

COVER SHEET

A S O 9 4 0 0 4 4 6 2

S.E.C. Registration Number

G L O B A L - E S T A T E R E S O R T S , I N C .

(Company's Full Name)

9 T H F L O O R E A S T W O O D G L O B A L P L A Z A

P A L M T R E E A V E N U E B A G U M B A Y A N

1 1 1 0 Q U E Z O N C I T Y

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

LAILANI V. VILLANUEVA

Contact Person

328-4374

Company Telephone Number

1 2

Month

3 1

Day

Calendar Year

SEC FORM 17-Q

(for the quarter ended 31 March 2025)

FORM TYPE

0 6

Month

2 6

Day

annual meeting

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/ Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Dociment I.D.

Cashier

STAMPS

SEC Number **AS094004462**
File Number _____

GLOBAL-ESTATE RESORTS, INC.

(Company's Full Name)

9th Floor, Eastwood Global Plaza, Palm Tree Avenue, Eastwood City, Bagumbayan,
Quezon City

(Company's Address)

(632) 5328-4370 to 78

(Tel. No.)

December 31, 2025

(Calendar Year Ending)

SEC FORM 17-Q (1st QUARTER)

(Form Type)

March 31, 2025

(Period ended date)

REGISTERED AND LISTED

(Secondary License Type and File Number)

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: **March 31, 2025**
 2. Commission identification number.....: **AS094004462**
 3. BIR Tax Identification No.....: **000-426-523-V**
 4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter

GLOBAL-ESTATE RESORTS, INC.

5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization
Quezon City, Philippines

6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)

7. Address of issuer's principal office Postal Code
9th Floor, Eastwood Global Plaza, Palm Tree Avenue,
Eastwood City, Bagumbayan, Quezon City **1110**

8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code
Tel. No. (632) 5328-4370 to 78

9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
 N/A

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA
Number of shares of common stock outstanding
and amount of debt outstanding

Title of each class

Common stock

10,986,000,000

Loans payable

₱ 9,076,702,443

Bonds payable

₱ -

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE)

Common stock

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

PART I--FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

Please refer to attached Annex A-1 for the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024; Annex A-2 for the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024; Annex A-3 for Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024; Annex A-4 for the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 and Annex A-5 for the Aging of Receivables for the 1st Quarter ended March 31, 2025.

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

Refer to attached Analysis of Operations.

PART II--OTHER INFORMATION

Not Applicable.

SIGNATURES

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

Principal Financial/Accounting Officer/
Controller/Authorized Representative:

Ms. Lailani V. Villanueva

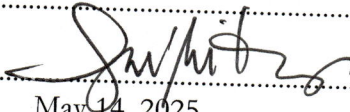
Title

:

Chief Financial Officer

Signature

:



Date

:

May 14, 2025

GLOBAL-ESTATE RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE 1st QUARTER ENDED March 31, 2025

REVIEW OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Comparing balances for the 3-month period ended March 31, 2025 and 3-month period ended March 31, 2024)

Consolidated revenues for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 amounted to Php2.2 billion. The Company's real estate sale of Php1.4 billion came mainly from sale of lots in Newcoast Shophouse, Boutique Hotel and Resorts Village in Malay, Aklan, Sta. Barbara Heights in Iloilo City, Twin Lakes Domaine Le Jardin and Lucerne at Domaine Le Jardin in Laurel, Batangas, Pahara at Manila Southwoods, Eastland Heights in Antipolo, Rizal, The Lindgren in Trece Martires, Cavite and sale of condominium units in Oceanway Residences One and Ocean Garden Villas in Boracay, Holland Park and Tulip Gardens in Manila Southwoods and Vineyard Residences, Belvedere, The Manor and Countrywoods in Twin Lakes, Laurel, Batangas. Hotel revenues increased by 48% from Php201.6 million as of March 31, 2024 to Php298.0 million as of March 31, 2025 mainly due to the continued rise of local tourism and travel. Balance of revenues was contributed by rental income of Php143.6 million, marketing fees of Php32.6 million, finance and other income of Php257.5 million, and Php69.9 million service income.

Cost and expenses posted an increase of Php60.8 million or 4% mainly due to increase in cost of hotel operations, cost of rentals and services, operating expenses and finance cost.

The company posted a Php642.9 million Net Income for the period ended March 31, 2025.

Major Movements of Income Statement Accounts are as follows:

(Increase/decrease of 5% or more versus March 31, 2024)

- 10% Decrease in Real Estate Sales – mainly due to implementation of new accounting standard on concept of significant financing component in the contract to sell.
- 48% Increase in Hotel revenues – due to continued rise of local tourism and travel.
- 12% Increase in Rental Income – due to increase in occupancy rate and tenant sales for the period.
- 32% Increase in Service income – due to higher service income for the period.
- 1600% Increase in Marketing fees – due to increase in marketing income from sale of joint venture partners' inventory.
- 78% Increase in Finance and other income – due to increase in interest income on real estate sales related to new accounting standard on concept of significant financing component in the contract to sell.
- 19% Decrease in Cost of real estate sales – mainly due to decrease in real estate sales for the year.
- 9% Increase in Cost of rentals and services – mainly directly related to the increase in service income.
- 16% Increase in Cost of hotel operations – directly related to the increase in hotel revenue.
- 32% Increase in Operating expenses – mainly due to increase in expenses directly related to increase in revenue from hotel operations and other administrative expenses.
- 55% Increase in Finance cost and other charges – mainly due to implementation of new accounting standard related on borrowing cost for real estate industry.
- 11% Increase in Income tax expense – due to increase of taxable income.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

The Group's financial position remained stable. Total assets as of March 31, 2025, Php63.2 billion compared to Php62.9 billion as of December 31, 2024, posted an increase of Php352.3 million. Cash and cash equivalents decreased by 33% due to payment to contractors and suppliers for ongoing development of various projects and payment of interest-bearing loans, from Php2.3 billion as of December 2024 to Php1.5 billion as of March 2025. Contract assets increased by 11%, from Php5.0 billion as of December 2024 to Php5.5 billion as of March 2025 due to additional sales from uncompleted projects with higher percentage of completion than percentage of collection. Advances to related parties increased by 6% from Php555.8 million as of December 2024 to Php589.1 million as of March 2025.

Trade and other payables decreased by 6% from Php5.1 billion as of December 2024 to Php4.8 billion as of March 2025 due to payments to contractors and suppliers. Interest-bearing loans and borrowings decreased by 5% due to payment of principal of interest-bearing loan. Contract liabilities increased by 157% from Php348.9 million as of December 2024 to Php896.1 million as of March 2025 due to increase of sales from uncompleted projects with lower percentage of completion than percentage of collection. Customer's deposit decreased by Php229.5 million or 17% due to installment sales recognized for the period, from Php1.3 billion as of December 2024 to Php1.1 billion as of March 2025. Other non-current liabilities increased by 7% due to increase in security deposits from Php577.7 million as of December 2024 to Php618.5 million as of March 2025.

Shareholders' Equity increased from Php40.7 billion as of December 2024 to Php41.4 billion as of March 2025 mainly due to the income generated for the period.

Major movements of Balance Sheet Accounts are as follows:

- 33% Decrease in Cash and Cash equivalents – due to payment to contractors and suppliers for ongoing development of various projects and payment of interest-bearing loans.
- 11% Increase in Contract assets – due to additional sales from uncompleted projects with higher percentage of completion than percentage of collection.
- 6% Increase in Advances to related parties – due to additional advances given to related parties.
- 6% Decrease in Trade and other payables – due to payments to contractors and suppliers.
- 5% Decrease in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings – due to payment of principal of interest-bearing loan.
- 157% Increase in Contract liabilities – due to increase of sales from uncompleted projects with lower percentage of completion than percentage of collection.
- 17% Decrease in Customer's deposit – due to installment sales recognized for the period.
- 7% Increase in Other non-current liabilities – due to increase in security deposits.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

LIQUIDITY RATIOS

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current Ratio	4.54	4.52
Quick Assets Ratio	1.98	1.97

Current Ratio (Current Assets/ Current Liabilities)

Liquidity ratio measures a company's ability to pay short-term obligations.

Quick Assets Ratio (Current Assets less Inventories and Other Current Assets/ Current Liabilities)

It measures a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations with its most liquid assets.

LEVERAGE OR LONG-RANGE SOLVENCY RATIOS

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Debt to Total Assets	35%	35%
Equity to Total Assets	65%	65%
Debt to Equity	53%	54%
Asset to Equity	1.53	1.54

Debt to Total Assets

It shows the creditors' contribution to the total resources of the organization.

Equity to Total Assets

It shows the extent of owners' contribution to the total resources of the organization.

Debt to Equity

It relates the exposure of the creditors to that of the owners.

Asset To Equity (Total Assets/ Total Owner's Equity)

It measures the company's leverage.

PROFITABILITY RATIOS

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Return on Equity	1.65%	1.60%
Return on Assets	1.02%	0.96%
Earnings per Share	₱ 0.0518	₱ 0.0493

Return on Equity (Net Income Attributable to Parent Company's shareholders/ Average Equity Attributable to Parent Company's shareholders)

It tests the productivity of the owners' investments.

Return on Assets (Net Income/ Average Total Assets)

This ratio indicates how profitable a company is relative to its total assets.

Earnings per Share (EPS)

It indicates the earnings for each of the common shares held.

ACTIVITY RATIO

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Asset Turnover	2.29%	2.59%

Asset Turnover (Sales/Total Assets)

It measures the level of capital investment relative to sales volume.

INTEREST COVERAGE RATIO

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Coverage	11.46	5.62

Interest Coverage Ratio (Earnings before Interest and Income Tax/Interest Expense)

It measures how easily a company can pay interest on an outstanding debt.

OTHERS

As of the 1st quarter ended March 31, 2025, there are no:

- Known trend, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that would have a material impact on the liquidity of the Company.
- Material commitments for capital expenditures, the general purpose of such commitments and the expected sources of funds for such expenditures.
- Known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on the net sales/revenues/income from continuing operations.
- Significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the Company's continuing operations.
- Causes for any material changes from period to period in one or more line items of the Company's financial operations.
- Seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of the operations.
- Events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation;
- All material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the company with unconsolidated entities of other persons created during the reporting period.

GLOBAL-ESTATE RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE 1st QUARTER ENDED March 31, 2025

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Global-Estate Resorts, Inc. (the Company or GERI) was incorporated in the Philippines on May 18, 1994. It is primarily engaged in the development of integrated tourism and leisure estates, and integrated lifestyle communities with residential, retail, hotel and/or leisure components. The Company also engages in land acquisitions and maintains an inventory of raw land for future development.

The registered office address of the Company, which is also its principal place of business, is located at 9/F Eastwood Global Plaza, Palm Tree Avenue, Eastwood City, Bagumbayan, Quezon City.

Megaworld Corporation (Megaworld or the parent company) is the parent company of Global-Estate Resorts, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Group). Megaworld is 70% owned by Alliance Global Group, Inc. (AGI), the Company's ultimate parent company.

Megaworld was incorporated in the Philippines primarily to engage in the development of large scale, mixed-use planned communities or townships that integrate residential, commercial, leisure and entertainment components. Megaworld is presently engaged in property-related activities such as product design, construction and property management. Megaworld's real estate portfolio includes residential condominium units, subdivision lots and townhouses, as well as office projects and retail spaces. The registered office of Megaworld, which is also its principal place of business, is located at the 30th Floor, Alliance Global Tower, 36th Street cor. 11th Avenue, Uptown Bonifacio, Taguig City.

AGI is a holding company with diversified investments in real estate, food and beverage, quick service restaurants and tourism-entertainment and gaming businesses. AGI's registered office, which is also its primary place of business, is located at the 7th Floor, 1880 Eastwood Avenue, Eastwood City CyberPark, 188 E. Rodriguez Jr. Avenue, Bagumbayan, Quezon City.

The shares of stock of the Company, Megaworld and AGI are listed at the Philippine Stock Exchange.

1.1 Composition of the Group

The Company holds interests in the following subsidiaries and associates (collectively, together with the Company, hereinafter referred to as the Group) as of March 31, 2025:

Subsidiaries/Associates	Explanatory Notes	Percentage of Ownership
Subsidiaries:		
Global-Estate Properties, Inc. (GEPI)		100%
Aklan Holdings Inc. (AHI)	(a)	100%
Blue Sky Airways, Inc. (BSAI)	(a)	100%
Fil-Estate Subic Development Corp. (FESDC)	(a)	100%
Fil-Power Construction Equipment Leasing Corp. (FPCELC)	(a)	100%
Golden Sun Airways, Inc. (GSAI)	(a)	100%
La Compañia De Sta. Barbara, Inc. (LCSBI)	(a)	100%
MCX Corporation (MCX)	(a)	100%
Pioneer L-5 Realty Corp. (PLRC)	(a)	100%
Prime Airways, Inc. (PAI)	(a)	100%
Sto. Domingo Place Development Corp. (SDPDC)	(a)	100%
Fil-Power Concrete Blocks Corp. (FPCBC)	(a)	100%
Fil-Estate Industrial Park, Inc. (FEIPI)	(a)	79%
Sherwood Hills Development Inc. (SHDI)	(a)	55%
Global-Estate Golf and Development, Inc. (GEGDI)		100%
Golforce, Inc. (Golforce)	(b)	100%
Southwoods Ecocentrum Corp. (SWEC)	(b)	60%
Philippine Aquatic Leisure Corp. (PALC)	(c)	60%
Fil-Estate Urban Development Corp. (FEUDC)		100%
Novo Sierra Holdings Corp. (NSHC)		100%
Elite Communities Property Services, Inc. (ECPST)	(d)	100%
Savoy Hotel Boracay, Inc. (SHBI)	(e)	100%
Belmont Hotel Boracay, Inc. (BHBI)	(e)	100%
Chancellor Hotel Boracay Inc. (CHBI)	(e)	100%
Megaworld Global-Estate, Inc. (MGEI)	(f)	60%
Twin Lakes Corp. (TLC)		51%
Twin Lakes Hotel, Inc. (TLHI)	(g)	51%
Oceanfront Properties, Inc. (OPI)		50%
Global Homes and Communities, Inc. (GHCI)		100%
Southwoods Mall, Inc. (SMI)		51%
Elite Club & Leisure Inc. (ECLI)	(i)	100%
Integrated Resorts Property Management Inc. (IRPMI)	(i)	100%
Associates:		
Fil-Estate Network, Inc. (FENI)		20%
Fil-Estate Sales, Inc. (FESI)		20%
Fil-Estate Realty and Sales Associates Inc. (FERSAI)		20%
Fil-Estate Realty Corp. (FERC)		20%
Nasugbu Properties, Inc. (NPI)	(h)	14%

Non-controlling interests (NCI) represent the interests not held by the Group in FEIPI, SHDI, SWEC, PALC, MGEI, TLC, TLHI, OPI and SMI.

All subsidiaries and associates were incorporated in the Philippines, operate within the country and are engaged in businesses related to the main business of the Company.

Explanatory notes:

- Subsidiaries of GEPI; percentage ownership represents effective ownership of GERI.
- Subsidiaries of GEGDI; percentage ownership represents effective ownership of GERI.

- c. Subsidiary of SWEC.
- d. Subsidiary acquired in prior years primarily to manage and administer real estate properties.
- e. Subsidiaries engaged primarily to operate and manage resort hotels.
- f. Subsidiary acquired in prior years primarily to market the Group's projects.
- g. A subsidiary of TLC. TLHI was incorporated in 2018 to operate Twin Lakes Hotel, one of the real estate projects of TLC.
- h. Associate because GERI has a representation in the BOD.
- i. Incorporated in 2019, ECLI maintains and manages on the business and operations of clubs, resorts and leisure facilities. IRPMI was incorporated in 2022 to manage and administer real estate properties.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policy information that have been used in the preparation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024.

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

(a) *Statement of Compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards*

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024 were prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS Accounting Standards). Prior to 2024, the Group's consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards, as modified by the application of the financial reporting reliefs issued and approved by the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic [see Note 2.1(b)]. 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 consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by the relevant accounting frameworks, for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies that follow.

(b) *SEC Financial Reporting Reliefs Availed and Adopted by the Group*

In 2023 and prior years, the Group has availed of several financial reporting reliefs granted by the SEC relating to the number of implementation issues of PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, and the related financial reporting interpretations affecting the real estate industry under the following Memorandum Circulars (MC):

- MC No. 14-2018, *Philippine Interpretation Committee Question and Answer (PIC Q&A) No. 2018-12 Implementation Issues Affecting Real Estate Industry*
- MC No. 3-2019, *PIC Q&A Nos. 2018-12-H and 2018-14*
- MC No. 4-2020, *Deferment of the Implementation of IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) Agenda Decision on Over Time Transfer of Constructed Goods (PAS 23, Borrowing Costs) for Real Estate Industry*
- MC 34-2020, *Deferral of PIC Q&A No. 2018-12 and IFRIC Agenda Decision on Over Time Transfer of Constructed Goods (PAS 23) for Real Estate Industry for another period of three years or until 2023*

In 2024, the Group adopted the previously deferred provisions of PFRS 15 and the related issuances of the Philippine Interpretations Committee, and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) Agenda Decision on Over Time Transfer of Constructed Goods Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) 23, *Borrowing Costs*, using modified retrospective approach as allowed by SEC MC No. 08-2021, *Amendment to SEC MC No. 14-2018*, MC No. 03-2019, MC No. 04-2020, and MC No. 34-2020 *to clarify transitory provision*.

The adoption of these standards and interpretations has resulted to adjustments to the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements as at January 1, 2024, with the cumulative effect recognized in equity as an adjustment to the opening balance of Retained Earnings for the current period.

Discussed below and in the succeeding page are the relevant information about these standards and interpretations, and the resulting adjustments to the relevant consolidated financial statements accounts as at January 1, 2024.

(i) IFRIC Agenda Decision on Over Time Transfer of Constructed Goods (PAS 23) for Real Estate Industry

The IFRIC concluded that any inventory (work-in-progress) for unsold units under construction that the entity recognizes is not a qualifying asset, as the asset is ready for its intended sale in its current condition (i.e., the developer intends to sell the partially constructed units as soon as it finds suitable customers and, in signing a contract with a customer, will transfer control of any work-in-progress relating to that unit to the customer). Accordingly, no borrowing costs can be capitalized on such unsold real estate inventories.

(ii) PIC Q&A No. 2018-12-D, *Concept of the significant financing component in the contract to sell* and PIC Q&A No. 2020-04, *Addendum to PIC Q&A 2018-12-D: Significant Financing Component Arising from Mismatch between the Percentage of Completion and Schedule of Payments*

PFRS 15 requires that in determining the transaction price, an entity shall adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of the time value of money if the timing of payments agreed to by the parties to the contract (either explicitly or implicitly) provides the customer or the entity with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer. In those circumstances, the contract contains a significant financing component.

There is no significant financing component if the difference between the promised consideration and the cash selling price of the good or service arises for reasons other than the provision of finance to either the customer or the entity, and the difference between those amounts is proportional to the reason for the difference. Further, the Group does not need to adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if the entity expects, at contract inception that the timing difference of the receipt of full payment of the contract price and that of the completion of the project, are expected within one year and significant financing component is not expected to be significant.

(c) *Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements*

The consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The Group presents a consolidated statement of comprehensive income separate from the consolidated statement of income.

(d) *Functional and Presentation Currency*

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

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are measured using the Group's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates.

2.2 Adoption of Amended PFRS

(a) *Effective in 2024 that are Relevant to the Group*

The Group adopted for the first time the following amendments to existing 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 Flow, 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 Group's consolidated financial statements.
- (ii) PAS 1 (Amendments), *Presentation of Financial Statements – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*. The amendments specifies 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 application of these amendments had no significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(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 Group's consolidated financial statements.

(iv) PFRS 16 (Amendments), *Leases – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*. The amendments require 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 Group's consolidated financial statements.

(b) *Effective Subsequent to 2024 but not Adopted Early*

There are new standards and 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 unless otherwise indicated, none of these are expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements:

- (i) PAS 21 (Amendments), *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Lack of Exchangeability* (effective from January 1, 2025)
- (ii) 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)
- (iii) 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 amendments, however, do not affect how an entity recognizes and measures its financial condition, financial performance and cash flows.
- (iv) PFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures* (effective from January 1, 2027). The new standard reduces the disclosure requirements prescribed by other standards for subsidiaries without public accountability. It changes disclosure requirements prescribed by other standards as the reporting entity will instead refer to PFRS 19 for required disclosures.
- (v) PFRS 10 and PAS 28 (Amendments), *Consolidated Financial Statements and Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture* (effective date deferred indefinitely).

2.3 Basis of Consolidation

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise the accounts of the Parent Company, and its subsidiaries as enumerated in Note 1.1, after the elimination of material intercompany transactions.

The financial statements of entities in the Group that are prepared as of a date different from that of the date of these consolidated financial statements were adjusted to recognize the effects of significant transactions or events, if any, that occur between that date of their reporting period and the date of these consolidated financial statements. Adjustments are also made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist.

Acquired subsidiaries are subject to either of the following relevant policies:

- (a) Business acquisitions of entities not under common control of a principal stockholder are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting.
- (b) Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the common control of the principal stockholder are accounted for under the pooling-of interests method. Transfers of assets between commonly-controlled entities are accounted for under historical cost accounting; hence, the assets and liabilities are reflected in the consolidated financial statements at carrying values and no adjustments are made to reflect fair values or recognize any new assets or liabilities, at the date of the combination that otherwise would have been done under the acquisition method. Acquired investment in associate is subject to the purchase method.

2.4 Financial Instruments

(a) *Financial Assets*

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

The Group's financial assets include financial assets at amortized cost which are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade and Other Receivables [except for value-added tax (VAT) on contracts with customers, Advances to raw landowners and Advances to officers and employees], Advances to Real Estate Property Owners, Advances to Related Parties, and Refundable deposits (as part of Other Non-current Assets account).

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group applies the simplified approach in measuring expected credit losses (ECL), which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables, contract assets, and other financial assets carried at amortized cost. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial assets. To calculate the ECL, the Group uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the ECL using a provision matrix. The Group also assesses impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics and have been grouped based on the days past due.

The Group applies a general approach specifically, in relation to advances to related parties. The maximum period over which ECL should be measured is the longest contractual period where an entity is exposed to credit risk.

In the case of these receivables from related parties, which are repayable on demand, the contractual period is the very short period needed to transfer the cash once demanded. Management determines possible impairment based on the sufficiency of

the related parties' highly liquid assets in order to repay the Group's receivables if demanded at the reporting date taking into consideration the historical defaults of the related parties. If the Group cannot immediately collect its receivables, management considers the expected manner of recovery to measure ECL. If the recovery strategies indicate that the outstanding balance of advances to related parties can be collected, the ECL is limited to the effect of discounting the amount due over the period until cash is realized.

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

(b) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Group include Interest-bearing Loans, Trade and Other Payables (except tax-related liabilities), Advances from Related Parties, Due to Joint Venture Partners, Lease Liabilities and Other Non-current Liabilities account (except Advance rental).

2.5 Inventories

Costs of real estate inventories are assigned using specific identification of their individual costs.

The Group recognizes the effect of revisions in the total project cost estimates in the year in which these changes become known. Any impairment loss from a real estate project is charged to operations during the period in which the loss is determined.

Reposessed property arising from sales cancellation is recognized at cost. The difference between the carrying amount of the corresponding contract balances to be derecognized and the cost of the reposessed property is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, except land, are carried at acquisition or construction cost less subsequent depreciation, amortization for property and equipment and any impairment losses. As no finite useful life for land can be determined, the related carrying amount are not depreciated.

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

Building	50 years
Building and office improvements	5-10 years
Transportation and other equipment	5 years
Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	3-5 years

2.7 Investment Properties

Investment properties consist of parcels of land and buildings, including those under construction, held or intended for lease or for capital appreciation or both. These properties are carried at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value, except for land which is not subject to depreciation.

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

Building and improvements	25-50 years
Land development and improvements	20 years

2.8 Revenue and Expense Recognition

Revenue comprises revenue from sale of real properties, hotel operations and leasing activities. The Group's leasing activities are accounted for under PFRS 16 (see Note 2.9).

The Group develops real properties such as developed land, house and lot, and condominium units. The Group often enters into contracts to sell real properties as they are being developed. The significant judgment used in determining the timing of satisfaction of the Group's performance obligation with respect to its contracts to sell real properties is disclosed in Note 3.1(b). Sales cancellations are accounted for on the year of forfeiture. Cumulative revenue and costs recognized on cancelled contracts are reversed in the year of cancellation, and any gain or loss is charged to profit or loss.

- (a) *Real estate sales on pre-completed real estate properties* – Revenue from real estate sales is recognized over time proportionate to the progress of the development. The Group measures its progress based on actual costs incurred relative to the total expected costs to be incurred in completing the development. Revenue recognized from real estate sales is presented as part of Real Estate Sales account under Revenues and Income section in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.
- (b) *Real estate sales on completed real estate properties* – Revenue from real estate sales is recognized at point in time when the control over the real estate property is transferred to the buyer. Revenue recognized from real estate sales is presented as part of Real Estate Sales account under Revenues and Income section in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. For tax reporting purposes, a modified basis of computing the taxable income for the year based on collections from sales is used by the Company, GEPI, TLC, OPI, GEGDI and FEUDC.
- (c) *Hotel operations* – Revenues from room accommodation and services are recognized over time during the occupancy of hotel guest and ends when the scheduled hotel room accommodation has lapsed (i.e., the related room services have been rendered). As applicable, invoices for hotel accommodations are due upon receipt by the customer. For food and beverage, revenue is recognized at a point in time upon delivery to and receipt of food and beverage by the customer.
- (d) *Service income* – Revenue is recognized over time (i.e., time-and-materials basis as the services are provided) until the performance of contractually agreed tasks has been substantially rendered. Service income comprises fees from maintenance of golf course and management fees, comprises fees from maintenance of golf course and management fees.
- (e) *Marketing fees* – Revenue is recognized over time in the same amount to which the entity has the right of invoice to the customer. Any amounts remaining unbilled at the end of the reporting period are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as receivables as only the passage of time is required before payment of these amounts will be due.

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract to sell real property to customers are recognized as part of Prepayments and Other Current Assets and is subsequently amortized over the duration of the contract on the same basis as revenue from such contract is recognized.

Other costs and expenses are recognized in profit or loss upon utilization of services or receipt of goods or at the date they are incurred. Finance costs are reported on an accrual basis except capitalized borrowing costs.

Cost of real estate sales include the acquisition of cost of the land, development costs incurred to date and estimated costs to complete the project, determined based on estimates made by the project engineers.

In determining the transaction price, the Group adjusts the contract price for the effects of time value of money when the timing of payments agreed to with the customer provides either party with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer. In buyer financing arrangements where buyer payments are ahead of the development of the sold property, the Group recognizes interest expense which is presented as part of Finance Cost and Other Charges in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Conversely, in seller financing arrangements where the development of the sold property is ahead of buyer payment terms, the Group recognizes interest income which is presented as part of Finance and Other Income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The Group applies the practical expedient under PFRS 15 where the promised amount of consideration is no longer adjusted for the effects of significant financing component when the Group expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the Group transfers the promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for such good or service will be one year or less. The significant judgment used in determining the existence of significant financing component in the contract is disclosed in Note 3.1(d).

Under its contracts with customers, the Group will receive an unconditional right to payment for the total consideration upon the completion of the development of the property sold. Any rights to consideration recognized by the Group as it develops the property are presented as Contract Assets in the consolidated statement of financial position. Contract assets are subsequently tested for impairment in the same manner as the Group assesses impairment of its financial assets [see Note 2.4(a)].

Any consideration received by the Group in excess of the amount for which the Group is entitled is presented as Contract Liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position. A contract liability is the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

If the transaction does not yet qualify as contract revenue under PFRS 15, the deposit method is applied until all conditions for recording the sale are met. Pending the recognition of revenue on real estate sale, consideration received from buyers are presented under the Customers' Deposits account in the liabilities section of the consolidated statement of financial position

2.9 Leases

The Group accounts for its leases as follows:

(a) Group as Lessee

The Group amortizes 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 Group has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognized as an expense in consolidated profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(b) *Group as Lessor*

The Group applies judgment in determining whether a lease contract is a finance or operating lease.

2.10 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Group's investments in associates, investment properties, property and equipment, right-of-use assets and other non-financial assets are subject to impairment testing. All other individual assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

2.11 Employee Benefits

The Group provides post-employment benefits to employees through a defined benefit plan, defined benefit contribution plans, and other employee benefits. The Group's post-employment defined benefit pension plans covers all regular full-time employees. The pension plans are tax-qualified and non-contributory.

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

2.12 Share-based Employee Remuneration

The Group grants share options to key executive officers eligible under a stock option plan. The services received in exchange for the grant, and the corresponding share options, are valued by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted at grant date. This fair value excludes the impact of non-market vesting conditions (for example profitability and sales growth targets and performance conditions), if any. The share-based remuneration is recognized as an expense in profit or loss with a corresponding credit to retained earnings.

The expense is recognized during the vesting period based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. The estimate is subsequently revised, if necessary, such that it equals the number that ultimately vests on vesting date. No subsequent adjustment is made to expense after vesting date, even if share options are ultimately not exercised.

Upon exercise of share option, the proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs up to the nominal value of the shares issued are allocated to capital stock with any excess being recorded as additional paid-in capital.

2.13 Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing consolidated net profit by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the period, adjusted retroactively for any stock dividend, stock split or reverse stock split declared during the current period.

Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding to assume conversion of potentially dilutive shares. Currently, the Group's potentially dilutive shares consist only of share options.

2.14 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs, which consists of interest and other costs that the Group incurs in connection with borrowing of funds, are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are capitalized. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (i.e., an asset that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale) are capitalized as part of cost of such asset. The capitalization of borrowing costs commences when expenditures for the asset and borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Capitalization ceases when substantially all such activities are complete.

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

Prior to January 1, 2024, borrowing costs are capitalized as part of inventories that are actively being prepared for their intended use or sale. However, starting January 1, 2024, these inventories are no longer considered as qualifying assets, and any related borrowing costs will be expensed as incurred.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards require management to make judgments and estimates that affect amounts reported in the consolidated 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 vary from these estimates.

3.1 Critical Management Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

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

(a) Determination of Lease Term of Contracts with Renewal and Termination 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.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised or not exercised or the Group 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 Group.

The Group determines whether any non-cancellable period or notice period in a lease would meet the definition of a contract and thus, would be included as part of the lease term. A contract would be considered to exist only when it creates rights and obligations that are enforceable.

In assessing the enforceability of a contract, the Group considers whether the lessor can refuse to agree to a request from the Group to extend the lease. In contrast, a lessor's right to terminate a lease is ignored when determining the lease term because, in that case, the lessee has an unconditional obligation to pay for the right to use the asset for the period of the lease, unless and until the lessor decides to terminate the lease.

(b) Evaluation of the Timing of Satisfaction of Performance Obligations

(i) Real Estate Sales

The Group exercises significant judgment in determining whether each performance obligation to develop properties promised in its contracts with customers is satisfied over time or at a point in time.

In making this judgment, the Group considers the following:

- any asset created or enhanced as the Group performs;
- the ability of the customer to control such asset as it is being created or enhanced;
- the timing of receipt and consumption of benefits by the customer; and,
- the Group's enforceable right for payment for performance completed to date.

The Group determines that its performance obligation for pre-completed real estate properties is satisfied over time since it does not have an alternative use of the specific property sold as it is precluded by its contract from redirecting the use of the property for a different purpose. Further, the Group has rights over payment for development completed to date as the Group can choose to complete the development and enforce its rights to full payment under its contracts even if the customer defaults on amortization payments. On the other hand, performance obligation for completed real estate properties is satisfied at a point in time when the control over the real estate property is transferred to the buyer.

(ii) Hotel Operations

The Group determines that its revenue from hotel operations shall be recognized over time. In making its judgment, the Group considers the timing of receipt and consumption of benefits provided by the Group to the customers. The Group provides the services without the need of reperformance of other companies. This demonstrates that the customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits of the Group's rendering of hotel services as it performs.

In determining the appropriate method to use in recognizing the Group's revenues from food, beverage and other consumer goods, management assesses that revenue is recognized at a point in time when the control of the goods has passed to the customer, i.e. generally when the customer acknowledged delivery of goods. The service component of the restaurant operations is deemed as an insignificant cause on the timing of satisfaction of performance obligation since it is only passage of time until the customer receives and consumes all the benefits after delivery of the food and beverage items.

(iii) Service and Other Income

The Group determines that its revenue from services shall be recognized over time. In making its judgment, the Group considers the timing of receipt and consumption of benefits provided by the Group to the customers. The Group applies the practical expedient to recognize revenue at the amount to which it has a right to invoice, which corresponds directly to the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date i.e., generally when the customer has acknowledged the Group's right to invoice.

(iv) Forfeited Collections and Deposits

The Group determines that its revenue from forfeited collections and deposits shall be recognized at point in time in the year the contract was cancelled.

(c) Determining Existence of a Contract with Customer

The Group uses judgment in evaluating the probability of collection of contract price on real estate sales as a criterion for revenue recognition.

In a sale of real estate properties, the Group's primary document for a contract with a customer is a signed contract to sell which is executed when the real estate property sold is either at the pre-selling stage or completed and ready for use by customer. In rare cases wherein contract to sell are not executed by both parties, management has determined that the combination of other signed documentations with the customers such as reservation agreement, official receipts, computation sheets and invoices, would contain all the elements to qualify as contract with the customer (i.e., approval of the contract by the parties, which has commercial substance, identification of each party's rights regarding the goods or services and the related payment terms). Moreover, as part of the evaluation, the Group assesses the probability that the Group will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the real estate property that will be transferred to the customer.

In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, the Group considers the significance of the customer's downpayment in relation to the total contract price [see Note 3.1(e)].

Collectability is also assessed by considering factors such as past history with the customer and pricing of the property. Management regularly evaluates the historical cancellations and back-outs if it would still support its current threshold of customers' equity before commencing revenue recognition.

(d) Determination of the Existence of the Significant Financing Component in the Contract

The Group enters into real estate sales contracts offering various payment schemes to its customers. The timing of transaction price collection can significantly differ from the timing of the Group's fulfillment of its performance obligations. The Group exercises judgment in determining whether the contract terms provide a significant financing benefit to either the Group or its customers. This assessment is conducted at the inception of the contract, considering the contractual payment terms and the projected completion timeline of the related real estate development.

(e) *Determination of Collection Threshold for Revenue Recognition*

The Group uses judgment in evaluating the probability of collection of transaction price on real estate sales as a criterion for revenue recognition. The Group uses historical payment pattern of customers and number of sales cancellation in establishing a percentage of collection threshold over which the Group determines that collection of the transaction price is reasonably assured. Reaching this level of collection is an indication of buyer's continuing commitment and the probability that economic benefits will flow to the Group. The Group considers that the initial and continuing investments by the buyer when reaching the set collection threshold would demonstrate the buyer's commitment to pay the total contract price.

(f) *Determination of ECL on Trade and Other Receivables, Contract Assets and Advances to Related Parties*

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECL for trade and other receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for group of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., product type, customer type, and coverage by letters of guarantee and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group'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).

With respect to Advances to Related Parties and other related party receivables, the Group uses the liquidity approach as the receivables are collectible on demand.

(g) *Distinction among Investment Properties and Owner-occupied Properties*

The Group determines whether an asset qualifies as an item of investment properties or owner-occupied property. In making its judgment, the Group considers whether the property generates cash flows largely independently of the other assets held by an entity. Owner-occupied properties generate cash flows that are attributable not only to property but also to other assets used in the operations of the Group or for administrative purposes.

Some properties comprise a portion that is held to earn rental or for capital appreciation and another portion that is held for administrative purposes. If these portions can be sold separately (or leased out separately under finance lease), the Group accounts for the portions separately. If the portions cannot be sold separately, the property is accounted for as investment properties only if an insignificant portion is held for administrative purposes. Judgment is applied in determining whether ancillary services are so significant that a property does not qualify as investment properties. The Group considers each property separately in making its judgment.

(h) *Distinction Between Real Estate Inventories and Investment Properties*

Residential and condominium units comprise properties that are held for sale in the ordinary course of business. Meanwhile, investment properties comprise of land and buildings which are not occupied substantially for use by, or in the operations of, the Group, nor for sale in the ordinary course of business, but are held primarily to earn rental income and capital appreciation. The Group considers management's intention over these assets in making its judgment.

(i) *Evaluation of Change in Use for Transfers to, or from, Investment Properties*

The transfers to, or from, investment properties are made when and only when there is a change in use for such property. A mere change in management's intention does not provide sufficient evidence of such a change. Therefore, management exercises judgment in assessing whether the definition of investment property is met by evaluating all relevant facts and circumstances to determine if there is substantive evidence supporting a change in use.

(j) *Determination of Significant Influence over Entities in which the Group Holds Less than 20% Ownership*

The Group determines whether significant influence exists over an investee company over which the Group holds less than 20% of the investee's capital stock. The Group considers the ability to influence the operating and financial policies of the investee, representation on the board of directors of the investee, provision of essential technical information for the development of the various projects of these investees, and routine participation in management decisions in making its judgment.

Based on management's judgment, the Group considers that it has significant influence over investees when it has board representation which allows them to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions but has no control or joint control of those policies (see Note 1).

(k) *Consolidation of Entities in which the Company Holds 50% Ownership or Less*

Management considers that the Group has de facto control over OPI even though it does not hold more than 50% of the ordinary shares and voting rights of this subsidiary due to the factors discussed below.

The Group holds 50% equity interest over OPI and has: (1) the ability to direct the relevant activities of the subsidiary; (2) the rights to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary; and, (3) the ability to use its power to affect its returns from its involvement with the subsidiary. Based on management's judgment, the Company has control over OPI; hence, the said subsidiary was consolidated in the financial statements of the Group.

(l) *Distinction Between Operating and Finance Leases*

The Group has entered into various lease agreements. Critical judgment was exercised by management to distinguish each lease agreement as either an operating or 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. Based on management assessment, the Group's lease agreements, as lessor, are classified either operating or finance leases.

(m) 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.

3.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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 are discussed below and in the succeeding pages.

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

The Group 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 the effective interest rate on the most recent loan. Since the date of the availment is near the initial date of application, management is satisfied that the selected rate reflects the risks specific to the Group.

(b) Business Combinations

On initial recognition, the assets and liabilities of the acquired business and the consideration paid for them are included in the consolidated financial statements at their fair values. In measuring fair value, management uses estimates of future cash flows and discount rates. Any subsequent change in these estimates would affect the amount of goodwill if the change qualifies as a measurement period adjustment. Any other change would be recognized in profit or loss in the subsequent period.

(c) Revenue Recognition for Performance Obligations Satisfied Over Time

In determining the amount of revenue to be recognized for performance obligations satisfied over time, the Group measures progress on the basis of actual costs incurred relative to the total expected costs to complete such performance obligation. Specifically, the Group estimates the total development costs with reference to the project development plan and any agreement with customers. Management regularly monitors its estimates and apply changes as necessary. A significant change in estimated costs would result in a significant change in the amount of revenue recognized in the year of change.

(d) Determination of Appropriate Discount Rate in Measuring Significant Financing Component

In the sale of real estate properties, the transaction price is recognized at the present value of the installment payments discounted to the date the entity expects to satisfy its performance obligation.

When adjusting the consideration for significant financing component, an entity shall use the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction at contract inception. Management considers the discount rate which would reflect the credit characteristics of the party receiving financing in the contract as well as any collateral or security provided by the customer or entity.

Specifically, for contracts classified as ‘seller financing,’ the Group bases its lending rate on the rate extended to buyers who utilize its in-house financing. This lending rate is adjusted to reflect the specific circumstances of each financing transaction. For contracts classified as ‘buyer financing,’ the Group estimates the discount rate using a borrowing rate that would be consistent with a separate financing transaction where the Group is considered the borrower.

(e) *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.

(f) *Determination of Net Realizable Value of Inventories*

In determining the net realizable value (NRV) of inventories, management takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the times the estimates are made. The future realization of the carrying amounts of these assets is affected by price changes in the different market segments as well as the trends in the real estate industry. These are considered key sources of estimation and uncertainty and may cause significant adjustments to the Group’s inventories within the next reporting period. In evaluating net realizable value of inventories, recent market conditions and current market prices have been considered.

(g) *Fair Value of Stock Options*

The Group estimates the fair value of the executive stock option by applying an option valuation model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the executive stock option was granted. The estimates and assumptions used, which include, among other things, the option’s time of expiration, applicable risk-free interest rate, expected dividend yield, volatility of the Company’s share price and fair value of the Company’s common shares. Changes in these factors can affect the fair value of stock options at grant date.

(h) *Estimation of Useful Lives of Investment Properties, Property and Equipment and Right-of-use Assets*

The Group estimates the useful lives of investment properties, property and equipment and right-of-use assets based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of investment properties, property and equipment, and right-of-use assets 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.

Based on management’s assessment as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, there are no changes in the estimated useful lives of those assets as of the end of the reporting periods. Actual results, however, may vary due to changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above.

(i) *Fair Value Measurement of Investment Properties*

Investment properties is measured using the cost model. The Group determines the fair values of building and building improvements earning rental income through discounted cash flows valuation technique since the information on current or recent prices of assumptions underlying the discounted cash flow approach of investment properties is not available. The Group uses assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period, such as: the receipt of contractual rentals; expected future market rentals; void periods; maintenance requirements; and appropriate discount rates.

These valuations are regularly compared to actual market yield data and actual transactions by the Group and those reported by the market. The expected future market rentals are determined on the basis of current market rentals for similar properties in the same location and condition.

For land and land development and improvements, the Group determines the fair value of land through appraisals by independent valuation specialists using market-based valuation approach where prices of comparable properties are adequate for specific market factors such as location and condition of the property.

A significant change in these elements may affect prices and the value of the assets.

(j) *Determination of Realizable Amount of Deferred Tax Assets*

The Group reviews its deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Management assessed that the deferred tax assets recognized as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 will be fully utilized within the prescribed period of availment. The carrying value of deferred tax assets as of those dates is disclosed.

(k) *Impairment of Non-financial Assets*

Impairment review is required to be performed when certain impairment indicators are present. Though management believes that the assumptions used in the estimation of fair values reflected in the consolidated financial statements are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in these 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.

There were no impairment losses were recognized on investment properties, property and equipment, and right-of-use assets and other non-financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

(l) *Valuation of Post-employment Defined Benefit Obligation*

The determination of the Group'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 salary rate increase. 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 retirement benefit obligation in the next reporting period.

The amounts of retirement 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.

4. **Segment revenue and segment results for business segments or geographical segments, whichever is the enterprise's primary basis of segment reporting.**

The following table present revenue and income information for the 1st quarter ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

March 31, 2025

(Amount in thousands)

	Sales of Real Estate	Hotel Operations	Rentals and Services	Total
Revenue	₱1,447,025	₱297,999	₱213,495	₱1,958,519
Cost	619,307	102,130	98,425	819,862
Gross profit	₱ 827,718	₱195,869	₱115,070	₱1,138,657

March 31, 2024

(Amount in thousands)

	Sales of Real Estate	Hotel Operations	Rentals and Services	Total
Revenue	₱1,611,706	₱201,571	₱181,798	₱1,995,075
Cost	763,069	88,071	90,537	941,677
Gross profit	₱ 848,637	₱113,500	₱91,261	₱1,053,398

5. Material events subsequent to the end of the interim period that have not been reflected in the financial statements for the period.
There have been no material events that happened subsequent to the interim period that need disclosure herein.
6. Effect of changes in the composition of the enterprise during the interim period, including business combinations, acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings, and discontinuing operation.
Not applicable.
7. Changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the last annual balance sheet date
The Company is a party to certain lawsuits or claims arising from the ordinary course of business and from several of its joint venture agreements. The Group's management and legal counsels believe that the eventual liabilities under these lawsuits or claims, if any, will not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements, and thus, no provision has been made for these contingent liabilities.
8. Existence of material contingencies and any other events or transactions that are material to an understanding of current interim period.
There have been no material contingencies and any other events or transactions that are material to an understanding of current interim period.
10. Any events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligations that is material to the company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.
There have been no events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligations that is material to the company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

11. All 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.

There have been no material off-balance sheet transactions and other relationships of the company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.

12. Dividends paid separately for ordinary shares and other shares

Not applicable.

13. Seasonality or cyclicity of interim operations

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

15. Issuances, repurchases, and repayments of debt and equity securities

There have been no issuance, repurchase and repayment of debt and equity securities for the period.

RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's financial instruments comprise of cash, short-term bank deposits and investments.

Exposures to credit and liquidity risk arise in the normal course of the Group's business activities. The main objectives of the Group's financial risk management are as follows:

1. To identify and monitor such risks on an ongoing basis;
2. To minimize and mitigate such risks; and
3. To provide a degree of certainty about costs.

Credit Risk

The investment of the Group's cash resources is managed so as to minimize risk while seeking to enhance yield. The Group's holding of cash and marketable securities expose the Group to credit risk of the counterparty if the counterparty is unwilling or unable to fulfill its obligations, and the Group consequently suffers financial loss. Credit risk management involves entering into financial instruments only with counterparties with acceptable credit standing. The treasury policy sets aggregate credit limits of any one counterparty and annually reviews the exposure limits and credit ratings of the counterparties. The Group has credit management policies in place to ensure that rental contracts are entered into with customers who have sufficient financial capacity and good credit history.

Sales to buyers of real estate which are collectible on installment are relatively risk-free. Sales to real estate buyers are documented under Contract to Sell agreements which allow cancellation of the sale and forfeiture of payments made in the event of default by buyers. Transfer of title is made to buyers only upon full payment of the account.

Receivable balances are being monitored on a regular basis to ensure timely execution of necessary intervention efforts.

Liquidity Risk

The Group 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, as well as on the basis of a rolling 30-day projection. Long-term needs for a six-month and one-year period are identified monthly.

The Group maintains cash to meet its liquidity requirements for up to 60-day periods. Excess cash is invested in time deposits or short-term marketable securities. 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.

Interest Rate Risk

The Group has no significant exposure to interest rate risk as some financial assets and liabilities are fixed-interest bearing.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Most of the Group's transactions are carried out in Philippine pesos, its functional currency. The currency exchange rates arise from Group's United States (U.S.) dollar-denominated cash and cash equivalents.

Management assessed that the foreign currency risks related to these U.S. dollar-denominated cash and cash equivalents to be not material.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Group's capital management objectives are to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide an adequate return to shareholders.

The Group sets the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e., equity and financial liabilities. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity as presented on the face of the consolidated statements of financial position. Capital for the reporting periods under review is summarized as follows:

(Figures in thousands)

	<u>March 2025</u>	<u>December 2024</u>
Total Liabilities	P 21,835,415	P 22,144,410
Total Equity	<u>41,366,975</u>	<u>40,705,696</u>
Debt-to-equity ratio	<u>0.53:1</u>	<u>0.54:1</u>

CATEGORIES AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. In determining the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities, the Company takes into account its current circumstances and the costs that would be incurred to exchange or settle the underlying financial assets and liabilities.

The carrying amounts and fair value of the categories of financial assets and liabilities presented in the consolidated financial statement of financial position are shown below:

Figures in thousands

	<u>March 31, 2025</u>		<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
	<u>Carrying</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Carrying</u>	<u>Fair</u>
	<u>Values</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Values</u>
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortized cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents	P 1,528,257	P 1,528,257	P 2,294,242	P 2,294,242
Trade and other receivables - net	14,211,531	14,211,531	13,688,829	18,088,987
Advances to real property owner	1,408,470	1,408,470	1,369,425	1,369,425
Advances to related parties	589,119	589,119	555,801	555,801
Refundable deposits	89,574	89,574	89,459	89,459
	<u>P 17,826,951</u>	<u>P 17,826,951</u>	<u>P 17,997,756</u>	<u>P 22,397,914</u>
	<u>March 31, 2025</u>		<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
	<u>Carrying</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Carrying</u>	<u>Fair</u>
	<u>Values</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Values</u>
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:				
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	P 9,076,702	P 9,076,702	P 9,512,119	P 10,679,127
Trade and other payables	4,368,610	4,368,610	4,681,966	4,681,966
Advances from related parties	664,533	664,533	645,984	645,984
Due to joint venture partners	504,244	504,244	491,052	491,052
Retention Payable	835,723	835,723	822,598	822,598
Lease liabilities	477,069	477,069	465,796	465,796
	<u>P 15,926,881</u>	<u>P 15,926,881</u>	<u>P 16,619,515</u>	<u>P 17,786,523</u>

See notes to financial statements 2.4 and 2.10 for a description of the accounting policies for each category of financial instrument. A description of the Group's risk management objectives and policies for financial instruments is provided in page 28. The Group does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

GLOBAL-ESTATE RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of March 31, 2025

(Amount in Thousands)

Annex A-1

	Unaudited As of March 31, 2025	Audited As of December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash equivalents	P 1,528,257 P	2,294,242
Trade and other receivables - net	12,148,434	11,567,141
Contract assets	4,688,184	4,473,586
Advances to real property owners	50,644	45,424
Advances to related parties	589,119	555,801
Inventories - net	19,786,228	19,811,862
Prepayments and other current assets - net	4,672,620	4,634,293
Total Current Assets	43,463,486	43,382,349
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Trade and other receivables - net	3,618,507	3,757,018
Contract assets	860,577	526,379
Advances to real estate property owners	1,357,827	1,324,001
Investment in associates - net	731,408	731,408
Investment Properties - net	11,922,857	11,876,842
Property and equipment - net	931,571	897,342
Right-of-use asset	124,751	121,739
Other non-current assets	191,407	233,028
Total Non-current Assets	19,738,905	19,467,757
TOTAL ASSETS	P 63,202,391 P	62,850,106
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	P 1,918,879 P	1,908,200
Trade and other payables	4,798,776	5,123,766
Contract liabilities	617,267	86,684
Due to joint venture partners	504,244	491,052
Customer's deposit	1,019,987	1,293,782
Advances from related parties	664,534	645,984
Lease Liabilities	50,496	45,923
Total Current Liabilities	9,574,183	9,595,391
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	7,157,823	7,603,919
Contract liabilities	278,820	262,196
Customer's deposit	98,145	53,829
Deferred tax liabilities-net	3,493,478	3,442,882
Retirement benefit obligation	187,877	188,592
Lease Liabilities	426,573	419,873
Other non-current liabilities	618,517	577,728
Total Non-current Liabilities	12,261,233	12,549,019
Total Liabilities	21,835,416	22,144,410
EQUITY		
Equity attributable to parent company's shareholder	34,784,455	34,197,065
Non-controlling interest	6,582,520	6,508,631
Total Equity	41,366,975	40,705,696
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	P 63,202,391 P	62,850,106

GLOBAL-ESTATE RESORT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD 1Q2025 VS. 1Q2024
(Amount in Thousands)

Annex A-2

	Unaudited 1Q 2025 Jan - Mar		Unaudited 1Q 2024 Jan - Mar	
REVENUES				
Real estate sales	P	1,447,025	P	1,611,706
Rental income		143,569		128,715
Hotel operations		297,999		201,571
Service income		69,925		53,083
Marketing fees		32,646		1,921
Finance and other income		257,491		144,463
		<u>2,248,655</u>		<u>2,141,459</u>
COST AND EXPENSES				
Real estate sales		619,307		763,069
Cost of rentals and services		98,425		90,537
Cost of hotel operations		102,130		88,071
Operating expenses		445,041		336,478
Finance costs and other charges		157,054		101,121
Income tax expense		183,795		165,692
		<u>1,605,752</u>		<u>1,544,968</u>
Net Profit (Loss)		642,903		596,491
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)				
Revaluation reserve		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)		<u>642,903</u>		<u>596,491</u>
Net profit (loss) attributable to:				
Parent Company's shareholder		569,014		542,039
Non-controlling interest		<u>73,889</u>		<u>54,452</u>
		<u>642,903</u>		<u>596,491</u>
Total Comprehensive Income(loss) attributable to:				
Parent Company's shareholders		569,014		542,039
Non-controlling interest		<u>73,889</u>		<u>54,452</u>
	P	<u>642,903</u>	P	<u>596,491</u>
Earnings per share		0.0518		0.0493

GLOBAL-ESTATE RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Amount in Thousands)

Annex A -3

	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2024	
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF PARENT COMPANY				
CAPITAL STOCK	P	10,986,000	P	10,986,000
ADDITIONAL PAID IN CAPITAL		4,747,739		4,747,739
REVALUATION RESERVE		70,710		70,030
RETAINED EARNINGS		18,980,006		18,285,125
		34,784,455		34,088,894
MINORITY INTEREST		6,582,520		6,457,188
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	P	41,366,975	P	40,546,082

GLOBAL-ESTATE RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

(Amounts in Thousands)

Annex A-4

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2024
Net Income before tax	P 826,698	P 762,183
Add(less)		
Finance cost	79,010	12,617
Depreciation and amortization	90,376	80,728
Finance income	(110,792)	(22,661)
Operating Income(loss) before working capital changes	885,292	832,867
Net Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities		
Decrease(Increase) current and non current asset	(1,024,846)	(1,235,932)
(Decrease)Increase current and non current liabilities	139,357	291,574
Cash paid for income taxes	(7,026)	0
Interest paid	(148,167)	(44,387)
Cash from(used in) Operating Activities	(155,390)	(155,878)
Cash from(used in) Investing Activities	(187,377)	(50,708)
Cash from (used in) Financing Activities	(423,218)	(437,119)
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	(765,985)	(643,705)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	2,294,242	2,126,242
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	P 1,528,257	P 1,482,537

GLOBAL-ESTATE RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
AGING OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

As of March 31, 2025

(Amounts in Thousands)

Annex A-5

Aging of Accounts Receivable

Type of receivables:	TOTAL	CURRENT/NOT YET DUE	Not more than 3 months	More than 3 months but not more than 6 months	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year
a. Trade/Other Receivable	15,766,941	14,128,269	340,124	267,461	563,490	467,597
Net Receivable	15,766,941					