

**MEDICAL DOCTORS, INC. AND  
SUBSIDIARY**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AS AT AND FOR THE THREE (3) MONTHS ENDED  
MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025**

## MEDICAL DOCTORS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at March 31, 2026

(With Comparative Audited Figures as of December 31, 2025)

(All amounts in thousands of Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2026	2025
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	2.6	3,806,545	3,476,161
Receivables, net	2.7	823,463	855,085
Inventories, net	2.8	327,720	344,582
Prepayments and other current assets	2.9	113,280	68,795
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>5,071,008</b>	<b>4,744,623</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property and equipment, net	2.10	13,689,694	13,703,031
Other non-current assets		158,426	154,020
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>13,848,120</b>	<b>13,857,051</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>18,919,128</b>	<b>18,601,674</b>
<b>Liabilities and Equity</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and other payables	2.13	1,527,689	1,561,467
Provision for claims	2.14	-	19,008
Income tax payable		112,871	67,148
Dividends payable	2.17	111,514	111,514
Lease liabilities, current portion	2.21	75,912	105,556
Other current liabilities		25,418	17,679
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>1,853,404</b>	<b>1,882,373</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Provisions	2.14	142,319	143,582
Retirement benefit obligation	2.15	813,964	795,799
Deferred income tax liabilities, net	2.12	1,629,117	1,640,239
Lease liability, non-current	2.21	401,094	397,970
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>2,986,494</b>	<b>2,977,590</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>4,839,898</b>	<b>4,859,963</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Equity attributable to owners of Parent Company:			
Share capital		342,862	342,862
Capital in excess of par value		1,701,610	1,701,610
Treasury shares	2.16	(15,036)	(15,036)
Revaluation surplus		5,834,541	5,836,986
Remeasurement on retirement benefits		(120,003)	(120,004)
Retained earnings		6,311,802	5,971,832
		14,055,776	13,718,250
Non-controlling interest		23,454	23,461
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>14,079,230</b>	<b>13,741,711</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>18,919,128</b>	<b>18,601,674</b>

**MEDICAL DOCTORS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025  
(All amounts in thousands of Philippine Peso except for earnings per share)

	Notes	2026	2025
GROSS REVENUES	2.19	2,865,904	2,851,266
DISCOUNTS		(412,528)	(382,169)
<b>NET REVENUES</b>		<b>2,453,376</b>	<b>2,469,097</b>
COST OF SERVICES	2.20	(1,499,203)	(1,446,696)
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		<b>954,173</b>	<b>1,022,401</b>
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2.20	(558,056)	(541,217)
OTHER INCOME, net		52,904	56,084
<b>PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS</b>		<b>449,021</b>	<b>537,268</b>
FINANCE COSTS, net		(9,754)	(11,567)
<b>PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX</b>		<b>439,267</b>	<b>525,701</b>
INCOME TAX EXPENSE		(102,563)	(125,003)
<b>PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>336,704</b>	<b>400,698</b>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>336,704</b>	<b>400,698</b>
<b>PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD ATTRIBUTABLE TO:</b>			
Owners of the Parent Company		336,710	400,706
Non-controlling interest		(6)	(8)
		<b>336,704</b>	<b>400,698</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:</b>			
Owners of the Parent Company		336,710	400,706
Non-controlling interest		(6)	(8)
		<b>336,704</b>	<b>400,698</b>
<b>EARNINGS PER SHARE ON PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY</b>			
Basic and diluted earnings per share		98.21	116.87

## MEDICAL DOCTORS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025 (All amounts in thousands of Philippine Peso)

	2026	2025
<b>ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY</b>		
<b>SHARE CAPITAL</b>		
Issued common shares		
Balance at beginning of year	342,862	342,862
Issuance during the period	-	-
Balance at end of period	342,862	342,862
Capital in excess of par value		
Balance at beginning of year	1,701,610	1,701,610
Issuance during the period	-	-
Balance at end of period	1,701,610	1,701,610
<b>Total paid-up capital</b>	<b>2,044,472</b>	<b>2,044,472</b>
<b>TREASURY SHARES</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	(15,036)	(15,036)
Shares repurchased during the period	-	-
Balance at end of period	(15,036)	(15,036)
<b>REVALUATION SURPLUS</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	5,836,986	5,846,767
Net movement during the period	(2,445)	(2,445)
Balance at end of period	5,834,541	5,844,322
<b>REMEASUREMENT</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	(120,003)	(65,648)
Net movement during the period	-	-
Balance at end of period	(120,003)	(65,648)
<b>RETAINED EARNINGS</b>		
Appropriated	3,500,000	3,500,000
Unappropriated		
Balance at beginning of year	2,471,830	1,758,906
Profit for the period	336,712	400,706
Depreciation transfer, building	3,260	3,260
Balance at end of period	2,811,802	2,162,872
<b>Total Retained Earnings</b>	<b>6,311,802</b>	<b>5,662,872</b>
<b>NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	23,461	23,468
Loss for the period	(7)	(8)
Balance at end of period	23,454	23,460
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>14,079,230</b>	<b>13,494,442</b>

**MEDICAL DOCTORS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025**  
(All amounts in thousands of Philippine Peso)

	2026	2025
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit before income tax	439,269	525,701
Adjustments for:		
Provision for impairment of receivables and others	17,128	25,723
Provision for inventory loss	3,008	3,014
Depreciation expense	229,873	207,212
Finance cost	9,754	11,567
Provision for retirement benefits	33,166	27,652
(Gain)Loss on disposal of property and equipment	3,945	2,359
Interest income	(28,898)	(28,969)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(138)	(73)
Operating income before working capital changes	709,107	774,186
(Increase) decrease in:		
Receivables	(47,638)	(210,526)
Inventories	13,855	13,463
Prepayments and other current assets	(46,984)	(67,891)
Increase (decrease) in		
Trade and other payables	(22,708)	(160,890)
Other current liabilities	58,161	36,598
Decrease(increase) in noncurrent liabilities	(4,407)	(3,795)
Cash generated from operations	659,386	381,145
Interest received	30,040	30,831
Income taxes paid	(67,148)	-
Settlement of provision for claims	(20,270)	-
Contributions to the retirement fund	(15,000)	(15,000)
Net cash from operating activities	587,008	396,976
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Payments for property and equipment	(165,667)	(390,930)
Advances made to suppliers of equipment	(54,821)	25,133
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	-	1
Net cash used in investing activities	(220,488)	(365,796)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Dividend payments	-	(5)
Lease liability paid	(36,274)	(39,446)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	(36,274)	(39,451)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	138	73
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	330,384	(8,198)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, January 1	3,476,161	3,351,710
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, March 31</b>	<b>3,806,545</b>	<b>3,343,512</b>

## Medical Doctors, Inc. and Subsidiary

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As at and for the three months period ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

(In the notes, all amounts are shown in thousands of Philippine Peso except number of shares)

### **Note 1 - General information**

Medical Doctors, Inc. (the “Parent Company”) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on April 23, 1963. Its primary purpose is to establish, operate, manage and own a hospital or hospitals, medical and chemical clinics and/or laboratories and such other enterprises that may have similar undertakings. The Parent Company operates under the trade name of Makati Medical Center (the “Hospital”).

On December 31, 1970, the Parent Company attained its status of being a “public company”. The Parent Company is considered a public company under Rule 3.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Securities Regulation Code, which, among others, defines a public corporation as any corporation with assets of at least P50 million and having 200 or more shareholders, each of which holds at least 100 shares of its equity securities. As of March 31, 2026, the Parent Company has 1,133 (2025 -1,124) shareholders each holding at least 100 shares of the Parent Company’s common shares.

The Parent Company’s major stockholders consist of local companies and individual medical practitioners, with percentages of ownership as at March 31, 2026 and 2025 as follows:

	As at March 31	
	2026	2025
Metro Pacific Health Corporation	33.85%	33.38%
Associated Holdings, Inc.	4.76%	4.76%
Dr. Remedios Suntay <sup>†</sup>	3.48%	3.48%
San Miguel Corporation	2.44%	2.44%
Dr. Benjamin N. Alimurung	1.27%	1.38%
	45.80%	45.44%

As at March 31, 2026 and 2025, the remaining 54.20% of the Parent Company’s issued and outstanding shares are held by private individuals, local companies and practicing doctors of the Hospital. Of the total 3,420,737 outstanding shares in 2026, 95,019 shares or 2.78% (2025 - 3,420,737 shares and 100,864 shares or 2.95%, respectively) are owned by the Parent Company’s directors, officers and employees.

At March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Parent Company owns 60% of the shares of stocks of Computerized Imaging Institute, Inc. (CIII). CIII was incorporated and registered with the Philippine SEC on February 12, 1978 primarily to establish, operate, manage, own and maintain a tomography center and provide professional medical and surgical services and other similar undertakings.

On October 5, 2018, CIII’s Board of Directors (BOD) decided to cease the company’s operations given the deteriorating financial situation. In 2019, CIII sold its property and equipment, settled most of its payables and liquidated all assets including the collection of the receivables. However, CIII’s operations will remain dormant until the BOD develops a more viable business model that best complements the operations of its Parent Company.

The Parent Company and its subsidiary are collectively referred to here as the “Group”.

The Parent Company has its registered office address, which is also its principal place of business, at

2 Amorsolo corner dela Rosa Streets, Legaspi Village, Makati City. Computerized Imaging Institute, Inc (CIII), the Parent Company's sole subsidiary, has its registered business address is at 5/F, Keyland Center, 143 Dela rosa corner Adelantado St., Legaspi Village, Makati City.

The Group has a total of 3,620 regular employees as of March 31, 2026 (2025– 3,559)

## **Note 2 - Summary of material accounting policies**

The principal 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.

### **2.1 Basis of preparation**

The interim consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS 34) – Interim Financial Reporting. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, which have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings classified under property and equipment account.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with PAS 34 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are summarized in Note 3.

### **Changes in accounting policies and disclosures**

#### *New and amended standards adopted by the Group*

The Group has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing January 1, 2026:

- *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026)*

On May 30, 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7 to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. These amendments:

- clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
- clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
- add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and
- update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Group has assessed that there are no significant impact on its operations or consolidated financial statements.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026)*

On July 18, 2024, the IASB has issued narrow amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards and accompanying guidance as part of its regular maintenance of the Standards. These amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes aimed at improving the consistency of several PFRS Accounting Standards. The amended Standards are:

- PFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
- PFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing PFRS 7;
- PFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
- PFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
- PAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

The Group has assessed the Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 and concluded that these are not expected to have a material impact on its operations or consolidated financial statements. The amendments largely consist of clarifications and minor revisions to existing Standards, and no significant changes to the Group’s current accounting policies or disclosures are anticipated.

- *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026)*

On December 18, 2024, the IASB has issued targeted amendments to help companies better report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts, which are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs). Nature-dependent electricity contracts help companies to secure their electricity supply from sources such as wind and solar power. The amount of electricity generated under these contracts can vary based on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions. The amendments include:

- clarifying the application of the ‘own-use’ requirements;
- permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and
- adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company’s financial performance and cash flows.

The Group has assessed the amendments on nature-dependent electricity contracts (including power purchase agreements) and concluded that these are not expected to have a material impact on its operations or consolidated financial statements, as the Group does not typically enter into such contracts in the normal course of its hospital operations.

#### *New and amended standards not yet adopted*

Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for December 31, 2026 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group.

The Group’s assessment of the impact of the relevant new and amended standards is set out below:

- *PFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027)*

PFRS 18 will replace PAS 1 *Presentation of financial statements*, introducing new requirements that will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide more relevant information and transparency to users. Even though PFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, its impacts on presentation and disclosure are expected to be pervasive, in particular those related to the statement of financial performance and providing management-defined performance measures within the consolidated financial statements.

Management has assessed the implications of applying the new standard on the Group's consolidated financial statements. Based on the high-level preliminary assessment performed, the following potential impacts have been identified:

- The line items presented on the primary financial statements might change as a result of the application of the concept of 'useful structured summary' and the enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation.
- The Group does not expect there to be a significant change in the information that is currently disclosed in the notes because the requirement to disclose material information remains unchanged; however, the way in which the information is grouped might change as a result of the aggregation/disaggregation principles. In addition, significant new disclosures will be required including:
  - management-defined performance measures;
  - a break-down of the nature of expenses for line items presented by function in the operating category of the statement of profit or loss - this break-down is only required for certain nature expenses; and
  - for the first annual period of application of PFRS 18, a reconciliation for each line item in the statement of profit or loss between the restated amounts presented by applying PFRS 18 and the amounts previously presented applying PAS 1.
- From a statement of cash flows statement perspective, changes in presentation are expected, with interest paid classified as financing cash flows and interest received as investing cash flows rather than as operating cash flows.

The Group will apply the new standard from its mandatory effective date of January 1, 2027. Retrospective application is required, and so the comparative information for the financial year ending December 31, 2026 will be restated in accordance with PFRS 18.

- *PFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027)*

Issued in May 2025, PFRS 19 allows for certain eligible subsidiaries of parent entities that report under PFRS Accounting Standards to apply reduced disclosure requirements.

The Group has assessed PFRS 19 and concluded that it is not expected to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements. While the Standard provides reduced disclosure requirements for eligible subsidiaries, the applicability of these reliefs will depend on the specific reporting structure of the Group. Based on the assessment performed, no significant changes to the Group's disclosures are anticipated at this time.

## **2.2 Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as of March 31, 2026 and 2025. The subsidiary's financial statements are prepared for the same reporting year as the Parent Company. The Group uses uniform accounting policies, any difference between the subsidiary and Parent Company are adjusted properly.

All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidation. The proportion of the voting rights in the subsidiary undertakings held directly by the Parent Company does not differ from the proportion of ordinary shares held.

### *(a) Subsidiaries*

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated

from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognized amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with the Group's accounting policies.

#### *Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control*

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions - that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

#### *(b) Disposal of subsidiaries*

When the Group ceases to have control any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognized in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

## **2.3 Financial assets**

### *Classification and presentation*

#### *2.3.1 Classification*

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories: (a) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss) and (b) those to be measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. The Group did not hold financial assets under category (a) during and as at March 31, 2026. The Group's financial assets under category (b) include cash and cash equivalents, receivables, other non-current assets and other current assets.

#### *2.3.2 Recognition and measurement*

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Subsequently, assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and

interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

### *2.3.3 Impairment*

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Loss allowances of the Group are measured on either of the following basis:

- 12-month expected credit losses (ECLs) - these are ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or for a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months); or
- Lifetime ECLs - these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument or contract asset.

#### *Simplified approach*

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for ECLs for all patient receivables arising from individual patients, corporate accounts, health maintenance organizations and insurance companies. The simplified approach requires the loss allowance to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

A loss allowance for full lifetime expected credit losses is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk of that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, as well as to contract assets or trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction in accordance with PFRS 15.

Additionally, the Group elects an accounting policy to recognize full lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/or all trade receivables that do constitute a financing transaction in accordance with PFRS 15.

#### *General approach*

The Group applies the general approach to provide for ECLs on non-trade receivables. Under the general approach, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs at initial recognition. At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When credit risk has increased significantly since recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and includes forward-looking information.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 360 days past due.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

#### *2.3.4 Measurement of ECLs*

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross ' carrying amount at the reporting date.

#### *2.3.5 Credit-impaired financial assets*

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

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the counterparty;
- a breach of contract such as actual default; or
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

#### *2.3.6 Write-off*

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written-off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

#### *2.3.7 Derecognition*

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in profit or loss.

## **2.4 Financial liabilities**

#### *2.4.1 Classification and presentation*

The Group classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories: (I) at amortized cost; and (ii) at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group did not hold any financial liabilities under category (ii) during and at the end of each reporting period.

#### *Other financial liabilities at amortized cost*

Other financial liabilities at amortized cost are included in current liabilities, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting period which are classified as non-current liabilities.

#### *2.4.2 Recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position when and only when the Group becomes a party to the contract provisions of the instrument.

#### *2.4.3 Derecognition*

The Group removes a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, it is extinguished such as when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged/settled, cancelled, expired, or there is a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) resulting to extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

### **2.5 Fair value measurement**

The Group classifies its fair value measurements of land and building improvements as Level 3. Please refer to Note 6.2 for the related policies.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in circumstances and applies the technique consistently. Commonly used valuation techniques are non-financial assets are as follows:

- Market approach - A valuation technique that uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable (i.e. similar) assets, liabilities or a group of assets and liabilities, such as a business.
- Income approach - Valuation techniques that convert future amounts (e.g. cash flows or income and expenses) to a single current (i.e. discounted) amount. The fair value measurement is determined on the basis of the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts.
- Cost approach - A valuation technique that reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset (often referred to as current replacement cost).

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.

If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

The Group has no significant financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities presented in Note 23.1 approximate their fair values at reporting period, as the impact of discounting is not significant considering that financial assets and liabilities generally have short-term maturities.

Significant non-financial assets of the Group include land and buildings and building improvements which are carried at fair value under Level 3 hierarchy. The Group has no other significant non-financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value.

### **2.6 Cash and cash equivalents**

Short-term cash placements are presented as cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less and are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to insignificant changes in value.

Restricted cash are earmarked for a specific use and are therefore not available for general use by the Group. These are carried at face or nominal amount and presented as part of non-current assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

## **2.7 Receivables**

Patient receivables are amounts due from patients for the services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Patient receivables with average credit term of 15 to 30 days are measured at the original invoice amount (as the effect of discounting is immaterial), less any provision for impairment.

Other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment, if any.

The relevant policies on classification, recognition, measurement, impairment and derecognition are further disclosed in Note 2.3.

## **2.8 Inventories**

The Parent Company determines the cost of inventory is determined using the moving-average method while the subsidiary uses specific identification method. The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchases and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition, including any related input value-added tax (VAT) attributable to sale of goods and services that are VAT exempt. It excludes borrowing costs. NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less cost of selling expenses.

Provision for inventory losses is provided for slow-moving and nearing expiry inventories based on physical inspection and management evaluation.

Write-offs represent the release of previously recorded provisions from the allowance account and credited to the related inventory account following the disposal of inventories. Destruction of the expired and damaged inventories is made in the presence of regulatory agencies.

Reversals of previously recorded provisions are credited to profit or loss within cost of services based on the result of management's update assessment, considering the available facts and circumstances, including but not limited to NRV at the time of disposal.

Inventories are derecognized from the consolidated statement of financial position when sold, consumed or written-off. When inventories are sold or consumed, the carrying amounts of these inventories are recognized as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized.

## **2.9 Prepayments and other assets**

Input VAT are recognized as assets to the extent it is probable that the benefit will flow to the Group. These are derecognized when applied against VAT due or when expired or written-off due to impairment.

Prepayments and other assets are included in current assets, except when the related goods or services are expected to be received or rendered more than 12 months after the reporting period which are classified as non-current assets.

## **2.10 Property and equipment**

All property and equipment, except for land and buildings, are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. Land and buildings are carried at revalued amounts, which is the

fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation on buildings and any subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity at least once every three to five years, enough to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ significantly from its carrying amount.

The increase of the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation is credited to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of 'revaluation surplus', unless it reverses a revaluation decrease previously recognized as an expense, in which case it is credited in profit or loss. A revaluation decrease is charged directly against any related revaluation surplus reserve.

Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

Depreciation on other property and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

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Buildings and building improvements	30 years or the remaining useful life, whichever is shorter
Leasehold improvements, office and parking spaces	Lease term or useful life whichever is shorter
Building equipment	3-15 years
Medical equipment, tools and instruments	2-10 years
Hospital furnishings, fixtures and office equipment	2-5 years

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Fully depreciated assets are retained in the property and equipment accounts until these are retired.

Property and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. 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. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

When revalued assets are sold or disposed, the related revaluation surplus included in equity is transferred directly to retained earnings.

## **2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets**

Assets that have definite useful life are subject to depreciation and amortization and are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that are impaired are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

## **2.12 Current and deferred income tax**

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

DIT assets are recognized for all deductible temporary difference to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. The Group re-assesses at each reporting period the need to recognize a previously unrecognized DIT asset, if any. DIT liabilities are recognized in full for all taxable temporary differences.

DIT tax is provided on the temporary difference between the carrying amount of the revalued property and equipment and its tax base.

### **2.13 Trade and other payables**

Trade and other payables are recognized in the period in which the related money, goods or services are received or when a legally enforceable claim against the Group is established. These are measured at the original invoice amount (as the effect of discounting is immaterial).

Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within 1 year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Refer to Note 2.4 for the initial recognition, subsequent measurement and derecognition policies on financial liabilities.

### **2.14 Provisions**

Provisions, including future obligations for free medical services, are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations, and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

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. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as finance cost in profit or loss.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision shall be reversed and derecognized from the consolidated statement of financial position.

### **2.15 Employee benefits**

#### *(a) Retirement benefits*

The Parent Company has retirement plan in accordance with the local conditions and practices in the Philippines. The plan is generally funded through payments to trustee-administered funds as determined by periodic actuarial calculations. A defined benefit plan is a retirement plan that defines an amount of retirement benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service or compensation.

The liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit retirement plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period

less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related retirement benefit obligation.

Remeasurements arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in the period in which they arise.

Past-service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in profit or loss.

*(b) Short-term benefits*

Wages, salaries, paid annual vacation and sick leave credits, and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the period in which the related services are rendered by employees of the Group. Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis.

*(c) Termination benefits*

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognizes termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the Group recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of PAS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

## **2.16 Treasury shares**

Where the Group purchases its own equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes), is deducted from equity until the shares are cancelled, reissued or disposed of. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects are included in equity attributable to the Group's equity holders.

## **2.17 Dividend distribution**

Dividend distribution to the Group's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the BOD of respective entities within the Group.

## **2.18 Foreign currency transactions and translations**

*(a) Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

*(b) Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Philippine Peso using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rate of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss.

**2.19 Revenue recognition**

The Group recognizes revenue as control is passed, either (i) over time when the customer simultaneously receives and consumes all of the benefits provided by the Group as the Group performs; or (ii) at a point in time when control is passed at a certain point in time as described below:

*(a) Patient revenues*

Patient revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from the sale of services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities, net of VAT (if applicable) and discounts.

The Group often provides discounts and free services to underprivileged patients, senior citizens and employees. Discounts and free services are presented within "Discounts and free services" and deducted from gross revenues in profit or loss.

The Group classifies the patient revenues as in-patient, out-patient and emergency services.

In-patient, out-patient and emergency revenues are exempted from VAT, except for the sale of drugs and medicines arising from out-patient activities which are considered taxable transactions pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Consolidated Value-Added Tax Regulations of 2005 (Revenue Regulation 16-2005).

Patient revenues are recognized in the period when the services are rendered or when the Group has delivered products to the patient and the patient has accepted the products.

Professional fees of doctors included in the patient billing as required by BIR Revenue Regulation No. 14-2013 are recorded in a memorandum basis only as these are not revenues of the Group.

*(b) Rent income*

Rent income from lease of clinics and commercial spaces to doctors and concessionaires, respectively, under operating lease agreements are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant leases and is shown within gross revenues in profit or loss.

*(c) Interest income*

Interest income on bank deposits and short-term placements which is presented net of final taxes paid or withheld, is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

*(d) Other income*

Income from other services are recognized when rendered and when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount can be measured reliably.

**2.20 Costs and expenses**

Costs and expenses are presented in the profit or loss according to their function.

## 2.21 Leases

### *When the Group is the lessee*

The Group recognizes leases as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use.

#### (i) Measurement of lease liabilities

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for the Group's leases, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group:

- where possible, uses recent third party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received,
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held for entities which do not have recent third party financing, and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease (i.e., term, currency and security).

#### (ii) Measurement of right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

While the Group revalues its land and buildings and building improvements that are presented within property, plant and equipment, it has chosen not to do so for the right-of-use office and parking spaces held by the Group.

#### (iii) Extension and termination options

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is revised only if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

#### (iv) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in the profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets (assets with value of P250 or less) comprise IT-equipment, vehicles, and small items of office furniture.

### *When the Group is the lessor*

Leases where the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating lease. Operating lease payments received are recognized as an income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### *Refundable deposits*

Refundable deposit to guarantee the faithful compliance of the lessee of all the terms and conditions of the contract and answer for the obligations at the end of the contract is initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Refundable deposits are included in current assets (when the Group is the lessee) or liabilities (when the Group is the lessor), except when those are expected to be received more than 12 months after the reporting period which are classified as non-current assets or non-current liabilities

## **2.22 Earnings per share**

### *(a) Basic*

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of common shares in issue during the year, excluding common shares purchased by the Group and held as treasury shares.

### *(b) Diluted*

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential common shares at issue date.

## **2.23 Related party relationships and transactions**

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

## **2.24 Subsequent events (or events after the reporting date)**

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Group's position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements when material.

## **Note 3 - Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments**

Estimates, assumptions and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates, assumptions and judgments concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates, assumptions and judgments that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

### 3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

- Expected credit losses (ECL) on receivables
- Estimated useful lives of property and equipment
- Fair value estimation of land and building
- Principal assumptions and estimation of provisions for claims
- Principal assumptions and estimation of medical benefits
- Principal assumptions and estimation of retirement benefit obligation
- Determination of incremental borrowing rate for leases

### 3.2 Critical accounting judgment

- Recoverability of property and equipment
- Frequency of valuation
- Provision for claims
- Realizability of deferred income tax assets
- Determination of lease term

## **Note 4- Financial risk and capital management**

The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

The Group's management provides written principles for overall risk management as well as written policies covering specific areas of risks.

The more significant types of risks that the Group manages are market risk such as foreign currency risk and interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk

#### **4.1 Market risk**

##### *(i) Foreign exchange risk*

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency.

The Group has no significant financial assets and liabilities that are exposed to foreign exchange risk.

The Group's foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities as at March 31 is as follows:

	U.S Dollar	
	2026	2025
Current assets	1,149	1,321
Current liabilities	2	71
Net foreign currency denominated assets	1,146	1,250
Closing rate at December 31	60.74	57.38
Equivalents in Philippine Peso	69,638	71,722

The closing rate used by the Group approximates the closing rate prescribed by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas at the reporting date.

#### *(ii) Interest rate risk*

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of financial assets and liabilities will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial assets and liabilities will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Group has no significant financial assets and liabilities that are exposed to interest rate risk.

#### **4.2 Credit risk**

The Group is exposed to credit risks arising from its cash in banks, short-term cash placements, restricted cash, refundable deposits and primarily from its patient receivables because it is required to attend to the medical needs of private individual patients prior to considering their capability to pay. The maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting periods is the carrying value of financial assets. Management continuously reviews and implements more stringent credit and collection policies to limit the amount of credit exposure to any patient. Also, the credit and collection department monitor the level of receivables from patients on an ongoing basis to design collection programs.

In addition to private individual accounts, corporate accounts also comprise a significant portion of the Group's clientele. These accounts include private companies (self-managed health plans), health maintenance organizations and insurance companies where credit terms and limits are pre-established.

The Parent Company applies the PFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all patient receivables and the general approach is applied for cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and other non-current assets. The estimated impairment loss from these financial assets is deemed immaterial, except for patient receivables.

#### **4.3 Liquidity risks**

The Group's ability to make payments on its indebtedness and to fund its operations depends on its future performance and financial results. Historically, the Group's liquidity position is strong due to profitable operations. The Group generates significant cash from its operating activities and is able to meet all of its financial covenants included in the credit agreement with its lenders.

In 2026, the Group continued to strengthen its liquidity position by sustaining the operational initiatives implemented in prior years. In addition, the Group's ongoing shift toward leaner inventory requirements and strict management of operating expenses contributed to improved operating cash flows and enhanced working capital efficiency. These measures supported the Group's ability to meet its short-term obligations as they fall due and mitigated liquidity risk during the year.

To manage liquidity, the Group projects monthly cash flows from its operating, investing and financing activities and evaluates actual cash flow information to ensure that the immediate requirements of the Hospital are covered. Working capital requirements are also reviewed on a monthly basis and reported to the Parent Company's BOD and additional working capital loans are availed, if necessary.

#### **4.4 Capital management**

The Group's objectives when managing capital, which is the total equity, (excluding revaluation surplus, non-controlling interest and remeasurements on retirement benefits) as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position, include: (i) safeguarding the Group's ability to continue as a going concern; (ii) increasing the value of shareholders' investment; and (iii) providing sustainable returns and benefits for shareholders.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to

shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

As at March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Group is not subject to any specific restrictions or capital requirements. The Group has no outstanding borrowings and is not subject to any debt covenants.

The Parent Company is not subject to externally imposed minimum capitalization.

# COVER SHEET

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S.E.C. Registration Number

M E D I C A L D O C T O R S , I N C . A N D

S U B S I D I A R Y

(Company's Full Name)

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S T R E E T S L E G A Z P I V I L L A G E ,

M A K A T I C I T Y

(Business Address: No. Street City/Town/Province)

Armyla B. Palomar

8864-3745

Contact Person

Company Telephone

Number

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Month  
2026

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Annual Meeting

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FORM TYPE

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Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Dept. Requiring this Doc.  
Number/Section

Amended Articles

Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

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S T A M P S

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