

COVER SHEET

SEC Registration Number

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COMPANY NAME

F	O	R	A		S	E	R	V	I	C	E	S	,		I	N	C	.		D	O	I	N	G		B	U	S	I
N	E	S	S		A	S		Q	U	E	S	T		H	O	T	E	L		T	A	G	A	Y	T	A	Y		

PRINCIPAL OFFICE (No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province)

F	o	r	a		R	o	t	u	n	d	a		T	a	g	a	y	t	a	y	,		G	e	n	e	r	a	l
	E	m	i	l	i	o		A	g	u	i	n	a	l	d	o		H	i	g	h	w	a	y	,		S	i	l
a	n	g		J	u	n	c	t	i	o	n	,		B	a	r	a	n	g	a	y		S	i	l	a	n	g	
C	r	o	s	s	i	n	g		E	a	s	t	,		T	a	g	a	y	t	a	y	,		4	1	2	0	
C	a	v	i	t	e																								

Form Type

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Department requiring the report

C	R	M	D
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Secondary License Type, If Applicable

N	/	A
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COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

katrina.clemente-lua@filinvestland.com

Company's Telephone Number

7918-8188

Mobile Number

N/A

No. of Stockholders

6

Annual Meeting (Month / Day)

Last Friday of October

Fiscal Year (Month / Day)

12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person **MUST** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person

Nancy R. Rivera

Email Address

nancy.rivera@filinvesthospitality.com

Telephone Number/s

+6346-8460278

Mobile Number

09989615762

CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

Fora Rotunda Tagaytay, General Emilio Aguinaldo Highway Silang Junction, Barangay Silang Crossing East Tagaytay, 4120 Cavite

NOTE 1 : In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

2 : All Boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

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

1. For the quarterly period ended **June 30, 2023**
2. SEC Identification Number **201818339**
3. BIR Tax ID **010-114-986-000**
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter
FORA SERVICES, INC. DOING BUSINESS AS QUEST HOTEL TAGAYTAY
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
Fora Rotunda Tagaytay, General Emilio Aguinaldo **4120**
Highway Silang Junction, Barangay Silang Crossing
East Tagaytay
8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code **(46) 419-8799**
9. Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report **Not Applicable**
10. Securities registered pursuant to Section 8 and 12 of the SRC

Title of Each Class	Number of shares of Common Stock Outstanding	Amount Issued and Outstanding
Common Stock, Php100.00 par value	4,000	₱ 400,000.00
Securities	No. of Certificates	Total Amount
Certificates of Participation	164	₱ 37,756,700.00

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

Yes

☐

No

☒

12. Indicate by check mark whether the issuer:

- (a) has filed reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Section 11 of the RSA Rule 1(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

☐

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

Yes

☒

No

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PART 1 – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FOR A SERVICES, INC. DOING BUSINESS AS QUEST HOTEL TAGAYTAY

Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

As at June 30, 2023 and Dec 31, 2022
and
For the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

FORA SERVICES, INC.
DOING BUSINESS AS QUEST HOTEL TAGAYTAY
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	June 30	December 31
	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 11)	₱109,726,513	₱93,150,373
Receivables (Note 5)	9,451,107	11,536,941
Due from related parties (Note 11)	245,064	4,083,206
Inventories (Note 6)	1,553,053	1,673,358
Other currents assets (Note 7)	2,770,170	1,524,101
Total Current Assets	123,745,907	111,967,979
Noncurrent Assets		
Property and equipment (Note 8)	889,779	577,306
Software cost (Note 8)	769,161	383,529
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,658,940	960,835
	₱125,404,847	₱112,928,814
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts and other payables (Notes 9 and 11)	81,280,299	68,078,227
Contract liabilities (Note 10)	1,872,144	3,200,181
Due to related parties (Note 11)	25,903,793	27,410,861
Total Liabilities	₱109,056,236	₱98,689,269
Equity		
Capital stock (Note 14)	400,000	400,000
Retained earnings	15,948,611	13,839,545
Total Equity	16,348,611	14,239,545
	₱125,404,847	₱112,928,814

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

FORA SERVICES, INC.
DOING BUSINESS AS QUEST HOTEL TAGAYTAY
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the six months ended June 30, 2023

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2023	2022
REVENUE		
Revenue from services		
Rooms	₱48,461,692	₱31,695,100
Other operating departments	1,113,224	9,558
Miscellaneous	383,658	4,370
	49,958,574	31,709,028
COST OF SERVICES (Note 12)	29,383,055	16,097,472
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Note 13)	17,587,770	14,209,428
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Income from insurance claims (Note 19)	-	9,467,928
Interest income (Note 4)	1,187,790	93,013
Interest expense	(1,442,637)	-
	(254,847)	9,560,941
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	2,732,902	10,963,069
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 16)	623,836	2,801,042
NET INCOME (LOSS) / TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Note 2)	₱2,109,066	₱8,162,027

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

FORA SERVICES, INC.
DOING BUSINESS AS QUEST HOTEL TAGAYTAY
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2023	2022
CAPITAL STOCK (Note 14)	₱ 400,000	₱ 400,000
RETAINED EARNINGS (DEFICIT)		
Balances at beginning of period	13,839,545	2,457,709
Net income (loss) for the period	2,109,066	8,162,027
Balances at end of period	15,948,611	10,619,736
	₱16,348,611	₱11,019,736

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

FORA SERVICES, INC.
DOING BUSINESS AS QUEST HOTEL TAGAYTAY
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income (loss) before income tax	₱2,732,902	₱10,963,069
Adjustments for:		
Income from insurance claims (Note 19)	-	(9,467,928)
Depreciation (Notes 8, 11 and 13)	339,158	162,451
Interest income (Note 4)	(1,187,790)	(93,013)
Interest expense	-	-
Operating income (loss) before working capital changes	1,884,270	1,564,579
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in:		
Receivables	2,085,836	8,509,406
Due from related parties	3,865,877	-
Inventories	120,304	(41,288)
Other current assets	(1,246,070)	2,345,317
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts and other payables	13,202,072	14,525,203
Contract liabilities	(1,328,037)	415,568
Due to related parties	(1,534,802)	2,124,031
Net cash generated from operations	17,049,450	29,442,816
Insurance claims received	-	9,467,928
Interest received	1,187,790	93,013
Income taxes paid	(623,836)	(2,801,042)
Net cash provided by operating activities	17,613,404	36,202,715
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to property and equipment (Note 8)	(471,062)	(413,418)
Software	(566,201)	
Increase in advances to suppliers (Note 7)	-	(130,534)
Cash used in investing activities	(1,037,263)	(543,952)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	16,576,141	35,658,763
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	93,150,372	60,507,260
AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	₱109,726,513	₱96,166,023
AT END OF PERIOD (Note 4)		

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

FORA SERVICES, INC.
DOING BUSINESS AS QUEST HOTEL TAGAYTAY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Fora Services, Inc. doing business as Quest Hotel Tagaytay (the Company), a wholly owned subsidiary of Filinvest Hospitality Corporation, (FHC or Parent Company), was incorporated in the Philippines and was registered with Philippine Securities and Exchange Commissions (SEC) on August 24, 2018. Its primary purpose is to purchase and own real properties and personal property of all kinds to sell, lease, maintain and manage.

The Company's registered address is Fora Rotunda Tagaytay, General Emilio Aguinaldo Highway, Silang Junction, Barangay Silang Crossing East, Tagaytay, 4120 Cavite.

The Parent Company is a subsidiary of Filinvest Development Corporation (FDC), a publicly listed corporation. FDC is a subsidiary of A.L. Gotianun, Inc. (ALGI). FHC, FDC and ALGI are incorporated and domiciled in the Philippines.

On May 17, 2023, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), issued the Certificate of Permit to Offer Securities for Sale to Fora Services Inc. (FOSI). The certificate allows the company to sell 164 certificates of participation exclusively to unit owners of the Project.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are rounded off to the nearest Peso, except when otherwise indicated.

The Company's financial statements as at June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022 and for the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 have been prepared as an attachment to the amended registration statement in relation to the Company's issuance of debt securities.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS), Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Interpretations issued by the Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC).

Adoption of New and Amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Company's financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial years, except for the adoption of the following which became effective beginning January 1, 2022. The adoption of the following pronouncements does not have significant impact to the Company's financial statements.

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*
- Amendments to PAS 16, *Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use*
- Amendments to PAS 37, *Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract*

- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle*
 - Amendments to PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Philippines Financial Reporting Standards, Subsidiary as a first-time adopter*
 - Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments, Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities*
 - Amendments to PAS 41, *Agriculture, Taxation in fair value measurements*

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. The Company intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective. Adoption of these pronouncements is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements unless otherwise indicated.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023

- Amendments to PAS 12, *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*
- Amendments to PAS 8, *Definition of Accounting Estimates*
- Amendments to PAS 1 and PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2024

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

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*

Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies were applied in preparation of the Company's financial statements:

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve (12) months after the reporting period; or
- Cash and cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities.

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 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.

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 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 asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

'Day 1' difference

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value based on other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a 'Day 1' difference) in profit or loss, unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset or liability. In cases where an unobservable data is used, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in profit and loss when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Company determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' difference amount.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery or assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the trade date.

Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as either subsequently measured at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), or at 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. The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs. Receivables are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of 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 market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Company's financial assets comprise financial assets at amortized cost.

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

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within the Company's business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and,
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

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

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company can reclassify financial assets if the objective of its business model for managing those financial assets changes. The Company is required to reclassify the following financial assets:

- from amortized cost to FVPL if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria are no longer met; and,
- from FVPL to amortized cost if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria start to be met and the instrument's contractual cash flows meet the amortized cost criteria.

Reclassification of financial assets designated as at FVPL at initial recognition is not permitted.

A change in the objective of the Company's business model must be effected before the reclassification date. The reclassification date is the beginning of the next reporting period following the change in the business model.

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.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings).

Subsequent measurement

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.

This accounting policy applies to accounts and other payables (excluding statutory payables) and due to related parties.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. 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 EIR. 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.

The Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs for financial assets at amortized costs. 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 for accounts and other receivables that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30 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 amounts 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, 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. The Company uses the ratings from reputable rating agencies to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all risks and rewards 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 an asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled 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 comprehensive income.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and the Company intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, where the related assets and liabilities are presented at gross in the statement of financial position.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). Cost is determined using the moving average method. NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. NRV of supplies is the estimated current replacement cost.

Other Assets

Other assets are carried at costs and pertain to resources controlled by the Company as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the Company. These assets are regularly evaluated for any impairment in value. These comprise of input value-added tax (VAT), creditable withholding taxes, prepaid expenses, advances to officers and employees and advances to suppliers.

Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are amounts paid in advance for goods and services that are yet to be delivered and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the Company within its normal operating cycle or within 12 months from the balance sheet date. These are measured at amortized cost less any impairment loss.

VAT

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, if applicable.

When VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT) exceeds VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT), the excess is recognized as payable in the statement of financial position. When VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT) exceeds VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT), the excess is recognized as an asset in the statement of financial position to the extent of the recoverable amount.

Creditable VAT

Creditable VAT pertains to the VAT withheld on government sales which are creditable against output VAT.

Advances to suppliers

Advances to suppliers are down payments made to the suppliers for acquisitions of guest supplies and software costs. These are applied against billings which are received after the delivery of items and completion of services. Classification of advances to suppliers is based on the actual realization of such advances based on the determined usage/realization of the asset to which it is intended for.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property 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.

Subsequent costs are capitalized as part of property and equipment only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be reasonably measured. All other repairs and maintenance are charged against current operations as 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 and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives (EUL) of the assets. The Company assessed that the useful life of property and equipment is three (3) years.

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

The separate recognition of significant components of property and equipment depends on whether these components serve the same purpose as the related items of property and equipment. If the corresponding components do not serve the same purpose, they must be recognized separately. If the component parts serve the same purpose, the need to recognize them separately depends on whether they have the same structure and the same normal useful life as the other component parts of the asset. If the structure and normal useful life are different, the component parts must be recognized separately insofar as they comply with the definition of the assets. Accordingly, the cost of acquisition must be allocated to the individual components over their respective useful lives.

The depreciation of the component parts must be recognized for each component part separately. The subsequent expenses for the exchange or replacement of such assets must be recognized as acquisition costs for a separate asset and depreciated over their useful life.

An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets) is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

Software Costs

Software acquired separately is measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, capitalized software is carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. The capitalized software is amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 years.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The Company assesses at each financial reporting date whether there is an indication that its nonfinancial (e.g., property and equipment and software costs) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGUs) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use (VIU) and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets of the Company.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing VIU, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment loss is charged to operations in the year in which it arises.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of an asset, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation and amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is credited to current operations.

Equity

Capital stock

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued.

Retained earnings (Deficit)

Retained earnings (deficit) represents the accumulated net income (losses) of the Company and stock issuance costs.

Revenue Recognition

The Company primarily derives its revenue from room related services and other operating departments. 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 or services. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has generally concluded that it is acting as principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

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

Rooms

Revenue from rooms is recognized over the time the related services are rendered and/or facilities and amenities are used. Transaction price is determined to be the invoice amount, and each transaction is considered as a single performance obligation, therefore it is not necessary to allocate the transaction price. The service is capable of being distinct from the other services and the transaction price for each service is separately identifiable.

Other operating departments

Revenue from other operating departments is recognized over the time the related services are rendered and/or facilities and amenities are used. Transaction price is determined to be the invoice amount, and each transaction is considered as a single performance obligation, therefore it is not necessary to allocate the transaction price. The service is capable of being distinct from the other services and the transaction price for each service is separately identifiable.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

Income from insurance claim

Income from insurance claim is recognized when receipt is virtually certain or upon acceptance of the settlement offer from insurance company.

Other income

Other income consists of smoking fees, forfeiture of unclaimed deposits and others. This is recognized over the time the related services are rendered and/or facilities and amenities are used.

Contract Balances

Contract 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).

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 a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

The contract liabilities also include payments received by the Company from the customers for which revenue recognition has not yet commenced. Accordingly, funds deposited by customers before event/service occurs (guest deposits) are recorded as contract liabilities until services are provided or goods are delivered.

Costs and Expenses Recognition

Direct costs and operating expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or depletion of assets or decrease of liabilities. Direct costs and operating expenses encompass losses as well as those expenses that arise in the course of ordinary activities of the Company. Direct costs are charged to statement of comprehensive income when related revenue is recognized, while operating expenses are recognized when incurred. These are measured at the amount paid or payable.

Cost of sales and services

Cost of sales and services pertain to expenses incurred in relation to sale of goods and rendering of services. These are recognized when incurred and measured at the amount 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.

Company as a lessee

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Lease payments on leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as the lease expense. Contingent rents are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

OCI are items of income and expense that are not recognized in the profit or loss for the period in accordance with PFRS. The Company has no OCI item for the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022.

Income Taxes

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences with some exceptions. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefit of the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward of excess MCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are applicable to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is also recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

Segment Reporting

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed according to the nature of the products and services provided. The Company has determined that it is operating as one operating segment as of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022 (see Note 16).

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense. When the Company expects part or all of provision to be reimbursed or recovered, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

Contingencies

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

Events after the Reporting Period

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

3. Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumption

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in compliance with PFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Future events may occur which can cause the assumptions used in arriving at those estimates to change. The effects of any changes in estimates will be reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Management's Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation of uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and within the next financial year are discussed below:

Evaluation of impairment of receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due. 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 financial reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions (e.g., inflation and lending rate) 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 member's actual default in the future.

As of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the carrying value of receivables amounted to ₱9.45 million and ₱11.53 million, respectively. There is no provision for ECL recognized for the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (see Note 5).

Estimation of NRV of inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or NRV. To determine the NRV, the Company is required to make estimate of the inventories' estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business and costs necessary to make a sale. In determining the recoverability of the inventories, management considers whether those inventories are damaged or if their selling prices have declined. The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if different judgment were made or different estimates were utilized.

For the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, there is no allowance for inventory write-down recognized since the Company has determined that the NRV of inventories is higher than its cost. As of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, total inventories carried at cost amounted to ₱1.55 million and ₱1.67 million, respectively (see Note 6).

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash on hand	₱723,029	₱1,416,388
Cash in banks (Note 11)	27,371,601	26,204,446
Cash equivalents (Note 11)	81,631,883	65,529,539
	₱109,726,513	₱93,150,373

Cash in banks earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are made for varying periods up to 3 months and earns interest at the prevailing short-term investment rate of 0.25%.

Interest income earned from cash and cash equivalents amounted to ₱1.19 million and ₱0.09 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 11).

There are no restrictions on the Company's cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

5. Receivables

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Contract receivables:		
Corporate, travel agency and individuals	₱8,169,391	₱8,642,460
Guest ledger	390,344	1,121,267
Credit cards	891,372	1,773,214
	₱9,451,107	₱11,536,941

Corporate, travel agency and individuals pertain to receivables classified by market segments and are due within 30 to 90 days from billing.

Guest ledger pertains to receivables from in-house guests and are collectible once the guest checks out from the hotel.

Credit cards pertain to receivables from banks for sales settled through credit cards and are usually collectible within 3 to 5 days from transaction date.

6. Inventories

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Supplies	₱1,238,707	₱1,429,592
Fuel	314,346	243,766
	₱1,553,053	₱1,673,358

Supplies include guest, engineering, cleaning, and other operating supplies as a requirement in the day-to-day operations of the Company.

Fuel pertains to fuel and oils.

The cost of inventories recognized as part of “Cost of services” in the statements of comprehensive income amounted to ₱1.6 million and ₱1.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 12).

7. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Prepaid expenses	₱1,216,122	₱ 245,616
Input Tax	742,299	-
Advances to officers and employees	681,238	819,763
Creditable withholding taxes	121,311	449,520
Security deposits	9,200	9,200
	₱2,770,170	₱1,524,101

Advances to officers and employees refer to advances for meals, travel, courier and other expenses arising from ordinary course of business, and are subject to liquidation within seven days after actual use of the advances.

Creditable withholding taxes are the taxes withheld by the withholding agents from payments to the sellers which are creditable against the future income tax payable.

Prepaid expenses pertain to the Company's prepayments on insurance and subscriptions. These are recognized as expense over a period not exceeding 12 months.

Advances to suppliers represent payments made in advance for the guest supplies and software costs. These advances will be applied against the future billings of the Company's suppliers.

8. Property and Equipment and Software Costs

Property and equipment

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	As of June 30, 2023			
	Machineries, Tools and Equipment	Computer Equipment	Furn., Fixtures & Equipment	Total
Cost				
Balances at beginning of year	₱456,007	₱256,696	₱ -	₱712,703
Additions		425,276	45,786	471,062
Balances at end of year	456,007	681,972	45,786	1,183,765
Accumulated Amortization				
Balances at beginning of year	102,101	33,296		135,397
Amortization	76,002	82,587	-	158,589
Balances at end of year	178,103	115,883	-	293,986
Net Book Value	₱277,904	₱ 566,089	₱45,786	₱889,779

The Company's property and equipment are not pledged or used as collateral to secure any obligation as of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Software costs

This account pertains to the software costs for accounting system and front office management system purchased by the Company.

The roll forward analysis of this account follows:

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cost		
At beginning of period	₱806,033	₱675,499
Additions	566,201	130,534
At end of period	1,372,234	806,033
Accumulated Depreciation		
At beginning of period	422,504	197,338
Depreciation (Note 13)	180,569	225,166
At end of period	603,073	422,504
Net Book Values	₱769,161	₱383,529

Depreciation expense recognized as part of "General and administrative expenses" in the statements of comprehensive income amounted to ₱0.34 million and ₱0.16 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 13).

9. Accounts and Other Payables

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Trade payables	₱60,093,399	₱18,031,830
Accrued expenses	17,777,337	44,391,933
Taxes payable	1,843,272	4,105,075
Wages and employee related payables	1,566,291	1,549,389
	₱81,280,299	₱68,078,227

Trade payable consists of payables to suppliers and service providers for various acquisitions of goods and services used in the operations of the Company. These are normally settled on a 30 to 90-day term.

Accrued expenses represent accruals on rental, telephone, light and water, salaries, security services and other expenses that are normally settled on a 30 to 90-day term upon receipt of billing.

Taxes payable includes local taxes, expanded withholding taxes and taxes withheld on employee compensation and benefits.

Wages and employee-related payables include employees' share on the additional service fees charged to customers and accrued compensation. These are normally settled within one (1) month.

10. Contract Liabilities

Contract liabilities pertain to advance or partial payments received from guests to guarantee reservations. This represents the obligation to provide services to the customer for which the Company has received consideration. These are guest deposits which are expected to be recognized as revenue when the event has taken place or refunded to the customers upon cancellation.

The following summarizes the activities related to contract liabilities with customers:

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Balances at beginning of period	₱3,200,181	₱726,507
Additions	1,900,004	5,750,282
Recognized as revenue	(3,228,041)	(3,276,608)
Balances at end of period	₱1,872,144	₱3,200,181

11. Related Party Transactions

The Company has entered various transactions with related parties. Parties are related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party in making financial and operating decision or the parties are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. Affiliates are entities under common control of the Parent Company, FDC and ALGI.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances at June 30, 2023 are unsecured, interest-free and require settlement in cash, unless otherwise stated. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. As of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company has not made any provision for ECL relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial period by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

The amounts and balances from the significant related party transaction follows:

	30-Jun-23			
	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding balance	Terms	Conditions
Cash and cash equivalents				
Affiliate				
a. Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	₱16,517,852	₱101,824,755	Interest-bearing at prevailing market rate	Unrestricted
Interest income	1,187,790	—	—	—
Due to related parties				
b. Parent Company	(₱22,853)	(₱251,791)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
c. Filinvest Land, Inc. (FLI)	(1,702,039)	(19,147,449)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
d. Fora Restaurants, Inc. (FRI)	4,272,065	(793,523)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured

e. Chroma Hospitality, Inc. (CHI)	44,549	(1,632,223)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
f. Entrata Hotel Services, Inc. (EHSI)	48,599	(71,665)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
g. Corporate Technologies, Inc. (CTI)	(1,133,253)	(4,007,142)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
(P25,903,793)				

30-Jun-23				
	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding balance	Terms	Conditions
<i>Due from related parties</i>				
h. Fora Restaurants, Inc. (FRI)	(P4,061,943)	-	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
i. Chroma Hospitality, Inc. (CHI)	196,066	217,329	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
j. Entrata Hotel Services, Inc. (EHSI)	27,735	27,735	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
P245,064				
<i>Accrued expenses</i>				
c. FLI (rent)	9,264,409	(P9,264,409)	Noninterest-bearing;	Unsecured
(P9,264,409)				

31-Dec-22				
	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding balance	Terms	Conditions
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>				
<i>Affiliate</i>				
a. Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	P31,949,406	P85,306,903	Interest-bearing at prevailing market rate	Unrestricted
Interest income	799,652	-	-	-
<i>Due to related parties</i>				
b. Parent Company	(176,017)	(228,938)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
c. Filinvest Land, Inc. (FLI)	1,672,707	(17,445,410)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
d. Fora Restaurants, Inc. (FRI)	1,552,452	(5,065,588)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
e. Chroma Hospitality, Inc. (CHI)	(689,524)	(1,676,772)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
f. Entrata Hotel Services, Inc.	260,051	(120,264)	Noninterest-bearing;	Unsecured

(EHSI)			due and demandable	
g. Corporate Technologies, Inc. (CTI)	5,220,741	(2,873,889)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
(P27,410,861)				
	31-Dec-22			
	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding balance	Terms	Conditions
Due from related parties				
h. Fora Restaurants, Inc. (FRI)	P4,061,943	P4,061,943	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
i. Chroma Hospitality, Inc. (CHI)	21,263	21,263	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
		4,083,206	—	—
Accrued expenses				
c. FLI (rent)	9,226,418	(P9,226,418)	Noninterest-bearing; due and demandable	Unsecured
		(P9,226,418)		

Significant transactions with related parties are as follows:

- The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents with East West Banking Corporation, an entity under common control with FDC.
- FHC advanced the Company's costs for incorporation, taxes and licenses and other costs incurred on its pre-opening period. As of June 30, 2022, the Company paid the balance in full.

The Company entered into an agreement with FHC, wherein the Company is annually charged with admin fee equivalent to one percent (1%) of the Company's gross operating revenue for receiving various administrative functions. The agreement has a term of 1 year and automatically renewable every year for a similar term unless terminated by either party. For the six months ended June 30, 2023, the Company recognized admin fee amounted to P0.59 million (see Note 13; P0.31 for the six months ended June 30, 2022).

- In 2019, FLI, an affiliate, advanced the Company's funding to support its pre-operations and initial working capital to support its operations.

Rental

In 2019, the Company entered into a lease agreement with FLI for the lease of space in Quest Hotel for the purpose of the hotel and related operations. The contract pertains to leased premises which consist of the 164 hotel rooms. The lease commences beginning April 1, 2019 until March 31, 2021, subject to automatic renewal for a similar term unless terminated by either party. The Company agreed to pay variable lease payments equivalent to the Company's net income less outstanding receivables. In 2022, the Company and FLI confirmed that the composition of condotel revenue considered in the net income computation per its lease agreement to exclude proceeds from insurance claims, earmarked for refurbishment, income generating activities from use of function rooms, parking fees and food and beverage operations, among others. For the six months ended June 30, 2023 the company incurred rent expense amounting to P9.26 million (see Note 13; nil for the six months ended June 30, 2022).

- d. FRI, an affiliate, charges its revenue from food and beverage packages to the Company as part of the guest's bill upon bill-out.
- e. In July 2018, the Company entered into a management service agreement (the "Agreement") with CHI, an entity jointly controlled by FDC, whereby CHI provides technical services to the Company with regard to the development and establishment of the hotel during the stages of feasibility, conceptualization, design, and construction, and fit-out.

CHI as a management company supervises and manages the operations of the Hotel in consideration of management base fee and incentive fee. For the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, management fees billed, amounted to ₱1.68 million and ₱0.86 million (see Note 13).

- f. EHSI, an affiliate, charges the Company for intercompany expenses.
- g. CTI, an affiliate, charges the Company for telecommunication, IT solutions expenses and system costs related to the system implementation and support services.
- h. The company charges FRI, CHI and EHSI for intercompany charges.

Compensation of key management personnel

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company consists of employee salaries and benefits amounting to ₱0.88 million and ₱0.71 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

12. Cost of Services

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Rental	₱9,264,409	₱-
Utilities	7,602,914	5,164,577
Salaries and wages	3,790,048	3,005,823
Travel Agency Commissions	2,468,720	1,831,292
Operating supplies (Note 6)	1,607,834	1,102,301
Laundry and Linens	1,516,601	3,675,957
E-commerce fee	1,387,825	209,868
Spa Services	801,115	-
Telecommunication	21,500	372,648
Contract services	-	151,572
Others	922,089	583,434
	₱29,383,055	₱16,097,472

Commissions pertain to payments made to travel and booking agencies for which the hotel transacts with.

Others include payment for contracted services, office supplies, cable, uniforms, printing, decorations, and other miscellaneous expenses.

13. General and Administrative Expenses

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Salaries, wages, and benefits	3,940,110	3,155,935
Management fees (Note 11)	1,677,964	857,746
E-commerce fee	1,410,942	856,546
Corporate office reimbursable	1,264,246	716,821
System costs	1,251,145	1,301,746
Insurance premium	1,192,303	532,594
Security services	1,094,153	943,916
Contract services	1,033,411	350,513
Credit and collection service fees	890,100	243,873
Repairs and maintenance	770,669	1,444,624
Telecommunication	662,431	720,230
Admin fee (Note 11)	596,326	317,211
Depreciation (Notes 8 and 11)	339,158	162,451
Sales office expenses	288,788	871,241
Travel and transportation	204,103	367,742
Professional fees	200,000	66,000
Taxes and licenses	42,534	442,618
Printing and office supplies	38,885	115,538
Representation and entertainment	-	210,458
Medical expenses	-	77,391
Others	690,502	454,234
	₱17,587,770	₱14,209,428

Others include uniform laundry and dry clean of uniform, contracted services, recruitment, and training expenses, postage, and courier charges, representation and entertainment, and other operating expenses from various administrative departments of the Company.

14. Equity

As of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the capital stock of the Company consists of:

	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorized - ₱100 par value	16,000	₱1,600,000
Subscribed and issued shares	4,000	400,000

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and make 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 or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022.

As of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company considers its capital stock amounted to ₱0.40 million as its capital employed.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

15. Income Taxes

The provision for income tax consists of:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Current – RCIT	₱386,278	₱2,782,439
Final	237,558	18,603
Deferred	—	—
	₱623,836	₱2,801,042

Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (‘CREATE’) Act

On March 26, 2021, President Rodrigo Duterte signed into law the CREATE Act to attract more investments and maintain fiscal prudence and stability in the Philippines. Republic Act (RA) 11534 or the CREATE Act introduces reforms to the corporate income tax and incentives systems. Applying the provisions of the CREATE Act, the Company will be subjected to the RCIT rate of twenty-five percent (25%) or MCIT of one percent (1%).

For the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, provision for current income tax are recognized based on the effective income tax rate of 25%.

The reconciliation of the income tax computed at statutory rate to provision for income tax follows:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Income tax at statutory income tax rate	₱683,225	₱2,740,767
Tax effects of:		
Nondeductible expenses	-	64,925
Interest income subjected to final tax	(59,389)	(4,650)
	₱623,836	₱2,801,042

16. Segment Reporting

The Company has determined that it is operating as one operating segment. Based on management’s assessment, no part or component of the business of the Company meets the qualifications of an operating segment as defined by PFRS 8, *Operating Segments*.

17. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Fair Value Information

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts, and other payables (except statutory payables) and due to related parties approximate their fair values as of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022 due to the short-term nature of the transactions.

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's financial instruments include the Company's cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts and other payables (except statutory payables) and due to related parties.

The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Company's operations. The main objectives of the Company's financial risk management are as follows:

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

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk and credit risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. It is the Company's practice that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The table below shows the summary of maximum credit risk exposure on financial assets:

	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱109,003,484	₱91,733,985
Receivables	9,451,107	11,536,943
Due from related parties	245,064	4,083,206
Security deposits	9,200	9,200
	₱118,708,855	₱107,363,334

*Excludes cash on hand.

As of June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, all financial assets classified as neither past due nor impaired has high grade in terms of credit quality rating. High grade is the highest possible rating, which pertains to accounts with very low credit risk exposure. High grade also pertains to receivables with no possible default in payment based on historical experience and evaluation of financial conditions of the creditor.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its financial obligations when due. The Company monitors its cash flow position and overall liquidity position in assessing its exposure to liquidity risk. The Company maintains a level of cash deemed sufficient to finance operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuation in cash flows.

Maturity profile of the Company's financial instruments as at June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022 follows:

	June 30, 2023			
	On demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	₱28,094,634	₱81,631,883	₱—	₱109,726,517
Receivables	—	9,451,107	—	9,451,107
Due from related parties	245,064			245,064
	₱28,339,698	₱91,082,990	₱—	₱119,422,688
Financial liabilities				

Accounts and other payables*	P—	P77,870,736	P—	P77,870,736
Due to related parties	25,876,059	—	—	25,876,059
	P25,876,059	P77,870,736	P—	P103,746,795

*Excludes statutory payables amounting to P3.41 million

December 31, 2022				
	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	P27,620,834	P65,529,539	P—	P93,150,373
Receivables	—	11,536,941	—	11,536,941
Due from related parties	4,083,206	—	—	4,083,206
	P31,704,040	P77,066,480	P—	P108,770,520

December 31, 2022				
	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	Total
Accounts and other payables*	P—	P62,423,763	P—	P62,423,763
Due to related parties	27,410,861	—	—	27,410,861
	P27,410,861	P62,423,763	P—	P89,834,624

*Excludes statutory payables amounting to P5.65 million

18. Income from Insurance Claims

In January 2020, Taal Volcano's eruption interrupted the Company's hotel operations which resulted to business losses. The Company filed a Notice of Claim to the insurance firm on account of losses due to the volcanic eruption. The Company received an offer letter for the proposed settlement for the business interruption loss amounting to P9.47 million to which the Company conform and received as of June 30, 2022.

19. Other Matters

The declaration of COVID-19 by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a pandemic and declaration of nationwide state of calamity and implementation of community quarantine measures throughout the country starting March 16, 2020 have caused disruptions in the Company's business activities. The Company continues to abide by and comply with all rules and regulations issued by the government in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic. In line with applicable rules and regulations, the said risks are mitigated by business continuity strategies set in place by the Company. Measures currently undertaken by the Company to mitigate the risks of COVID-19 pandemic on its operations include work-from-home arrangements, proper and frequent sanitation of office premises, and the practice of social distancing through remote communication, among others.

In 2022, reopening process for hotel operators has slowly begun as domestic and international travel gradually reduced restrictions. Hotel operations in January 2022 was generally affected by the surge of COVID 19 cases. In February 2022, hotel operations improved due to implementation of Alert Level 1 and the change to multiple use from quarantine facility. These changes drive the increasing revenue trend starting first quarter of 2022.

In 2023 the post-pandemic urge to travel remained strong which drive continued growth in the first half of the year. Leisure demand continued to rise with a growth of 42% in occupancy mainly due to relaxed travel restrictions and revenge travel.

In May 17, 2023, the company has secured approval from Securities and Exchange Commission to sell certificates of participation in Quest Hotel Tagaytay project. The certificates will be offered and sold exclusively to buyers of the 164 rooms in Quest Hotel Tagaytay.

As we continuously evolve, we set to bring even more changes by embracing technology, focusing on sustainability, prioritizing guest personalization, emphasizing health and wellness, and promoting local tourism for us to stay ahead of the curve and provide exceptional guest experiences.

FORA SERVICES, INC.
DOING BUSINESS AS QUEST HOTEL TAGAYTAY

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation

In '000	Six Months Period Ended June 30		
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	2023	2022	Change (%)
Revenue	49,959	31,709	58%
Cost of Services	29,383	16,097	83%
General and Administrative Expense	17,588	14,209	24%
Income (Loss) Before Other Income (Expense)	2,988	1,403	113%
Other Income (Expense)	-255	9,561	-103%
Income (Loss) Before Income Tax	2,733	10,963	-75%
Provision from Income Tax	624	2,801	-78%
Total Comprehensive Income	2,109	8,162	-74%

Results of operations in the first half of the year were favorably impacted by the changing market behavior brought by relaxed travel restriction, resurgence of domestic tourism and reopening of international borders. For the six months ended June 30, 2023 the company registered significant revenue growth of 58% from last year. The increase in revenue was driven by the increase in ADR (average daily rate) of 7% coupled with growth in occupancy rate from 42% last year to 57% same period mid-year of 2023.

Cost and Expenses increased by 55% corresponding to the increase in business volume and elevated inflation rate. Apart from the increase in variable cost, the company incurred variable lease rental from lease agreement with FL amounting to ₱9.26 million, Lease agreement with FLI was officially terminated on May 17, 2023 upon issuance of Certificate of Permit to Offer Securities by SEC.

Other Income (Expense) consists of accrued interest expense intended for income distribution, income from insurance claim, and interest income earned from deposits. As of June 30, 2023 the company accrued a distributable participation interest amounting to ₱1.44M in compliance with the calculation presented in Condotel Participation Agreement (CPA). Other income from deposits for the past six months amounted to ₱1.19 million.

Margins remained strong , resulted to a positive comprehensive income amounting to ₱2.11M. Though, there was a remarkable decline of 74% as compared to June 2022. The decline was primarily due to proceeds from insurance claim from business interruption which forms part of June financials last year.

Towards the end of the year, we expect an upward trend in occupancy as other segments such as corporate, groups and meetings will have a substantial increase specially mid Q3 and most of Q4. With the surge from these segments, profitability will likewise increase coming from confident yield management exercises driven by early strong occupancy base.

In '000	June 30	December 31	
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	2023	2022	Change (%)
Current Assets	₱123,746	₱111,968	11%
Noncurrent Assets	1,659	961	73%
Total Assets	125,405	112,929	11%
Total Liabilities	109,056	98,689	11%
Total Equity	16,349	14,240	15%
Total Liabilities and Equity	₱125,405	₱112,929	11%

As of June 30, 2023 financial position of the company remained strong with total assets of ₱125 million. Increase in total assets was driven by of 18% growth in cash and cash equivalent and 73% increase in capital expenditures.

Cash and Cash equivalents

This account includes cash on hand and in bank and short-term investment that earns interest at the prevailing rate of 0.25%. For the six months ended June 30, 2023 total cash balance increased by 18% attributed to the increase in operating cash flow, upward trend in revenue and collection of receivables

Receivables

As of June 30, 2022 total accounts receivables amounted to ₱9.4 million. 18% decrease driven by improved collection days. Decline in receivable is the same percentage rate as the increase in cash.

Inventories

This account consists of supplies (including guest, engineering, cleaning, and other operating supplies used to assist in day-to-day operations of the company) and fuel. Ending inventory as of June 30, 2023 amounted to ₱1.5M, reduced by 7% from December last year.

Other Current Assets

Other Assets consist of advances to employees, creditable withholding taxes, prepaid expenses, and advances to suppliers.

For the six months ended June 30, 2022, other assets grew by 82% from ₱1.52 million to ₱2.77 million mainly from prepaid insurance and advances to suppliers.

Noncurrent Assets

Noncurrent assets consist of property and equipment and software cost.

Total non-current assets amounted to ₱1.65 million and ₱0.96million for the six months ended June 30, 2023. Increase of 73% was attributed to capex acquisition.

Due to related parties

The company has entered various transaction with related parties that are unsecured, interest-free and require settlement in cash. As of June 30, 2023 total due to related party amounted to ₱25.90 million and ₱.24 million due from affiliates.

Accounts and Other Payables

For the six months ended June 30, 2023 Accounts and other payables amounted to ₱81.28 million equivalent to 19% increase. Increment was driven by additional accrual of electricity, contract services, system and operating requirements incurred during the period.

Contract Liabilities

Contract liabilities represents obligation to provide services to the customer for which the Company has received consideration.

For the six months ended June 30, 2023, contract liabilities went down to 41% attributed to additional deposits from guests offset against usage of deposits from room reservation.

Equity

Overall increase of 15% mainly due to the increase in retained earnings as a result of net income earned during the period.

ATTACHMENT-I
FORA SERVICES, INC.
DOING BUSINESS AS QUEST HOTEL TAGAYTAY
AGING OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
JUNE 30, 2023

	Current	1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	>120 days	Total
Trade Receivables	1,705,262	163,453	37,500	439,062	5,265,410	7,610,687
TOTAL	1,705,262	163,453	37,500	439,062	5,265,410	7,610,687

FORA SERVICES, INC.
DOING BUSINESS AS QUEST HOTEL TAGAYTAY
OTHER INFORMATION

SALE OF SECURITIES

Fora Services Inc. (FOSI) received from SEC the Certificate of Permit to Offer Securities dated 17 May 2023, relating to the following 164 Certificates of Participation (“Certificates”) in the Quest Hotel Tagaytay Project covered under SEC MSRD Order No. 25, Series of 2023, viz:

Class	No. of Certificates per Class	Offer Price per Certificate	Aggregate Offer Price per Class
Studio 23	63	₱187,700	₱11,825,100
Studio 27	61	₱220,400	₱13,444,400
Studio 29	18	₱236,700	₱ 4,260,600
Suite 44	18	₱359,100	₱ 6,463,800
Suite 54	4	₱440,700	₱ 1,762,800
TOTAL	164		₱37,756,700

The Certificates shall have a term of twenty-five year counted from the date of the SEC Permit to Sell for the Project, subject to renewal or extension for a similar or shorter period at the sole option of FOSI. The Certificates will be offered and sold by FOSI exclusively to Unit Owners of the Project. The Offer Price will be repaid to the Certificate Holders upon the end of the term of the Project.

The foregoing securities have been registered pursuant to the requirements of Sections 8 and 12 of the Securities Regulation Code and its amended Implementing Rules and Regulations.

FORA SERVICES, INC.
DOING BUSINESS AS QUEST HOTEL TAGAYTAY

INDEX TO SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

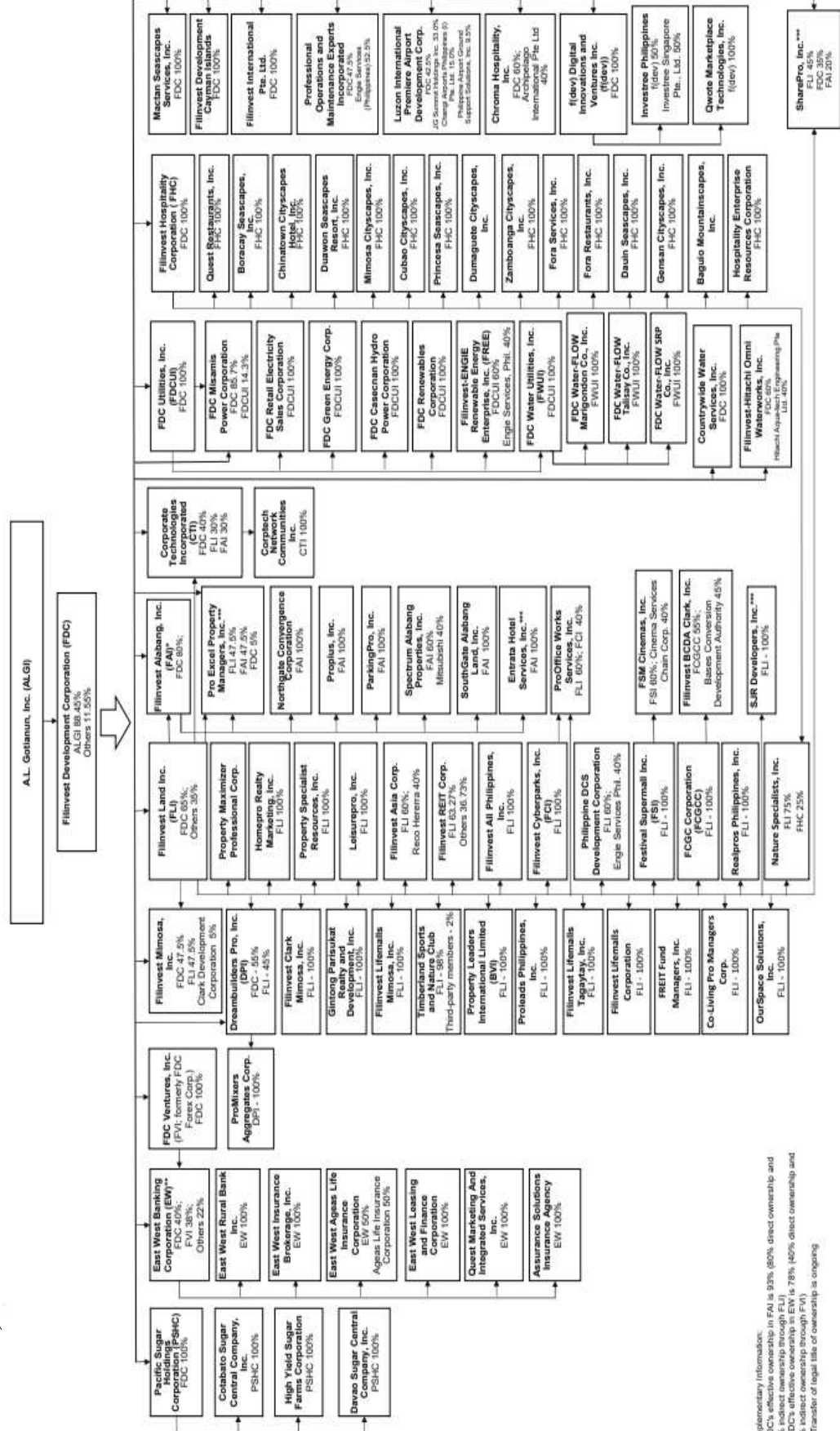
- Annex A: Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration
- Annex B: Map Showing the Relationships Between and Among the Company and its Ultimate Parent Company, Middle Parent, Subsidiaries or Co-subsidiaries, Associates, Wherever Located or Registered
- Annex C: Supplementary Schedules Required by Revised SRC Rule 68 (Annex 68-J)
- Schedule A. Financial Assets
 - Schedule B. Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties, and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)
 - Schedule C. Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are Eliminated During the Consolidation of Financial Statements
 - Schedule D. Long-term Debt
 - Schedule E. Indebtedness to related parties
 - Schedule F. Guarantees of securities of other issuers
 - Schedule G. Capital stock

FORA SERVICES, INC.**DOING BUSINESS AS QUEST HOTEL TAGAYTAY**
**RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR
DIVIDEND DECLARATION
JUNE 30, 2023**

Unappropriated Retained Earnings (Deficit), January 1, 2023	₱13,839,545
Less: Deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2022	—
Retained earnings (deficit) as adjusted to amount available for dividend declaration, beginning	₱13,839,545
Net income earned/realized during the period:	
Net income during the period closed to retained earnings	2,109,066
Less: Non-actual/unrealized income net of tax	—
Equity in net income of associate/joint venture	—
Unrealized foreign exchange gain-net (except those attributable to Cash and Cash equivalents)	—
Fair value adjustment (M2M gains)	—
Fair value adjustment of investment property resulting to gain	—
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP-gain	—
Other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	—
Add: Non-actual losses	
Depreciation on revaluation increment (after tax)	—
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP-loss	—
Loss on fair value adjustment of investment property (after tax)	—
Net income actually earned during the period	₱15,948,611
Add (less):	
Movement in deferred tax assets	—
Dividend declarations during the period	—
Transfer of remeasurement gain on retirement plan	—
Appropriations of retained earnings during the period	—
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, as adjusted	
June 30, 2023	₱15,948,611

ANNEX B

FOR A SERVICES, INC. DOING BUSINESS AS QUEST HOTEL TAGAYTAY MAP SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AND AMONG THE COMPANY AND ITS ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY, MIDDLE PARENT, SUBSIDIARIES OR CO-SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES JUNE 30, 2023



Supplementary information:
* FDC's effective ownership in EWB is 93%, 80% direct ownership and 13% indirect ownership through FLI
** FDC's effective ownership in EWB is 78% (40% direct ownership and 38% indirect ownership through FV)
*** Transfer of legal title of ownership is ongoing

FORA SERVICES, INC.
DOING BUSINESS AS QUEST HOTEL TAGAYTAY

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURES REQUIRED BY
REVISED SRC RULE 68 (ANNEX 68-J)
JUNE 30, 2023

Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued the amended Securities Regulation Code Rule SRC Rule 68 and 68.1 which consolidates the two separate rules and labeled in the amendment as “Part I” and “Part II”, respectively. It also prescribes the additional information and schedule requirements for issuers of securities to the public.

Below are the additional information and schedules required by Revised SRC Rule 68 and 68.1 as amended that are relevant to Fora Services, Inc. (“the Company”). This information is presented for purposes of filing with the SEC and is not required part of the basic financial statements.

Schedule A. Financial Assets

The entity’s Financial Assets comprises of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and security deposits. As stated in the regulation, before mentioned amount should be provided if the aggregate cost or the market value of FVTPL as of the end of the reporting period is 5% or more of the total current asset. As of June 30, 2023, the entity recorded the financial assets as financial assets at amortized cost, therefore it is deemed assumed that this schedule is not applicable to the Company.

Schedule B. Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related parties)

As of June 30, 2023, all amounts receivable from employees and related parties pertain to items arising in the ordinary course of business and does not meet the minimum required balance as stated in the Revised SRC Rule to be presented in the report. This schedule is not applicable to the Company.

Schedule C. Amounts Receivable from Related Parties, which are eliminated during the consolidation of financial statements

Below is the list of outstanding receivables from related parties of the Company, presented in the financial statements as of June 30, 2023.

	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected	Balance at end of period
Fora Restaurants, Inc. (FRI)	₱4,061,943	₱1,091,809	₱(5,153,752)	₱
Chroma Hospitality, Inc. (CHI)	21,263	196,066	-	217,329
Entrata Hotel Services Inc.		27,735	-	27,735
	₱ 4,083,206	₱1,315,610	₱(5,153,752)	₱245,064

The receivables from related parties pertain to share in common expenses, all are noninterest-bearing and are expected to be settled within the year. There were no amounts written off during the year.

Schedule D. Long-term Debt

This schedule is not applicable since the Company does not have any long-term debt as of June 30, 2023.

Schedule E. Indebtedness to Related Parties

This schedule is not applicable since the Company does not have noncurrent indebtedness to its related parties as of June 30, 2023.

Schedule F. Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers

This schedule is not applicable since the Company does not have guarantees of securities of other issuers as of June 30, 2023.

Schedule G. Capital Stock

Title of issue	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under related balance sheet caption	Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Number of shares held by related parties	Directors, Officers and Employees	Others
Common Shares	16,000	4,000	—	3,995	5	None

FORA SERVICES, INC.
DOING BUSINESS AS QUEST HOTEL TAGAYTAY

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

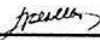
Ratio	Formula	2023	2022
Current Ratio	<div>Total Current assets divided by Total Current Liabilities</div> <div><div>Total Current Assets</div><div>Divide by: Total Current Liabilities</div><div>123,745,907109,056,236</div><div>Current Ratio</div><div>1.13</div></div>	1.13	1.13
Debt Ratio	<div>Total Liabilities divided by Total Assets</div> <div><div>Total Liabilities</div><div>Divide by: Total Assets</div><div>109,056,236125,404,847</div><div>Debt Ratio</div><div>0.87</div></div>	0.87	0.87
Quick Asset Ratio	<div>Quick Assets (<i>total current assets less inventories</i>) divided by Current Liabilities</div> <div><div>Total Current Assets</div><div>Less: Inventories</div><div>Quick Assets</div><div>Divide by: Total Current Liabilities</div><div>Quick Asset Ratio</div><div>123,745,9071,553,053122,192,854109,056,2361.12</div></div>	1.12	1.12
Solvency Ratio	<div>Net Income before Depreciation (<i>net income plus depreciation</i>) divided by Total Liabilities</div> <div><div>Net Income</div><div>Add: Depreciation</div><div>Net Income before Depreciation</div><div>Divide by: Total Liabilities</div><div>Solvency Ratio</div><div>2,109,066339.1582 448,224109,056,2370.02</div></div>	0.02	0.12
Net Profit Margin	<div>Net Income divided by Revenue</div> <div><div>Net Income</div><div>Divide by: Revenue</div><div>Net Profit Margin</div><div>2,109,06649,958,5740.04</div></div>	0.04	0.14

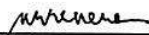
Ratio	Formula	2023	2022
Return on Equity	Net Income divided by Total Equity <div> <div>Net Income</div> <div>₱2,109,066</div> <div>Divide by: Total Equity</div> <div>16,348,611</div> <div>Return on Equity</div> <div>0.13</div> </div>	0.13	0.80
Return on Assets	Net Income divided by Average Total Assets <div> <div>Net Income</div> <div>₱2,109,066</div> <div>Divide by: Average Total Assets</div> <div>119,166,832</div> <div>Return on Assets</div> <div>0.02</div> </div>	0.02	0.12
Asset-to-Equity Ratio	Total Assets divided by Total Equity <div> <div>Total Assets</div> <div>₱125,404,847</div> <div>Divide by: Equity</div> <div>16,348,611</div> <div>Asset-to-Equity Ratio</div> <div>7.67</div> </div>	7.67	7.93

SIGNATURES

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

FORA SERVICES, INC. DOING BUSINESS AS QUEST HOTEL TAGAYTAY

Signature: 
Francis V. Ceballos
Title: President CEO

Signature: 
Nancy Rivera
Title: Treasurer/ Chief Financial Officer

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME in the City of Mandaluyong
this 14 day of August, 2025, affiant exhibiting to me _____
as his/her competent evidence of identity.

Doc. No. 365
Page No. 74
Book No. 33
Series of 20 23

JOVEN G. SEVILLANO
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR CITY OF MANDALUYONG
COMMISSION NO. 0285-23 UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2024
IBP LIFETIME NO. 011302; 12-28-12; RIZAL
ROLL NO. 53970
PTR NO. 5110-440; 1-3-23; MANDALUYONG
MCLE COMPLIANCE NO. VII 0010250 14 APRIL 2025
UG03 CITYLAND SHAW TOWER,
SHAW BLVD. MANDALUYONG CITY