COVER SHEET

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S.E.C. Registration Number

S H E L L P I L I P I N A S C O R P O R A T I O N

(Company's Full Name)

4 1 S T F L R . T H E F I N A N C E C E N T E R ,
2 6 T H S T . C O R 9 T H A V E . , B O N I F A C I O
G L O B A L C I T Y , B R G Y . F O R T
B O N I F A C I O , T A G U I G C I T Y , M E T R O
M A N I L A 1 6 3 5

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

Reynaldo P. Abilo
Contact Person

+632 3 4994001
Company Telephone Number

0 3 | 3 1
Month *Day*

Fiscal Year

1 7 - Q
FORM TYPE

0 5 | 1 3
Month *Day*
2nd Tuesday of May
Annual General Meeting as per By-Laws

CERTIFICATE OF PERMIT TO OFFER SECURITIES FOR SALE DATED 14 OCTOBER 2016

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

C G F D
Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

310
Total No. of Stockholders
(As of 31 March 2025)

43,471,000,000
Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document I. D.

Cashier

STAMPS

Confidential

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

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

1. For the quarterly period ended: March 31, 2025

2. Commission identification number: 14829

3. BIR Tax Identification Number: 000-164-757

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its chapter

   SHELL PILIPINAS CORPORATION

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

6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)

7. Address of issuer's principal office — *Postal code*

   41st Floor, The Finance Centre, 26th Street corner 9th Avenue Bonifacio Global City, Brgy. Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City, Metro Manila, 1635 — 1635

8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code: (632) 3 4994001

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

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

Title of Class	*Number of shares common stock outstanding and amount of debt outstanding*
Common Stock	1,613,444,202
Total Liabilities	86,789,971,000

11. Are any or all of the securities listed on a Stock Exchange? Yes [X] No [ ]

    If yes, state the name of such stock exchange and the classes of securities listed therein:
    Philippines Stock Exchange - Common Shares

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

    Yes [X] No [ ]

    (b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days
    Yes [X] No [ ]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

This is not applicable. There are no disclosures not made under SEC Form 17-C.

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1

SHELL PILIPINAS CORPORATION
Statements of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2025
With Comparative Figures for 31 December 2024
(All amounts in thousands Philippine Peso, except par value per share)

	Note	March 2025 Unaudited	December 2024 Audited
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash	**2**	2,701,161	2,957,958
Trade and other receivables	**3**	16,296,150	17,670,684
Inventories	**4**	17,249,675	14,857,588
Current financial assets	**9**	132,695	165,284
Prepayments and other current assets	**5**	8,787,212	8,974,739
Total Current Assets		**45,166,893**	**44,626,253**
Noncurrent Assets			
Property, plant and equipment, net		29,855,916	30,070,028
Right of use assets, net	**6**	19,527,981	17,954,214
Long-term receivables and rentals	**7**	15,904,318	15,248,224
Other assets, net	**11**	5,455,527	5,455,399
Deferred tax assets, net	**8**	2,575,563	2,506,589
Non-current financial assets	**9**	1,178,108	1,182,078
Investments in associates	**10**	46,723	64,979
Total Noncurrent Assets		**74,544,136**	**72,481,511**
TOTAL ASSETS		**119,711,029**	**117,107,764**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**12**	22,204,313	23,639,699
Short term loans	**13**	28,471,000	26,881,000
Dividends payable		17,538	17,538
Total Current Liabilities		**50,692,851**	**50,538,237**
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Lease liabilities		17,837,162	16,232,620
Loans payable	**14**	15,000,000	15,000,000
Provisions	**15**	2,456,200	2,376,183
Other liabilities	**15**	803,758	779,882
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		**36,097,120**	**34,388,685**
Total liabilities		**86,789,971**	**84,926,922**
Equity			
Share capital – P1 par value	**16**	1,681,058	1,681,058
Share premium		21,857,677	21,857,677
Treasury shares	**16**	(507,106)	(507,106)
Retained earnings	**17**	6,964,857	6,221,266
Remeasurement gains on defined benefit plans		1,660,559	1,660,559
Other reserves		1,264,013	1,267,388
Total Equity		**32, 921,058**	**32,180,842**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**119,711,029**	**117,107,764**

Certified by:	REYNALDO P. ABILO
	Chief Financial Officer

SHELL PILIPINAS CORPORATION

Unaudited Statement of Income
For the period ended 31 March 2025 and 2024
(All amounts in thousands Philippine Peso, except earnings per share)

1Q 2025	1Q 2024		YTD 1Q 2025	YTD 1Q 2024
57,992,295	**59,959,621**	Net sales	**57,992,295**	**59,959,621**
(52,185,242)	**(53,847,787)**	Cost of sales	**(52,185,242)**	**(53,847,787)**
5,807,053	**6,111,834**	Gross profit	**5,807,053**	**6,111,834**
(4,277,660)	**(3,743,107)**	Selling, general and administrative expenses	**(4,277,660)**	**(3,743,107)**
411,132	**480,717**	Other operating income (losses), net	**411,132**	**480,717**
1,940,525	**2,849,444**	Income (loss) from operations	**1,940,525**	**2,849,444**
(932,217)	**(939,678)**	Finance expense	**(932,217)**	**(939,678)**
57,677	**(44,204)**	Other income (charges)	**57,677**	**(44,204)**
1,065,985	**1,865,562**	Income (loss) before income tax	**1,065,985**	**1,865,562**
(322,394)	**(460,173)**	Provision for income tax	**(322,394)**	**(460,173)**
743,591	**1,405,389**	Net income (loss)	**743,591**	**1,405,389**
0.46	**0.87**	Earnings (loss) per share - Basic and Diluted	**0.46**	**0.87**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares in issue during the year, excluding common shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential common shares.

Weighted average number of Common Shares, excluding Treasury Shares, for 1Q 2025 and for 1Q 2024 is 1,613,444,202 respectively.

Certified by:	REYNALDO P. ABILO
	Chief Financial Officer

SHELL PILIPINAS CORPORATION

Unaudited Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the period ended 31 March 2025 and 2024
(All amounts in thousands Philippine Peso)

1Q 2025	1Q 2024		YTD 1Q 2025	YTD 1Q 2024
743,591	**1,405,389**	**Net Income**	**743,591**	**1,405,389**
		Other comprehensive income		
		Items not to be reclassified to income or loss in subsequent periods:		
(3,375)	**17,833**	(Decrease)/Increase in fair value of equity through OCI financial assets, net of tax	**(3,375)**	**17,833**
740,216	**1,423,222**	**Total comprehensive income**	**740,216**	**1,423,222**

Certified by:	REYNALDO P. ABILO
	Chief Financial Officer

SHELL PILIPINAS CORPORATION
Unaudited Statement of Changes in Equity
For the period ended 31 March 2025 and 2024
(All amounts in thousands Philippine Peso)

					Other Reserves			
	Share Capital	Share Premium	Treasury Shares	Retained Earnings	Share-based Reserve	Fair value Reserve	Remeasurement Gain on Defined Benefit Plan	Total
Notes	16		16	17				
Balances as at 01 January 2024	1,681,058	21,857,677	(507,106)	4,971,092	226,893	808,372	1,243,703	30,281,689
Income for the period	-	-	-	1,405,389	-	-	-	1,405,389
Increase in fair value of AFS financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	17,833	-	17,833
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	1,405,389	-	17,833	-	1,423,222
Transactions with owners								
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances as at 31 March 2024	**1,681,058**	**21,857,677**	**(507,106)**	**6,376,481**	**226,893**	**826,205**	**1,243,703**	**31,704,911**
Balances as at 01 January 2025	**1,681,058**	**21,857,677**	**(507,106)**	**6,221,266**	**217,403**	**1,049,985**	**1,660,559**	**32,180,842**
Income for the period	-	-	-	743,591	-	-	-	743,591
Increase in fair value of AFS financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	(3,375)	-	(3,375)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	743,591	-	(3,375)	-	740,216
Transactions with owners								
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances as at 31 March 2025	**1,681,058**	**21,857,677**	**(507,106)**	**6,964,857**	**217,403**	**1,046,610**	**1,660,559**	**32,921,058**

Certified by:	REYNALDO P. ABILO
	Chief Financial Officer

SHELL PILIPINAS CORPORATION
Unaudited Statement of Cash Flows
For the period ended 31 March 2025 and 2024
(All amounts in thousands Philippine Peso)

	March 2025	March 2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Income (loss) before income tax	1,065,985	1,865,562
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,379,799	1,201,860
Interest and finance charges	932,217	939,678
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain), net	48,575	72,872
Movements in pension	4,288	56
Loss (gain) on disposal of property and equipment	-	43,880
Unrealized mark to market loss (gain), net	-	(29,687)
Interest income	(1,770)	(662)
Share in profit of associates	(18,544)	(17,865)
Working capital changes:		
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories, trade and other receivables, Prepayments and other assets	(4,288,923)	(8,163,881)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables and provisions and other liabilities	1,066,870	8,851,870
Net cash flows from operating activities	188,497	4,763,679
Cash flows from investing activities		
Additions to property and equipment	(412,336)	(555,721)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	-	10,567
Dividend received	36,800	-
Interest received	1,770	662
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(373,766)	(544,492)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net proceeds (settlements of) from short-term borrowings	1,590,000	(1,950,000)
Principal elements of lease payments	(767,069)	(1,074,033)
Interest and finance charges paid	(894,461)	(899,242)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(71,530)	(3,923,275)
Net increase in cash	(256,799)	295,912
Cash at the beginning of the period	2,957,958	1,796,813
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	2	(3)
Cash at end of the period	**2,701,161**	**2,092,722**

Certified by:	REYNALDO P. ABILO
	Chief Financial Officer

SHELL PILIPINAS CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 and for the
three-month period ended 31 March 2025 and 2024
(All amounts in table are shown in thousand Philippine Peso
except per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Note 1 - General information

Shell Pilipinas Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on 09 January 1959 primarily to engage in the refining and marketing of petroleum products. The Company conducted its initial public offering ("IPO") to list in the Philippine Stock Exchange on 03 November 2016.

The Company is 55% owned by Shell Overseas Investments BV ("SOIBV"), a corporation registered under the laws of the Netherlands and 45% owned by Filipino and other foreign shareholders. The ultimate parent of the Company is Shell plc., incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The Company during its Stockholder's Meeting on 11 May 2021 amended its Primary Purpose in the Articles of Incorporation. The Primary Purpose now is to purchase, acquire, import, manufacture, refine, transport, use, and store any and all kinds of petroleum and petroleum products, components, additives, lubricants, bitumen, chemical and/or petrochemical products; and to market, distribute, and sell at wholesale, export, exchange, deal in, and dispose of such products and by-products which may be produced, developed, or made therefrom.

On August 10, 2022, the Board approved the change in corporate name of the Company to "Shell Pilipinas Corporation" and the amendment and broadening of the Corporation's Secondary Purpose to include retail trade as it aims to grow its non-fuel retail segment that introduces the Company's wider future forward approach towards energy transition that will reposition it beyond petroleum, shifting towards sustainable and cleaner energy solutions. The SEC approval was obtained on 15 March 2023.

During the Company's special stockholders meeting on 21 November 2023, the stockholders approved the amendment in the Articles of Incorporation to (1) directly engage in the electric vehicle charging station business and to sell various services related to electric charging and (2) to sell technical services related to the company's lubricants business to non-buyers of its lubricant's products. This aligns with the Company's approach towards energy transition in step with society, evolving beyond petroleum, towards sustainable and cleaner energy solutions for the Company, people, community and environment today and for the future.

The Company's registered office, which is also its principal place of business, is 41st Floor, The Finance Centre, 26th Street corner 9th Avenue Bonifacio Global City, Brgy. Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City, Metro Manila, 1635.

Note 2 - Cash

The account as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 consists of cash in banks which are earning interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. The Company maintains cash deposits with universal and commercial banks in the Philippines. Universal and commercial banks represent the largest single group, resource-wise, of financial institutions in the country.

Cash as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 is maintained with the following type of financial institutions:

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Universal bank	2,413,373	2,536,399
Commercial bank	287,788	421,559
	2,701,161	2,957,958

Note 3 – Trade and other receivables, net

The account as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 consists of:

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Trade receivables		
Third parties	15,408,928	16,890,532
Related parties	351,439	183,892
Provision for impairment of trade receivables from third parties	(181,775)	(195,439)
	15,578,592	16,878,985
Other receivables		
Non-trade receivables from third party	168,398	188,065
Non-trade receivables from related parties	13,825	43,359
Miscellaneous	626,444	594,434
Provision for impairment of other receivables	(91,109)	(34,159)
	717,558	791,699
	16,296,150	17,670,684

Miscellaneous receivables pertain to rental from co-locators in mobility service stations and other non-trade receivables.

The Company holds collaterals for trade receivables from third parties as at 31 March 2025 valued at P6.3 billion (31 December 2024 – P6.5 billion) consisting of cash securities, letters of credit or bank guarantees and Real Estate Mortgages (REM). These securities can be applied once the related customer defaults on settlement of the Company's receivables based on agreed credit terms. The maximum exposure of the Company is P10.0 billion as at 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024 – P17.9 billion). These balances relate to a number of independent customers with whom there is no recent history of default. The carrying amount of trade and other receivables at the reporting date approximated their fair value.

Impaired receivables are fully provided and movements in the provision for impairment of the receivables are presented in the table below.

	Trade	Others	Total
As at 01 January 2024	445,141	39,886	485,027
Provisions (Reversals)	(25,358)	(5,727)	(31,085)
Write Off	(224,344)	-	(224,344)
As at 31 December 2024	195,439	34,159	229,598
Provisions (Reversals)	22,436	56,950	79,386
Write Off	(36,100)	-	(36,100)
As at 31 March 2025	181,775	91,109	272,884

For the period ended 31 March 2025, total trade receivables written-off directly to statement of income amounted to P35.8 million (31 March 2024 - direct write off P0.4 million) based on the Company's assessment of recoverability.

Note 4 - Inventories, net

The account as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 consists of:

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
At cost:		
Petroleum products	15,459,506	13,051,501
Lubricants	1,220,274	1,170,880
	16,679,780	14,222,381
At NRV:		
Petroleum products	413,261	479,433
Material and supplies	156,634	155,774
	17,249,675	14,857,588

The costs of inventories carried at NRV as at March 31 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Petroleum products	452,152	517,617
Material and supplies	160,079	159,222
Lubricants	6,448	4,121
	618,679	680,960

Details of and changes in allowance for inventory write-down and obsolescence as at and for the three-month period ended 31 March 2025 and for the period ended 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	Petroleum products	Lubricants	Materials and supplies	Total
As at 01 January 2024	93,703	5,724	3,446	102,873
Provisions/(reversals), net	(55,519)	(1,603)	-	(57,122)
As at 31 December 2024	38,184	4,121	3,446	45,751
Provisions, net	708	2,327	-	3,035
As at 31 March 2025	38,892	6,448	3,446	48,786

The allowance for inventory resulting from the write-down of petroleum products to net realizable value amounted to P38.9 million as at 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024 – P38.2 million) and the allowance for obsolescence of finished products amounted to P9.9 million as at 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024 – P7.6 million).

Cost of inventories included as part of cost of sales amounted to P44.5 billion for the three-month period ended 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024 – P46.2 billion).

Note 5 - Prepayments and other current assets

The account as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 consists of:

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Prepaid corporate income taxes (a)	3,104,122	3,205,163
Creditable withholding tax (b)	1,334,462	1,486,705
Advance rentals (c)	746,659	759,209
Duty drawback and other claims (d)	3,444,809	3,330,284
Prepaid duties and taxes (e)	14,772	10,730
Others	142,388	182,648
	8,787,212	8,974,739

(a) Prepaid corporate income tax

These are claimed against income tax due, representing amounts that were withheld from income tax payments and carried over in the succeeding period for the same purpose.

(b) Creditable withholding tax

Creditable withholding tax represents unapplied certificates which can be used as a payment of income tax due in the succeeding years.

(c) Advance rentals

Advance rental represents the advance payment for leases with than 1 year which the Company enters.

(d) Duty drawback and other claims

Duty drawback and other claims pertain to claims from government agencies arising mainly from the excise duties paid relating to sales to exempt entities in which the Company has a right of recover.

(e) Prepaid duties and taxes

These are custom duties paid in advance for importation of products.

(f) Others

These represent refundable deposits held by third parties and fixed assets relating to a certain mobility site as held for sale as of 31 March 2025. The asset held for sale amounted to P17.0 million for which a contract was entered into during the period to execute the sale by 28 February 2025.

Note 6 – Right of use lease assets

The account as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 consists of:

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Cost	33,880,998	31,505,018
Accumulated depreciation	(14,353,017)	(13,550,804)
Net carrying amount	19,527,981	17,954,214

Note 7 - Long-term receivables and rentals

The account as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 consists of:

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Claims from governments (a)	10,200,502	10,005,285
Provision for impairment (claims)	-	(5,218)
	10,200,502	10,000,067
Prepaid corporate income taxes – noncurrent portion	5,078,750	4,635,042
Advance rentals (b)	179,711	199,625
Customer grants (c)	114,010	110,278
	5,372,471	4,944,945
Other long-term receivables	352,858	319,507
Provision for impairment (other long-term receivables)	(21,513)	(16,295)
	331,345	303,212
	15,904,318	15,248,224

(a) Claims from government

Claims from government agencies amounting to P10.2 billion as at 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024 – P10.0 billion) representing the amount to be recovered from the government on various taxes paid. Included in these claims is P4.6 billion of excise duties and VAT paid under protest for Alkylate shipment see (Note 20).

(b) Customer grants

Customer grants consist of business development funds used to help customers expand their operations. The payments of the funds are secured by long-term sales contracts with the customers. The carrying amount of customer grant approximate their fair value.

Movements in provision for impairment of long-term receivable is as follows:

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
At as 01 January	21,513	111,317
Write-off	-	(89,804)
As at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024	21,513	21,513

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The carrying amount of long-term receivables approximate their fair value.

Note 8 - Provision for income tax; deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

Current Income Tax

The details of provision for income tax as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Current tax	390,773	412,840
Deferred tax	(68,379)	47,333
	322,394	460,173

Deferred income tax assets

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The net amounts at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Deferred income tax assets (liabilities)		
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	1,081,844	1,083,831
Asset retirement obligation	827,760	815,746
PFRS 16 lease liability accrual	1,794,487	1,743,074
Share based compensation	54,351	54,351
Annual leave accrual	35,665	35,665
Provision for doubtful debts	62,148	51,327
Provision for remediation costs	26,285	26,285
Inventory obsolescence	109,489	108,907
Legal provision	15,371	15,371
Other long-term provision	116,272	127,810
NRV adjustments manual	10,584	10,407
Donations deduction	4,027	20,456
Staff bonus provision	89,687	89,687
Asset disposal	15,095	17,708
Deferred income tax assets	**4,243,065**	**4,200,625**
Retirement benefit asset	(772,350)	(772,350)
Duty drawback	(41,285)	(46,669)
Unrealized forex gains/losses	(94,458)	(106,601)
Unrealized MTM gains/losses	(732)	(9,143)
Pension fund movements through – OCI	(585,433)	(585,433)
IFRS 9 adjustment opening balance adjustment	11,452	11,452
Revaluation of shares – financial assets at fair value through OCI	(184,696)	(185,292)
Deferred income tax liabilities	**(1,667,502)**	**(1,694,036)**

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Net deferred income tax		
(net balance as presented in Note 8 of AFS)	2,575,563	2,506,589
Movement in DTA	**42,440**	**50,680**

Realization of the future benefits related to the deferred income tax assets is dependent on many factors, including the Company's ability to generate taxable income in the future. The Company's Management has considered these factors in arriving at its conclusion that the deferred income tax assets as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 are fully realizable.

The balances of unused NOLCO and MCIT with their corresponding years of expiration, are as follows:

Year Incurred	Expiry Year	NOLCO	MCIT
2020	2023	-	160,194
2020	2025	5,899,149	-
2021	2024	-	265,197
2021	2026	72,899	-
2022	2025	-	313,393
		5,972,048	738,784
Applied in previous year		5,972,048	738,784
		-	-

The reconciliation of provision for income tax computed at the statutory rate to actual provision for income tax shown in the statements of income is shown below:

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Income tax at statutory income tax rate	266,496	466,391
Income tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	37,449	534
Limitation on deductible interest expense	88	33
Interest income subjected to final tax	(443)	(166)
Income subjected to 8% final tax	(4,693)	(4,853)
Non-taxable income	(4,800)	(4,466)
Provision for income tax before final taxes	294,097	457,473
Final taxes on interest and other charges	28,297	2,700
Provision for income tax at effective tax rate	322,394	460,173

Note 9 – Financial assets

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Derivative financial assets (a)	52,695	85,284
Financial assets at FVOCI (b)	1,258,108	1,262,078
	1,310,803	1,347,362

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Current portion	132,695	165,284
Non-current portion	1,178,108	1,182,078
	1,310,803	1,347,362

(a) Derivative financial assets

The Company enters into commodity forward contracts to hedge the commodity price risks arising from its petroleum products requirements. As at 31 March 2025, the notional principal amount of the outstanding commodity forward contracts assets amounted to P5.7 billion (31 December 2024 – P4.2 billion) for 181,971 metric tons of petroleum products (31 December 2024 – 139,708 metric tons). As at 31 March 2025, the fair value of the derivative assets from outstanding commodity forward contracts amounted to P52.7 million (31 December 2024 – P85.3 million).

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2025, the Company's fair value of settled derivatives amounted to a realized gain of P84.8 million (31 March 2024 - gain of P131.6 million) from mark-to-market settlement of derivatives which was recognized in other operating income, net in the statements of income.

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2025, net fair value changes of the outstanding commodity forward contracts amounting to a loss of P33.6 million (31 March 2024 - gain of P29.7 million) was recognized in other operating income, net in the statements of income.

(b) Financial assets at FVOCI

These represent proprietary club shares and equity securities which are at fair value. Details of the account as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Cost	26,800	26,800
Fair value adjustments recognized directly in OCI		
Balance at the beginning	1,235,278	951,028
Changes during the year	(3,970)	284,250
	1,231,308	1,235,278
Balance at the end	1,258,108	1,262,078
Current portion	80,000	80,000
Non-Current portion	1,178,108	1,182,078

Note 10 – Investments in associates

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Carrying amount of investment in associate	46,723	64,979

	Interest	Assets	Liabilities	Net Assets	Income	Share of Profit
31 March 2025						
Bonifacio Gas Corporation	40%	278,224	160,822	117,402	65,081	26,032
Kamayan Realty Corporation	40%	28,877	9,609	19,268	1,030	412
31 December 2024						
Bonifacio Gas Corporation	40%	318,204	173,843	144,361	263,421	105,368
Kamayan Realty Corporation	40%	21,836	3,748	18,088	6,678	2,671

Bonifacio Gas Corporation is an entity engaged in wholesale distribution of LPG and was established to operate a centralized gas distribution system within the Bonifacio Global City.

Kamayan Realty Corporation is an entity engaged in leasing and selling of real properties in the Philippines.

There are no contingent liabilities relating to the Company’s interest in the associates.

Note 11 - Other assets, net

The account as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 consists of:

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Pension asset	5,431,258	5,431,130
Deferred input VAT (a)	23,079	23,079
Intangible assets (b)	1,190	1,190
	5,455,527	5,455,399

(a) Deferred Input VAT

Deferred input VAT will be recovered 12 months after reporting date. Hence, this is presented as non-current asset as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024.

(b) Intangible Asset

Intangible asset consists of program software and others. As at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 the movements in the accounts for the years consist of:

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Cost		
As at 01 January	848,992	848,992
	848,992	848,992
Accumulated amortization		
As at 01 January	(847,802)	(847,798)
Amortization	-	(4)
Balance at the end	(847,802)	(847,802)
Net book value	1,190	1,190

<u>Note 12 – Trade and other payables</u>

The account as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 consists of:

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Trade Payables		
Third parties	6,902,728	8,278,561
Related parties	8,196,508	7,209,139
	15,099,236	15,487,700
Other payables		
Non-trade payables from related parties	227,164	242,663
Lease liabilities	2,844,228	2,793,192
Provision for ARO and remediation	1,416,888	1,530,795
Project-related costs (a)	1,166,173	1,287,540
Output VAT, net of input VAT	451,631	471,927
Employee benefits	(62,480)	378,429
Rent and utilities	73,409	309,475
Duties and taxes	126,027	158,713
Advertising and promotions	120,320	144,306
Derivatives (b)	49,768	48,714
Supply and distribution	24,700	37,294
Others	667,249	748,951
	22,204,313	23,639,699

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 to 60 days from date of each transaction.

(a) Project-related costs and advances related to accrual of capital expenditure.

(b) As at 31 March 2025, the notional principal amount of the outstanding commodity forward contract liabilities amounted to P3.8 billion (31 December 2024 – P2.1 billion). As at the same date, the fair value of the derivative liabilities from outstanding commodity forward contracts amounted to P49.8 million (31 December 2024 – P48.7 million).

<u>Note 13 - Short-term loans</u>

As at 31 March 2025, unsecured short-term loan amounted to P28,471.0 million with tenure ranging from 2 to 90 days. The loans are intended for working capital requirements and corporate expenses.
As at 31 December 2024, unsecured short-term loan amounted to P26,881.0 million with tenure ranging from 6 to 90 days. The loans are intended for working capital requirements and corporate expenses.

The average interest rate on local borrowings for the three-month period ended 31 March 2025 was 5.51% (31 March 2024 – 5.83%). Total interest expense charged to operations for the three-month period ended 31 March 2025 arising from short-term loans amounted to P374.6 million (31 March 2024 – P336.0 million).

Note 14 – Long-term debt

Details of the loan agreements with Bank of the Philippine Islands (BPI) & Metropolitan Bank and Trust Co Phil as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 follow:

31 March 2025	31 December 2024	Interest	Terms
6,000,000	6,000,000	5.97% as at 31 March 2025 effective until next re-pricing	Unsecured. Payable after sixty (60) months reckoned from the drawdown date on 20 December 2021. Principal is payable in lump sum at maturity date 21 December 2026. Interest is repriced every three (3) months.
4,500,000	4,500,000	5.92% as at 31 March 2025 effective until next re-pricing	Unsecured. Payable after sixty (60) months reckoned from the drawdown date on 23 February 2023. Principal is payable in lump sum at maturity date 23 February 2028. Interest is re-priced every three (3) months.
4,500,000	4,500,000	5.92% as at 31 March 2025 effective until next re-pricing	Unsecured. Payable after sixty (60) months reckoned from the drawdown date on 23 February 2023. Principal is payable in lump sum at maturity date 23 February 2028. Interest is re-priced every three (3) months.

The average interest rate on local borrowings for the three-month period ended 31 March 2025 was 5.94% (31 March 2024 – 6.36%). Total interest expense charged to operations for the three-month period ended 31 March 2025 arising from these loans amounted to P232.1 million (31 March 2024 – P238.4 million).

There are no collaterals pledged as security against these borrowings.

Under the loan agreements, the Company is required to comply with certain covenants, as follows:

- Maintenance of the Company's legal status.
- Ensure that at all times the loans rank at least *pari passu* with the claims of all other unsecured and in subordinated creditors except those whose claims are preferred by any bankruptcy, insolvency, liquidation or other similar laws of general application.
- The Company shall not create or permit to subsist any encumbrance over all or any of its present or future revenues or assets other than permitted encumbrance as defined in the loan agreements.
- The Company shall duly pay and discharge all taxes, assessment and charges of whatsoever nature levied upon or against it, or against its properties, revenues and assets prior to the date on which penalties attach thereto, and to the extent only that the same shall be contested in good faith and by appropriate legal proceedings.

The Company is in compliance with the covenants as at reporting periods presented.

The carrying amounts of loans payable approximate their fair values as balances are subject to changing interest rates based on market, which falls under level 2 of fair value hierarchy.

Note 15 – Provisions and Other Liabilities

As at 31 March 2025, provisions and other liabilities amounted to P3,260.0 million which also contains asset retirement obligation representing the future estimated dismantling costs of various assets used in retail, depot and commercial operations, amounting to P2,331.6 million and cash security deposits amounting to P194.2 million. As at 31 December 2024, provisions and other liabilities amounted to P3,156.1 million which also contains asset retirement obligation representing the future estimated dismantling costs of various assets used in retail, depot and commercial operations, amounting to P2,251.6 million and cash security deposits amounting to P188.2 million.

Note 16 - Share capital; Treasury shares; Share premium

Capital stock and treasury shares as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 consist of:

	31 March 2025		31 December 2024	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Authorized capital stock, common shares at P1 par value per share	2.5 billion	2,500,000	2.5 billion	2,500,000
Issued shares	1,681,058,291	1,681,058	1,681,058,291	1,681,058
Treasury shares	(67,614,089)	(507,106)	(67,614,089)	(507,106)
Issued and outstanding shares	1,613,444,202	1,173,952	1,613,444,202	1,173,952

As at 31 March 2025, the Company has 310 shareholders excluding treasury shares (31 December 2024 - 310), 274 of whom hold at least 100 shares of the Company's common shares (31 December 2024 - 274).

Note 17 - Retained earnings

Retained earnings as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 consist of:

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Unappropriated retained earnings, unadjusted	6,964,857	6,221,266
Adjustments & Unrealized income items	(4,750,171)	(4,829,510)
Unappropriated Retained Earnings available for dividends (deficit)	2,214,686	1,391,756

Note 18 - Earnings per share

Computation of earnings per share (EPS) for the three-month period ended 31 March follow:

	YTD 1Q 2025	YTD 1Q 2024
Earnings available to stockholders:		
Profit for the period	743,591	1,405,389
Weighted average number of shares	1,681,058,291	1,681,058,291
Treasury shares	(67,614,089)	(67,614,089)
	1,613,444,202	1,613,444,202
Basic and diluted EPS	0.46	0.87

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Company does not have any potentially dilutive stocks.

Trailing Earnings per share

	2025 (Trailing 12 months)	2024 (Trailing 12 months)
Earnings available to stockholders:		
Profit for the period	588,376	2,898,528
Weighted average number of shares	1,681,058,291	1,681,058,291
Treasury shares	(67,614,089)	(67,614,089)
	1,613,444,202	1,613,444,202
Basic and diluted EPS	0.36	1.80

Trailing 12 months Earnings/(Loss) per Share (Basic) = Trailing 12 months Net Income/(Loss) – Dividends Paid on Preferred Stock/Weighted Ave. No. of Common Shares Outstanding.
Trailing 12 months Net Income/(Loss) = Current Year-to-date Net Income/(Loss) + Latest Annual Net Income/(Loss) – Previous Year-to-date Net Income/(Loss).

Note 19 – Classification of other operating and non-operating income and finance expense

	YTD 1Q 2025	YTD 1Q 2024
Other operating income	479,218	560,081
Other operating expense	(68,086)	(79,364)
Other operating income, net	411,132	480,717
Other Income/charges	57,677	(44,204)
Finance expenses	(932,217)	(939,678)
Finance expenses, net	(874,540)	(983,882)

Note 20 – Contingencies

(a) Excise tax on Importations of Catalytic Cracked Gasoline (CCG) and Light Catalytic Cracked Gasoline (LCCG)

Shell Pilipinas Corporation vs. Commissioner of Customs, Collector of Customs of the Port of Batangas, Bureau of Customs and Bureau of Internal Revenue
SC G.R. Nos. 227651 & 227087
Filed 03 December 2009

Matter Summary:
From 2004 to 2009, the Company imported shipments of CCG and LCCG into the Philippines in accordance with the BIR Authority to Release Imported Goods (ATRIG) stating that the importation of CCG and LCCG is not subject to excise tax. Upon payment of VAT as assessed in the ATRIGs, the Bureau of Customs (BOC) allowed the entry of the imported CCG and LCCG without payment of excise tax. CCG and LCCG, being intermediate or raw gasoline components, are then blended with refinery products to produce unleaded gasoline that is compliant with applicable Philippine regulatory standards, particularly the Clean Air Act of 1999 and the Philippine National Standards (the “resulting product”). Prior to the withdrawal of the resulting product from the Company’s refinery, the Company paid the corresponding excise taxes.

In 2009, the District Collector of the Port of Batangas issued a letter demanding from the Company the payment of deficiency excise tax, VAT and penalties covering importation entries from 2006 to 2008. The Company requested the cancellation of the demand letter for lack of factual and legal basis. The District Collector of the Port of Batangas denied the request of the Company and declared that the law mandated the payment of excise tax on importation of unleaded gasoline and that it made no distinction or qualification on whether or not it was for consumption or sale to the domestic market. The District Collector of the Port of Batangas then reiterated his previous demand and threatened enforcement of Section 1508 of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines (TCCP) which would hold the delivery or release of imported articles when an importer has an outstanding and demandable account.

The Company appealed before the Commissioner of Customs (COC). In the meantime, the Director of the DOE-Oil Industry Management Bureau issued a letter reiterating the earlier DOE finding that CCG and LCCG imports were raw materials or blending components in the production or processing of gasoline in its finished form. The then BIR Commissioner issued a memorandum confirming and reiterating the initial ruling in 2004 to the effect that CCG and LCCG are intermediate products or blending components which are not subject to excise tax under Section 148 of the NIRC.

The COC denied the appeal of the Company and demanded the payment of excise tax and VAT for the Company’s CCG and LCCG importations this time from 2004 to 2009. The Company filed a motion for reconsideration of the Letter-Decision, which was denied by the COC. The COC then ordered the Company to pay the principal amount of P7.4 billion and pay the excise tax and VAT on all incoming CCG and LCCG shipments.

The Company thereafter filed a petition for review with the Court of Tax Appeals (CTA) for the purpose of appealing the ruling of the COC as well as to apply for the issuance of a temporary restraining order (TRO) to immediately prevent the COC from seizing future shipments of the Company pursuant to Section 1508 of the TCCP. The Company likewise applied for the issuance of a suspension order for the purpose of ensuring the preservation of the status quo while the merits of the appeal are being heard by the CTA.

While the case was pending in the CTA, the BIR Commissioner at that time issued on 15 December 2009 a Letter-Ruling declaring that the CCG and LCCG imports of the Company were subject to excise tax on the ground that the law did not make any distinction or qualification on whether or not the imports were intended for consumption or for blending with other substances. The ruling effectively reversed the earlier rulings of former BIR Commissioners.

Following the reversal of the ruling by the BIR Commissioner, the BOC started collecting excise taxes in January 2010 on shipments of the Company. The Company paid the BOC assessments under protest and on 27 January 2010, filed a Supplemental Petition seeking to annul the 15 December 2009 ruling by the BIR Commissioner.

In view of the paramount public interest, the government agreed not to exercise Section 1508 of the TCCP on condition that the Company posts a surety bond.

On 04 March 2010, the CTA approved the surety bond posted by the Company and enjoined the COC, the Collector of Customs at the Port of Batangas, the BOC and all persons acting under their direction or authority from undertaking any actions under Section 1508 of the TCCP and/or from all remedies to collect from petitioner the excise taxes and VAT, with increments, subject of the case.

On 27 November 2012, the CTA 3rd Division issued a Resolution granting the Company's Motion for Summary Judgment. The Court deemed that BOC's demand for the payment of excise taxes on importations of LCCG/CCG during the period 2004 to 2009 without merit, rendering the discussion on whether the CCG/LCCG are properly classified (under Section 148(e) or Section 148(f) of the NIRC, as amended) moot and academic. The CTA 3rd Division ruled in favour of the Company and respondent was prohibited from collecting the alleged unpaid excise taxes and VAT thereon, on the Company's importations of CCG/LCCG for the relevant periods in 2004 to 2009.

The BOC filed a Petition for Review with the CTA en banc. Meanwhile, the Company filed its own Petition for Review with the CTA en banc because the CTA did not invalidate the 15 December 2009 Ruling of the CIR with respect to double taxation - first, upon importation and the other upon withdrawal of the finished grade products from the refinery.

In its 28 September 2015 decision, the CTA en banc reversed the CTA Third Division, ruled partially in favour of the BOC and the BIR and held that the Company is liable to pay excise taxes and VAT on the importation of CCG and LCCG but only for the period from 2006 to 2009. The CTA en banc recognized the Company's defense of amnesty applied for periods from 2004 to 2005, thereby partially reducing the liability to shipments made from 2006 to 2009. Both parties filed motions for reconsideration of the CTA en banc decision. The BIR and BOC filed an Omnibus Motion for Partial Reconsideration and Clarification to question the decision of the CTA en banc in relation to the assessment of the unpaid excise taxes, VAT and penalties for the years 2004 and 2005. The Company, in turn, filed an Opposition to the said motion. The Company likewise filed a motion for reconsideration of the CTA en banc decision in relation to the assessment of the unpaid excise taxes, VAT and penalties for the years 2006 to 2009.

On 21 September 2016, the Company received an Amended Decision of the CTA en banc upholding its 28 September 2015 ruling and holding that the Company is liable to pay the Government for alleged unpaid taxes for the importation of CCG and LCCG for the period from 2006 to 2009 totalling P5.7 billion.

On 06 October 2016, the Company filed the appropriate appeal with the Supreme Court. The BOC and the BIR also filed their Petition for Review on Certiorari seeking to bring back the liability of the Company to P7.4 billion plus interest and surcharges.

Status:

The Supreme Court consolidated the said petitions and the parties have filed their respective Comments. The Government and the Company filed their Reply on 22 January 2018 and 06 June

2018, respectively. On 06 March 2020, the Office of the Solicitor General filed a Motion for Early Resolution. The Company subsequently filed a motion for leave to file an opposition on 23 March 2020. Awaiting action by the Supreme Court. No change in status as of 31 March 2025.

Management believes that provision should not be recognized as at 31 March 2025 since it is the Company's assessment that liability arising is not probable because its factual and legal positions are strong. The Company continues to take appropriate legal action and remediation with respect to such case.

(b) Excise tax on Importations of Alkylate

Shell Pilipinas Corporation vs. Commissioner of Internal Revenue et al.
CTA Case No. 8535, Court of Tax Appeals, 2nd Division
Filed 24 August 2012

Matter Summary:
Following the ruling of the BIR authorizing the collection of excise taxes on CCG/LCCG importations, the Company began importing Alkylate as its blending component. The COC issued Customs Memorandum Circular No. 164-2012 directing the BOC and its officers to take the "appropriate action" in relation to BIR Ruling dated 29 June 2012 (Ruling No. M- 059-2012) issued by the BIR Commissioner. In the ruling dated 29 June 2012, the BIR Commissioner held that Alkylate is also subject to excise tax upon importation. The BIR Ruling further held that the Company is liable for the amount of P1.9 billion representing the unpaid taxes, on the importations of Alkylate from 2010.

A Petition for Review of the BIR ruling was filed with the CTA. On 18 September 2012, the Company filed a Motion for the Issuance of a Suspension Order to stop the implementation of Ruling No. M-059-2012.

On 22 October 2012, the CTA issued a Resolution approving the issuance of a Suspension Order stopping the collection of alleged deficiency excise taxes (and VAT) for the period from 2010 to June 2012, upon the posting by the Company of a surety bond. Said bond was duly filed and the CTA approved the same on 30 October 2012.

In a Resolution dated 28 January 2013, the CTA denied the BIR/BOC Motion to Dismiss the case. Subsequent appeals (Petitions for Certiorari) from the denial of the Motion to Dismiss have been filed by the BOC and the BIR with Supreme Court.

On 02 June 2014, the Company filed a Petition for Certiorari with Application for the Issuance of a Temporary Restraining Order and/or Writ of Preliminary Injunction with the SC questioning the denial of its application for the issuance of a suspension order against the assessment and collection of excise taxes on its March 2014 alkylate shipment. On 07 July 2014, the SC issued a temporary restraining order enjoining the CTA and the tax-collecting agencies of the government from imposing excise taxes on incoming alkylate importations of the Company.

Meanwhile, in the main case before the CTA, on 31 July 2014, the Company filed a Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings. This Motion was denied by the tax court on 13 February 2015. On 16 March 2015, the Company filed a Motion for Reconsideration from this denial of the Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings.

As disclosed in Note 7, the Company has excise duties and VAT paid under protest amounting to P4.6 billion for certain Alkylate shipments.

Status:

On 02 May 2023, Shell Pilipinas Corporation received a copy of the Decision dated 27 April 2023 of the CTA Special Second (2nd) Division, which ruled that Alkylate is not subject to excise tax and granted SPC's Amended Petition for Review dated 05 October 2012. The CTA invalidated Document No. M-059-2012 dated 29 June 2012 issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as well as the Letter dated 01 October 2012 of the Collector of Customs of the Port of Batangas which sought to impose taxes on SPC's previous alkylate importations. Thus, the CTA prohibited the government from collecting, in any manner, excise taxes and value-added tax on SPC's Alkylate importations.

Motions for Reconsideration were filed by the Collector of Customs on 8 May 2023 and the Bureau of Customs on 17 May 2023. SPC's consolidated opposition was filed on 1 June 2023.

On 10 July 2023, SPC received the Minute Resolution dated 22 June 2023 of the CTA stating that the Motions for Reconsideration, as well as the Consolidated Opposition, are now considered submitted for resolution.

On 24 October 2023, the CTA denied the Motions for Reconsideration.

Thereafter, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue filed with the CTA En Banc a Petition for Review dated 15 December 2003 on 19 December 2023. Meanwhile, the Bureau of Customs and Collector of Customs of the Port of Batangas were given until 02 January 2024 to file their Petition for Review with the CTA En Banc.

As of 31 March 2025, the appeals of both the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as well as the Bureau of Customs and Collector of Customs of the Port of Batangas have been consolidated and are still pending resolution with the CTA En Banc.

On 27 December 2023, SPC filed its Petition for Review for Refund of Excise Tax before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the CTA. The case has been docketed as CTA Case No. 11367.

In February 2024, both the Bureau of Internal Revenue and Office of the Solicitor General have received the Summons requiring them to comment on the Petition.

Claims from government includes P4.6 billion of excise duties and VAT paid under protest for certain Alkylate shipments. P1.8 billion of which, pertains to the payment made under protest in January 2022.

In October 2024, the BIR issued a decision denying the refund applied by Company for the excise tax and VAT paid under protest in December 2021 and January 2022, citing the lack of explicit exemption for alkylates in the Philippine Tax Code. In view of the said denial, a Petition for Review was filed with the Court of Tax Appeals in November 2024. No update as of March 31, 2025.

(c) Republic of the Philippines rep. by Bureau of Customs vs. Shell Pilipinas Corporation & Filipino Way Industries
SC G.R. No. 209324 Supreme Court
Civil Case No. 02-103191, Regional Trial Court of Manila

Matter Summary:
Sometime in March 1996, TCCs were issued to Filway Industries for customs duties and taxes allegedly paid on raw materials used in the manufacture, processing or production of knitted fabrics. In 1997, Filway executed a deed of assignment over the TCCs in favour of the company. The Company then utilized said TCCs to settle its customs duties and taxes on oil importations.

According to the government, it was discovered that the said credit memos were fake and spurious as they did not conform to the records. Thus, the TCCS were cancelled and BOC is demanding anew for the payment of custom duties and taxes for the Company's importations.

The Court of Appeals had earlier upheld the dismissal of the case by the RTC Manila Branch 49 that dismissed the case. In a Decision dated 09 December 2015, the Supreme Court remanded the case to the RTC for the conduct of the trial proceedings so that the Bureau of Customs could attempt to prove the alleged fraudulent acquisition and use of TCCs.

Status:

In a Decision dated 16 February 2021, the RTC dismissed the case on the merits. The Bureau of Customs has filed a Notice of Appeal.

Company received the Appellant's Brief of the Republic on 21 February 2023. Company filed its Appellee's Brief on 22 May 2023, within the extended deadline. On 29 June 2023, Company received a copy of the Reply Brief of the Republic.

On 07 August 2023, Company filed its Motion for Leave to File and to Admit Attached Rejoinder Brief of even date. The Court of Appeals, in the Resolution dated 07 September 2023, admitted the Rejoinder Brief and reiterated that the appeal is submitted for decision.

On 23 July 2024, the Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal. On 20 August 2024, the Republic / Bureau of Customs filed a Motion for Reconsideration, which remains pending as of March 31, 2025.

(d) ***Excise Tax Refund Case***

There are also tax cases filed by the Company for its claims from the government amounting to P2.5 billion as of 31 March 2025 in the CTA and SC. Management believes that the ultimate outcome of such cases will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(e) ***Other significant case***

Case filed by the West Tower Condominium Corporation (WTCC)

West Tower Condominium Corp. et al. vs. Judge Elpidio R. Calis et al
SC G.R. No. 215901, Supreme Court
Filed 11 June 2012

Matter Summary:
The Company is a respondent in this Petition for Certiorari filed by West Tower Condominium Corp, et al. to challenge the ruling of Judge Calis requiring the payment of filing fees in the civil case for damages earlier brought by WTCC in connection with the leak in White Oil Pipeline. The issue is whether the case filed with the lower court is exempt from payment of filing fees. The trial court judge earlier ruled that the claim is an ordinary claim for damages.

Status:

In a Decision dated 30 June 2014, the Court of Appeals affirmed the ruling of the Regional Trial Court requiring the payment of filing fees. FPIC and its Board of Directors and Officers asked the Court of Appeals to reconsider the part of its Decision retaining the party-complainants previously dropped as parties to the case arguing that the court has no jurisdiction to reinstate these party-complainants. West Tower Condominium Corporation, et al. filed its Motion for Reconsideration arguing that they have satisfied all the requirements in order that this case may be treated as an environmental case which does not necessitate the payment of the filing fees.

On 26 September 2014, the Company asked the Court of Appeals to deny the motion for reconsideration filed by West Tower Condominium Corporation, et al. for lack of merit. In its resolution dated 11 December 2014, the Court of Appeals denied the motion for reconsideration filed by the West Tower Condominium Corporation, et al. West Tower Condominium Corporation, et al.'s filed with the Supreme Court the present petition dated 11 February 2015 seeking a review of the decision of the Court of Appeals. The Company has filed its Comment with Opposition dated 18 September 2015 asking the Supreme Court to dismiss the petition and to deny the application for a temporary restraining order. Awaiting Supreme Court's action. No change in status as of 31 March 2025.

Note 21 - Summary of significant accounting policies

21.1 Basis of preparation

Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI, derivative assets and pension assets that are measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, the functional and presentation currency of the Company. All amounts are rounded off to the nearest thousand peso unit unless otherwise indicated.

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments:

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the adoption of new standards effective in 2024. 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 PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
  The amendments clarify that:

  - Only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before reporting date will affect a liability's classification as current or non-current.
  - Classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
  - Only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

- Amendments PFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*

  The amendments specify how a seller-lessee measures the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained.

- Amendments to PAS 7 and PFRS 7, *Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements*
  The amendments specify disclosure requirements to enhance the current requirements, which are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

  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 its consolidated financial t
  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 its consolidated financial statements. The Company intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

  Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

  - PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
  - Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of exchangeability*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2026

- Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, *Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*
- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
- Amendments to PFRS 1, *Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter*
- Amendments to PFRS 7, *Gain or Loss on Derecognition*
- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities and Transaction Price*
- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Determination of a 'De Facto Agent'*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027

- PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*
- PFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability*

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"

Note 22 - Financial risk management

22.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, cash flow and fair value interest risk, and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Financial risk management is carried out by its Regional Treasury - Shell Treasury Centre East (STCE) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. STCE identifies, evaluates, and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Company's operating units. The Board of Directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investing excess liquidity.

22.1.1 Market risk

Market risk is the possibility that changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates or the prices of petroleum products will adversely affect the value of the Company's assets, liabilities or expected future cash flows.

i. Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk arising from currency fluctuations, primarily with respect to the importations of crude and finished products denominated in US dollar. Foreign currency exchange risk may also arise from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency.

Foreign exchange currency risks are not hedged and the Company does not enter significant derivative contracts to manage foreign currency risks. Since foreign currency exposure is significantly concentrated on purchase of petroleum products, the Company manages foreign currency risk by planning the timing of its importation settlements with related parties and considering the forecast of foreign exchange rates.

Management considers that there are no significant foreign exchange risks with respect to other currencies.

ii. Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Cash flow and fair value interest risk is the risk that future cash flows and fair value, respectively, of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company has no significant exposure to fair value interest rate risk as the Company has no significant interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities subject to fixed interest rates.

The Company's interest-rate risk arises from its borrowings. Borrowings obtained at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest-rate risk. As at 31 March 2025 and December 2024, the Company's short-term borrowings and loans payable carry floating rates based on a certain index plus applicable premium.

The Company does not enter significant hedging activities or derivative contracts to cover risk associated with borrowings.

For the period ended 31 March 2025, if interest rates on Philippine peso-denominated borrowings had been 100 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been P326.0 million (2024 – P314.0 million) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings. Management uses 100 basis points as threshold in assessing the potential impact of interest rate movements in its operations.

iii. Commodity and Other Price risks

Commodity price risk is the risk that future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is affected by price volatility of certain commodities such as fuel oil, gasoline, diesel and other petroleum products in its operating activities. To minimize the Company's risk of potential losses due to volatility of international petroleum products prices, the Company may implement commodity hedging for petroleum products. The hedges are intended to protect petroleum products inventories from risk of downward prices and squeezing margins. This allows stability in prices, thus offsetting the risk of volatile market fluctuations. Through hedging, prices of commodities are fixed at levels acceptable to the Company, thus protecting raw material cost and preserving margins. For consumer (buy) hedging transactions, if prices go down, hedge positions may show marked-to-market losses; however, any loss in the marked-to-market position is offset by the resulting lower physical raw material cost. While for producer (sell) hedges, if prices go down, hedge positions may show marked-to-market gains; however, any gain in the marked-to-market position is offset by the resulting lower selling price.

The Company is not significantly exposed to price risk on equity securities and proprietary club shares as investments held by the Company classified in the statement of financial position as equity through other comprehensive income financial assets are not considered material in the financial statements.

22.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to trade and non-trade receivables.

The Company maintains cash and certain other financial instruments with various major financial institutions. To minimize this risk, the Company performs periodic evaluations of the relative credit standing of these financial institutions and where appropriate, places limits on the amount of credit exposure with any one institution. Additional information is presented in Note 2.

The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of products are made to customers with acceptable creditworthiness. Counterparty credit risk is managed within a framework of individual credit limits with utilization being regularly reviewed. Credit checks are performed by a department independent of sales department and are undertaken before contractual commitment. Where appropriate, cash on delivery terms are used to manage the specific credit risk. Also, there are collaterals and security deposits from customers taken which enables to manage the risk.

There is no concentration of credit risks as at statement of financial position dates as the Company deals with a large number of homogenous trade customers. Additional information is presented in Note 3. Where there is a legally enforceable right to offset under trading agreements and net settlement is regularly applied, the net asset or liability is recognized in the statement of financial position, otherwise assets and liabilities are presented at gross. As at 31 March 2025 and December 2024, the Company has the following:

	Gross amounts before offset	Amounts offset	Net Amounts as presented	Credit enhancement	Net amount
31 March 2025					
Financial assets:					
Receivables	16,296,150	-	16,296,150	6,327,004	9,969,146

	Gross amounts before offset	Amounts offset	Net Amounts as presented	Credit enhancement	Net amount
31 December 2024					
Financial assets:					
Receivables	17,670,684	-	17,670,684	6,489,537	11,181,147

22.1.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for the Company's business activities may not be available. The Company has access to sufficient external debt funding sources (banks credit lines) to meet currently foreseeable borrowing requirements. The Treasury group centrally monitors bank borrowings, foreign exchange requirements and cash flow position.

Surplus cash is invested into a range of short-dated money market instruments, time deposits and money funds, which seek to ensure the security and liquidity of investments while optimizing yield.

Availability of funding to settle the Company's payables are ensured since the Company has unused credit lines and undrawn borrowing facilities at floating rate amounting to P47.0 billion as at 31 March 2025 which are subject to annual review.

22.2 Capital management

The Company manages its business to deliver strong cash flows to fund capital expenditures and growth based on cautious assumptions relating to petroleum products prices. Strong cash position and operational cash flow provide the Company financial flexibility both to fund capital investment and return on equity. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the statement of financial position less other reserves plus net debt.

i. Cash flow from operating activities

Cash flow from operating activities is considered a measure that reflects the Company's ability to generate funding from operations for its investing and financing activities and is representative of the realization of value for shareholders from the Company's operations. The statement of cash flows shows the components of cash flow. Management uses this analysis to decide whether to obtain additional borrowings or additional capital infusion to manage its capital requirements.

ii. Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio is a measure of the Company's financial leverage reflecting the degree to which the operations of the Company are financed by debt. The amount of debt that the Company will commit depends on cash inflow from operations, divestment proceeds and cash outflow in the form of capital investment, dividend payments and share repurchases. The Company aims to maintain an efficient statement of financial position to be able to finance investment and growth, after the funding of dividends. The gearing ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total loans and borrowings less cash.

The Company considers whether the present gearing level is commercially acceptable based on the ability of the Company to operate on a standalone basis. Gearing target is set after appropriate advice has been taken from Tax, Treasury, and Legal advisors.

The gearing ratios at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	Note	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Total loans and borrowings	13,14	43,471,000	41,881,000
Less: cash	2	2,701,161	2,957,958
Net debt		40,769,839	38,923,042
Total equity (excluding other reserves)		31,657,045	30,913,454
Total Capital		72,426,884	69,836,496
Gearing ratio		56%	56%

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirement.

22.3 Fair value estimation

The table below presents the carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities, which approximates its fair values, as at 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024:

	Note	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Financial assets			
Loans and receivables			
Cash	2	2,701,161	2,957,958
Receivables	3	16,296,150	17,670,684
Derivatives	9	132,695	165,284
Financial assets as FVOCI	9	1,178,108	1,182,078
Customer grants		114,010	110,278
Other long-term receivables		352,858	319,507
Total financial assets		20,774,982	22,405,789

	Note	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Other financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	12	22,154,545	23,590,985
Dividends payable		17,538	17,538
Derivatives	12	49,768	48,714
Cash security deposits		194,226	188,221
Short-term borrowings	13	28,471,000	26,881,000
Loans payable	14	15,000,000	15,000,000
Lease Liabilities		20,681,390	19,025,812
Total financial liabilities		86,568,467	84,752,270

Receivables in the table above exclude claims from the government and miscellaneous receivables while accounts payable and accrued expenses exclude amounts payable to the government and its related agencies.
The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the value of each class of financial instrument:

i. Current financial assets and liabilities

Due to the short-term nature of the accounts, the fair value of cash, receivables, deposits, accounts payable (excluding derivative financial liabilities) and short-term borrowings approximate the amount of consideration at the time of initial recognition.

ii. Financial assets and liabilities carried at cost

Staff car loans, market investment loans, other long-term receivables and payables, are carried at cost which is the repayable amount.

iii. Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value

The Company's equity securities classified as available-for-sale financial assets are marked-to-market if traded and quoted. The predominant source used in the determining the fair value of the available-for-sale financial assets is the quoted price and is considered categorized under Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

For unquoted equity securities, the fair values could not be reliably determined due to the unpredictable nature of future cash flows and the lack of suitable methods of carrying at a reliable fair value. These are carried at cost less any allowance for impairment losses. These are not significant in relation to the Company's portfolio of financial instruments.

Fair values of derivative assets and liabilities are calculated by reference to the fixed or variable price and the relevant index price as of the statement of financial position date. The fair values of the derivatives are categorized under Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

iv. Loans payable

The carrying values of long-term loans payable approximates their fair value because of regular interest reprising based on market conditions.

<u>Note 23 – Changes in estimates of amounts</u>

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

<u>Note 24 – Issuances, repurchases, and repayments of debt and equity securities</u>

There were no issuances, repurchases of debt and equity securities during the quarter.

<u>Note 25 – Material events subsequent to the end of the interim period that have not been reflected in the financial statements for the interim period</u>

There were no material events subsequent to the end of the interim period that has not been reflected in the financial statements for the interim period.

<u>Note 26 – Changes in the composition of the issuer during the interim period, including business combinations, acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings, and discontinuing operations</u>

There were no changes of material amount in the composition of the Company during the interim period.

<u>Note 27 – Changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets</u>

There were no changes of material amount in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the last annual balance sheet date.

<u>Note 28 – Existence of material contingencies</u>

There were no material contingencies, events or transactions that existed that materially impact the current interim period except those disclosed in the contingencies note.

<u>Note 29 – Other Matters</u>

a. The Company has reviewed the known trends, demands, developments, commitments, events or uncertainties during the reporting period and is of the opinion that there are no items which will have a material impact on the issuer's liquidity.

b. There were no material or significant events during the reporting period that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligations that are material to Shell Pilipinas Corporation except for the cases enumerated under Note 20 - Contingencies.

c. There were no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations and other relationships of the company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.

d. For the year 2025, a budget of ~P2 to 3 billion has been allotted for capital expenditures, subject to additional spend deemed necessary by the Company to accelerate growth and enhance the supply chain. Bulk of the capital expenditures will be allocated to build new mobility stations and growth projects, and the improvement of existing supply and distribution facilities.

e. Global developments, particularly the volatility in oil prices, will continue to impact fuel oil supply, both internationally and in the domestic market.

f. There are no material elements of income or loss that did not arise from the registrant's continuing operations during the period.

g. Certain accounts were reclassified to conform with the current year financial statements presentation.

ITEM 2
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Performance and Financial Condition

The Statements of Financial Position and Statements of Income for the period ended 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2024, are shown in Million Philippine Pesos.

Financial condition as of the three-month period ended 31 March 2025 compared with the period ended 31 December 2024

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024	% Increase (Decrease)
Current assets	45,166.9	44,626.3	1.2%
Non-Current assets	74,544.1	72,481.5	2.8%
Total assets	119,711.0	117,107.8	2.2%
Current Liabilities	50,692.9	50,538.2	0.3%
Non-Current Liabilities	36,097.1	34,388.7	5.0%
Total Liabilities	86,790.0	84,926.9	2.2%
Equity	32,921.1	32,180.8	2.3%

Current assets

SPC's current assets increased from P44,626.3 million as of 31 December 2024 to P45,166.9 million as of 31 March 2025 primarily due to the following:

Inventories, net increased by P2,392.1 million, or 16.1% from P14,857.6 million as of 31 December 2024 to P17,249.7 million as of 31 March 2025 primarily driven by higher stock holdings during the period in anticipation of increase in demand. Additionally, Davao Import Facility started to operate this year.

Cash decreased by P256.8 million, or 8.7% from P2,958.0 million as of 31 December 2024 to 2,701.2 million as of 31 March 2025 resulted from a deliberate action to minimize the amount of cash on hand and to reduce float.

Receivable, net decreased by P1,374.5 million, or 7.8% from P17,670.7 million as of 31 December 2024 to 16,296.2 million as of 31 March 2025 primarily driven by decrease in global fuel prices.

Current financial assets decreased by P32.6 million, or 19.7% from 165.3 million as of December 2024 to P132.7 million as of 31 March 2024 mainly driven by the fair value of the derivative assets from outstanding commodity forward contracts.

Non-Current Assets

SPC's non-current assets increased from P72,481.5 million as of 31 December 2024 to P74,544.1 million as of 31 March 2025 primarily due to the following:

Right to use asset increased by P1,573.8 million, or 8.8 % from P17,954.2 million as of 31 December 2024 to P19,528.0 million as of 31 March 2025 mainly due to additions of lease contract for Davao import facility.

Current Liabilities

SPC's current liabilities increased from P50,538.2 million as of 31 December 2024 to P50,692.9 million as of 31 March 2025 primarily due to the following:

Trade and other payables decreased by P1,435.4 million, or 6.1 % from P23,639.7 million as of 31 December 2024 to P22,204.3 million as of 31 March 2025 primarily driven by decrease in YTD average global fuel product prices for gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, aviation fuel from ~$90/bbl as of 31 December 2024 to ~$86/bbl by end of 31 March 2025.

Short-term loans increased by P1,590.0 million, or 5.9 % from P26,881.0 million as of 31 December 2024 to P28,471.0 million as of 31 March 2025 primarily due to higher working capital requirements.

Non-Current Liabilities

SPC's non-current liabilities increased from P34,388.7 million as of 31 December 2024 to P36,097.1 million as of 31 March 2025.

Lease liabilities increased by P1,604.5 million, or 9.9% from 16,232.6 as of 31 December 2024 to P17,837.2 million as of 31 March 2025 mainly due to additions of lease contract for Davao import facility.

Equity

SPC's total equity increased from P32,180.8 million as of 31 December 2024 to P32,921.1 million as of 31 March 2025 primarily driven by increase in retained earnings.

Financial Performance

	YTD 1Q 2025	YTD 1Q 2024	%Increase (decrease)
Net Sales	57,992.3	59,959.6	(3.3)%
Sales Volumes (M liters)	952.1	941.2	1.2%
Marketing Volumes (M liters)	942.3	932.0	1.1%
Cost of sales	52,185.2	53,847.8	(3.1)%
Gross profit	5,807.1	6,111.8	(5.0)%
Selling, General and administrative expenses	4,277.7	3,743.1	14.3%
Other operating income (losses), net	411.1	480.7	(14.5)%
Finance expense	932.2	939.7	(0.8)%
Other income (charges)	57.7	(44.2)	230.5%
EBITDA	3,376.2	4,006.4	(15.7)%
Provision for income tax	322.4	460.2	(29.9)%
Net Income	743.6	1,405.4	(47.1)%
Core earnings	871.4	685.4	27.1%

Results of operations for the period ended 31 March 2025 compared with the period ended 31 March 2024

Net sales decreased by 1,967.3 million, or 3.3% from P59,959.6 million for the period ended 31 March 2024 to P57,992.3 million for the period ended 31 March 2025 primarily due to lower pump prices driven by the general decrease in global oil prices.

Gross profit decreased by P304.8 million or 5.0% from P6,111.8 million for the period ended 31 March 2024 to P5,807.1 million for the period ended 31 March 2025 mainly due to inventory holding loss in 2025 vs. inventory gain in 2024.

Selling, General and Administrative expenses increased by P534.6 million, or 14.3% from P3,743.1 million for the period ended 31 March 2024 to P4,277.7 million for the period ended 31 March 2025 mostly driven by the increase in lease depreciation, staff related costs and logistics and transshipment costs.

Other operating losses (income), net decreased by P69.6 million or 14.5% from P480.7 million income for the period ended 31 March 2024 to P411.1 million income for the period ended 31 March 2025 primarily driven the commodity hedging net mark to market loss in 2025 as compared to 2024 due to the oil price and market premium volatility globally.

Finance expense decreased by P7.5 million, or 0.8%, from P939.7 million for the period ended 31 March 2024 to P932.2 million for the period ended 31 March 2025 mainly driven by decrease in interest expense on lease liability. This is partially offset by increase in finance charges.

Other income (charges) increased by P101.9 million, or 230.5%, from P44.2 million loss for the period ended 31 March 2024 to P57.7 million income for the period ended 31 March 2025 mainly due to exchange rate gain and income from third party lessee.

EBITDA decreased by P630.2 million or 15.7% from P4,006.4 million for the period ended 31 March 2024 to P3,376.2 million for the period ended 31 March 2025 mainly due to impact of pre-tax inventory holding loss of P170.3 million in Q1 2025 against pre-tax gains of P959.5 million in Q1 2024.

Core earnings (net earnings excluding inventory holding gains and other one-off items) increased by P186 million from P685.4 million for the period ended 31 March 2024 to P871.4 million for the period ended 31 March 2025. This was due to improved margins, high premium penetration across sectors, aided with slight increase in volume vs prior year.

Key financial ratios

	YTD 1Q 2025 (Unaudited)	FY 2024 (Audited)
Current Ratio (a)	0.89	0.88
Debt Ratio (b)	0.34	0.33
Debt to Equity (c)	1.29	1.26
Asset to equity ratio (d)	3.78	3.79
Interest coverage ratio (e)	2.76	1.77
Return on Assets (f)	0.62%	1.07%
Return on Equity (g)	2.35%	4.04%
Return on average capital employed (h)	6.78%	7.99%

a. Current ratio is computed by dividing current assets over current liabilities.
b. Debt ratio is computed by dividing net debt (short-term and long-term borrowings less cash) over total assets.
c. Debt to equity ratio is derived by dividing net debt (short-term and long-term borrowings less cash) over stockholder's equity (exclusive of Other Reserves).
d. Asset to equity ratio is derived by dividing total assets over stockholder's equity (exclusive of Other Reserves).
e. Interest coverage ratio is derived by dividing earnings before interest expense and taxes over interest expense.
f. Return on assets is computed as Profit (Loss) for the year divided by total assets.
g. Return on equity is computed as Profit (Loss) for the year divided by stockholder's equity (exclusive of Other Reserves).
h. Return on average capital employed is defined as rolling 12 months EBIT as a percentage of the average capital employed for the period. Capital employed consists of total equity, short-term borrowings and loans payable. Average capital is calculated as the mean of the opening and closing balances of capital employed for that period.

(Please note that the numbers for 2025 are only for YTD 1Q 2025 while those for 2024 are for the full year, as audited).

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of SPC Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Taguig on day of 13th May 2025.

Issuer:

Signature and Title: ______________________
REYNALDO P. ABILO
Vice President – Finance, Treasurer and Chief Risk Officer

Signature and Title: ______________________
ATTY. MARK HADRIAN GAMO
Corporate Secretary