COVER SHEET
for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

C	S	2	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	9	0	9	5	-	0	2

Company Name

WARM CASH LENDING CORPORATION

(DOING BUSINESS UNDER THE NAME

STYLE OF "HONEY LOAN" AND

"WELL CASH"

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

UNIT C AND PORTIONS OF UNIT B&D

20TH FLOOR, W FIFTH AVENUE

32ND STREET CORNER 5TH AVENUE

BONIFACIO GLOBAL CITY

FORT BONIFACIO 1635

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
AAFS	CRMD	LENDING

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
warm01@warmcash.com	887-61972	N / A

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting Month/Day	Fiscal Year Month/Day
5	April 15	December 31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
MA. CRISTINA P. BASE	warm01@warmcash.com	887-61972	N/A

Contact Person's Address

Unit C and portions of Unit B&D, 20F W Fifth Avenue, 32nd street cor. 5th avenue, Bonifacio Global City 1635

Note: In case of death, resgination or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Management of ***Warm Cash Lending Corporation (doing business under the name and style "Honey Loan" and "Well Cash")*** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the year ended December 31, 2025, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

Marlon M. Pernez the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has audited the financial statements of the company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, has expressed her opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such examination.

Signature: KIRILL KALASHNIKOV
Chairman/ President

Signature: MA. CRISTINA P. BASE
Treasurer

Signed this 17 day of April 2026

M.P. ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING SERVICES

Marlon M. Pernez

Certified Public Accountant

Lot 17 Block 46, Orchids Street,
South Greenheights Village, Muntinlupa City
Contact No.: 0917-5964759/ 0929-9570975
Email: pernez_mm@yahoo.com

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY RULE 68, ANNEX 68-B
(Revised Securities Regulation Code)

The Board of Directors
WARM CASH LENDING CORPORATION –
(doing business under the name and style "Honey Loan" and "Well Cash")
Unit C and portions of Unit B&D
20F W Fifth Avenue, 32nd street cor. 5th avenue
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig 1635

I have audited the financial statements of ***Warm Cash Lending Corporation (doing business under the name and style "Honey Loan" and "Well Cash")*** for the year ended December 31, 2025, on which I have rendered the attached report dated April 17, 2026. In connection with my audit, I obtained a certification from the Company's corporate secretary on the number of shareholders and their corresponding shareholdings, performed reasonableness tests of the share capital balance as of December 31, 2025 in relation to the certification issued by the corporate secretary, and conducted certain tests necessary to validate their entries and balances.

In compliance with SRC Rule 68 based on the certification received from the Company's corporate secretary and the results of work performed by me, the said Company has one (1) stockholder owning one hundred (100) or more shares each as of December 31, 2025.

Marlon M. Pernez
CPA Certificate No. 0086958
PRC ID0086958 expiry date: February 25, 2028
Tax Identification No. 129-435-190-000
PTR No. MCF 5087022, January 9, 2026, Muntinlupa City
Board of Accountancy Accreditation No. 4671 until February 28, 2028
BIR A.N. 08-005138-1-2024, issued on 03-27-2024; effective until 03-27-2027
SEC Accreditation No. 86958-SEC issued on April 13, 2022
CDA CEA No. 80, valid from April 16, 2024 until April 15, 2029

April 17, 2026
Muntinlupa City, Philippines

M.P. ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING SERVICES

Marlon M. Pernez

Certified Public Accountant

Lot 17 Block 46, Orchids Street,
South Greenheights Village, Muntinlupa City
Contact No.: 0917-5964759/ 0929-9570975
Email: pernez_mm@yahoo.com

Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
WARM CASH LENDING CORPORATION –
(doing business under the name and style "Honey Loan" and "Well Cash")
Unit C and portions of Unit B&D
20F W Fifth Avenue, 32nd street cor. 5th avenue
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City 1635

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of ***Warm Cash Lending Corporation (doing business under the name and style "Honey Loan" and "Well Cash")***, which comprise the statement of financial position as at *December 31, 2025* and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial statements as of December 31, 2024 were audited by another auditor whose report dated April 15, 2025 expressed a qualified opinion on those statements.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at *December 31, 2025* and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSA). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

I draw attention to Note 1.2 in the notes to financial statements, which indicates that the company incurred net losses of ₱ 99,384,150 and ₱ 36,957,550 during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and as of those dates, the losses resulted in an accumulated deficit of ₱ 138,865,919 and ₱ 39,481,769 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

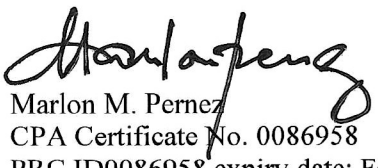
My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations 15-2010 and Revenue Regulation No. 19-2011 of the Bureau of Internal Revenue

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information on taxes, duties and license fees in Note 13 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in my audit of the basic financial statements. In my opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as whole.



Marlon M. Pernez
CPA Certificate No. 0086958
PRC ID0086958 expiry date: February 25, 2028
Tax Identification No. 129-435-190-000
PTR No. MCF 5087022, January 9, 2026, Muntinlupa City
Board of Accountancy Accreditation No. 4671 until February 28, 2028
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SEC Accreditation No. 86958-SEC issued on April 13, 2022
CDA CEA No. 80, valid from April 16, 2024 until April 15, 2029

April 17, 2026
Muntinlupa City, Philippines

WARM CASH LENDING CORPORATION

(Doing business under the name and style of "Honey Loan" and "Well Cash)

BALANCE SHEETS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**29,375,935**	8,863,302
Loans receivable – net	6	**176,176,293**	38,952,296
Other current assets	7	**18,819,692**	5,737,532
Total Current Assets		**224,371,920**	53,553,130
Non-current Assets			
Property and equipment - net	8	**2,709,891**	2,558,811
Intangibles	9	**36,309,130**	5,814,755
Deferred tax assets		-	2,392,252
Other non-current assets	10	**2,077,687**	2,021,352
Total Non-current Assets		**41,096,708**	12,787,169
TOTAL ASSETS		**265,468,628**	66,340,300
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	11	**8,568,919**	27,217,677
Other current liabilities	12	**2,984,959**	435,994
Total Current Liabilities		**11,553,878**	27,653,671
Non-current Liabilities			
Loans payable	13	**361,672,193**	47,059,922
Advances from related parties	14	**20,108,476**	20,108,476
		381,780,669	67,168,398
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**393,334,547**	94,822,069
Capital Deficiency			
Share Capital - ₱ 1.00 par value			
Authorized – 11,000,000 shares			
Subscribed and paid up – 11,000,000 shares		**11,000,000**	11,000,000
Cumulative Losses		**(138,865,919)**	(39,481,769)
Total Capital Deficiency		**(127,865,919)**	(28,481,769)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL DEFICIENCY		**265,468,628**	66,340,300

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

WARM CASH LENDING CORPORATION

(Doing business under the name and style of "Honey Loan" and "Well Cash)

STATEMENTS OF INCOME/ (LOSS)

For the period ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

		Years Ended December 31	
	Notes	**2025**	2024
INCOME	2, 15	**148,890,141**	18,013,657
COST OF SERVICES	16	**(45,336,313)**	(11,738,856)
GROSS INCOME		**103,553,828**	6,274,800
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	17	**(202,937,978)**	(45,624,603)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		**(99,384,150)**	(39.349,802)
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	18	**-**	(2,392,252)
NET LOSS		**(99,384,150)**	(36,957,550)

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

WARM CASH LENDING CORPORATION

(Doing business under the name and style of "Honey Loan" and "Well Cash)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the period ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Share Capital	Cumulative Losses	TOTAL
Balance at January 1, 2024	11,000,000	(2,524,219)	8,475,781
Net loss		(36,957,550)	(36,957,550)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**11,000,000**	**(39,481,769)**	**(28,481,769)**
Balance at January 1, 2025	11,000,000	(39,481,769)	(28,481,769)
Net loss		(99,384,150)	(99,384,150)
Balance at December 31, 2025	**11,000,000**	**(138,865,919)**	**(127,865,919)**

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

WARM CASH LENDING CORPORATION

(Doing business under the name and style of "Honey Loan" and "Well Cash)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the period ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss from Operations		**(99,384,150)**	(39,349,802)
Adjustments to reconcile income/ (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization		**5,456,827**	530,262
Interest income from bank deposits		**(103)**	(946)
Operating income/ (loss) before working capital changes		**(93,927,426)**	(38,820,486)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Loans receivable – net		**(137,223,997)**	(38,952,296)
Other current assets		**(13,082,160)**	(5,737,532)
Other non-current assets		**2,335,917**	(2,021,352)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		**(18,648,758)**	27,217,677
Other current liabilities		**2,548,965**	435,994
Net cash flows from operating activities		**(257,997,460)**	(57,877,995)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to property and equipment		**(806,175)**	(2,855,198)
Additions to intangible assets		**(35,296,107)**	(6,048,630)
Interest income from bank deposits		**103**	946
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		**(36,102,179)**	(8,902,882)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loans payable		**314,612,271**	47,059,922
Advances from shareholders		-	20,108,476
Net cash flows used in Financing activities		**314,612,271**	67,168,398
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		**20,512,633**	387,521
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		**8,863,302**	8,475,781
CASH AT END OF YEAR	5	**29,375,935**	8,863,302

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

WARM CASH LENDING CORPORATION

(Doing business under the name and style of "Honey Loan" and "Well Cash)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

1. Corporate Information

1.1 Registration

Warm Cash Lending Corporation (the Company), doing business under the name and styles of "Honey Loan" and "Well Cash", is a corporation organized under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines. The Company was registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), with registration number CS 2021030009095-02, on October 20, 2021, primarily to engage in the business of offline and online lending without however engaging in pawn brokering under P.D. 114 and financing under R.A. No. 8556, provided that borrowing shall be sourced from not more than nineteen (19) lenders including the shareholders. The Company has also secured its secondary license with SEC as a lending company under Certificate of Authority No. 3427 dated March 19, 2021. In 2024, the Company was purchased by Dyninno Fintech Holding Limited, a corporation registered under the laws of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Company's registered office address is located at Unit C and portions of Unit B&D, 20F W Fifth Avenue, 32nd street cor. 5th avenue, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City 1635.

1.2 Company's ability to continue as a going concern

The Company recognized net losses of ₱ 99,384,150 and ₱ 36,957,550 for the financial years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. These losses resulted in an accumulated deficit amounting to ₱ 138,865,919 and ₱ 39,481,769 as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The cumulative losses brought equity to a capital deficiency position amounting to ₱ 127,865,919 as at December 31, 2025, and ₱ 28,481,769 as at December 31, 2024.

The Company reported cumulative losses since it is still in a relatively early-stage scaling phase, and the losses are largely driven by growth and expansion activities. Importantly, the Company continues to receive full financial support from its parent company/shareholders, which are part of a larger holding structure, and management does not see any uncertainty regarding the Company's ability to continue operations and meet its obligation.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Company are as follows:

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and adopted by SEC, including SEC pronouncements and using the measurement bases specified by PFRS for each type of asset, liability, income and expense.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for financial assets and financial liabilities which are prepared using fair value through profit or loss (FVPTL).

The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), which is the Company's functional currency, and the figures are rounded off to the nearest peso value unless otherwise stated.

The accompanying financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

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 Company uses observable market data to the extent possible when measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) issued by Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council. The Philippines adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as PFRS in its jurisdiction.

Presentation of Financial Statements

The Company presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within twelve (12) months after the statement of financial position date (current) and more than twelve (12) months after the statement of financial position date (non-current) is presented in Note 15.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following new and amended standards, interpretations and improvements to PFRS adopted as of January 1, 2025. These new and amended standards and improvements to PFRS did not have any material impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- *Amendments to PAS 21, Lack of Exchangeability*

  The amendments include both updates to guidance to assist preparers in correctly accounting for foreign currency items and increases the level of disclosure required to help users understand the impact of a lack of exchangeability on the financial statements. The amendments:
  - introduce a definition of whether a currency is exchangeable, and the process by which an entity should assess this exchangeability. This includes application guidance included in a new Appendix A
  - provide guidance on how an entity should estimate a spot exchange rate in cases where a currency is not exchangeable

- require additional disclosures in cases where an entity has estimated a spot exchange rate due to a lack of exchangeability, including the nature and financial impact of the lack of exchangeability, and details of the spot exchange rate used and the estimation process.

The additional disclosure requirements provide useful information about the additional level of estimation uncertainty, and risks arising for the entity due to the lack of exchangeability.

- *PFRS 17, Insurance Contracts, including:*

  - Amendments to PFRS 17
  - Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying PFRS 9 (Amendments to PFRS 4)
  - Initial Application of PFRS 17 and PFRS 9 – Comparative Information (Amendment to PFRS 17)

  PFRS 17 applies to all insurance contracts that an entity issues (including those for reinsurance): reinsurance contracts it holds; and investment contracts with a discretionary participation feature, provided the entity also issues insurance contracts. It is not industry-specific standard. It applies to any reporting entity that issues insurance contracts. It provides guidance on how to assess the significance of insurance risk based on the possibility of a loss on a present value basis 9rather than nominal), and how to evaluate changes in the level of insurance risk.

New and Revised Standards, Amendments to Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted

A number of new and revised standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2025, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Except as otherwise indicated, none of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements.

The Company will assess the impact of the following new and revised standards, amendments or improvements to standards in the respective effective dates:

Effective January 1, 2026

- *Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7*

  Updates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including those regarding "nature-dependent" (renewable) power purchase agreement and contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards (Volume 11)*

  Various minor amendments to standards.

Effective January 1, 2027

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

  PFRS 18 is the major new standard effective 1 January 2027, replacing PAS 1 to improve comparability and transparency in income statement reporting. It introduces mandated subtotals, including operating profit, and stricter rules for management-defined performance measures.

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

  PFRS 19 allows eligible subsidiaries to use reduced disclosure requirements while applying full PFRS recognition and measurement, reducing reporting burdens. To apply PFRS 19, an entity must be a subsidiary, lack public accountability (not publicly traded or holding assets in a fiduciary capacity), and have a parent that produces consolidated financial statements in compliance with full PFRS.

Significant Accounting Policies

Cash
Cash consists of cash on hand and cash in-banks which are readily available for use in the current operations. It is carried in the statements of financial position at face amount or nominal amount.

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. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial Assets

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Measurement
Financial assets are classified at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15.

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

Financial Assets – Subsequent Measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) The Company has no financial assets at FVTOCI and FVTPL.

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

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost includes loans and other receivables and security deposits.

Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses
The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Specifically, for financial assets measured at amortized cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the foreign exchange (loss) line item.

Impairment of Financial Assets
The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company recognizes lifetime ECL (expected credit losses) for loans receivable. The ECL on these financial assets are estimated using a recognized matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Measurement and Recognition of Expected Credit Losses
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; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward- looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

If the Company has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which the simplified approach was used.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of Financial Assets
The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

Write-off of Financial Assets
The Company writes-off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g., when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of loans receivable, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written-off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities and Equity

Classification as Debt or Equity
Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include accrued expenses and other payables and due to stockholders.

Financial Liabilities-Subsequent Measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings) is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

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

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities
The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

When the Company exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with the substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Company accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate is at least 10 percent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between: (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of the cash flows after modification is recognized in profit or loss as the modification gain or loss within other gains and losses.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Loans Receivable
Loans receivable are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans receivable are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for credit losses and any impairment.

Non-financial Assets

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

Creditable Withholding Taxes (CWTs)
CWTs represent the amounts withheld by the Company's customers in relation to its income. CWTs can be utilized as payment for income taxes provided that these are properly supported by certificates of creditable tax withheld at source. CWTs are measured at face amount less any impairment in value.

Other Current Assets
Other Assets are included in currents assets if maturity or benefit is realizable within 12 months from the statement of financial position date. Otherwise, these are classified as non-current assets. These are initially recorded at transaction cost and subsequently measured at cost less impairment loss, if any.

Property and Equipment
Property and equipment are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an asset consists of its purchase price and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditures relating to an item of property and equipment that have already been recognized are added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the Company. All other subsequent expenditures are recognized as expenses in the period in which those are incurred.

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

Leasehold improvement	3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter between the improvements' useful life of ten (10) years or the lease term.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.
An item of property and equipment is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Intangible assets
These are identifiable, non-monetary assets without physical substance, recognized only if future economic benefits are probable and costs can be reliably measured. They are initially recorded at cost, with subsequent measurement at either the cost or revaluation model, and are amortized over their useful lives unless deemed to have an indefinite life, which requires annual impairment testing.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets
At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that any of its non- financial assets such as prepayments and other current assets and property, plant, and equipment may have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

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

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

Accounts Payable and Other current liabilities
These are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or within the normal operating cycle of the business whichever is longer); otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Accrued expenses are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied but have not been paid, invoiced or formally agreed with supplier, including amounts due to employees. It is necessary to estimate the amount or timing of accruals, however, the uncertainty is generally much less than for provisions.

Revenue Recognition
Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the income can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Interest income on loans and receivables
Interest on loans and receivables are initially credited to unearned interest income and amortized over the term using effective interest method. Any direct costs to acquire loans and receivables are capitalized and amortized using the effective interest method.

Interest income on impaired receivables is recognized based on the rate used to discount future cash flows to their net present value. Interest income from cash in bank is accrued as earned.

Recoveries of accounts written off
Recoveries of accounts written off are recognized as income upon actual collection.

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

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

Finance Costs
Finance costs mainly pertain to interest expense on outstanding obligations. These are expensed as incurred and are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

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

The Company as Lessee
The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

Short-term Leases
The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office space (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Equity
Capital Stock is determined using the nominal value of shares that have been issued. Retained earnings/ (deficit) include all current period results as disclosed in the statement of changes in equity.

Income Tax
Current Income Tax
Current tax assets and liabilities for the current 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 as at the balance sheet date.

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet 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 income tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred income tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) where, 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.

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

Related Parties
Parties are considered related if one party has control, joint control, or significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. The key management personnel of the Company and close members of the family of any individuals owning directly or indirectly a significant voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence in the financial and operating policy decisions of the Company are also considered to be related parties.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged. An entity is related to the Company when it directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with the Company.

Events After Reporting Period
Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Company's position at the balance sheet date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The Company's financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the Company's financial statements and accompanying notes. The judgments and estimates used in the financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the Company's financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Judgments
Determining functional currency
Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the Company, the functional currency of the Company has been determined to be the Philippine Peso. The Philippine peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Leases
The Company has entered into a lease commitment for its occupied office premises. Under the new standard on leases or PFRS 16, the Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short term lease of office space. Lease payments on short-term leases are recognized as expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Estimates

Estimation of allowance for probable losses
The Company reviews impairment of receivables on a monthly basis. Impairment loss on receivables is determined using the specific identification method.

In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from portfolio of loans receivable before the decrease can be identified with an individual account in that portfolio. This observable data may include adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the portfolio.

The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if the Company made different estimates. An increase in allowance for probable losses would increase the recorded expenses and decrease the related asset account.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying value of loans receivable amounted to **₱ 176,176,293** and ₱ 38,952,296 respectively (Note 6).

Estimating useful lives of Property and Equipment
The Company estimates the useful lives of property and equipment based on the period over which assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets. In addition, the estimation of the useful lives is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation, and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above.

The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the aggregate net book values of property and equipment amounted to **₱ 2,709,891** and ₱ 2,558,811, respectively (see Note 8).

Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities
PFRS requires that certain financial assets and liabilities be carried at fair value, which requires the use of estimates. While significant components of fair value measurement are determined using verifiable objective evidence (e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates, volatility rates), the timing and amount of changes in fair value would differ with the valuation methodology used. Any change in the fair value of these financial assets and liabilities would directly affect the statement of income or loss and equity.

The aggregate fair values of financial assets amounted to **₱ 224,371,920** and ₱ 53,553,130 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The aggregate fair values of financial liabilities amounted to **₱ 11,553,878** and ₱ 27,653,671 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets
The Company assesses the impairment of property and equipment and other noncurrent assets (except refundable deposit) whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Company considers important which could trigger an impairment review include significant changes in asset usage, significant decline in assets' market value and obsolescence or physical damage of an asset. If such indications are present and where the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. The net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. In determining the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the Company is required to make estimates and assumptions that may affect these assets.

4. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies and Capital Management

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial instruments are composed of cash in banks, loans receivables, accounts payable and accrued expenses. These financial instruments are used in operations.

The Company is exposed to credit, liquidity, and other risks arising from the use of financial instruments. Its risk and control framework includes a focus on minimizing negative effects on the Company's financial performance due to unpredictability of financial markets that drives the risks.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the possibility that the Company suffers losses when a counter party to a credit transaction fails to meet its financial obligation. Generally, the maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets is the carrying amount of the financial assets as shown on the face of the statement of financial condition.

The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, and incorporate this information into its credit risk controls. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties.

The Company's management considers that all the above financial assets that are not impaired or past due for each balance sheet dates are of good credit quality.

With respect to loans receivable, the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. Based on historical information about customer default rates, management consider the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

The credit risk for cash in banks is considered negligible, since counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an entity will incur 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 flows as anticipated.

In order to minimize liquidity risk, the Company maintains sufficient cash and has the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. In addition, the Company manages its liquidity by managing the maturity profile of its outstanding loans

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions as well as to meet the regulatory requirements of the SEC with regard to the minimum capital requirement of a finance company. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company should improve its profitability or issues new shares.

The Company considers the following as capital:

	2025	2024
Capital Stock	**11,000,000**	11,000,000
Cumulative Losses	**(138,865,919)**	(39,481,769)
	(127,865,919)	(28,481,769)

The Company monitors capital using debt-to-equity ratio. The Company's debt-to-equity ratio is – 308% and – 333% as of December 31, 2025and 2024, respectively.

Fair Value Measurement

The assumptions used by the Company in estimating the fair value of the financial instruments are:

Cash - Due to the short-term nature of the instruments, the fair values approximate the carrying amounts as of the reporting date.

Trade and other payables - Due to the short-term nature of the transactions, the fair value approximates the carrying amount as of the reporting date.

5. Cash

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Cash in banks	**19,834,027**	8,863,202
Cash on hand	**9,541,908**	-
	29,375,935	8,863,302

Cash in banks generally earn interest at rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

6. Loans Receivable - net

This consists of:

	2025	2024
Loans receivables	**188,137,551**	50,913,555
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	**(11,961,258)**	(11,961,258)
	176,176,293	38,952,296

Loans receivables represent short-term lending to clients at various interest rates.

The Company has provided an allowance for impairment loss based on an assessment of the collectability status of individual accounts.

An analysis of changes in loans receivables from customers as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balances as of beginning of the year	**50,913,555**	-
New assets originated net of assets repaid	**137,223,996**	50,913,555
Balance at end of the year	**188,137,551**	50,913,555

A total allowance for impairment losses of **₱ 11,961,258** and of ₱ 11,961,258 were recognized in 2025 and 2024, respectively. There were no loans receivable that were restructured nor classified as under litigation as of balance sheet date.

Provisions or expected credit losses (ECL) are computed based on the transition matrix, i.e. exposure at default (EAD) multiplied by probability of default (PD) and multiplied again by loss given default (LGD).

7. Other current assets

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Dues from employees	**12,431,453**	1,400
Input VAT	**6,006,528**	3,583,499
Prepaid expenses	**381,711**	2,152,633
	18,819,692	5,737,532

8. Property and Equipment

This consists of:

December 31, 2025

	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment, furniture and fixtures	**2024 Total**
Cost:			
Balance at beg. of year	1,744,435	1,110,763	**2,855,198**
Additions	-	806,175	**806,175**
Balance at end of year	1,744,435	1,916,938	**3,661,373**
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at beg. of year	55,502	240,885	**296,387**
Depreciation	184,921	470,174	**655,094**
Balance at end of year	240,423	711,059	**951,482**
Net book value	**1,504,012**	**1,205,879**	**2,709,891**

December 31, 2024

	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment, furniture and fixtures	2024 Total
Cost:			
Balance at beg. of year			-
Additions	1,744,435	1,110,763	**2,855,198**
Balance at end of year	1,744,435	1,110,763	**2,855,198**
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at beg. of year			
Depreciation	55,502	240,885	**296,387**
Balance at end of year	55,502	240,885	**296,387**
Net book value	**1,688,933**	**869,879**	**2,558,811**

9. Intangible Assets

This consists of:

	2025	2024
Cost:		
Balance at beg. of year	**6,048,630**	-
Additions	**35,296,107**	6,048,630
Balance at end of year	**41,344,737**	6,048,630
Accumulated amortization:		
Balance at beg. of year	**233,874**	-
Amortization	**4,801,733**	233,874
Balance at end of year	**5,035,607**	233,874
Net Carrying Amount	**36,309,130**	5,814,755

Intangible assets include cost of software development used by the Company in operation.

10. Other Non-current Assets

This consists of:

	2025	2024
Security deposit for rent	**2,021,352**	2,021,352
Miscellaneous assets	**56,355**	-
	2,077,687	2,021,352

11. Accounts payable and accrued expenses

This consists of:

	2025	2024
Accounts payable	**2,962,385**	24,162,889
Accrued expenses	**4,464,159**	1,840,097
Payroll liabilities	**1,087,724**	1,042,850
Future invoices	**54,651**	54,651
Social security contributions	**-**	117,190
	8,568,919	27,217,677

12. Other current liabilities

This consists of:

	2025	2024
VAT payable	**1,629,045**	-
13th month pay	**929,398**	-
SSS payable	**192,972**	236,100
Vacation leave liability	**150,000**	-
PhilHealth payable	**61,100**	114,650
HDMF payable	**22,444**	29,200
Withholding taxes payable on compensation	**-**	37,914
Withholding taxes payable - expanded	**-**	18,130
	2,984,959	435,994

13. Loans Payable

This consists of:

	2025	2024
Loans payable	**360,226,517**	46,505,702
Interest from loan payable	**1,445,676**	554,220
	361,672,193	47,059,922

These pertain to various medium term and unsecured loan facilities denominated in Euros from foreign finance institutions with interest rates ranging from 15.40% to 19.40% per annum.

14. Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence (referred to as affiliates).

a) In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions with its related parties principally consisting of interest-bearing cash advances from the Company's stockholders and affiliates for working capital purposes. Outstanding principal balances of the account as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounts to **₱ 20,108,476** and ₱ 20,108,476, respectively. The principal obligation is unsecured and non-interest bearing with no specific terms on repayment.

b) The information with respect to compensation and benefits of key management personnel of the Company is to be disclosed in accordance with PFRS, particularly PAS 24 on Related Party Disclosures.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, no payments were made by the Company in the form of compensation and benefits to its key management personnel.

15. Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

The following tables present the assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 analyzed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled within one year and beyond one year from the reporting date:

	2025			2024		
Particulars	**Due within one year**	**Due beyond one year**	**Total**	Due within one year	Due beyond one year	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	**29,375,935**		**29,375,935**	8,863,302		
Loans receivable - net	**176,176,293**		**176,176,293**	38,952,296		
Other current assets	**18,819,692**		**18,819,692**	5,737,532		
	224,371,920	-	**224,371,920**	53,553,130	-	53,553,130
Non-Financial Assets						
Property and equipment - net		**2,709,891**	**2,709,891**		2,558,811	
Intangibles		**36,309,130**	**36,309,130**		5,814,755	
Deferred tax assets		-	-		2,392,252	
Other non-current assets		**2,077,687**	**2,077,687**		2,021,352	
	-	**41,096,708**	**41,096,708**	-	12,787,169	12,787,169
	224,371,920	**41,096,708**	**265,468,628**	53,553,130	12,787,169	66,340,300
Financial Liabilities						
Accounts payable & accrued expenses	**8,568,919**		**8,568,919**	27,217,677		27,217,677
Other Current Liabilities	**2,984,959**		**2,984,959**	435,994		435,994
	11,553,878	-	**11,553,878**	27,653,671	-	27,653,671
Nonfinancial Liabilities						
Loans payable		**361,672,193**	-		47,059,922	47,059,922
Advances from related parties		**20,108,476**	**20,108,476**		20,108,476	20,108,476
	-	**381,780,669**	**381,780,669**	-	67,168,398	67,168,398
	11,553,878	**381,780,669**	**393,334,547**	27,653,671	67,168,398	94,822,069
	212,818,042	**(340,683,961)**	**(127,865,919)**	25,899,459	(54,381,229)	(28,481,769)

16. **Income**

This consists of:

	2025	2024
Premium fee income	**69,301,480**	8,120,848
Interest income on loans	**61,786,056**	300
Other income	**15,673,375**	9,711,100
Foreign exchange gain	**2,129,127**	180,462
Interest income from deposits	**103**	946
	148,890,141	18,013,657

15. **Cost of Services**

This consists of:

	2025	2024
Underwriting expenses	**22,729,647**	6,370,073
Salaries, wages, and benefits	**18,616,834**	4,222,928
Communication	**3,989,832**	1,145,855
	45,336,313	11,738,856

16. **General and Administrative Expenses**

This consists of:

	2025	2024
Professional fees	**61,227,282**	12,307,893
Interest expense	**38,557,091**	1,048,690
Marketing	**31,352,100**	5,584,384
Software	**21,606,727**	3,438,388
VAT expense	**12,568,670**	-
Rental	**9,415,238**	2,042,271
Depreciation and amortization	**5,456,827**	530,262
Outside services	**5,304,738**	6,837,667
Bank charges	**4,241,913**	341,745
Forex loss	**3,955,303**	16,726
Taxes and licenses	**3,505,474**	158,629
SSS/PHIC/HDMF contributions	**1,625,779**	-
Transportation and travel	**1,257,441**	207,751
Security services	**368,745**	-
Office supplies	**170,013**	7,300
Repairs and maintenance	**120,036**	123,618
Electricity and water	**76,941**	-
Bad debts expense	**-**	11,961,258
Miscellaneous	**2,127,660**	300,040
	202,937,978	45,624,603

17. Provision for Income Tax

The provision for income tax is computed as follows:

	2025	2024
Loss before tax	**(99,384,150)**	(27,389,490)
Net Taxable income	**(99,384,150)**	(27,389,490)
Thereof: Tax at statutory rate – 20%	-	-
MCIT rate – 2%	-	-
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	-	-

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has available NOLCO which can be claimed against future taxable income, as follows:

Year incurred	Amount	Utilized	Balance	Year of expiration
2025	99,384,150		99,384,150	2028
2024	27,389,490		27,389,490	2027
2023	227,783		227,783	2027

The Company did not recognized deferred income tax asset on NOLCO since management believes that it is not probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized until its expiration.

18. Events after the End of Reporting Period

The financial statements of the Company for the period ended December 31, 2025 was approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 17, 2026.

19. Supplementary Tax Information Under BIR Revenue Regulation 15-2010

On November 25, 2010, the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) issued BIR Revenue Regulation No. 15-2010, prescribing the manner of compliance with any documentary and/ or procedural requirements in connection with the preparation and submission of financial statements accompanying the tax returns. In particular, the revenue regulation requires that the Notes to Financial Statements shall include information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year.

Pursuant to such revenue regulation, the details of taxes and licenses reported and/or paid by the Company for the calendar year ended December 31, 2025 are as follows:

a. Taxes and Licenses

Details	**Amount**
i. Business permit	324,514
ii. Documentary stamp tax	2,366,114
iii. Fines and penalties	814,846
Total Taxes and Licenses	**3,505,474**

Warm Cash Lending Corporation

Financial Soundness Indicators/ Financing Company Ratios

Period ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Indicators	2025	2024
a.	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**29,375,935**	8,863,302
b.	Current Assets	**224,371,920**	53,553,130
c.	Current Liabilities	**11,553,878**	27,653,671
d.	Average Shareholders' Equity	**(78,173,844)**	(10,002,994)
e.	Total Shareholders' Equity	**(127,865,919)**	(28,481,769)
f.	Average Total Liabilities	**244,078,308**	47,411,035
g.	Total Liabilities	**393,334,547**	94,822,069
h.	Average Total Assets	**165,904,464**	37,408,041
i.	Total Assets	**265,468,628**	66,340,300
j.	Interest Expense	-	-
k.	Income before Income Tax	**(99,384,150)**	(39,349,802)
l.	Net Income	**(99,384,150)**	(36,957,550)
m.	Net Interest Income	-	-
n.	Income before Interest Expense & Income Tax	**(99,384,150)**	(39,349,802)

Financial Soundness Indicators	**2025**	2024
Liquidity Ratio (a/c)	**254%**	32%
Solvency Ratio		
Current Ratio (b/c)	**1942%**	194%
Current Liabilities to Net Worth (c/d)	**-15%**	-276%
Debt to Equity Ratio (g/e)	**-308%**	-333%
Asset-to- equity-ratios (i/e)	**-208%**	-233%
Profitability ratios		
Return on Assets (l/h)	**-60%**	-99%
Return on Equity (l/d)	**127%**	369%
Net Interest Margin (m/h)	**0%**	0%

		2025	2024
a.	Total Assets	**265,468,628**	66,340,300
b.	Total Receivables	**176,176,293**	38,952,296
c.	Total Shareholders' Equity	**-127,865,919**	-28,481,769

Financing Company Ratios

Total Receivables over Total Assets (b/a)	**66%**	59%

Outlook

Fw: Your BIR AFS eSubmission uploads were received

From Ma Cristina Priela Base <m.base@eco-fin.eu>
Date Tue 5/19/2026 5:27 PM
To Kirill Kalashnikov <k.kalashnikov@eco-fin.eu>
Cc Jerald Ortega <j.ortega@honeyloan.ph>

Warm regards,

Ma. Cristina Priela Base
Chief Accountant
Warm Cash Lending Corporation
0912 170 2927
m.base@dyninno.com
https://www.eco-fin.eu/

From: eafs@bir.gov.ph <eafs@bir.gov.ph>
Sent: Thursday, May 14, 2026 7:27 PM
To: Ma Cristina Priela Base <m.base@eco-fin.eu>
Cc: Ma Cristina Priela Base <m.base@eco-fin.eu>
Subject: Your BIR AFS eSubmission uploads were received

You don't often get email from eafs@bir.gov.ph. Learn why this is important

Hi WARM CASH LENDING CORP.,

Valid files

- EAFS600143828ITRTY122025.pdf
- EAFS600143828AFSTY122025.pdf

Invalid file

- <None>

Transaction Code: **AFS-0-Q3VNTXYQ0PYQPVMZNP3RWS2ZP06DBGH8LA**
Submission Date/Time: **May 14, 2026 07:27 PM**
Company TIN: **600-143-828**

Please be reminded that you accepted the terms and conditions for the use of this portal and expressly agree, warrant and certify that:

- The submitted forms, documents and attachments are complete, truthful and correct based on the personal knowledge and the same are from authentic records;
- The submission is without prejudice to the right of the BIR to require additional document, if any, for completion and verification purposes;
- The hard copies of the documents submitted through this facility shall be submitted when required by the BIR in the event of audit/investigation and/or for any other legal purpose.

This is a system-generated e-mail. Please do not reply.

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANNUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

The Management of ***Warm Cash Lending Corporation*** is responsible for all information and representations contained in the Annual Income Tax Return for the year ended December 31, 2025. Management is likewise responsible for all information and representations contained in the financial statements accompanying the Annual Income Tax Return covering the same reporting period. Furthermore, the Management is responsible for all information and representations contained in all the other tax returns filed for the reporting period, including, but not limited, to the value added tax and/ or percentage tax returns, withholding tax returns, documentary stamp tax returns, and any and all other tax returns.

In this regard, the Management affirms that the attached audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and the accompanying Annual Income Tax Return are in accordance with the books and records of ***Warm Cash Lending Corporation*** complete and correct in all material respects. Management likewise affirms that:

(a) the Annual Income Tax Return has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and pertinent tax regulations and other issuances of the Department of Finance and the Bureau of Internal Revenue;

(b) any disparity of figures in the submitted reports arising from the preparation of the financial statements pursuant to financial accounting standards and the preparation of the income tax return pursuant to tax accounting rules has been reported as reconciling items and maintained in the company's books and records in accordance with the requirement of Revenue Regulations No 8-2007 and other relevant issuances;

(c) the ***Warm Cash Lending Corporation*** has filed all applicable tax returns, reports and statements required to be filed under Philippine tax laws for the reporting period, and all taxes and other impositions shown thereon to be due and payable have been paid for the reporting period, except those contested in good faith.

KIRILL KALASHNIKOV
President

MA. CRISTINA P. BASE
Treasurer

Marlon M. Pernez

Certified Public Accountant

Lot 17 Block 46, Orchids Street,
South Greenheights Village, Muntinlupa City
Contact No.: 0917-8822568
Email: pernez_mm@yahoo.com

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT TO ACCOMPANY INCOME TAX RETURN

The Board of Directors
WARM CASH LENDING CORPORATION –
(doing business under the name and style "Honey Loan" and "Well Cash")
Unit C and portions of Unit B&D
20F W Fifth Avenue, 32nd street cor. 5th avenue
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig 1635

I have examined the financial statements of ***WARM CASH LENDING CORPORATIONCORPORATION*** for the year ended December 31, 2025 on which I have rendered the attached report dated April 17, 2026.

In compliance with Revenue Regulation V-20, I am stating that I am not related by consanguinity or affinity to the president, manager or trustees of the Company.

Marlon M. Pernez
CPA Certificate No. 0086958
PRC ID0086958 expiry date: February 25, 2028
Tax Identification No. 129-435-190-000
PTR No. MCF 5087022, January 9, 2026, Muntinlupa City
Board of Accountancy Accreditation No. 4671 until February 28, 2028
BIR A.N. 08-005138-1-2024, issued on 03-27-2024; effective until 03-27-2027
SEC Accreditation No. 86958-SEC issued on April 13, 2022

April 17, 2026
Muntinlupa City, Philippines

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

FILING REFERENCE NO.

TIN	: 600-143-828-000
Name	: WARM CASH LENDING CORP.
RDO	: 044
Form Type	: 1702
Reference No.	: 462600072814567
Amount Payable (Over Remittance)	: 0.00
Accounting Type	: C - Calendar
For Tax Period	: 12/31/2025
Date Filed	: 05/14/2026
Tax Type	: IT

[BIR Main | eFPS Login | User Menu | Help]

Reference No : 462600072814567
Date Filed : May 14, 2026 06:28 PM
Batch Number : 0

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Finance
Bureau of Internal Revenue

For BIR Use Only: BCS/ Item:

BIR Form No. **1702-RT** January 2018(ENCS) **Page 1**

Annual Income Tax Return

For Corporation, Partnership and Other Non-Individual Taxpayer Subject Only to REGULAR Income Tax Rate

Enter all required information in CAPITAL LETTERS. Mark applicable boxes with an "X". Two Copies MUST be filed with the BIR and one held by the taxpayer.

1702-RT 01/18ENCS P1

1 For	3 Amended Return?	4 Short Period Return?	5 Alphanumeric Tax Code (ATC)
○ Calendar ○ Fiscal	○ Yes ● No	○ Yes ● No	IC055 Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)
2 Year Ended (MM/20YY) 12/2025			

Part I - Background Information

6 Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)	600 - 143 - 828 - 000
7 RDO Code	044
8 Registered Name *(Enter only 1 letter per box using CAPITAL LETTERS)*	WARM CASH LENDING CORP.
9A Registered Address *(Indicate complete registered address)*	UNIT C AND PORTIONS OF UNIT B W FIFTH AVENUE 32ND STREET CO FORT BONIFACIO CITY OF TAGUIG
9B Zipcode	1635
10 Date of Incorporation/Organization (MM/DD/YYYY)	03/19/2021
11 Contact Number	88761972
12 Email Address	warmcashph@gmail.com

13 Method of Deductions: ○ Itemized Deductions [Section 34 (A-J), NIRC] ○ Optional Standard Deduction (OSD) - 40% of Gross Income [Section 34(L), NIRC as amended by RA No. 9504]

Part II - Total Tax Payable *(Do NOT enter Centavos)*

14 Total Income Tax Due (Overpayment) *(From Part IV Item 43)*	0
15 Less: Total Tax Credits/Payments *(From Part IV Item 55)*	0
16 Net Tax Payable (Overpayment) *(Item 14 Less Item 15) (From Part IV Item 56)*	0
Add Penalties	
17 Surcharge	0
18 Interest	0
19 Compromise	0
20 Total Penalties *(Sum of Items 17 to 19)*	0
21 TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE (Overpayment) *(Sum of Item 16 and 20)*	0

If Overpayment, mark "X" one box only *(Once the choice is made, the same is irrevocable)*

○ To be refunded ○ To be issued a Tax Credit Certificate (TCC) ○ To be carried over as tax credit next year/quarter

We declare under the penalties of perjury, that this annual return has been made in good faith, verified by us, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, is true and correct pursuant to the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and the regulations issued under authority thereof. *(If Authorized Representative, attach authorization letter and indicate TIN)*

Signature over printed name of President/Principal Officer/Authorized Representative	Signature over printed name of Treasurer/Assistant Treasurer	22 Number of Attachments
KIRILL Kalashnikov	MA CRISTINA P. BASE	
Title of Signatory: PRESIDENT TIN: 364-610-540	Title of Signatory: TREASURER TIN: 438-944-070	4

Part III - Details of Payment

Particulars	Drawee Bank/Agency	Number	Date *(MM/DD/YYYY)*	Amount
23 Cash/Bank Debit Memo				0
24 Check				0
25 Tax Debit Memo				0
26 Others *(Specify Below)*				
				0

Machine Validation/Revenue Official Receipts Details *(if not filed with an Authorized Agent Bank)*	*Stamp of receiving Office/AAB and Date of Receipt (RO's Signature/Bank Teller's Initial)*

BIR Form No.
1702-RT
January 2018(ENCS)
Page 2

Annual Income Tax Return

Corporation, Partnership and Other Non-Individual Taxpayer Subject Only to REGULAR Income Tax Rate

1702-RT 01/18ENCS P2

Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)	Registered Name
600 - 143 - 828 - 000	WARM CASH LENDING CORP.

Part IV - Computation of Tax	(Do NOT enter Centavos)
27 Sales/Receipts/Revenues/Fees	133,216,766
28 Less: Sales Returns, Allowances and Discounts	0
29 Net Sales/Receipts/Revenues/Fees *(Item 27 Less Item 28)*	133,216,766
30 Less: Cost of Sales/Services	158,829,221
31 Gross Income from Operation *(Item 29 Less Item 30)*	(25,612,455)
32 Add: Other Taxable Income Not Subjected to Final Tax	15,673,375
33 Total Taxable Income *(Sum of Items 31 and 32)*	(9,939,080)

Less: Deductions Allowable under Existing Law		
34 Ordinary Allowable Itemized Deductions *(From Part VI Schedule I Item 18)*	89,445,070	
35 Special Allowable Itemized Deductions *(From Part VI Schedule II Item 5)*	0	
36 NOLCO *(only for those taxable under Sec. 27(A to C); Sec. 28(A)(1) & (A)(6)(b) of the tax Code) (From Part VI Schedule III Item 8)*	0	
37 Total Deductions *(Sum of Items 34 to 36)*	89,445,070	
***OR** [in case taxable under Sec 27(A) & 28(A)(1)]*		
38 Optional Standard Deduction *(40% of Item 33)*	0	

39 Net Taxable Income/(Loss) *(If Itemized: Item 33 Less Item 37; If OSD: Item 33 Less Item 38)*	(99,384,150)
40 Applicable Income Tax Rate	25 %
41 Income Tax Due other than Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) *(Item 39 x Item 40)*	0
42 MCIT Due *(2% of Item 33)*	0
43 Tax Due *(Normal Income Tax Due in Item 41 OR the MCIT Due in Item 42, whichever is higher) (To Part II Item 14)*	0

Less: Tax Credits/Payments (attach proof)	
44 Prior Year's Excess Credits Other Than MCIT	0
45 Income Tax Payment under MCIT from Previous Quarter/s	0
46 Income Tax Payment under Regular/Normal Rate from Previous Quarter/s	0
47 Excess MCIT Applied this Current Taxable Year *(From Part VI Schedule IV Item 4)*	0
48 Creditable Tax Withheld from Previous Quarter/s per BIR Form No. 2307	0
49 Creditable Tax Withheld per BIR Form No. 2307 for the 4th Quarter	0
50 Foreign Tax Credits, if applicable	0
51 Tax Paid in Return Previously Filed, if this is an Amended Return	0
52 Special Tax Credits *(To Part V Item 58)*	0
Other Credits/Payments *(Specify)*	
53	0
54	0

55 Total Tax Credits/Payments *(Sum of Items 44 to 54) (To Part II Item 15)*	0
56 Net Tax Payable / (Overpayment) *(Item 43 Less Item 55)) (To Part II Item 16)*	0

Part V - Tax Relief Availment	
57 Special Allowable Itemized Deductions *(Item 35 of Part IV x Applicable Income Tax Rate)*	0
58 Add: Special Tax Credits *(From Part IV Item 52)*	0
59 Total Tax Relief Availment *(Sum of Items 57 and 58)*	0

BIR Form No.
1702-RT
January 2018(ENCS)
Page 3

Annual Income Tax Return

Corporation, Partnership and Other Non-Individual Taxpayer Subject Only to REGULAR Income Tax Rate

1702-RT 01/18ENCS P3

Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)	Registered Name
600 - 143 - 828 - 000	WARM CASH LENDING CORP.

Schedule I - Ordinary Allowable Itemized Deductions *(Attach additional sheet/s, if necessary)*

1 Amortizations	0
2 Bad Debts	0
3 Charitable Contributions	0
4 Depletion	0
5 Depreciation	757,893
6 Entertainment, Amusement and Recreation	0
7 Fringe Benefits	0
8 Interest	0
9 Losses	3,955,303
10 Pension Trust	0
11 Rental	1,307,672
12 Research and Development	0
13 Salaries, Wages and Allowances	0
14 SSS, GSIS, Philhealth, HDMF and Other Contributions	0
15 Taxes and Licenses	16,074,144
16 Transportation and Travel	1,257,441
17 Others (Deductions Subject to Withholding Tax and Other Expenses) *[Specify below; Add additional sheet(s), if necessary]*	
a Janitorial and Messengerial Services	368,745
b Professional Fees	23,228,153
c Security Services	0
d MARKETING	31,352,100
e OUTSIDE SERVICES	5,304,738
f BANK CHARGES	3,344,231
g OFFICE SUPPLIES	170,013
h REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE	120,036
i OTHERS	2,204,601
i.1 ELECTRICITY AND WATER	76,941
i.2 COMMUNICATION	39,482
i.3 COURIER FEES	36,120
i.4 MISCELLANEOUS	2,052,058
18 Total Ordinary Allowable Itemized Deductions *(Sum of Items 1 to 17i) (To Part IV Item 34)*	89,445,070

Schedule II - Special Allowable Itemized Deductions *(Attach additional sheet/s, if necessary)*

	Description	Legal Basis	Amount
1			0
2			0
3			0
4			0
5 Total Special Allowable Itemized Deductions *(Sum of Items 1 to 4) (To Part IV Item 35)*			0

BIR Form No. **1702-RT** January 2018(ENCS) **Page 4**	**Annual Income Tax Return** **Corporation, Partnership and Other Non-Individual Taxpayer Subject Only to REGULAR Income Tax Rate**	1702-RT 01/18ENCS P4

Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)	Registered Name
600 - 143 - 828 - 000	WARM CASH LENDING CORP.

Schedule III - Computation of Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO)

1 Gross Income *(From Part IV Item 33)*	(9,939,080)
2 Less: Ordinary Allowable Itemized Deductions *(From Part VI Schedule I Item 18)*	89,445,070
3 Net Operating Loss *(Item 1 Less Item 2) (To Schedule IIIA, Item 7A)*	(99,384,150)

Schedule IIIA - Computation of Available Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO) *(DO NOT enter Centavos; 49 Centavos or Less drop down; 50 or more round up)*

	Net Operating Loss		B) NOLCO Applied Previous Year
	Year Incurred	A) Amount	
4	2025	99,384,150	0
5	2024	36,957,550	0
6	2023	227,783	0
7		0	0

Continuation of Schedule IIIA (Item numbers continue from table above)

	C) NOLCO Expired	D) NOLCO Applied Current Year	E) Net Operating Loss (Unapplied) *[E = A Less (B + C + D)]*
4	0	0	99,384,150
5	0	0	36,957,550
6	0	0	227,783
7	0	0	0
8	**Total NOLCO** *(Sum of Items 4D to 7D) (To Part IV, Item 36)*	0	

Schedule IV - Computation of Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT)

	Year	A) Normal Income Tax as adjusted	B) MCIT	C) Excess MCIT over Normal Income Tax
1		0	0	0
2		0	0	0
3		0	0	0

Continuation of Schedule IV *(Item numbers continue from table above)*

	D) Excess MCIT Applied/Used in Previous Years	E) Expired Portion of Excess MCIT	**F) Excess MCIT Applied this Current Taxable Year**	G) Balance of Excess MCIT Allowable as Tax Credit for Succeeding Year/s [G = C Less (D + E + F)]
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
	Total Excess MCIT Applied *(Sum of Items 1F to 3F) (To Part IV Item 47)*		0	

Schedule V - Reconciliation of Net Income per Books Against Taxable Income *(attach additional sheet/s, if necessary)*

1 Net Income/(Loss) per books	(99,384,150)
Add: Non-deductible Expenses/Taxable Other Income	
2	0
3	0
4 Total *(Sum of Items 1 to 3)*	(99,384,150)
Less: A) Non-Taxable Income and Income Subjected to Final Tax	
5	0
6	0
B) Special Deductions	
7	0
8	0
9 Total (Sum of Items 5 to 8)	0
10 Net Taxable Income/(Loss) (Item 4 Less Item 9)	(99,384,150)