



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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Company Information

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Company Name: ALLIED CARE EXPERTS (ACE) MEDICAL CENTER - CEBU INC.

Industry Classification: N85129

Company Type: Stock Corporation

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SEC Registration Number

[illegible]

(Company's Full Name)

[illegible]

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

**MCARTHUR CONRADO A. SALONGA JR,
M.D. / MARIETTA T. SAMOY, M.D.**

Contact Person

(032) 265-5833

(Company Telephone Number)

Month Day
(Fiscal Year)

SEC FORM 17Q

(Form Type)

1st Monday of June

Month Day
(Annual Meeting)

PERMIT TO SELL SECURITIES

(Secondary License Type, if Applicable)

MSRD

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

2169

Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

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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 ...**June 30, 2026**
2. Commission Identification Number. **CS201421675**
3. BIR Tax Identification No. **008-899-890**
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter
Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center – Cebu, Inc.
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization
Cebu, Philippines
6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)
7. Address of issuer's principal office Postal Code
N. Bacalso Avenue, Basak Pardo, Cebu City **6000**
8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code
(032) 383-3454
9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
Not Applicable
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of each Class	Number of shares of common stock outstanding and amount of debt outstanding
COMMON SHARE, P1,000 PAR VALUE	229,013 shares / P1,209,514,455

11. Are any or all of the securities listed on a Stock Exchange?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, state the name of such Stock Exchange and the class/es of securities listed therein:

12. Indicate by check mark whether the 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 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 financial statements of Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center – Cebu ,Inc. (the Company) as at and for the six months ended June 30, 2026 (with comparative figures as at December 31, 2025 (Audited) and for the six months ended June 30, 2025 (Unaudited) are filed as part of this form 17-Q as Annex A.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

FINANCIAL CONDITION

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)	Horizontal Analysis		Vertical Analysis	
			Inc(Dec)	%age	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
ASSETS						
Current Assets						
Cash	₱ 66,791,232	₱ 40,799,968	₱ 25,991,264	64%	4%	3%
Trade and other receivables	44,275,377	32,918,060	11,357,317	35%	3%	2%
Inventories	25,184,383	16,738,024	8,446,359	50%	2%	1%
Prepayments and other current assets	74,455,730	69,374,769	5,080,961	7%	5%	5%
Total Current Assets	210,706,722	159,830,821	50,875,901	32%	14%	11%
Non-current Assets						
Property and equipment, net	1,211,657,814	1,229,847,399	(18,189,585)	-1%	82%	85%
Intangible assets	910,711	1,241,026	(330,315)	-27%	0%	0%
Deferred tax asset	61,220,550	61,163,467	57,083	0%	4%	4%
Total Non-Current Assets	1,273,789,075	1,292,251,892	(18,462,817)	-1%	86%	89%
Total Assets	₱ 1,484,495,797	₱ 1,452,082,713	₱ 32,413,084	2%	100%	100%
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
Current Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	₱ 288,042,644	₱ 227,497,994	₱ 60,544,650	27%	19%	16%
Loans payable - current	144,711,314	145,632,466	(921,152)	-1%	10%	10%
Retention payable	16,178,250	16,178,250	-	0%	1%	1%
Deposit for future stock subscription	1,129,605	1,129,605	-	0%	0%	0%
Other current liabilities	2,686,681	2,254,540	432,141	19.17%	0%	0%
Total Current Liabilities	452,748,494	392,692,855	60,055,639	15%	30%	27%
Non-Current Liabilities						
Loans payable - non current	756,765,961	775,733,470	(18,967,509)	-2.45%	51%	53%
Total Liabilities	1,209,514,455	1,168,426,325	41,088,130	4%	81%	80%
Equity						
Share capital	226,580,000	226,530,000	50,000	0.02%	15%	16%
Share premium	497,326,706	496,166,706	1,160,000	0.23%	34%	34%
Subscribed capital stock	2,935,000	2,945,000	(10,000)	0%	0%	0%
Subscription receivable	(24,780,267)	(23,885,267)	(895,000)	4%	-2%	-2%
Treasury shares	(8,657,000)	(8,454,000)	(203,000)	2%	-1%	-1%
Other comprehensive income	126,523,098	126,523,098	-	0%	9%	9%
Accumulated Deficits	(544,946,195)	(536,169,149)	(8,777,046)	2%	-37%	-37%
Equity, Net	274,981,342	283,656,388	(8,675,046)	-3%	19%	20%
Total Liabilities and Equity	₱ 1,484,495,797	₱ 1,452,082,713	₱ 32,413,084	2%	100%	100%

As of June 30, 2026, the total assets of the Company amounted to ₱1,484,495,797, which is 2% or ₱32,413,084 higher than the December 31, 2025 balance of ₱1,452,082,713. The increase was primarily attributable to higher cash, trade and other receivables, inventories, prepayments and other current assets, and deferred tax assets. This was partially offset by the decrease in property and equipment and intangible assets.

The increase in Cash by ₱25,991,264 was primarily due to improved collections and higher cash generated from operations during the period.

Trade and other receivables increased by ₱11,357,317, mainly due to higher receivables arising from hospital operations and related services.

Inventories increased by ₱8,446,359, primarily due to additional procurement of medical and operating supplies to support the growing operations of the hospital.

The increase in Prepayments and other current assets by ₱5,080,961 was mainly attributable to additional advance payments, input VAT, and other operational deposits recognized during the period.

Property and equipment decreased by ₱18,189,585, primarily due to depreciation recognized during the period, partially offset by acquisitions of property and equipment.

The intangible assets decreased by ₱330,315, pertaining mainly to the amortization of the Company's information system during the period.

Deferred tax assets increased by ₱3,697,684, primarily due to movements in temporary differences recognized during the period.

Total liabilities amounted to ₱1,209,514,455 as of June 30, 2026, representing an increase of ₱41,088,130 or 4% from the December 31, 2025 balance of ₱1,168,426,325. The increase was primarily attributable to higher trade and other payables, partially offset by the decrease in current and non-current loans payable.

Trade and other payables increased by ₱60,544,650, primarily due to additional accrued expenses and operating-related obligations incurred during the period.

Current loans payable decreased by ₱921,152, primarily due to principal repayments made during the period.

There was no movement in Retention payable, which remained at ₱16,178,250 as of June 30, 2026.

Deposit for future stock subscription remained unchanged at ₱1,129,605 during the period.

Other current liabilities increased by ₱432,141, primarily due to an increase in certain short-term government obligations.

Non-current loans payable decreased by ₱18,967,509, primarily due to principal repayments made during the period and reclassification to current loans payable.

Total equity decreased by ₱8,675,046 or 3%, from ₱283,656,388 as of December 31, 2025 to ₱274,981,342 as of June 30, 2026. The decrease was primarily attributable to the net loss of ₱8,777,046 incurred by the Company during the first and second quarters of 2026, partially offset by the increase in share capital of ₱50,000 and share premium of ₱1,160,000 during the period.

Material Changes in Financial Condition

a. Cash increased by ₱26.0M
Due to improved collections and higher cash generated from operations during the period.
b. Trade and other receivables increased by ₱11.36M

Due to higher receivables arising from hospital operations and related services.
c. Inventories increased by P8.4M
Due to additional procurement of medical and operating supplies to support the growing operations of the hospital.
d. Prepayments and other current assets increased by P5.08M
Due to additional advance payments, input VAT, and other operational deposits recognized during the period.
e. Property and equipment decreased by P18.2M
Primarily due to depreciation recognized during the period, partially offset by acquisitions of property and equipment.
f. Intangible assets decreased by P330K
Pertains mainly to the amortization of the Company's information system during the period.
g. Deferred tax asset increased by P3.7M
Due to movements in temporary differences recognized during the period.
h. Trade and other payables increased by P60.5M
Primarily due to additional accrued expenses and operating-related obligations incurred during the period.
i. Current loans payable decreased by P921K
Primarily due to principal repayments made during the period.
j. Retention payable has no movement.
k. Deposit for future stock subscription has no movement.
l. Other current liabilities increased by P432K
Primarily due to an increase in certain short-term obligations during the period.
m. Non-current loans payable decreased by P19.0M
Primarily due to principal repayments made during the period and reclassification to current loans payable.
n. Equity decreased by P8.7M
Due to the net loss incurred by the Company during the first and second quarters of 2026 , partially offset by the increase in share capital and share premium recognized during the period.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table shows the consolidated financial highlights of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025:

	For the six months ended		Horizontal Analysis		Vertical Analysis	
	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25	Inc (Dec)	%age	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
Revenue	P 177,877,949	P 130,591,214	P 47,286,735	36%	100%	100%
Other income	7,670,548	6,545,962	1,124,586	17%	4%	5%
Cost of sales and services	(107,501,202)	(103,993,307)	3,507,895	3%	-60%	-80%
Operating expenses	(35,106,306)	(30,373,269)	4,733,037	16%	-20%	-23%
Finance costs	(50,288,166)	(54,107,907)	(3,819,741)	-7%	-28%	-41%
Income tax benefit	(1,429,869)	12,834,751	(14,264,620)	-111%	-1%	10%
Net loss	P (8,777,046)	P (38,502,556)	P (29,725,510)	-77%	-5%	-29%

On December 26, 2020, the Company launched the full commercial operations of its hospital building and facilities.

Revenue generated for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 amounted to P177.88M, representing an increase of 36% or P46.29M compared to P130.59M during the same period in 2025.

The increase was primarily attributable to higher hospital service income and increased sales of drugs and medicines, net of discounts.

Other income increased by 17% or ₱1.12M compared to the same period last year. The increase was primarily attributable to higher recoveries from credit losses and other ancillary income recognized during the period.

Cost of sales and services for the six months ended June 30, 2026 amounted to ₱107.50M, representing an increase of 3% or ₱3.51M compared to ₱103.99M during the same period in 2025. The increase was primarily attributable to the corresponding increase in hospital operations and revenue. The major components of cost of sales and services include medicines and supplies, salaries and wages, utilities, depreciation, and professional fees.

Operating expenses increased by 16% or ₱4.73M, from ₱30.37M in 2025 to ₱35.11M in 2026. The increase was primarily attributable to higher salaries and wages, transportation and travel, and miscellaneous expenses during the period.

Finance costs decreased by 7% or ₱3.82M compared to the same period in 2025. The decrease was primarily due to the payment of loans and the resulting reduction in principal balances and related financing charges.

Income tax benefit decreased by ₱11.41M, from ₱12.83M in 2025 to ₱1.43M in 2026. The decrease was primarily due to lower taxable losses recognized during the period.

Net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2026 amounted to ₱8.78M, representing a 77% decrease from the ₱38.50M net loss incurred during the same period in 2025. The significant improvement was mainly driven by the 36% increase in revenue, coupled with the relatively lower 3% increase in cost of sales and services and the decrease in finance costs, which more than offset the increase in operating expenses and the decrease in income tax benefit. The Company continues to strengthen its marketing initiatives and relationships with its Medical Staff to further increase hospital utilization and improve revenue generation.

Material Changes in Operating Results

a. Revenue increased by 36%
This was primarily attributable to higher revenue from hospital fees and sales of drugs and medicines, net of discounts, compared to the same period in 2025.
b. Cost of sales and services increased by 3%
The increase was primarily attributable to the increase in hospital operations and revenue. The major components of cost of sales and services are medicines and supplies, depreciation, salaries and wages, utilities, and professional fees.
c. Operating expenses increased by 16%
The increase was primarily attributable to higher salaries and wages, transportation and travel, and miscellaneous expenses incurred during the period.
d. Other income increased by 17%
This was primarily due to higher recoveries from credit losses and other ancillary income recognized during the period.
e. Finance costs decreased by 7%
This was primarily due to payments of loans resulting in lower principal balances and related financing charges during the period.
f. Income tax benefit decreased by 89%
This was primarily due to lower taxable losses recognized during the period.
g. Net loss for the period decreased by 77%
This was mainly due to the increase in revenues of 36% and the relatively lower increase in cost of sales and services of 3%, together with the decrease in finance costs, which helped offset the increase in operating expenses and decrease in income tax benefit for the period.

THE COMPANY'S KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
1. Liquidity a. Quick ratio - capacity to cover its short-term obligations using only its most liquid assets. $[(\text{cash} + \text{A/R}) / \text{current liabilities}]$ b. Current ratio - capacity to meet current obligations out of its liquid assets. $(\text{current assets} / \text{current liabilities})$	0.245:1 0.465:1	0.432:1 0.466:1
2. Solvency a. Debt to equity ratio - indicator of which group has the greater representation in the assets of the Company. $(\text{total liabilities} / \text{equity})$	4.399:1	2.126:1
3. Profitability a. Net profit margin - ability to generate surplus for stockholder $(\text{net income} / \text{sales})$ b. Return on equity - ability to generate returns on investment of stockholders. $(\text{net income} / \text{average equity})$	(0.049):1 (0.031):1	(0.29):1 (0.097):1
4. Leverage b. Debt to total asset ratio - the proportion of total assets financed by creditors. $(\text{total debt} / \text{total assets})$ c. Asset to equity ratio - indicator of the overall financial stability of the Company. $(\text{total assets} / \text{equity})$	0.0815:1 5.399:1	4.119:1 5.38:1
2. Interest Rate Coverage Ratio a. Interest rate coverage ratio - measure of the company's ability to meet its interest payments $(\text{earnings before interest and taxes} / \text{interest expense})$ - Remarks: The Company was able to meet its interest payments.	0.854:1	0.051:1

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF MATERIAL EVENTS AND UNCERTAINTIES

There were no material events that would trigger direct or indirect contingent financial obligation that would materially affect the company's operation, including any default or acceleration of obligation.

The Company did not enter into any material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons during the period.

There were no any known trends or any known demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that would result in or that were reasonably likely to result in the Company's liquidity increase or decreasing in any material way.

The Company continues to spend for regular capital expenditures during the quarter as disclosed in Note 11 of the unaudited interim financial statements.

There were no known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations.

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

There were no material events subsequent to the end of the interim period that have not been reflected in the financial adjustments of the interim period.

The Company is involved in certain legal proceedings as enumerated and discussed in Item 3. Legal Proceedings of SEC Form 17A.

PART II--OTHER INFORMATION

There are no additional material information to be disclosed which are not previously reported under SEC Form 17-C.

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.

Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center-Cebu, Inc.

By:



MCARTHUR CONRADO A. SALONGA JR, M.D.
President



EVANGELINE Y. ZOZOBRADO, M.D.
Treasurer

Date: August 10, 2026

Date: August 10, 2026

**ALLIED CARE EXPERTS (ACE)
MEDICAL CENTER-CEBU, INC.**

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2026

*(With Comparative Figures for December 31, 2025 and
Six Months Ended June 30, 2025)*

ALLIED CARE EXPERTS (ACE) MEDICAL CENTER – CEBU, INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025

	<i>Notes</i>	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Current Assets			
Cash	4,6	₱ 66,791,232	₱ 40,799,968
Trade and other receivables	4,7	44,275,377	32,918,060
Inventories	4,9	25,184,383	16,738,024
Prepayments and other current assets	4,5,10	74,455,730	69,374,769
Total Current Assets		210,706,722	159,830,821
Non-Current Assets			
Property and equipment, net	4,5,11	1,211,657,814	1,229,847,399
Intangible assets	4,5,12	910,711	1,241,026
Deferred tax asset	4,5,24	61,220,550	61,163,467
Total Non-Current Assets		1,273,789,075	1,292,251,892
TOTAL ASSETS		₱ 1,484,495,797	₱ 1,452,082,713
<u>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</u>			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	4,13	₱ 288,042,644	₱ 227,497,994
Loans payable - current	4,17	144,711,314	145,632,466
Retention payable	4,14	16,178,250	16,178,250
Deposit for future stock subscription	4,15	1,129,605	1,129,605
Other current liabilities	4,16	2,686,681	2,254,540
Total Current Liabilities		452,748,494	392,692,855
Non-current liabilities			
Loans payable - non current	4,17	756,765,961	775,733,470
Total Liabilities		1,209,514,455	1,168,426,325
Equity			
Share capital	4,18	226,580,000	226,530,000
Share premium	4,18	497,326,706	496,166,706
Subscribed capital stock	4,18	2,935,000	2,945,000
Subscription receivable	4,8	(24,780,267)	(23,885,267)
Treasury shares	4,18	(8,657,000)	(8,454,000)
Other comprehensive income	4,18	126,523,098	126,523,098
Accumulated Deficits	4	(544,946,195)	(536,169,149)
Equity, net		274,981,342	283,656,388
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		₱ 1,484,495,797	₱ 1,452,082,713

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

ALLIED CARE EXPERTS (ACE) MEDICAL CENTER – CEBU, INC.
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
For The Six Months Ended June 30, 2026 and 2025

		January to June		April to June	
	<i>Notes</i>	2026	2025	2026	2025
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
REVENUES - net	4,19	₱ 177,877,949	₱ 130,591,214	₱ 96,459,806	₱ 63,097,290
COST OF SALES AND SERVICES	4,20	(107,501,202)	(103,993,307)	(56,458,752)	(50,876,027)
GROSS INCOME		70,376,747	26,597,907	40,001,054	12,221,263
OPERATING EXPENSES	4,21	(35,106,306)	(30,373,269)	(20,287,376)	(16,153,263)
OTHER INCOME	4,22	7,670,548	6,545,962	3,198,831	3,079,014
FINANCE COST	4,17	(50,288,166)	(54,107,907)	(24,255,023)	(33,499,937)
LOSS BEFORE TAX		(7,347,177)	(51,337,307)	(1,342,514)	(34,352,923)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	4,24	1,429,869	(12,834,751)	(513,449)	(8,588,561)
LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		(8,777,046)	(38,502,556)	(829,065)	(25,764,362)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		₱ (8,777,046)	₱ (38,502,556)	₱ (829,065)	₱ (25,764,362)

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

ALLIED CARE EXPERTS (ACE) MEDICAL CENTER – CEBU, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For The Six Months Ended June 30, 2026 and 2025

		June 30	
	<i>Notes</i>	2026	2025
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
SHARE CAPITAL	<i>4,18</i>		
Balance at beginning of the year		₱ 226,530,000	₱ 226,170,000
Issuance		50,000	220,000
Balance at end of the year		<u>226,580,000</u>	<u>226,390,000</u>
SHARE PREMIUM	<i>4,18</i>		
Balance, beginning of the year		496,166,706	495,006,706
Additional		1,160,000	870,000
Balance, end of the year		<u>497,326,706</u>	<u>495,876,706</u>
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL STOCK	<i>4,18</i>		
Balance, beginning of the year		2,945,000	3,265,000
Additional		40,000	30,000
Payments		(50,000)	(220,000)
Balance, end of the year		<u>2,935,000</u>	<u>3,075,000</u>
SUBSCRIPTION RECEIVABLE	<i>4,8</i>		
Balance at beginning of the year		(23,885,267)	(26,020,267)
Additional		(1,200,000)	(900,000)
Payments		305,000	2,150,000
Balance at end of the year		<u>(24,780,267)</u>	<u>(24,770,267)</u>
TREASURY SHARES	<i>4,18</i>		
Balance at beginning of the year		(8,454,000)	(8,266,000)
Repurchase		(203,000)	(203,000)
Reissuance		-	-
Balance at end of the year		<u>(8,657,000)</u>	<u>(8,469,000)</u>
REVALUATION SURPLUS	<i>4,18</i>		
Balance at beginning of the year		126,523,098	126,523,098
Revaluation for the year		-	-
Balance at end of the year		<u>126,523,098</u>	<u>126,523,098</u>
ACCUMULATED DEFICITS	<i>4</i>		
Balance, beginning of the period		(536,169,149)	(434,941,088)
Net loss for the year		(8,777,046)	(38,502,556)
Balance, end of the period		<u>(544,946,195)</u>	<u>(473,443,644)</u>
EQUITY, net		<u>₱ 274,981,342</u>	<u>₱ 345,181,893</u>

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

ALLIED CARE EXPERTS (ACE) MEDICAL CENTER – CEBU, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For The Six Months Ended June 30, 2026 and 2025

		June 30	
	<i>Notes</i>	2026	2025
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the period		₱ (7,347,177)	₱ (51,337,307)
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	4,5,11	21,386,451	21,075,838
Interest income	4,22	(7,773)	(2,260)
Interest expense	4,17	50,288,166	54,107,907
Operating income before changes in working capital		64,319,667	23,844,178
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in:			
Trade and other receivables	4,7	(11,357,317)	(1,949,839)
Inventories	4,9	(8,446,359)	1,568,234
Prepayments and other current assets	4,5,10	(4,032,058)	(1,053,394)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Trade and other payables	4,13	60,544,650	50,301,370
Retention payable	4,14	-	(636,988)
Other current liabilities	4,16	432,141	1,201,043
Cash used in operation		101,460,724	73,274,604
Interest received	4,22	7,773	2,260
Interest paid	4,17	(50,288,166)	(54,107,907)
Income taxes paid	4,24	(2,535,855)	(1,810,296)
Net cash provided by operating activities		48,644,476	17,358,661
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment	4,5,11	(2,856,123)	(657,266)
Acquisition of intangible assets	4,5,12	(10,428)	(17,810)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,866,551)	(675,076)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issuance of shares	4,18	305,000	2,150,000
Purchase of treasury shares	4,18	(203,000)	(203,000)
Payment of loans	4,17	(19,888,661)	(3,452,286)
Net cash used in by financing activities		(19,786,661)	(1,505,286)
NET INCREASE IN CASH		25,991,264	15,178,299
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		40,799,968	27,922,458
CASH AT THE END OF THE PERIOD		₱ 66,791,232	₱ 43,100,757

(See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

ALLIED CARE EXPERTS (ACE) MEDICAL CENTER – CEBU, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and June 30, 2025

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

ALLIED CARE EXPERTS (ACE) MEDICAL CENTER – CEBU, INC. (the Company) is a stock corporation organized and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on March 6, 2014 under SEC Registration No. CS201421675.

The Company's primary purpose is to establish, maintain, operate, own and manage hospitals, medical and related healthcare facilities and businesses such as but without restriction to clinical, laboratories, diagnostic centers, ambulatory clinics, condo-hospital, scientific research institutions and services which shall provide medical, surgical, nursing, therapeutic, paramedic or similar care, provided that purely professional, medical or surgical services shall be performed by duly qualified and licensed physicians or surgeons who may or may not be connected with the hospitals and whose services shall be freely and individually contracted by the Company.

The Company's secondary license to sell its common stocks to the public pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Regulation Code (SRC) was approved on December 27, 2018.

Pursuant to the abeyance of the provisions of Executive Order No. 226 (otherwise known as the Omnibus Investments Code of 1987), the Company is eligible to enjoy certain grants, particularly, but not limited to – Income Tax Holiday – for a period of 4 years starting November 2018 or actual start of commercial operations, whichever is earlier (the availment of which shall not be earlier than the date of registration).

The Company's registered office and place of business is located at 982 N. Bacalso Avenue, Basak Pardo, Cebu City.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

The unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standard (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

Basis of Preparation and Measurement

The Company has prepared the unaudited interim financial statements as at and the six months ended June 30, 2026 and year ended December 31, 2025 on a going concern basis, which assumes continuity of current business activities and the realization of assets and settlements of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The unaudited interim financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱) the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All values are rounded to the nearest peso, except when otherwise indicated.

The unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for an asset or fair value of consideration received in exchange for incurring liability.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

A fair value measurement of a nonfinancial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data to the extent possible. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is not directly observable, it is estimated by the Company (working closely with external qualified valuers) using valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs (e.g. by use of the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar items, discounted cash flow analysis, or option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances). Inputs used are consistent with the characteristics of the asset or liability that market participants would take into account.

Further information about assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following:

- Note 5 - Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates
- Note 28 - Fair Value Measurement

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety; which are described as follows:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognized by the Company at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

NOTE 3 - ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The Company adopted all applicable accounting standards and interpretations as at June 30, 2026. The new and revised accounting standards and interpretations that have been published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and approved by the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC) in the Philippines, that were assessed by the Management to be applicable to the Company's financial statements are as follows:

Adoption of Amended Standards Effective Beginning on or after January 1, 2026:

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following new and amended Standards which the Company adopted effective for annual periods beginning January 1, 2026.

Unless otherwise indicated, the adoption of the new and amended standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements. Additional disclosures have been included in the notes to financial statements, as applicable.

- Amendments to Illustrative Examples on PFRS 7, PFRS 18, PAS 1, PAS 8, PAS 26 and PAS 37, *Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements*

The amendments add illustrative examples to several PFRS Accounting Standards intended to improve the reporting of climate-related and other uncertainties in the financial statements, particularly to address stakeholders' concerns about consistency of information within the general-purpose financial reports and sufficient information on climate-related risks and other uncertainties in the financial statements.

The examples address topics such as materiality judgements, significant judgements and estimates, and aggregation and disaggregation.

The illustrative examples are not an integral part of PFRS Accounting Standards and, as such, do not have an effective date or transition requirements. However, an entity is expected to be entitled to sufficient time to implement any changes to align the information disclosed in its financial statements with the illustrative examples. Determining how much time is sufficient is a matter of judgement that depends on an entity's particular facts and circumstances. Nonetheless, an entity would be expected to implement any changes on a timely basis.

Based on management assessment, this is not expected to have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

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

The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognized on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. They also introduce an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met.

The amendments also clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features. Furthermore, the amendments clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.

Based on management assessment, this is not expected to have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11

The amendments are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversight or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The following is the summary of the Standards involved and their related amendments.

○ Amendments to PFRS 1, *Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter*

The amendments included in paragraphs B5 and B6 of PFRS 1 cross references to the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting in paragraph 6.4.1(a), (b) and (c) of PFRS 9. These are intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in PFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in PFRS 9.

○ Amendments to PFRS 7, *Gain or Loss on Derecognition*

The amendments updated the language of paragraph B38 of PFRS 7 on unobservable inputs and included a cross reference to paragraphs 72 and 73 of PFRS 13.

○ Amendments to PFRS 9

▪ Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities

The amendments to paragraph 2.1 of PFRS 9 clarified that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with PFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply paragraph 3.3.3 and recognize any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss.

▪ Transaction Price

The amendments to paragraph 5.1.3 of PFRS 9 replaced the reference to 'transaction price as defined by PFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*' with 'the amount determined by applying PFRS 15'. The term 'transaction price' in relation to PFRS 15 was potentially confusing and so it has been removed. The term was also deleted from Appendix A of PFRS 9.

○ Amendments to PFRS 10, *Determination of a 'De Facto Agent'*

The amendments to paragraph B74 of PFRS 10 clarified that the relationship described in B74 is just one example of various relationships that might exist between the investor and other parties acting as de facto agents of the investor.

○ Amendments to PAS 7, *Cost Method*

The amendments to paragraph 37 of PAS 7 replaced the term 'cost method' with 'at cost', following the prior deletion of the definition of 'cost method'.

Based on management assessment, this is not expected to have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

New and Amended PFRS and PIC Issuances in Issue but Not Yet Effective or Adopted

Unless otherwise indicated the Company does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements to have a significant impact on the financial statements. The Company intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective;

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027

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

The standard replaces PAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and responds to investors' demand for better information about companies' financial performance. The new requirements include:

- Required totals, subtotals and new categories in the statement of profit or loss
- Disclosure of management-defined performance measures
- Guidance on aggregation and disaggregation

Based on preliminary assessment, the management believes that the adoption of PFRS 18 will not affect total profit or equity of the Company. However, the adoption may affect the subtotals and performance measures presented in the statement of comprehensive income. The Company is continuously evaluating the full impact of this new standard on its financial statements.

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

The standard allows eligible entities to elect to apply PFRS 19's reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other PFRS Accounting Standards.

In 2025, PFRS 19 was amended to provide reduced disclosure requirements for new or amended PFRS Accounting Standards adopted by the FSRSC from the issuances of the IASB between February 2021 and May 2024.

The application of the standard is optional for eligible entities.

Based on management assessment, this is not expected to have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- **Amendments to PAS 21, *Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency***

The amendments introduce translation requirements for entities translating their financial statements, or the results and financial position of a foreign operation, from a functional currency that is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy to a presentation currency that is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.

Based on management assessment, this is not expected to have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Deferred effectivity

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

The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

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

Based on management assessment, this is not expected to have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

The revised, amended, and additional disclosures or accounting changes provided by the standards and interpretations will be included in the company financial statements in the year of adoption, if applicable.

NOTE 4 - MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these unaudited interim financial statements are summarized below. These accounting policies information are considered material because of its amounts, nature and related amounts. These are material in understanding material information in the unaudited interim financial statement. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statements of financial position based on current/noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- expected to be realized within twelve months after 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 reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities, respectively.

Financial Instruments

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

Date of recognition. The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the statements of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument. In the case of a regular way purchase or sale of financial assets, recognition and derecognition, as applicable, is done using settlement date accounting.

Initial Recognition and Measurement. Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration given (in case of an asset) or received (in case of a liability). The initial measurement of financial instruments, except for those designated at FVTPL, includes transaction costs.

“Day 1” Difference. Where the transaction in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a “Day 1” difference) in profit or loss.

In cases where there is no observable data on inception, the Company deems the transaction price as the best estimate of fair value and recognizes “Day 1” difference in profit or loss when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Company determines the appropriate method of recognizing the “Day 1” difference.

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets at initial recognition under the following categories: (a) financial assets at FVTPL, (b) financial assets at amortized cost and (c) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Financial liabilities, on the other hand, are classified as either (a) financial liabilities at FVTPL or (b) financial liabilities at amortized cost. The classification of a financial instruments largely depends on the Company’s business model and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

As at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company does not have financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL and FVOCI.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

Financial assets shall be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

After initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for credit losses, if any. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in the statements of income when the financial assets are derecognized, modified or impaired. Financial assets at amortized cost are included under current assets if realizability or collectability is within 12 months after the reporting period. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

As at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company’s cash, trade and other receivables are classified under this category. (Note 6 and 7)

Cash

Cash in banks are demand deposits with banks and earn interest at prevailing bank deposit rates. Meanwhile, cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and which have a maturity of three (3) months or less at acquisition.

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 below.

Receivables are recognized only when it becomes a party to a contractual provision that give rise to a payable of another entity. They are initially recognized at the transaction price including transaction cost and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date, which are then classified as noncurrent assets.

Receivables are derecognized when the right to receive cash flows from the receivables have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

At the end of each reporting date, the amounts of receivable are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that the amounts are not recoverable. If so, an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Company's statements of comprehensive income. The amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

Financial liabilities

Classification and presentation

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

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

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

Financial liabilities are categorized as financial liabilities at amortized cost when the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Company having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to settle the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

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

These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized or through the amortization process.

As at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company's trade and other payables, retention payable, advances from shareholders and loans payable are classified under this category (Notes 13, 14, 15 and 17).

Trade and Other Payables

Payables are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision that gives rise to a receivable of another entity. Payables are recognized initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. They are included in current liabilities, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date, which are then classified as noncurrent liabilities.

Trade payables are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied and have been invoiced or formally agreed with the suppliers

Accrued expenses represent expenses incurred for the period, but not yet paid as at reporting date.

Reclassification

The Company reclassifies its financial assets when, and only when, it changes its business model for managing those financial assets. The reclassification is applied prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model (reclassification date).

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at amortized cost category to financial assets at FVTPL, any gain or loss arising from the difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at amortized cost category to financial assets at FVOCI, any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and fair value is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVTPL category to financial assets at amortized cost, its fair value at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVOCI category to financial assets at amortized cost, any gain or loss previously recognized in OCI shall be recognize in profit or loss.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVTPL category to financial assets at FVOCI, its fair value at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. Meanwhile, for a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVOCI category to financial assets at FVTPL, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company 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 Company are measured on either of the following bases:

- 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and includes forward-looking information.

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

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company 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 Company is exposed to credit risk.

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.

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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.

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 Company 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 Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Assets

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

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired;
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the financial asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; or
- the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the financial 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 control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from a financial asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset nor transferred control of the financial asset, the financial asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the financial asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred financial asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the financial 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, cancelled or has expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

A modification is considered substantial if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including net fees paid or received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is different by at least 10% from the discounted present value of remaining cash flows of the original liability.

The fair value of the modified financial liability is determined based on its expected cash flows, discounted using the interest rate at which the Company could raise debt with similar terms and

conditions in the market. The difference between the carrying value of the original liability and fair value of the new liability is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

On the other hand, if the difference does not meet the 10% threshold, the original debt is not extinguished but merely modified. In such case, the carrying amount is adjusted by the costs or fees paid or received in the restructuring.

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statements of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is 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 statements of financial position.

Classification of Financial Instrument between Liability and Equity

A financial instrument is classified as liability if it provides for a contractual obligation to:

- Deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity;
- Exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Company; or
- Satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

If the Company does not have an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset to settle its contractual obligation, the obligation meets the definition of a financial liability.

Inventories

Inventories consists of various hospital, laboratory, office, housekeeping and dietary supplies. These are initially measured at cost. Costs of inventory include purchase price and all incidental cost necessary to bring the inventory to its saleable condition. Subsequently, inventories are reported in the statement of financial position at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out method.

Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less all estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When the net realizable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the Company provides for an allowance for the decline in the value of the inventory and recognizes the write-down as an expense in profit or loss. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realizable value, is recognized as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Provision for inventory losses is established for slow moving, obsolete, defective and damaged inventories based on physical inspection and management evaluation.

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

At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment by comparing the carrying amount of each item of inventory with its net realizable value. If an item of inventory is impaired, its carrying amount is reduced to net realizable value, and an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit and loss. Any reversal of impairment is recognized also in profit or loss.

Reversals of previously recorded impairment provisions are credited in the statements of comprehensive income based on the result of Management's current assessment, considering available facts and circumstances, including but not limited to net realizable value at the time of disposal.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognized as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized.

Prepayments and Other Current Assets

Prepayments and other current assets consist of prepaid expenses, prepaid income tax, input value-added tax (VAT) and advances for liquidation. These are initially measured at cost and are subsequently carried at cost less the portion already utilized.

Prepaid expenses represent payments made in advance for goods or services to be received in future periods. These are recognized as current assets upon payment.

These are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the period in which the related goods or services are consumed.

Prepaid expenses are derecognized when the related benefits have been consumed or when no future economic benefits are expected.

Prepaid income tax from Creditable Withholding Taxes (CWTs) CWTs represent amounts withheld from income subject to expanded withholding taxes. CWTs can be utilized as payment for income taxes provided that these are properly supported by certificates of creditable tax withheld at source to the rules on Philippine income taxation. CWTs which are expected to be utilized as payment for income taxes within twelve months, are classified as current assets. Otherwise, it is presented as noncurrent assets.

Input VAT represents the value-added tax paid by the Company on its purchases of goods and services from VAT-registered suppliers. It is recognized as a current asset to the extent that it is recoverable by tax authorities or creditable against output VAT. Input VAT is applied against output VAT in determining the VAT payable. Any excess of input VAT over output VAT is carried forward to subsequent periods and presented as a current asset.

Input VAT is measured at the amount of VAT paid and is carried at cost less any allowance for unrecoverable amounts, if any.

An allowance is recognized when there is objective evidence that a portion of input VAT may not be recoverable. The corresponding loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Input VAT is derecognized when it is utilized against output VAT or when it is determined to be no longer recoverable.

Prepayments and other current assets are classified as current assets when they are expected to be realized, consumed, or applied within twelve (12) months after the reporting date or within the Company's normal operating cycle. Otherwise, these are classified as non-current assets.

At each reporting date, prepaid expenses are assessed for impairment when there is an indication that the expected future economic benefits may not be fully recoverable. Any impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Advances to Suppliers

Advances to suppliers represent payments made to suppliers for the purchase of medical equipment, instruments, supplies and other goods prior to the delivery of such goods. These are recognized as current assets when payment is made, as they represent a right to receive inventories or services in the future.

Advances to suppliers are initially measured at the amount of cash paid or consideration given. These are subsequently carried at cost, less any impairment losses, if any.

Upon receipt of the related goods, advances to suppliers are reclassified to inventories. Where the advances relate to services or other expenditures, these are reclassified to the appropriate expense or asset account, depending on the nature of the transaction.

At each reporting date, advances to suppliers are assessed for impairment when there is objective evidence that the Company may not be able to recover the full amount.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, taking into account factors such as supplier non-performance, disputes, or financial difficulties. Impairment losses are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Advances to suppliers are derecognized when:

- the related goods or services have been received and recognized; or
- the right to receive goods or services is extinguished or no longer recoverable.

Any resulting loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are tangible assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one period.

Items of property and equipment are initially measured at cost. Such cost includes purchase price and all incidental costs necessary to bring the asset to its location and condition. Subsequent to initial recognition, items of property and equipment except for Land are measured in the statement of financial position at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Land is subsequently measured at revalued amounts, being its fair value at the date of revaluation, determined from market-based evidence by appraisal undertaken by professional appraisers.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of land is recognized as other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognized as an expense, in which case the increase is charged to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of land is charged as an expense to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the property's revaluation surplus relating to a previous revaluation of that asset. 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.

Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes property development and construction costs and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences at the time the assets are ready for

their intended use. Any impairment loss from the construction project is immediately recognized in profit and loss.

Depreciation, which is computed on a straight-line basis, is recognized so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in useful life or residual value of an asset, the depreciation of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

When assets are sold, retired or otherwise disposed of, their costs and related accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in profit or loss for the period.

Intangible Assets

Intangible asset represents purchased hospital information system. This is initially measured at cost and is presented in the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Computer software is amortized over its estimated useful life of five years using the straight-line method. If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in the useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortization is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

When assets are sold, retired or otherwise disposed of, their cost and related accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any, are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in profit or loss for the period.

Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax losses, and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized, based on tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Previously unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At each reporting date, the carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset (or group of related assets) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit and loss.

Any impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its net recoverable amount. A CGU is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets of the Company. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss in the period incurred.

The net recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use or its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset while fair value less cost to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present values using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss has been recognized.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognized if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities consist primarily of government taxes payable and statutory payables, including obligations to government agencies arising in the ordinary course of business.

These liabilities are recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Other current liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position at their undiscounted amounts, as they are generally expected to be settled within one year.

Advances from Shareholders

Advances from shareholders represent non-trade payables arising from transactions with shareholders other than equity contributions.

Advances from shareholders are recognized as financial liabilities, when the Company becomes a party to the contractual arrangement.

These balances are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the straight-line method or effective interest method, as applicable.

Advances from or to shareholders are classified as current or non-current depending on the expected timing of settlement.

If the advances are non-interest bearing, they are measured at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes, in substance, an equity contribution or distribution.

Deposit for Future Stock Subscription

Deposit for future stock subscription represents advance payment made by shareholders and prospective shareholders for future stock subscription.

This shall be presented under equity as separate account from Outstanding Capital Stock if and only if, all the following are present as of end of reporting period:

- The unissued authorized capital stock of the entity is insufficient to cover the amount of shares indicated in the contract;
- There is Board of Directors' approval on the proposed increase in authorized capital stock (for which a deposit was received by the corporation);
- There is stockholders' approval of said proposed increase; and
- The application for the approval of the proposed increase has been presented for filing or has been filed with the Commission.

Otherwise, the amount of deposit for future stock subscription is presented under liability.

Loans payable

Bank loans are recognized initially at the transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration received, net of directly attributable transaction costs, if any.

Subsequent to initial recognition, bank loans are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognized in profit or loss over the term of the loan based on the applicable interest rate.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities when they are due to be settled within twelve (12) months after the reporting date, or when the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve (12) months after the reporting date. All other borrowings are classified as non-current liabilities.

Retention Payable

Retention payable represents a portion of billings withheld by the Company from contractors and suppliers in accordance with construction contracts, to ensure satisfactory completion of contractual obligations and to cover potential defects during the defect liability period.

Retention payable is recognized:

- When the related construction work or services have been performed and certified; and
- When the Company has a present obligation to pay the contractor, subject only to the retention provision.

The retained amount forms part of the total contract cost of the hospital building and is initially recognized as part of:

- Construction in progress (CIP) (if the asset is not yet completed); or
- Property and equipment (upon completion and capitalization).

Retention payable is measured at the contracted retention rate , as stipulated in the construction agreement.

It is initially recognized at fair value, which normally equals the invoiced retention amount, as the effect of discounting is generally not material due to the short-term nature of the obligation.

After initial recognition, retention payable is measured at amortized cost, which generally equals the undiscounted amount due since:

- The liability is non-interest bearing; and
- Settlement is expected within the defect liability period.

If the retention period is long-term and the impact of discounting is material, the liability is measured at present value using an appropriate discount rate.

Retention payable is classified as current liability if expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period or Non-current liability if settlement is expected beyond 12 months.

Retention payable is derecognized when the obligation is settled or payment is released to the contractor) or the Company is legally discharged from the obligation.

Payments are typically made upon final acceptance of the hospital building or expiry of the defect liability period, subject to no outstanding defects.

Related Considerations

- If there are identified defects or claims, the Company assesses whether a provision should be recognized in accordance with PAS 37.
- Retention payable does not reduce the cost of the asset; rather, it represents a financing arrangement with the contractor.
- Any penalties, liquidated damages, or adjustments are accounted for separately in accordance with contract terms.

Equity

Share Capital and Equity Instruments

The Company recognizes equity instruments when it issues shares of stock pursuant to its authority under its secondary license to offer shares to the public.

Equity instruments represent residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all liabilities.

Proceeds from issuance of shares are recognized as equity when:

- The shares are subscribed; and
- Consideration is received or becomes receivable.

Equity instruments are measured at:

- Par value of the shares issued, recognized as Share Capital; and
- Any excess over par value is recognized as Share Premium.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares (e.g., legal fees, registration fees, underwriting costs) are deducted from equity, net of any related tax benefit.

Subscribed Capital Stock

Subscribed capital stock represents shares that have been subscribed by investors but are not yet fully paid.

- The total subscription is disclosed in the notes to financial statements;
- The unpaid portion is recognized as Subscription Receivable, presented as a deduction from equity;
- Share capital is recognized only to the extent of subscriptions that are considered issued in accordance with applicable regulations.

Treasury Shares

The Company may acquire its own shares. These are accounted for as treasury shares and are recognized as a deduction from equity at cost.

No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on purchase, sale, or cancellation of treasury shares.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when declared and approved by the Board of Directors.

Share Capital

Share capital is measured at par value for all shares issued. Proceeds and/or fair value of considerations received more than par value are recognized as capital more than par value.

Capital stock represents the par value of shares that were issued at the end of the reporting period.

Share Premium

Share premium includes any premium received on the issuance of capital stock. Any transaction costs associated with the issuance of shares are deducted from Share premium, net of any related income tax benefits. It represents any contribution of stockholders over the par value of the shares.

Accumulated Deficits

Accumulated deficits represent accumulated losses incurred by the Company. It includes effect of changes in accounting policy as may be required by the standard's transitional provisions and effect of correction of prior period errors.

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing the net income or loss attributable to the members of the Club by the weighted average number of outstanding equity shares during the reporting period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by adjusting the weighted average number of shares outstanding to assume conversion of all potentially dilutive equity instruments, if any.

Revenue

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable excluding discounts, returns and sales taxes. Revenue is recognized either at a point in time or over a period of time.

Hospital revenue

Revenue from primary healthcare services is recognized over a period of time because the customer simultaneously consumes the benefit as the performance obligation is satisfied.

Any consideration received that are payable to third parties are accounted as a reduction of the transaction price / hospital revenues. This includes professional fees of doctors received from patients in behalf of the doctors and are subsequently reimbursed to doctors.

Sale of drugs and medicines

Revenue from sale of drugs and medicines is recognized at the point in time when control over the goods is transferred to the customer, generally upon delivery of the goods at the customer's location.

Other income

Other income which includes income from cafeteria and miscellaneous income is recognized over a period of time because the customer simultaneously consumes the benefit as the performance obligation is satisfied.

Interest income

Interest income comprises interest income on bank deposits. Interest income is recognized in profit and loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Other Comprehensive Income

Other components of equity comprise of items of income and expense that are not recognized in profit or loss for the year. Other Comprehensive Income pertains to cumulative gain on revaluation of land.

Expenses

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits in the form of decreases in assets or increase in liabilities that result in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Expenses are generally recognized when the services are received or when the expenses are incurred.

Cost of sales and services

Cost of sales and services are recognized in profit or loss in the period the goods are sold and when services are rendered.

Operating expenses

This account includes selling and general & administrative expenses. Selling expenses pertain to cost of marketing and distribution of goods and rendering of services to customers. General & administrative expenses represent expenses attributable to administrative and other business activities of the Company.

Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs include interest and other charges related to borrowing arrangements.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of the assets until such time as the assets are substantially

ready for their intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Income Tax

Income tax expense includes current tax expense and deferred tax expense.

Current Tax. Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred Tax. Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from excess minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforwards of unused MCIT and NOLCO can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in 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 reporting date.

Most changes in deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in OCI or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in OCI or directly in equity, respectively.

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

Employee Benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits given by the Company to its employees include salaries and wages, compensated absences, 13th month pay, employer share contributions and other de minimis benefits, among others.

These are recognized as expense in the period the employees render services to the Company.

Retirement Benefits

The Company provides retirement benefits to qualified employees in accordance with Republic Act No. 7641 (Retirement Pay Law). The retirement benefit obligation is computed based on the employees' current salary multiplied by their years of service, consistent with the minimum retirement benefit prescribed under the law.

The Company accounts for retirement benefits using the accrual method. The cost of providing retirement benefits is recognized as an expense over the period in which employees render the related services. The retirement liability is measured as the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period.

As of the reporting date, the Company has not recognized any retirement benefit obligation as none of its employees are currently entitled to retirement benefits under the provisions of the law.

Management will reassess the need to obtain an actuarial valuation in the future should the number of employees increase or the retirement benefit obligation become significant.

Related Parties

Related party transactions are transfer of resources, services or obligations between the Company and its related parties, regardless whether a price is charged. Transactions between related parties are accounted for at arm's length prices or on terms similar to those offered to non-related parties in an economically comparable market.

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. These include: (a) individuals owning, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by, or under common control with the Company; (b) associates; (c) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the investee that gives them significant influence over the Company and close members of the family of any such individual; and (d) the Company's funded retirement plan.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the end of the reporting period, including risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognized in the unaudited interim financial statements, but are disclosed in the notes to separate unaudited interim financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the unaudited interim financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to statements of financial position when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Changes in accounting policies, change in accounting estimates and correction of prior period errors

The Company applies changes in accounting policy if the change is required by the accounting standards or in order to provide reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transactions, other events or conditions on the Company's unaudited interim financial statements. Changes in accounting policy brought about by new accounting standards are accounted for in accordance with the specific transitional provision of the standards. All other changes in accounting policy are accounted for retrospectively.

Changes in accounting estimates is recognized prospectively by reflecting it in the profit and loss in the period of the change if the change affects that period only or the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both.

Prior period errors are omissions from, and misstatements in, the Company's unaudited interim financial statements for one or more prior periods arising from a failure to use, or misuse of, reliable information that was available when financial statements for those periods were authorized for issue and could reasonably be expected to have been obtained and taken into account in the preparation and presentation of those financial statements.

To the extent practicable, the Company corrects a material prior period error retrospectively in the first financial statements authorized for issue after its discovery by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods(s) presented in which the error occurred, or if the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for period presented.

When it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects of an error on comparative information for one or more prior periods presented, the Company restates the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

Subsequent events

Subsequent events that provide additional information about conditions existing at period end (adjusting events) are recognized in the unaudited interim financial statements. Subsequent events that provide additional information about conditions existing after period end (non-adjusting events) are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

NOTE 5 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the unaudited interim financial statements in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The judgements and accounting estimates and assumptions used in the financial statements are based upon management evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as at the reporting date. While the Company believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate. Future events may occur which will cause the assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of changes in estimates will be reflected in the unaudited interim financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

The accounting estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

Judgment

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

Determination of ECL on Financial Assets

The Company measures expected credit losses of an unaudited interim financial instrument in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. When measuring ECL the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Details about the ECL on the Company's financial assets are disclosed in Note 26.

Assessment of Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The Company determines whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's non-financial assets. Indicators of impairment include significant change in usage, decline in the asset's fair value or underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future results. Determining the fair value requires the determination of future cash flows and future economic benefits expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets. It requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the unaudited interim financial statements. Future events could be used by management to conclude that these assets are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position and financial performance. The preparation of the estimated future cash flows and economic benefits involves significant judgments and estimation.

No impairment loss of nonfinancial assets was recognized in the Company's unaudited interim financial statements in either 2026 and 2025.

Determination of Net Realizable Value of Inventories

In determining the net realizable value of inventories, management takes into account whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the inventory may not be recoverable. The factors that the Company considers important which could trigger an impairment review include significant decline in inventories' market value, obsolescence and physical damage of inventories. If such indications are present and where the cost of inventories exceeds its estimated selling price less costs to sell, an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

There was no objective evidence of impairment of inventory in either 2026 and 2025, and therefore no impairment loss was recognized in either of those years.

Estimates

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

Estimation of Allowance for ECL

The measurement of the allowance for ECL on financial assets at amortized cost is an area that requires the use of significant assumptions about the future economic conditions and credit behavior

(e.g., likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation used in measuring ECL is further detailed in Note 26.

Estimating value of Land

The revaluation of land requires the use of estimates such as market values, replacement costs, depreciation rates, and economic useful lives. Fair values are generally based on market comparable data for land and on depreciated replacement cost or income approaches for buildings and improvements, depending on the nature of the asset and availability of observable inputs.

Key assumptions used in the valuation include, among others, price per square meter, construction costs, physical deterioration, functional and economic obsolescence, and prevailing market conditions. Changes in these assumptions may significantly affect the resulting fair values and the amount of revaluation surplus recognized in equity.

Management ensures that revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amounts do not materially differ from fair values at the reporting date.

Estimating useful lives of property and equipment

The Company estimates the useful lives of its property and equipment based on the period over which these assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of these assets and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, only if there is a significant change in the asset or how it is used.

The following estimated useful lives are used in depreciating the property and equipment:

Description	Useful Lives
Building	50 years
Medical equipment	5 - 10 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Office furniture and fixtures	5 years
Dietary tools and equipment	3 – 5 years

Determination of Realizable Amount of Deferred Tax Assets

The Company reviews its deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Management assessed that the deferred tax assets recognized as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 will be fully utilized in the coming years. The carrying value of deferred tax assets as of those dates is disclosed in Note 24.

NOTE 6 - CASH

This account consists of:

	30-June-2026	31-Dec-2025
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Cash on hand	₱ 777,991	₱ 1,047,637
Cash in banks	66,013,241	39,752,331
	₱ 66,791,232	₱ 40,799,968

Cash in banks generally earn interest at bank deposit rates. These are unrestricted and available for use in the Company's operation. Interest income earned from cash in banks amounted to ₱7,773,

₱7,810 and ₱2,260 for the six months ended June 30, 2026, year ended December 31, 2025 and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, and is presented under other income in the statements of comprehensive income. (Note 22)

NOTE 7 - TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

This account consists of:

	30-June-2026 (Unaudited)	31-Dec-2025 (Audited)
Trade receivable	₱ 52,099,616	₱ 44,427,658
Other receivable	<u>6,620,696</u>	<u>6,620,696</u>
	58,720,312	51,048,354
Allowance for credit losses	<u>(14,444,935)</u>	<u>(18,130,294)</u>
	<u>₱ 44,275,377</u>	<u>₱ 32,918,060</u>

Trade receivables pertain to receivables from patients, reimbursements from HMO, DSWD and PhilHealth availed by the patients.

Other receivable pertains to the embezzlement of funds by former employees which are under investigation and pending judgement in the case. The Company set up provision for credit losses for the whole amount.

A reconciliation of the allowance for expected credit losses at the beginning and end of 2026 and 2025 is shown below:

	30-June-2026 (Unaudited)	31-Dec-2025 (Audited)
Balance, beginning	₱ 18,130,294	₱ 16,525,586
Credit losses (Note 26,21)	-	1,604,708
Recovery of allowance (Note 26,22)	<u>(3,685,358)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance, end	<u>₱ 14,444,935</u>	<u>₱ 18,130,294</u>

NOTE 8 - SUBSCRIPTION RECEIVABLE

Subscription receivable represents the unpaid portion of subscribed capital stock arising from the Company's issuance of shares pursuant to its secondary license to offer shares to the public under Section 12 of the Securities Regulation Code (SRC).

These receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally collectible within twelve (12) months from the date of subscription.

As at June 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025, subscription receivable amounted to ₱23,890,267 and ₱23,885,267, respectively.

Subscription receivable is presented as a deduction from equity in the statement of financial position, as it pertains to unpaid subscriptions on shares not fully paid.

Management expects to collect these receivables within the agreed credit period and has assessed that no impairment is necessary as at reporting date.

NOTE 9 - INVENTORIES

This account consists of:

	30-June-2026	31-Dec-2025
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Hospital supplies	₱ 15,862,090	₱ 10,529,818
Laboratory supplies	5,575,119	2,763,069
Office supplies	1,748,055	1,681,191
Linen supplies	1,441,301	1,308,819
Dietary supplies	557,818	455,127
	₱ 25,184,383	₱ 16,738,024

Inventories consist mainly of pharmacy, laboratory, and hospital supplies, which include medicines and medical supplies administered or used in the treatment and care of patients.

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method and includes all costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories recognized as expense and charged to cost of sales and services during the year amounted to ₱37,682,617 for the six months ended June 30, 2026, ₱78,145,268 for the year ended December 31, 2025, and ₱37,490,799 for the six months ended June 30, 2025.

No portion of the inventory was pledged as collateral for any liability as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

NOTE 10 - PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

This account consists of:

	30-June-2026	31-Dec-2025
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Input VAT	₱ 33,666,369	₱ 29,194,709
Advances to suppliers	27,982,422	29,532,066
Prepaid income tax (Note 24)	7,572,374	6,523,471
Creditable withholding tax	5,234,565	4,124,523
	₱ 74,455,730	₱ 69,374,769

Input VAT pertains to value-added taxes paid on purchases of goods and services that are creditable against future output value-added taxes in accordance with applicable tax regulations.

Advances to suppliers represent prepayments made to vendors for the purchase of medical supplies, hospital equipment, and other operating requirements of the Company.

These advances are applied against future deliveries of goods and are subsequently recognized as inventories or property and equipment, depending on the nature and intended use of the items upon receipt.

Advances to suppliers are non-interest bearing and are carried at cost. The Company assesses these balances for recoverability and recognizes an allowance when there is objective evidence that the advances may not be fully recoverable.

Prepaid income tax pertains to excess income tax payment and creditable tax on income payment which can be credited against Company's future income tax liability.

NOTE 11 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net

Land is carried under the revaluation model, while all other property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, in accordance with PAS 16.

The revaluation surplus is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under Revaluation Surplus, unless it reverses a previously recognized revaluation decrease.

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts at the beginning and end of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 of property and equipment is shown below:

30-June-2026 (Unaudited)

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Transportation Equipment</u>	<u>Office, Furniture and Fixtures</u>	<u>Medical Equipment</u>	<u>Dietary Tools and Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost							
1-Jan-26	₱ 277,318,000	₱ 946,973,787	₱ 4,122,101	₱ 21,509,928	₱ 186,939,681	₱ 686,368	₱ 1,437,549,865
Additions	-	-	-	141,004	2,715,119	-	2,856,123
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-June-26	<u>277,318,000</u>	<u>946,973,787</u>	<u>4,122,101</u>	<u>21,650,932</u>	<u>189,654,800</u>	<u>686,368</u>	<u>1,440,405,988</u>
Accumulated Depreciation							
1-Jan-26	-	94,203,880	4,007,598	17,339,576	91,465,044	686,368	207,702,466
Depreciation	-	9,469,738	114,503	2,071,636	9,389,831	-	21,045,708
30-June-26	-	<u>103,673,618</u>	<u>4,122,101</u>	<u>19,404,661</u>	<u>100,854,875</u>	<u>686,368</u>	<u>228,748,174</u>
Carrying amounts							
30-June-26	<u>₱ 277,318,000</u>	<u>₱ 843,300,169</u>	<u>₱ -</u>	<u>₱ 2,246,271</u>	<u>₱ 88,799,925</u>	<u>₱ -</u>	<u>₱ 1,211,657,814</u>
Carrying amounts							
31-Dec-25	<u>₱ 277,318,000</u>	<u>₱ 852,769,907</u>	<u>₱ 114,503</u>	<u>₱ 4,170,352</u>	<u>₱ 95,474,637</u>	<u>₱ -</u>	<u>₱ 1,229,847,399</u>

December 31, 2025 (Audited)

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Transportation Equipment</u>	<u>Office, Furniture and Fixtures</u>	<u>Medical Equipment</u>	<u>Dietary Tools and Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost							
1-Jan-25	₱ 277,318,000	₱ 946,973,787	₱ 4,000,101	₱ 18,399,141	₱ 185,552,353	₱ 686,368	₱ 1,432,929,750
Additions	-	-	122,000	3,110,787	1,387,328	-	4,620,115
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31-Dec-25	<u>₱ 277,318,000</u>	<u>₱ 946,973,787</u>	<u>₱ 4,122,101</u>	<u>₱ 21,509,928</u>	<u>₱ 186,939,681</u>	<u>₱ 686,368</u>	<u>₱ 1,437,549,865</u>
Accumulated Depreciation							
1-Jan-25	-	75,264,405	3,906,908	13,647,780	72,924,102	686,368	166,429,563
Depreciation	-	18,939,475	100,690	3,691,796	18,540,942	-	41,272,903
31-Dec-25	-	<u>94,203,880</u>	<u>4,007,598</u>	<u>17,339,576</u>	<u>91,465,044</u>	<u>686,368</u>	<u>207,702,466</u>
Carrying amounts							
31-Dec-25	<u>₱ 277,318,000</u>	<u>₱ 852,769,907</u>	<u>₱ 114,503</u>	<u>₱ 4,170,352</u>	<u>₱ 95,474,637</u>	<u>₱ -</u>	<u>₱ 1,229,847,399</u>
Carrying amounts							
31-Dec-24	<u>₱ 277,318,000</u>	<u>₱ 871,709,382</u>	<u>₱ 93,193</u>	<u>₱ 4,751,361</u>	<u>₱ 112,628,251</u>	<u>₱ -</u>	<u>₱ 1,266,500,187</u>

Revaluation of Land

The Company's parcels of land were revalued using a combination of the cost approach and market (direct sales comparison) approach.

- The cost approach reflects the amount that would be required to replace the asset, based on the principle of substitution.

- The market approach determines value based on recent market transactions involving comparable properties and current listings.

The revaluation resulted in a surplus recognized in other comprehensive income amounting to ₱126,523,098 in 2023, net of deferred tax. There were no revaluation changes recognized in 2026 and 2025.

Carrying Amounts of Pledged Assets

Certain property and equipment are pledged as collateral for the Company's borrowings (Note 17), as follows:

	30-June-2026	31-Dec-2025
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Land and building	₱ 1,120,618,169	₱ 1,130,087,907
Medical equipment	<u>88,799,925</u>	<u>95,474,637</u>
	<u>₱ 1,209,418,094</u>	<u>₱ 1,225,562,544</u>

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an item of property and equipment may be impaired, in accordance with PAS 36.

As at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, management determined that there are no indicators of impairment, and accordingly, no impairment loss was recognized.

Depreciation expense were presented in the statements of comprehensive income as follows (Note 20 and 21):

	30-Jun-2026	30-Jun-2025
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Cost of sales and services	₱ 18,974,072	₱ 18,830,613
Operating expenses	<u>2,071,636</u>	<u>1,928,157</u>
	<u>₱ 21,045,708</u>	<u>₱ 20,758,770</u>

There have been no indications that an item of property and equipment is impaired.

NOTE 12 - INTANGIBLE ASSET

Intangible assets consist primarily of the Hospital Information System (HIS) acquired by the Company. These are intended to support its hospital operations, including patient information management, billing, medical records processing, and other administrative and operational functions.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of the intangible asset includes the purchase price and other directly attributable costs necessary to bring the asset to its intended use.

Amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of five (5) years, reflecting the pattern in which the future economic benefits of the asset are expected to be consumed by the Company. Amortization commences when the system becomes available for use and is recognized as part of operating expenses in the statements of comprehensive income.

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts at the beginning end of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, is shown below:

	30-June-2026 (Unaudited)	31-Dec-2025 (Audited)
Cost		
Balance, beginning of the year	₱ 3,413,984	₱ 3,170,692
Additions	<u>10,428</u>	<u>243,292</u>
Balance, end of the year	<u>3,424,412</u>	<u>3,413,984</u>
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance, beginning of the year	2,172,958	1,532,784
Amortization	<u>340,743</u>	<u>640,174</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>2,513,701</u>	<u>2,172,958</u>
Carrying amount	<u><u>₱ 910,711</u></u>	<u><u>₱ 1,241,026</u></u>

The amortization of intangible asset is presented as part of operating expenses (Note 21).

The estimated useful life, amortization method, and residual value of the intangible asset are reviewed at least annually and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Management expects that the system will continue to support hospital operations and provide economic benefits to the Company throughout its remaining useful life.

There were no contractual commitments for the acquisitions of additional intangible assets as of the reporting date.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there are indicators that the intangible asset may be impaired. If such indicators exist, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset in accordance with PAS 36.

Based on management's assessment, no impairment loss was recognized on its intangible assets for the six months ended June 30, 2026 and for the year ended December 31, 2025, as the recoverable amount of the asset exceeds its carrying value.

NOTE 13 - TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

This account consists of:

	30-June-2026 (Unaudited)	31-Dec-2025 (Audited)
Trade payable	₱ 152,419,831	₱ 129,552,994
Accrued expense	134,698,410	97,745,000
Miscellaneous deposit	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
	<u><u>₱ 287,318,241</u></u>	<u><u>₱ 227,497,994</u></u>

Trade payables represent unpaid balances arising from purchases of supplies and professional fees payable to doctors. These payables are non-interest bearing and are generally payable within 30 to 60 days.

Accrued expenses represent liabilities for expenses incurred but not yet billed or paid as of the reporting date. These includes interest on bank loans, professional fees, utilities, salaries and wages and outside services.

Miscellaneous deposit pertains to the amount collected from HMO, which is refundable upon termination of the accreditation.

NOTE 14 - RETENTION PAYABLE

Retention payable represents amounts retained by the Company from contractors' progress billings in accordance with the terms of the construction contracts. These amounts are payable upon completion of the project and acceptance of the contractor's work by the Company, subject to the terms and conditions of the construction agreement. This amounted to ₱16,178,250 as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

NOTE 15 - DEPOSIT FOR FUTURE STOCK SUBSCRIPTION

On November 1, 2024, the Board of Directors and shareholders approved the issuance of 51,291 common shares from the Company's unissued capital stock at a par value of ₱1,000 per share.

As at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company received deposits from shareholders amounting to ₱1,129,605 intended for future stock subscription.

These deposits are presented as current liabilities as at reporting date since the requirements for recognition as equity under PAS 32 have not yet been fully satisfied. Specifically:

- The issuance of shares has not yet been completed; and/or
- The deposits remain subject to completion of subscription documentation and regulatory requirements.

Accordingly, the amounts are not yet recognized as part of share capital or share premium.

The deposits are expected to be applied against future share issuances upon completion of all necessary approvals and documentation. Otherwise, such amounts may be refundable to the subscribers.

NOTE 16 - OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

This account consists of:

	30-June-2026 (Unaudited)	31-Dec-2025 (Audited)
Statutory payable	₱ 1,282,411	₱ 1,256,745
Due to BIR	1,404,270	997,795
	<u>₱ 2,686,681</u>	<u>₱ 2,254,540</u>

Statutory payable consists of statutory obligations to government agencies such as Social Security System, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation and Home Development Mutual Fund.

Due to BIR consists of obligations to Bureau of Internal Revenue such as withholding taxes and value added tax.

NOTE 17 - LOANS PAYABLE

Outstanding balances of the Company's loans payable are summarized as follows:

	30-June-2026 (Unaudited)	31-Dec-2025 (Audited)
Current	₱ 144,711,314	₱ 145,632,466
Non-current	756,765,961	775,733,470
Total	<u>₱ 901,477,275</u>	<u>₱ 921,365,936</u>

Land Bank of the Philippines

The Company obtained credit lines from Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) with various draw down as follows; on September 1, 2016 the amounts of ₱465,000,000 payable in ten (10) years and ₱ 35,000,000 payable in seven (7) years, and on August 24, 2019 the amounts of ₱350,000,000 payable in seven (7) years. The purpose of the ₱465,000,000 term loan was to finance the construction of the hospital building while the ₱35,000,000 and ₱350,000,000 term loans were intended for the acquisition of various medical machines and equipment. As of December 31, 2023, all amounts are fully drawn.

These loans are secured by a real estate mortgage, covering the Company's land and building, including all existing and future improvements thereon. The credit line for the construction of the hospital building was provided with 3 years grace period on the principal payments, while the credit line for the acquisition of various medical machines and equipment was provided with 2 years grace period. Interest at stated rate is 6% per annum.

The Company's land and building with a total carrying value of ₱1,120,618,169 and ₱1,130,087,907 as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, and medical equipment with a carrying amount of ₱88,799,925 and ₱95,474,637, as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively were used as collateral for the loan. (Note 11)

The loan agreement with the bank provides certain restrictions and requirements with respect to, among others, maintenance of debt to equity ratio of 80:20, percentage of ownership of specific shareholders and additional guarantees for the incurrence of additional long-term indebtedness. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company is compliant with the terms of its loan agreement.

On December 18, 2020, the Company obtained additional loan from LBP amounting to ₱50,000,000 for working capital purposes. This is payable in 10 bi-annual payments with interest of 5.75% per annum. This loan is not secured by any collateral.

On September 20, 2021, the Company applied for the renewal of the short-term loan amounting to ₱50,000,000 for working capital purposes.

In 2022, the Company availed additional loan amounting to ₱27,500,000 for working capital purposes. In the same year, LBP approved the Company's request for the deferment of the principal repayments for Term Loan 2 and Term Loan 3 amounting to ₱17,222,222. The principal repayment for Term Loan 1 amounting to ₱5,000,000 due on September 2022 will be spread equally during the remaining amortization period to commence on December 2, 2022. The principal repayment for Term 3 amounting to ₱6,111,111 per quarter due on May 24, 2022 and August 24, 2022 will be spread equally during the remaining amortization commencing on November 24, 2022.

In 2023, the Company obtained short-term loan from Security Bank amounting to ₱26,500,000 with interest rate of 7.88% per annum for working capital purposes, payable in five (5) years.

On August 22, 2024, the Company restructured its Land Bank loans by consolidating all term and short-term loans into a single seven-year loan with a two-year principal grace period. The loan carries an interest rate of 10.9427% per annum. Quarterly payments of ₱6 million are required for the first two years.

Shareholders and Other Entities

The Company entered into a loan agreement with its shareholder and other individuals/entities to augment its fund for working capital purposes. These loans are subject to 12% interest per annum. Outstanding balance amounts to ₱112,487,137 and ₱129,725,289 as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Movement of loans payable is as follows:

	30-June-2026 (Unaudited)	31-Dec-2025 (Audited)
Beginning balance	P 921,365,936	P 913,181,037
Proceeds	-	13,183,632
Payments	<u>(19,888,661)</u>	<u>(4,998,733)</u>
Ending balance	<u>P 901,477,275</u>	<u>P 921,365,936</u>

Total interest incurred that were charged to profit and loss from these loans for the six months ended June 30, 2026, year ended December 31, 2025, and six months ended June 30, 2025 amounted to P50,288,166, P101,236,324 and P54,107,907, respectively.

NOTE 18 - EQUITY

Capital Stock

The Company is authorized to issue Two Hundred Forty Thousand (240,000) with par value of One Thousand Pesos (P1,000) per share. Fully paid share capital as of June 30, 2026, year ended December 31, 2025, and June 30, 2025 amounted to P226,580,000, P226,530,000 and P226,390,000, respectively.

A reconciliation of the outstanding shares at the beginning and end of June 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and June 30, 2025 is shown below:

	30-June-2026 (Unaudited)	31-Dec-2025 (Audited)	31-June-2025 (Unaudited)
Outstanding, beginning	228,976	228,969	228,969
Issuance	50	40	499
Reacquisition	<u>(13)</u>	<u>(49)</u>	<u>(13)</u>
Outstanding, ending	<u>229,013</u>	<u>228,976</u>	<u>229,455</u>

The Company has sixty-four (64) shareholders as of June 30, 2026, owning 100 or more shares each. The Founders have the executive right to vote and be voted for the election of directors for five (5) consecutive years from the date of registration. Thereafter, the holder of founder's shares shall have the same rights and privileges with the holders of common shares.

In 2024, the Company issued 54,000 common shares at P1,000 per share, drawn from the unissued portion of the Corporation's 240,000 authorized shares.

The issuance was approved by the Board of Directors and complied with applicable regulatory requirements.

Treasury Shares

In 2019, the Company received an order from SEC directing the Company to return the value of investment upon written request of investors. This order applies to 1,533 shareholders in the initial list submitted to SEC. In line with this order, the Company returned the cost of 26 common shares of two shareholders in 2020 and 63 common shares of six shareholders in 2019 who withdrew their investment and were part of the initial 1,533 shareholders, despite the accumulated deficit and without the requirement of capital appropriation.

The Company reacquired the total of sixty-three (63) common shares from the Company's issued and outstanding common capital stock at a total cost amounting to P1,300,000. Of this amount,

three shares were repurchased at par, one block was repurchased at ₱300,000, and the remaining five blocks were purchased at ₱200,000 per block.

As at December 31, 2022, the Company reacquired a total of 23 common shares from the Company's issued and outstanding common capital stock at a total cost amounting to ₱403,000.

As at December 31, 2023, the Company's total reacquired common shares is 79 shares from the Company's issued and outstanding common capital stock at a total cost amounting to ₱2,321,000.

As at December 31, 2024, the Company's total reacquired common shares is 364 shares from the Company's issued and outstanding common capital stock at a total cost amounting to ₱2,627,000.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company's total reacquired common shares is 49 shares from the Company's issued and outstanding common capital stock at a total cost amounting to ₱188,000.

As at June 30, 2026, the Company's total reacquired common shares is 13 shares from the Company's issued and outstanding common capital stock at a total cost amounting to ₱203,000.

These treasury shares are stated at acquisition cost and are deducted from equity. Treasury shares amounted to ₱8,657,000, ₱8,454,000 and ₱8,496,000, as at June 30, 2026, December 31, 2025, and June 30, 2025, respectively.

Subscribed Capital Stock and Subscription Receivable

Subscribed capital stock represents shares subscribed by shareholders but not fully paid as at reporting date.

Subscribed capital stock as of as at June 30, 2026, December 31, 2025, and June 30, 2025 amounted to ₱2,935,000, ₱2,945,000 and ₱3,075,000, comprising of 295 blocks, 295 blocks and 307 blocks, respectively.

The unpaid portion of subscriptions is recognized as subscription receivable, which is presented as a deduction from equity. (Note 8)

Accordingly, the Company's share capital represents the portion of subscribed capital stock that is issued and outstanding, net of any unpaid subscriptions.

Share Premium

Share premium represents the excess of proceeds over the par value of shares issued.

Each block of shares was issued at a premium ranging from ₱200,000 to ₱300,000 per block.

As at June 30, 2026 and December 31, share premium amounted to ₱497,326,706 and ₱496,166,706, respectively.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares are deducted from share premium.

Revaluation Surplus

This account pertains to the revaluation gains on Land. (Note 11)

	30-June-2025 (Unaudited)	31-Dec-2025 (Audited)
Balance at beginning of year	₱ 126,523,098	₱ 126,523,098
Fair value gains	-	-
Tax effect	-	-
Other comprehensive income after tax	-	-
Balance at end of year	₱ 126,523,098	₱ 126,523,098

NOTE 19 - REVENUES - net

Details of the Company's revenues are as follows:

	January to June		April to June	
	30-Jun-2026 (Unaudited)	30-Jun-2025 (Unaudited)	30-Jun-2026 (Unaudited)	30-Jun-2025 (Unaudited)
Hospital fees, net				
Hospital fees	₱ 150,718,444	₱ 108,451,589	₱ 82,034,840	₱ 52,512,010
Less: Hospital Discounts	24,581,512	16,970,423	12,921,777	8,726,400
	126,136,932	91,481,166	69,113,063	43,785,610
Sale of drugs and medicines, net				
Sale of drugs and medicines	57,120,980	42,641,275	30,079,480	21,164,970
Less: Sales Discounts	5,379,963	3,531,227	2,732,737	1,853,290
	51,741,017	39,110,048	27,346,743	19,311,680
	₱ 177,877,949	₱ 130,591,214	₱ 96,459,806	₱ 63,097,290

Revenue is derived from the Company's hospital operations and sale of medicines and medical supplies. Revenue from hospital operations includes income from room accommodations, medical procedures, laboratory and diagnostic services, and other related healthcare services rendered to patients and is recognized as the services are provided. Revenue from the sale of medicines and medical supplies pertains to pharmacy sales and is recognized upon dispensing or delivery of the goods to patients or customers.

The Company grants discounts in accordance with applicable laws and hospital policies, including those granted to senior citizens, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and contractual adjustments with healthcare institutions, which are recognized as deductions from gross revenues. Amounts collected on behalf of third parties, such as professional fees of doctors, are excluded from revenue as the Company acts only as a collecting agent and these amounts are subsequently remitted to the respective physicians.

NOTE 20 - COST OF SALES AND SERVICES

Details of the Company's cost of sales and services are as follows:

	<u>January to June</u>		<u>April to June</u>	
	30-Jun-2026	30-Jun-2025	30-Jun-2026	30-Jun-2025
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Supplies	₱ 32,174,876	₱ 30,463,648	₱ 17,093,241	₱ 14,883,013
Salaries and wages	29,507,537	28,516,587	15,417,350	14,554,741
Depreciation	18,974,072	18,830,613	9,513,421	9,359,796
Professional fees	12,264,419	11,621,925	6,525,678	6,020,315
Utilities	7,934,560	6,164,526	4,419,321	2,825,367
Dietary	3,321,801	4,771,436	1,729,886	1,412,523
Housekeeping	2,185,940	2,255,715	1,133,773	1,240,544
Service fees	1,137,997	1,368,857	626,082	579,728
	₱ 107,501,202	₱ 103,993,307	₱ 56,458,752	₱ 50,876,027

NOTE 21 - OPERATING EXPENSES

Details of the Company's operating expenses are as follows:

	<u>January to June</u>		<u>April to June</u>	
	30-Jun-2026	30-Jun-2025	30-Jun-2026	30-Jun-2025
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Salaries and wages	₱ 8,571,813	₱ 8,117,674	₱ 4,494,181	₱ 4,110,246
Corporate events expenses	7,510,500	7,130,000	4,205,500	3,650,000
Utilities	1,828,597	2,338,394	945,803	1,597,612
Security services	1,594,234	2,323,001	676,237	1,685,395
Repairs and maintenance	2,829,534	2,192,386	1,787,524	1,059,813
Depreciation (Note 23)	2,071,636	1,928,157	1,039,094	964,078
Meeting and conferences	1,272,781	1,323,132	671,755	767,769
Taxes and licenses	4,075,212	1,134,042	3,191,815	199,606
Office supplies	1,236,598	1,002,301	790,238	330,808
Professional fee	929,033	550,911	644,246	403,844
Transportation and travel	702,417	418,051	474,087	243,196
Amortization (Note 12)	340,743	317,068	170,371	170,275
Bank service charge	497,141	315,680	274,184	200,795
Training and development	277,688	144,497	99,210	144,497
Miscellaneous	1,368,379	1,137,975	823,131	625,329
	₱ 35,106,306	₱ 30,373,269	₱ 20,287,376	₱ 16,153,263

NOTE 22 - OTHER INCOME

Details of the Company's other income are as follows:

	<u>January to June</u>		<u>April to June</u>	
	30-Jun-2026	30-Jun-2025	30-Jun-2026	30-Jun-2025
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Income from cafeteria	₱ 2,080,029	₱ 4,420,097	₱ 1,117,989	₱ 2,128,999
Recovery of allowance	3,685,358	1,086,557	1,163,431	622,688
Interest income (Note 6)	7,773	2,260	4,922	1,757
Miscellaneous income	1,897,388	1,037,048	912,489	325,570
	₱ 7,670,548	₱ 6,545,962	₱ 3,198,831	₱ 3,079,014

NOTE 23 - DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION, AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Depreciation, amortization and employee benefits were presented as follows:

30-June-2026 (Unaudited)

	<u>Direct Costs</u>	<u>Operating Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
Depreciation	₱ 18,974,072	₱ 2,071,636	₱ 21,045,708
Amortization	-	340,743	340,743
Employee benefits*	<u>29,507,537</u>	<u>8,571,813</u>	<u>38,079,350</u>

*Employee benefits includes salaries and wages and benefits

30-June-2025 (Unaudited)

	<u>Direct Costs</u>	<u>Operating Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
Depreciation	₱ 18,830,613	₱ 1,928,157	₱ 20,758,770
Amortization	-	317,068	317,068
Employee benefits*	<u>28,516,587</u>	<u>8,117,674</u>	<u>36,634,261</u>

*Employee benefits includes salaries and wages and benefits

NOTE 24 - INCOME TAXES

Income tax benefit for the six months ended June 30 is computed as follows:

	<u>January to June</u>		<u>April to June</u>	
	<u>30-Jun-2026 (Unaudited)</u>	<u>30-Jun-2025 (Unaudited)</u>	<u>30-Jun-2026 (Unaudited)</u>	<u>30-Jun-2025 (Unaudited)</u>
Current	₱ 1,486,952	₱ 641,101	₱ 840,499	₱ 293,517
Deferred	<u>(57,083)</u>	<u>(13,475,852)</u>	<u>1,221,070</u>	<u>(8,882,078)</u>
	<u>₱ 1,429,869</u>	<u>₱ (12,834,751)</u>	<u>₱ 2,061,569</u>	<u>₱ (8,588,561)</u>

Reconciliation between statutory tax and effective tax follows:

	<u>January to June</u>		<u>April to June</u>	
	<u>30-Jun-2026 (Unaudited)</u>	<u>30-Jun-2025 (Unaudited)</u>	<u>30-Jun-2026 (Unaudited)</u>	<u>30-Jun-2025 (Unaudited)</u>
Income tax at statutory rate	₱ (1,836,794)	₱ (12,834,327)	₱ (335,629)	₱ (8,588,232)
Tax effects of income subject to final tax	(1,943)	(565)	(1,230)	(439)
Tax effects of interest expense	<u>3,268,606</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>2,398,428</u>	<u>110</u>
Effective income tax	<u>₱ 1,429,869</u>	<u>₱ (12,834,751)</u>	<u>₱ 2,061,569</u>	<u>₱ (8,588,561)</u>

A reconciliation of loss before tax reported in the statements of comprehensive income and taxable loss follows:

	<u>January to June</u>		<u>April to June</u>	
	<u>30-Jun-2026</u>	<u>30-Jun-2025</u>	<u>30-Jun-2026</u>	<u>30-Jun-2025</u>
	<u>(Unaudited)</u>	<u>(Unaudited)</u>	<u>(Unaudited)</u>	<u>(Unaudited)</u>
Loss before tax	₱ (7,347,177)	₱ (51,337,307)	₱ (1,342,513)	₱ (34,352,923)
Permanent differences:				
Interest income	(7,773)	(2,260)	(4,922)	(1,757)
Non-deductible expenses	13,074,423	565	9,593,710	439
Temporary differences:				
Credit losses (recovery)	(3,685,358)	(1,086,557)	(1,163,431)	(622,688)
Application of NOLCO	<u>(2,034,115)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,082,843)</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxable loss	₱ -	₱ (52,425,559)	₱ -	₱ (34,976,929)
Minimum Corporate Income Tax:				
Taxable gross income	₱ 74,347,613	₱ 32,055,052	₱ 42,024,981	₱ 14,675,832
Tax rate	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>
	1,486,952	641,101	840,499	293,517
Tax due	1,486,952	641,101	840,499	293,517
Less: Tax credits				
Prior Year's Excess Credit	(6,523,471)	(4,160,450)	-	-
Creditable taxes	<u>(2,535,855)</u>	<u>(1,810,296)</u>	<u>(1,240,383)</u>	<u>(994,225)</u>
Prepaid income tax	₱ (7,572,374)	₱ (5,329,645)	₱ (399,884)	₱ (700,708)

The net deferred tax assets pertain to the following as of June 30, 2026 and December 30, 2025, and the related deferred tax expense (income) for the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 follows:

	<u>Statements of Financial Position</u>		<u>Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>	
	<u>30-Jun-26</u>	<u>31-Dec-25</u>	<u>30-Jun-26</u>	<u>30-Jun-25</u>
Deferred tax asset - MCIT	₱ 4,509,504	₱ 3,022,552	₱ 1,486,952	₱ 356,862
Deferred tax asset - NOLCO	95,274,179	95,782,708	(508,529)	4,362,157
Allowance for credit losses	3,611,233	4,532,573	(921,340)	(115,967)
Revaluation of land	<u>(42,174,366)</u>	<u>(42,174,366)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net deferred tax assets	₱ 61,220,550	₱ 61,163,467		
Deferred tax benefit (expense)			₱ 57,083	₱ 4,603,052

Deferred tax asset from NOLCO, arises from the taxable loss that can be charged against income of the next three taxable years except for NOLCO incurred for the year 2020 and 2021. Pursuant to Section 4 (bbbb) of Bayanihan II and as implemented under RR No. 25-2020, the net operating loss of a business or enterprise incurred for the taxable years 2020 and 2021 can be carried over as deduction from gross income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years following the year of such loss.

Details of Company's NOLCO which can be claimed as deductions against future taxable income for the five (5) consecutive taxable years in reference to RR 25 - 2020 are as follows:

<u>Year Incurred</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Applied</u>	<u>Expired</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Date of Expiration</u>
2021	₱123,367,305	₱ 2,034,115	₱ -	₱121,333,190	December 31, 2026
2020	32,687,003	-	(32,687,003)	-	December 31, 2025
	<u>₱156,054,308</u>	<u>₱2,034,115</u>	<u>₱(32,687,003)</u>	<u>₱121,333,190</u>	

Details of Company's NOLCO which can be claimed as deductions against future taxable income for the three (3) consecutive taxable years are as follows:

Year Incurred	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance	Date of Expiration
2025	₱58,537,463	₱ -	-	₱58,537,463	December 31, 2028
2024	105,180,215	-	-	105,180,215	December 31, 2027
2023	112,360,781	-	-	112,360,781	December 31, 2026
2022	94,339,672	-	(94,339,672)	-	December 31, 2025
	<u>₱370,418,131</u>	<u>₱ -</u>	<u>₱(94,339,672)</u>	<u>₱276,078,459</u>	

Minimum Corporate Income Tax

Under Philippine tax regulations, the Company is subject to Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) equivalent to 2% of gross income beginning on the fourth taxable year immediately following the year in which the Company commenced business operations. The MCIT is imposed when it is greater than the regular corporate income tax based on taxable income.

Deferred tax asset from MCIT, is the carry forward benefit of the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT). Excess MCIT can be used within three taxable years from the date of payment.

Details of MCIT follow:

Date Incurred	Date of Expiration	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance
30-June-2026	2028	₱ 1,486,952	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 1,486,952
31-Dec-2025	2028	1,640,328	-	-	1,640,328
31-Dec-2024	2027	1,166,039	-	-	1,166,039
31-Dec-2023	2025	216,185	-	-	216,185
		<u>₱ 4,509,504</u>	<u>₱ -</u>	<u>₱ -</u>	<u>₱ 4,509,504</u>

NOTE 25 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company, in the normal course of business, has transactions with related parties. Presented below are the specific relationship, amount of transactions, account balances, terms and conditions and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement, and settlement terms.

30- June-2026 (Unaudited)

Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Amount (current transaction)	Outstanding balance	Terms	Conditions
Major Shareholders	Loans payable	₱ -	₱ 107,987,137	Interest bearing; payable in cash; no scheduled repayment terms	Unsecured
	Interest Payment	6,112,479 (1,165,011)			
	Deposit for future stock subscription	-	1,129,605		

31- Dec-2025 (Audited)

<u>Nature of Relationship</u>	<u>Nature of Transaction</u>	<u>Amount (current transaction)</u>	<u>Outstanding balance</u>	<u>Terms</u>	<u>Conditions</u>
Major Shareholders	Loans	₱ -	₱ 103,039,669	(1)	(3)
	Payment	1,501,989	-		
	Deposit for future stock subscription	-	1,129,605	(2)	(3)

Loans Payable to Shareholders

The Company obtained loans from its shareholders to support its working capital and operational requirements. These loans are unsecured, and are covered by formal loan agreements.

These loans are classified as non-current liabilities, as the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement beyond twelve (12) months from the reporting date, consistent with the provisions of the loan agreements.

Deposits for future stock subscription.

The Company received deposits from shareholders in 2023 amounting to ₱39,230,000. The Company applied ₱38,100,395 of these deposits to shareholders subscription in 2024.

These deposits are presented as current liabilities as at reporting date since the requirements for recognition as equity have not yet been fully satisfied such as The issuance of shares and the completion of subscription documentation and regulatory requirements is still pending. Shareholders may withdraw the deposits upon demand.

Key Management Personnel Compensations

No key management compensations were paid for the six months ended June 30, 2026, year ended December 31, 2025 and six months ended June 30, 2025.

NOTE 26 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks which result from its operating activities. The most important components of this financial risk are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risks. The Company's risk management is coordinated with the Board of Directors, and focuses on actively securing the Company's short-to-medium term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial markets.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's business activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

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 contractual obligation; or inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated.

The Company maintains cash to meet its liquidity requirements for up to 30-day periods and the Company maintains adequate highly liquid assets in the form of cash and receivables to assure necessary liquidity, if any. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The Company monitors its cash flow position and overall liquidity position in assessing its exposure to liquidity risk. The Company maintains a level of cash deemed sufficient to finance operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuation in cash flows and a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans and advances from related parties, if there's any.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 based on contractual undiscounted payment.

June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)			
	Within 1 year	Above 1 Year	Total
Trade and other payables	₱ 288,042,644	₱ -	₱ 288,042,644
Loans payable	284,914,221	1,066,487,649	1,351,401,870
Retention payable	16,178,250	-	16,178,250
	<u>₱ 589,135,115</u>	<u>₱ 1,066,487,649</u>	<u>₱ 1,655,622,764</u>
December 31, 2025 (Audited)			
	Within 1 year	Above 1 Year	Total
Trade and other payables	₱ 227,497,994	₱ -	₱ 227,497,994
Loans payable	220,839,396	1,172,814,591	1,393,653,987
Retention payable	16,178,250	-	16,178,250
	<u>₱ 464,515,640</u>	<u>₱ 1,172,814,591</u>	<u>₱ 1,637,330,231</u>

Market Risks

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risks arises from the possibility that the changes in interest rates will affect the fair value of financial instruments. Interest on financial instruments classified as floating rate is repriced at intervals of less than one year. Interest on financial instruments classified as fixed rate is fixed until the maturity of the instrument.

The Company's financial instrument that are exposed to cash flow interest rate risk pertains to its bank loans amounting to ₱901,477,275 and ₱921,365,936, as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, which are subject to interest rate repricing. (See Note 17)

The effect on income before income tax due to possible changes in interest rates is as follows:

Increase/Decrease in Interest Rate	Effect on Income Before Income Tax		
	30-Jun-2026 (Unaudited)	31-Dec-2025 (Audited)	30-June-2025 (Unaudited)
+1%	₱ (9,014,772)	₱ (9,213,659)	₱ (9,097,287)
-1%	9,014,772	9,213,659	9,097,287

There is no other impact on the Company's equity other than those affecting profit and loss.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework of the Company. The risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and activities of the Company.

Credit Risk

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

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash, receivables and loans receivable. The Company has adopted stringent procedure in extending credit terms and in monitoring its credit risk.

The Company continuously monitors defaults of officers and affiliates, identified either individually or by group, and incorporate this information into its credit risk controls. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risks by depositing its cash only with financial institutions duly evaluated and approved by the BOD. The Company's exposure on receivables is minimal since no default in payments were made by the counterparties.

The tables below show the credit quality per class of financial asset and an aging analysis of past due but not impaired accounts as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Credit Quality per Class of Financial Asset

June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)						
Neither Past Due nor Impaired						
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Substandard Grade	Past Due but not Impaired	Impaired	Total
Cash in banks	=P 66,013,241	=P -	=P -	=P -	=P -	P 66,013,241
Trade and other receivables	-	18,368,497	-	33,731,119	-	52,099,616
	<u>=P 66,013,241</u>	<u>=P 18,368,497</u>	<u>=P -</u>	<u>=P 33,731,119</u>	<u>=P -</u>	<u>P 118,112,857</u>
December 31, 2025 (Audited)						
Neither Past Due nor Impaired						
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Substandard Grade	Past Due but not Impaired	Impaired	Total
Cash in banks	P= 39,752,331	P= -	P= -	P= -	P= -	P= 39,752,331
Trade and other receivables	-	15,563,599	-	35,484,755	-	51,048,354
	<u>P= 39,752,331</u>	<u>P= 15,563,599</u>	<u>P= -</u>	<u>P= 35,484,755</u>	<u>P= -</u>	<u>P= 90,800,685</u>

Details of past due accounts but not impaired is as follows:

June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)					
Past due account but not impaired					
	1-30 days past due	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due	91 and over days past due	Total
Trade receivables	<u>P17,807,114</u>	<u>P 3,835,641</u>	<u>P 2,204,657</u>	<u>P 9,883,707</u>	<u>P 33,731,119</u>

	December 31, 2025				
	Past due account but not impaired				
	1-30 days past due	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due	91 and over days past due	Total
Trade receivables	₱ 7,802,084	₱ 11,278,902	₱ 4,182,044	₱ 12,221,725	₱ 35,484,755

The credit quality of the financial assets is managed by the Company using the internal credit quality ratings. High grade accounts consist of receivables from debtors with good financial condition and with relatively low defaults.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statements of financial position. The maximum exposure is shown gross, without taking into account collateral and other credit enhancement.

	30-June-2026 (Unaudited)	31-Dec-2025 (Audited)
Cash in banks	<u>₱ 66,013,241</u>	<u>₱ 39,752,331</u>
Trade and other receivables	<u>44,275,377</u>	<u>32,918,060</u>
	<u>₱ 110,288,618</u>	<u>₱ 72,670,391</u>

Cash excludes cash on hand amounting to ₱ 777,991 and ₱1,047,637 in June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

None of the Company's financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements, except for cash and cash equivalents and advances to contractors as described below.

(a) Cash

The credit risk for cash is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings. Included in the cash are cash in banks which are insured by the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation up to a maximum coverage of ₱1,000,000 for every depositor per banking institution.

(b) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables

The Company applies the PFRS 9 forward-looking approach in measuring ECL which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due (age buckets). The Company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the other assets.

The Company has established a provision matrix in computing the expected rate loss which are based on its historical loss experience, adjusted for current and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Company's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies and other similar organizations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Company's core operations.

On that basis, the loss allowance as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 was determined based on months past due, as follows for trade receivables:

June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)							
	Current	1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91 days and over	91 days and over	Total
Expected loss rate	2%	5%	7%	10%	15%	100%	
Trade receivables	₱ 17,807,114	₱ 3,835,641	₱ 2,204,657	₱ 1,476,071	₱ 1,686,181	₱ 6,721,455	₱ 33,731,119
Loss allowance	356,142	191,782	154,326	147,607	252,927	6,721,455	₱ 7,824,240

December 31, 2025 (Audited)							
	Current	1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91 days and over	91 days and over	Total
Expected loss rate	2%	5%	7%	10%	15%	100%	
Trade receivables	₱ 7,802,084	₱ 11,278,902	₱ 4,182,044	₱ 1,440,129	₱ 504,401	₱ 10,277,195	₱ 35,484,755
Loss allowance	156,042	563,945	292,743	144,013	75,660	10,277,195	₱ 11,509,598

A reconciliation of the closing loss allowance for trade receivables as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, are presented below:

	30-Jun-2026 (Unaudited)	31-Dec-2025 (Audited)
Balance, beginning	₱ 11,509,598	₱ 13,125,586
Credit losses (Note 26,21)	-	-
Recovery of allowance (Note 26,22)	(3,685,358)	(1,615,988)
Balance, end	₱ 7,824,240	₱ 11,509,598

Other receivables

The loss allowance is determined using the general approach. The allowances were adjusted to reflect the current and forward-looking factors affecting the ability of the counterparty to settle in receivables.

The movement in the allowance for credit as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are presented below:

	30-Jun-2026 (Unaudited)	31-Dec-2025 (Audited)
Balance, beginning	₱ 6,620,696	₱ 3,400,000
Credit losses (Note 7)	18,130,294	3,220,696
Recovery of allowance	(3,685,358)	-
Balance, end	₱ 21,065,632	₱ 6,620,696

NOTE 27 - CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains strong and healthy financial position to support its current business operations and drive its expansion and growth in the future.

Management sees to it that equity is closely monitored in proportion to risk. Total equity comprises all components of equity including share capital and accumulated earnings of the Company. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-equity ratio.

This ratio is calculated as total liabilities divided by total equity.

	30-Jun-2026 (Unaudited)	31-Dec-2025 (Audited)
Liabilities	₱ 1,209,514,455	₱ 1,168,426,325
Equity	274,981,342	283,656,388
Debt-to-Equity Ratio	4.40:1	4.12:1

NOTE 28 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table sets forth the carrying values and estimated fair values of financial assets and liabilities recognized as at June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

		June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)			
		Fair Value			
	Note	Carrying Amount	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:					
Land	11	₱ 277,318,000	₱ -	₱ -	₱ 277,318,000
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:					
Cash in banks	6	66,013,241	-	66,013,241	-
Trade and other receivables	7	44,275,377	-	44,275,377	-
		₱ 387,606,618	₱ -	₱ 106,603,259	₱ 277,318,000
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Trade and other payables	13	₱ 288,042,644	₱ -	₱ 288,042,644	₱ -
Loans payable	17	901,477,275	-	901,477,275	-
Retention payable	14	16,178,250	-	16,178,250	-
		₱ 1,205,698,169	₱ -	₱ 1,205,698,169	₱ -
		December 31, 2025 (Audited)			
		Fair Value			
	Note	Carrying Amount	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:					
Land	11	₱ 277,318,000	₱ -	₱ -	277,318,000
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:					
Cash in banks	6	39,752,331	-	39,752,331	₱ -
Trade and other receivables	7	32,918,060	-	32,918,060	-
		₱ 349,988,391	₱ -	₱ 72,670,391	277,318,000
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Trade and other payables	13	₱ 227,497,994	₱ -	₱ 227,497,994	₱ -
Loans payable	17	921,365,936	-	921,365,936	-
Retention payable	14	16,178,250	-	16,178,250	-
		₱ 1,165,042,180	₱ -	₱ 1,165,042,180	₱ -

NOTE 29 - RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Present below is the reconciliation of the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities, which includes both cash and non-cash changes.

30-June-2026 (Unaudited)

	<u>Loans Payable</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2026	₱ 921,365,936
Cash flow from Financing Activities:	
Additional Borrowing	-
Repayment of Borrowing	(19,888,661)
Balance, June 30, 2026	<u>₱ 901,477,275</u>

30-Jun-2025 (Unaudited)

	<u>Loans Payable</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2025	₱ 913,181,037
Cash flow from Financing Activities:	
Additional Borrowing	-
Repayment of Borrowing	(3,452,286)
Balance, June 30, 2025	<u>₱ 909,728,751</u>

NOTE 30 - OTHER MATTERS

There were no significant events or transactions for the quarter that had a major impact on the Company's financial condition and performance that were not disclosed in the financial statements.

There were no material event subsequent to the interim period, which have not been reflected in the interim financial statements.

The nature and amount of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income, or cash flows that are unusual because of their nature, size or incidence.

There are no assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows that are unusual because of their nature, size or incidence during the current period.

The nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current fiscal year or changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years, if those changes have a material effect in the current interim period.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation used the preparation of the unaudited interim financial statements are consistent with those followed in preparation of the Company's annual financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025.

The effect of changes in the composition of the issuer during the interim period, including business combinations, acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings, and discontinuing operations.

There were no material changes in the composition of the Company for this quarter.

Changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the last annual reporting date.

There are no material changes in contingent assets and liabilities since the last annual financial reporting date.

Existence of material contingencies and any other events or transactions that are material to an understanding of the current interim period.

There are no material contingencies and any other events or transactions that are material to an understanding of the current interim period.

RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION

As of June 30, 2026

ALLIED CARE EXPERTS (ACE) MEDICAL CENTER – CEBU, INC. N. Bacalso Avenue, Basak Pardo, Cebu City

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, beginning of reporting period	(541,542,112)
Add: Category A: Items that are directly credited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings	
• Reversal of Retained Earnings Appropriation/s	-
• Effect of restatements or prior-period adjustments	-
• Others	-
Less: Category B: Items that are directly debited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings	
• Dividends declaration during the reporting period	-
• Retained Earnings appropriated during the reporting period	-
• Effect of restatements or prior-period adjustments	-
• Others	-
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, as adjusted	(541,542,112)
Add/Less: Net Income (Loss) for the current year	(8,777,046)
Less: Category C.1: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)	
• Equity in net income of associate/joint venture, net of dividends declared	-
• Unrealized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-
• Unrealized fair value adjustment (market-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-
• Unrealized fair value gain of Investment Property	-
• Other unrealized gains or adjustments to retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	-
• Sub-total	
Add: Category C.2: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior reporting periods but realized in the current reporting period (net of tax)	
• Realized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-
• Realized fair value adjustment (market-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-
• Realized fair value gain of Investment Property	-
• Other realized gains or adjustments to retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	-
• Sub-total	

RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION**As of June 30, 2026****ALLIED CARE EXPERTS (ACE) MEDICAL CENTER – CEBU, INC.****N. Bacalso Avenue, Basak Pardo, Cebu City****Add: Category C.3: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior reporting periods but reversed in the current reporting period (net of tax)**

- Reversal of previously recorded foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents -
- Reversal of previously recorded fair value adjustment (market-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) -
- Reversal of previously recorded fair value gain of Investment Property -
- Reversal of other unrealized gains or adjustments to retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS -
- Sub-total

Adjusted Net Income (Loss)**(8,777,046)****Add: Category D: Non-actual losses recognized in profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)**

- Depreciation on revaluation increment (after tax) -
- Sub-total

Add/Less: Category E: Adjustments related to relief granted by SEC and BSP

- Amortization of the effect of reporting relief -
- Total amount of reporting relief granted during the year -
- Others -
- Sub-total

Add/Less: Category F: Other items that should be excluded from the determination of the amount available for dividends distribution

- Net movement of treasury shares (except for reacquisition of redeemable shares) -
- Net movement of deferred tax asset not considered in the reconciling items under the previous categories -
- Net movement in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liabilities related to same transaction, e.g., set up of right of use of asset and lease liability, set-up of asset and asset retirement obligation, and set-up of service concession asset and concession payable -
- Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP - gain (loss) -
- Others -
- Sub-total

TOTAL RETAINED EARNINGS, END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION**₱ - nil -**

ALLIED CARE EXPERTS (ACE) MEDICAL CENTER - CEBU INC.
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
For The Six Months Ended June 30 2026, Year Ended December 31, 2025
and Six Months Ended June 30, 2025

Current Ratio

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Total current assets	₱ 210,706,722	₱ 159,830,821
Total current liabilities	452,748,494	392,692,855
Current ratio	0.465:1	0.407:1

Quick Ratio

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Total liquid asset	₱ 111,066,609	₱ 73,718,028
Total current liabilities	452,748,494	392,692,855
Quick ratio	0.245:1	0.188:1

Working Capital to Total Asset

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Working capital	₱ (242,041,772)	₱ (232,862,034)
Total assets	1,484,495,797	1,452,082,713
Working capital ratio	-0.163:1	-0.16:1

Solvency Ratio

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Net income (loss) after tax +	₱ 12,609,405	₱ (59,314,984)
Depreciation/Amortizaion	1,209,514,455	1,168,426,325
Total liabilities	0.01:1	-0.051:1
Solvency ratio		

Debt-to-equity Ratio

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Total liabilities	₱ 1,209,514,455	₱ 1,168,426,325
Total equity	274,981,342	283,656,388
Debt-to-equity ratio	4.399:1	4.119:1

ALLIED CARE EXPERTS (ACE) MEDICAL CENTER - CEBU INC.
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
For The Six Months Ended June 30 2026, Year Ended December 31, 2025
and Six Months Ended June 30, 2025

Asset-to-equity Ratio

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Total assets	₱ 1,484,495,797	₱ 1,452,082,713
Total equity	274,981,342	283,656,388
Asset to equity ratio	5.399:1	5.119:1

Interest Rate Coverage Ratio

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
Pre-tax profit (loss) before interest	₱ 42,940,989	₱ 2,770,600
Interest expense	50,288,166	54,107,907
Interest rate ratio	0.854:1	0.051:1

Profitability Ratios

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
Net profit (loss) after tax	₱ (8,777,046)	₱ (38,502,556)
Total equity	274,981,342	369,952,160
	-0.032:1	-0.104:1

a.) Return on asset ratio

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
Net income (loss) after tax	₱ (8,777,046)	₱ (38,502,556)
Average assets	1,468,289,255	1,533,083,298
	-0.006:1	-0.025:1

b.) Return on equity ratio

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
Net profit (loss) after tax	₱ (8,777,044)	₱ (38,502,556)
Average equity	279,318,865	388,854,938
	-0.031:1	-0.099:1

ALLIED CARE EXPERTS (ACE) MEDICAL CENTER - CEBU INC.
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
For The Six Months Ended June 30 2026, Year Ended December 31, 2025
and Six Months Ended June 30, 2025

c.) Gross Profit Margin Ratio

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
Net profit (loss) before tax	₱ (7,347,177)	₱ (51,337,307)
Gross profit	70,376,747	26,597,907
	<u>-0.104:1</u>	<u>-1.93:1</u>

d.) Net Profit Margin

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
Net profit (loss) after tax	₱ (8,777,044)	₱ (38,502,556)
Revenue	177,877,949	130,591,214
	<u>-0.049:1</u>	<u>-0.295:1</u>