

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

FILING REFERENCE NO.

TIN	: 008-284-277-000
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For Tax Period	: 12/31/2025
Date Filed	: 03/12/2026
Tax Type	: IT

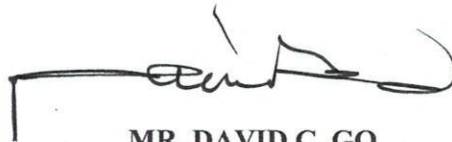
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STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANNUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

The management of **Laview Security Philippines Inc.** 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 all other tax returns.

In this regard, the management affirms that the attached audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the accompanying Annual Income Tax Return are in accordance with the books and records of **Laview Security Philippines Inc.** 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 issuance 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 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 requirements of Revenue Regulations No. 8-2007 and other relevant issuances.
- c. **Laview Security Philippines Inc.** 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.



MR. DAVID C. GO

Chairman of the Board



MR. TONG YONG TSENG

Chief Executive Officer/ President

LaView Security Philippines Inc.

Unit 306 3/f The Gateway Centre Paseo de Magallanes,
Magallanes Vill., Makati Cty

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of **LaView Security Philippines Inc.** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. 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 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.

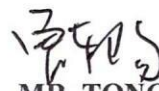
Jimmy L. Miranda, CPA, the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has audited the financial statements of the company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

Chairman of the Board



MR. DAVID C. GO

Chief Executive Officer/ President



MR. TONG YONG TSENG

Signed this 04th day of March 2026

LaView Security Philippines Inc.

Unit 306 3/f The Gateway Centre Paseo de Magallanes,
Magallanes Vill., Makati Cty

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Laview Security Philippines Inc.
Unit 306 3/F, The Gateway Centre
Paseo de Magallanes, Magallanes Village
Makati City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Laview Security Philippines Inc.**, which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to financial statements comprising of a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Laview Security Philippines Inc.** as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards for Small Entities (PFRS for SEs).

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing. 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, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Management's Responsibilities and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards for Small Entities (PFRS for SEs), 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 the Philippine Standards of Auditing 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 Philippine Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

1. 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

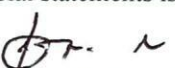
evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. 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.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. 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 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.
5. 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

My audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations 15-2010 for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue is presented by the management of **Laview Security Philippines Inc.** in a separate schedule. Revenue Regulations 15-2010 requires the information to be presented in the notes to the financial statements. Such information is not a required part of basic financial statements. The information is also not required by Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68. My opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by the presentation of the information in a separate schedule.


JIMMY L. MIRANDA

CPA Certificate No. 0093133

Tax Identification No. 102-827-838

BOA/PRC Accreditation No. 4737

- Valid Until July 31, 2027

BIR Accreditation No. 07-000253-005-2024

- Valid Until October 13, 2027

PTR No. 8458955, January 20, 2026, Quezon City

March 5, 2026

Quezon City, Philippines

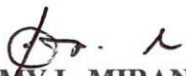


INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO ACCOMPANY INCOME TAX RETURN

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Laview Security Philippines Inc.
Unit 306 3/F, The Gateway Centre
Paseo de Magallanes, Magallanes Village
Makati City

In connection with my examination of the statement of financial position of **Laview Security Philippines Inc.** as of December 31, 2025, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended on which I have rendered my report dated March 5, 2026, and in compliance with the Statement required by Section 8-A of Revenue Regulation V-1, amended by Revenue Regulation V-20, I state that:

1. I am not related by consanguinity or affinity to the president, manager, or principal stockholders of the Company, and
2. The taxes and licenses paid and accrued by the Company during the year are shown in the notes to financial statements, attached to the Annual Income Tax Return.


JIMMY L. MIRANDA
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- Valid Until July 31, 2027
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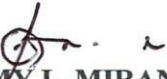


INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Laview Security Philippines Inc.
Unit 306 3/F, The Gateway Centre
Paseo de Magallanes, Magallanes Village
Makati City

I have audited the financial statements of **Laview Security Philippines Inc.**, for the year ended December 31, 2025, on which I have rendered the attached report dated March 5, 2026.

In compliance with SRC Rule 68, I am stating that the said Company has eight (8) stockholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares.


JIMMY L. MIRANDA
CPA Certificate No. 0093133
Tax Identification No. 102-827-838
BOA/PRC Accreditation No. 4737
- Valid Until July 31, 2027
BIR Accreditation No. 07-000253-005-2024
- Valid Until October 13, 2027
PTR No. 8458955, January 20, 2026, Quezon City

March 5, 2026
Quezon City, Philippines



LAVIEW SECURITY PHILIPPINES INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		December 31	
A S S E T S	Notes	2025	2024
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash	7	₱450,735	₱1,106,735
Total Current Assets		450,735	1,106,735
TOTAL ASSETS		₱450,735	₱1,106,735
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other current liabilities	8	372,000	656,000
Total Current Liabilities		372,000	656,000
EQUITY			
Capital stock	9	9,300,000	9,300,000
Retained earnings (Deficit)		(9,221,265)	(8,849,265)
Total Equity		78,735	450,735
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		₱450,735	₱1,106,735

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

LAVIEW SECURITY PHILIPPINES INC.
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Years Ended December 31			
	Notes	2025	2024
REVENUES			
Sales		-	-
COST OF SALES		-	-
GROSS PROFIT		-	-
OTHER INCOME	10	-	593
TOTAL INCOME		-	593
OPERATING EXPENSES			
SELLING EXPENSES	11	41,510	-
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	12	330,490	656,000
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		372,000	656,000
NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		(372,000)	(655,407)
INCOME TAX		-	-
NET INCOME (LOSS) AFTER INCOME TAX		(P372,000)	(P655,407)

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

LAVIEW SECURITY PHILIPPINES INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

		Years Ended December 31	
	Notes	2025	2024
CAPITAL STOCK - P10 par value, Authorized 3,950,000			
shares, Paid up 930,000 shares	9	₱9,300,000	₱9,300,000
RETAINED EARNINGS (DEFICIT)			
Balance at beginning of year		(8,849,265)	(8,193,858)
Net income (loss)		(372,000)	(655,407)
Balance at end of year		(9,221,265)	(8,849,265)
		₱78,735	₱450,735

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

LAVIEW SECURITY PHILIPPINES INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss)	(P372,000)	(P655,407)
Excess of revenues and expenses before working capital changes	(372,000)	(655,407)
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities		
Other current liabilities	8	656,000
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	(656,000)	593
NET INCREASE IN CASH	(656,000)	593
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,106,735	1,106,142
CASH AT END OF YEAR	P450,735	P1,106,735

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

LAVIEW SECURITY PHILIPPINES INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Laview Security Philippines Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated and registered in the Philippines with Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on May 23, 2012.

The primary purposes of the Company is to engage in operate, conduct and maintain the business of manufacturing, importing, assembling, repairing, selling or otherwise dealing in wholesale such products as: digital video recorders, CCTV cameras, display monitors, power supplies, security alarms and devises, access control devises, and other related digital surveillance equipment or products of similar nature, and any and all equipment, materials, supplies, accessories used or related to such products.

The current registered principal address of the Company is located at Unit 306 3/F, The Gateway Centre, Paseo de Magallanes, Magallanes Village, Makati City.

The financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 5, 2026. The Board of Directors is still empowered to make amendments even after the date of issue.

2. FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments carried either at fair value or at amortized cost. The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, which is the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All amounts are rounded to the nearest Philippine peso, except when otherwise indicated.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis, which contemplate the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards for Small Entities (PFRS for SEs). PFRS for SEs includes interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as approved by Financial Reporting Standard Council (FRSC) in the Philippines and adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

3. ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND STANDARDS

The Company has adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small Entities (IFRS for SEs) accounting standards (Sections 1-29), amendments and interpretations to existing standards that have been published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and issued by the Financial Reporting Standard Council (FRSC).

The adoption of the above standards, amendments, and interpretations, upon which the Company has opted to adopt, did not have any significant effect on the Company's financial statements. These, however, require additional disclosures on the Company's financial statements.

The significant accounting policies and practices of the Company are set forth to facilitate the understanding of the financial statements.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognized in the Company's financial statements when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the Company's financial assets, which do not include any investments classified at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or when the Company 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 assets, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the assets 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.

The financial assets of the Company comprise of cash and trade and other receivables.

Cash

Cash includes cash in banks on savings accounts which earn interest at the bank deposit rates and these are deposits held at call with the bank, and petty cash funds which are being utilized to fund expenses on a day-to-day transaction of the Company.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognized in profit or loss.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as trade and other receivables. These receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method without any impairment. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except short-term receivables, when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Short-term receivables are measured at their nominal values. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on trade and other receivables carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the 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, i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition. The carrying amount of financial assets carried at amortized cost is reduced directly by the impairment loss. When trade receivables are

considered uncollectible, these are written off directly in the statement of income. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognized directly in the statement of income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss shall be reversed. The reversal shall not result in carrying an amount of financial asset that exceeds what amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized in the statement of income.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower cost and net realizable value (NRV). Costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Inventories held for sale	-	purchase cost, freight in and other incidental cost, Determined using the weighted average method
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NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less marketing and distribution. An allowance for inventory obsolescence is provided for slow moving, obsolete, defective and damaged inventories based on physical inspection and management evaluation.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and amortization, and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment consists of its purchase price, including any directly attributable costs in bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the item has been put into operation, such as repairs, maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally recognized as expense in the period the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has improved the condition of the asset beyond the originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment. When assets are sold or retired, their costs and accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the statement of operations of such period

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

Office equipment	3 years
Tools and equipment	2 years
Furniture and fixture	3 years
Leasehold improvement	5 years

The useful life of each of the property and equipment is estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of industry practice and experience with similar assets.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end.

Estimated future dismantlement costs of items of property and equipment arising from legal or constructive obligations are recognized as part of property and equipment and are measured at present value at the time when the obligation was incurred.

Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that any of its assets 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. When 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 is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as profit.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized in the Company's financial statements when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the Company's financial liabilities, which do not include any for debt instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

The financial liabilities of the Company include trade and other payables and due to stockholders.

Trade and other payables

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 supplier. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are stated at their original invoice amount since the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Accruals are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied but have not been paid, invoiced or formally agreed with the 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.

Financial liabilities are derecognized by the Company when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expired.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The net present value of legal obligations associated with the retirement of an item of property and equipment that resulted from the acquisition in the normal operation of property and equipment is recognized in the period in which it is incurred. The retirement obligation is initially measured at the present value of the estimated future dismantlement or restoration cost using current borrowing rates. Subsequently, the discount is amortized as an interest expense.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from proceeds, net of tax.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business.

Revenue from services is recognized based on contract service agreements with an established margin on agreed costs reasonably and necessary to provide the customers with the services they need to fulfill their contract but not limited to salaries, wages, employment taxes, travel, overhead expenses and depreciation of equipment and leasehold improvements by the Company.

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

Expense Recognition

Expenses are recognized in the statement of income when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognized in the statement of income on the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of profit; on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with profit can only be generally or indirectly determined; or immediately when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify, for recognition in the statement of financial position as an asset.

Expenses in the statement of income are presented using the function of expense method. The cost of services are expenses incurred that are associated with the services rendered. Operating expenses are costs attributable to the administrative and marketing activities of the Company.

Employee Benefits

Short-term benefits

The Company recognizes a liability net of amounts already paid and an expense for services rendered by employees during the accounting period. Short-term benefits given by the Company to its employees include salaries and wages, social security contributions, short-term compensated absences, bonuses and non-monetary benefits.

Related Parties

Parties are considered related if one party has control, joint control, and significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions. The key management personnel of the Company and post-employment benefit plans for the Company's employees are also considered to be related parties.

Subsequent Events

The Company identifies subsequent events as events that occurred after the reporting date but before the date of the financial statements were authorized for issue. Any subsequent events that provide additional information about the Company's financial position in the reporting date are reflected in the financial statements. Non-adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to financial statements when material.

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation, either legal or constructive, 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 the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. When the Company expects reimbursement of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision, the entity recognizes a separate asset for the reimbursement only when it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received when the obligation is settled.

The amount of the provision recognized is the best estimated of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognized because their existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent liabilities, if any, are disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Income Taxes

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax, if any, 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, if any, are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward benefits of unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), if any, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward of NOLCO can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets, if any, 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 tax assets, if any, are reassessed at each balance date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, if any, are measured at the tax rates expected in the year 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 balance sheet date.

Contingencies

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

5. MANAGEMENT'S SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Judgments

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with the Financial Reporting Framework (in reference to the PFRS) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Company's financial statements and accompanying notes. The estimates and assumptions used in the Company's 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 and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Determining Functional Currency

Based on economic substance of underlying circumstances relevant to the Company, the functional currency has been determined to be the Philippine peso. The Philippine peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, and it is the currency that mainly influences the prices of the products and services and the cost of providing such products and services.

Estimates

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

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

The following represents a summary of the significant estimates and judgments and related impact and associated risks in the Company's financial statements.

Evaluation of asset impairment

The Company assesses the impairment of assets 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 the estimated future cash flow expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the Company is required to make estimates and assumptions that may affect property and equipment.

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 are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence on the use of these assets. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above.

A reduction in the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment would increase the recorded expenses and decrease the non-current assets.

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

Office equipment	3 years
Tools and equipment	2 years
Furniture and fixture	3 years
Leasehold improvement	5 years

Financial assets and liabilities

The Company carries its financial assets and liabilities at fair value, which requires extensive use of accounting estimates and judgment. While significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidence, i.e., interest rates, volatility rates, the number of changes in fair value would differ if the Company utilized a different valuation methodology. Any changes in fair value of these financial assets and liabilities would directly affect the statements of income and equity, as appropriate.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

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

Deferred tax assets

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets, if any, on each balance sheet date and reduces deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. However, there is no assurance that the Company will generate sufficient taxable profit to allow all or part of its deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue recognition policies require the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of revenues and receivables. Differences between the amounts initially recognized and actual settlements are taken up in the accounts upon reconciliation. However, there is no assurance that such use of estimates may not result in material adjustments in future periods.

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The main purpose of the Company's principal financial instruments is to fund the operational and capital expenditures. The Company's risk management is coordinated and in close operation 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 activities expose it to a variety of financial risks (credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk). The Company's overall risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

The policies for managing specific risks are summarized below.

Management of Financial Risk

Governance Framework

The Company has established a risk management function with clear terms of reference and with the responsibility for developing policies on the market, credit, liquidity, and operational risk. It also supports the effective implementation of policies.

The policies define the Company's identification of risk and its interpretation, limit structure to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets to the corporate goals and specify reporting requirements.

Capital Management Framework

The Company's risk management function has developed and implemented certain minimum stress and scenario tests for identifying the risks to which the Company are exposed, quantifying their impact on the volatility of economic capital. The results of these tests, particularly the anticipated impact on the realistic balance sheet and revenue account, are reported to the Company's risk management function. The risk management function then considers the aggregate impact of the overall capital requirement revealed by the stress testing to assess how much capital is needed to mitigate the risk of insolvency to a selected remote level.

Regulatory Framework

The operations of the Company are also subject to the regulatory requirements of SEC. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities but also impose certain restrictive provisions.

Financial Risk

The Company is also exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and financial liabilities. The most important components of these financial risks are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its accounts receivables. The Company has adopted a stringent procedure in extending credit terms to clients and in monitoring its 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 manages the level of credit risk it accepts through comprehensive credit risk policy setting out assessment and determination of what constitutes credit risk for the Company; setting up exposure limits by each counterparty or group of counterparties, geographical and industry segments; guidelines on obtaining collateral and guarantees; reporting of credit risk exposures and breaches to the monitoring authority; monitoring compliance with credit risk policy and review of credit risk policy for pertinence and changing environment. Receivable balances are being monitored on a regular basis to ensure timely execution of necessary intervention efforts.

As of balance sheet date, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

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 a counterparty failing on repayment of contractual obligation; or inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated.

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 short-term debt and advances from related parties.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of change in fair value of financial instruments from fluctuation in foreign exchange rates (currency risks), market interest rates (interest rate risk) and market prices (price risk).

7. CASH

	2025	2024
Cash in bank	₱450,735	₱1,106,735

8. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2025	2024
Warranty expense payable	₱180,000	₱200,000
Travel and transportation	43,790	-
Installation and service call	41,510	-
Service supplies	41,200	-
Management fee payable	33,500	360,000
Professional fee payable	32,000	96,000
	₱372,000	₱656,000

9. CAPITAL STOCK

The Company is authorized to issue 3,950,000 shares of stock with a par value of P10.00 per share, of which 930,000 shares are subscribed and paid as of December 31, 2025 or for a total capital stock of P 9,300,000.00.

The share capital of the Company consists only of common stock. All shares are equally eligible to receive dividends and repayment of capital, and each share is entitled to one vote at the shareholders' meeting of the Company.

10. OTHER INCOME

	2025	2024
Interest income on bank deposits	-	₱593

11. SELLING EXPENSES

	2025	2024
Installation and service call	₱41,510	-

12. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025	2024
Warranty expense	₱180,000	₱200,000
Travel and transportation	43,790	-
Service supplies	41,200	-
Management fee	33,500	360,000
Professional fee	32,000	96,000
	₱330,490	₱656,000

13. TAXES, DUTIES AND LICENSE FEES PAID AND ACCRUED

Pursuant to the reportorial requirements of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), in accordance with Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 15-2010, amending RR No. 21-2002, as amended implementing section 6 (H) of the Tax Code of 1997, the Company disclosed the following:

Value-Added Tax

	2025	2024
1st qtr	-	-
2nd qtr	-	-
3rd qtr	-	-
4th qtr	-	-
	-	-

Withholding Taxes

	2025	2024
Expanded withholding taxes	-	-
Compensation and benefits	-	-
	-	-

Local and National Taxes

	2025	2024
Business permits and other related fees	-	-
Annual BIR registration fee	-	-
	-	-
