

SEC Number : PW00000216
File Number : ____

MABUHAY VINYL CORPORATION

22F The Salcedo Towers 169 H.V. Dela Costa St.
Salcedo Village, Makati City

8817-8971 to 76
(Telephone Numbers)

8816-4785 / 8894-5325
(Fax Numbers)

01 April to June 30
(Calendar Quarter Ending)

2026 Quarterly Report (SEC Form 17-Q)
(Form Type)

For The Quarter Ended June 30, 2026
(Period Ended Date)

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC Form 17-Q

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

1. For the quarterly period ended **June 30, 2026**

2. Commission Identification Number **PW00000216**

3. BIR Tax Identification Number **000-164-009-00000**

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter **MABUHAY VINYL CORPORATION**

5. Province or country of incorporation **Philippines**

6. Industry Classification Code (for SEC use only)

7. Address of issuer's principal office **22F The Salcedo Towers
169 H.V. Dela Costa St., Salcedo Village
Makati City**

8. Issuer's telephone Number **(632) 8817-8971 to 76**

9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year **N/A**

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

<i>Title of Each Class:</i>	<i>Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding:</i>
Common Shares	661,309,398 shares as of June 30, 2026

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

Yes (/) No ()

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 17.1 thereunder or Section 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period that 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

1. Balance Sheet

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET (In P000)

As of June 30, 2026 and 2025

(Note: Dec. 31, 2025 and Dec. 31, 2024 are based on audited figures)

	Current YEAR			Prior YEAR		
	30-Jun 2026	31-Dec 2025	Diff	30-Jun 2025	31-Dec 2024	Diff
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,452,064	914,980	537,084	1,087,071	1,195,349	(108,278)
Short-term investments	-	616,564	(616,564)	-	-	-
Accounts receivable - net	986,483	740,576	245,907	813,696	803,170	10,526
Loan receivable	-	-	-	200,000	100,000	100,000
Inventory - Finished goods	277,289	239,964	37,325	199,140	188,125	11,015
- Work in process	7,284	11,949	(4,665)	12,762	12,924	(162)
- Raw materials and supplies	138,163	112,485	25,678	128,351	131,396	(3,045)
Other current assets	250,916	181,435	69,481	217,256	211,316	5,940
Total Current Assets	3,112,199	2,817,953	294,246	2,658,276	2,642,280	15,996
Noncurrent Assets						
Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	42,088	42,088	-	38,895	38,895	-
Investment in an Associate	565,455	565,455	-	542,494	542,494	-
Property, plant and equipment - net	1,296,689	1,260,604	36,085	1,323,024	1,326,597	(3,573)
Net retirement benefits asset	28,594	22,223	6,371	2,143	-	2,143
Deferred tax asset	7,419	7,419	-	13,027	13,027	-
Other noncurrent assets	25,162	33,043	(7,881)	25,435	25,152	283
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,965,407	1,930,832	34,575	1,945,018	1,946,165	(1,147)
TOTAL ASSETS	5,077,606	4,748,785	328,821	4,603,294	4,588,445	14,849
Current Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	367,382	288,395	78,987	325,238	408,354	(83,116)
Customers deposit	27,387	26,911	476	26,826	26,226	600
Income tax payable	61,415	18,926	42,489	30,690	-	30,690
Current portion of lease liabilities	11,171	10,181	990	25,873	41,409	(15,536)
Total Current Liabilities	467,355	344,413	122,942	408,627	475,989	(67,362)
Noncurrent Liabilities						
Lease liability - net of current portion	93,630	99,339	(5,709)	104,800	109,519	(4,719)
Retirement benefits payable	-	-	-	-	3,423	(3,423)
Asset retirement obligation	1,794	1,794	-	1,794	1,794	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	95,424	101,133	(5,709)	106,594	114,736	(8,142)
Stockholders' Equity						
Common stock	661,309	661,309	-	661,309	661,309	-
Additional paid-in capital	176,594	176,594	-	176,594	176,594	-
Reserve for fluctuation in investments in equity instruments	9,089	9,089	-	5,896	5,896	-
Remeasurement gains (losses) on retirement benefits	(3,352)	(3,352)	-	(16,488)	(16,488)	-
Retained earnings, Unappropriated	1,671,187	1,959,599	(288,412)	1,760,762	2,170,409	(409,647)
Retained earnings, Appropriated	2,000,000	1,500,000	500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	500,000
Total Stockholders' Equity	4,514,827	4,303,239	211,588	4,088,073	3,997,720	90,353
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	5,077,606	4,748,785	328,821	4,603,294	4,588,445	14,849

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (In P000)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING June 30, 2026 and 2025
(Note: Dec. 31, 2025 and Dec. 31, 2024 are based on audited figures)

	Capital Stock	Capital Paid In Excess Par	Reserve investments in equity instruments	Remeasurement G/L on retirement	Retained Earnings Unappropriated	Retained Earnings Appropriated	Total Stock. Equity
JANUARY TO JUNE 2026							
Balances, December 31, 2025	661,309	176,594	9,089	(3,352)	1,959,599	1,500,000	4,303,239
Net Income, January to June 2026	-	-	-	-	277,719	-	277,719
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	(66,131)	-	(66,131)
Retirement of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of Retained Earnings Appropriation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in Retained Earnings, Appropriated	-	-	-	-	(500,000)	500,000	-
Prior's years adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances, June 30, 2026	661,309	176,594	9,089	(3,352)	1,671,187	2,000,000	4,514,827

	Capital Stock	Capital Paid In Excess Par	Reserve investments in equity instruments	Remeasurement G/L on retirement	Retained Earnings Unappropriated	Retained Earnings Appropriated	Total Stock. Equity
JANUARY TO JUNE 2025							
Balances, December 31, 2024	661,309	176,594	5,896	(16,488)	2,170,409	1,000,000	3,997,720
Net Income, January to June 2025	-	-	-	-	156,484	-	156,484
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	(66,131)	-	(66,131)
Retirement of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of Retained Earnings Appropriation	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	(1,000,000)	-
Increase in Retained Earnings, Appropriated	-	-	-	-	(1,500,000)	1,500,000	-
Prior's years adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances, June 30, 2025	661,309	176,594	5,896	(16,488)	1,760,762	1,500,000	4,088,073

3. Profit and Loss Statement

COMPARATIVE PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT (In P000)
For The Second Quarter and Six Months Ending June 30, 2026 and 2025

	2nd Quarter			YTD - January to June		
	2026	2025	Dif.	2026	2025	Dif.
REVENUE	1,100,221	841,264	258,957	1,995,751	1,700,210	295,541
Less: Cost Of Sales	635,622	555,817	79,805	1,219,881	1,143,512	76,369
GROSS PROFIT	464,599	285,447	179,152	775,870	556,698	219,172
Less: Administrative Expenses	39,054	30,019	9,035	68,925	59,972	8,953
Selling Expenses	5,873	6,253	(380)	12,264	11,836	428
Distribution Expenses	203,866	150,684	53,182	391,419	302,939	88,480
Total Operating Expenses	248,793	186,956	61,837	472,608	374,747	97,861
NET OPERATING INCOME	215,806	98,491	117,315	303,262	181,951	121,311
Add : Interest and Other Income	36,315	17,427	18,888	71,044	31,765	39,279
Less: Interest Expense and Other Expenses	1,982	2,465	(483)	4,014	5,071	(1,057)
NET INCOME BEFORE TAX	250,139	113,453	136,686	370,292	208,645	161,647
Less: Provision For Income Tax	62,535	28,363	34,172	92,573	52,161	40,412
Income From Continuing Operations	187,604	85,090	102,514	277,719	156,484	121,235
Income attributable to noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income attributable to equity holders of the Company	187,604	85,090	102,514	277,719	156,484	121,235
RETAINED EARNINGS						
Beginning balance, Unappropriated	1,549,714	1,741,803	(192,089)	1,959,599	2,170,409	(210,810)
Beginning balance, Appropriated	2,000,000	1,500,000	500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	500,000
Less: Cash Dividend	(66,131)	(66,131)	-	(66,131)	(66,131)	-
RETAINED EARNINGS - Ending	3,671,187	3,260,762	410,425	3,671,187	3,260,762	410,425

	2nd Quarter			2nd Quarter		
	2026	2025	Dif.	2025	2024	Dif.
a. Earnings per share						
(Net income(loss) / 661,309,398 outstanding shares) - 2026	0.2837	0.1287	0.1550			
(Net income(loss) / 661,309,398 outstanding shares) - 2025				0.1287	0.1336	(0.0050)
b. Dividends declared per share	0.10	0.10	-	0.10	0.10	-

4. Statement of Cash Flows

MABUHAY VINYL CORPORATION
COMPARATIVE CASHFLOW STATEMENT (In P000)
For the Period ending June 30, 2026 and 2025

	Jan-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025	Diff
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net Income - from continuing operations	370,292	208,645	161,647
Adjustments for: Depreciation and amortization	73,793	62,008	11,785
Loss (gain) on retirement of asset	-	(223)	223
(Increase) Decrease In:			
Accounts receivable	(245,907)	(10,526)	(235,381)
Finished goods	(37,325)	(11,015)	(26,310)
Work in process	4,665	162	4,503
Raw materials and supplies	(25,678)	3,045	(28,723)
Other current assets	(69,481)	(5,940)	(63,541)
Deposits and other assets	7,881	(283)	8,164
Increase (Decrease) In:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	75,847	(64,009)	139,856
Customers' deposit payable	476	600	(124)
Retirement benefits payable / Net retirement plan asset	(6,371)	(5,566)	(805)
Cash Provided By (Used In) Operations	148,192	176,898	(28,706)
Tax payments	(46,944)	(40,578)	(6,366)
Net Cash Flows Generated From Operations	101,248	136,320	(35,072)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Movement in loans receivable	-	(100,000)	100,000
Movement in short-term investments	616,564	-	616,564
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(109,878)	(58,435)	(51,443)
Proceeds from sale of equipment	-	223	(223)
Investment properties of a subsidiary	-	-	-
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	506,686	(158,212)	664,898
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(4,719)	(20,255)	15,536
Payment of cash dividend	(66,131)	(66,131)	-
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	(70,850)	(86,386)	15,536
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT	537,084	(108,278)	645,362
ADD: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	914,980	1,195,349	(280,369)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT - ENDING	1,452,064	1,087,071	364,993

5. Disclosure Of Events Subsequent To Fiscal Year December 31, 2025 (January 1, 2026 to June 30, 2026)

09 January 2026	Setting of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting (ASM) Date and Fixing of Record Date, and Approval for 2026 ASM to be held via Remote Communication; Approval of a total budget of Sixty Five Million Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php65,500,000.00) for the Boiler Upgrade Project to replace the boilers in the Iligan Plant.
26 February 2026	Board approval of appointment of external auditor for Y2026-2027 Further to the disclosure dated 12 January 2026 on the Boiler Upgrade Project to replace the boilers in the Iligan Plant, the intended budget therefore is Sixty Million Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php60,500,000.00)
05 March 2026	Board approval of 2025 Audited Financial Statements (AFS) for the period ended 31 December 2025 and its release/issuance and printing Appropriation of Five Hundred Million Pesos (Php500,000,000.00) out of retained earnings to partially fund the acquisition and development of a supplemental power generating facility and chemical tanker for the next five years.
15 April 2026	Approval and release of the Y2025 Annual Report (SEC 17-A) and Sustainability Report
30 April 2026	Declaration of Cash Dividend
30 April 2026 ASM	Election of Directors FY 2026-2027 Ratification of Acts and Proceedings of the Board of Directors, Officers and Management from 24 April 2025 up to 30 April 2026 Approval of Y2025 Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements Appointment of SGV & Co. as external auditor for the year 2026
30 April 2026 Organizational Meeting	Election of Officers/Committee Members FY2026-2027
15 May 2026	Approval of SEC Form 17-Q for the period ended 31 March 2026
25 June 2026	Resignation of Mr. Kazuya Nishisaka as Director, effective 25 June 2026 Election of Mr. Takahiro Machiba as Director to replace Mr. Kazuya Nishisaka effective 25 June 2026

6. Disclosure Of Compliance With Philippine Financial Reporting Standards

The interim financial statement was prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS), particularly the pronouncements of recognized bodies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, Philippine Stock Exchange, Accounting Standards Council, and International Standards Committee.

7. Notes To The Interim Financial Statements

- a. The same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed as with the annual financial statements as of 31 December 2025.
- b. The interim operation is under normal business condition and is unaffected by any seasonal or cyclical nature.
- c. Significant items in the financial statements (as of June 30, 2026):

Accounts receivable - net	- P986.48M represents claim from customers for products sold with credit terms of 30 to 90 days. Included in the account are non-trade receivable of P20.26M.
Property, Plant & Equipment - net	- P1.30B consists of buildings, machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, leasehold improvements, office furniture and equipment, right-of-use assets, and construction in progress.
Accounts payable and Accrued exp.	- P367.38M includes liabilities to suppliers and accruals made for expenses related to shipping and delivery during the period.

- d. There are no changes in estimates of amounts reported in the prior interim period or prior financial year that have a material effect in the current interim period.
- e. There is no segment revenue and segment result to be reported. The Company is primarily engaged in its continuing core business operations of manufacturing and selling chemicals.
- f. There are no known trends, events or uncertainties that have material impact on liquidity.

- g. The financial instruments of the Company as of 30 June 2026 are limited to loans and receivables which includes cash in bank and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and security and rental deposits, financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income consisting of quoted and unquoted equity instruments, and other liabilities comprised of trade and other payables, and customer deposits.

The quoted equity instruments represent investments in preferred redeemable non-convertible non-voting shares and golf shares. Unquoted equity instruments is comprised of 7.75% of the authorized capital stock of Tosoh Polyvin Corporation. It is the intention of the Company to hold on to these until they are redeemed.

Equity Instruments Designated at Fair Value Through OCI

	June 30 2026	December 31 2025	Diff.
Quoted equity instruments:			
Capital Stock	0.400	0.400	-
Golf and Club Shares	8.500	8.500	-
Unquoted equity instruments:	33.188	33.188	-
Total	42.088	42.088	-

- h. Additional Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements is hereto attached as **"ANNEX B"**.

Financial Risk:

1. Interest Rate Risk

The Company has minimal interest rate risk. Outstanding loans, if any, have maturity of less than 180 days bearing interest rates that are projected to remain stable until its maturity.

2. Foreign Currency Risk

Exposure of the Company to foreign currency risk arises from importation of finished goods, raw materials and spare parts. Its purchases are subject to an open account with foreign suppliers and are settled immediately (within 30 days) through purchase of dollars from a local bank at spot rate once all documentation requirements are complete. The Company manages this exposure by matching its receipts and payments for each individual currency. The Company may also enter into currency forward contracts to manage the currency risks.

3. Credit Risk

The Company has the policy to require customers, who wish to trade on credit terms, to comply and undergo the credit verification process. This process emphasizes on the customer's capacity, character and willingness to pay.

Receivables are also closely monitored to ensure that changes in credit quality is recognized and exposure to bad debts is minimized.

The Company transacts only with legitimate and duly accredited customers.

4. Liquidity Risk

The Company maintains a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility using bank loans and purchase contracts. Loans, through trust receipts, are availed for operating requirements which usually mature within 180 days while trade and other payables usually mature within 60 days. The Company also has existing credit lines with local banks which could be drawn when necessary.

5. The Company has no investment in foreign securities.

6. Risk in the Valuation of Assets or Liabilities

The assets of the Company are valued using historical cost convention but real properties notably land and improvements therein are stated at appraised value. Appraisal by an independent appraiser is done regularly at 2-year intervals and the financial statements of the Company are updated using this appraisal.

Trade receivables are also stated at cost. However, allowance for bad debts are provided based on the age of receivables.

Allowance for obsolescence is also provided for inventories consisting of finished goods, work-in-process, raw materials, supplies and other materials.

The Company have no short term or long term Liabilities from loans and other debentures. The Company, however, have an existing Mortgage Trust Indenture which may be utilized in case funds are needed for operations or for capital expenditures.

7. The criteria used in determining whether the market for a financial instrument is active or inactive are the prices available from regular market transactions. In the absence of available market transactions, the item is carried at cost.

ITEM II - MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

		June 30 2026	June 30 2025	Increase (Decrease)
A. Liquidity				
1. Quick ratio -	capacity to cover its short-term obligations using only its more liquid assets. [(cash + cash equiv. + A/R) / current liabilities]	5.22:1	4.65:1	0.57
	Remarks: The quick ratio for the period is higher than prior year due to higher cash and cash equivalents resulting from higher collected sales.			
2. Current ratio -	capacity to meet current obligations out of its liquid assets. (current assets / current liabilities)	6.66:1	6.51:1	0.15
	Remarks: The current ratio for the period is higher than prior year due to higher cash and cash equivalents resulting from higher collected sales.			
B. Profitability				
3. Net profit margin -	ability to generate surplus for stockholders. (net income / sales)	14%	9%	5%
	Remarks: Net profit margin for the period is higher than prior year due to higher margin resulting from higher sales volume and higher selling prices.			

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (continued...)

		June 30 2026	June 30 2025	Increase (Decrease)
4. Return on equity -	ability to generate returns on investment of stockholders. (net income / stockholders equity) Remarks: Return on equity was higher due to higher net income resulting from higher sales volume and higher selling prices.	6%	4%	2%
C. Leverage 5. Debt to total asset ratio -	the proportion of total assets financed by creditors (total debt / total assets) Remarks: Debt to asset ratio was sustained.	0.11:1	0.11:1	0.00
6. Debt to equity ratio -	an indicator of which company has the greater representation in the assets of the Company (total liabilities / total equity) Remarks: The Company have no long-term liabilities to creditors. Non-current liabilities pertains to deferred tax liabilities, lease liabilities due to adoption of PFRS 16 and retirement benefits payable.	0.12:1	0.13:1	(0.01)

1.A - MATERIAL CHANGES IN FINANCIAL CONDITION

<i>From January 1, 2026 to June 30, 2026</i>	<i>From January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025</i>	<i>From January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024</i>
a. Money market securities increased by P429.62M The increase is due to investment of excess cash from collection in short term money market securities.	a. Money market securities decreased by P114.28M due to the maturity of short term placements. Funds derived from the matured placements were used for the settlement of liabilities to suppliers and payment of dividends to shareholders.	a. Money market securities increased by P256.72M The increase is due to investment of excess cash from collection in short term money market securities.
b. Short-term investments decreased by P616.56M The decrease is a normal movement of short term investments as they mature.	b. Short-term investments (nil) No change	b. Short-term investments decreased by P93.87M The decrease is a normal movement of short term investments as they mature.
c. Accounts Receivable increased by P245.91M due to higher sales.	c. Accounts Receivable increased by P10.53M due to higher sales.	c. Accounts Receivable decreased by P4.75M due to sustained collection drive.
d. Loan receivable (nil) No change	d. Loan receivable increased by P100.00M due to the additional loan receivable granted to PRIL.	d. Loan receivable (nil) No change
e. Finished goods increased by P37.33M due to goods produced during the period and receipt of importation net of products sold to customers.	e. Finished goods increased by P11.02M due to goods produced during the period and receipt of importation net of products sold to customers.	e. Finished goods increased by P80.33M due to goods produced during the period and receipt of importation net of products sold to customers.
f. Raw materials increased by P25.68M due to receipt of imported materials.	f. Raw materials decreased by P3.05M due to normal depletion of raw materials and supplies used for production net of purchases of imported materials.	f. Raw materials increased by P15.37M due to receipt of imported materials.

<i>From January 1, 2026 to June 30, 2026</i>	<i>From January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025</i>	<i>From January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024</i>
g. Other current assets increased by P69.48M due to advances made to suppliers and recognition of prepaid expenses.	g. Other current assets increased by P5.94M due to recognition of prepaid expenses.	g. Other current assets increased by P63.72M due to advances made to suppliers and prepaid expenses.
h. Property, plant and equipment increased by P36.09M due to acquisition of various machineries and equipment and construction in progress net of depreciation for the period.	h. Property, plant and equipment decreased by P3.57M due to depreciation for the period net of purchase of machineries and equipment.	h. Property, plant and equipment increased by P48.07M due to acquisitions of various machineries and equipment and construction in progress net of depreciation for the period.
i. Accounts payable and accrued expenses increased by P78.99M due to accrual of expenses and liabilities to suppliers.	i. Accounts payable and accrued expenses decreased by P83.12M due to payments made to suppliers.	i. Accounts payable and accrued expenses increased by P72.04M due to accrual of imported goods.
j. Retained Earnings increased by P211.59M due to the net income attributable to the company amounting to P277.72 Million net of P66.131 Million dividends. On 30 April 2026, the company declared cash dividends amounting to P0.10 per share to shareholders on record as of 26 May 2026, payable on 17 June 2026.	j. Retained Earnings increased by P90.35M due to the net income attributable to the company amounting to P156.48 Million net of P66.131 Million dividends. On 24 April 2025, the company declared cash dividends amounting to P0.10 per share to shareholders on record as of 23 May 2025, payable on 16 June 2025.	j. Retained Earnings increased by P116.47M due to the net income attributable to the company amounting to P182.60 Million net of P66.131 Million dividends. On 25 April 2024, the company declared cash dividends amounting to P0.10 per share to shareholders on record as of 24 May 2024, payable on 17 June 2024.

1.B - CHANGES IN OPERATING RESULTS

2nd Quarter 2026 vs. 2nd Quarter 2025	2nd Quarter 2025 vs. 2nd Quarter 2024	2nd Quarter 2024 vs. 2nd Quarter 2023
a. Net Sales is higher by P258.96M due to higher sales volume and higher selling prices.	a. Net Sales is higher by P67.0M due to higher sales volume and higher selling prices.	a. Net Sales is higher by P27.14M due to higher sales volume.
b. Cost of sales higher by P79.81M due to higher cost of importation and production and higher sales volume.	b. Cost of sales higher by P50.92M due to higher cost of importation and production and higher sales volume.	b. Cost of sales higher by 74.90M due to higher sales volume.
c. Operating expense was higher by P61.84M due to higher distribution expenses resulting from higher sales volume and higher fuel costs.	c. Operating expense was higher by P15.17M due to higher distribution expenses resulting from higher sales volume.	c. Operating expense was higher by P9.86M due to higher distribution expenses resulting from higher sales volume.
d. Interest and other income increased by P18.89M due to higher interest income resulting from higher interest rates and higher other income.	d. Interest and other income decreased by P4.62M due to lower miscellaneous income and higher foreign exchange loss.	d. Interest and other income decreased by P0.19M due to forex loss incurred during the period.
e. Net income increased by by P102.51M due to higher margin resulting from higher sales volume and higher selling prices.	e. Net income decreased by by P3.28M due to lower margin resulting from higher import and production costs.	e. Net income decreased by by P43.97M due to lower margin resulting from lower selling price and higher distribution expenses resulting from higher sales volumes.

2 - DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF MATERIAL EVENTS / UNCERTAINTIES WITH IMPACT ON FUTURE OPERATIONS

a. Impact On Issuer's Liquidity

The Ion-Exchange Membrane plants 1 and 2 are expected to sustain the cost competitiveness of the Company in the face of increased volume of importation of Finished goods.

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

c. There is no 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.

d. The approved capex for the year amounts to P176.57 Million. It will be used generally for the improvement of Distribution and Manufacturing facilities. These capital expenditures are expected to be financed using cash from operations.

e. Impact On Net Sales/Income

Revenues of the Company is directly influenced by caustic soda prices in the world market. To mitigate the price risk, MVC imports more caustic soda and set local production at its allowable minimum level in times of low prices while caustic soda production is maximized when price of imported caustic soda is high.

f. There were no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from continuing operations.

g. Causes For Material Changes In Line Items Of Financial Statements

(Please refer to pages 11 to 13.)

h. The financial condition or results of operations of the Company is not affected by any seasonal change.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

1. Disclosure not made under SEC Form 17-C

None.

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



STEVE S.C. PANGILINAN
President and COO 11-Aug-26



MICHAEL S. YU
Treasurer 11-Aug-26

Aging of Accounts Receivable
As of June 30, 2026

1) Aging of Accounts Receivable (In Million Pesos)						
Type of Accounts Receivable	Total	Current	1 to 60 days over due	61 to 90 days over due	Over 90days	Past Due In Litigation
a) Trade Receivables	974.918	703.079	229.301	17.273	25.265	
Less: Allow. for Doubtful Accounts	8.692					
Net Trade Receivable	966.226					
b) Non - Trade Receivables						
1) Administrative	4.017					
2) Advances to suppliers and others receivables	16.240					
Subtotal	20.257					
Less: Allow. for Doubtful Accounts	-					
Net Non-trade Receivable	20.257					
Net Receivables (a + b + c)	986.483					
2) Accounts Receivable Description						
Type of Accounts Receivable	Nature / Description					Collection Period
a) Trade Receivables						
1) Luzon	Sale of products					30 - 90 days
2) Visayas	Sale of products					30 - 90 days
3) Mindanao	Sale of products					30 - 90 days
b) Non - Trade Receivables	Advances to suppliers, receivable from truckers and other receivables					30 - 60 days

MABUHAY VINYL CORPORATION

SELECTED NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (ANNEX B)

For the Second Quarter and Six Months Ended June 30, 2026
(Amounts in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

1. Corporate Information

Mabuhay Vinyl Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Philippines on July 20, 1934. The Company’s primary purpose is to engage in the business of manufacturing and distributing basic and intermediate chemicals with a wide range of household and industrial applications, including caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, liquid chlorine and sodium hypochlorite (chlor-alkali).

In 2024, the Company and MVC-Retirement Fund (RF) entered into a revised shareholders’ agreement with respect to their investment in MVC Properties Inc. (MPI). With the change in the shareholders’ agreement, MPI is now being accounted for as investment in associate. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of MPI are derecognized in the Company’s financial statements. MPI’s principal activity is to lease its parcels of land to the Company. The primary purpose of the MPI also includes investing in, purchase or otherwise hold, use, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge, exchange, or otherwise dispose of real and personal property of every kind and description, including shares of stock, bonds, debentures, notes, evidence of indebtedness, and other securities or obligations of any corporation, association, domestic or foreign, for whatever lawful purpose the same may have been organized.

The Company is 87.97% owned by Tosoh Corporation, the parent company. The parent company is a foreign corporation based, organized, and existing under the laws of Japan.

The Company operates manufacturing plants in Assumption Heights, Buru-un, Iligan City and Laguna Technopark, Biñan, Laguna. The Company’s registered address is 22F The Salcedo Towers, 169 H.V. Dela Costa St., Salcedo Village, Barangay Bel-Air, Makati City.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared using the historical cost convention, except for the equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) which are carried at fair value.

The interim financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (Peso), which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency. Amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand Pesos, unless otherwise indicated.

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the revised shareholders’ agreement resulted in the derecognition of assets and liabilities of MPI in the Company’s financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Company starting December 31, 2024 represent the separate financial statements while the comparative financial statements as of and for the interim periods 2024 represented the financial statements and therefore are not comparative.

Statement of Compliance

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

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new standards effective in 2026. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Unless otherwise indicated, adoption of these new standards did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- Amendments to Illustrative Examples on PFRS 7, PFRS 18, PAS 1, PAS 8, PAS 26 and PAS 37, *Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements*

The amendments add illustrative examples to several PFRS Accounting Standards intended to improve the reporting of climate-related and other uncertainties in the financial statements, particularly to address stakeholders' concerns about consistency of information within the general-purpose financial reports and sufficient information on climate-related risks and other uncertainties in the financial statements.

The examples address topics such as materiality judgements, significant judgements and estimates, and aggregation and disaggregation.

The illustrative examples are not an integral part of PFRS Accounting Standards and, as such, do not have an effective date or transition requirements. However, an entity is expected to be entitled to sufficient time to implement any changes to align the information disclosed in its financial statements with the illustrative examples. Determining how much time is sufficient is a matter of judgement that depends on an entity's particular facts and circumstances. Nonetheless, an entity would be expected to implement any changes on a timely basis.

- Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, *Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*

The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognized on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. They also introduce an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met.

The amendments also clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features. Furthermore, the amendments clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.

- Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity*

The amendments only apply to contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity such as contracts to buy or sell nature-dependent electricity, as well as financial instruments that reference such electricity. This amendment cannot be applied by analogy to other contracts, items or transactions.

The amendments clarify the application of the ‘own-use’ requirements for in-scope contracts, amend the designation requirements for a hedge item in a cash flow hedging relationship for in-scope contracts and include new disclosure requirements.

- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

The amendments are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversight or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The following is the summary of the Standards involved and their related amendments.

- Amendments to PFRS 1, *Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter*
The amendments included in paragraphs B5 and B6 of PFRS 1 cross references to the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting in paragraph 6.4.1(a), (b) and (c) of PFRS 9. These are intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in PFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in PFRS 9.
- Amendments to PFRS 7, *Gain or Loss on Derecognition*
The amendments updated the language of paragraph B38 of PFRS 7 on unobservable inputs and included a cross reference to paragraphs 72 and 73 of PFRS 13.
- Amendments to PFRS 9
 - Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities
The amendments to paragraph 2.1 of PFRS 9 clarified that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with PFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply paragraph 3.3.3 and recognize any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss.
 - Transaction Price
The amendments to paragraph 5.1.3 of PFRS 9 replaced the reference to ‘transaction price as defined by PFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*’ with ‘the amount determined by applying PFRS 15’. The term ‘transaction price’ in relation to PFRS 15 was potentially confusing and so it has been removed. The term was also deleted from Appendix A of PFRS 9.
- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Determination of a ‘De Facto Agent’*
The amendments to paragraph B74 of PFRS 10 clarified that the relationship described in B74 is just one example of various relationships that might exist between the investor and other parties acting as de facto agents of the investor.
- Amendments to PAS 7, *Cost Method*
The amendments to paragraph 37 of PAS 7 replaced the term ‘cost method’ with ‘at cost’, following the prior deletion of the definition of ‘cost method’.

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Company does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on the financial statements. The Company intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

On December 15, 2021, the FSRSC amended the mandatory effective date of PFRS 17 from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025. Thereafter, on February 14, 2025, the FSRSC approved the amendment to PFRS 17 that further defers the date of initial application by an additional two (2) years, to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. This will provide more time for the insurance industry to fully prepare and assess the impact of adopting the said standard.

- PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

The standard replaces PAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and responds to investors' demand for better information about companies' financial performance. The new requirements include:

- Required totals, subtotals and new categories in the statement of profit or loss
- Disclosure of management-defined performance measures
- Guidance on aggregation and disaggregation

The Company is currently assessing the impact the standard will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

- PFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability*

The standard allows eligible entities to elect to apply PFRS 19's reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other PFRS Accounting Standards.

In 2025, PFRS 19 was amended to provide reduced disclosure requirements for new or amended PFRS Accounting Standards adopted by the FSRSC from the issuances of the IASB between February 2021 and May 2024.

The application of the standard is optional for eligible entities.

- Amendments to PAS 21, *Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency*

The amendments introduce translation requirements for entities translating their financial statements, or the results and financial position of a foreign operation, from a functional currency

that is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy to a presentation currency that is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.

Deferred effectivity

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

The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

On January 13, 2016, the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the IASB completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a nonfinancial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVOCI, and fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at transaction price determined under PFRS 15. Refer to the *Accounting Policy in Section "Revenue"*.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payment for principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at FVPL

The Company has no financial assets at FVPL and financial assets at FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments).

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments). This category is most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost includes cash in banks and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loan receivable, and security and rental deposits included under "Other noncurrent assets".

Financial assets designated at FVOCI (equity instruments). Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify, irrevocably, its equity instruments as equity instruments designated at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments, Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company elected to classify irrevocably its quoted and unquoted equity instruments under this category.

Impairment of financial assets

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

ECLs are recognized in two stages. (a) 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 12 months (a 12-month ECL). (b) 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 timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to debtors and the economic environment.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 365 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual cash flows in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available and are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Company's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk

since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. To estimate the ECL, the Company uses the ratings published by a reputable rating agency.

For other financial assets such as security and rental deposits and notes receivable, 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 expected 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 remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of default (a lifetime ECL).

Modification of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new asset, with the difference between its carrying amount and the fair value of the new asset recognized as a derecognition gain or loss in profit or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

The Company considers both qualitative and quantitative factors in assessing whether a modification of financial asset is substantial or not. When assessing whether a modification is substantial, the Company considers the following factors, among others:

- Change in currency
- Introduction of an equity feature
- Change in counterparty
- If the modification results in the asset no longer considered solely payment for principal and interest

The Company also performs a quantitative assessment similar to that being performed for modification of financial liabilities. In performing the quantitative assessment, the Company considers the new terms of a financial asset to be substantially different if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows discounted at the original EIR (or credit-adjusted EIR for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets) and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

When the modification of a financial asset results in the derecognition of the existing financial asset and the subsequent recognition of a new financial asset, the modified asset is considered a “new” financial asset. Accordingly, the date of the modification shall be treated as the date of initial recognition of that financial asset when applying the impairment requirements to the modified financial asset. The newly recognized financial asset is classified as Stage 1 for expected credit loss measurement purposes, unless the new financial asset is deemed to be originated as credit impaired (POCI).

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, lease liabilities and customers' deposits. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of income when these other financial liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the amortization process.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

- The contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has 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 right to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset.

Financial liabilities. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability has been discharged, canceled or has expired.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing 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 of 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 assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

The Company assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company and all of the counterparties.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the moving average method. Net realizable value for finished goods, merchandise, work-in-process and raw materials is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Net realizable value for materials and supplies is the replacement cost. In determining the net realizable value, the Company considers any adjustment necessary for obsolescence.

Prepayments

Prepayments are expenses paid in advance and are recorded as an asset before they are utilized. This account comprises prepaid income tax, and other prepaid items. Prepaid income tax is deducted from income tax payable on the same year the revenue was recognized. Other prepaid items are apportioned over the period covered by the payment and charged to the appropriate accounts in profit or loss when incurred.

Investments in an Associate

Investment in an associate pertains to its investment in MPI, over which the Company has significant influence but not control. The Company recognizes its investments in an associate using the equity method.

Under the equity method, an associate is carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Company's share of the net assets of the associate.

The Company determines, at the end of each reporting year, whether there is any evidence that the investment is impaired. If this is the case, the amount of impairment is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the investment and recoverable amount.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, except for land that is carried at revalued amount, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment consists of its purchase price, including import duties, taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Cost also includes: (a) interest and other financing charges on borrowed funds used to finance the acquisition of property, plant and equipment to the extent incurred during the period of installation and construction; and (b) asset retirement obligation specifically for property and equipment installed/constructed on the leased properties. Expenditures incurred after the fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to income in the period in which the costs are incurred.

In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property, plant and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property, plant and equipment.

The accounting policy on right-of-use assets is discussed under the "Leases" section.

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

Land improvements	10 years
Buildings and structures	10 years
Machinery and equipment	3-10 years
Transportation equipment	2-10 years
Office furniture and equipment	3-5 years

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the lease or the life of the assets (average of 10 years), whichever is shorter.

The useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the periods and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property, plant and equipment.

When items of property, plant and equipment are sold or retired, their cost and related accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the statement of income.

Construction in progress represents projects under construction and is stated at cost (includes cost of construction, machinery and equipment under installation and other related costs). Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and ready for its intended use. Interest costs on borrowings used to finance the construction of the project are accumulated under this account. Interest costs are capitalized until the project is completed and becomes operational. The capitalized interest is amortized over the estimated useful life of the related assets.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment and other nonfinancial assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units (CGU) are written down to their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of these assets is the greater of fair value less cost to sell and value-in-use. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the statement of income.

Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. The Company has generally concluded that it is principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods and services before transferring them to the customer.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally when the goods are delivered to and accepted by the customer. The normal credit term is thirty (30) to ninety (90) days upon delivery.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In

determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of a significant financing component, non-cash considerations, and considerations payable to the customer, if any.

Other revenue

The Company provides other services to certain customers and sale of excess power to market. The Company recognizes revenue upon completion of the related services or delivery of the excess power.

Contract Balances

Contract assets. A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables. A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets under *Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)*.

Contract liabilities. A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If the customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Cost of Goods Sold and Operating Expenses

Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold is recognized in the statement of income when the related goods are sold. These are measured at the fair value of the consideration paid or payable.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses primarily consist of shipping and delivery, payroll and related expenses, depreciation expense, professional fees and other expenses. These are recognized in the statement of income upon utilization of the services or materials or at the date that these expenses are incurred. These are measured at the fair value of the consideration paid or payable.

Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets. It is the Company's policy to classify right-of-use assets as part of property, plant and equipment. The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease

incentives received and estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the underlying leased assets, as follows:

Lease Asset	Useful Life
Land	3-10 years
Building	5-10 years
Warehouse and storage tanks	10 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities. At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of parking rental (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Retirement Benefit Costs

Retirement benefits payable, as presented in the statement of financial position, is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation reduced by the fair value of plan assets, adjusted for the effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling, each at the end of the reporting period. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method. The retirement benefit costs comprise of the service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset and remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset.

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in the statement of income. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in the statement of income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, any difference in the interest income and actual return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in OCI in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Plan assets are assets that are held in trust and managed by a trustee bank. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Company, nor can they be paid directly to the Company. The fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited by the ceiling equivalent to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Foreign Currency-denominated Transactions and Translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Outstanding monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the closing exchange rate at reporting period. Foreign exchange gains or losses are credited to or charged against current operations.

Income Tax

Current income tax

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

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences unless the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax, however, is not recognized when it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor the taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting period.

Income tax relating to items recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and directly in equity is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and not included in the calculation of net income for the year.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net income for the year by the weighted-average number of issued and outstanding shares of stock during the year, excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares. The Company has no potential dilutive common shares.

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when: (a) the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, (b) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at the pretax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

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

Segment Information

For management reporting purposes, the Company considers the manufacturing and distribution of basic and intermediate chemicals as its primary business activity and only operating segment. Such business segment is the basis upon which the Company reports its operating segment information. The operating segments are reported in a manner that is more consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the BOD that makes strategic decisions. The Company has no inter-segment sales and transactions.

Events After the Balance Sheet Date

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Company's financial position at the reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to financial statements when material.

3. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the interim financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the interim financial statements. The estimates and assumptions used in the interim financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the interim financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates. Future events may occur which will cause the judgments and assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in judgments and estimates are reflected in the interim financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

Judgments

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

Assessment of the Company's exercise of significant influence or control over MPI

In 2024, the Company and MVC-RF entered into a revised shareholders' agreement with respect to its investment in MPI. With the amendment of certain sections of the shareholders' agreement, MVC has lost its control over MPI considering that the majority voting rights through the representation of MPI's BOD reside with MVC-RF and the actions of the BOD require the approval of the chairman who is appointed by MVC-RF. In addition, the Company has no longer been designated to appoint personnel to manage the day-to-day operations of MPI.

Prior to the amendment of the shareholders' agreement, the Company assessed then that it exercised control over MPI as the Company was exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with MPI and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over MPI. While the Company has only 40% equity interest in MPI, the Company has been designated to appoint personnel to manage the day-to-day operations of MPI. Moreover, the only activity of MPI is to lease out its parcels of land to the Company.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include renewal options subject to mutual agreement of both parties and termination options. The Company believes that renewal options are not enforceable as both parties still need to agree to renew, including the terms of the renewal. A renewal that is still subject to mutual agreement of the parties is legally unenforceable under the Philippine laws until both parties come to an agreement on the terms. The periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Assessment of impairment of nonfinancial assets

The Company assesses the impairment of nonfinancial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Company considers important which could trigger an impairment review include: significant under performance relative to expected historical or projected operating results, significant changes in the manner of use of acquired assets or the strategy for overall business and significant negative

industry or economic trends. Management assessed that there was no indication of impairment on the Company's property, plant and equipment and investment in an associate.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur:

Determination of the physical quantities in the costing of raw materials inventories

The physical quantities of raw materials inventories, consisting mainly of industrial salt, which are on hand, in process or consumed, are determined through quantity surveys and a set percentage of raw material usage based on output. The determination of quantities considers factors such as density and split of inputs and outputs at different stages in the process, which involve management estimates.

Valuation of deemed cost of investment in an associate at fair value

The deemed cost of the investment in an associate of the Company at the date when the control was lost over MPI is equal to the fair value of the Company's retained interest in MPI. The determination of the fair value of the retained interest is inherently subjective as it involves the use of valuation inputs that are not market observable. The Company applied judgment in selecting the valuation technique and the assumptions to be used. These assumptions include the fair values of the investee's identifiable assets, such as the appraised values of real estate properties and the noncontrolling interest discount applied.

Estimation of useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company estimated the useful lives of its property, plant and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The Company reviews annually the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on factors that include asset utilization, internal technical evaluation, technological changes, environmental factors and anticipated use of the assets. There is no change in the estimated useful lives during the year.

Provision for ECL on trade receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company calibrates the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

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

Determination of fair value of investment in unquoted equity instruments

The Company determines the fair value of unquoted equity instruments using acceptable valuation techniques. The Company has investment in unquoted equity instruments which is measured at fair value using the adjusted net asset value method and discounted for any lack of control and lack of marketability. Under this method, the fair value is derived by determining the fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee company.

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate in measuring lease liabilities

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company ‘would have to pay’, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

Estimation of retirement benefits cost

The determination of the obligation and cost of retirement benefits is dependent on certain assumptions used by the actuary in calculating such amounts. While the Company believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the retirement cost and obligations.

Estimation and recognition of deferred income tax assets

The Company’s assessment on the recognition of deferred income tax assets on deductible temporary differences is based on the forecasted taxable income of the following year. This forecast is based on the Company’s past results and future expectations on revenues and expenses.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash on hand and in banks	₱422,446	₱314,980
Short-term placements	1,029,618	600,000
	₱1,452,064	₱914,980

Cash in banks earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Short-term placements are made for varying periods of up to three months. These placements earn interest at the respective short-term placement rates. Average interest rate for the period of the short-term placements was 4.73% in 2026 and 5.46% in 2025.

5. Trade and Other Receivables

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Trade	₱974,918	₱729,545
Others	20,257	19,723
	995,175	749,268
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	8,692	8,692
	₱986,483	₱740,576

Trade receivables are noninterest-bearing and are generally on 30-90 days’ terms.

The allowance for ECL relates to trade receivables. No allowance has been provided on other receivables. There were no movements in the allowance for ECL for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025.

6. Loan Receivable

On February 7, 2020, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Philippine Resins Industries, Inc. (PRII) amounting to ₱240 million for a period of six months and was extended until April 5, 2021. The loan is subject to an interest rate based on the Philippine BVAL Reference Rate Tenor of one month, as published by the Bankers Association of the Philippines, plus 0.50% per year.

On November 23, 2020, the Company entered into a loan agreement with PRII amounting to ₱160 million for a period of six months or until April 5, 2021, which may be extended upon mutual agreement of both parties. The loan is subject to an interest rate based on the Philippine BVAL Reference Rate Tenor of one month, as published by the Bankers Association of the Philippines, plus 0.50% per year.

Both loan receivables were settled on April 5, 2021.

On April 6, 2021, the Company entered into a loan agreement with PRII amounting to ₱400 million for a period of six months and was extended until February 14, 2022. The loan is subject to an interest rate based on the Philippine BVAL Reference Rate Tenor of one month, as published by the Bankers Association of the Philippines, plus 0.50% per year.

On August 18, 2021, the Company entered into an additional loan agreement with PRII amounting to ₱300 million for a period of six months or until February 14, 2022, which may be extended upon mutual agreement of both parties. The loan is subject to an interest rate based on the Philippine BVAL Reference Rate Tenor of one month, as published by the Bankers Association of the Philippines, plus 0.50% per year.

On February 14, 2022, both parties agreed to consolidate and extend the foregoing loans totaling ₱700 million for a period of six months or until August 13, 2022 and were further extended until February 9, 2023.

On February 9, 2023, the outstanding loans totaling ₱600 million were extended for another six months or until August 8, 2023 while the remaining balance of ₱100 million was paid on the original extended due date. The outstanding loans amounting to ₱600.00 million were further extended until February 4, 2024.

On February 4, 2024, the outstanding loans totaling ₱600 million were further extended for another six months or until August 3, 2024, under the same terms and conditions as the original loan.

On August 3, 2024, the outstanding loans totaling ₱100 million were extended for another six months or until January 30, 2025 while the remaining balance of ₱500 million was paid on the original extended due date.

On January 30, 2025, the outstanding loans amounting to ₱100 million were further extended for another six months or until July 29, 2025, under the same terms and conditions as the original loan.

On the same date, the Company entered into an additional loan agreement with PRII amounting to ₱100 million for a period of six months or until July 29, 2025, which may be extended upon mutual agreement of both parties. The loan is subject to an interest rate based on the Philippine BVAL Reference Rate Tenor of one month, as published by the Bankers Association of the Philippines, plus 0.50% per year.

The loans were settled on July 29, 2025.

7. Equity Instruments Designated at Fair Value Through OCI

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Quoted equity instruments at fair value:		
Listed companies	₱400	₱400
Golf and club shares	8,500	8,500
	8,900	8,900
Unquoted equity instruments at cost	33,188	33,188
Less allowance for impairment loss	—	—
	33,188	33,188
	₱42,088	₱42,088

The fair value of investments in listed company shares was based on their bid prices as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025. Fair value of golf shares was based on club share quotes that are publicly available from the local dailies and websites of club share brokers.

The investment in unquoted equity instruments consists of investments in 3,813 preferred, redeemable, non-convertible, non-voting shares of Tosoh Polyvin Corporation (TPC), representing 3% of total preferred shares and 10% of TPC's issued capital stock equivalent to 22,478 common shares. The fair value of the investment in unquoted equity instruments was based on the adjusted net asset value approach and discounted by lack of control and lack of marketability.

The following table presents the movements in "Reserve for fluctuations in investments in equity instruments":

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Balance at beginning of year	₱9,089	₱5,896	₱4,630
Mark-to-market gain (loss) for the year	—	3,193	1,266
Balance at end of year	₱9,089	₱9,089	₱5,896

The Company follows the specific identification method in determining the cost of any investment in equity securities sold.

8. Other Noncurrent Assets

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Security and rental deposits	₱22,074	₱21,982
Advances to suppliers	—	9,373
Others	3,089	1,688
	₱25,163	₱33,043

9. Unused Credit Lines

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company has unused credit lines amounting to ₱961.85 million and ₱947.63 million, respectively.

10. Equity

Capital stock

The Company's number of shares authorized, issued and outstanding are as follows:

Authorized at ₱1 par value per share	1,072,942,532
Issued and outstanding	661,309,398

Track record of registration of securities

Authorized capital stock

Date	Activity	Par Value	No. of Common Shares	Balance
February 5, 1997	Authorized	₱1.00	–	1,200,000,000
December 28, 2007	Retirement of capital stock	1.00	(100,057,468)	1,099,942,532
August 31, 2011	Retirement of capital stock	1.00	(27,000,000)	1,072,942,532

Issued and outstanding

Date	Activity	Offer Price	No. of Common Shares	Balance
	Issued and outstanding before listing	₱–	–	433,785,389
February 5, 1997	Issued during offer	1.90	223,187,000	656,972,389
June 15, 1997	Stock dividend	–	131,394,477	788,366,866
December 28, 2007	Retirement of capital stock	–	(100,057,468)	688,309,398
August 31, 2011	Retirement of capital stock	–	(27,000,000)	661,309,398

The Company's shares are listed and traded at the PSE and the number of equity holders of the Company was 2,236 as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Retained earnings

Below is a summary of the dividends declared for the period ending June 30, 2026, December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Date of Declaration	Date of Record	Dividend rate	Dividend per share
April 25, 2024	May 24, 2024	10%	0.10
April 24, 2025	May 23, 2025	10%	0.10
April 30, 2026	May 26, 2026	10%	0.10

On November 21, 2018, the BOD issued a resolution to appropriate retained earnings of ₱700 million for future projects and capital expenditures. On February 27, 2020, the BOD issued a resolution to make an additional appropriation on retained earnings of ₱300 million for future projects and capital expenditures.

On February 28, 2025, the BOD approved the following resolutions:

- Reversal of the appropriation of retained earnings amounting to ₱1.00 billion; and
- Appropriation of retained earnings to support the acquisition and development of logistic assets and facilities in strategic locations in the Philippines for the next five years amounting to ₱1.50 billion.

On March 5, 2026, the BOD issued a resolution to appropriate retained earnings of ₱500 million to partially fund the acquisition and development of a supplemental power generating facility and chemical tanker for the next five years.

Details of the appropriated retained earnings as of June 30, 2026 are as follows:

Projects	Timeline	Amount
Development of logistic assets and facilities	2025 - 2030	₱2,000,000,000

11. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents that are derived directly from operations. The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of trade and other payables, the main purpose of which is to finance the Company's operations. The Company does not engage in any trading of financial instruments.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's exposure to equity price risk resulting from changes in the fair value of its investment in equity securities is not significant. The BOD reviews and approves the policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows from the Company's foreign-currency denominated assets or liabilities may fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk primarily arises from deposits and placements in foreign currency and importation of finished goods, raw materials and equipment. The Company manages this exposure by matching its receipts and payments for each individual currency. Purchases of finished goods and raw materials are subject to an open account from foreign suppliers and are settled immediately through a purchase of dollars from a local bank at spot rate once all documentation requirements are complete. The Company may also enter into currency forward contracts to manage the currency risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

The Company is not exposed to concentration of credit risk. The Company does not have any customer that accounts for more than 10% of its total revenue. It is the Company's policy to require all customers, who wish to trade on credit terms, to comply with and undergo the credit verification process. This process emphasizes on the customer's capacity to pay. In addition, receivables are closely monitored so that exposure to bad debts is minimized. The Company deals only with legitimate and duly accredited parties. The maximum gross credit exposure of the Company's financial assets is equal to their carrying values. These financial assets are not supported by any collateral from the counterparties, except for notes receivable which are secured by certain motor vehicles owned by the borrowers.

An impairment analysis is performed using a provision matrix to measure ECL. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions. Based on historical experience, the Company's trade receivables are fully collected and no history of write-offs.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's Finance Department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Credit Committee on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to the approval of the Company's Vice President for Finance. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through a counterparty's potential failure to make payments. The amount and timing of the ECLs, as well as the probability assigned thereto, have been based on the available information up to reporting date. This included probability-weighted shocks to macro-economic factors.

The Company classifies credit quality risk as follows:

High grade receivables consist of receivables from customers and other parties with good credit standing and with a history of no delay in payments.

Standard grade receivables are those from customers with a history of slight delay in payments.

Substandard grade receivables are receivables from customers with a history of recurring delayed payments.

The Company constantly monitors the receivables in order to identify any potential adverse changes in the credit quality. Short-term placements and cash in banks are maintained in banks duly approved by the BOD. Credit impaired receivables pertaining to individually impaired receivables are fully provided with allowance for expected credit losses.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when a company encounters difficulties in meeting commitments associated with financial instruments. Such risk may result from inadequate market depth, disruption or refinancing problems.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans and purchase contracts. The Company also has existing credit lines with local banks which could be drawn when necessary.

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

12. Fair Value

Fair Value

Due to the short-term nature of the transactions, the carrying value of cash in banks and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, customers' deposits, and trade and other payables approximate their fair values.

The following table sets forth the carrying values and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments with recurring fair value measurements, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

June 30, 2026					
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant Observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Measured at fair value					
Equity instruments designated at FVOCI					
Quoted	₱8,900	₱8,900	₱8,900	₱—	₱—
Unquoted	33,188	33,188	—	—	33,188
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Debt instruments at amortized cost					
Security and rental deposits*	10,237	6,801	—	—	6,801
Notes receivable	4,279	5,402	—	5,402	—
	₱56,604	₱54,291	₱8,900	₱5,402	₱39,989

*Excludes nonfinancial deposits amounting to ₱11.84 million as of June 30, 2026.

December 31, 2025					
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant Observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Measured at fair value					
Equity instruments designated at FVOCI					
Quoted	₱8,900	₱8,900	₱8,900	₱—	₱—
Unquoted	33,188	33,188	—	—	33,188
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Debt instruments at amortized cost					
Security and rental deposits*	10,224	6,788	—	—	6,788
Notes receivable	3,532	4,655	—	4,655	—
	₱55,844	₱53,531	₱8,900	₱4,655	₱39,976

*Excludes nonfinancial deposits amounting to ₱11.76 million as of December 31, 2025.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

Security, rental deposits and notes receivable

The fair value of security and rental deposits have been calculated as the sum of all future cash flows, discounted using prevailing market rate of interest for instruments with similar maturities (Level 2).

Quoted financial assets

The fair values of publicly traded instruments and similar investments are based on quoted bid prices (Level 1). For investments in golf shares, fair value of golf shares was based on club share quotes that are publicly available from the local dailies and websites of club share brokers (Level 2).

Unquoted financial assets

The fair value of the investment in unquoted equity instruments was based on adjusted net asset value approach (Level 3). The Company believes that the net asset value represents the fair value as at the date of the statement of financial position. The significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation pertain to the noncontrolling interest discount.

The Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting date. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 in 2026, 2025 and 2024.

13. Leases

The Company has various noncancellable operating lease agreements covering its office spaces, parking slots, warehouse, storage tanks, piping system, pumps, and bulk storage and handling facilities with remaining lease terms ranging from 2 years to 10 years. These leases are renewable upon mutual agreement of the parties and subject to escalation at a rate of 2.5% to 6.5% annually. In 2026, there were changes in the lease fixed rental payments.

The covering agreements of these leases require the Company to pay certain amounts of security and rental deposits, which are included under “Other noncurrent assets” in the balance sheets. The related security deposits amounted to ₱22.07 million and ₱21.98 million as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

14. Related Party Transactions

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationships also exist between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting entity and its key management personnel, directors or stockholders.

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

All individual material related party transactions shall be approved by at least two-thirds vote of the BOD, with a least a majority of the independent directors voting to approve the material related party transactions. In the event that the majority of the independent directors’ vote is not secured, the material related party transactions may be ratified by the vote of the stockholders representing at least two-thirds of the outstanding capital stock. Material related party transactions refer to any related party transaction, either individually or in the aggregate over a twelve-month period with the same related party, with an amount equivalent to at least 10% of the Company’s assets.

Transactions between related parties are accounted for at arm’s length prices or on terms similar to those offered to non-related entities in an economically comparable market.

- a. The Company purchases inventories from Tosoh and Mitsubishi based on agreed commercial terms and conditions. Total purchases from Tosoh amounted to ₱97.86 million as of June 30, 2026 and ₱384.66 million as of December 31, 2025. Total purchases from Mitsubishi amounted to ₱222.05 million as of June 30, 2026 and ₱502.32 million as of December 31, 2025.
- b. The Company has a lease agreement with MPI which was renewed starting January 1, 2020. The lease is for three years and will automatically renew thereafter unless terminated by both parties. On January 1, 2026, the lease was renewed for another three years or until December 31, 2028.

The Company also granted noninterest-bearing advances to MPI to finance MPI’s working capital requirements. Outstanding balances from these transactions amounted to ₱1.98 million and ₱0.21 million as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

- c. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company’s defined benefit retirement fund (Mabuhay Vinyl Corporation - Retirement Fund) has investments in the shares of stock of MPI with a cost of ₱7.75 million. No gain was recognized by the fund in relation to the investment. The

Company's retirement fund is being managed by a trustee bank. All of the fund's investing decisions are made by the trustee bank. The power to exercise the voting rights rests with the representative from the trustee bank.

- d. The Company sells finished goods to PRII, a fellow subsidiary of Tosoh Corporation, based on agreed commercial terms and conditions.

On February 7, 2020, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Philippine Resins Industries, Inc. (PRII) amounting to ₱240 million for a period of six months, and was extended until April 5, 2021. The loan is subject to an interest rate based on the Philippine BVAL Reference Rate Tenor of one month, as published by the Bankers Association of the Philippines, plus 0.50% per year.

On November 23, 2020, the Company entered into a loan agreement with PRII amounting to ₱160 million for a period of six months or until April 5, 2021, which may be extended upon mutual agreement of both parties. The loan is subject to an interest rate based on the Philippine BVAL Reference Rate Tenor of one month, as published by the Bankers Association of the Philippines, plus 0.50% per year.

Both loan receivables were settled on April 5, 2021.

On April 6, 2021, the Company entered into a loan agreement with PRII amounting to ₱400 million for a period of six months and was extended until February 14, 2022. The loan is subject to an interest rate based on the Philippine BVAL Reference Rate Tenor of one month, as published by the Bankers Association of the Philippines, plus 0.50% per year.

On August 18, 2021, the Company entered into an additional loan agreement with PRII amounting to ₱300 million for a period of six months or until February 14, 2022, which may be extended upon mutual agreement of both parties. The loan is subject to an interest rate based on the Philippine BVAL Reference Rate Tenor of one month, as published by the Bankers Association of the Philippines, plus 0.50% per year.

On February 14, 2022, both parties agreed to consolidate and extend the foregoing loans totaling 700.00 million for a period of six months or until August 13, 2022 and were further extended until February 9, 2023.

On February 9, 2023, the outstanding loans totaling ₱600 million were extended for six months or until August 8, 2023 while the remaining balance of ₱100 million was paid on the original extended due date. The outstanding loans amounting to ₱600 million were further extended until February 4, 2024.

On February 4, 2024, the outstanding loans totaling ₱600 million were further extended for another six months or until August 3, 2024 under the same terms and conditions as the original loan.

On August 3, 2024, the outstanding loans totaling ₱100 million were extended for another six months or until January 30, 2025 while the remaining balance of ₱500 million was paid on the original extended due date.

On January 30, 2025, the outstanding loans totaling ₱100 million were further extended for another six months or until July 29, 2025, under the same terms and conditions as the original loan.

On the same date, the Company entered into an additional loan agreement with PRII amounting to ₱100 million for a period of six months or until July 29, 2025, which may be extended upon mutual agreement of both parties. The loan is subject to an interest rate based on the Philippine BVAL Reference Rate Tenor of one month, as published by the Bankers Association of the Philippines, plus 0.50% per year.

The loans were settled on July 29, 2025.