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eafs@bir.gov.ph <eafs@bir.gov.ph> Fri, May 15, 2026 at 7:14 PM
To: GRACEFULGLAMSALON@gmail.com
Cc: OIKOSLC.BIR.LC@gmail.com

Hi OIKOS HELPING HAND LEARNING CENTER, INC.,

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Transaction Code: **AFS-0-BFE5H8550CDA69BB9MPTSVN3403V3QTZVX**
Submission Date/Time: **May 15, 2026 07:14 PM**
Company TIN: **007-171-373**

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

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Gmail Jeffrey Razon <jeffreybanaagrazon@gmail.com>

Tax Return Receipt Confirmation

Jeffrey Razon <jeffreybanaagrazon@gmail.com> Fri, May 15, 2026 at 3:54 PM
Draft

This confirms receipt of your submission with the following details subject to validation by BIR:

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Land Bank of the Philippines Link.BizPortal

- LBP ATM Cards
- Bancnet ATM/Debit Cards
- PCHC PayGate or PESONeT (RCBC, Robinsons Bank, UnionBank, PSBank, BPI, Asia United Bank)

DBP PayTax Online

- Credit Cards (MasterCard/Visa)
- Bancnet ATM/Debit Cards

Unionbank of the Philippines

- Unionbank Online (for Unionbank Individual and Corporate Account Holders)
- UPAY via InstaPay (For Individual Non-Unionbank Account Holders)

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- (Gcash/PayMaya/MyEG)

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Bureau of Internal Revenue

NPTcpa

NORDAN P. TOMPONG, CPA
Email us at nnnaccounting@yahoo.com
Contact us; 09171088242

SUPPLEMENTAL WRITTEN STATEMENT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
OIKOS HELPING HAND LEARNING CENTER INC.
17-A Kaimito St, Verdant Acres Subdivision,
Las Piñas City 1740, Metro Manila, Philippines

I have audited the Financial Statements of **OIKOS HELPING HAND LEARNING CENTER INC.** for the year ended **December 31, 2025**, on which I have rendered the attached report dated **March 31, 2026**.

In compliance with SRC Rule 68, I am stating that the said Company has a total number of Zero (0) shareholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares each.

Nordan P. Tompong
CPA Certificate No.: 0136307
PTR No.: 4001467 issue at City of Bacoor on January 9, 2026
TIN. 402-987-591-000
BIR A.N.: 09-008646-005-2020 valid until 05/16/2028
BOA A.N.: 8637,valid until 02/17/2028

March 31, 2026
City of Bacoor, Cavite

NORDAN P. TOMPONG, CPA
Email us at nnnaccounting@yahoo.com
Contact us; 09171088242

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATION
"TO THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION"

In connection with my examination of the financial statements of **OIKOS HELPING HAND LEARNING CENTER INC.** which are to be submitted to the commission, I hereby represent the following:

1. That I am in the active practice of the accounting profession and duly registered with the Board of Accountancy (BOA);
2. That the said financial statements are presented in conformity with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium – sized Entities (PFRS for SME's) in all cases where I shall express unqualified opinion, except that in case of any departure from such principles, I shall indicate the nature of the departure, the effect thereof, and the reason why compliance with the principles would result in a misleading statement, if such is a fact;
3. That I shall fully meet the requirements of the Independence as provided under the Code of Professional Ethics of CPA's;
4. That in the conduct of the audit, I shall comply with the generally accepted auditing standards promulgated by the Board of Accountancy. In case of any departure from such standards or any limitation in the scope of my examination, I shall indicate the nature of the departure and the extent of the limitation, the reasons therefore and the effects thereof on the expression on my opinion or which may necessitate the negotiation of the expression of an opinion;
5. That I shall comply with the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission in the preparation and submission of financial statements;
6. That relative to the expression of my opinion on the said financial statements, I shall not commit any acts discreditable to the profession as provided under Code of Professional Ethics for CPAs.

As a CPA engaged in public practice, I make the representation in my individual capacity as a sole practitioner.

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March 31, 2026
City of Bacoor, Cavite

NPTcpa

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
OIKOS HELPING HAND LEARNING CENTER INC.
17-A Kaimito St, Verdant Acres Subdivision,
Las Piñas City 1740, Metro Manila, Philippines

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **OIKOS HELPING HAND LEARNING CENTER INC.** which comprise the statement of financial position as at **December 31, 2025**, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis For Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations 15-2010

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

Nordan P. Tompong
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March 31, 2026
City of Bacoor, Cavite

NORDAN P. TOMPONG, CPA
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO ACCOMPANY INCOME TAX RETURN

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
OIKOS HELPING HAND LEARNING CENTER INC.
17-A Kaimito St, Verdant Acres Subdivision,
Las Piñas City 1740, Metro Manila, Philippines

I have audited the Financial Statements of **OIKOS HELPING HAND LEARNING CENTER INC.** for the year ended **December 31, 2025**, on which I have rendered the attached report dated **March 31, 2026**.

In compliance with Revenue Regulation V-20, I am stating the following:

1. The taxes paid and/or accrued by the entity during the year are shown in the Schedule of Taxes and Licenses attached to the Annual Income Tax Return.

2. I am not related by consanguinity or affinity to the president, manager or principal shareholders of the Company.

Nordan P. Tompong
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BOA A.N.: 8637,valid until 02/17/2028

March 31, 2026
City of Bacoor, Cavite

OIKOS HELPING HAND LEARNING CENTER, INC.
Statement of Financial Position
December 31, 2025
(With Comprehensive Figures in 2024)
(In Philippine Pesos)

	NOTES	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash	2, 5	530,230	**320,236**
Other Current Asset	2	20,000	**20,000**
		550,230	**340,236**
Non - Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	2	1,856,695	**1,862,911**
		1,856,695	**1,862,911**
TOTAL ASSETS		2,406,925	**2,203,147**
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE			
Current Liabilities			
Other Payables		1,440,375	**1,440,375**
Fund Balance	2	966,550	**762,772**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		2,406,925	**2,203,147**

(see accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

OIKOS HELPING HAND LEARNING CENTER, INC.
Excess of Titthes and Offering Over Expenses
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
(With Comprehensive Figures in 2024)
(In Philippine Pesos)

	NOTES	2025	2024
Donations	2, 7	1,952,888	2,072,811
Operating Expenses	2, 8	1,749,110	2,040,729
Excess of Donations over Expenses		203,778	32,082

(see accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

OIKOS HELPING HAND LEARNING CENTER, INC.
Statement of Cash Flow
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
(With Comprehensive Figures in 2024)
(In Philippine Pesos)

	NOTES	2025	2024.00
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit (Loss) Before income Tax		203,778	**32,082**
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation		6,216	6,216
Operating Cash Flows before Movements in Working Capital		209,994	**38,297**
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets:			
Other Current Asset	2		
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities:			
Other Payables	2	-	**(99,625)**
Cash Generated from (Used in) Operations		209,994	**(61,328)**
Income Tax			
Net Cash from (Used in) Operating Activities		209,994	**(61,328)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additional to Building/Other Equipment			
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		209,994	**(61,328)**
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR		320,236	**381,564**
CASH AT THE END OF YEAR		530,230	**320,236**

(see accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

OIKOS HELPING HAND LEARNING CENTER, INC.
Statement of Changes in Fund Balance
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
(With Comprehensive Figures in 2024)
(In Philippine Pesos)

	Fund Balance	Additional/ Deduction	TOTAL
Balance at January 1,	762,771.75	-	762,771.75
Fund Balance for the Year		203,778.21	203,778.21
Balance at December 31,	762,771.75	203,778.21	966,549.96
Balance at January 1,	730,690	-	730,690
Fund Balance for the Year		32,082	32,082
Balance at December 31,	730,690	32,082	762,772
Balance at January 1,	1,114,573	-	1,114,573
Fund Balance for the Year		(383,883)	(383,883)
Balance at December 31,	1,114,573	(383,883)	730,690

(see accompanying Notes to Financial Statements)

OIKOS HELPING HAND LEARNING CENTER, INC.

Notes to Financial Statements

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

OIKOS HELPING HAND LEARNING CENTER, INC. was incorporated and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under SEC Registration Number CN 200817399 on November 5, 2008.

The financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2025 were authorized for issue by the Board of Trustees (BOT) on March 31, 2026. The Board of Trustees is still empowered to make revisions on financial statements even after the date of issue.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The set of financial statements prepared by OIKOS HELPING HAND LEARNING CENTER, INC. are in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) for Small and Medium-sized Entities (PFRS for SMEs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as approved by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and adopted by the SEC.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by PFRS for SMEs for each type of assets, liabilities, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies in the succeeding pages.

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

Accounting Policies Adopted

The following sections that have been published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the FRSC which became effective for accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2009 were adopted by the Company:

Section 3- Financial Statement Presentation
Section 4- Statement of Financial Position
Section 5- Statement of Comprehensive Income and Income Statement
Section 6- Statement of Changes in Equity
Section 7- Statement of Cash Flows
Section 8- Notes to Financial Statement
Section 10- Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors
Section 11- Basic Financial Instruments
Section 16- Investment Property
Section 22- Liabilities and Equity
Section 23- Revenue
Section 27- Impairment of Assets
Section 32- Events after the End of the Reporting Period
Section 33- Related Party Disclosures

Section 3, "Financial Statement Presentation", explains fair presentation of financial statements, what compliance with the PFRS for SMEs requires, and what a complete set of financial statements is. This section prescribes the basis for presentation of general purpose financial statements for SMEs to ensure comparability both with the entity's financial statements of previous periods and with the financial statements of other entities. It sets out overall requirements for the presentation of financial statements, guidelines for their structure and minimum requirements for their content.

Section 4, "Statement of Financial Position", sets out the information that is to be presented in a statement of financial position and how to present it. The statement of financial position (sometimes called the balance sheet) presents an entity's assets, liabilities and equity as of a specific date—the end of the reporting period and provides the minimum line items that should be included in the statement of financial position, however, additional line items, heading and subtotals shall be presented if they will be relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position.

Section 5, "Statement of Comprehensive Income and Income Statement" requires an entity to present its total comprehensive income for a period—ie its financial performance for the period—in one or two financial statements. It sets out the information that is to be presented in those statements and how to present it.

Section 6, "Statement of Changes in Equity", sets out requirements for presenting the changes in an entity's equity or a period, either in a statement of changes in equity or, if specified conditions are met and an entity chooses, in a statement of income and retained earnings.

Section 7, "Statement of Cash Flows", sets out the information that is to be presented in a statement of cash flows and how to present it. The statement of cash flows provides information about the changes in cash and cash equivalents of an entity for a reporting period, showing separately changes from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities.

Section 8, "Notes to the Financial Statements", sets out the principles underlying information that is to be presented in the notes to the financial statements and how to present it. Notes provide narrative descriptions or disaggregations of items presented in those statements and information about items that do not qualify for recognition in those statements. In addition to the requirements of this section, nearly every other section of this PFRS requires disclosures that are normally presented in the notes.

Section 10, "Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors", provides guidance for selecting and applying the accounting policies used in preparing financial statements. It also covers changes in accounting estimates and corrections of errors in prior period financial statements.

Section 11, "Basic Financial Instruments", deals with recognizing, measuring and disclosing basic financial instruments and is relevant to all entities. An entity shall recognize a financial asset or a financial liability only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. When a financial asset or financial liability is recognized initially, an entity shall measure it at the transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction.

Section 16, "Investment Property" is investments in land, buildings (or part of a building), and some property interests in finance leases held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Property interests that are held under an operating lease may be classified as an investment property provided the property would otherwise have met the definition of an investment property. Mixed use property must be separated between investment and operating property. If fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost or effort, use the fair value through profit or loss model. Otherwise, an entity must treat investment property as property, plant and equipment using Section 17.

Section 22, "Liabilities and Equity", establishes principles for classifying financial instruments as either liabilities or equity and addresses accounting for equity instruments issued to individuals or other parties acting in their capacity as investors in equity instruments (ie in their capacity as owners).

Section 23, "Revenue", prescribes the accounting treatment of revenue arising from certain types of transactions and events. The primary issue in accounting for revenue is determining when to recognize revenue. Revenue is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and these benefits can be measured reliably. This section identifies the circumstances in which these criteria will be met and, therefore, revenue will be recognized. It also provides practical guidance on the application of these criteria. An entity shall measure revenue at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Section 27, "Impairment of Assets", prescribes the procedures that an entity applies to ensure that its assets are carried at no more than their recoverable amount if its carrying amount exceeds the amount to be recovered through use of or sale of the asset. If this is the case, the asset is described to be impaired and the standard requires the entity to recognize an impairment loss.

Section 32, "Events after the End of the Reporting Period", defines events after the end of the reporting period and sets out principles for recognizing, measuring and disclosing those events. Events after the end of the reporting period are those events, favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. Its objective is to prescribe: (a) when an entity should adjust its financial statements for events after the reporting period; and (b) the disclosures that an entity should give about the date when the financial statements were authorized for issue and about events after the reporting period. It also requires that an entity should not prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis if events after the reporting period indicate that the going concern assumption is not appropriate.

Section 33, " Related Party Disclosures", requires an entity to include in its financial statements the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and profit or loss have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances with such parties.

The significant sections and practices of the Company are set forth to facilitate the understanding of the financial statements:

Financial Instruments

Date of Recognition

The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the balance sheets when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial Recognition of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at transaction price. After initial recognition, basic financial assets and basic financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost less impairment except for investments in non-convertible and non-puttable preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares that are publicly traded or whose fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, which are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

A. FINANCIAL ASSETS

A Financial Asset is any asset that is cash, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another party, or an equity instrument issued by another entity.

Financial assets include Cash in bank.

Cash in Bank

Cash in bank are deposits held at call with banks. The company reconciles the books and bank balances regularly as part of its cash monitoring and internal control measures.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of receivables is reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that the amount is not recoverable. Any impairment loss is recognized immediately in the profit or loss. The amount of impairment loss is measured asthe difference between the asset's carrying amount and present value of estiamted future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate(i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition)

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statements of income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

B. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at cost.

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the balance sheet.

Non-Current Assets

Other assets include investment in club shares and input vat that are initially recorded at transaction cost and subsequently measured at cost less impairment loss, if any.

Investment Property

Company's investment property is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses as the fair value of the property cannot be reliably determined without undue cost or effort due to lack of reliable evidence about comparable market transactions. Cost represents the historical cost of acquisition.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses as at reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is calculated as the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use or its net selling price and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds it recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses are recognized in the statements of income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

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

Depreciation of the Company's investment property is calculated on a straight line method to allocate the cost less its residual value over its estimated useful life of 15 years.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of the Company's investment property is reviewed and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, if there is an indication of a change since the last reporting date.

Cumulative Loss

Cumulative loss includes all current and prior period results of operations as reported in the profit and loss section of statement of comprehensive income.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. However, when an uncertainty arises about the collectability of an amount already included in the revenue, the uncollectible amount, or the amount in respect of which recovery has ceased to be probable, is recognized as an expense, rather than as an adjustment of the amount of revenue originally recognized.

Cost and Expense Recognition

Cost, operating, administrative and finance cost are recognized in the statement of income upon utilization of the service or in the date they are incurred.

Income Taxes

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax asset and liabilities, if any, are measured at the tax rates expected in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Events After the End of the Reporting Period

Any post-year-end events up to the date of the auditor's report that provide additional information about the Company's position at the balance sheet date (adjusting events) are to be reflected in the financial statements. Post-year-end events that are not adjusting events are to be disclosed in the notes to financial statements when material.

Related Party Disclosures

Related party relationships exist when one party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. This includes: (1) individual owning, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or under common control with, the Company; (2) associates; and (3) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the Company and close members of the family of any such individual.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely on the legal form.

The Company's related parties include the Company's shareholders and Key Management. There are no other special benefits paid to management personnel.

3. MANAGEMENT'S SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

Judgments
In the process of applying the Company's policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

Determining whether lease is an operating lease or finance lease
The Company has entered into lease agreement. 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.

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

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

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

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

Estimating useful lives of Investment Property
If there is an indication that there has been a significant change since the last annual reporting date in the pattern by which an entity expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits, the entity shall review its present depreciation method and, if current expectations differ, change the depreciation method to reflect the new pattern. The entity shall account for the change as a change in an accounting estimate.

Except for land, which is not depreciated, depreciation on investment property is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.The useful lives of the depreciable assets are as follows:

Estimating realizability of deferred income tax assets
The Company reviews the carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets at each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. The Company's assessment on the recognition of deferred income tax assets on nondeductible temporary differences is based on the budgeted taxable income of the following reporting period. This budget is based on the Company's past results and future expectations on revenue and expenses. The carrying value of deferred tax assets, which management assessed to be recoverable is disclosed in Note 18.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies
The main purpose of the Company's principal financial instruments is to fund its operational and capital expenditures. The Company's risk management is coordinated and in close operation with the Board of Directors, and focuses on actively securing the Company's short to medium term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial markets.

The Company's overall risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. The policies for managing specific risks are summarized below.

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

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

Capital Management Framework
The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company monitors the basis of the carrying amount of equity as presented on the face of the balance sheet.

Regulatory Framework
The operations of the Company are also subject to the regulatory requirements of SEC and Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities but also impose certain restrictive provisions.

Financial Risk

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

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from either the inability to sell financial assets quickly at their fair values; or counterparty failing on repayment of contractual obligation; or inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated.

The Company monitors its cash flow position and overall liquidity position in assessing its exposure to liquidity risk. The Company maintains a level of cash deemed sufficient to finance operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuation in cash flows and maintain continuity of funding.

5. Cash in Bank

	2025	2024.00	2023
This account consists of:			
Cash in Bank	**530,229.78**	**320,236**	243,680
Cash on Hand	-	-	-
	530,229.78	**320,236**	243,680

Cash in bank earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Cash in banks are unrestricted and immediately available for use in current operation.

6. Shareholder's Equity

Share Capital

The Company is is non stock / non profit Organization

7. Donations

	2,025.00	**2024.00**	2023
From OHHI	**1,606,768.80**	**1,821,345**	1,373,006
From Other Instituion/Individuals	-	-	
From Other Services	**346,119.00**	**251,466**	154,482
BMC Quarterly Support	-	-	365,819
Total	1,952,887.80	**2,072,811**	**1,893,307**

8. Administrative Expenses

	2,025.00	**2024.00**	2023
Communications, Light and Water	205,639.08	**184,252**	193,134
Meals	47,873.66	**67,052**	128,112
Miscellaneous	1,036.00	**22,710**	10,127
Repairs and Maintenance - Material	43,016.60	**44,532**	68,722
Salaries and Wages	**1,161,010.00**	**1,454,100**	1,220,594
Supplies Expenses	207,836.75	**197,126**	219,695
Taxes and Licenses	**49,071.50**	**41,816**	32,173
Transportation and Travel	**27,410.40**	**22,926**	5,200
Depreciation Expense	**6,215.60**	**6,216**	6,216
Total	1,749,109.59	**2,040,729**	1,883,971

9. Supplementary Information Required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue

Presented below is the supplementary information which is required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) under its existing revenue regulations to be disclosed as part of the notes to financial statements. This supplementary information is not a required disclosure under PFRS for SMEs.

A1. Requirements Under Revenue Regulations (RR) 15-2010

A1.1 Value-Added Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of value-added tax except:

Where the value-added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the value-added tax is recognized as part of the costs of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of value-added tax included.

The net amount of value-added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of other current assets or payables in the financial positions.

The company is not Registered as Non - VAT

A1.2 Taxes and Licenses

	2,025.00	**2024.00**	2023
BIR Annual Registration			
	-	-	-

A1.3 Documentary Stamp Tax (DST)

	2,025.00	**2024.00**	2023
None			-
	-	-	-

A1.4 Deficiency Tax Assessment and Tax Cases

The company does not have any tax deficiency assessment and tax cases as of the end of year.

A2. Requirements under Revenue Regulations 19-2011

RR 19-2011 requires schedules of taxable revenues and other non-operating income, costs of sales and services, itemized deductions and other significant tax information, to be disclosed in the notes to financial statements.

A2.1 Income	**2,025.00**	**2024.00**	2023
Donations	1,952,887.80	**2,072,811**	1,856,893
A2.2 Cost of Service	**2,025.00**	**2024.00**	2023
		-	-
A2.3 Itemized Deductions	**2,025.00**	**2024.00**	2023
Communications, Light and Water	**205,639.08**	**184,252**	**193,134**
Meals	47,873.66	**67,052**	**128,112**
Miscellaneous	1,036.00	**22,710**	**10,127**
Repairs and Maintenance - Material	43,016.60	**44,532**	**68,722**
Salaries and Wages	1,161,010.00	**1,454,100**	**1,220,594**
Supplies Expenses	207,836.75	**197,126**	**219,695**
Taxes and Licenses	49,071.50	**41,816**	**32,173**
Transportation and Travel	27,410.40	**22,926**	**5,200**
	1,742,893.99	**2,034,514**	1,877,755

10. Financial Instruments

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are recognized initially at cost which is the fair value of the consideration given (in the case of assets) or received (in the case of liability).

The following tables set forth the carrying values and estimated fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities recognized as of December 31.

	2024.00		2,024.00	2023.00	
	Carrying Value	**Fair Value**		Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets					
Cash in Bank	**320,236**	**320,236**	**320,235.97**	243,680	243,680

Management has determined that the carrying amounts of cash, rental receivables, and withholding tax payables reasonably approximate their fair values because of their short maturities.