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S.E.C. Registration Number

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(Company's Full Name)

35th Floor, Century Diamond Tower, Century City, Kalayaan Avenue, Poblacion, Makati City
 (Business Address: No. Street City / Town / Province)

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Contact Person

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Company Telephone Number

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Month Day

Fiscal Year

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FORM TYPE

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Month Day

Annual Meeting

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Secondary License Type, If Applicable

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Amended Articles Number/Section

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Total Amount of Borrowings

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To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

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

1. For the quarterly period ended: **June 30, 2026**
2. Commission identification number: **60566**
3. BIR Tax Identification: **004-504-281-000**
4. Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter:

CENTURY PROPERTIES GROUP INC.

5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization: **Metro Manila, Philippines**
6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)
7. Address of registrant's principal office/Postal Code: **35th Floor, Century Diamond Tower,**
Century City, Kalayaan Avenue, Makati City
8. Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(632) 793-8905**
9. 9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report:
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA:

Title of Each Class	No. of Shares of Stock Outstanding and Issued as of June 30, 2026
Common Shares	11,599,600,690 Outstanding Shares 100,123,000 Treasury Shares
Preferred Shares	20,000,000 Outstanding Shares (Series B)

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

Yes [☒] No [☐]

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

Philippine Stock Exchange - All outstanding Common Shares and Preferred Shares

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

- (a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Section 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period the registrant was required to file such reports)

Yes [☒] No [☐]

- (b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes [☒] No [☐]



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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	₱6,158,338,543	₱2,485,794,180
Short-term investments (Note 6)	159,363,177	43,113,483
Receivables (Note 7)	15,580,860,785	13,247,098,399
Real estate inventories (Note 8)	22,029,746,778	21,414,409,121
Due from related parties (Note 17)	2,019,262,220	1,766,745,936
Advances to suppliers and contractors (Notes 9)	1,595,516,611	1,430,692,413
Other current assets (Note 14)	1,998,945,262	1,773,921,528
Total Current Assets	49,542,033,376	42,161,775,060
Noncurrent Assets		
Noncurrent portion of installment contracts receivable (ICR; Notes 2 and 7)	1,272,421,996	1,272,421,996
Deposits for purchased land (Note 10)	1,460,041,926	1,431,041,926
Investments in and advances to joint ventures and associate (Note 11)	278,094,963	278,094,963
Investment properties (Note 12)	11,531,028,294	11,522,861,425
Property and equipment (Note 13)	3,175,606,208	3,250,373,315
Deferred tax assets (Note 25)	32,969,749	32,969,749
Other noncurrent assets (Note 14)	1,121,890,727	987,293,689
Total Noncurrent Assets	18,872,053,862	18,775,053,044
TOTAL ASSETS	₱68,414,087,238	₱60,936,828,104
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts and other payables (Note 15)	₱9,937,924,274	₱9,912,387,082
Contract liabilities (Notes 16)	5,326,717,479	4,453,629,741
Due to related parties (Note 17)	68,098,091	68,098,091
Short-term debt (Note 18)	400,000,000	667,000,000
Current portion of:		
Long-term debt (Note 18)	3,440,489,164	5,373,535,764
Liabilities from purchased land (Note 20)	50,000,000	50,000,000
Lease liabilities	8,462,675	8,462,675
Bonds payable	3,000,000,000	692,960,000
Income tax payable	38,943,462	194,735,125
Other current liabilities (Note 27)	30,451,712	25,144,764
Total Current Liabilities	22,301,086,857	21,445,953,242
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Noncurrent portion of:		
Long-term debt (Note 18)	9,929,185,317	6,131,920,719
Bonds Payable (Note 19)	7,161,781,522	5,251,681,062
Lease liabilities	10,467,092	41,407,896
Liabilities from purchased land	626,088,682	626,088,682
Pension liabilities (Note 24)	314,415,248	312,272,322
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 25)	1,835,867,445	1,906,521,478
Other noncurrent liabilities (Note 27)	1,006,459,261	1,022,586,879
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	20,884,264,567	15,292,479,038
Total Liabilities	43,185,351,424	36,738,432,280

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Equity (Note 21)		
Capital stock – ₱0.53 par value		
Authorized – 15,000,000,000 shares		
Issued – 11,699,723,690 shares	₱6,200,853,553	₱6,200,853,553
Preferred Shares – ₱0.53 par value		
Authorized – 3,000,000,000 Shares		
Issued – 50,000,000 Shares	10,600,000	10,600,000
Additional paid-in capital	4,491,448,948	4,491,448,948
Treasury shares – 100,123,000 common shares and 30,000,000 preferred shares	(109,674,749)	(109,674,749)
Other components of equity	35,266,609	35,266,609
Retained earnings	14,523,995,749	13,499,878,827
Remeasurement gain (loss) on defined benefit plan	32,901,389	26,678,321
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	25,185,391,499	24,155,051,509
Non-controlling interest	43,344,315	43,344,315
Total Equity	25,228,735,814	24,198,395,824
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	₱68,414,087,238	₱60,936,828,104

See accompanying Notes to Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statement

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Apr-Jun 2026 Q2 2026 (Unaudited)	Apr-Jun 2025 Q2 2025 (Unaudited)	Jan-Jun 2026 1H 2026 (Unaudited)	Jan-Jun 2025 1H 2025 (Unaudited)
REVENUES				
Real estate sales	3,621,447,346	₱3,411,045,211	₱6,708,040,194	₱6,756,973,176
Leasing revenue (Note 12 and 26)	238,126,404	323,725,478	496,516,432	473,112,530
Property management fee and other services	146,220,002	134,029,219	296,725,714	264,269,367
Hotel Revenue	31,564,739	29,928,235	70,069,267	61,902,255
Interest income from real estate sales	2,350,506	13,258,582	44,520,600	79,551,494
	4,039,708,997	3,911,986,725	7,615,872,207	7,635,808,822
COST AND EXPENSES				
Cost of real estate sales	1,823,697,834	1,967,343,691	3,493,992,534	3,841,816,816
Cost of leasing (Note 11)	102,177,806	109,179,537	192,032,959	173,367,657
Cost of services	93,749,263	103,710,640	191,913,944	190,087,431
	2,019,624,903	2,180,233,868	3,877,939,437	4,205,271,904
GROSS PROFIT	2,020,084,094	1,731,752,857	3,737,932,770	3,430,536,918
GENERAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND SELLING EXPENSES (Note 22)	932,979,085	1,102,047,812	2,053,285,891	2,011,347,159
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)				
Interest and other income (Note 23)	99,635,319	474,333,438	547,831,124	666,049,249
Interest and other financing charges	(383,616,246)	(357,866,447)	(782,218,983)	(680,062,173)
	(283,980,927)	116,466,991	(234,387,859)	(14,012,924)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	803,124,082	746,172,036	1,450,259,020	1,405,176,835
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 24)	73,804,720	(3,807,044)	275,278,098	181,918,724
NET INCOME	729,319,362	749,979,080	1,174,980,922	1,223,258,111
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>	6,223,068	—	6,223,068	—
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	₱735,542,430	₱749,979,080	₱1,181,203,990	₱1,223,258,111
Net income attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Parent Company (Note 21)	₱729,319,362	₱749,979,080	₱1,174,980,922	₱1,223,258,111
Non-controlling interests (Note 21)	—	—	—	—
	₱729,319,362	₱749,979,080	₱1,174,980,922	₱1,223,258,111
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Parent Company (Note 21)	₱735,542,430	₱749,979,080	₱1,181,203,990	₱1,223,258,111
Non-controlling interests (Note 21)	—	—	—	—
	₱729,319,362	₱749,979,080	₱1,181,203,990	₱1,223,258,111
Basic/diluted earnings per share (Note 21)	₱0.060	₱0.061	₱0.095	₱0.099

See accompanying Notes to Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statement

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
CAPITAL STOCK (Note 21)	₱6,200,853,553	₱6,200,853,553
PREFERRED SHARES (Note 21)		
Balance at beginning of year	₱10,600,000	₱10,600,000
Issuance of preferred shares	—	—
Balance at end of period	₱10,600,000	₱10,600,000
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL (APIC; Note 21)		
Balance at beginning of year	₱4,491,448,948	₱4,491,448,948
Issuance of preferred shares	—	—
Balance at end of period	₱4,491,448,948	₱4,491,448,948
TREASURY SHARES (Note 21)	(₱109,674,749)	(₱109,674,749)
RETAINED EARNINGS (Note 21)		
Balance at beginning of year	13,499,878,827	11,486,900,701
Net Income	1,174,980,922	1,223,258,111
Common shares dividend	(150,864,000)	(610,632,830)
Preferred shares dividend	—	(150,864,000)
Balance at end of period	₱14,523,995,749	₱11,948,661,982
OTHER COMPONENT OF EQUITY (Note 21)	₱35,266,609	₱25,868,234
REMEASUREMENT GAIN (LOSS) ON DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN		
Balance at beginning of year	₱26,678,321	₱20,384,170
Other comprehensive income	6,223,068	—
Balance at end of period	₱32,901,389	₱20,384,170
TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARENT COMPANY	₱25,185,391,499	₱22,588,142,138
NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST		
Beginning Balance	₱43,344,315	₱54,180,394
Net Income	—	—
Ending Balance	₱43,344,315	₱54,180,394
	₱25,228,735,814	₱22,642,322,532

See accompanying Notes to Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statement



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Six-Month Period Ended June 30	
	2026	2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	₱1,450,259,020	₱1,405,176,835
Adjustments for:		
Interest and other financing charges	782,218,983	680,062,173
Depreciation and amortization (Note 22)	115,065,891	85,099,581
Retirement Expense	10,440,350	3,699,526
Interest income from cash and cash equivalents (Note 23)	(115,780,952)	(96,490,801)
Operating income before working capital changes	2,242,203,292	2,077,547,314
Decrease (increase) in:		
Receivables (Notes 6 and 16)	(2,289,241,785)	(2,140,943,772)
Real estate inventories (Notes 7)	(615,337,657)	(521,046,934)
Advances to suppliers and contractors (Note 8)	(164,824,198)	(135,556,003)
Other assets (Note 13)	(373,731,990)	(844,141,289)
Increase in:		
Accounts and other payables (Notes 15)	(49,894,810)	1,522,299,007
Contract liabilities (Note 16)	873,087,738	(67,851,904)
Liability from purchased land intended for development	—	(2,999,083)
Other liabilities	(10,820,670)	(168,790,001)
Net cash provided by (used in) operations	(388,560,080)	(281,482,665)
Interest received	71,260,352	96,490,801
Interest and other financing costs paid	(887,170,292)	(686,938,219)
Income taxes paid	(503,802,169)	(237,638,863)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,708,272,189)	(1,109,568,946)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease (Increase) in due from related parties	(252,516,284)	(114,104,142)
Additions to Proceeds from:		
Short-term investments	(116,249,694)	—
Property and equipment (Note 12)	(26,187,566)	(173,677,616)
Deposits for purchase land	(29,000,000)	(82,500,000)
Investment properties	(8,166,870)	(24,709,619)
Intangible assets	—	(15,655,714)
Net cash used in investing activities	(432,120,414)	(410,647,091)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in due to related parties		
Proceeds from:		
Issuance of bonds	5,000,000,000	—
Availment of short-term and long-term debt	3,522,617,279	1,213,041,169
Payments of:		
Bonds Payable	(692,266,065)	—
Short-term and long-term debt	(1,925,786,219)	(1,372,874,861)
Lease liabilities	(16,196,029)	—
Cash dividends	(75,432,000)	(75,432,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	5,812,936,966	(235,265,692)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	3,672,544,363	(1,755,481,729)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD (Note 5)	2,485,794,180	4,175,107,957
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD (Note 5)	₱6,158,338,543	₱2,419,626,228

See accompanying Notes to Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements



NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Century Properties Group Inc. (the Parent Company or CPGI), a publicly-listed company, was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on May 6, 1975. The Parent Company is a 64.75%-owned subsidiary of Century Properties Inc. (CPI) and the rest by the public. The Group is primarily engaged in the development and construction of residential and commercial real estate projects.

The registered office address of the Parent Company is 35th Floor, Century Diamond Tower, Century City, Kalayaan Avenue, Poblacion, Makati City.

The Parent Company and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to herein as the "Group".

1.2 RECENT EVENTS

Fixed Corporate Notes Issuance

On June 23, 2026, the BOD of the Company has approved the issuance of a Five (5) - Year Peso-denominated Fixed Rate Corporate Notes ("Notes") in the amount of up to ₱3,000 million. The proceeds will be used for strategic land banking nationwide specifically in Calabarzon, Central Luzon, Panay and Davao Regions, and for the construction of pre-sold units of our PHirst-home residential business.

On June 30, 2026, the Company enrolled the five-year fixed-rate corporate notes with the Philippine Dealing & Exchange Corporation (PDEX), following the successful issuance to qualified institutional investors. The peso-denominated notes are exempt from registration with the SEC.

Amendments of the Company's Articles of Incorporation

On June 16, 2026, the BOD of CPGI approved the following amendments in article of incorporation:

- Amendment of Article II to include the following secondary purpose:

"10. To establish, acquire, maintain, and utilize information technology systems and digital platforms, and to undertake information technology-related activities necessary or incidental to the Corporation's principal business of real estate development, sales, leasing, property management, and other related business operation."

- Amendment of Article VI to increase the Corporation's authorized capital stock as follows:

From: "₱9,540,000,000 consisting of 15,000,000,000 common shares and 3,000,000,000 Preferred Shares with a par value of Fifty-Three Centavos ₱0.53 per share."

To: ₱12,190,000,000 consisting of 20,000,000,000 common shares and 3,000,000,000 Preferred Shares with a par value ₱0.53 per share.

These amendments were subsequently ratified by the stockholders on July 24, 2026.

Consent Solicitation for CPG Fixed Rate Bonds

On May 11, 2026, the Company sought the approval of its outstanding bondholders to amend certain provisions of the related trust and suretyship agreements. The proposed amendments will update the



list of corporate sureties to include PPHI (and/or its successor entity) and to provide explicit provisions covering mergers, consolidations, conversions, assignments, and similar corporate succession transactions involving CPGI and its corporate sureties. The consent solicitation is being undertaken in connection with the planned merger with PPHI.

On June 15, 2026, the Company announced the completion of the consent solicitation exercise (the "Consent Solicitation") for the following outstanding Philippine Peso bonds:

1. 5.7524% Fixed Rate 5-Year Bonds due 2027 issued on 24 February 2022 (the "2027 Bonds"); and
2. 7.4054% Fixed Rate 5-Year Bonds due 2028 issued on 17 March 2023 (the "2028 Bonds") and 7.6800% Fixed Rate 7-Year Bonds due 2030 issued on 17 March 2023 (the "2030 Bonds").

(the 2027 Bonds, and together, the 2028 Bonds and 2030 Bonds, shall each be considered as a separate tranche, and collectively, the two (2) tranches are referred to as the "Target Bonds"), for their consent to the proposed amendments (the "Proposed Amendments") to certain terms and conditions under the trust indenture agreements and suretyship agreements covering the Target Bonds.

Unless otherwise defined, capitalized terms used herein shall have the same meanings ascribed in the Consent Solicitation Statements dated 18 May 2026.

As June 11, 2026, the Supplemental Trust Indenture Agreement and Supplemental Suretyship Agreement for each separate tranche of the Target Bonds have been executed by the relevant parties. The Company has also paid the Consent Fees in relation to the Consent Solicitation for the Target Bonds.

CPGI and PPHI Merger

On April 13, 2026, the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Company has approved the proposed merger of PHirst Park Homes, Inc. (PPHI) and CPGI, with CPGI as the surviving entity, as part of the Company's group corporate restructuring initiatives.

The Plans of Merger will be submitted for approval by the stockholders during the upcoming Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the Company. The consummation of the proposed mergers shall be subject to the approval of creditors and relevant regulatory authorities.

The merger aims to improve resource allocations and operational synergies, enhance financial management, utilize tax assets, and enhance regulatory and tax administration efficiencies.

Public Offering of Retail Bonds

On January 16, 2026, the Securities and Exchange Commission approved the application of the Parent Company's Shelf Registration of Debt Securities in the aggregate amount of ₱12,000.00 million to be offered within a period of 5 years or such period as Securities and Exchange Commission may allow at an Issue Price of 100% of Face Value. The First Tranche of the Fixed Rate Retail Bonds is Three Billion Pesos (₱3,000,000,000) with an Oversubscription Option of up to One Billion Pesos (₱2,000,000,000), comprising of Four (4)-Year Fixed Retail Bonds due 2030 and Seven (7)-Year Fixed Retail Bonds due 2033. The first tranche, including the full oversubscription option were issued on February 20, 2026.



1.2 SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATE

Below is the Company's percentage of ownership in its Subsidiaries and Associate as of the filing of this report.

	Percentage of Ownership as of the Filing of the Report	
	Direct	Indirect
Century Communities Corporation (CCC)	100	-
Century City Development Corporation (CCDC)	100	-
Century Limitless Corporation (CLC)	100	-
Century Properties Management Inc. (CPMI)	100	-
Phirst Park Homes Inc. (PPHI)	100	-
Century Destinations and Lifestyle Corp. (Formerly Century Properties Hotel and Leisure, Inc.)	100	-

Currently, the Company has seven wholly-owned subsidiaries Communities Corporation (CCC), Century City Development Corporation (CCDC), Century Limitless Corporation (CLC), Century Properties Management Inc. (CPMI), Century Destinations and Lifestyle Corp (CDLC) and Century Nuliv Development Corporation (CNDC) and Phirst Park Homes Inc (PPHI). Through these Subsidiaries, CPGI develops, markets and sells residential, office, medical and retail properties in the Philippines, as well as manages residential and commercial properties in the Philippines.

Century Communities Corporation

CCC, incorporated in 1994, is focused on horizontal house and lot developments. From the conceptualization to the sellout of a project, CCC provides experienced specialists who develop and execute the right strategy to successfully market a project. CCC is currently developing Canyon Ranch, a 25-hectare house and lot development located in Carmona, Cavite.

Century City Development Corporation

CCDC, incorporated in 2006, is focused on developing mixed-use communities that include residences, office and retail properties. CCDC is currently developing Century City, a 3.4-hectare mixed-use development along Kalayaan Avenue in Makati City.

Century Limitless Corporation

CLC, incorporated in 2008, is Century's brand category that focuses on developing high-quality, affordable residential projects. Projects under CLC will cater to first-time home buyers, start-up families and investors seeking safe, secure and convenient homes.

Century Properties Management, Inc.

Incorporated in 1989, CPMI is one of the largest property management companies in the Philippines, as measured by total gross floor area under management. CPMI currently has 58 projects in its portfolio, covering a total gross floor area of 3.45 million sq.m. CPMI has been awarded 18 safety and security distinctions from the Safety Organization of the Philippines.

Century Destinations and Lifestyle Corp (CDLC)

Incorporated in 2014, CDLC shall operate, conduct and engage in hotel business and related business ventures.



PHirst Park Homes Inc. (PPHI)

PHirst Park Homes Inc., incorporated on August 31, 2018, is the first-home division and brand of CPGI. Its projects are located within the fringes of Metro Manila and its target market are first-time homebuyers. Its current projects are located at Lipa, Sto. Tomas and Batulao in Batangas, Bay, Calauan, San Pablo and Calamba in Laguna, Naic, General Trias and Tanza in Cavite, Baliwag and Pandi in Bulacan, Tayabas in Quezon, Magalang in Pampanga, Balanga and Hermosa in Bataan and Gapan Nueva Ecija, Bacolod in Negros Occidental and General Santos City in South Cotabato, which involve a multi-phase horizontal residential property and offer both Townhouse units & Single Attached units.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis except for investment properties that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), which is the functional currency of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. All amounts are rounded off to the nearest ₱, except when otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

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

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025. The voting rights held by the Parent Company in these subsidiaries are in proportion of their ownership interest.

Presented below is the percentage of ownership of the Parent Company in its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

	Percentage of Ownership	
	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Century Limitless Corporation (CLC)	100	100
Century Acqua Lifestyle Corporation (CALC)	100	100
Tanza Properties I, Inc. (TPI I)	100	100
Tanza Properties II, Inc. (TPI II)	100	100
Tanza Properties III, Inc. (TPI III)	100	100
Katipunan Prime Development Corporation (KPDC)	100	100
Century Properties Management, Inc. (CPMI)	100	100
Siglo Suites, Inc. (SSI)	100	100
Century Communities Corporation (CCC)	100	100
Century City Development Corporation (CCDC)	100	100
Century City Development Corporation II (CCDC II)	100	100
Centuria Medical Development Corporation (CMDC)	100	100
Century Destination Lifestyle Corporation (CDLC)**	100	100
PHirst Park Homes, Inc. (PPHI)	100	100

***formerly Century Properties Hotel and Leisure Inc. (CPHLI)*

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company, using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. All intra-group balances, transactions, unrealized gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full in the consolidated financial statements.

Non-controlling interests (NCI) pertain to the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly to the Parent Company. Any equity instruments, including preferred shares, issued by a

subsidiary that are not owned by the Parent Company, are non-controlling interests. The portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not wholly owned by the Parent Company are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of changes in equity, separately from the Parent Company's equity.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company and to the NCI, even if this results in the NCI having a deficit balance.

Changes in the controlling ownership interest, i.e., acquisition of non-controlling interest or partial disposal of interest over a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control, are accounted for as equity transactions.

Adoption of New and Amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025, except for the following new standards and amendments effective as at January 1, 2026. Adoption of these pronouncements did not have any material impact on the Group's interim condensed consolidated financial statements. •

- Amendments to Illustrative Examples on PFRS 7, PFRS 18, PAS 1, PAS 8, PAS 26 and PAS 37, *Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements*
- Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, *Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*
- Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity*
- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
 - Amendments to PFRS 1, *Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter*
 - Amendments to PFRS 7, *Gain or Loss on Derecognition*
 - Amendments to PFRS 9, *Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities and Transaction Price*
 - Amendments to PFRS 10, *Determination of a 'De Facto Agent'*
 - Amendments to PAS 7, *Cost Method*

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective. Adoption of these pronouncements is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements unless otherwise indicated.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
- PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*
 PFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of the five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new. It also requires disclosure on newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified "roles" of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to PAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*, which include changing the starting point in determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from “profit or loss” to “operating profit or loss” and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

PFRS 18, and the amendments of other standards, is effective to reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. PFRS 18 will apply retrospectively. The Group is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

- PFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*
- Amendments to PAS 21, *Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency*

Deferred effectivity

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

The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting these amendments.

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current/noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets, including deferred tax assets, are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities, including deferred tax liabilities, as noncurrent.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition, Classification and Measurement

At initial recognition, financial assets are classified and measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), 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 Group’s business model for managing them.



Except for trade receivables, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs. Trade receivables that are measured at the transaction price, i.e., the amount of consideration the Group is entitled to collect from the customers in exchange for services rendered.

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

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market-place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments);
- Financial assets at FVTPL
- Financial assets at FVOCI, where cumulative gains or losses previously recognized are reclassified to profit or loss
- Financial assets designated at FVOCI, where cumulative gains or losses previously recognized are not reclassified to profit or loss

The Group does not have financial assets at FVTPL and FVOCI.

Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

Financial assets at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method, less any impairment in value. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Group's financial assets at amortized cost include "Cash and cash equivalents", "Short-term investments", "Receivables" (excluding other receivables), rental deposits under "Other current assets" and "Due from related parties"



Financial liabilities

Initial recognition, Classification and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, 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.

Directly attributable transaction costs are documentary stamp tax, underwriting and selling fees, regulatory filing fee and other fees.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings

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

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

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Group's financial liabilities at amortized cost includes "Accounts and other payables" (excluding customer's advances and statutory liabilities), "Due to related parties", "Short-term debt", "Liability from purchased land", Long-term debt", "Bonds Payable" and "Liabilities to Preferred Shareholders" under noncurrent liabilities.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

The Group has no financial liabilities as at FVTPL.

Compound Financial Instruments

A compound financial instrument is a non-derivative financial instrument that, from the Group's perspective, contains both a liability and an equity component. On initial recognition of a compound financial instrument, the Group identifies the various components of the instrument and determine the fair value of the liability component. The Group then determines the equity component as a residual amount, essentially the issue proceeds of the instrument less the fair value liability component determined.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.



ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

Financial assets are credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of those financial assets have occurred. For these credit exposures, lifetime ECLs are also recognized and interest revenue is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted EIR to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

The Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix for management fee and leasing receivables and vintage analyses for Installment Contract Receivables (ICRs) that are based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For all debt financial assets other than ICRs, leasing and management fee receivables, and due from related parties, ECLs are recognized using the general approach wherein the Group tracks changes in credit risk and recognizes a loss allowance based on either a 12-month or lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and forward-looking analysis.

Exposures that have not deteriorated significantly since origination, or where the deterioration remains within the Group's investment grade criteria are considered to have a low credit risk. The provision for credit losses for these financial assets is based on a 12-month ECL. The low credit risk exemption has been applied on debt investments that meet the investment grade criteria of the Group from the time of origination.

The Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due.

For cash and cash equivalents, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available and are considered to be low credit risk investments. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Group uses the ratings from reputable credit rating agencies to determine whether the debt instrument has significant increase in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets



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

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

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

Write-off

The Group writes off a financial asset, in whole or in part, when the asset is considered uncollectible, it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that it has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Group assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group and all of the counterparties.

Real Estate Inventories

Property acquired or being constructed for sale in the ordinary course of business, rather than to be held for rental or capital appreciation, is held as inventory and is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV).

Cost includes:



- Land acquisition costs and expenses directly related to acquisition
- Land improvement cost
- Amounts paid to contractors for construction and development
- Planning and design costs, costs of site preparation, professional fees, property transfer taxes, construction overheads and other related costs.

NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, based on market prices at the reporting date, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs of sale.

Real estate inventories include land held for future development. The Group has plans, as approved by the BOD, to construct and develop these parcels of land as a residential property for sale in the ordinary course of business. The physical construction activities have not commenced as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Real estate sales cancellations are accounted for as modification of the contract (i.e., from non cancellable to being cancellable). Revenue from sale of real estate and cost of real estate sold previously recognized shall be reversed in the period of cancellation and the inventory shall be reinstated at cost. Income from forfeitures, except accounts covered by Maceda Law, is presented under "Others - net" in the consolidated statements of income.

Deposits for Land

The Group normally makes deposits before a CTS or Deed of Absolute Sale (DOAS) is executed between the Group and the landowner. These are recognized and carried at cost less impairment losses, if any.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest measure using the EIR method and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Where borrowings are associated with specific development of qualifying assets, the amount capitalized is the gross interest incurred on those borrowings less any investment income arising on their temporary investment. Interest is capitalized from the commencement of the development work until the date of practical completion. The capitalization of finance costs is suspended if there are prolonged periods when development activity is interrupted.

For real estate inventories, interest is capitalized on the purchase cost of a site of property acquired specifically for sale but only to the extent where activities necessary to prepare the asset for selling are in progress prior pre-selling activities.

Investments in and Advances to Joint Ventures and Associate

An investment is accounted for using the equity method from the day it becomes a joint venture or associate. On acquisition of investment, the excess of the cost of investment over the investor's share in the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is accounted for as goodwill and included in the carrying amount of the investment and not amortized.

Any excess of the investor's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of the investment is excluded from the carrying amount of the

investment, and is instead included as income in the determination of the share in the earnings of the investees.

Under the equity method, the investments in the investee companies are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share in the net assets of the investee companies, less any impairment in values. The consolidated statement of comprehensive income reflects the share of the results of the operations of the investee companies, if there's any. The Group's share of post-acquisition movements in the investee's equity reserves is recognized directly in equity. Profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the investee companies are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the investee companies and for unrealized losses to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment of the asset transferred. Dividends received are treated as a reduction of the carrying value of the investment.

Investment Properties

Investment properties comprise of properties that are held to earn rentals or capital appreciation or both and that are not occupied by the entities in the Group.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost including certain transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the purposes of these consolidated financial statements, in order to avoid double counting, the fair value reported in the financial statements is reduced by the carrying amount of any accrued income resulting from the spreading of lease incentives and/or minimum lease payments.

The fair values of investment properties are determined based on annual valuation performed by accredited external independent real estate valuation experts based on the "income approach" using discounted cash flow analysis for its income generating buildings which are based on the buildings discounted future cash flows.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner's occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner's occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of change in use.

For a transfer from investment property to inventories, the change in use is evidenced by commencement of development with a view to sale. When the Group decides to dispose of an investment property without development, it continues to treat the property as an investment property until it is derecognized and does not treat it as inventory. Similarly, if an entity begins to redevelop an existing investment property for continued future use as investment property, the property remains an investment property and is not reclassified as owner-occupied property during the redevelopment. For a transfer from investment property carried at fair value to inventories, the property's deemed cost for subsequent accounting shall be its fair value at the date of change in use.

Investment property is derecognized either when it has been disposed of (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control of the investment property in accordance with the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in PFRS 15) or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the consolidated statement of

comprehensive income in the period of derecognition. In determining the amount of consideration to be included in the gain or loss arising from the derecognition of investment property, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the buyer (if any) in accordance with the requirements for determining the transaction price in PFRS 15.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value. The cost of an item of property and equipment includes its purchase price and any cost attributable in bringing the asset to the intended location and working condition.

Expenditures incurred after the fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to expenses in the period in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment.

Depreciation of property and equipment commences once the property and equipment are put into operational use and is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives (EUL) of the property and equipment as follows:

	Years
Office equipment	3 - 5
Computer equipment	3 - 5
Furniture and fixtures	3 - 5
Transportation equipment	5
Leasehold improvements	5 or lease term, whichever is shorter
Construction equipment	5
Building	40
Right-of-use assets	2 - 3

The useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at financial year end to ensure that the period and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment. When property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation and accumulated provision for impairment losses, if any, are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is credited to or charged against current operations.

Construction in progress, included in property and equipment, is stated at cost. Depreciation is computed when the relevant asset is completed and becomes available for use in operations, at which time, the asset is reclassified to its property and equipment category. Fully depreciated property and equipment are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation and amortization is charged against current operations.

The Group classifies its right-of-use assets as part of property and equipment.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The Group assesses as at reporting date whether there is an indication that its nonfinancial assets (e.g., property and equipment, deposit for purchased land and investments and advances in joint ventures and associate) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment



testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is calculated as the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. 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 assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses are recognized in the expense categories of profit or loss consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If such is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Combinations of Entities Under Common Control

Business combinations of entities under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interests' method. The pooling of interests method generally involve the following:

- The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected in the consolidated financial statements at their carrying amounts. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognize any new assets or liabilities, at the date of the combination. The only adjustments that are made are those adjustments to harmonize accounting policies.
- No new goodwill is recognized as a result of the combination. The only goodwill that is recognized is any existing goodwill relating to either of the combining entities. Any difference between the consideration paid or transferred and the equity acquired is reflected within equity.
- The consolidated statement of income reflects the results of the combining entities for the full year, irrespective of when the combination took place.
- Comparative financial information is presented as if the entities had always been combined.

The effects of any intercompany transactions are eliminated to the extent possible.

Leases

Group as a lessee

Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, the Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.



Short-term leases

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office spaces (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.

Group as a lessor

Leases where the Group does not transfer substantially all the risk and benefits of the ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Otherwise, they are classified as finance leases. Rental income from operating leases is recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Liabilities on Preferred Shares Subscription

Liabilities on preferred shares subscription represent cash received by CALC, a subsidiary, that are convertible to a fixed number of CALC's stocks in the future. CALC's preferred shares are considered as compound financial instruments which contain both liability and equity components. Since the preferred shares are non-redeemable and entitles the holder to a pro-rata share of assets upon liquidation, including twenty-eight (28) free nights to stay at the hotel, this financial instrument is classified as an equity instrument. However, the preferred shares establish a contractual right to a dividend [i.e., the net room rental revenue (NRRR)], thus, it contains a financial liability with respect to the share in the NRRR.

The equity component of the instrument is presented as part of the "Non-controlling interest" (NCI) in the consolidated statement of financial position. When the Parent Company or another entity within the Group acquires the preferred shares the corresponding equity component is reclassified from NCI to other component of equity.

Equity

Common stock, Preferred stock and Additional paid-in capital

The Group records common stock and preferred stock at par value and additional paid-in capital in excess of the total contributions received over the aggregate par value of the equity share. Incremental costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from proceeds, net of tax.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent accumulated earnings of the Group less dividends declared, if any and transition adjustments from policy changes.

Treasury shares

Treasury shares are Parent Company's own equity instruments (whether common or preferred) which are reacquired and are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Parent Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognized in additional paid-in capital. Voting rights related to treasury shares are nullified, in case of common shares, for the Parent Company and no dividends are allocated to them respectively. When the shares are retired, the common or preferred capital stock account is reduced by its par value and the excess of cost over par value upon retirement is debited to additional paid-in capital when the shares were issued and to retained earnings for the remaining balance.

Non-controlling interest



Non-controlling interest are recognized and measured at the proportionate share of the non-controlling interest to the net assets of the Group. When non-controlling interest is subsequently acquired, the difference between the acquisition price and the carrying value of the interest as at acquisition date is recognized as equity reserve under “Other components of equity” account in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Revenue and Cost Recognition under PFRS 15

Revenue from Contract with Customers

The Group primarily derives its real estate revenue from the sale of vertical and horizontal real estate projects. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for the provisioning of water and electricity in its leasing units, wherein it is acting as agent.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

Real estate sales

The Group derives its real estate revenue from sale of lots, house and lot and condominium units. Revenue from the sale of these real estate projects under pre-completion stage are recognized over time during the construction period (or percentage of completion) since based on the terms and conditions of its contract with the buyers, the Group’s performance does not create an asset with an alternative use and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

In determining the transaction price, the Group assesses whether the selling price of real estate properties includes a significant financing component. When a significant financing component exists, the financing element is presented separately from revenue as interest income or expense. The Group has assessed that the impact of any significant financing component in its real estate contracts is immaterial for the period ended June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

In measuring the progress of its performance obligation over time, the Group uses the output method. The Group recognizes revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to customers of the goods or services transferred to date, relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract. Progress is measured based on the physical proportion of the real estate project’s completion. This is based on the monthly project accomplishment report prepared by the internal and/or third-party project engineers which integrates the surveys of performance to date of the construction activities for both sub-contracted and those that are fulfilled by the developer itself.

Any excess of progress of work over the right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, is recognized as contract assets and is included as part of “Installment contracts receivables” (ICR).

Any excess of collections over the total of recognized installment contracts receivables is included in the “contract liabilities” account in the liabilities section of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Property management fee, hotel and other services

Property management fee and other services consist of revenue arising from management contracts, auction services and other technical services while hotel revenue consist of revenue arising from the rental of rooms, food and beverage sales, and other service revenue.

Revenue is recognized as the services are rendered and the amount can be measured reliably. The services are simultaneously provided and consumed by the customer. Revenue from property management is recognized over time by applying paragraph 35(a) of PFRS 15. The Group applies the “right to invoice” practical expedient since the Group’s right to payment is for an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Group’s performance to date. For hotel revenues, rooms revenue recognition criterion is met at the time of occupancy. Other related revenues are recognized when the food and beverage, goods or services have been transferred or rendered to the guest. The transaction prices for rooms, food and beverage, and other goods and services are the net amounts collected from customers for such goods and services that are recorded as revenue when the goods are provided or services are performed.

Cost of real estate sales

In determining the costs incurred to be recognized as cost of real estate sold, the Group accumulates costs on materials, labor and overhead which include costs that were incurred but not yet billed by the contractor. The Company recognizes costs relating to satisfied performance obligations as these are incurred taking into consideration the contract fulfillment assets such as land and connection fees. These include costs of development and construction costs, contract fulfillment assets and cost to obtain contract. These costs are allocated to the saleable area, with the portion allocable to the sold area being recognized as costs of real estate sold while the portion allocable to the unsold area being recognized as part of real estate inventories. In addition, the Group recognizes as an asset only costs that give rise to resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in the future and that are expected to be recovered.

Contract costs include all direct materials and labor costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance. Expected losses on contracts are recognized immediately when it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue. Changes in contract performance, contract conditions and estimated profitability, including those arising from contract penalty provisions, and final contract settlements which may result in revisions to estimated costs and gross margins are recognized in the year in which the changes are determined.

Leasing Revenue

The Group leases its commercial real estate properties to others through operating leases. Rental income on leased properties is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term, or based on a certain percentage of the gross revenue of the tenants, as provided under the terms of the lease contract. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Common usage service area (CUSA) charges and air conditioning dues (included as part of ‘Rental and related services’)

CUSA charges are recognized when the related services are rendered. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for the provisioning of water, and electricity in its office leasing activities, wherein it is acting as agent. Income from common area and air conditioning dues is computed based on a fixed rate per square meter of the leasable area occupied by the tenant and are presented gross of related cost and expenses.

Other dues

For the electricity and water usage, the Group determined that it is acting as an agent because the promise of the Group to the tenants is to arrange for the electricity and water supply to be provided by a utility company. The utility and service companies, and not the Group, are primarily responsible for the provisioning of the utilities while the Group administers the leased spaces and coordinates with the utility and service companies to ensure that tenants have access to these utilities.



Income from Forfeited Collections

Income from forfeited collections recorded under “Interest and other income” is recognized at a point in time when the deposits from potential buyers are deemed nonrefundable due to prescription of the period for entering into a contracted sale. Such income is also recognized, subject to the provisions of Republic Act 6552, *Realty Installment Buyer Act*, upon prescription of the period for the payment of required amortizations from defaulting buyers.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

Other Income

Other income consists of customer-related fees such as penalties and surcharges are recognized as they accrue, taking into account the provisions of the related contract.

Cost of Leasing

Cost of leasing pertains to direct costs of leasing the Group’s commercial properties. These costs are expensed as incurred.

Cost of Services

Cost of services pertains to direct costs of property management, hotel and other services. These costs are expensed as incurred.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses constitute costs of administering the business and are expensed as incurred.

Contract Balances

Installment contract receivables (ICRs)

ICRs consist of contracts receivables and contract assets arising from sale of real estate. Contract assets represent the right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group transfers goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional. The contract assets are presented within the “Installment contract receivables” together with contracts receivables as allowed by PIC Q&A 2018-12D on the presentation of contract asset.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group performs under the contract. The contract liabilities also include payments received by the Group from the customers for which revenue recognition has not yet commenced.

Customers Deposit

Customers' Deposits Customers' deposits mainly represent reservation fees and advance payments. These deposits will be recognized as revenue in the consolidated statement of income as the related obligations to the real estate buyers are fulfilled.

Costs to Obtain Contract

The incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset if the Group expects to recover them. The Group has determined that commissions paid or due to brokers and marketing agents on the sale of pre-completed real estate units are deferred when recovery is reasonably expected and are recorded as "Prepaid commissions" in the consolidated statement of financial position. These are charged to expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized as earned. Commission expense is included in the "General, administrative and selling expenses" account in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Costs incurred prior to obtaining contract with customer are not capitalized but are expensed as incurred.

Contract fulfillment assets

Contract fulfillment assets are divided into: (i) costs that give rise to an asset; and (ii) costs that are expensed as incurred. When determining the appropriate accounting treatment for such costs, the Group firstly considers any other applicable standards. If those standards preclude capitalization of a particular cost, then an asset is not recognized under PFRS 15.

If other standards are not applicable to contract fulfillment costs, the Group applies the following criteria which, if met, result in capitalization: (i) the costs directly relate to a contract or to a specifically identifiable anticipated contract; (ii) the costs generate or enhance resources of the entity that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and (iii) the costs are expected to be recovered. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recoverable.

The Group's contract fulfillment assets pertain to land acquisition costs.

Amortization, de-recognition and impairment of contract fulfillment assets and capitalized costs to obtain a contract

The Group amortizes capitalized costs to obtain a contract to cost of sales over the expected construction period using percentage of completion following the pattern of real estate revenue recognition. The amortization of contract fulfillment assets and cost to obtain a contract is included within "Cost of real estate sales" and "General, administrative and selling expenses", respectively.

A contract fulfillment asset or capitalized cost to obtain a contract is derecognized either when it is disposed of or when no further economic benefits are expected to flow from its use or disposal.

At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is an indication that the contract fulfillment asset or cost to obtain a contract maybe impaired. If such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate by comparing the carrying amount of the assets to the remaining amount of consideration that the Group expects to receive less the costs that relate to providing services under the relevant contract. In determining the estimated amount of consideration, the Group uses the same



principles as it does to determine the contract transaction price, except that any constraints used to reduce the transaction price is removed for the impairment test.

Where the relevant costs or specific performance obligations are demonstrating marginal profitability or other indicators of impairment, judgement is required in ascertaining whether or not the future economic benefits from these contracts are sufficient to recover these assets. In performing this impairment assessment, management is required to make an assessment of the costs to complete the contract. The ability to accurately forecast such costs involves estimates around cost savings to be achieved over time, anticipated profitability of the contract, as well as future performance against any contract-specific performance indicators that could trigger variable consideration, or service credits

Where a contract is anticipated to make a loss, the judgements are also relevant in determining whether or not an onerous contract provision is required and how this is to be measured.

Pension Cost

Pension cost is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method. This method reflects services rendered by employees up to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries. Actuarial valuations are conducted with sufficient regularity, with an option to accelerate when significant changes to underlying assumptions occur.

Pension cost includes current service cost, interest cost, past service cost and gains and losses, and curtailment and non-routine settlement.

The liability recognized by the Group in respect of the funded defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using risk-free interest rates of government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liabilities or applying a single weighted average discount rate that reflects the estimated timing and amount of benefit payments.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains or losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding net interest cost and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to other comprehensive income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Income Taxes

Current tax

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 have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the reporting date.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, including asset revaluations. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry



forward benefit of unused tax credits from the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over regular corporate income tax (RCIT), and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits from MCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized. Deferred tax, however, is not recognized on temporary differences that arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income.

Deferred tax liabilities are not provided on non-taxable temporary differences associated with investments in domestic subsidiaries and associate.

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

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

Value-added Tax (VAT)

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, if applicable.

When VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT) exceeds VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT), the excess is recognized as payable and is included as part of the "Accounts and other payables" account in the consolidated statement of financial position. When VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT) exceeds VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT), the excess is recognized as an asset and is included as part of the "Other current assets" and "Other noncurrent assets" accounts in the consolidated statement of financial position to the extent of the recoverable amount.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are initially recorded using the exchange rates prevailing at transaction dates. Foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated using the closing exchange rates at reporting date. Exchange gains or losses arising from foreign currency transactions are credited to or charged against current operations.

Segment Reporting

The Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. Financial information on the Group's business segments is presented in Note 31 to the consolidated financial statements.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year and adjusted to give retroactive effect to any stock dividends declared during the period. The net income attributable to common stockholders of the Parent Company is net of dividends attributable to preferred stockholders.



Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to common equity holders by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of common shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential common shares. The calculation of diluted EPS does not assume conversion, exercise or other issue of potential common shares that would have an antidilutive effect on earnings per share.

As of June 30 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Group has no potentially dilutive common shares.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, and when 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. Where the Group expects a provision, or a portion, to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the parent company statement of income, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liabilities.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the parent company financial statements. These are disclosed in the notes to parent company financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized unless the realization of the assets is virtually certain. These are disclosed in the notes to parent company financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Events After the Reporting Date

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in compliance with PFRS Accounting Standards requires the Group to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The judgments, estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. Future events may occur which will cause the judgments and assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in judgments and estimates are reflected in the consolidated financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

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.

Judgments

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

Existence of a contract

The Group's primary document for a contract with a customer is a signed CTS. It has determined, however, that in cases wherein CTS are not signed by both parties, the combination of its other signed documentation such as reservation agreement, official receipts, buyers' computation sheets and invoices, would contain all the criteria to qualify as contract with the customer under PFRS 15.

Revenue recognition method and measure of progress

The Group concluded that revenue for real estate sales is to be recognized over time because: (a) the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use; and (b) the Group has an enforceable right for performance completed to date. The promised property is specifically identified in the contract and the contractual restriction on the Group's ability to direct the promised property for another use is substantive. This is because the property promised to the customer is not interchangeable with other properties without breaching the contract and without incurring significant costs that otherwise would not have been incurred in relation to that contract. In addition, under the current legal framework, the customer is contractually obliged to make payments to the developer up to the performance completed to date. In addition, the Group requires a certain percentage of buyer's payments of total selling price (buyer's equity), to be collected as one of the criteria in order to initiate revenue recognition. Reaching this level of collection is an indication of buyer's continuing commitment and the probability that economic benefits will flow to the Group. The Group considers that the initial and continuing investments by the buyer of about 5% would demonstrate the buyer's commitment to pay.

The Group has determined that output method used in measuring the progress of the performance obligation faithfully depicts the Group's performance in transferring control of real estate development to the customers.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Group incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL.

To do this, the Group has considered a range of relevant forward-looking macro-economic assumptions for the determination of unbiased general industry adjustments and any related specific industry adjustments that support the calculation of ECLs. Based on its evaluation and assessment and after taking into consideration external actual and forecast information, the Group considers a representative range of possible forecast scenarios. This process involves gathering two or more economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of each outcome. External information includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies, monetary authorities and selected private-sector and academic institutions.

The Group has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses of each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

Predictive relationship between the key indicators and default and loss rates on various portfolios of financial assets have been developed based on analyzing historical data over the past 5 years. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

The Group has not identified any uncertain event that it has assessed to be relevant to the risk of default occurring but where it is not able to estimate the impact on ECL due to lack of reasonable and supportable information.

Operating lease commitments - the Group as a lessor

Management has determined that the Group retains all significant risks and rewards of underlying assets and thus, accounts for the contracts as operating leases. The ownership of the underlying assets is not transferred to the lessee by the end of the lease term. Leasing revenue amounted to ₱498.52 million and ₱473.11 million for the six-month period June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Distinction of property between real estate inventories, property and equipment and investment properties

The Group determines whether a property will be classified as real estate inventories, property and equipment or investment properties. In making this judgment, the Group considers whether the property will be sold in the normal operating cycle (real estate inventories) and even if the real estate inventories are leased out, the classification remains on the condition that the intent to sell remains. The Group also considers whether the property is held for administrative purposes and classifies the property under property and equipment. All other properties that are not yet determined to be sold in the normal operating cycle nor held for administrative purposes are classified as investment properties.

Management's Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Revenue recognition on real estate projects

The Group's revenue recognition require management to make use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of revenues and costs. The Group's revenue from real estate and construction contracts is recognized based on percentage of completion (POC) are measured principally on the basis of the estimated completion of a physical proportion of the contract work. Apart from involving significant estimates in determining the quantity of imports such as materials, labor and equipment needed, the assessment process for the POC is complex and requires technical determination by management's specialists (third-party and/or internal project engineers).

Collectability of the sales price

In determining whether the sales price is collectible, the Group considers that the initial and continuing investments by the buyer of 5% would demonstrate the buyer's commitment to pay. Based on the historical trend of cancellations of customer contracts, the management believes that 5% continues to be reasonable. The revenue arising from these sales contracts amounted to ₱6,708.04 million and ₱6,781.82 million for the six-month period June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Fair value of investment properties

The Group carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognized in profit or loss except for investment properties under construction. The Group determined that the fair value of its investment properties under construction cannot yet be reliably measurable, as such these investment properties are measured at cost. Once the construction is complete or the fair value is reliably measurable, whichever comes first, the Group will measure the investment property at fair value.



For its investment properties that are complete and whose fair values are reliably measurable, the Group annually engages independent valuation specialists to determine its fair value. The appraisers used income approach using discounted cash flow method for its properties which are based on future cash flows available for such properties.

Evaluation of impairment of financial assets

The Group uses a provision matrix for management fee and leasing receivables and vintage analyses for ICRs that are based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. For all debt financial assets other than ICRs, leasing and management fee receivables, ECLs are recognized using the general approach wherein the Group tracks changes in credit risk and recognizes a loss allowance based on either a 12-month or lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns. The Group incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information such as inflation and GDP growth rates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The vintage analysis accounts for expected losses by calculating the cumulative loss rates of a given loan pool. It derives the probability of default from the historical data of a homogenous portfolio that share the same origination period. The information on the number of defaults during fixed time intervals of the accounts is utilized to create the PD model. It allows the evaluation of the loan activity from its origination period until the end of the contract period.

The Group defines a financial instrument as "in default" when a customer is more than 90 days past due on its contractual obligations. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be "in default" when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. An instrument is considered to be no longer in default (i.e., to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions (inflation and interest rates) and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

Estimating NRV of real estate inventories

The Group reviews the NRV of real estate inventories and compares it with the cost since assets should not be carried in excess of amounts expected to be realized from sale. Real estate inventories are written down below cost when the estimated NRV is found to be lower than the cost.

NRV for completed real estate inventories is assessed with reference to market conditions and prices existing at the reporting date and is determined by the Group having taken suitable external advice

and in light of recent market transactions. NRV in respect of inventory under construction is assessed with reference to market prices at the reporting date for similar completed property, less estimated costs to complete construction less an estimate of the time value of money to the date of completion. The estimates used took into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the end of the period to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the end of the period.

The carrying values of real estate inventories amounted to ₱22,029.75 million and ₱21,414.41 million as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

Evaluation of nonfinancial assets

The Group assesses impairment on its nonfinancial assets and considers the following important indicators:

- Significant changes in asset usage;
- Significant decline in assets' market value;
- Obsolescence or physical damage of an asset;
- Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the manner of usage of the acquired assets or the strategy for the Group's overall business; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

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 asset's fair value less cost to sell or value in use whichever is higher.

The fair value less cost to sell 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 be generated from the continued use of the asset. The Group is required to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the carrying amount of the asset being assessed.

The Group did not identify impairment indicators on the following its nonfinancial assets.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets at each reporting date and reduces the amounts to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Significant judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable income together with future planning strategies. The Group assessed its projected performance in determining the sufficiency of the future taxable income.

4. SEGMENT REPORTING

Business segment information is reported on the basis that is used internally for evaluating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources among operating segments. Accordingly, the segment information is reported based on the nature of service the Group is providing.

The segments where the Group operate follow:

- Real estate development – sale of affordable, middle-income, and high-end house and lot and condominium units.

- Leasing - lease of the Group's retail mall; offices and medical office.
- Property and hotel management - facilities management of the residential and corporate developments of the Group and other third-party projects, including provision of technical and related consultancy services, rental of hotel rooms, food and beverage sales, and other service revenue;

Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

The financial information about the operations of these operating segments is summarized below:

	For the Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2026				
	Real Estate Development	Leasing	Property and Hotel Management	Adjustments and Elimination	Consolidated
Revenue	₱6,752,560,795	₱522,742,091	366,794,981	(₱26,225,660)	₱7,615,872,207
Costs and expenses					
Cost of real estate sales and services	3,493,992,533	192,032,960	191,913,944	—	3,877,939,437
General, administrative and selling expenses	1,984,082,384	161,028,677	103,298,749	(195,123,919)	2,053,285,891
Operating income	1,274,485,878	169,680,454	71,582,288	168,898,259	1,684,646,879
Other income	3,418,380,305	11,549,905	878,336	(2,882,977,422)	547,831,124
Other expense	(542,400,677)	(239,818,306)	—	—	(782,218,983)
Income before income tax	4,150,465,506	(58,587,947)	72,460,624	(2,714,079,163)	1,450,259,020
Provision for income tax	276,070,540	(18,907,598)	18,115,156	—	275,278,098
Net income	₱3,874,394,966	(₱39,680,349)	₱54,345,468	(₱2,714,079,163)	₱1,174,980,922
Net income attributable to:					
Owners of the Parent Company	₱3,874,394,966	(₱39,680,349)	₱54,345,468	(₱2,714,079,163)	₱1,174,980,922
Non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—
	₱3,874,394,966	(₱39,680,349)	₱54,345,468	(₱2,714,079,163)	₱1,174,980,922

	As of June 30, 2026				
	Real Estate Development	Leasing	Hotel and Property Management	Adjustments and Elimination	Consolidated
Other information					
Segment assets	₱80,520,146,478	₱18,935,837,180	₱1,114,786,462	(₱32,242,652,631)	₱68,328,117,489
Deferred tax assets	1,097,669	—	21,867,570	10,004,510	32,969,749
Total Assets	₱80,521,244,147	₱18,935,837,180	₱1,136,654,032	(₱32,232,648,121)	₱68,361,087,238
Segment liabilities	₱ 57,214,346,000	₱4,104,447,964	₱ 916,771,125	(₱20,939,081,122)	₱41,296,483,967
Deferred tax liabilities	1,154,743,690	829,851,547	—	(148,727,791)	1,835,867,446
Total Liabilities	₱58,369,089,690	₱4,934,299,511	₱916,771,125	(₱21,087,808,913)	₱43,132,351,413

	For the Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2025				
	Real Estate Development	Leasing	Hotel and Property Management	Adjustments and Elimination	Consolidated
Revenue	₱6,836,524,669	₱512,354,953	₱326,171,622	(₱39,242,422)	₱7,635,808,822
Costs and expenses					
Cost of real estate sales and services	3,841,816,816	173,367,657	190,087,431	—	4,205,271,904
General, administrative and selling expenses	1,985,082,632	60,281,789	139,766,157	(173,783,419)	2,011,347,159
Operating income	1,009,625,221	278,705,507	(3,681,966)	134,540,997	1,419,189,759
Other income	2,236,381,972	181,932,674	1,518,022	(1,753,783,419)	666,049,249
Other expense	(321,943,560)	(357,822,560)	(296,053)	—	(680,062,173)
Income before income tax	2,924,063,633	102,815,621	(2,459,997)	(1,619,242,422)	1,405,176,835
Provision for income tax	180,522,851	2,010,872	(614,999)	—	181,918,724
Net income	₱2,743,540,782	₱100,804,749	(₱1,844,998)	(₱1,619,242,422)	₱1,223,258,111
Net income attributable to:					
Owners of the Parent Company	₱2,743,540,782	₱100,804,749	(₱1,844,998)	(₱1,619,242,422)	₱1,223,258,111
Non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—
	₱2,743,540,782	₱100,804,749	(₱1,844,998)	(₱1,619,242,422)	₱1,223,258,111

As of June 30, 2025

Other information					
Segment assets	₱70,435,216,446	₱18,650,487,053	₱ 1,535,759,250	(₱32,622,559,599)	₱57,998,903,150
Deferred tax assets	159,693,233	–	20,897,377	10,004,507	190,595,117
Total Assets	₱70,594,909,679	₱18,650,487,053	₱1,556,656,627	(₱32,612,555,092)	₱58,189,498,267
Segment liabilities	₱46,591,299,645	₱6,107,632,535	₱1,551,134,529	(₱20,372,179,874)	₱33,877,886,835
Deferred tax liabilities	965,445,077	852,571,613	0	(148,727,790)	1,669,288,900
Total Liabilities	₱47,556,744,722	₱6,960,204,148	₱1,551,134,529	(₱20,520,907,664)	₱35,547,175,735

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Cash on hand and in banks	₱2,229,547,809	₱2,127,280,458
Cash equivalents	3,928,790,734	358,513,722
	₱6,158,338,543	₱2,485,794,180

Cash in banks earns interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates.

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are made for varying periods of up to three (3) months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and earn interest at prevailing short-term rates ranging from 4.12% to 6.00% and 0.25% to 4.60%. Interest income in cash and cash equivalents amounted to ₱71.26 million and ₱96.49 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

6. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, short-term investments amounted to ₱159.36 million and ₱43.11million, respectively. Short-term investments include money market placements exceeding 3 months but less than one year. Short-term investments earn at prevailing short-term rate of 2.30% to 3.38% in 2026 and 2025.

7. RECEIVABLES

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Trade receivables		
ICR	₱14,658,499,407	₱12,836,079,499
Management fees	316,147,755	435,752,370
Leasing receivable	516,820,323	292,843,916
Receivable from employees and agents (see Note 16)	704,364,636	419,071,767
Advances to customers	304,607,756	227,346,014
Advances to condominium corporations	155,516,333	153,412,454
Other receivables	266,557,039	224,244,843
	16,922,513,249	14,588,750,863
Allowance for ECL	(69,230,468)	(69,230,468)
	16,853,282,781	14,519,520,395
Non-current portion of ICR	(1,272,421,996)	(1,272,421,996)
	₱15,580,860,785	₱13,247,098,399

ICRs pertain to receivables from the sale of real estate properties. These are collectible in monthly installments over a period of one (1) to five (5) years, bear no interest and with lump sum collection upon project turnover. Titles to real estate properties are not transferred to the buyer until full payment has been made. During the year, the Group recognized additional ICRs in relation to the launch of its new projects.

Leasing receivables represent the outstanding receivables arising from the lease of commercial centers relating to the Group's mall and offices and are collectible within 30 days from billing date. These are covered by security deposit of tenants' equivalent to two to four-month rental and two to four-month advance rent paid by the lessees. This includes both the fixed and contingent portion of lease. It also includes accrued rental receivable pertains to the effect of straight-line calculation of rental income.

Management fees are revenues arising from property management contracts. These are collectible on a 15- to 30-day basis depending on the terms of the management service agreement.

Receivable from employees and agents pertains to cash advances for retitling costs and other operational and corporate-related expenses. These are realized within twelve months and bears no interest. It also includes salary and other loans granted to the employees and are recoverable through salary deductions. These are noninterest-bearing and are due and demandable.

Advances to condominium corporations pertain to expenses paid by the Group on behalf of the condominium corporations for various expenses incurred for the projects already turned over. These receivables are due and demandable and bear no interest.

Advances to customers pertain to expenses paid by the Group on behalf of the customers for the taxes and other costs incurred in securing the title in the name of the customers. These receivables are billed separately to the respective buyers and are expected to be collected within one (1) year.

Others, mainly consist of receivables for repairs and installation cost charge to tenants and reimbursement of regulatory payments.

The allowance for expected credit losses pertain to management fees and other receivables.

Receivable financing

The Group entered into various agreements with a local bank whereby the Group assigned its ICRs and contract assets with recourse at weighted average interest rates of 7.75% in June 30, 2026. The assignment agreements provide that the Group will substitute defaulted CTS with other CTS of equivalent value.

The Group still retains the assigned receivables in the receivables account and records the proceeds from these sales as long-term debt (see Note 18). The gross amount of ICRs and contract assets used as collateral amounted to ₱780.61 million and ₱864.48 million as of June 30, 2026 and of December 31, 2025, respectively (see Note 18).

8. REAL ESTATE INVENTORIES

This account consists of Property acquired or being constructed for sale in the ordinary course of business. Details of this account follows:

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Lots, condominium units and residential house and lots for sale	₱19,724,185,852	₱19,108,848,195
Land held for future developments	2,305,560,926	2,305,560,926
	₱22,029,746,778	₱21,414,409,121

A summary of the movements in lots, condominium units and residential house and lots for sale is set out below:

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Balance at beginning of year	₱19,108,848,195	₱16,351,952,387
Construction/development costs incurred	3,967,813,622	7,276,400,895
Transfer from land and land development	141,516,569	3,366,022,632
Cost of real estate sales	(3,493,992,534)	(7,885,527,719)
Balance at end of year	₱19,724,185,852	₱19,108,848,195

A summary of the movements in land held for future developments is set out below:

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Balance at beginning of year	₱2,305,560,926	₱842,326,777
Land acquisitions and incidental cost	141,516,569	4,829,256,781
Transferred to condominium units and residential house and lots for sale	(141,516,569)	(3,366,022,632)
Balance at end of year	₱2,305,560,926	₱2,305,560,926



Real estate inventories recognized as “Cost of real estate sales” amounted to ₱3,493.99 million and ₱3,841.82 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

In 2025, the Group purchased additional parcels of land in Palawan, Pampanga, Cavite and General Santos which will be developed into premium and affordable residential properties to be held for sale totaling to ₱4,829.26 million. The related deposits on purchased land amounting to ₱100.50 million and advances to landowners amounting to ₱250.00 million were applied against the related contract prices.

The carrying values of inventories mortgaged for trust receipts payables and bank loans amounted to ₱1,964.92 million and ₱2,173.41 million as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively (see Note 18).

9. ADVANCES TO SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACTORS

Advances to suppliers and contractors amounting to ₱1,595.52 million and ₱1,430.69 million as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, are recouped and capitalized as part of inventories upon every progress billing payment depending on the percentage of accomplishment. These advances are intended for the construction of the Group’s projects.

10. DEPOSIT FOR PURCHASED LAND

This account consists of deposits made to property owners for the acquisition of parcels of land for which the use is currently undetermined. Deposits for purchased land amounted to ₱1,460.04 million and ₱1,431.04 million as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

In 2026 and 2025, the Group made additional deposits to property owners for the acquisitions of parcels of land located in Pampanga and Novaliches amounting to ₱29.00 million and ₱362.00 million, respectively.

In 2025 the Group purchased various parcels of land. As a result, the Group applied the related deposit for purchased land amounting to ₱100.50 million as part of the payment for the purchased land

11. INVESTMENT IN AND ADVANCES TO JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE

Investment in and advances to joint ventures and associate amounted to ₱278.09 million as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

The Group has not incurred any contingent liabilities as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 in relation to its interest in the joint ventures and associate, nor do the joint ventures and associate themselves have any contingent liabilities for which the Group is contingently liable. The Group has not entered into any capital commitments in relation to its interest in the joint ventures and associate and did not receive any dividends from the joint ventures and associate.

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The Group's investment properties consist of commercial properties currently being leased out. Commercial properties include office buildings and retail mall located in key cities and municipalities in the Philippines.

Movements in this account are as follows:

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Cost:		
Balance at beginning of year	₱7,893,111,418	₱7,829,034,102
Building improvement	8,166,869	64,077,316
Balance at end of year	7,901,278,287	7,893,111,418
Change in Fair Value		
Balance at beginning of year	3,629,750,007	3,585,734,155
Net change in fair value of investment properties for the year	–	44,015,852
	3,629,750,007	3,629,750,007
	₱11,531,028,294	₱11,522,861,425

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Group recognized leasing revenue from the use of the said real properties amounting to ₱496.52 million and ₱473.11 million, respectively, and incurred direct cost of leasing amounting to ₱192.03 million and ₱173.37 million, respectively, in relation to these investment properties.

The carrying values of investment properties mortgaged for trust receipts payables and bank loans amounted to ₱7,600.19 million as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively (see Note 18).

Investment properties are stated at fair value, which has been determined based on valuations performed by a SEC-accredited independent valuer as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

For the Group's leasing properties, the Group adopted the discounted cash flow analysis which considers the future cash flows from lease contracts.

The fair value of the investment properties classified as buildings and land in the consolidated financial statements is categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the investment properties and sensitivity analyses are as follows:

Property	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range	
			2026	2025
Land and Buildings	DCF	Discount rates for similar lease contracts, market rent levels, expected vacancy and expected maintenance.	Discount rate - 8.97% to 10.15%	Discount rate - 9.30% to 11.20%
			Market rent levels - ₱300 to ₱1,400 /sqm per month	Market rent levels - ₱300 to ₱1,600/sqm per month
			Expected vacancy - 5% to 50%	Expected vacancy - 10% to 50%
			Expected maintenance - 1% to 5% of gross revenue	Expected maintenance - 1% to 5% of gross revenue

For DCF, significant increases (decreases) in estimated market rent levels and rent growth per annum in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value of the investment properties. Significant increases (decreases) in the expected vacancy rate and discount rate in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value.

13. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The composition and movements of this account are as follows:

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Office Furniture and Equipment	₱84,522,679	₱73,063,569
Transportation Equipment	12,047,418	14,091,632
Leasehold Improvements	77,588,514	89,252,310
Construction Equipment	177,745,062	202,771,264
Land and building	2,794,083,665	2,823,119,477
Right-of-use Assets	29,618,870	48,075,063
	₱3,175,606,208	₱3,250,373,315

Property and equipment include Land and building that pertains to the following:

- 4 floors of office spaces occupied by the Group in Century Diamond Tower.
- In 2024, the Group, as approved by the BOD, decided to remove certain commercial units, storage spaces, and parking lots in its project development, Spire, from its inventory pool amounting to ₱723.19 million and to utilize these for the exclusive use of the Group.
- 152 CALC owned units in Novotel Suites Manila at Acqua 6 Tower of Acqua Private Residences.
- The Pebble (four-storey waterfront clubhouse) of Acqua Private Residences.

As of June 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025, there are no restrictions on the items of property and equipment of the Group and none of these are pledged as security for the Group's obligations.

The depreciation and amortization in June 30, 2026 and 2025 are recognized as follows:

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
General, administrative, and selling expenses (Note 21)	₱115,065,891	₱85,099,581

There is no interest expense or borrowing cost capitalized for PPE in 2024 and 2023.

14. OTHER ASSETS

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Current		
Input taxes	₱678,899,418	₱460,644,729
Creditable withholding taxes	635,278,656	631,052,481
Prepaid commissions	509,818,519	504,687,865
Rental deposits (Note 28)	99,342,791	102,574,711
Prepaid expenses	62,655,254	46,561,776
Deferred financing cost	-	3,190,000
Others	12,950,624	25,209,966
	₱1,998,945,262	₱1,773,921,528
Noncurrent:		
Creditable withholding taxes	₱770,119,805	₱765,017,348
Input taxes	183,959,182	90,220,929
Prepaid commissions	73,597,060	41,591,454
Intangible assets	48,875,105	52,420,342
Others	45,339,575	38,043,616
	₱1,121,890,727	₱987,293,689

Prepaid commissions pertain to capitalized commission expenses payable to its agents on the sale of its real estate projects related to contracts that have qualified for revenue recognition. These will be recognized as commission expense under “General, administrative and selling expenses” in the period in which the related real estate sales are recognized.

Input taxes are fully realizable and will be applied against output VAT.

Creditable withholding taxes are attributable to taxes withheld by third parties arising from real estate sale, property management fees and leasing revenues.

Advances to landowners pertains to the initial payment made by the Group, in accordance to its memorandum of agreement to acquire 56 hectares of property to developed a beach style lifestyle destination in the Municipality of Palawan.



Rental deposits mostly pertain to security deposits held and applied in relation to the Group's lease contracts for its administrative and sales offices. The deposits are noninterest-bearing and are recoverable through application of rentals at the end of the lease term.

Intangible assets include software costs and trademarks. Software cost includes application software and intellectual property licenses owned by the Group.

15. ACCOUNTS AND OTHER PAYABLES

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Accounts payable	₱5,695,347,486	₱6,080,294,849
Accrued expenses	1,057,348,267	1,018,864,133
Customers' advances	2,347,159,945	2,200,864,627
Retention payable	621,976,133	534,173,848
Dividend Payable	75,432,000	—
Other payables	87,660,443	78,189,625
	₱9,884,924,274	₱9,912,387,082

Accounts payable are attributable to the construction costs incurred by the Group. These are noninterest-bearing and with terms of 15 to 90 days.

Customers' advances pertain to funding from buyers of real estate for future application against transfer and registration fees and other taxes to be incurred upon transfer of properties to the buyer. The movement of customers' advances is mainly due to advance payment of buyers less fees incurred for the turned over properties.

"Accrued expenses" consist mainly of, commission, salaries, taxes, interest, utilities, marketing costs, professional fees, insurance, and other outside services.

Retention payable is noninterest-bearing and is normally settled on a 30-day term upon completion of the relevant contracts.

16. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

Contract liabilities consist of collections from real estate customers which have not qualified for revenue recognition and excess of collections over the recognized receivables based on percentage of completion. The movement in contract liability is mainly due to reservation sales and advance payment of buyers less real estate sales recognized upon reaching the equity threshold and from increase in percentage of completion. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, carrying values of contract liabilities amounted to ₱5,326.72 million and ₱4,453.63 million, respectively.

17. 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 which include affiliates.

Terms and Conditions of Transactions with Related Parties

The Group in their regular conduct of business has entered into transactions with related parties principally consisting of advances and reimbursement of expenses, development, management, marketing, leasing and administrative service agreements and purchases which are made at normal market prices. Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured and noninterest-bearing. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. Related party transactions are settled in cash.

The Group has material related party transactions policies containing the approval requirements and limits on amounts and extent of related party transactions in compliance with the requirements under the Revised SRC Rule 68 and SEC Memorandum Circular 10, series of 2019.

The Group has an approval requirement such that material related party transactions shall be reviewed by the Related Party Transactions Committee (the Committee) and endorsed to the BOD for approval. Material related party transactions are those transactions that meet the threshold value as approved by the Committee amounting to ₱50.0 million and other requirements as may be recommended by the Committee.

The related party transactions are shown under the following accounts in the consolidated financial statements:

Due from Related Parties

	Outstanding balances		Amount of transactions		Terms and Conditions
	2026	2025	2026	2025	
Ultimate Parent	₱1,314,575,131	₱1,062,058,847	₱252,516,284	₱404,415,943	
Officers and stockholders	221,969,612	221,969,612	—	—	Noninterest bearing, due and
Under common control					demandable, unsecured, no
Century Integrated Sales, Inc. (CISI)	472,447,213	472,447,213	—	21,787,904	impairment
Century Retail IT, Inc. (CRIT)	507	507	—	—	
Entity managed by a related party					
Century Asia Corp. (CAC)	10,269,757	10,269,757	—	(17,257,612)	
	₱2,019,262,220	₱1,766,745,936	₱252,516,284	₱408,946,235	

Due to Related Parties

	Outstanding balance		Amount of transactions		Terms and Conditions
	2026	2025	2026	2025	
Ultimate Parent	P-	P-	P-	P-	Noninterest bearing, due and demandable, unsecured
Century Group International Corp. (CGIC)	34,072	34,072	–	(388,215)	
Officers and stockholders	68,064,019	68,064,019	–	(1,924,475)	
	P68,098,091	P68,098,091	P-	(P2,312,690)	

Significant transactions of the Group with related parties are described below:

Due from related parties pertains to advances provided by the Group to the stockholders and other affiliates. These are generally unsecured, noninterest-bearing, and are due and demandable and are not impaired.

Due to related parties pertains to advances made by the Group for the capital expenditure of the affiliates. These are generally noninterest bearing and are due and demandable.

Key management compensation

The key management personnel of the Group include all directors, executive, and senior management. The details of compensation and benefits of key management personnel for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 follow:

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Short-term employee benefits	P32,205,091	P47,356,033
Post-employment benefits	1,611,974	2,367,833
	P33,817,065	P49,723,866

Terms and condition of transactions with related parties

There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Group has not made any provision for probable losses relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

18. SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM DEBT

This account consists of:

	Availment Date	Maturity Date	Weighted Ave. Interest Rate	Outstanding Balance (In millions)	
				June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Short-term Bank loans	Feb 2025 – Dec 2025	Feb 2026 – Dec 2026	6.29%	P400.00	P667.00

	Availment Date	Maturity Date	Weighted Ave. Interest Rate	Outstanding Balance (In millions)	
				June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Long-term debts:					
Bank loans	Aug 2022 – Feb 2026	Jan 2026 – Feb 2030	7.43%	₱9,097.90	₱10,093.24
Corporate Notes	June 2026	June 2031	7.70%	3,000.00	–
CTS financing	April 2021 – Feb 2026	Jan 2026 – Nov 2035	7.56%	1,319.27	1,469.92
Principal				13,417.17	11,563.16
Less: Debt issue cost				47.50	57.70
				13,369.67	11,505.46
Less Current portion				3,440.49	5,373.54
Non-current portion				₱9,929.18	₱6,131.92

Corporate Notes

On June 23, 2026, the BOD of the Company has approved the issuance of a Five (5) - Year Peso-denominated Fixed Rate Corporate Notes ("Notes") in the amount of up to ₱3,000 million. The proceeds will be used for strategic land banking nationwide specifically in Calabarzon, Central Luzon, Panay and Davao Regions, and for the construction of pre-sold units of our PHirst-home residential business.

On June 30, 2026, the Company enrolled the five-year fixed-rate corporate notes with the Philippine Dealing & Exchange Corporation (PDEX), following the successful issuance to qualified institutional investors. The peso-denominated notes were issued to qualified buyers and are exempt from registration with the SEC.

Security and Debt Covenants

Certain bilateral, trust receipts, payables under CTS financing and bank loans have mortgaged real estate inventories and assigned ICRs and contract assets wherein such assets can no longer be allowed to be separately used as collateral for another credit facility, grant loans to directors, officers and partners, and act as guarantor or surety in favor of banks. As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the carrying values of these assets mortgaged for trust receipts, payables under CTS financing and bank loans are as follows:

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Investment properties	₱7,600,187,161	₱7,600,187,161
Real estate inventories	1,964,919,608	3,464,585,051
ICR	240,598,395	864,482,307

Certain bilateral loans have covenants to maintain a debt-to-equity ratio of not more than 2.33x and a debt service coverage ratio of at least 1.5x and current ratio of 1.2x. Debt includes note payables, short term and long-term debt. The bank loans have a covenant, specific to the projects it is financing, of having loan to security value of no more than 50% to 60%. Security value includes, among other things, valuation appraisal by independent appraisers and takes into account the sold and unsold sales and market value of the properties. The loan agreements require submission of the valuation of each mortgage properties on an annual basis or upon request of the facility agent. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company complied with the provisions of its debt covenants except for the minimum DSCR requirement under the PNB loan agreement as of December 31, 2025.



The loan agreement with PNB requires the Group, through subsidiary CCDC II, to meet a debt-to-equity ratio of up to 2.33x and a debt service covenant ratio (DSCR) of at least 1.1x.

As of December 31, 2025, the Group did not meet the minimum DSCR driven by lower occupancy resulting from the nationwide POGO ban. Accordingly, the Group classified the outstanding loan balance of ₱3,600.63 million as current as of December 31, 2025.

On March 25, 2026, the Group secured a waiver from PNB for the testing periods ended December 31, 2025 and June 30, 2026. In addition, the Group made a principal prepayment amounting to ₱500.00 million on March 27, 2026. Following the waiver and prepayment, the remaining loan balance was reclassified as non-current, in accordance with the terms in the loan agreement, as of June 30, 2026.

Interest Expense and Other Finance Charges

Interest and other financing charges for the short-term and long-term debts for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 totaled to ₱234.71 million and ₱224.26 million, respectively.

19. BONDS PAYABLE

This account consists of the following:

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Principal		
Balances at the beginning of year	₱6,000,000,000	₱6,000,000,000
Availment	5,000,000,000	—
Repayment	(692,960,000)	—
	10,307,040,000	6,000,000,000
Deferred financing cost:		
Balances at the beginning of year	55,358,938	92,596,807
Addition	103,830,219	—
Amortization	(13,930,679)	(37,237,869)
Balances at the end of period	145,258,478	55,358,938
Carrying value	10,161,781,522	5,944,641,062
Less: Current portion	3,000,000,000	692,960,000
Non-current portion	₱7,161,781,522	₱5,251,681,062

On February 5, 2026, the Certificate of Permit to Offer Securities for Sale was approved by the SEC relative to the Company's First Tranche Offer consisting of an Offer of Three Billion Pesos (₱3,000,000,000.00) with an Oversubscription Option of up to Two Billion Pesos (₱2,000,000,000.00) comprising of 6.5080% p.a. 4-Year Series D Fixed Rate Retail Bonds due 2030 and 7.6280% p.a. 7-Year Series E Fixed Rate Retail Bonds due 2033. The bonds were to be listed and traded through the PDEX on February 20, 2026. The bonds are rated "AA+" by CRISP. Total debt issue costs amounted to ₱99.45 million and were capitalized as debt issue costs to be amortized over the life of the bonds.

On March 3, 2023, the Certificate of Permit to Offer Securities for Sale was approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission relative to the Parent Company's Second Tranche Offer of



Fixed Rate Retail Bonds consisting of up to Two Billion Pesos (₱2,000,000,000) with an Over-subscription Option of up to One Billion Pesos (₱1,000,000,000), worth of Fixed Rate Bonds comprising of 6.5760% per annum three (3) year fixed rate bonds ("Series A Bonds"), 7.4054% per annum five (5) year fixed rate bonds ("Series B Bonds") and 7.6800% per annum seven (7) year fixed rate bonds ("Series C Bonds"), under its Six Billion Pesos (₱6,000,000,000) Debt Securities Program Shelf Registration. This bond was listed at the PDEX on March 17, 2023. The bonds are rated "AA+" by Credit Rating and Investor Services Philippines Inc. (CRISP). Total debt issue costs amounted to ₱82.11 million and were capitalized as debt issue costs to be amortized over the life of the bonds.

On February 11, 2022, the Securities and Exchange Commission approved the application of the Parent Company's Shelf Registration of Debt Securities in the aggregate amount of Six Billion Pesos (₱6,000,000,000) to be offered within a period of 3 years or such period as Securities and Exchange Commission may allow at an Issue Price of 100% of Face Value. The First Tranche of the Fixed Rate Retail Bonds is Two Billion Pesos (₱2,000,000,000) with an Oversubscription Option of up to One Billion Pesos (₱1,000,000,000) Five (5)-Year Fixed Retail Bonds due 2027.

On February 24, 2022, the Parent Company listed at the PDEX its five-year bonds, with interest rates of 5.7524%% p.a. The bonds are rated "AA" by Credit Rating and Investor Services Philippines Inc. (CRISP).

On March 1, 2021, the Parent Company listed at the PDEX a ₱3.00 billion unsecured fixed-rate peso denominated three-year retail bonds, with interest rates of 4.8467% p.a. In the first quarter of 2024, the said three-year bonds amounting to ₱3.00 billion were paid in full.

Interest Expense and Other Finance Charges

Interest and other financing charges from bonds payable for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 totaled to ₱742.31 million and ₱634.69 million, respectively.

Security and Debt Covenants

Covenants related to bonds payable include maintenance of current ratio of at least 1.5x, debt-to-equity ratio of not more than 2.0x and debt service coverage ratio of at least 1.2x. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2024, the Group has complied with the provisions of its bond covenants.

20. LIABILITY FROM PURCHASED LAND

This account pertains to the outstanding payable of the Group for the cost of land purchases recognized under "Real estate inventories" as follows:

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Current portion	₱50,000,000	₱50,000,000
Noncurrent portion	626,088,682	626,088,682
	₱676,088,682	₱676,088,682

In August 2025, the Group purchased additional land in Pampanga amounting to ₱776.09 million. The outstanding balances as of December 31, 2025 is net of the related deposit on land amount to ₱50.00 million applied as payment.

21. EQUITY

Common shares

The Group's authorized capital stock and issued and subscribed shares amounted to 15,000.00 million shares and 11,699.72 million shares, respectively as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025. There are no movements in the Group's authorized, issued and subscribed shares in 2026 and 2025.

The following summarizes the Group's record of registration of securities under the Revised Securities Regulation Code:

On February 09, 2000, the Parent Company was listed with the Philippine Stock Exchange with a total of 3,554.72 million common shares, issued, paid and outstanding. The offering of the shares was at ₱1.00 per share.

On November 11, 2014, the Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc. approved the application of the Group to list additional 730.32 million common shares, with a par value of ₱0.53 per share, to cover the Group's 20.62% stock dividend declaration to stockholders of record as of October 27, 2014 which was paid on November 14, 2014.

On August 30, 2019, the Group's BOD authorized and approved the amendment of the stockholders' resolution dated September 29, 2017, specifically: (a) change in the par value of the proposed reclassified 3.00 billion Preferred Shares from ₱1.00 to ₱0.53 per share and (b) no increase in the authorized capital stock of the Parent Company, together with the consequent amendment of article nine of the amended articles of incorporation of the Parent Company. The amendment was approved by the SEC in January 2020.

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Parent Company had 496 and 497 stockholders, respectively, with at least one board lot at the PSE, for a total of 11,599,600,690 (₱0.53 par value) issued and outstanding common shares

Preferred stock

CPGPB

On February 22, 2024, the Group listed and traded on the Main Board of The Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc. its 20,000,000 perpetual, cumulative, non-participating, non-voting, redeemable, non-convertible Series B Preferred Shares under the trading symbol CPGPB with an initial Dividend Rate of 7.5432% per annum at an Offer Price of Php100.00 per share. The preferred shares were offered to the public on February 6 to 13, 2024. The SEC approved the Group's application for the Primary Offer on January 5, 2024. The dividends on the preferred shares shall be paid quarterly, every May 22, August 22, November 22, and February 22 of each year.

The 20,000,000 preferred stock with a par value of ₱0.53 were fully subscribed totaling ₱10.60 million. Additional paid-in capital from preferred stock amounted ₱1,989.40 million and issuance cost totaled ₱48.19 million resulting in a net additional paid-in capital ₱1,941.21 million. Total cash received from issuance of preferred shares amounted to ₱1,951.81 million.

CPGP

On January 10, 2020, the Parent Company listed at the main board of the PSE its maiden follow-on offering of preferred stock under the trading symbol "CPGP". These preferred stocks are cumulative,



non-voting, non-participating and redeemable at the option of the Parent Company. The Parent Company offered 20 million preferred stocks at ₱100.00 each with an oversubscription option of up to 10 million preferred stocks on December 16, 2019 to January 3, 2020, after the SEC issued an order rendering the Registration Statement that was filed on October 19, 2019 effective and a corresponding permit to offer the securities for sale. The initial dividend rate was set at 6.7177% per annum. The dividends on the preferred stock shall be paid quarterly, every January 10, April 10, July 10, and October 10 of each year.

The 30,000,000 preferred stock with a par value of ₱0.53 were fully subscribed totaling ₱15.90 million. Additional paid-in capital from preferred stock amounted ₱2,984.10 million and issuance cost totaled ₱99.06 million resulting in a net additional paid-in capital ₱2,885.03 million. Total cash received from issuance of preferred shares amounted to ₱2,910.77 million.

On July 10, 2023, the Parent Company fully redeemed its ₱3,000 million Cumulative, Non-Voting, Non-Convertible, Non-Participating, Redeemable Peso-denominated Preferred Shares (“Preferred Shares” or “CPGP”). The redemption price was the issue price of P100.00 per share, plus any accumulated unpaid cash dividends. The redemption of shares is treated as treasury shares recorded at cost.

On June 28, 2024, the BOD approved the retirement of the CPGP preferred shares that were classified as treasury shares. SEC approval on the retirement of CPGP preferred shares was received on October 29, 2024.

Treasury shares

On January 7, 2013, the BOD of the Parent Company approved a share buyback program for those shareholders who opt to divest of their shareholdings in the Parent Company. A total of ₱800.00 million worth of shares were up for buyback for a time period of up to 24 months. In 2014 and 2013, a total of 85.68 million shares and 14.44 million shares were reacquired at a total cost of ₱87.15 million and ₱22.52 million, respectively.

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, ₱109.67 million consisting of 100.12 million common shares.

Earnings per share

Basic/diluted earnings per share amounts attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
Net income attributable to the owners of the Parent Company	₱1,174,980,919	₱1,223,258,110
Dividends to preferred shares for Q2	(75,432,000)	(75,432,000)
	1,099,548,919	1,147,826,116
Weighted average number of shares	11,599,600,690	11,599,600,690
Basic/diluted earnings per share	₱0.095	₱0.099

Basic earnings per share are calculated using the net income attributable to the equity holders of Parent Company less dividend declared to preferred shares divided by the weighted average number of shares. No dilutive potential ordinary shares are outstanding as of June 30, 2025 and 2024.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings include the accumulated equity in undistributed net earnings of consolidated subsidiaries amounting to ₱14,523.95 million and ₱13,499.88 million as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

Cash dividend declaration

The Board of Directors (BOD) of CPGI approved the following dividend declaration in 2026 and 2025.

	Date of Declaration	Total Amount of Dividends	Dividends per share/ Dividend rate	Shares Record Date	Date of Payment
<i>Dividend for:</i>					
Preferred Shares	January 8, 2026	₱37,716,000	7.5432%	January 27, 2026	February 23, 2026
Preferred Shares	January 8, 2026	37,716,000	7.5432%	April 27, 2026	May 22, 2026
Preferred Shares	January 8, 2026	37,716,000	7.5432%	July 28, 2026	August 24, 2026
Preferred Shares	January 8, 2026	37,716,000	7.5432%	October 27, 2026	November 23, 2026
		₱150,864,000			
Common Shares	June 16, 2025	₱488,505,583	₱0.042114	July 25, 2025	August 20, 2025
Common Shares	June 16, 2025	122,127,247	0.010529	September 25, 2025	October 22, 2025
Preferred Shares	January 21, 2025	37,716,000	7.5432%	February 5, 2025	February 24, 2025
Preferred Shares	January 21, 2025	37,716,000	7.5432%	April 25, 2025	May 22, 2025
Preferred Shares	January 21, 2025	37,716,000	7.5432%	July 28, 2025	August 22, 2025
Preferred Shares	January 21, 2025	37,716,000	7.5432%	October 28, 2025	November 24, 2025
2025		₱761,496,830			

Non-controlling interest

In 2022, PPHI issued additional 354 million common shares with a par value of ₱1.00 and 96,000 preferred shares with ₱1,000.00 par value per share to CPGI. At the same time, PPHI also issued 254.00 million common shares with a par value of ₱1.00 and 64,000 preferred shares with ₱1,000.00 par value per share to Mitsubishi Corporation (MC). which resulted into an aggregate increase in the non-controlling interest amounting to ₱320.00 million.

Other components of equity

Other components of equity mainly pertain to the equity reserve recognized between the consideration paid by MC and the carrying value of the net assets of TPI I, TPI II, TPI III and Century City Development Corp II (CCDC II) given up amounting to ₱104.49 million as of December 31, 2020. Net of the difference between the acquisition price paid by CPGI and the value of the non-controlling interest held by MC in CCDCII as of August 24, 2020, amounting to ₱782.24 million was charged against the Group's equity reserve.

In 2023, the Group acquired the total outstanding shares held by MC in its subsidiaries, TPI I, TPI II, TPI III and PPHI. The difference between the total acquisition price of ₱1,579.00 million and the carrying amount of NCI as of October 30, 2023 amounting to ₱2,290.35 million, which amounted to ₱711.35 million, was recognized in the Group's equity reserve.

In 2025, CLC acquired preferred shares of CALC. The NCI component pertaining to the shares acquired amounting to ₱10.84 million was recognized in the Group's equity reserve.

It also includes the remeasurement loss on equity instruments at FVOCI amounting to ₱8.62 million as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, was also charge against the Group equity reserve.

Capital management

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

The Group undertakes to establish the appropriate capital structure for each business line, to allow it sufficient financial flexibility, while providing it sufficient cushion to absorb cyclical industry risks.

The Group considers debt as a stable source of funding. The Group attempts to continually lengthen the maturity profile of its debt portfolio and makes it a goal to spread out its debt maturities by not having a significant percentage of its total debt maturing in a single year.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions. It monitors capital using leverage ratios on both a gross debt and net debt basis. The Group is subject to externally imposed capital requirements from its bank loans which it has complied with as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Equity, which the Group considers as capital, pertains to the equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company excluding other components of equity and remeasurement loss on defined benefit plan, amounting to a total of ₱24,387.91 million and ₱24,093.11 million as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital in June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

22. GENERAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND SELLING EXPENSES

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	₱441,607,928	₱471,319,001
Commission	422,729,770	421,945,478
Marketing and promotions	314,486,390	412,827,616
Outside services	167,372,212	115,786,306
Taxes and licenses	134,512,608	147,260,100
Depreciation and amortization	115,065,891	85,099,581
Professional fees	92,948,963	27,663,586
Miscellaneous	89,118,049	134,053,645
Supplies	86,488,991	39,532,288
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	63,636,883	63,677,108
Repairs and maintenance	51,339,580	37,864,533
Transportation and travel	40,664,320	16,277,685
Utilities	16,680,499	28,528,476
Rent	9,942,801	3,004,798
Communication	6,691,006	6,506,958
	₱2,053,285,891	₱2,011,347,159



Miscellaneous pertains mainly to research development, sponsorships, recruitment fees, software maintenance and insurance

23. INTEREST AND OTHER INCOME

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
Income from forfeited collections	₱162,548,791	₱308,797,998
Interest income from		
cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments (Note 4)	71,260,352	96,490,801
Interest income from in-house financing	37,642,277	3,737,558
Other income	276,379,704	257,022,892
	₱547,831,124	₱666,049,249

Income from forfeited collections pertains to forfeited collections from reservation fees whose allowable period of completion has prescribed and terminated sales contracts.

Other income mainly consists of the penalties and other surcharges billed against defaulted installments from sales contracts. Real estate buyers are normally charged a penalty of 3.00% of the monthly installment for every month in arrears from the time the specific installment becomes due and payable.

24. PENSION COST

The Group has a funded, noncontributory, defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all of its regular employees. The benefits are based on the projected retirement benefit of 22.5 days' pay per year of service in accordance with Republic Act 7641. The benefits are based on current salaries and years of service and compensation on the last year of employment. An independent actuary conducts an actuarial valuation of the retirement benefit obligation using the projected unit credit method.

The plan assets as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 pertain solely to bank deposits. The Group does not expect to contribute to its retirement fund in 2024.

Outstanding pension liabilities amounted ₱314.42 million and ₱312.27 million as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

25. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income tax consists of:

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
Current	₱343,861,794	₱304,736,222
Deferred	(68,583,696)	(122,817,497)
	₱275,278,098	₱181,918,725



Income tax includes regular corporate income tax (RCIT) at the rate of 25% in 2026 and 2025, minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) is at the rate of 2% in 2026 and 2025, and final taxes paid is at the rate of 20%, which is a final withholding tax on gross interest income from debt instruments and other deposit substitutes.

The deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented in the consolidated statements of financial position as follows:

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Deferred tax assets – net	₱32,969,749	₱32,969,749
Deferred tax liabilities – net	1,835,867,445	1,906,521,478

26. LEASE CONTRACTS

Group as lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various office spaces with lease terms of two (2) to three (3) years. Rental due is based on the agreed fixed monthly rent, subject to escalation. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Group has lease liability amounting to ₱18.93 million and ₱49.87 million, respectively.

Group as lessor

The Group is a lessor of its commercial units in its retail mall, hospital, office and commercial spaces. The leases have terms ranging from one (1) year to (10) years, with renewal options. Monthly rent payment is computed using a fixed rate per square meter and variable rent based on percentage of sales of the tenants for the year. Leasing revenue recognized amounted to ₱496.52 million and ₱473.11 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, and 2025, respectively.

27. OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Current:		
Refundable deposits	₱31,286,457	₱24,748,831
Others	350,125	395,933
	₱30,451,712	₱25,144,764
Noncurrent:		
Liabilities to preferred share	₱720,571,974	₱719,464,104
Refundable deposits	171,945,711	185,028,417
Retention payable	44,862,353	44,862,353
Others	69,079,223	73,232,005
	₱1,006,459,261	₱1,022,586,879



Refundable Deposits

Refundable deposits pertain to utilities and meter deposits, and security deposits collected from tenants which are refundable at the end of the lease contracts.

Retention Payable

Retention payable pertains to amount of retention from the contractors' progress billings which will be released after the completion of contractors' project and upon acceptance of the work by the Group. The retention serves as a holdout amount withheld from the contractor to cover for back charges that may arise from quality issues in affected projects. Retention payables that will be settled beyond one year from reporting date are presented as noncurrent liabilities.

Deposits for Preferred Shares Subscription

The Group's deposit for preferred shares subscription pertains to deposits received by the Group from buyers of its preferred shares. On June 17, 2015, the Group's preferred shares divided into Class A, Class B, Class C and Class D have been registered with SEC for public offering.

Movements of issuances and cancellation of shares per Preferred Class are summarized in the table below.

Class of shares	Number of Shares				Total
	Preferred A shares	Preferred B shares	Preferred C shares	Preferred D shares	
Authorized shares	6,344	520	520	520	7,904
Par value in ₱	10	100	1,000	10,000	11,110
Subscribes shares at December 31, 2022	5,460	390	442	143	6,435
Subscription during 2023	—	—	—	—	—
Cancellation of shares	(13)	—	—	—	(13)
Number of shares at December 31, 2023	5,447	390	442	143	6,422
Subscription during 2024	—	—	—	—	—
Cancellation of shares	(260)	(13)	(39)	—	(312)
Number of shares at December 31, 2024	5,187	377	403	143	6,110
Subscription during 2024	—	—	—	—	—
Cancellation of shares	—	—	—	—	—
Number of shares at June 30, 2025	5,187	377	403	143	6,110

The preferred shares have the following features, rights, privileges and obligations which can be availed by the preferred shareholders upon full payment:

- All classes of the preferred shares are non-voting.
- Preferred shareholders are entitled to use and occupy, for twenty-eight (28) nights per year (the "Annual Usage Entitlement"), the rooms to be owned by the Group in the planned Acqua 6 Tower of the Acqua Private Residences (upon its completion and only when such rooms are ready for occupancy), with the room class based on the class of preferred shares owned. Annual Usage Entitlements are non-cumulative.

The corresponding room class of each class of shares are as follows:

Class of Preferred Shares	Corresponding Room Class
Preferred A shares	Studio Room
Preferred B shares	One Bedroom Deluxe Room
Preferred C shares	One Bedroom Superior Room
Preferred D shares	One Bedroom Premier Room

- The preferred shareholders shall be entitled to a share in Net Room Rental Revenue at the rate of

40% for all of the 152 rooms to be owned by the Group. The share of a preferred shareholder in the Net Room Rental Revenue shall be payable annually. The share of a preferred shareholder in the Net Room Rental Revenue shall be calculated based on the attributable square meters (“SQM”) corresponding to the class of preferred shares held by such preferred shareholder for every 13 preferred shares held.

- d. Net Room Rental Revenue means total revenue from rentals of all rooms less total room cost of sales. The corresponding attributable SQM of each class of shares are as follows:

Class of Preferred Shares	Corresponding Attributable SQM
Preferred A shares	8.00
Preferred B shares	11.75
Preferred C shares	19.00
Preferred D shares	21.75

- e. The preferred shareholders shall no longer participate in any dividend declaration of the Group.

The preferred shareholders shall regularly and diligently pay the fees, contributions, charges and other dues, including but not limited to the Annual Management Fee, Annual Operating Budget, Furniture, Fittings and Equipment Reserve, pertaining to the maintenance and use of the rooms to be owned by the Group.

For preferred shareholders who have not fully paid the subscription price of their preferred shares upon turn-over, the annual NRRR shall be applied quarterly as credits towards the investor's outstanding balance until the investor's outstanding balance is fully paid up.

Total liabilities to preferred shareholders of CALC presented under financial statement caption “Other noncurrent liabilities” amounted to ₱720.57 million and ₱719.46 million as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

On various dates in 2025, certain investors surrendered their CALC preferred shares in exchange for residential properties in selected real estate developments of the Group, with all prior payments credited to the subject properties’ contract price and any excess refunded to the prior investors. The management concluded that the transfer of inventory units in exchange of CALC preferred shares represents a sale in the ordinary course of business and establishes a vendor-customer relationship with the counterparty thus, the Group accounted for the transaction as a partial exchange of assets under PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

Out of the total number of preferred shares outstanding as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, a total of 1,222 preferred shares are held by CLC.

The related investment of CLC in CALC’s preferred shares are eliminated against the preferred shares account presented in equity and related liabilities on preferred shares at the group level.

Advance Deposits and Refundable Deposits

Refundable deposits pertain to utilities and meter deposits, and security deposits collected from tenants which are refundable at the end of the lease contracts. The Group received refundable deposits and security deposits classified as “Other current liabilities” amounting to ₱31.29 million and ₱24.75 million and “Other noncurrent liabilities” amounting to ₱171.95 million and ₱185.03 million as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

Retention Payable

Retention payable pertains to amount of retention from the contractors' progress billings which will be released after the completion of contractors' project and upon acceptance of the work by the Group. The retention serves as a holdout amount withheld from the contractor to cover for back charges that may arise from quality issues in affected projects. Retention payables that will be settled beyond one year from reporting date are presented as noncurrent liabilities.

28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	June 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair value	Carrying Value	Fair value
Financial assets				
ICR	₱14,658,499,407	₱ 15,570,998,387	₱12,836,079,499	₱13,635,131,921
Rental deposits	99,342,791	103,525,929	102,574,711	107,762,273
	₱14,757,842,198	₱15,674,524,316	12,938,654,210	13,742,894,194
Other financial liabilities				
Long-term debt	₱13,369,674,481	₱13,175,713,517	11,505,456,483	11,338,540,719
Bonds payable	10,161,781,522	10,307,040,000	5,944,641,062	5,934,308,352
Liability from purchased land	676,088,682	718,175,543	676,088,682	718,175,543
Refundable deposits	202,430,590	231,966,410	209,777,248	130,893,734
Total financial liabilities	₱24,409,975,275	₱22,338,213,403	₱18,335,963,475	₱18,121,918,348

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The methods and assumptions used by the Group in estimating the fair value of the financial instruments are as follows:

Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents, receivables (excluding ICRs), due from related parties, marginal deposit accounts and other payables, due to related parties and short-term debt

Carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

ICRs

Fair value is based on undiscounted value of future cash flows using the prevailing interest rates for similar types of receivables as of the reporting date using the remaining terms of maturity. Discount rates ranging from 55.26% to 6.25% were used in calculating the fair value as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Rental deposits and investment in bonds

The fair values of rental deposits and investment in bonds are based on the discounted value of future cash flows using the applicable market interest rates. Discount rates ranging from 55.57% to 5.96% were used in calculating the fair value of the Group's rental deposits as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Long-term debt, bonds payable, liability from purchased land, refundable deposits

The fair values are estimated using the discounted cash flow method using the Group's current incremental borrowing rates for similar borrowings with maturities consistent with those remaining for



the liability being valued. The discount rates used for long-term debt ranged from 4.97% to 5.95% as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. The discount rates used for the bonds payable ranged from 7.20% to 7.90% as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. The discount rates used for the liability from purchased land ranged from 4.97% to 5.95% as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

The discount rates used for refundable deposits ranged from 5.89% to 5.95% as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

The Group has no financial instruments measured under Level 3 of fair value hierarchy. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 and for the year ended December 31, 2025, the Group did not have transfers between Level 1 and 2 fair value measurements and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives

The Group has various financial assets and liabilities such as cash and cash equivalents, receivables, due to and from related parties, and accounts payable and other liabilities, which arise directly from its operations. The Group has bonds payable, short-term and long-term debt availed for financing purposes.

Exposure to credit, interest rate and liquidity risks arise in the normal course of the Group's business activities.

The main objectives of the Group's financial risk management are as follows:

- to identify and monitor such risks on an ongoing basis;
- to minimize and mitigate such risks; and
- to provide a degree of certainty about costs.

The Group's BOD reviews and approves the policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the Group by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Group trades only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. The Group's receivables are monitored on an ongoing basis to manage exposure to bad debts and to ensure timely execution of necessary intervention efforts. Real estate buyers are subject to standard credit check procedures, which are calibrated based on payment scheme offered. The Group assessed that its customers portfolio is homogeneous. The Group's respective credit management units conduct a comprehensive credit investigation and evaluation of each buyer to establish creditworthiness.

In addition, the credit risk for ICRs is mitigated as the Group has the right to cancel the sales contract without need for any court action and take possession of the subject house in case of refusal by the buyer to pay on time the due installment contracts receivable. This risk is further mitigated because the corresponding title to the subdivision units sold under this arrangement is transferred to the buyers only upon full payment of the contract price. With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The Group transacts only with institutions or banks which have demonstrated financial soundness for the past 5 years.

The credit quality of the financial assets was determined as follows:



Cash and cash equivalents and rental deposits – these are considered as high-grade financial assets as these are entered into with reputable counterparties.

Receivables – these are considered as high grade since there are no default in payments.

Due from related parties – these are considered as standard grade as these are settled on time or are slightly delayed due to unresolved concerns.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity 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 the counterparty failing on repayment of a contractual obligation; or inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans and advances from related parties. It matches its projected cash flows to the projected amortization of long-term borrowings. For its short-term funding, the Group's policy is to ensure that there are sufficient operating inflows to match repayments of short-term debt.

The following table shows the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets used for liquidity purposes and liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	June 30, 2026		
	Within 1 Year	1 - 5 years	Total
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	₱6,158,338,543	₱–	₱6,158,338,543
Short-term investments	159,363,177	–	159,363,177
Receivables*	12,955,285,250	1,272,421,996	14,227,707,246
Due from related parties	2,019,262,220	–	2,019,262,220
Rental Deposits	99,285,545	–	99,285,545
	₱21,391,534,735	₱1,272,421,996	₱22,663,956,731
Financial liabilities			
Accounts and other payables**	₱7,231,175,378	₱–	₱7,231,175,378
Due to related parties	68,098,091	–	68,098,091
Short-term debt	400,000,000	–	400,000,000
Long-term debt:			
Principal	3,440,489,164	9,976,680,317	13,417,169,481
Interest	749,021,014	1,022,028,257	1,720,948,118
Bonds payable:			
Principal	3,000,000,000	7,307,040,000	10,307,040,000
Interest	701,522,980	2,005,405,418	2,706,928,398
Liabilities to preferred shareholders	–	720,571,974	720,571,974
Lease liabilities	8,462,675	10,467,092	35,125,799
Security deposits	31,286,457	199,104,723	230,391,180
	₱15,630,055,759	₱21,241,297,781	₱36,837,448,419

* Excluding receivables from employees amounting to ₱437.35 million as of June 30, 2026.

** Excluding customers' advances and statutory liabilities amounting to ₱2,347.16 million and ₱306.59 million, respectively, as of June 30, 2026.

	December 31, 2025		Total
	Within 1 Year	More than 1 year	
Financial assets			
		P–	P2,485,794,180
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	2,485,794,180		
Short-term deposits (Note 5)	43,113,483	–	43,113,483
Receivables* (Note 6)	12,828,026,632	1,272,421,996	14,100,448,628
Due from related parties (Note 16)	1,766,745,936	–	1,766,745,936
Rental deposits (Note 13)	102,574,711	–	102,574,711
	P17,226,254,942	P1,272,421,996	P18,498,676,938
Financial liabilities			
Accounts and other payables** (Note 14)	P7,492,249,530	P–	P7,492,249,530
Due to related parties (Note 16)	68,098,091	–	68,098,091
Short-term debt (Note 17)	667,000,000	–	<u>667,000,000</u>
Liability from purchased land (Note 18)	50,000,000	626,088,682	676,088,682
Long-term debt: (Note 17)			
Principal	5,373,535,764	6,189,625,234	11,563,160,998
Interest	815,897,185	1,127,428,724	1,943,325,909
Bonds payable: (Note 19)			
Principal	692,960,000	5,307,040,000	6,000,000,000
Interest	357,555,803	413,732,425	771,288,228
Liabilities to preferred shareholders (Note 32)	–	719,464,104	719,464,104
Lease liabilities (Note 28)	39,482,127	87,448,388	126,930,515
Security deposits (Note 32)	24,748,831	185,028,417	209,777,248
	P15,581,527,331	P14,655,855,974	P30,237,383,305

* Excluding receivables from employees amounting to P419.07 million as of December 31, 2025.

**Excluding customers' advances and statutory liabilities amounting to P2,200.86 million and P219.27 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2025

Foreign currency risk

Financial assets and credit facilities of the Group, as well as major contracts entered into for the purchase of raw materials, are mainly denominated in Philippine Peso.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the market interest rates will reduce the Group's current or future earnings and/or economic value. The Group's interest rate risk management policy centers on reducing the overall interest expense and exposure to changes in interest rates. Changes in market interest rates relate primarily to the Group's interest-bearing debt obligations with floating interest rates or rates subject to repricing as it can cause a change in the amount of interest payments.

There is no other impact on the Group's total comprehensive income other than those already affecting the net income.

29. CONTINGENCIES

The Group is contingently liable for lawsuits or claims filed by third parties (substantially civil cases that are either pending decision by the courts or are under negotiation, the outcomes of which are not presently determinable). In the opinion of management and its legal counsels, the eventual liability under these lawsuits or claims, if any, will not have a material or adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations. The information usually required by PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, is not disclosed on the grounds that it can be expected to prejudice the outcome of these lawsuits, claims or assessments. No provisions were made for the period-ended June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 with respect to the foregoing matters.

EXHIBIT 1
**MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

***Results of Operations and Material Changes to the Company's Income Statement for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 compared to June 30, 2025
(In Millions of Peso)***

	For the six-month period ended June 30		Horizontal Analyses Increase (Decrease)		Vertical Analyses	
	2026	2025	Change	%	%	%
REVENUES						
Real estate sales	₱6,708.04	₱6,781.82	(₱73.78)	(1%)	88%	89%
Leasing revenue	496.52	473.11	23.41	5%	7%	6%
Property management fee and other services	296.73	264.27	32.46	12%	4%	3%
Hotel services	70.07	61.90	8.17	13%	1%	1%
Interest income from real estate sales	44.52	54.70	(10.18)	(19%)	1%	1%
	7,615.87	7,635.81	(19.94)	(0%)	100%	100%
COSTS						
Cost of real estate sales	3,493.99	3,841.82	(347.83)	(9%)	46%	50%
Cost of leasing	192.03	173.37	18.66	11%	3%	2%
Cost of services	191.91	190.09	1.82	1%	3%	2%
	3,877.94	4,205.27	(327.33)	(8%)	51%	55%
GROSS PROFIT	3,737.93	3,430.54	307.39	9%	49%	45%
GENERAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND SELLING EXPENSES	2,053.29	2,011.35	41.94	2%	27%	26%
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES) – net						
Interest and other income	547.83	666.05	118.22	(18%)	7%	9%
Interest and other financing charges	(782.22)	(680.06)	(102.16)	15%	(10%)	(9%)
	234.39	(14.01)	220.38	n.m.	(3%)	(0%)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	1,450.26	1,405.18	(45.08)	3%	19%	18%
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	275.28	181.92	93.36	51%	4%	2%
NET INCOME	₱1,174.98	₱1,223.26	(₱48.28)	(4%)	15%	16%

Revenues

The Group's total revenue decreased by less than 1% due to the following:

1% Decrease in Real Estate Revenue

Real estate revenues decreased by 1% due to slightly lower sales take-up and collections during the period. Condominium inventory available for sale has stabilized as new project launches offset the impact of completed and nearly fully sold projects.

19% Decrease in Interest Income from Real Estate Sales

Interest income from real estate sales decreased by 19%. This income pertains to the accretion of interest on installment contract receivables (ICR) and contract assets recognized during the period, arising from the difference between their present value and nominal value. The decline was mainly due to lower interest accretion as most long-term installment receivables have already been substantially collected and fully accreted. In the prior period, interest income was higher due to accretion recognized from newly launched projects.



5% Increase in Leasing Revenue

Leasing revenue increased by 5%, mainly driven by continued improvement in occupancy rates and higher rental rates across leasing properties during the period.

14% Increase in Property Management, Hotel, and Other Services

The increase is primarily driven by higher contribution from property management fees and hotel operations compared with the same period last year.

Cost and Expenses

The Group's total cost decreased by 8% due to the following:

- 9% decrease in cost of real estate sales, primarily driven by higher gross margins generated from newer projects and improved cost efficiencies.
- 11% increase in cost of leasing directly attributable to higher leasing revenue and related operating costs.
- 1% increase in cost of services directly attributable to the cost of hotel operations and property management services.

2% Increase in General, Administrative and Selling Expense

The increase is mainly due to higher operational costs to support the growing business of the first homes business segment of the group.

18% Decrease in Other Income

The decrease is mainly attributable to lower recognition of other income from forfeited collections of cancelled past due buyer's accounts.

15% Increase in Interest and Other Financing Charges

Interest and other financing charges increased by 15%, mainly due to higher debt levels and an increase in the blended borrowing rate compared with the same period last year.

51% increase in Provision for Income Tax

The increase was primarily due to higher taxable income during the period.

As a result of the foregoing, net income decreased by 4%.



**Financial Condition and Material Changes to the Company's Statement of Financial Position
for the period-ended June 30, 2026, compared to December 31, 2025
(In Millions of Peso)**

	30-Jun-26	31-Dec-25	Horizontal Analyses		Vertical Analyses	
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	Increase (Decrease)		%	%
			Change	%		
ASSET						
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	₱6,158.34	₱2,485.79	3,672.55	148%	9%	4%
Short-term investments	159.36	43.11	116.25	270%	0%	0%
Receivables - net of noncurrent portion	15,580.86	13,247.10	2,333.76	18%	23%	22%
Real estate inventories	22,029.75	21,414.41	615.34	3%	32%	35%
Due from related parties	2,019.26	1,766.75	252.51	14%	3%	3%
Advances to suppliers and contractors	1,595.52	1,430.69	164.83	12%	2%	2%
Other current assets	1,998.95	1,773.92	225.03	13%	3%	3%
Total Current Assets	49,542.04	42,161.77	7,380.27	18%	72%	69%
Noncurrent Assets						
Noncurrent portion of receivables	1,272.42	1,272.42	0.00	0%	2%	2%
Deposits for purchased land	1,460.04	1,431.04	29.00	2%	2%	2%
Investments in and advances to joint ventures and an associate	278.09	278.09	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Investment properties	11,531.03	11,522.86	8.17	0%	16%	19%
Property and equipment	3,175.61	3,250.37	(74.77)	(2%)	5%	5%
Deferred tax assets - net	32.97	32.97	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Other noncurrent assets	1,121.89	987.30	134.60	14%	2%	2%
Total Noncurrent Assets	18,872.05	18,775.05	97.00	1%	28%	31%
TOTAL ASSETS	68,414.09	60,936.83	7,477.27	12%	100%	100%
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
Current Liabilities						
Accounts and other payables	9,937.92	9,912.39	25.53	0%	15%	16%
Contract liabilities	5,326.72	4,453.63	873.09	20%	8%	7%
Due to related parties	68.10	68.10	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Short-term debt	400.00	667.00	(267.00)	(40%)	1%	1%
Current portion of:						
Long-term debt	3,440.49	5,373.54	(1,933.05)	(36%)	5%	9%
Liabilities from purchased land	50.00	50.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Lease liabilities	8.46	8.46	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Bonds payable	3,000.00	692.96	2,307.04	333%	4%	1%
Income tax payable	38.94	194.74	(155.80)	(80%)	0%	0%
Other current liabilities	30.45	25.14	5.31	21%	0%	0%
Total Current Liabilities	22,301.09	21,445.95	855.12	4%	33%	35%
Noncurrent Liabilities						
Noncurrent portions of:						
Long-term debt	9,929.19	6,131.92	3,797.27	62%	15%	10%
Bonds payable	7,161.78	5,251.68	1,910.10	36%	10%	9%
Lease liabilities	10.47	41.41	(30.94)	(75%)	0%	0%
Liabilities from purchased land	626.09	626.09	0.00	0%	1%	1%
Pension liabilities	314.42	312.27	2.15	1%	0%	1%
Deferred tax liabilities - net	1,835.87	1,906.52	70.65	(4%)	3%	3%
Other noncurrent liabilities	1,006.46	1,022.59	16.13	(2%)	1%	2%
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	20,884.26	15,292.48	5,591.78	37%	31%	25%
Total Liabilities	43,185.35	36,738.43	6,446.92	18%	63%	60%

Equity

	30-Jun-26	31-Dec-25	Horizontal Analyses		Vertical Analyses	
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	Increase (Decrease)		%	%
			Change	%		
Common stock	6,200.85	6,200.85	0.00	0%	9%	10%
Preferred stock	10.60	10.60	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Additional paid-in capital	4,491.45	4,491.45	0.00	0%	6%	7%
Treasury shares	(109.67)	(109.67)	0.00	0%	(0%)	(0%)
Retained earnings	14,524.00	13,499.88	1,024.12	8%	21%	22%
Remeasurement gain (loss) on defined benefit plan	32.90	26.68	6.22	23%	0%	0%
Other components of equity	35.27	35.27	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	25,185.39	24,155.06	1,030.34	4%	37%	40%
Non-controlling Interest	43.34	43.34	0.00	0%	0%	0%
Total Equity	25,228.74	25,228.73	1,030.34	4%	37%	40%
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	68,414.09	60,936.83	7,477.27	12%	100%	100%

Assets

The Group's total assets increased by 12% due to the following:

- Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments increased by 148%, primarily driven by proceeds from the ₱5 billion bond and ₱3 billion corporate notes issuance, partially offset by cash outflows from operating, investing, and other financing activities.
- Receivables, including non-current portion, increased by 16%, primarily due to slower collections amid the Middle East (ME) crisis, which likewise affected the pace of sales take-up and collections during the period. This movement is consistent with the earlier decline in real estate revenue, which was driven by slower sales activity and collection delays in the first quarter.
- 14% increase in Due from Related Parties, due to higher outstanding intercompany balances and advances during the period.
- 12% increase in Advances to Suppliers, due to higher supplier advances related to ongoing project requirements and procurement activities.
- 13% increase in total other current and non-current assets primarily due to an increase in prepaid selling expenses for pre-sales during the period and increase in input taxes.

Liabilities

The Group's total liabilities increased by 18% due to the following:

- Contract liabilities increase by 20% due to, due to higher collections from customers ahead of revenue recognition as the related performance obligations have yet to be satisfied.
- Total short-term and long-term debt increased by 13% primarily due to the ₱3 billion proceeds from issued corporate notes during the period to support ongoing construction and project development, net of repayments.
- Total Bonds Payable increased by 71% due to ₱5 billion proceeds from bonds issuance during the period.

- Income tax payable decreased by 80% due to tax payments made during the period.

Equity

The Group's 4% increase in total stockholders' equity is mostly due to net income during the period amounting to ₱1,175.0 million. This is offset by ₱150.86 million dividend declared for preferred shares.

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

There are no events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

There are no material commitments for capital expenditures.

There are no known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations apart from ongoing global and local macroeconomic developments.

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

There are no seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

The top five (5) key performance indicators of the Company are shown below:

Financial Indicators	30-Jun-26	30-Jun-25
Current Ratios (a)	2.2x	2.1x
Debt to Equity (b)	0.9x	0.7x
Debt to EBITDA (c)	5.2x	3.9x
Return on Assets (d)	3.6%	4.3%
Return on Equity (e)	9.5%	10.9%

Notes:

- 1) Current ratio is obtained by dividing the Current Assets of the Company by its Current liabilities. This ratio is used as a test of the Company's liquidity.
- 2) Debt to Equity ratio computed by dividing total interest-bearing debt (includes short-term and long-term debts and bonds payable) by total equity.
- 3) Debt to EBITDA is calculated by dividing EBITDA for the period by total interest-bearing debt.
- 4) Return on assets is calculated by dividing net income for the period by average total assets (beginning plus end of the period divided by two).
- 5) Return on equity is calculated by dividing net income for the period by average total equity (beginning plus end of the period divided by two).

The current ratio increased due to higher current assets, primarily driven by the increase in cash and cash equivalents arising from the ₱5 billion proceeds from the bond and ₱3 billion proceeds from corporate notes issuance during the period.



Debt to EBITDA of 5.2x and Debt to Equity of 0.9x was higher this period due to higher debt level during the period.

ROA and ROE were both lower due to the lower NIAT in 2026 versus NIAT 2025 for the same period

Key Performance Indicators

Selected Financial Indicators June 30, 2026 and June 29, 2025

Financial ratios	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
Current/Liquidity Ratios		
Current Assets	49,542,033,376	39,680,017,441
Current Liabilities	22,301,086,856	18,667,072,743
Current Ratios	2.2	2.1
Current Assets	49,542,033,376	39,680,017,441
Inventory	22,029,746,778	17,715,326,098
Quick Assets	27,512,286,598	21,964,691,343
Current Liabilities	22,301,086,856	18,667,072,743
Quick Ratios	1.2	1.2
Liabilities and Debt Ratios		
Short-term debt	400,000,000	597,000,000
Long-term debt - Current	3,440,489,164	1,579,487,240
Long-term debt - non-current	9,929,185,317	8,580,443,534
Bonds payable	10,161,781,522	5,927,184,271
Debt	23,931,456,003	16,684,115,045
Equity	25,228,735,813	22,616,124,285
Debt-to-Equity	0.9	0.7
Debt	23,931,456,003	16,684,115,045
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,158,338,543	2,485,794,180
Net Debt	17,773,117,460	14,198,320,865
Equity	25,228,735,813	22,616,124,285
Net Debt-to-Equity	0.7	0.6
Debt	23,931,456,003	16,684,115,045
EBITDA (annualized for interim)	4,615,254,760	4,249,937,278
Debt-to-EBITDA	5.2	3.9
Income before Income Tax	1,450,259,017	1,405,176,835
Interest expense	742,302,472	634,692,223
Depreciation and amortization	115,065,891	85,099,581
EBITDA	2,307,627,380	2,124,968,639
EBIT	1,450,259,017	1,405,176,835
Interest expense	742,302,472	634,692,223
Interest Coverage Ratio	2,192,561,489	2,039,869,058
Asset to Equity Ratios		
Total Assets	68,414,087,238	58,189,498,266



Financial ratios	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
Total Equity	25,228,735,813	22,616,124,285
Asset to Equity Ratio	2.7	2.6
Liabilities to Equity Ratios		
Total Liabilities	43,185,351,423	35,547,175,741
Total Equity	25,228,735,813	22,616,124,285
Liabilities to Equity Ratio	1.7	1.6
Profitability ratios		
Revenue	7,615,872,207	7,635,808,822
Gross Profit	3,737,932,770	3,430,536,918
Gross Profit Ratio	49%	45%
Net Income Attributable to Equity holders of the Parent Company	1,174,980,925	1,223,258,115
Revenue	7,615,872,207	7,635,808,822
Net Income Margin	15.4%	16.0%
Total Net Income after tax (annualized)	2,349,961,838	2,446,516,220
Total Asset CY	68,414,087,238	58,189,498,266
Total Asset PY	60,936,828,105	55,869,859,949
Average total asset	64,675,457,672	57,029,679,108
Return on Asset	3.6%	4.3%
Total Net Income after tax	2,349,961,838	2,446,516,220
Total Equity CY	25,228,735,813	22,642,322,530
Total Equity PY	24,198,395,824	22,180,561,251
Average total equity	24,713,565,819	22,411,441,891
Return on Equity	9.5%	10.9%
Net Income	1,174,980,919	1,223,258,110
Revenue	7,615,872,207	7,635,808,822
Net Income Margin	15.4%	16.0%



PART II--OTHER INFORMATION

Item 3. 2nd Quarter of 2026 Developments

A. New Projects or Investments in another line of business or corporation.

None

B. Composition of Board of Directors

Name of Director	Position
Jose E.B. Antonio	Chairman of the Board
John Victor R. Antonio	Director
Jose Marco R. Antonio	Director
Jose Carlo R. Antonio	Director
Ricardo Cuerva	Director
Rafael G. Yaptinchay	Director
Hilda R. Antonio	Director
Senen L. Matoto	Independent Director
Josue A. Camba Jr.	Independent Director
Arthur N. Aguilar	Independent Director
Aileen U. Ongkauko	Independent Director

C. Performance of the corporation or result/progress of operations.

Please see unaudited Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis.

D. Declaration of Dividends.

On January 8, 2026, the BOD of CPGI approved the following dividend declaration:

	Date of Declaration	Total Amount of Dividends	Dividends per share/ Dividend rate	Shares Record Date	Date of Payment
<i>Dividend for:</i>					
Preferred Shares	January 8, 2026	₱37,716,000	7.5432%	January 27, 2026	February 23, 2026
Preferred Shares	January 8, 2026	37,716,000	7.5432%	April 27, 2026	May 22, 2026
Preferred Shares	January 8, 2026	37,716,000	7.5432%	July 28, 2026	August 24, 2026
Preferred Shares	January 8, 2026	37,716,000	7.5432%	October 27, 2026	November 23, 2026
		₱150,864,000			

E. Contracts of merger, consolidation or joint venture; contract of management, licensing, marketing, distributorship, technical assistance or similar agreements.



None

F. Offering of rights, granting of Stock Options and corresponding plans thereof.

None

G. Acquisition of additional mining claims or other capital assets or patents, formula, real estate.

Not Applicable

H. Other information, material events or happenings that may have affected or may affect market price of security.

None.

I. Transferring of assets, except in normal course of business.

None.

Item 4. Other Notes as of 2nd Quarter of 2026 Operations and Financials.

J. Nature and amount of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income, or cash flows that is unusual because of their nature, size, or incidents.

None.

K. Nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior periods and their material effect in the current period.

There were no changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim period or prior financial years that have a material effect in the current interim period.

L. New financing through loans/ issuances, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities.

See Notes to Financial Statements and Management Discussion and Analysis.

M. Material events to the end of the interim period that have not been reflected in the financial statements for the interim period.

None

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



None

O. Changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the last annual statement of financial position date.

None

P. Existence of material contingencies and other material events or transactions during the interim period

None.

Q. Events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

None

R. Material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.

None.

S. Material commitments for capital expenditures, general purpose and expected sources of funds.

The movement of capital expenditures being contracted arose from the regular land development and construction requirements.

T. Known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have impact on sales/revenues/income from continuing operations.

As of June 30, 2026, there are no known trends, events or uncertainties that are reasonably expected to have impact on sales/revenues/income from continuing operations except for those being disclosed in the 2nd quarter of 2026 financial statements.

U. Significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from continuing operations.

None.

V. Causes for any material change/s from period to period in one or more-line items of the financial statements.

See Notes to Financial Statements and Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) as material changes are described in detail in the MD&A section

W. Seasonal aspects that had material effect on the financial condition or results of operations.



None.

X. Disclosures not made under SEC Form 17-C.

None.

SIGNATURES

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

CENTURY PROPERTIES GROUP INC.

By:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "R. Galang", written over the printed name.

RALPH DANILO B. GALANG
Comptroller



CENTURY PROPERTIES GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE OF USE OF BONDS PROCEEDS

June 30, 2026

₱5.0 BILLION BONDS

- ₱2.32 billion due on 2030
- ₱2.67 billion due on 2023

Use of Proceeds	ESTIMATED PER PROSPECTUS	ACTUAL
Estimated proceeds from the sale of Bonds	₱5,000,000,000	₱5,000,000,000
Less: Upfront fees		
SEC registration and legal research fee	1,282,668	1,278,900
Underwriting fees	37,500,000	51,816,593
DST	37,500,000	37,500,000
Estimated Professional and Agency Fees	12,525,000	12,041,238
Listing application fees	1,000,000	1,189,720
Other Miscellaneous expense	50,000	3,768
Subtotal	₱89,857,668	₱103,830,219
Net proceeds	₱4,910,142,332	₱4,896,169,781

Balance of Proceeds as of June 30, 2026

₱2,133.03 million

Century Properties Group, Inc. raised from the Bonds gross proceeds of ₱5.0 billion. After issue-related expenses, actual net proceeds amounted to approximately ₱4.90 billion were used to partially repay existing obligations of the Company, and partially finance capital expenditures of vertical project development and other corporate fund requirements.



CENTURY PROPERTIES GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE OF USE OF PROCEEDS FROM PREFERRED SHARES
June 30, 2026

Use of Proceeds	As of June 30, 2026
Proceeds from the sale of Preferred Shares	₱2,000,000,000
Less: Offer Related Expenses	
Underwriting fees	19,500,000
Professional and Agency Fees	16,355,348
DST	106,000
SEC registration and legal research fee	1,830,655
PSE Filing fee (inclusive of VAT)	5,600,000
Stock Transfer and Receiving Agent fee	728,000
Insurance Commission processing fee	10,100
Other miscellaneous expenses (signing, publicity, etc.)	774,480
Subtotal	44,904,582
Net proceeds for the Offer	₱1,955,095,418
Disbursements	1,955,095,418
Balance of Proceeds as of June 30, 2026	₱-

Century Properties Group, Inc. raised from the Preferred Shares gross proceeds of ₱2.00 billion. After issue-related expenses, actual net proceeds amounted to approximately ₱1.96 billion were used to partially repay existing obligations of the Company, and partially finance capital expenditures of vertical project development and other corporate fund requirements.



CENTURY PROPERTIES GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE OF BONDS PROCEEDS

June 30, 2026

₱3.0 BILLION BONDS DUE ON 2027

Use of Proceeds	ESTIMATED PER PROSPECTUS	ACTUAL
Estimated proceeds from the sale of Bonds	₱3,000,000,000	₱3,000,000,000
Less: Upfront fees		
SEC registration and legal research fee	1,325,625	1,325,625
Underwriting fees	22,500,000	22,500,000
DST	22,500,000	22,500,000
Estimated Professional and Agency Fees	9,343,100	23,436,549
Listing application fees	100,000	100,000
Other Miscellaneous expense	50,000	44,837
Subtotal	₱55,818,725	₱69,907,011
Net proceeds	₱2,944,181,275	₱2,930,092,989

Balance of Proceeds as of June 30, 2026

NIL

Century Properties Group, Inc. raised from the Bonds gross proceeds of ₱3.00 billion. After issue-related expenses, actual net proceeds amounted to approximately ₱2.93 billion were used to partially repay existing obligations of the Company, and partially finance capital expenditures of vertical project development and other corporate fund requirements.

CENTURY PROPERTIES GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE OF BONDS PROCEEDS
June 30, 2026
₱3.0 BILLION BONDS

- ₱0.7 billion due on 2026
- ₱1.3 billion due on 2028
- ₱1.0 billion due on 2030

Use of Proceeds	ESTIMATED PER PROSPECTUS	ACTUAL
Estimated proceeds from the sale of Bonds	₱3,000,000,000	₱3,000,000,000
Less: Upfront fees		
SEC registration and legal research fee	757,530	757,530
Underwriting fees	22,500,000	22,500,000
DST	22,500,000	22,500,000
Estimated Professional and Agency Fees	9,683,000	7,526,920
Listing application fees	300,000	300,000
Other Miscellaneous expense	50,000	50,000
Subtotal	₱55,790,530	₱53,634,450
Net proceeds	₱2,944,209,470	₱2,946,365,550

Balance of Proceeds as of June 30, 2026
NIL

Century Properties Group, Inc. raised from the Bonds gross proceeds of ₱3.0 billion. After issue-related expenses, actual net proceeds amounted to approximately ₱2.95 billion were used to partially repay existing obligations of the Company, and partially finance capital expenditures of vertical project development and other corporate fund requirements.