COVER SHEET

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S.E.C. Registration Number

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

(Company's Full Name)

L G F   E V I A   L I F E S T Y L E   C E N T E R ,
D A A N G   H A R I ,   B R G Y .   A L M A N Z A   D O S ,
L A S   P I Ñ A S   C I T Y

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

Maria Cristina O. Barao
Contact Person

8830-1900
Company Telephone Number

1 2 | 3 1
Month *Day*
Calendar Year

17-Q
FORM TYPE

Secondary License Type,
If Applicable

Month *Day*
Annual Meeting

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles
Number/Section

Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings
Domestic Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document
I.D.

Cashier

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: September 30, 2025

2. SEC Identification number: CS-201629673

3. BIR Tax Identification No: 009-491-731

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter AllDay Marts, Inc

5. Metro Manila, Philippines
Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization

6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)

7. LGF EVIA Lifestyle Center, Daanghari, Almanza Dos, Las Piñas City 1750
Address of issuer's principal office Postal Code

8. (632) 8830-1900
Issuer's telephone number, including area code

9. N/A
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	Number of shares of common stock outstanding And amount of debt outstanding
Common stock (as of 09/30/2025 net of nil treasury shares)	22,857,145,000

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

Exchange? Yes [x] No [ ]

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

Philippine Stock Exchange Common Stock

12. Check whether the registrant:

(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Securities Regulation Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder, and Section 25 and 177 of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period of the registrant was required to file such reports.)

Yes [x] No [ ]

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

Yes [x] No [ ]

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AllDay Marts, Inc.
Statements of Financial Position
As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024
(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Note	**Unaudited Sep 30, 2025**	Audited Dec 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash	5	₱ **152,106,522**	₱ 1,493,385,855
Receivables	6	**340,823,427**	353,111,116
Merchandise inventories	7	**2,765,579,487**	2,820,544,241
Prepayments and other current assets	8	**1,675,952,981**	1,379,922,958
Total Current Assets		**4,934,462,417**	6,046,964,170
Non-current Assets			
Property and equipment – net	9	**4,607,081,399**	4,073,840,909
Intangible assets – net	11	**289,089,625**	450,540,371
Right-of-use assets – net	10	**105,197,174**	116,743,204
Other non-current assets	8	**328,053,202**	358,979,753
Total Non-current Assets		**5,329,421,400**	5,000,104,237
TOTAL ASSETS		**10,263,883,817**	11,047,068,407
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	**298,554,400**	388,742,762
Loans payable	13	**1,748,895,758**	2,096,256,372
Lease liabilities	10	**13,641,024**	13,641,024
Dividends payable		**-**	-
Income tax payable		**4,307,494**	8,781,620
Total Current Liabilities		**2,065,398,676**	2,507,421,778
Non-current Liabilities			
Loans payable	13	**571,871,795**	793,333,333
Lease liabilities	10	**175,035,650**	184,342,951
Deferred tax liabilities - net	18	**386,431,924**	409,833,016
Retirement benefit obligation	17	**53,937,180**	53,937,180
Total Non-current Liabilities		**1,187,276,549**	1,441,446,480
Total liabilities		**3,252,675,225**	3,948,868,258
Equity	20		
Capital stock		**2,285,714,500**	2,285,714,500
Additional paid-in capital		**3,316,671,118**	3,316,671,118
Revaluation reserves		**(4,091,389)**	(4,091,389)
Retained earnings		**1,412,914,363**	1,499,905,920
Total Equity		**7,011,208,592**	7,098,200,149
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**10,263,883,817**	11,047,068,407

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

AllDay Marts, Inc.
Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024
(Amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	**Unaudited Jul-Sep Q3-2025**	**Unaudited Jan-Sep 2025**	Unaudited Jul-Sep Q3-2024	Unaudited Jan-Sep 2024
SALES	14	**₱ 1,031,231,144**	**₱ 3,907,556,309**	₱ 2,157,723,235	₱ 7,094,252,547
COST OF MERCHANDISE SOLD	15	**824,084,915**	**3,101,977,758**	1,708,758,469	5,617,963,588
GROSS PROFIT		**207,146,229**	**805,578,551**	448,964,766	1,476,288,959
SUPPORT FEES, RENTALS AND OTHER INCOME	9,14,19	**8,228,463**	**33,834,871**	13,071,823	39,048,069
GROSS PROFIT INCLUDING OTHER INCOME		**215,374,692**	**839,413,422**	462,036,590	1,515,337,028
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	15	**241,663,605**	**803,157,529**	372,830,582	1,182,218,633
OPERATING PROFIT		**(26,288,913)**	**36,255,893**	89,206,007	333,118,395
FINANCE INCOME (COSTS)					
Finance costs	16	**(108,836,624)**	**(130,137,612)**	(15,382,122)	(34,415,195)
Finance income	5,8	**54,831**	**277,341**	96,303	238,277
		(108,781,793)	**(129,860,271)**	(15,285,819)	(34,176,918)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**(135,070,706)**	**(93,604,378)**	73,920,188	298,941,477
TAX EXPENSE (INCOME)	18				
Current		**4,307,494**	**16,788,269**	8,262,770	29,328,779
Deferred		**(21,286,902)**	**(23,401,090)**	10,217,277	45,406,590
		(16,979,408)	**(6,612,821)**	18,480,047	74,735,369
NET PROFIT (LOSS)		**(118,091,298)**	**(86,991,557)**	55,440,141	224,206,108
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		–	–	–	–
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		**(₱ 118,091,298)**	**(₱ 86,991,557)**	₱ 55,440,141	₱ 224,206,108
Basic and Diluted earnings (loss) per share	20	(₱ 0.00)	(₱ 0.00)	₱ 0.00	₱ 0.01

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

AllDay Marts, Inc.
Statements of Changes in Equity
For the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024
(Amount in Philippine Peso)

	Note	Unaudited Sep 30, 2025	Unaudited Sep 30, 2024
CAPITAL STOCK	20	₱ 2,285,714,500	₱ 2,285,714,500
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	20	3,316,671,118	3,316,671,118
REVALUATION RESERVES		(4,091,389)	6,316,816
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Balance at beginning of period		1,499,905,920	1,305,085,994
Dividends Declared			
Net profit (loss) for the period		(86,991,557)	224,206,108
Balance at end of period		1,412,914,363	1,529,292,106
TOTAL EQUITY		₱ 7,011,208,592	₱ 7,137,994,542

AllDay Marts, Inc. Statements of Cash Flows
For the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024
(Amount in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	**Unaudited Jul-Sep Q3-2025**	**Unaudited Jan-Sep 2025**	Unaudited Jul-Sep Q3-2024	Unaudited Jan-Sep 2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Profit before tax		**(₱ 135,070,706)**	**(₱ 93,604,373)**	₱ 73,920,188	₱ 298,941,477
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation and amortization	15	**138,361,565**	**408,380,219**	131,336,793	391,741,762
Finance costs	10, 13, 17	**108,836,624**	**130,137,612**	15,382,122	34,415,195
Finance income	5, 8	**(54,831)**	**(277,342)**	(96,303)	(238,277)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**112,072,652**	**444,636,116**	220,542,800	724,860,157
Decrease/(Increase) in:					
Receivables		**24,496,219**	**12,287,689**	(20,244,599)	3,285,407
Merchandise inventories		**150,224,814**	**54,964,754**	(305,381,254)	(285,220,828)
Prepayments and other current assets		**86,156,528**	**(259,968,300)**	(104,578,056)	(128,573,261)
Other non-current assets		–	**242,989**	(15,590,117)	(520,087)
Increase/(Decrease) in:					
Trade and other payables		**(24,253,243)**	**(90,188,362)**	(117,216,403)	(168,496,662)
Cash generated from operations		**348,696,970**	**161,974,886**	(342,467,630)	145,334,726
Cash paid for income taxes		**(3,808,911)**	**(4,474,127)**	–	–
Interest received		**54,831**	**277,342**	96,303	238,277
Net cash from Operating activities		**344,942,890**	**157,778,101**	(342,371,327)	145,573,003
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Additions to property and equipment	9	**(31,274,898)**	**(772,823,931)**	(45,956,819)	(243,757,059)
Increases in advances to contractors	8	**31,169,541**	**31,169,541**	–	–
Net cash used in Investing activities		**(105,357)**	**(741,654,390)**	(45,956,819)	(243,757,059)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from availment of loans	13	**539,852,464**	**2,119,666,687**	900,927,185	1,634,630,877
Repayment of loans	13	**(1,816,895,578)**	**(2,688,488,840)**	(381,925,425)	(1,115,389,074)
Interest paid for loans payable	13	**(108,836,624)**	**(165,576,828)**	(38,203,697)	(111,726,300)
Repayment of lease liabilities	10	**(7,850,556)**	**(23,004,063)**	(2,866,305)	(11,946,826)
Net cash (used in) from financing Activities		**(1,393,730,294)**	**(757,403,044)**	477,931,757	395,568,677
NET INCREASE IN CASH		**(1,048,892,761)**	**(1,341,279,333)**	89,603,611	297,384,622
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		**1,200,999,283**	**1,493,385,855**	1,211,411,283	1,003,630,272
CASH AT END OF PERIOD		**₱ 152,106,522**	**₱ 152,106,522**	₱ 1,301,014,894	₱ 1,301,014,894

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

ALLDAY MARTS, INC.
(A Subsidiary of AllValue Holdings Corp.)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2025 AND 2024
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Corporate Information

AllDay Marts, Inc. (the Company) was registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on December 22, 2016. The Company is primarily engaged in retailing, merchandising, buying, selling, marketing, importing, exporting, franchising, acquiring, holding, distributing, warehousing, trading, exchanging, or otherwise dealing in all kinds of products and services.

The Company's shares were listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange on November 3, 2021.

The Company is a subsidiary of AllValue Holdings Corp. (AllValue or the parent company), which is a subsidiary of Fine Properties Inc. (FPI or the ultimate parent company). AllValue and FPI are incorporated and domiciled in the Philippines. Both companies are presently engaged in the business of a holding company; to buy and hold shares of other companies either by subscribing unissued shares of the capital stock in public or private offerings.

The registered office address and principal place of business of the Company is located at LGF Evia Lifestyle Center, Daang Hari, Brgy. Almanza Dos, Las Piñas City. The registered offices and principal places of business of AllValue and FPI are located at 3rd Level Starmall Las Piñas, CV Starr Avenue, Philamlife Village, Pamplona, Las Piñas City.

1.2 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended September 30, 2025 (including the comparative financial statements as of December 31, 2024) were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors (BOD) on November 14, 2025.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policy information that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized in the succeeding pages. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 *Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements*

(a) Statement of Compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS Accounting Standards). PFRS Accounting Standards are adopted by the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC) from the pronouncements issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and approved by the Philippine Board of Accountancy.

The financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by PFRS Accounting Standards for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies that follow.

(b) Presentation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are presented in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The Company presents all items of income and expense in a single statement of comprehensive income.

The Company presents a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when it applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement or reclassification of items that has a material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period. The related notes to the third statement of financial position are not required to be disclosed.

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Philippine pesos, the Company's functional and presentation currency, and all values represent absolute amounts except when otherwise indicated.

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using its functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

2.2 *Adoption of Amended PFRS Accounting Standards*

(a) Effective in 2024 that are Relevant to the Company

The Company adopted for the first time the following amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards, which are mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024:

PAS 1 (Amendments)	:	Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current, and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
PAS 7 and PFRS 7 (Amendments)	:	Statement of Cash Flows, and Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Supplier Finance Arrangements

PFRS 16 (Amendments) : Leases – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

Discussed below and in the succeeding page are the relevant information about these pronouncements.

(i) PAS 1 (Amendments), *Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current.* The amendments provide guidance on whether a liability should be classified as either current or non-current. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and that the classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability. The application of these amendments had no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(ii) PAS 1 (Amendments), *Presentation of Financial Statements – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants.* The amendments specify that if the right to defer settlement for at least 12 months is subject to an entity complying with conditions after the reporting period, then those conditions would not affect whether the right to defer settlement exists at the end of the reporting period for the purposes of classifying a liability as current or non-current. For non-current liabilities subject to conditions, an entity is required to disclose information about the conditions, whether the entity would comply with the conditions based on its circumstances at the reporting date and whether and how the entity expects to comply with the conditions by the date on which they are contractually required to be tested. The required disclosures under these amendments are disclosed in Note 13.

(iii) PAS 7 and PFRS 7 (Amendments), *Statement of Cash Flows, Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Supplier Finance Arrangements*. The amendments add a disclosure objective to PAS 7 stating that an entity is required to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows. In addition, PFRS 7 is amended to add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the requirements to disclose information about an entity's exposure to concentration of liquidity risk. The application of these amendments had no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(iv) PFRS 16 (Amendments), *Leases – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback.* The amendments require a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The new requirements do not prevent a seller-lessee from recognizing in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. The application of these amendments had no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(b) Effective Subsequent to 2024 but not Adopted Early

There are amendments to existing standards effective for annual periods subsequent to 2024, which are adopted by the FSRSC. Management will adopt the following relevant pronouncements in accordance with their transitional provisions; and, none of these are expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

(i) PFRS 9 and PFRS 7 (Amendments), *Financial Instruments, and Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* (effective from January 1, 2026)

(ii) PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (effective from January 1, 2027). The new standard impacts the classification of profit or loss items (i.e., into operating, investing and financing categories) and the presentation of subtotals in the statement of profit or loss (i.e., operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes). The new standard also changes the aggregation and disaggregation of information presented in the primary financial statements and in the notes. It also introduces required disclosures about management-defined performance measures. The new standard, however, do not affect how an entity recognizes and measures its financial condition, financial performance and cash flows.

2.3 Financial Instruments

(a) Financial Assets

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on their trade date (i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset).

(i) Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

Currently, the only classification that applies to the Company is financial assets at amortized cost.

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost are presented under Current Assets as Cash, Receivables, Short-term investments under Prepayments and Other Current Assets and Security deposits under Other Non-current Assets in the statement of financial position.

(ii) Impairment of Financial Assets

At the end of the reporting period, the Company assesses its expected credit losses (ECL) on a forward-looking basis associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost. The Company considers a broader range of information in assessing credit risk and measuring ECL, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect collectability of the future cash flows of the financial assets.

The ECL on trade and other receivables are estimated by applying the simplified approach using a provision matrix developed based on the Company's historical credit loss experience and credit information that are specific to the debtors, adjusted for general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate. These assets are assessed for impairment on a collective basis based on shared credit risk characteristics.

Policies on recognizing ECL on cash, short-term investments and security deposits are presented in Note 23.2(a) and (c).

(b) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities include trade and other payables (except provisions and tax-related liability), loans payable and dividends payable. Refund liabilities are measured using the probability-weighted average amount approach similar to the expected value method under PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

2.4 Merchandise Inventories

The cost of merchandise inventories is determined using the moving average method. Merchandise inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realizable value.

2.5 Property and Equipment

Following initial recognition at cost, items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

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

Equipment	3 to 15 years
Furniture and fixtures	9 years

Leasehold improvements are amortized over their estimated useful lives of 20 years or the lease term, whichever is shorter.

2.6 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include acquired computer software which is accounted for under the cost model. Capitalized cost is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of five to eight years as the life of this intangible asset is considered finite.

2.7 Revenue and Expense Recognition

Revenue arises mainly from the sale of merchandise inventories.

The significant judgments used in determining the transaction price and the amounts allocated to the performance obligations are disclosed in Note 3.1(d).

The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognized:

a) *Sale of merchandise* – Revenue is recognized when the control transfers at a point in time with the customer, i.e., generally when the customer purchased the merchandise. For individual customers, payment of the transaction price is due immediately at the point the customer purchases the merchandise. On the other hand, invoices for merchandise purchased by corporate customers are due based on agreed terms and are provided upon receipt of merchandise by the customer. For e-commerce sales, revenue is recognized when control of the goods has transferred to the customer, being at the point the goods are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the customer's specific location.

b) *Delivery fees* – Delivery fees are charged for the transportation of merchandise from the Company's stores to a certain destination as agreed with the customer. Delivery fees are recognized over time as the services are provided. Payment of delivery fees is due immediately, i.e., upon the customer's purchase of merchandise.

c) *Miscellaneous* – Miscellaneous income comprise of support received from supplier for store opening and clearance sales. Miscellaneous is recognized at a point in time when support is received from supplier.

The policy on the recognition of income from rentals is presented in Note 2.8(b).

There were no contracts containing significant right of return arrangements which remain outstanding during the reporting periods since the Company's policy with customers for most of its sale of merchandise pertain to outright return which are recognized immediately. Relative to this outright return arrangement, the amount of revenues is also immediately adjusted as of the end of the reporting periods.

The Company operates a customer loyalty incentive programme where individual customers accumulate points for purchases made which entitle them for award credits on future purchases. The Company allocates a portion of the consideration received to loyalty points. This allocation is based on the relative stand-alone selling prices. The stand-alone selling price is estimated based on the equivalent value given when the points are redeemed by the customer and the likelihood of redemption, as evidenced by the Company's historical experience. A liability is recognized for revenue relating to the loyalty points at the time of the initial sales transactions. Revenues from loyalty points are recognized when the points are redeemed by the customer.

Revenue from loyalty points that are not expected to be redeemed by the customer is recognized in proportion of the pattern of rights exercised by customers. The significant judgments used in determining the transaction price and the amounts allocated to the performance obligations are disclosed in Note 3.1(d).

Costs and expenses are recognized in profit or loss upon utilization of the goods or services or at the date they are incurred. All finance costs are reported in profit or loss on an accrual basis, except capitalized borrowing costs, which are included as part of the cost of any related qualifying assets.

2.8 Leases

(a) Company as a Lessee

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Company's lease contracts for certain stores contain variable lease payment terms. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognized as an expense in profit or loss when incurred.

(b) Company as a Lessor

The Company applies judgment in determining whether a lease contract is a finance or operating lease. Lease income from operating leases is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.9 Employee Benefits

The Company provides post-employment benefits to employees through a defined benefit plan, a defined contribution plan and other employee benefits.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

2.10 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are capitalized.

2.11 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Company's property, and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and other non-financial assets are subject to impairment testing.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes. 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. Actual results may ultimately differ from these estimates.

3.1 Critical Management Judgment in Applying Accounting Policies

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

(a) Determination of Lease Term of Contracts with Renewal Options

In determining the lease term, management considers all relevant factors and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise a renewal option or not exercise a termination option. Renewal options and/or periods after termination options are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended or not terminated and the renewal of the contract is not subject to mutual agreement of both parties.

The factors that are normally the most relevant are (a) if there are significant penalties should the Company pre-terminate the contract, and (b) if any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Company is reasonably certain to extend and not to terminate the lease contract. Otherwise, the Company considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

The Company did not include the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of some of its stores and warehouse due to the provision in its contracts that requires mutual agreement of both parties on the terms and agreements of the renewal and termination of the lease contract.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised or not exercised or the Company becomes obliged to exercise or not exercise it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the Company.

(b) Determination of Timing of Satisfaction of Performance Obligations

In determining the appropriate method to use in recognizing the Company's revenues from sale of merchandise, management determines that revenue is recognized at a point in time when the control of the goods have passed to the customer, i.e., generally when the customer acknowledges delivery of the goods.

Miscellaneous income comprised of support received from supplier for store opening and clearance sales. Miscellaneous income is recognized at a point in time when supports are received from supplier.

On the other hand, revenues from delivery fees are recognized over time when the Company transfers control of the services over time as the performance of contractually agreed tasks are rendered. The management considers the output method under PFRS 15 as the Company recognizes revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the services transferred to date relative to the services promised under the contract.

(c) Determination Whether the Loyalty Points Provide Material Rights to Customers

The Company has a loyalty points programme which allows customers to accumulate points that can be redeemed for future purchases at any of the Company's store outlets, subject to a minimum number of points obtained. The loyalty points give rise to a separate performance obligation as they provided a material right to the customer. The transaction price is allocated to the product and the points on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. Management estimates the stand-alone selling price per point on the basis of the discount granted when the points are redeemed and on the basis of the likelihood of redemption, based on past experience.

(d) Determination of Transaction Price and Amounts Allocated to Performance Obligations

The transaction price for a contract is allocated amongst the material right and other performance obligations identified in the contract based on their stand-alone selling prices, which are all observable. The transaction price for a contract excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties [e.g., value added tax (VAT)].

The transaction price is considered receivable to the extent of products sold with a right to avail customer loyalty points, right of return, discounts and rebates. The transaction price of customer loyalty points is allocated amongst the material right and other performance obligations identified in the contract based on the stand-alone selling prices, which are all observable. The Company measures its revenue net of consideration allocated to the fair value of the point credits.

Management has assessed that the amount involved for the right of return is not material and, in most cases, customers could exchange the returned items with another merchandise in the store within the prescribed period (i.e., within seven days from date of purchase). Discounts and rebates are identifiable to specific goods and are recognized as reduction against the revenue recognized from sale of merchandise.

(e) Determination of ECL on Receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECL for receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments to the extent applicable that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, or customer type and rating). The provision matrix is based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company's management intends to regularly calibrate (i.e., on an annual basis) the matrix to consider the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information (i.e., forecast economic conditions). Details about the ECL on the Company's receivables are disclosed in Note 23.2(b).

(f) Distinction Between Operating and Finance Leases as a Lessor

The Company has entered into various lease agreements as a lessor. Critical judgment was exercised by management to distinguish each lease agreement as either an operating or a finance lease by looking at the transfer or retention of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the properties covered by the agreements. Failure to make the right judgment will result in either overstatement or understatement of assets and liabilities. Management has assessed that the Company's lease arrangements are all operating leases.

(g) Capitalization of Borrowing Costs

The Company determines whether the amount of borrowing costs qualify for capitalization as part of the cost of the qualifying asset or should be expensed outright. The accounting treatment for the finance costs is determined by assessing whether the asset is a qualifying asset taking into consideration the period of time needed to bring the asset for its intended use. Failure to make the right judgment will result in the misstatement of assets and net profit.

(h) Recognition of Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when present obligations will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources and they can be estimated reliably even if the timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive obligation that has resulted from past events.

Judgment is exercised by management to distinguish between provisions and contingencies. Disclosures on relevant provisions and contingencies are presented in Note 22.

3.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

(a) Determination of Appropriate Discount Rate in Measuring Lease Liabilities

The Company measures its lease liabilities at present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease contract. The lease payments were discounted using a reasonable rate deemed by management equal to the Company's incremental borrowing rate. In determining a reasonable discount rate, management considers the term of the leases, the underlying asset and the economic environment. Actual results, however, may vary due to changes in estimates brought about by changes in such factors.

(b) Estimation of Allowance for ECL

The measurement of the allowance for ECL on financial assets at amortized cost is an area that requires the use of significant assumptions about the future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g., likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation used in measuring ECL is further detailed in Note 23.2.

(c) Determination of Net Realizable Value of Merchandise Inventories

In determining the net realizable value of merchandise inventories, management takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. The Company's products are subject to inventory obsolescence. Moreover, future realization of the carrying amounts of merchandise inventories as presented in Note 7 is affected by price changes of the products and the costs incurred necessary to make a sale. Both aspects are considered key sources of estimation uncertainty and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's merchandise inventories within the next financial reporting period.

(d) Estimation of Useful Lives of Property and Equipment, Right-of-Use Assets, and Intangible Assets

The Company estimates the useful lives of property and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of these properties are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence, and legal or other limits on the use of the assets.

There was no change in the estimated useful lives of these assets in 2025, 2024, 2023 and 2022. The carrying amounts of property and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets are analyzed in Notes 9, 10 and 11, respectively.

(e) Evaluation of Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Company's property and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and other non-financial assets are subject to impairment testing.

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or a cash-generating unit based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

Though management believes that the assumptions used in the estimation of recoverable values are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in those assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable values and any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations.

Based on management's assessment, no impairment losses are required to be recognized on the Company's non-financial assets as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

(f) Determination of Realizable Amount of Deferred Tax Assets

The Company reviews its deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Management assessed that the deferred tax assets recognized as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 will be fully utilized in the coming years. The carrying value of deferred tax assets as of those dates is disclosed in Note 18.

(g) Valuation of Post-employment Defined Benefit Obligation

The determination of the Company's obligation and cost of post-employment defined benefit is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, discount rates and expected salary increase rates. A significant change in any of these actuarial assumptions may generally affect the recognized expense, other comprehensive income or losses, and the carrying amount of the post-employment benefit obligation in the next reporting period.

The amounts of post-employment benefit obligation and expense, and an analysis of the movements in the estimated present value of post-employment benefit, as well as the significant assumptions used in estimating such obligation are presented in Note 17.2.

4. SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Company's BOD – its chief operating decision-maker. The Company's BOD is responsible for assessing performance of the operating segments.

The Company has only one reportable segment which is the trading business.

Further, the Company has only one geographical segment as all of its operations are based in the Philippines.

The revenue of the Company consists mainly of sales to external customers through its retail and e-commerce channels.

The Company has no significant customer which contributed to 10% or more to the revenue of the Company.

5. CASH

Cash include the following components as of September30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

(Amounts in PHP)	**September 30, 2025**	2024
Cash on hand	**8,572,395**	7,154,000
Cash in banks	**143,534,127**	1,486,231,855
	152,106,522	1,493,385,855

Cash in banks generally earn interest based on daily bank deposit rates and interest income is recognized as the interest accrues taking into account the effective yield. Interest income earned on bank deposits is presented as part of Finance Income under Other Income (Charges) in the statements of comprehensive income (see Note 16.1).

6. RECEIVABLES

This account is composed of the following:

(Amounts in PHP)	Notes	**September 30,2025**	2024
Trade receivables:			
Third parties		**327,900,872**	263,311,668
Related parties	19.1	**-**	77,415,662
Non-trade receivables		**12,922,555**	12,383,786
		340,823,427	353,111,116

Trade receivables are due from various customers, including credit card companies, and have credit terms ranging from 2 days to 30 days.

Non-trade receivables comprise of the Company's receivables arising from delivery fees, rental income and miscellaneous income.

Others pertain to the receivable for the transferred retirement benefit obligation from a related party under common ownership.

7. MERCHANDISE INVENTORIES

Merchandise inventories pertain to goods owned by the Company, which include food and non-food items, pharmaceutical products and dry goods, among others, that are traded under the normal course of business and amounted to P2,765.6 million and P2,802.3 million as of September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 15.1).

The Company did not provide any allowance for inventory obsolescence as the merchandise inventories are deemed realizable above cost. Hence, merchandise inventories were all stated at cost, which is lower than net realizable value, as of September 30,2025 and December 31, 2024.

Cost of merchandise inventories charged to operations are presented as Cost of Merchandise Sold in the statements of comprehensive income (see Note 15.1).

8. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS

The composition of this account is shown below.

(Amounts in PHP)	Note	**September 30, 2025**	2024
Current:			
Advances for purchases		**1,311,673,050**	995,788,842
Input VAT		**297,272,545**	303,567,971
Deferred input VAT		**36,061,723**	36,061,723
Prepayments		**19,349,116**	23,505,114
Store supplies		**7,916,784**	17,999,308
Short term investments		**3,000,000**	3,000,000
Creditable withholding tax		**679,763**	-
		1,675,952,981	1,379,922,958
Non-current:			
Advances to contractors		**251,469,620**	282,639,160
Security deposits	10	**76,583,582**	76,340,593
		328,053,202	358,979,753
		2,004,006,183	1,738,902,711

Advances for purchases pertains to advances that will be applied for future purchase of merchandise inventories and services.

Deferred input VAT pertains to the input VAT on purchases of services and the unamortized portion of the VAT on capital goods exceeding P1.0 million from purchases prior to 2022.

Prepayments include prepaid expenses for rentals, advertising, communication, insurance, dues and subscription, utilities, marketing and others.

Store supplies pertain to expendable items consumed during Company's operations.

Advances to contractors pertain to advances made to various contractors for the construction of several items under property and equipment.

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT - Net

The gross carrying amounts and accumulated depreciation and amortization of property and equipment at the beginning and end of 2025 and 2024 are shown below.

(Amounts in PHP)	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture and Fixtures	Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
September 30, 2025					
Cost	4,128,499,945	405,659,480	1,523,248,025	539,707,783	6,597,115,233
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(968,816,908)	(246,998,586)	(774,228,340)	-	(1,990,033,834)
Net carrying amount	**3,159,683,037**	**158,670,894**	**749,019,685**	**539,707,783**	**4,607,081,399**
December 31, 2024					
Cost	3,815,716,217	356,302,320	1,169,270,832	483,001,934	5,824,291,303
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(840,188,030)	(217,030,642)	(693,231,722)	-	(1,750,450,394)
Net carrying amount	**2,975,528,187**	**139,271,678**	**476,039,110**	**483,001,934**	**4,073,840,909**

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of property and equipment at the beginning and end of September 30, 2025 and 2024 is shown below and in the succeeding page.

(Amounts in PHP)	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture and Fixtures	Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	2,975,528,187	139,271,678	476,039,110	483,001,934	4,073,840,909
Additions	312,783,728	49,357,161	353,977,193	56,705,849	772,823,930
Transfer from CIP	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortization charges for the year	(128,628,878)	(29,957,945)	(80,996,618)	-	(239,583,441)
Balance at Septermber 30, 2025, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	**3,159,683,037**	**158,670,894**	**749,019,685**	**539,707,783**	**4,607,081,399**
Balance at January 1, 2024, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	2,971,835,078	166,836,352	558,690,977	538,751,316	4,236,113,723
Additions	19,428,468	581,304	7,752,774	131,642,460	159,405,006
Transfer from CIP	166,905,157	10,496,476	9,990,209	(187,391,842)	-
Depreciation and Amortization charges for the year	(182,640,516)	(38,642,454)	(100,394,850)	-	(321,677,820)
Balance at December 31, 2024, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	**2,975,528,187**	**139,271,678**	**476,039,110**	**483,001,934**	**4,073,840,909**

The gross carrying amounts and accumulated depreciation of furniture and fixtures subject to operating lease at the beginning and end of September30, 2025 and 2024 are shown below.

(Amounts in PHP)	**September 30, 2025**	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Cost	**286,926,637**	286,926,637	279,231,199
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	**(185,380,095)**	(121,366,112)	(100,761,007)
Net carrying amount	**101,546,542**	165,560,525	178,470,192

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of furniture and fixtures subject to operating lease at the beginning and end of September 30,2025 and 2024 is shown below.

(Amounts in PHP)	**September 30, 2025**	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Beginning, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	**165,560,525**	178,470,192	194,283,609
Additions	**-**	7,695,438	4,453,860
Disposal	**-**	-	-
Depreciation and amortization charges for the year	**(64,013,984)**	(20,605,105)	(20,267,277)
Ending, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	**101,546,542**	165,560,525	178,470,192

The amount of depreciation and amortization is presented as part of Depreciation and amortization under General and Administrative Expenses in the statements of comprehensive income (see Note 15.2).

In September 30, 2025, and 2024, borrowing costs amounting to P79 million, P131.6 million, and P92.7 million, respectively, based on capitalization rate ranging from 6.50% to 9.75% for specific borrowings in those periods, were capitalized (see Note 13).

There were no items of property and equipment that were used as collateral for any of the Company's short-term and long-term loans.

The Company also recognized rental income from its operating leases as a lessor, which consists of variable lease arrangements, amounting to P22.6 million, P32.5 million and P100.8 million in September 30, 2025 and 2024 , respectively, and is presented as part of Support, Fees, Rentals and Other Income in the statements of comprehensive income (see Note 14).

10. LEASES

The Company is a lessee under non-cancellable operating leases covering its store outlets and warehouse with lease terms ranging from 2 years to 20 years. With the exception of leases with variable consideration, only one lease contract is reflected on the statements of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. This lease contract covers a store outlet with a remaining lease term of eight years and nine years as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the

Company to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. The leases contain an option to renew the lease which requires mutual agreement of both parties. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. The Company must keep the leased properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease. Further, the Company must insure the leased assets and incur maintenance fees on such items in accordance with the lease contracts. There are no leases with options to purchase or terminate. The Company has no short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The security deposits paid in connection with the leases amounted to P76.3 million and P74.2 million as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, and is presented as Security deposits under Other Non-current Assets in the statements of financial position
(see Note 8). Management believes that no allowance for ECL is required for security deposits since there has been no significant change in the credit quality of the this account [see Note 23.2(c)].

10.1 Right-of-use Asset

The carrying amounts of the Company's right-of-use asset from store outlet and the movements at beginning and end of 2025 and 2024 are shown below.

(Amounts in PHP)	**September 30, 2025**	2024
Cost	**209,111,455**	209,111,455
Accumulated amortization:		
Balance at beginning of year	**92,368,251**	76,973,542
Amortization for the year	**11,546,031**	15,394,709
Balance at end of year	**103,914,281**	92,368,251
Carrying amount	**105,197,174**	116,743,204

The amount of depreciation is presented as part of Depreciation and amortization under General and Administrative Expenses in the statements of comprehensive income (see Note 15.2).

10.2 Lease Liability

Lease liability presented in the statements of financial position are as follows:

(Amounts in PHP)	**September 30, 2025**	2024
Current	**13,641,024**	13,641,024
Non-current	**175,035,650**	184,342,951
	188,676,674	197,983,975

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of the lease liability are as follows:

(Amounts in PHP)	Note	**September 30, 2025**	2024
Balance at beginning of year		**197,983,975**	208,966,287
Repayment	10.4	**(23,004,062)**	(30,229,458)
Accretion of interest	10.4	**13,696,761**	19,247,146

Balance at end of year	**188,676,674**	197,983,975

As of September30, 2025 and 2024, the Company has no commitments for leases entered into but which had not commenced nor termination options to its lease contracts.

10.3 Lease Payments Not Recognized as Liabilities

The Company also entered into lease agreements that contain variable payments linked to sales generated from certain stores (see Note 19.2). The expenses relating to these leases amounting to P96.0 million, P192.3 million in September 30, 2025 and 2024 are presented as Rentals under Selling Expenses in the statements of comprehensive income (see Note 15.2).

10.4 Additional Profit or Loss and Cash Flow Information

The total cash outflow in respect of leases amounted to P30.2 million, P28.8 million and P27.4 million in September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Interest expense in relation to lease liabilities amounted to P19.2 million and P20.2 million in September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and is presented as part of Finance costs under Other Income (Charges) - Net in the statements of comprehensive income (see Note 16.1).

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The gross carrying amounts and accumulated amortization of intangible assets at the beginning and end of September 30, 2025 and 2024 are shown below.

(Amounts in PHP)	**September 30, 2025**	2024
Cost	**972,878,293**	972,878,293
Accumulated amortization	**(683,788,666)**	(522,337,922)
	289,089,625	450,540,371

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of intangible assets at the beginning and end of September 30, 2025 and 2024is shown below.

(Amounts in PHP)	**September 30, 2025**	2024
Balance at beginning of year, net of accumulated amortization	**450,540,371**	557,256,473
Additions	**-**	88,506,132
Amortization charges for the year	**(161,450,746)**	(195,222,234)
Balance at end of year, net of accumulated amortization	**289,089,625**	450,540,371

The amortization charges during the year is presented as part of Depreciation and amortization under General and Administrative Expenses in the statements of comprehensive income (see Note 15.2).

Intangible assets are subject to impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment. No impairment losses were recognized in September 30, 2025 and 2024 as the recoverable amounts of the intangible assets determined by management are higher than their carrying values.

There were no contractual commitments entered into in September 30, 2025 and 2024

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The composition of this account is shown below.

(Amounts in PHP)	Note	**September 30, 2025**	2024
Trade payables		**248,659,333**	333,701,189
Accrued expenses	13	**44,403,709**	47,010,197
Withholding taxes and other government payables		**4,083,810**	6,623,828
Customer loyalty rewards liability		**1,407,548**	1,407,548
		298,554,400	388,742,762

Trade payables arise from the Company's purchases of merchandise inventories and other direct costs. These are noninterest-bearing and have credit terms ranging from seven to 30 days.

Accrued expenses are liabilities arising from unpaid interest, agency service fee, utilities, professional fees and other expenses.

The Company operates a customer loyalty incentive program where individual customers accumulate points for purchases made which entitle them to award credits for future purchases. The Company recognized a deferred revenue for the unredeemed points.

13. LOANS PAYABLE

The account consists of:

(Amounts in PHP)	Note	**September30, 2025**	2024
Current:			
Short-term loans	13.1	**1,447,767,553**	1,929,589,705
Current portion of long-term loans	13.2	**301,128,205**	166,666,667
		1,748,895,758	2,096,256,372
Non-current –			
Long-term loans	13.2	**517,871,795**	793,333,333
		2,320,767,553	2,889,589,705

Presented below and in the succeeding page is the reconciliation of the Company's loans payable.

(Amounts in PHP)	**Short-term Loans**	**Long-term Loans**	**Total**
Balance as of January 1, 2025	1,929,589,705	960,000,000	2,889,589,705
Additional borrowings	2,119,666,687	-	2,119,666,687
Repayments of borrowings	(2,547,488,839)	(141,000,000)	(2,688,488,839)
Balance at September 30, 2025	**1,501,767,553**	**819,000,000**	**2,320,767,553**

(Amounts in PHP)	**Short-term Loans**	**Long-term Loans**	**Total**
Balance as of January 1, 2024	1,052,259,334	684,615,384	1,736,874,718
Additional borrowings	2,766,814,749	585,000,000	3,351,814,749
Repayments of borrowings	(1,889,484,378)	(309,615,384)	(2,199,099,762)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**1,929,589,705**	**960,000,000**	**2,889,589,705**

The total interest expense incurred on these loans amounted to P195.3 million, P175.9 million for the period ended September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The related borrowing costs amounting to P79 million, P131.6 million in September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, were capitalized as part of property and equipment, based on capitalization rate ranging from 6.50% to 9.75% for specific borrowing in those years (see Note 9). The remaining interest amounting to P130 million and P44.3 million in September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, are charged to expense and is presented as part of Finance costs under Other Income (Charges) in the statements of comprehensive income (see Note 16.1).

The Company's unpaid interest as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is presented as part of Accrued expenses under Trade and Other Payables in the statements of financial position (see Note 12). The reconciliation of the Company's unpaid interest is as follows.

(Amounts in PHP)	**September 30, 2025**	2024
Balance at beginning of year	**27,242,664**	17,072,636
Accretion of interest	**195,382,777**	175,918,254
Interest paid	**(192,043,366)**	(165,748,226)
Balance at end of year	**30,582,075**	27,242,664

13.1 Short-term Loans

In September 30, 2025, and 2024, the Company obtained various short-term loans from various local banks for the Company's working capital requirements with fixed interest rates ranging from 6.50% to 9.75% and with terms of 90 to 180 days. These loans are secured by cross suretyship of the Company's ultimate parent company (see Note 19.3). There are no loan covenants on the Company's short-term loans.

13.2 Long-term Loans

In 2024, the Company obtained a five-year loan from a local bank for capital expenditure with a fixed interest rate of 8.50%. The principal amount of loan is payable in quarterly equal installments starting July 1, 2026. The Company also obtained another loan from local bank for working capital purposes with fixed interest rate of 6.51% payable upon maturity on January 19, 2026.

14. REVENUES

The disaggregation of revenue recognition whether point in time or over time is shown below.

(Amounts in PHP)	**Point in time**	**Over time**	**Total**
September 30, 2025			
Sales	3,930,438,314	-	3,930,438,314
Delivery fees	-	10,952,869	10,952,869
Miscellaneous	-	-	-
	3,930,438,314	**10,952,869**	**3,941,391,183**
September 30, 2024			
Sales	7,119,396,839	-	7,119,396,839
Delivery fees	-	13,903,778	13,903,776.7
Miscellaneous	-	-	-
	7,119,396,839	13,903,778	7,133,300,616

The Company also recognized variable rental income from its operating leases as lessor amounting to **P22.7 million** and P23.8 million in September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024, respectively (see Note 9).

Rentals, delivery fees and miscellaneous income are presented as Support, Fees, Rentals and Other Income in the statements of comprehensive income.

15. COSTS AND EXPENSES

15.1 Cost of Merchandise Sold

The details of cost of merchandise sold are shown on below.

(Amounts in PHP)	Note	**September 30, 2025**	September 30 2024
Merchandise inventories at beginning of year	7	**₱ 2,820,544,241**	₱ 2,081,923,403
Purchases during the year		**3,047,013,004**	6,003,184,417
Cost of goods available for sale		**5,867,557,246**	8,085,107,820
Merchandise inventories at end of year	7	**(2,765,579,487)**	(2,467,144,231)
Cost of merchandise sold		**₱ 3,101,977,758**	₱5,617,963,588

15.2 Other Operating Expenses

The details of selling and general and administrative expenses by nature are shown below.

(Amounts in PHP)	Notes	**September 30, 2025**	September 30 2024
Depreciation and amortization	9, 10.1, 11	**₱ 408,380,218**	₱ 391,741,762
Communication and utilities		**127,898,036**	212,505,695
Rentals	10.3, 19.2	**96,038,214**	192,268,572
Agency fee		**40,104,046**	168,991,289
Salaries, wages and other employee benefits	17.1	**76,209,724**	92,403,652
Taxes and licenses		**21,510,920**	32,511,204
Merchant fee		**10,232,836**	27,538,544
Insurance		**6,499,783**	13,472,941
Operating supplies		**2,812,760**	13,180,303
Repairs and maintenance		**2,945,716**	10,156,846
Travel and transportation		**2,025,237**	9,684,598
Advertising and Promotions		**3,362,226**	7,332,937
Dues and subscriptions		**1,829,098**	4,913,743
Professional fees		**2,329,244**	3,651,466
Delivery fees		**918,032**	1,067,214
Others		**61,437**	797,866
		803,157,528	1,182,218,633

These expenses are classified as follows:

(Amounts in PHP)	**September 30, 2025**	September 30 2024
Selling expenses	**359,603,560**	724,377,839
General and administrative	**443,553,969**	457,840,794
	803,157,528	1,182,218,633

16. OTHER INCOME (CHARGES) - Net

Finance Income (Costs)

Finance income (costs) include the following:

(Amounts in PHP)	Notes	**September 30, 2025**	September 30, 2024
Finance costs:			
Interest expense from:			
Loans payable	13	**116,440,850**	19,881,626
Lease liabilities	10.2	**13,696,761**	14,533,569
		130,137,611	34,415,195
Finance income – Interest income from banks	5, 8	**277,341**	238,277

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

17.1 Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits

Details of salaries and employee benefits, which is presented as part of Other Operating Expenses in the statements of comprehensive income are presented below.

(Amounts in PHP)	Notes	**September 30, 2025**	September 30, 2024
Salaries and wages		**63,229,722**	80,719,116
Post-employment benefits	17.2	**-**	-
Other employee benefits		**12,980,002**	11,684,536
	15.2	**76,209,724**	92,403,652

17.2 Post-employment Benefits

(a) Characteristics of the Defined Benefit Plan

The Company maintains an unfunded, non-contributory, post-employment defined benefit plan covering all qualified employees.

The normal retirement age of the Company's employees is at 60 with a minimum of five years of credited service. The compulsory retirement age is at 65 with a minimum of five years of credited service. The normal retirement benefit is equal to 100% of the monthly salary multiplied by every year of credited service.

(b) Explanation of Amounts Presented in the Financial Statements

The actuarial valuation was made in 2024 by a professionally qualified actuary. The retirement benefit obligation amounted to P53.9 million as of December 31, 2024 , and is presented as Retirement Benefit Obligation in the statements of financial position.

The movements in the present value of the retirement benefit obligation recognized in the statements of financial position are as follows:

(Amounts in PHP)	**2024**
Balance at beginning of year	**30,105,495**
Current service cost	**8,104,850**
Interest cost	**1,849,225**
Actuarial losses (gains) due to:	
Experience adjustments	**13,458,617**
Changes in financial assumptions	**418,993**
Net acquired obligation due to employee transfers	**-**
Balance at end of year	**53,937,180**

The component of amounts recognized in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income or loss in respect of the retirement benefit obligation are as follows:

(Amounts in PHP)	**2024**
Reported in profit or loss:	
Current service cost	**8,104,850**
Interest cost	**1,849,225**
	9,954,075
Reported in other comprehensive loss (income):	
Actuarial losses (gains) arising from:	
Experience adjustments	**13,458,617**
Changes in financial assumptions	**418,993**
	13,877,610

The current service cost is presented as part of Salaries, wages and other employee benefits under Selling Expenses in the statements of comprehensive income (see Note 15.2). Meanwhile, interest cost is included as part of Finance costs under Other Income (Charges) in the statements of comprehensive income (see Note 16.1).

Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income or loss were included within items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

In determining the amount of the retirement benefit obligation, the following significant actuarial assumptions were used:

	2024
Discount rate	**6.09%**
Expected rate of salary increases	**7.75%**

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are based on published statistics and mortality tables. The average remaining working lives of an individual retiring at the age of 60 is 11 years. These assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of an independent actuary. Discount factors are determined close to the end of each reporting period by reference to the interest rates of zero-coupon government bonds with terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the post-employment obligation. Other assumptions are based on current actuarial benchmarks and management's historical experience.

(c) Risks Associated with the Retirement Plan

The plan exposes the Company to actuarial risks such as interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

(i) Interest Rate Risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to market yields of government bonds. Generally, a decrease in the interest rate of a reference government bonds will increase the plan obligation.

(ii) Longevity and Salary Risks

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of the plan participants during their employment and to their future salaries. Consequently, increases in the life expectancy and salary of the plan participants will result in an increase in the plan obligation.

(d) Other Information

The information on the sensitivity analysis for certain significant actuarial assumptions, and the timing and uncertainty of future cash flows related to the retirement plan for the years ended December 31, 2024 , are discussed in the succeeding page.

(i) Sensitivity Analysis

The following table summarizes the effects of changes in the significant actuarial assumptions used in the determination of the defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2024 :

		Impact on Post-Employment Benefit Obligation	
(Amounts in PHP)	**Change in Assumption**	**Increase in Assumption**	**Decrease in Assumption**
December 31, 2024			
Discount rate	**+/- 1.0%**	**(7,005,737)**	**8,388,895**
Salary growth rate	**+/- 1.0%**	**8,432,306**	**(7,172,830)**

The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. This analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation recognized in the statements of financial position.

(ii) Funding Arrangements and Expected Contributions

The plan is currently unfunded by P53.9 million based on the latest actuarial valuation. While there are no minimum funding requirements in the country, the size of the underfunding may pose a cash flow risk in about 20 years' time when a significant number of employees is expected to retire.

The Company has yet to determine when to establish a retirement fund and how much to contribute.

The maturity profile of the undiscounted expected benefit payments as of December 31 from the plan follows:

(Amounts in PHP)	**2024**
Within five years	**4,333,735**
More than five years to 10 years	**21,529,127**
More than 10 years to 15 years	**77,269,967**
More than 15 years to 20 years	**123,673,386**
More than 20 years	**352,282,155**
	579,088,370

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 18.29 years.

18. TAXES

The components of tax expense as reported in profit or loss follow:

(Amounts in PHP)	**September 30, 2025**	September 30, 2024
Reported in profit or loss:		
Current tax expense (income):		
Excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) at 2% in 2024 over regular corporate income tax (RCIT)	**16,788,269**	29,328,779
RCIT at 25%		
Application of excess MCIT	**-**	-
	16,788,269	29,328,779
Deferred tax expense arising from – Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(23,401,093)**	45,406,590
	(6,612,825)	74,735,369

A reconciliation of tax on pre-tax profit computed at the applicable statutory rates to tax expense reported in profit or loss is presented as follows:

(Amounts in PHP)	**September 30, 2025**	September 30, 2024
Tax on pretax profit at 25%	**(23,401,093)**	74,735,369
Adjustment for income subjected to lower tax rate	-	-
Tax effects of:		
Expiration of excess of MCIT over RCIT from prior years	**-**	
Non-deductible expenses	-	
Non-taxable income	**-**	
Others	**16,788,269**	**-**
Tax expense	**(6,612,825)**	74,735,369

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties include its ultimate parent company, parent company, related parties under common ownership, key management personnel and others.

Based on the requirements of SEC Memorandum Circular 2019-10, *Rules on Material Related Party Transactions for Publicly-Listed Entities*, transactions amounting to 10% or more of the total assets based on the latest audited financial statements that were entered into with the related parties are considered material.

All individual material related party transactions shall be approved by at least two-thirds vote of the BOD, with at least a majority of independent directors voting to approve the material related party transactions. In case that a majority of the independent directors' vote is not secured, the material related party transaction may be ratified by the vote of the stockholders representing at least two-third of the outstanding capital stock. For aggregate related party transactions within a 12- month period that breaches the materiality threshold of 10% of the Company's total assets based on the latest audited financial statements, the same BOD approval would be required for the transactions that meet and exceed the materiality threshold covering the same related party.

Directors with personal interest in the transaction should abstain from participating in the discussion and voting on the same. In case they refuse to abstain, their attendance shall not be counted for purposes of assessing the quorum and their votes shall not be counted for purposes of determining approval.

The Company in their regular conduct of business has entered into transactions with related parties principally consisting of transactions from leasing, advances, reimbursement of expenses and sale of merchandise. Except as otherwise indicated, the outstanding accounts with related parties shall be settled in cash. The transactions are made at terms and prices agreed upon by the parties.

20. EQUITY

20.1 Capital Stock

The Company's authorized capital stock consists of 30,000,000,000 common shares with a par value of P0.10 per share. As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, there are 22,857,145,000 shares issued and outstanding amounting to P2,285,714,500.

	Unaudited September 30, 2025		**Audited Dec 31, 2024**	
	No. of Shares	**Amount**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
Authorized shares:				
Common	30,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	30,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
Issued and outstanding shares:				
Common - Par value of P.10 per share	22,857,145,000	2,285,714,500	22,857,145,000	2,285,714,500
Balance at the end of the period	22,857,145,000	2,285,714,500	22,857,145,000	2,285,714,500

20.2 Additional Paid-In Capital

Additional paid-in capital consists of P3,316.7 million from the initial public offering in 2021, net of P111.9 million stock issuance costs incurred such as underwriting fees and commissions, taxes and filing fees.

20.3 Dividends Declaration

On November 27, 2024, the Company's BOD approved declaration of cash dividends amounting to P73.1 million (equivalent to P0.0032 per share) and payable to stockholders of record on December 12, 2024. The dividend was fully paid in 2024.

On August 14, 2023, the Company's BOD approved the declaration of cash dividends amounting to P59.4 million (equivalent to P0.0026 per share) and payable to stockholders of record on September 12, 2023. The dividend was fully paid in 2023.

20.4 Revaluation Reserves

The Company's revaluation reserves as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 pertains to accumulated actuarial gains or losses arising from the valuation of its retirement benefit obligation (see Note 17.2).

21. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

EPS were computed as follows:

(Amounts in PHP)	**September 30, 2025**	December 31,2024
Net profit	**(86,991,557)**	267,962,786
Divided by weighted average number of outstanding common shares	**22,857,145,000**	22,857,145,000
Basic and diluted EPS	**(P 0.00)**	0.01

The Company has no potential dilutive common shares as of September 30, 2025 and 2024.

22. PROVISIONS, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

22.1 Others

There are other commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities that may arise in the normal course of operations of the Company which are not reflected in the financial statements. As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, management is of the opinion that losses, if any, from these items will not have any material effect on the Company's financial statements, taken as a whole.

23. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company is exposed to certain financial risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's risk management is coordinated with its parent company, in close cooperation with the BOD, and focuses on actively securing the Company's short-to-medium term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial markets. The Company does not engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options.

The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed to are described below and in the succeeding pages.

23.1 Interest Rate Risk

The Company's policy is to minimize interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. In September 30, 2025, and 2024, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through its cash in banks, which are subject to interest based on daily bank deposits rates.

On the other hand, the Company's short-term and long-term bank loans are subject to fixed rates ranging from 6.50% to 9.75% per annum and 6.50% to 11.00% per annum for September 30, 2025, and 2024, respectively (see Note 13).
Accordingly, management assessed that the Company is not significantly exposed to changes in market interest rates for its bank borrowings in September 30, 2025, and 2024.

23.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will fail to discharge an obligation to the Company. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by group, and incorporate this information into its credit risk controls. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties.

Generally, the maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets is the carrying amount of the financial assets as shown on the face of the statements of financial position (or in the detailed analysis provided in the notes to financial statements), as summarized below.

(Amounts in PHP)	Notes	**September 30,2025**	2024
Cash	5	**152,106,522**	1,126,247,978
Receivables	6	**340,823,427**	162,675,404
Short-term investments	8	**3,000,000**	3,000,000
Security deposits	8, 10	**76,583,582**	74,482,186
		572,513,531	1,366,405,569

None of the financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements, except for cash and short-term investments as described below. Additional information on the financial assets follows:

(a) *Cash and Short-term Investments*

The credit risk for cash and short-term investments is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings. This includes demand deposits and short-term placements which are insured by the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation up to a maximum coverage of P0.5 million for every depositor per banking institution. The maximum coverage increased to P1.0 million effective March 15, 2025.

(b) *Receivables*

The Company applies the PFRS 9 simplified approach in measuring ECL which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for receivables.

To measure the ECL, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due (age buckets). The Company also concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the other receivables as it shares the same credit risk characteristics.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment and aging profiles over a period of three years before September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 , and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within such period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Company has identified that the Philippine inflation was the most relevant factor in September 30, 2025 and 2024, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in this factor.

The Company identifies a default when the receivables become credit-impaired or when the customer is not able to settle the receivables within the normal credit terms of 2 to 90 days, depending on the terms with customers; hence, these receivables were already considered as past due on its contractual payment. In addition, the Company considers qualitative assessment in determining default such as in instances where the customer is unlikely to pay its obligations and is deemed to be in significant financial difficulty.

As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 , all of the Company's trade receivables are considered current and not yet due. On that basis, no expected credit loss allowance was determined.

No loss allowance was also provided as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, on the Company's non-trade receivables as the Company does not have any non-trade receivables which have been outstanding for more than three months. The Company's management continues to monitor counterparties default rates and macroeconomic factors affecting counterparties' ability to settle receivables. Management considers the credit quality of non-trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

(c) Security Deposits

The Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure, since the counterparties are reputable lessors with sound liquid position.

23.3 Liquidity Risk

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for long-term financial liabilities as well as cash outflows due in a day-to-day business. Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis, as well as on the basis of a rolling 30-day projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a six-month and one-year period are identified monthly.

The Company maintains cash to meet its liquidity requirements for up to 30-day periods. Excess cash are invested in short-term placements. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to sell long-term financial assets.

24. CATEGORIES, FAIR VALUE AND OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

24.1 Carrying Amounts and Fair Values by Category

The Company has no financial instruments carried at fair values.

For the Company's financial assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost as at September 30, 2025 and 2024, management considers that the carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values either because these instruments are short-term in nature or the effect of discounting for those maturities of more than one year is not material, hence, no further comparison between the carrying amounts and fair values is presented.

A description of the Company's risk management objectives and policies for financial instruments is provided in Note 23.

24.2 Fair Value Hierarchy

In accordance with PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities and non-financial assets, which are measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis and those assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed in accordance with other relevant PFRS Accounting Standards, are categorized into three levels based on the significance of inputs used to measure the fair value. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that an entity can access at the measurement date;

- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and,

- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level within which the asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

For purposes of determining the market value at Level 1, a market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

There are no financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. Neither was there transfers among fair value levels in those years.

24.3 Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Company has not set-off financial instruments in September 30, 2025 and 2024. For financial assets and financial liabilities subject to enforceable master netting agreements or similar arrangements, each agreement between the Company and counterparties (i.e. related parties including parent company and companies under common ownership) allows for the net settlement of the relevant financial assets and financial liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and financial liabilities will be settled on a gross basis, however, each party to the master netting agreement or similar agreement will have the option to settle all such amounts on a net basis in the event of default of the other party.

As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 , the Company does not have any financial assets that may be potentially set-off against its outstanding liabilities to related parties.

24.4 Financial Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost for which Fair Value is Disclosed

The table below summarizes the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities which are not measured at fair value in the statements of financial position but for which fair value is disclosed (see Note 24.1).

(Amounts in PHP)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
September 30, 2025				
Financial assets:				
Cash	P 152,106,522	-	-	152,106,522
Receivables	-	-	340,823,427	340,823,427
Short-term investments	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
Security deposit	-	-	76,583,582	76,583,582
	155,106,522	**-**	**417,407,010**	**572,513,531**
Financial liabilities:				
Trade payables	-	-	293,063,042	293,063,042
Loans payable	-	-	2,320,767,553	2,320,767,553
Lease liabilities	-	-	188,676,675	188,676,675
	-	**-**	**2,802,507,269**	**2,802,507,269**
December 31, 2024				
Financial assets:				
Cash	1,493,385,855	-	-	1,493,385,855
Receivables	-	-	353,111,116	353,111,116
Short-term investments	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
Security deposit	-	-	38,146,242	38,146,242
	1,496,385,855	**-**	**391,257,358**	**1,887,643,213**
Financial liabilities:				
Trade payables	-	-	380,711,386	380,711,386
Loans payable	-	-	2,737,959,582	2,737,959,582
Lease liabilities	-	-	197,983,975	197,983,975
-	**-**	**3,316,654,943**	**3,316,654,943**	

25. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Company's capital management objective is to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern entity. Essentially, the Company, in coordination with its parent company, monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity as presented in the statements of financial position.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to consider changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

Capital for the reporting periods is summarized as follows:

(Amounts in PHP)	**September 30, 2025**	2024
Interest-bearing loans	**2,320,767,553**	2,889,589,705
Total equity	**7,011,208,592**	7,098,200,149
Debt-to-equity ratio	**0.33 : 1:00**	0.41 : 1:00

The Company monitors capital on the debt-to-equity ratio on its covenants with certain financial institutions. The Company has to maintain a minimum current ratio of at least 1.00, maximum debt-to-equity ratio of 2.50:1.00, and a minimum debt-service coverage ratio of at least 1.00. The Company has properly complied with its loans' covenants as of 2025 and 2024 (see Note 13.2).

26. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON NON-CASH ACTIVITIES

The following discusses the supplemental information on non-cash activities as presented in the statements of cash flows for the years ended September 30, 2025 and 2024:

- In September 2025, and 2024, the Company capitalized borrowing costs amounting to P78.9 million and P131.6 million as part of property and equipment (see Notes 9 and 13).

- The Company has accrued interest expense amounting to P30.5 million and P27.2 million as of September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 13).

- In September 30, 2025 and 2024, certain Advances to contractors under Non-current Assets amounting to P31.1 million, was reclassified to Property and Equipment - Net in the statements of financial position (see Note 9).

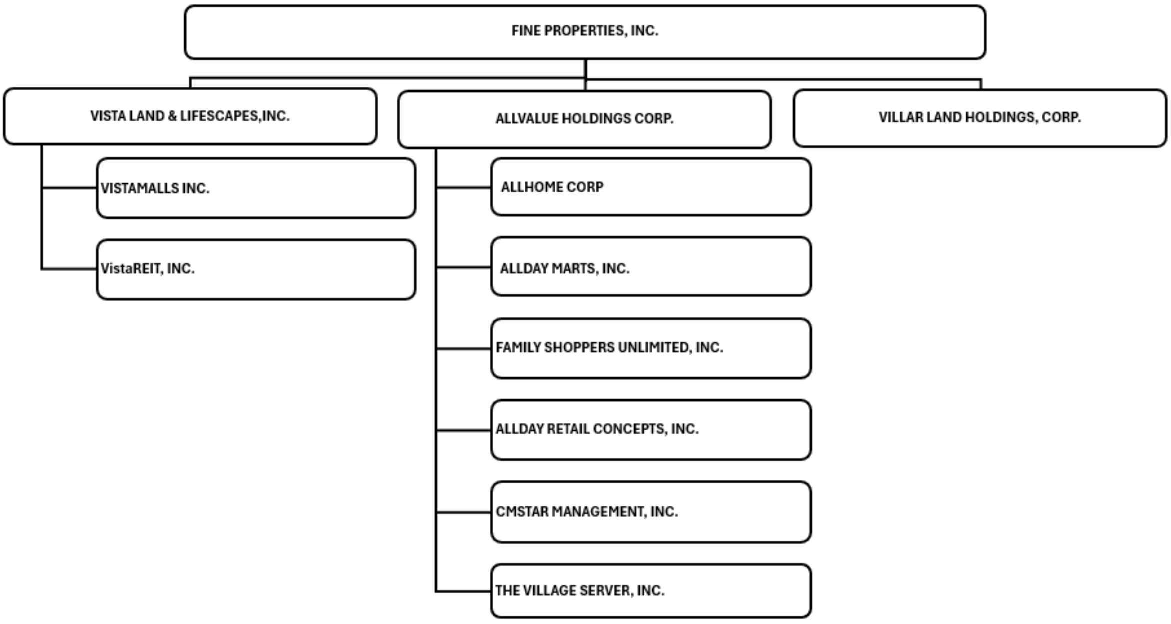
ALLDAY MARTS, INC.
(A Subsidiary of AllValue Holdings Corp.)
Schedule D - Long-Term Debt
September 30, 2025
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

Title of issue and type of obligation	*Amount shown under caption"Current portion of long-term debt" in related balance sheet*	*Amount shown under caption"Long-Term Debt" in related balance sheet*
Term Loans	P 301,128,205	P 873,000,000

ALLDAY MARTS, INC.
(A Subsidiary of AllValue Holdings Corp.)
SCHEDULE G - CAPITAL STOCK
SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

Title of Issue	Number of Shares Authorized	Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding	Number of Shares Reserved for Options, Warrants, Conversion and Other Rights	Number of Shares Held by		
				Related Parties	Directors, Officers and Employees	Others
Common Shares at P0.10 par value	30,000,000,000	22,857,145,000	-	15,309,286,000	4,012,000	7,543,847,000

ALLDAY MARTS, INC.
(A Subsidiary of AllValue Holdings Corp.)
SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AND AMONG COMPANIES IN THE GROUP
ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND PARENT COMPANY



SCHEDULE FOR LISTED COMPANIES WITH RECENT OFFERING SECURITIES TO THE PUBLIC

ALLDAY MARTS, INC.

For the Period Ended September 30, 2025

1. Gross and net proceeds as discussed in the final prospectus		
Estimated gross proceeds	P	4,114,300,000
Estimated net proceeds		3,956,600,000
2. Actual gross and net proceeds		
Actual gross proceeds	P	4,114,285,800
Actual net proceeds		3,956,593,762
3. Each expenditure item where the proceeds were used		
Debt repayments	P	3,149,203,324
Initial working capital		325,400,000
Capital expenditures for store network expansion		437,199,545
4. Balance of the proceeds as of end of reporting period		
As of September 30, 2025	P	44,790,893

ALLDAY MARTS, INC.
Supplemental Schedule of Financial Soundness Indicators
September 30, 2025 and 2024

Ratio	Formula			2025	Formula			2024
Current	Total Current Assets divided by Total			2.39	Total Current Assets divided by Total			2.41
ratio	Current Liabilities				Current Liabilities			
	Total Current Assets	P	4,934,462,417		Total Current Assets	P	6,046,964,170	
	Divide by: Total Current				Divide by: Total Current			
	Liabilities		2,065,398,676		Liabilities		2,507,421,778	
	Current ratio		2.39		Current ratio		2.41	
Acid test	Quick assets (Total Current Assets less			0.24	Quick assets (Total Current Assets less			0.74
ratio	Merchandise Inventories and Other Current Assets)				Merchandise Inventories and Other Current Assets)			
	divided by Total Current Liabilities				divided by Total Current Liabilities			
	Total Current Assets	P	4,934,462,417		Total Current Assets	P	6,046,964,170	
	Less: Merchandise Inventories	(	2,765,579,487)		Less: Merchandise Inventories	(	2,820,544,241)	
	Other Current Assets	(	1,675,952,981)		Other Current Assets	(	1,379,922,958)	
	Quick Assets		492,929,949		Quick Assets		1,846,496,971	
	Divide by: Total Current				Divide by: Total Current			
	Liabilities		2,065,398,676		Liabilities		2,507,421,778	
	Acid test ratio		0.24		Acid test ratio		0.74	
Solvency	Total Assets divided by Total Liabilities			3.16	Total Assets divided by Total Liabilities			2.80
ratio	Total Assets	P	10,263,883,817		Total Assets	P	11,047,068,407	
	Divide by: Total Liabilities		3,252,675,225		Divide by: Total Liabilities		3,948,868,258	
	Solvency ratio		3.16		Solvency ratio		2.80	
Debt-to-	Total Liabilities divided by Total Equity			0.46	Total Liabilities divided by Total Equity			0.56
equity	Total Liabilities	P	3,252,675,225		Total Liabilities	P	3,948,868,258	
ratio	Divide by: Total Equity		7,011,208,592		Divide by: Total Equity		7,098,200,149	
	Debt-to-equity ratio		0.46		Debt-to-equity ratio		0.56	
Assets-to-equity ratio	Total Assets divided by Total Equity			1.46	Total Assets divided by Total Equity			1.56
	Total Assets	P	10,263,883,817		Total Assets	P	11,047,068,407	
	Divide by: Total Equity		7,011,208,592		Divide by: Total Equity		7,098,200,149	
	Assets-to-equity ratio		1.46		Assets-to-equity ratio		1.56	
Interest rate coverage ratio	Earnings before interest and taxes			0.19	Earnings before interest and taxes			2.20
	(EBIT) divided by Interest expense				(EBIT) divided by Interest expense			
	EBIT	P	36,533,238		EBIT	P	333,356,672	
	Divide by: Interest expense*		195,382,777		Divide by: Interest expense*		113,526,178	
	Interest rate coverage ratio		0.19		Interest rate coverage ratio		2.94	
Return on equity	Net Profit divided by Total Equity			-0.01	Net Profit divided by Total Equity			0.04
	Net Profit	(P	86,991,548)		Net Profit	P	224,206,108	
	Divide by: Total Equity		7,011,208,592		Divide by: Total Equity		7,098,200,149	
	Return on equity	(	0.01)		Return on equity		0.03	
Return on assets	Net Profit divided by Total Assets			-0.01	Net Profit divided by Total Assets			0.02
	Net Profit	(P	86,991,548)		Net Profit	P	224,206,108	
	Divide by: Total Assets		10,263,883,817		Divide by: Total Assets		11,047,068,407	
	Return on assets	(	0.01)		Return on assets		0.02	
Net profit margin	Net Profit divided by Total Revenue			-0.08	Net Profit divided by Total Revenue			0.03
	Net Profit	(P	86,991,548)		Net Profit	P	224,206,108	
	Divide by: Total Revenue		1,031,231,143	-	Divide by: Total Revenue		7,094,252,547	
	Net profit margin	(	0.08)		Net profit margin		0.03	

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

REVIEW OF NINE MONTHS END 2025 VS NINE MONTHS END 2024

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Nine Months ended September 30, 2025 compared to Nine Months ended September 30, 2024

	For the nine-month period ended September 30		Horizontal analysis	Vertical analysis	
	2025	**2024**		**2025**	**2024**
	(in millions of ₱)		% Change	% of Total Sales	
Sales	₱ 3,908.0	₱ 7,094.2	-45.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of merchandise sold	3,102.0	5,617.9	-45.0%	79.3%	79.2%
Other income	39.0	39.0	-13.4%	1.0%	0.5%
Other operating expenses	803.1	1,182.2	-32.0%	21.0%	16.6%
Finance income (costs)					
Finance costs	(130.1)	(34.4)	278.1%	-3.3%	-0.4%
Finance income	0.2	0.2	-16.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Tax expense	7.0	74.7	-91.1%	0.1%	1.1%
Net profit (loss)	(87.0)	224.2	-139.0%	-2.2%	3.3%

Sales

The company recorded sales of ₱3,908.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025, a decrease of 45.0% from ₱7,094.2 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024. The decline was primarily attributable to the subdued performance of certain stores in areas with heightened market competition.

Cost of Merchandise Sold

For the nine months ended 30 September 2025, cost of merchandise sold was at ₱3,102.0 million, a decrease of 45.0% compared to ₱5,617.9 million for the same period in 2024, largely driven by the decrease in sales in existing stores.

Support, Fees, Rentals and Other Income

Support, fees, rentals and other income decreased by 13.3% from ₱39.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱34.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 primarily due to the decrease in sales which are generally the basis for vendor incentives and support.

Other Operating Expenses

Selling Expenses

Selling expenses decreased by 50.3% to ₱360.5 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 from ₱725.4 million for the same period in 2024 primarily due to the following:

- Decrease in rentals from ₱192.3 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱96.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due to lower sales recorded during the period. Rent is charged as a percentage of sales.

- Decrease in communication and utilities from ₱212.5 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱128.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due primarily to cost-saving initiatives.

- Decrease in agency fee from ₱168.9 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱40.1 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due primarily to deployment rationalization of store personnel.

- Decrease in salaries, wages, and other employee benefits from ₱92.4 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱76.2 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due to strategic rationalization of store workforce deployment as well as central support personnel.

- Decrease in merchant fee from ₱27.5 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱10.2 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 attributable to decline in debit/credit card and installment sales for the period.

- Decrease in repairs and maintenance from ₱10.1 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱2.9 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due to cost-cutting measures implemented.

- Decrease in operating supplies from ₱13.1 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱2.8 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due to cost-cutting measures implemented.

- Decrease in advertising and promotions from ₱7.3 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱3.3 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due to lesser out of home billboards and print outs as the company focuses on social medial campaigns which is more affordable with wide reach.

- Decrease in delivery fees from ₱1.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱0.9 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due to cost-cutting measures implemented.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses decreased by 3.1% from ₱456.7 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱442.6 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 primarily due to the following:

- Increase in depreciation and amortization from ₱392.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱408.3 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 is attributed to the amortization of various capitalized refurbishment costs incurred in prior periods.

- Decrease in taxes and licenses from ₱33.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱22.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due to decrease in revenues.

- Decrease in professional fees from ₱3.6 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱2.3 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due to timing of engagement for audit fees, board of directors' fees, and consultancy fees for sustainability reporting.

- Decrease in travel and transportation from ₱9.6 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱2.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due to cost-cutting measures implemented.

- Decrease in insurance from ₱13.4 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱6.4 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due primarily to adjustment in rates and insurance coverages.

- Decrease in dues and subscription from ₱4.9 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to

₱2.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due to cost-saving measures implemented.

- Decrease in miscellaneous expense from ₱0.7 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱61.4 thousand for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due to cost-saving measures implemented.

Finance Cost

Finance cost increased by 278.1% from ₱34.4 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱130.1 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due primarily to the increase of interest on loans payable.

Finance Income

Finance income increased by 16.3% from ₱0.23 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱0.27 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due primarily to interest on deposits.

Provision for Income Tax

Provision for income tax decreased by 90.4% from ₱74.7 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱7.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due to lower income tax base.

Net Profit

As a result of the foregoing, our net income decreased by 139.0% to -₱87.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 from ₱224.2 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

As of 30 September 2025 vs. 31 December 2024

	For the period ended,		Horizontal analysis	Vertical analysis	
	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024		September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(in millions of ₱)		% Change	% of Total Assets	
Total Current Assets	₱4,898.4	₱4,288.6	-19.0%	47.7%	54.7%
Total Noncurrent Assets	5,365.5	5,316.1	7.3%	52.2%	45.2%
Total Assets	10,264.0	11,407.0	-7.1%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Current Liabilities	1,764.3	2,507.4	-30.0%	17.1%	22.7%
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,488.4	1,441.5	3.2%	14.5%	13.0%
Total Liabilities	3,253.0	3,948.8	-18.0%	31.6%	35.7%
Equity	7,011.2	7,098.2	-1.2%	68.3%	64.2%
Total Liabilities and Equity	10,264.0	11,047.0	-7.1%	100.0%	100.0%

Total assets amounting to ₱10,275.1 million as of 30 September 2025 recorded a slight increase of 19.6% from the reported amount of ₱9,604.7 million in 31 December 2024 due to the following:

- Cash decreased by 90.0% from ₱1,493.3 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱152.1 million as of 30 September 2025 primarily use to pay for inventory replenishment and payment of maturing loan and interest obligations.

- Receivables decreased by 3.5% from ₱353.1 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱341.0 million as of

30 September 2025due to lower sales for the period.

- Merchandise inventories decreased by 2.0% from ₱2,820.5 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱2,766.0 million as of 30 September 2025 primarily due to non-replenishment of low-performing SKUs.

- Prepayments and other current assets increased by 31.7% from ₱1,582.0 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱2,084.9 million as of 30 September 2025 due primarily to deliveries of purchases with required prepayments.

- Property and equipment increased by 13.0% from ₱4,073.8 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱4,607.0 million as of 30 September 2025 due to capitalization of store enhancement and refurbishments.

- Intangible assets decreased by 36.0% from ₱450.5 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱289.0 million as of 30 September 2025 due to amortization for the period.

- Right-of-use assets decreased by 10.0% from ₱116.7 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱105.2 million as of 30 September 2025 due primarily to amortization for the period.

- Other non-current assets increased by 1.4% from ₱358.9 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱364.1 million as of 30 September 2025due primarily to termination of security deposit and deliveries of purchases with required advance payment.

Total liabilities amounting to ₱3,253.0 million as of 30 September 2025 recorded a decrease of 18.0% from the reported amount of ₱3,319.1 million in 31 December 2024. This was due to the following:

- Trade and other payables decreased by 23.2% from ₱388.7 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱299.0 million as of 30 September 2025mainly attributable to the timing of payments for purchases of inventories during the period.

- Loans payable including non-current portion decreased by 20.0% from ₱2,889.5 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱2,321.0 million as of 30 September 2025 primarily due to payment of matured loans.

- Lease liability including non-current portion decreased by 5.0% from ₱197.9 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱189.0 million as of 30 September 2025 due to rental payments made.

- Deferred tax liabilities decreased by 6.0% from ₱409.8 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱386.4 million as of 30 September 2025 due primarily to changes in temporary tax differences recognized for the period.

- Retirement benefit obligation remained unchanged at ₱30.1 million.

Total equity decreased by 12.2% from ₱7,098.2 as of 31 December 2024 to ₱7,011.2 million as of 30 September 2025 primarily due to net loss recorded during the period.

Considered as the top five key performance indicators of the Company as shown below:

Key Performance Indicators	9/30/2025	9/30/2024
Sales (₱ millions)	₱ 3,908.0	₱ 7,094.2
Sales Growth (%)	-50.0%	-4.6%
Gross Profit Margin (%) (1)	20.6%	20.8%
Net Profit or Loss (₱ millions)	-87.0	224.2
Net Profit Margin (%) (2)	-2.2%	3.2%

Notes:

(a) Gross Profit Margin: This ratio is obtained by dividing the Gross Profit of the Company by its Sales

(b) Net Profit Margin: This ratio is obtained by dividing the Net Profit of the Company by its Sales

Because there are various calculation methods for the performance indicators above, the Company's presentation of such may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

Sales decreased for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 compared to the nine months ended 30 September 2024 brought about by low performing stores where there is intense market competition.

Gross Profit Margin slightly decreased for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 compared to the nine months ended 30 September 2024 due to decrease in sales.

Net Profit and Net Profit Margin decreased for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 compared to the nine months ended 30 September 2024.

Material Changes to the Company's Balance Sheet as of 30 September 2025 compared to 31 December 2024 (increase/decrease of 5% or more)

Cash decreased by 90.0% from ₱1,493.3 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱152.1 million as of 30 September 2025 primarily use to pay for inventory replenishment and payment of maturing loan and interest obligations.

Prepayments and other current assets increased by 31.7% from ₱1,582.0 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱2,084.9 million as of 30 September 2025due primarily to deliveries of purchases with required prepayments.

Property and equipment increased by 13.0% from ₱4,073.8 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱4,607.0 million as of 30 September 2025 due to capitalization of store enhancement and refurbishments.

Intangible assets decreased by 36.0% from ₱450.5 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱289.0 million as of 30 September 2025 due to amortization for the period.

Right-of-use assets decreased by 10.0% from ₱116.7 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱105.2 million as of 30 September 2025 due primarily to amortization for the period.

Trade and other payables decreased by 23.2% from ₱388.7 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱299.0 million as of 30 September 2025mainly attributable to the timing of payments for purchases of inventories during the period.

Loans payable including non-current portion decreased by 20.0% from ₱2,889.5 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱2,321.0 million as of 30 September 2025 primarily due to payment of matured loans.

Lease liability including non-current portion decreased by 5.0% from ₱197.9 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱189.0 million as of 30 September 2025 due to rental payments made.

Deferred tax liabilities decreased by 6.0% from ₱409.8 million as of 31 December 2024 to ₱386.4 million as of 30 September 2025 due primarily to changes in temporary tax differences recognized for the period.

Material Changes to the Company's Statement of income for the 9-month of 2025 compared to the 9-month of 2024 (increase/decrease of 5% or more)

The company recorded sales of ₱3,907.5 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025, a decrease of 45.0% from ₱7,094.2 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024. The decline was primarily attributable to the subdued performance of certain stores in areas with heightened market competition..

For the nine months ended 30 September 2025, cost of merchandise sold was at ₱3,102.0 million, a decrease of 45.0% compared to ₱5,617.9 million for the same period in 2024, largely driven by the decrease in sales in existing stores.

Support, fees, rentals and other income decreased by 13.3% from ₱39.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱34.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 primarily due to the decrease in sales which are generally the basis for vendor incentives and support.

Selling expenses decreased by 50.3% to ₱360.5 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 from ₱725.4 million for the same period in 2024.

Finance cost increased by 278.1% from ₱34.4 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱130.1 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 driven by the timing of loan and interest maturities.

Finance income increased by 16.3% from ₱0.23 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱0.27 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due primarily to interest on deposits.

Provision for income tax decreased by 90.4% from ₱74.7 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024 to ₱7.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 due to lower income tax base.

As a result of the foregoing, our net income decreased by 139.0% to -₱87.0 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 from ₱224.2 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

There is no material commitment and contingency as of 30 September 2025 and as of 30 September 2024.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 3. 9-month of 2025 Developments

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

None

B. Composition of Board of Directors

Manuel B. Villar, Jr.	Chairman of the Board
Camille A. Villar	Vice Chairman of the Board
Frances Rosalie T. Coloma	Director
Manuel Paolo A. Villar	Director
Magdalena G. De Guzman	Director
Jessie D. Cabaluna	Independent Director
Raul Juan N. Esteban	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.

₱0.0032 per share Regular Cash Dividend
Declaration date: November 13, 2024
Record date: November 27, 2024
Payment date: December 12, 2024

₱0.0026 per share Regular Cash Dividend
Declaration date: August 14, 2023
Record date: September 12, 2023
Payment date: October 04, 2023

₱0.0032 per share Regular Cash Dividend
Declaration date: August 15, 2022
Record date: September 12, 2022
Payment date: October 04, 2022

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 9-month of 2025 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 subsequent 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.

On 14 November 2025, the Board of Directors approved the re-allocation of the remaining proceeds from the Company's IPO, to working capital. The Company believes the re-allocation will best serve the Company's interests, particularly to support the Company's operational needs.

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

The Company continues to evaluate its store portfolio, with a view of streamlining and optimizing its retail network.

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.

None.

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 Section 17 of the SRC and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

AllDay Marts, Inc.
Issuer

By:

MARIA CRISTINA O. BARAO
Treasurer, CFO and Compliance Officer

Date: 14 November 2025