,

The name for the Urdaneta City project will be "Urdaneta Heights." There is ongoing market research of the project in comparison with the other subdivision projects located in Urdaneta City. The subdivision plans for the commercial and residential area for the project have been completed. The requirements for the filing of locational clearance at the Urdaneta City Planning and Development Office ("CPDO") and fencing permit with the Urdaneta City Building Official are being processed. The site development plans have already been submitted to the CPDO and the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development ("DHSUD" formerly HLURB) for evaluation and comments based on their requirements. Rendering of detailed engineering plans will be prepared to finalize the subdivision project. The requirements for the application of the Development Permit for submission to the Sangguniang Bayan of Urdaneta City are also being processed. The Company has hired security personnel to guard the property. The Company may choose to hire subcontractors for the project's site development and house construction instead of in-house project development. The Company has already received the Barangay Clearance for the application for water service with Prime Water and also the Barangay Clearance for the application for electrical permit with Pangasinan Electric Cooperative (PANELCO).

Proposed Project – Baguio Homes, Bgy. Banangan, Sablan, Benguet

The Company is considering the development of one (1) of the two (2) investment properties located in Brgy. Banangan, Municipality of Sablan, Province of Benguet. The project will be called Baguio Homes and has an area of 6.6217 hectares located on the slopes of mountainside terrain with the majestic view of the Cordilleras. The average sloping terrain is about 18% making the area ideal for a housing project. The project is designed to cater to the low-cost housing needs of Metro Baguio. When completed, it will comprise a neighborhood of one hundred sixty (160) units of socialized houses and two hundred fifty three (253) units of single attached houses. The land had already been converted in the local level from agricultural to residential use.

The project will have complete community facilities which include concrete road network, underground and open canal drainage system, water and electrical distribution system, a clubhouse, parks and playgrounds. As of March 31, 2026, the Company had already infused in the Baguio Homes project a total amount of PhP16.37Million for land acquisition, maintenance, permits and licenses.

Other Investment Properties

Pasong Tamo, Makati Property

The Company is the registered owner of two (2) parcels of land located at the corner of Pasong Tamo Extension and EDSA, Makati City, evidenced by TCT Nos. 206902 and 203760 of the Registry of Deeds for Makati City. These properties were sold by the Guevent Investments and Development Corporation (GIDC) and Honeycomb Builders Inc. (HBI) to the Company. These two properties were separated by a property owned by GIDC and HBI situated between them, indicating an intent by the parties to have these parcels of land developed together with the properties of GIDC and HBI. The parties thus entered into a Joint Venture Agreement (“JVA”) in 1995 for the purpose. However, events that were not foreseen and beyond the control of the Company, including the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis, prevented the implementation of the JVA. This resulted in disputes between the parties to the JVA. GIDC threatened a civil suit demanding damages in the hundreds of millions. However, the company resisted the demand and threat and instead started negotiations for amicable settlement with GIDC. Thereafter, GIDC and HBI rescinded the JVA in 2008 and said rescission led to the filing of criminal cases against officers of the Company. However, negotiations for settlement continued between the parties. After several negotiations variously conducted spanning over a decade, the parties have come to an agreement that they must end their long-drawn dispute amicably and withdraw all cases that have been filed or initiated by GIDC and HBI against the officers of the Company. As a necessary consequence of the desire of the parties to settle their differences, the Company has agreed to sell back the subject properties upon terms mutually acceptable to both parties.

On June 10, 2017, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and a Deed of Absolute Sale each for each of the two parcels of land, with GIDC and HBI for the sell back of the Company’s two (2) parcels of land located at the corner of Pasong Tamo Extension and EDSA, Makati City, with TCT Nos. 203760 and 206902 of the Registry of Deeds of Makati City in favor GIDC and HBI for PhP177.0Million wherein the first tranche of PhP88.50Million was received in June 2017 and second tranche of PhP88.50Million in July 2017. The Company recognized a gain of PhP37.20Million from the sale transaction. The sell back is the culmination of years of negotiations to settle the disputes over the Joint Venture Agreement to develop the properties, among the parties, and free the investment of Omico Corporation for other projects.

Omico Pine Villas - Haddad Property, Sablan, Benguet

This property, which is situated in Bgy. Banangan, Municipality of Sablan, Province of Benguet with an area of 66,846 square meters, has a spectacular view of the Cordilleras, and as far away as Lingayen Gulf, the beaches of La Union and the South China Sea. The Haddad Property is being planned as an upscale vacation and residential community in Metro Baguio and will be named the Omico Pine Villas. The Company had commissioned Belt Collins Hawaii, a design firm based in Honolulu, in the design of the master plan of the Omico Pine Villas. The property had been granted by the DENR – Cordillera Administrative Region the ECC from agricultural to residential/commercial purposes. The carrying value of the Haddad Property in the books of the Company as of March 31, 2026 is PhP37.03Million.

Cabanatuan Property

This property, which is situated in Barangay Mayapyap Sur, Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija and located along the Maharlika National Highway, has an area of 42,333 square meters. The property has been re-classified as residential area by the City Government of Cabanatuan. Development plans are being formulated for the property and it is beamed at the middle-income residential market. The carrying value of the Cabanatuan Property in the books of the Company as of March 31, 2026 is PhP19.20Million.

Sablan, Benguet – Belmonte Property

This property, which is situated in Dackes, Bgy. Banangan, Municipality of Sablan, Province of Benguet and located along Naguillian Road, Baguio City has an area of 23,624 square meters. The carrying value of the Belmonte Property in the books of the Company as of March 31, 2026 is PhP3.10Million.

Tagaytay City Property

The Tagaytay Property which is situated in Barangay Kaybagal South, Tagaytay City has an area of 2,479 square meters. This property is located in front of The Wellington Courtyard residential condominium project, a joint venture project of the Company with RLC. The Company plans to build in this area a low-rise building with 5 floors, with commercial area at the ground floor and hotel and Airbnb rooms at the second to fifth floors. The carrying value of the Tagaytay Property in the books of the Company as of March 31, 2026 is PhP12.12Million.

Condominium Unit at Solare – Capri Oasis, Pasig City

This office condominium unit with an area of 30.10 square meters is located at Solare Building – Capri Oasis, Dr. Sixto Antonio Ave., Maybunga, Pasig City, which is the subject of a lease agreement with Thermolab Technologies Corporation for the lease period April 1, 2024 up to March 31, 2026. The carrying value of this condominium unit as of March 31, 2026 is PhP1.27Million.