



**PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2025 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2024 (AUDITED)  
AND FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025 AND 2024 (UNAUDITED)**

**PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024**  
(in million pesos)

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Noncurrent Assets</b>		
Property and equipment (Notes 9 and 21)	325,310	318,069
Right-of-use assets (Note 10)	45,667	39,111
Investments in associates and joint ventures (Note 11)	53,251	52,764
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 27)	1,086	1,101
Debt instruments at amortized cost – net of current portion (Note 12)	350	370
Investment properties (Note 13)	5,536	3,000
Goodwill and intangible assets (Note 14)	64,342	64,464
Deferred income tax assets – net (Note 7)	10,089	14,643
Derivative financial assets – net of current portion (Note 27)	570	385
Prepayments and other nonfinancial assets – net of current portion (Note 18)	58,265	61,929
Contract assets – net of current portion (Note 5)	335	485
Other financial assets – net of current portion (Note 27)	2,810	3,126
<b>Total Noncurrent Assets</b>	<b>567,611</b>	<b>559,447</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 15 and 27)	10,092	10,011
Short-term investments (Note 27)	10	136
Trade and other receivables (Note 16)	30,015	31,612
Inventories and supplies (Note 17)	2,172	3,306
Current portion of contract assets (Note 5)	1,350	1,401
Current portion of derivative financial assets (Note 27)	737	30
Current portion of debt instruments at amortized cost (Notes 12 and 27)	20	25
Current portion of prepayments and other nonfinancial assets (Note 18)	10,973	9,975
Current portion of other financial assets (Note 27)	260	831
	55,629	57,327
Assets classified as held-for-sale (Notes 9 and 10)	6,316	6,501
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>61,945</b>	<b>63,828</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>629,556</b>	<b>623,275</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Non-voting serial preferred stock (Note 19)	360	360
Voting preferred stock (Note 19)	150	150
Common stock (Note 19)	1,093	1,093
Treasury stock (Note 19)	(6,505)	(6,505)
Capital in excess of par value (Note 19)	130,312	130,312
Retained earnings (Note 19)	38,402	33,901
Other comprehensive loss (Note 6)	(43,486)	(43,892)
<b>Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of PLDT</b>	<b>120,326</b>	<b>115,419</b>
Noncontrolling interests (Note 19)	1,166	1,316
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>121,492</b>	<b>116,735</b>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

**PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)***

**As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024**

**(in million pesos)**

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities</b>		
Interest-bearing financial liabilities – net of current portion (Note 20)	280,130	258,246
Lease liabilities – net of current portion (Note 10)	52,088	46,703
Deferred income tax liabilities – net (Note 7)	77	60
Customers' deposits (Note 27)	1,258	2,046
Pension and other employee benefits (Note 25)	2,555	3,548
Deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities (Notes 5 and 21)	8,574	7,475
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	344,682	318,078
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable (Note 22)	55,029	66,722
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Notes 23 and 26)	77,558	85,488
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities (Note 20)	17,406	23,340
Current portion of lease liabilities (Note 10)	8,667	7,335
Dividends payable (Note 19)	2,074	2,005
Current portion of derivative financial liabilities (Note 27)	35	97
Income tax payable	1,042	1,860
	161,811	186,847
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held-for-sale (Note 10)	1,571	1,615
Total Current Liabilities	163,382	188,462
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>508,064</b>	<b>506,540</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>629,556</b>	<b>623,275</b>

*See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*

**PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS**

**For the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024**

**(in million pesos, except earnings per common share amounts which are in pesos)**

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)	
<b>REVENUES FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS</b>				
Service revenues (Notes 4 and 5)	158,903	154,995	52,595	51,552
Non-service revenues (Notes 4 and 5)	4,380	5,947	1,114	1,807
	<b>163,283</b>	<b>160,942</b>	<b>53,709</b>	<b>53,359</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
General operating costs (Notes 5 and 18)	56,869	58,564	19,041	18,931
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 9, 10, 14 and 18)	41,820	37,333	15,633	12,940
Cost of devices, accessories and contract-specific services (Note 5)	8,841	10,019	2,883	3,174
Asset impairment (Note 5)	2,852	3,069	984	1,020
Interconnection costs	13,003	10,102	3,816	3,556
	<b>123,385</b>	<b>119,087</b>	<b>42,357</b>	<b>39,621</b>
	<b>39,898</b>	<b>41,855</b>	<b>11,352</b>	<b>13,738</b>
<b>OTHER EXPENSES — NET</b> (Note 5)	<b>7,180</b>	<b>4,792</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>978</b>
<b>INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX</b>	<b>32,718</b>	<b>37,063</b>	<b>9,040</b>	<b>12,760</b>
<b>PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX</b> (Note 7)	<b>7,583</b>	<b>8,839</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>3,053</b>
<b>NET INCOME</b> (Note 4)	<b>25,135</b>	<b>28,224</b>	<b>6,957</b>	<b>9,707</b>
<b>ATTRIBUTABLE TO:</b>				
Equity holders of PLDT (Note 8)	25,071	28,070	6,934	9,657
Noncontrolling interests	64	154	23	50
	<b>25,135</b>	<b>28,224</b>	<b>6,957</b>	<b>9,707</b>
<b>Earnings Per Share Attributable to Common Equity Holders of PLDT</b> (Note 8)				
Basic	115.83	129.71	32.02	44.62
Diluted	115.83	129.71	32.02	44.62

*See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*

PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
For the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024  
(in million pesos)

	For the Nine Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)	
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>25,135</b>	<b>28,224</b>	<b>6,957</b>	<b>9,707</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) – NET OF TAX (Note 6)</b>				
Foreign currency translation differences of subsidiaries	(103)	66	(75)	62
Net transactions on cash flow hedges:	(1,051)	(910)	(722)	(148)
Net fair value losses on cash flow (Note 27)	(1,401)	(1,214)	(963)	(198)
Income tax related to fair value adjustments charged directly to equity (Note 7)	350	304	241	50
Net other comprehensive loss to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years	(1,154)	(844)	(797)	(86)
Revaluation increment on investment properties	1,381	—	—	—
Revaluation increment in investment properties transferred from property and equipment	1,841	—	—	—
Income tax related to revaluation adjustments charged directly to equity	(460)	—	—	—
Share in the other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method (Note 11)	(1)	—	—	—
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit obligations:	173	(10)	314	1
Remeasurement in actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit obligations	228	(42)	419	—
Income tax related to remeasurement adjustments (Note 7)	(55)	32	(105)	1
Net other comprehensive income (loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years	1,553	(10)	314	1
Total other comprehensive income (loss) – net of tax	399	(854)	(483)	(85)
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>25,534</b>	<b>27,370</b>	<b>6,474</b>	<b>9,622</b>
<b>ATTRIBUTABLE TO:</b>				
Equity holders of PLDT	25,477	27,251	6,444	9,573
Noncontrolling interests	57	119	30	49
	<b>25,534</b>	<b>27,370</b>	<b>6,474</b>	<b>9,622</b>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

**PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**For the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024**  
**(in million pesos)**

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of PLDT	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
<b>Balances as at January 1, 2025</b>	510	1,093	(6,505)	130,312	33,901	(43,892)	115,419	1,316	116,735
Cash dividends (Note 19)	—	—	—	—	(20,570)	—	(20,570)	(50)	(20,620)
Total comprehensive income (loss):	—	—	—	—	25,071	406	25,477	57	25,534
Net income	—	—	—	—	25,071	—	25,071	64	25,135
Other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 6)	—	—	—	—	—	406	406	(7)	399
Acquisition and dilution of noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(157)	(157)
<b>Balances as at September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>(6,505)</b>	<b>130,312</b>	<b>38,402</b>	<b>(43,486)</b>	<b>120,326</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>121,492</b>
Balances as at January 1, 2024	510	1,093	(6,505)	130,312	22,020	(42,212)	105,218	5,168	110,386
Cash dividends (Note 19)	—	—	—	—	(20,786)	—	(20,786)	(50)	(20,836)
Total comprehensive income (loss):	—	—	—	—	28,070	(819)	27,251	119	27,370
Net income (Note 8)	—	—	—	—	28,070	—	28,070	154	28,224
Other comprehensive loss (Note 6)	—	—	—	—	—	(819)	(819)	(35)	(854)
Acquisition and dilution of noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235	235
Perpetual notes settlement (Note 19)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,200)	(4,200)
Distribution charges on perpetual notes (Note 19)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(59)	(59)
Transaction costs from settlement of perpetual notes (Note 19)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	35
<b>Balances as at September 30, 2024 (Unaudited)</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>(6,505)</b>	<b>130,312</b>	<b>29,304</b>	<b>(43,031)</b>	<b>111,683</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>112,931</b>

*See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*

**PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
**For the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024**  
**(in million pesos)**

	For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Income before income tax (Note 4)	32,718	37,063
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 2, 5, 9, 10, 14 and 18)	41,820	37,333
Interest on loans and other related items – net (Note 5)	9,844	7,744
Accretion on lease liabilities (Notes 2, 5 and 10)	3,325	2,900
Asset impairment (Note 5)	2,852	3,069
Pension benefit costs (Notes 5 and 25)	1,128	1,110
Accretion on financial liabilities (Notes 5 and 20)	278	275
Foreign exchange (gains) losses – net (Notes 2, 5 and 27)	105	(1,389)
Incentive plan (Notes 5 and 25)	—	857
Gains on disposal of property and equipment (Note 5)	(99)	(79)
Equity share in net losses (income) of associates and joint ventures (Notes 5 and 11)	(313)	1,119
Interest income (Note 5)	(551)	(718)
Gain on sale and leaseback of telecom towers (Notes 5 and 9)	(887)	(1,165)
Gains on derivative financial instruments – net (Notes 5 and 27)	(1,411)	(2,066)
Others	(121)	(334)
Operating income before changes in assets and liabilities	88,688	85,719
Decrease (increase) in:		
Prepayments	1,846	8,813
Inventories and supplies	1,137	1,354
Trade and other receivables	822	(9,659)
Contract assets	102	(264)
Other financial and non-financial assets	266	(1,138)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Customers deposits	(788)	17
Accounts payable	(879)	(8,812)
Pension and other employee benefits	(5,285)	(3,096)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(6,530)	(2,346)
Other noncurrent liabilities	43	96
Net cash flows generated from operations	79,422	70,684
Income taxes paid	(3,657)	(2,566)
Net cash flows from operating activities	75,765	68,118

*See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*

**PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS *(continued)***  
**For the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024**  
**(in million pesos)**

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from:		
Disposal of property and equipment (Note 9)	1,083	3,480
Return of capital on an investment in joint venture (Note 11)	600	—
Maturity of short-term investments	126	21
Redemption of investment in debt securities (Note 12)	25	200
Interest received	534	700
Payments for:		
Purchase of short-term investments	—	(3)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	(152)
Acquisition of investments in associates and joint ventures (Note 11)	(184)	(3,692)
Interest capitalized to property and equipment (Notes 5 and 9)	(2,065)	(2,126)
Purchase of property and equipment (Note 9)	(50,028)	(46,550)
Decrease in other financial and non-financial assets	325	915
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(49,584)	(47,207)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from:		
Availments of long-term debt (Notes 20 and 28)	33,150	25,300
Availments of short-term debt (Notes 20 and 28)	1,122	—
Collections of derivative financial instruments – net (Notes 27 and 28)	—	84
Payments for:		
Distribution charges on perpetual notes (Note 19)	—	(59)
Redemption of perpetual notes (Note 19)	—	(4,200)
Debt issuance costs (Notes 20 and 28)	(249)	(150)
Settlements of derivative financial instruments – net (Notes 27 and 28)	(944)	—
Short-term debt (Notes 20 and 28)	(1,022)	—
Interest – net of capitalized portion (Notes 5, 20 and 28)	(9,430)	(7,285)
Obligations under lease liabilities (Notes 10 and 28)	(10,693)	(8,994)
Long-term debt (Notes 20 and 28)	(17,522)	(10,084)
Cash dividends (Notes 19 and 28)	(20,576)	(20,744)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(26,164)	(26,132)
<b>NET EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
	64	1,350
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
	81	(3,871)
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD</b> (Note 15)		
	10,011	16,177
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE PERIOD</b> (Note 15)		
	10,092	12,306

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

## PLDT INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. Corporate Information

PLDT Inc., which we refer to as PLDT or the Parent Company, was incorporated under the old Corporation Law of the Philippines (Act 1459, as amended) on November 28, 1928, following the merger of four telephone companies under common U.S. ownership. PLDT holds a perpetual corporate term under Section 11 of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines (Republic Act No. 11232), which grants existing corporations to have a perpetual existence unless a majority vote of its stockholders elects to retain a specified corporate term.

In 1967, effective control of PLDT was transferred from General Telephone and Electronics Corporation, a major shareholder then since PLDT's incorporation, to a group of Filipino investors. In 1981, as part of the Philippine government's policy to integrate the country's telecommunications industry, PLDT acquired substantially all of the assets and liabilities of the Republic Telephone Company, then the second largest telephone provider in the Philippines.

In 1998, certain subsidiaries of First Pacific Company Limited, or First Pacific, and its Philippine affiliates (collectively the First Pacific Group and its Philippine affiliates), acquired a significant interest in PLDT. On March 24, 2000, NTT Communications Corporation, or NTT Communications, through its wholly-owned subsidiary NTT Communications Capital (UK) Ltd., became PLDT's strategic partner with approximately a 15% economic and voting interest in PLDT's common stock. Concurrent with NTT Communications' investment, PLDT acquired 100% of Smart Communications, Inc., or Smart.

On March 14, 2006, NTT DOCOMO, Inc., or NTT DOCOMO, acquired approximately 7% of PLDT's then outstanding common shares from NTT Communications, which retained ownership of about 7% of PLDT's common shares. Since then, NTT DOCOMO has made additional purchases of PLDT shares, bringing the combined beneficial ownership of NTT DOCOMO and NTT Communications (both part of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation) to approximately 20.35% of PLDT's outstanding common stock as at September 30, 2025.

On February 28, 2007, Metro Pacific Asset Holdings, Inc., a Philippine affiliate of First Pacific, completed an acquisition of an approximately 46% interest in Philippine Telecommunications Investment Corporation, or PTIC, a shareholder of PLDT. This investment in PTIC represented an attributable interest of approximately 6% of PLDT's outstanding common shares at the time and raised the First Pacific Group's and its Philippine affiliates' beneficial ownership to approximately 28% of PLDT's outstanding common stock as of that date. Since then, the First Pacific Group's beneficial ownership interest in PLDT has decreased by approximately 2%, mainly due to the holders of Exchangeable Notes issued in 2005 by a subsidiary of First Pacific, which were fully exchanged into PLDT shares. The First Pacific Group and its Philippine affiliates held beneficial ownership of approximately 25.57% of PLDT's outstanding common stock as at September 30, 2025.

On October 26, 2011, PLDT completed the acquisition of a controlling interest in Digital Telecommunications Phils., Inc., or Digitel, from JG Summit Holdings, Inc., or JGSHI, and its affiliates, or collectively, the JG Summit Group. As consideration for the assets acquired, PLDT issued approximately 27.7 million common shares. In November 2011, JGSHI sold 5.81 million and 4.56 million PLDT shares to a Philippine affiliate of First Pacific and NTT DOCOMO, respectively, under separate option agreements. As at September 30, 2025, the JG Summit Group beneficially owned approximately 11.27% of PLDT's outstanding common stock.

On October 16, 2012, BTF Holdings, Inc., or BTFHI, a wholly-owned company of the Board of Trustees for the Account of the Beneficial Trust Fund, or PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund, created pursuant to PLDT's Benefit Plan, subscribed to 150 million newly issued shares of Voting Preferred Stock of PLDT, or Voting Preferred Shares, at a subscription price of Php1.00 per share for a total subscription price of Php150 million. This subscription was made pursuant to a subscription agreement between BTFHI and PLDT dated October 15, 2012. Consequently, the issuance of these Voting Preferred Shares reduced the voting power of the NTT Group (comprising of NTT DOCOMO and NTT Communications), the First Pacific Group and its Philippine affiliates, and JG Summit Group to 12.01%, 15.09% and 6.65%, respectively, which still holds as at September 30, 2025. See *Note 19 – Equity – Preferred Stock – Voting Preferred Stock*.

The common shares of PLDT are listed and traded on the Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc., or PSE. On October 19, 1994, an American Depositary Receipt, or ADR, facility was established, under which Citibank N.A., as the depositary, issued American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, with each ADS representing one PLDT common share with a par value of Php5.00 per share. Effective February 10, 2003, PLDT appointed JP Morgan Chase Bank as the successor depositary for its ADR facility. The ADSs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, in the United States and are traded on the NYSE under the symbol "PHI". As of September 30, 2025, there were approximately 16.9 million ADSs outstanding.

PLDT and our Philippine-based fixed line and wireless subsidiaries operate under the jurisdiction of the Philippine National Telecommunications Commission, or NTC. The NTC's jurisdiction includes, among other responsibilities, the approval of major services offered and certain rates charged to customers.

We are one of the leading telecommunications and digital services providers in the Philippines, serving the fixed line, wireless and broadband markets. Through our three principal business segments, Wireless, Fixed Line and Others, we offer a wide range of telecommunications and digital services across our extensive fiber optic backbone and wireless and fixed line networks. Our principal activities are discussed in *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information*.

Our registered office address is Ramon Cojuangco Building, Makati Avenue, Makati City, Philippines. Information on our structure is provided in *Note 2 – Summary of Material Accounting Policies – Basis of Consolidation*. Information on other related party relationships of the PLDT Group is provided in *Note 24 – Related Party Transactions*.

Our consolidated financial statements as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on November 11, 2025, as reviewed by the Audit Committee on November 10, 2025.

## **2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies**

### **Basis of Preparation**

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Accounting Standards, or PFRS Accounting Standards.

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, or FVPL, investment properties and pension that are measured at fair values.

Our consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, PLDT's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest million, except when otherwise indicated.

Our consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

## Basis of Consolidation

Our consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of PLDT and the following subsidiaries (collectively, the “PLDT Group”) as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

Name of Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation	Principal Business Activity	September 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			(Unaudited)		(Audited)	
			Percentage of Ownership			
			Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
<b>Wireless</b>						
Smart:	Philippines	Cellular mobile services	100.0	—	100.0	—
Smart Broadband, Inc., or SBI, and Subsidiary	Philippines	Internet broadband distribution services	—	100.0	—	100.0
Primeworld Digital Systems, Inc., or PDSI	Philippines	Internet broadband distribution services	—	100.0	—	100.0
I-Contacts Corporation <sup>(a)</sup>	Philippines	Operations support servicing business	—	100.0	—	100.0
Far East Capital Limited, or FECL <sup>(a)</sup>	Cayman Islands	Cost effective offshore financing and risk management activities for Smart	—	100.0	—	100.0
PH Communications Holdings Corporation <sup>(a)</sup>	Philippines	Investment company	—	100.0	—	100.0
Connectivity Unlimited Resource Enterprise, Inc. <sup>(a)</sup>	Philippines	Cellular mobile services	—	100.0	—	100.0
Francom Holdings, Inc. <sup>(a)</sup>	Philippines	Investment company	—	100.0	—	100.0
Chikka Holdings Limited, or Chikka, and Subsidiaries, or Chikka Group <sup>(a)</sup>	British Virgin Islands	Content provider, mobile applications development and services	—	100.0	—	100.0
Wifun, Inc. <sup>(a)</sup>	Philippines	Software developer and selling of WiFi access equipment	—	100.0	—	100.0
PLDT Global, Inc.	Philippines	Cross-border digital platforms and other allied services	100.0	—	100.0	—
ACeS Philippines Cellular Satellite Corporation, or ACeS Philippines <sup>(a)</sup>	Philippines	Satellite information and messaging services	88.5	11.5	88.5	11.5
Digitel Mobile Philippines, Inc., or DMPI, (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Digitel)	Philippines	Cellular mobile services	—	99.6	—	99.6
<b>Fixed Line</b>						
PLDT Clark Telecom, Inc., or ClarkTel	Philippines	Telecommunications services	100.0	—	100.0	—
PLDT Subic Telecom, Inc., or SubicTel <sup>(a)</sup>	Philippines	Telecommunications services	100.0	—	100.0	—
PLDT Global Corporation, or PLDT Global, and Subsidiaries	British Virgin Islands	Telecommunications services	100.0	—	100.0	—
PLDT-Philcom, Inc., or Philcom, and Subsidiaries, or Philcom Group <sup>(a)</sup>	Philippines	Telecommunications services	100.0	—	100.0	—
Talas Data Intelligence, Inc. <sup>(a)</sup>	Philippines	Business infrastructure and solutions; intelligent data processing and implementation services and data analytics insight generation	100.0	—	100.0	—
Multisys Technologies Corporation, or Multisys <sup>(b)</sup>	Philippines	Software development and IT solutions services	—	50.7	—	45.7

<sup>(a)</sup> Ceased commercial operations.

<sup>(b)</sup> On January 5, 2024, PLDT Global Investments Holdings, Inc., or PGIH, sold 227 common shares of Multisys, thereby decreasing its ownership from 50.72% to 45.73%. On April 2, 2025, PGIH entered into a share purchase agreement to buy 228 common shares thereby increasing its ownership from 45.73% to 50.74%.

Name of Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation	Principal Business Activity	September 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			(Unaudited)		(Audited)	
			Percentage of Ownership			
			Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
ePLDT, Inc., or ePLDT:	Philippines	Information and communications infrastructure for internet-based services, e-commerce, customer relationship management and IT related services	100.0	—	100.0	—
IP Converge Data Services, Inc., or IPCDSI, and Subsidiary, or IPCDSI Group	Philippines	Information and communications infrastructure for internet-based services, e-commerce, customer relationship management and IT related services	—	100.0	—	100.0
Curo Teknika, Inc., or Curo <sup>(a)</sup>	Philippines	Managed IT outsourcing	—	100.0	—	100.0
ABM Global Solutions, Inc., or AGS, and Subsidiaries, or AGS Group <sup>(a)</sup>	Philippines	Internet-based purchasing, IT consulting and professional services	—	100.0	—	100.0
ePDS, Inc., or ePDS <sup>(a)</sup>	Philippines	Bills printing and other related value-added services, or VAS	—	100.0	—	100.0
netGames, Inc. <sup>(a)</sup>	Philippines	Gaming support services	—	57.5	—	57.5
MVP Rewards Loyalty Solutions, Inc., or MRSI <sup>(a)</sup>	Philippines	Full-services customer rewards and loyalty programs	—	100.0	—	100.0
VITRO, Inc., or Vitro	Philippines	Information and communications infrastructure for internet-based services, e-commerce, customer relationship management and IT related services	—	100.0	—	100.0
ePLDT Capital Investment Pte. Ltd. or ePLDT Capital	Singapore	Investment holding and acquisition of companies	—	100.0	—	100.0
Digitel	Philippines	Telecommunications services	99.6	—	99.6	—
Digitel Information Technology Services, Inc. <sup>(a)</sup>	Philippines	Internet services	—	99.6	—	99.6
PLDT-Maratel, Inc., or Maratel <sup>(a)</sup>	Philippines	Telecommunications services	98.0	—	98.0	—
Bonifacio Communications Corporation, or BCC	Philippines	Telecommunications, infrastructure and related VAS	75.0	—	75.0	—
Pilipinas Global Network Limited, or PGNL, and Subsidiaries	British Virgin Islands	International distributor of Filipino channels and content	64.6	—	64.6	—
<b>Others</b>						
PLDT Global Investments Holdings, Inc., or PGIH	Philippines	Investment company	100.0	—	100.0	—
PLDT Digital Investments Pte. Ltd., or PLDT Digital, and Subsidiaries	Singapore	Investment company	100.0	—	100.0	—
PLDT Communications and Energy Ventures, Inc., or PCEV	Philippines	Investment company	—	99.9	—	99.9

<sup>(a)</sup> Ceased commercial operations.

The financial statements of our subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as PLDT. We prepare our consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events with similar circumstances.

### Investment in Multisys

On January 5, 2024, PGIH entered into a Share Purchase Agreement for the sale of 227 common shares of Multisys, representing a 4.99% interest, for a total consideration of Php270 million. The transaction was completed and fully paid on January 12, 2024. Following this sale, PGIH retained ownership of 2,080 common shares representing 45.73% equity interest in Multisys. Pursuant to the Restated Shareholders' and related Amendment Agreement signed on January 30, 2024 and March 1, 2024, respectively, PGIH remains entitled to nominate three out of the five directors in Multisys, who manage and control the operations of Multisys. Consequently, the results of operation and financial position of Multisys continue to be consolidated with the PLDT Group.

On April 2, 2025, PGIH entered into a Share Purchase Agreement for the purchase of 228 common shares of Multisys, representing a 5.01% interest, for a total consideration of Php257.5 million. The transaction was completed on April 5, 2025. Following this acquisition, PGIH owns 2,308 common shares representing 50.74% equity interest in Multisys. On April 16, 2025, PGIH partially paid Php150 million out of the total consideration. The outstanding balance of Php107.5 million remains unpaid as of September 30, 2025.

### Investment in Kayana Solutions Inc., or Kayana (formerly Limitless Growth Ventures, Inc.)

In March 2024, PLDT invested in Kayana to serve as a digital entity designed to harness the data assets of the MVP Group of Companies and provide a platform for a Group-wide digitalization initiatives. This collaboration marks the first step in a collective effort aimed at creating new growth opportunities and value within the MVP Group of Companies.

Kayana will leverage a technology platform capable of enabling the MVP Group of Companies to scale operations and achieve seamless integration of services and capabilities. Additionally, payments and rewards systems are expected to play a pivotal role in enhancing the overall user experience.

As of September 27, 2024, PLDT has invested a total of Php840 million in Kayana representing 60% equity interest, including subscription payable of Php288 million.

On September 30, 2024, Kayana entered into share subscription agreements with its shareholders, wherein PLDT subscribed to additional common shares equivalent to Php46.5 million and the remaining shareholders subscribed to additional shares equivalent to Php523.5 million. As a result, PLDT's equity ownership in Kayana is reduced to 45%, leading PLDT to account for its remaining interest as an investment in associate.

On September 1, 2025, Kayana entered into another share subscription agreement with its shareholders, wherein PLDT subscribed to additional common shares equivalent to Php594 million. PLDT's equity ownership in Kayana remained at 45%. As of September 30, 2025, the subscription remains unpaid.

The following summarizes the subscription agreements entered into by PLDT with Kayana:

Date	Number of Shares Acquired
	(in millions)
March 24, 2024	754.5
September 27, 2024	85.5
September 30, 2024	46.5
September 1, 2025	594.0
	<b>1,480.5</b>

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the carrying value of PLDT's investment in Kayana amounted to Php1,403 million and Php853 million, respectively. See *Note 11 – Investment in Associates and Joint Venture – Investment in Associates*.

### Additional Investment in Maya Innovations Holdings Pte. Ltd. (MIH)

On April 5, 2024, PCEV paid a consideration of US\$15.3 million or Php857 million for 6.7 million MIH Class C2 convertible preferred shares and received warrants for 2.7 million shares valued at Php152 million, resulting in an increase of PCEV's ownership in MIH from 36.97% to 37.66%.

See *Note 11 – Investment in Associates and Joint Venture – Investment in Associates*.

### **Investment in Radius Telecom, Inc., or Radius**

On April 30, 2024, PLDT invested Php2 billion for 2,491,516 common shares, or 34.9% equity interest in Radius. This strategic investment aims to enhance PLDT's market share through an integrated alignment of solution capabilities and expanded market coverage.

See *Note 11 – Investment in Associates and Joint Venture – Investment in Associates*.

### **Reduction of Capital in PLDT Capital Pte Ltd., or PLDT Capital**

On May 6, 2024, the Directors of PLDT Capital approved the reduction of its issued and paid-up share capital from Php891 million, comprising 26,773,606 ordinary shares, to Php1 million, comprising 30,058 fully paid ordinary shares. The Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority of Singapore approved the capital reduction of PLDT Capital on July 12, 2024.

### **Investment of PLDT Digital Investments Pte. Ltd. in AppCard**

A Convertible Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement was entered into by PLDT Capital with AppCard for US\$5 million on October 9, 2015. AppCard, a Delaware Corporation, is engaged in the business of developing, marketing, selling and servicing digital loyalty program platforms.

On December 29, 2023, PLDT Capital entered into an Instrument of Transfer with its penultimate holding company, PLDT Digital, relating to the acquisition of PLDT Capital's 2.9 million shares of Series B Preferred Stock in AppCard for a purchase consideration of Php97 million. The transfer of shares to PLDT Digital was completed on the same day.

On October 13, 2025, PLDT Digital sold all of its AppCard Series B preferred shares for an aggregate amount of US\$3 million or Php175 million, resulting to a gain on sale amounting to Php87 million and full divestment of the investment in AppCard.

### **New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments**

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new amendment effective in 2025. The Group has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Unless otherwise indicated, adoption of this new amendment did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the PLDT Group.

- Amendments to Philippine Accounting Standards, or PAS, 21, *Lack of Exchangeability*

### **Summary of Material Accounting Policies**

The following is the summary of material accounting policies we applied in preparing our consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### ***Business Combinations and Goodwill***

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, we elect whether to measure the components of the noncontrolling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in general operating costs.

When we acquire a business, we assess the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. The fair value of previously held equity interest is then included in the amount of total consideration transferred.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument within the scope of PFRS 9 is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. In accordance with PFRS 9, the contingent consideration that is not within the scope of PFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for noncontrolling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, we reassess whether we correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and review the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain on a bargain purchase is recognized in profit or loss.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, we report in our consolidated financial statements provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period, which is no longer than one year from the acquisition date, the provisional amounts recognized at acquisition date are retrospectively adjusted to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. During the measurement period, we also recognize additional assets or liabilities if new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have resulted in the recognition of those assets and liabilities as of that date.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of our cash-generating units, or CGUs, that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill acquired in a business combination has yet to be allocated to identifiable CGUs because the initial accounting is incomplete, such provisional goodwill is not tested for impairment unless indicators of impairment exist and we can reliably allocate the carrying amount of goodwill to a CGU or group of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a CGU and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the CGU retained.

### ***Investments in Associates***

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost. The cost of the investments includes directly attributable transaction costs. The details of our investments in associates are disclosed in *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investments in Associates*.

Where there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, we recognize our share in such change and disclose this, when applicable, in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income and consolidated statements of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from our transactions with and among our associates are eliminated to the extent of our interests in those associates.

Our share in the profits or losses of our associates is included under “Other Expenses - Net” in our consolidated income statements. This is the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the associate and net of the noncontrolling interest in the subsidiaries of the associate.

### ***Joint Arrangements***

When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies of the joint venture in line with our policies. The details of our investments in joint ventures are disclosed in *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investments in Joint Ventures*.

### ***Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations***

Our consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. The Philippine Peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which we operate. This is also the currency that mainly influences the revenue from and cost of rendering products and services. Each entity in our Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the separate financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

The functional and presentation currency of the entities under the PLDT Group (except for the subsidiaries discussed below) is the Philippine Peso.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by entities under our Group at the respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting period. All differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in our consolidated income statements except for foreign exchange differences that qualify as capitalizable borrowing costs for qualifying assets. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising from transactions of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of this gain or loss on the change in fair value of the items (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or profit, or loss are also recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

The functional currency of PLDT Global and certain of its subsidiaries, and PGNL and certain of its subsidiaries is the U.S. Dollar. As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated into Philippine Peso at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting period, and income and expenses of these subsidiaries are translated monthly using the weighted average exchange rate for the month. The exchange differences arising on translation are recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income as cumulative translation adjustments. Upon disposal of these subsidiaries, the amount of deferred cumulative translation adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income relating to subsidiaries is recognized in our consolidated income statements.

Foreign exchange gains or losses of the Parent Company and our Philippine-based subsidiaries are treated as taxable income or deductible expenses in the period such exchange gains or losses are realized.

### ***Assets Classified as Held-for-Sale***

We classify assets as held-for-sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Assets classified as held-for-sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held-for-sale classification are regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale is expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Property and equipment, and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortized once classified as held-for-sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held-for-sale are presented separately as current items in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Additional disclosures are provided in *Note 9 – Property and Equipment – Sale and Leaseback of Telecom Towers* and *Note 10 – Leases*. All other notes to the financial statements include amounts for continuing operations, unless indicated otherwise.

## ***Financial Instruments***

### ***Financial Instruments – Initial recognition and subsequent measurement***

#### *Classification of financial assets*

Financial assets are classified in their entirety based on the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets and our business model for managing the financial assets. We classify our financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- Financial assets measured at FVPL;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, or FVOCI, where cumulative gains or losses previously recognized are reclassified to profit or loss; and
- Financial assets measured at FVOCI, where cumulative gains or losses previously recognized are not reclassified to profit or loss.

#### *Contractual cash flows characteristics*

In order for us to identify the measurement of our debt financial assets, a solely payments of principal and interest, or SPPI, test needs to be initially performed in order to determine whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Once a debt financial asset passed the SPPI test, business model assessment, which identifies our objective of holding the financial assets – hold to collect or hold to collect and sell, will be performed. If both of the conditions are met, the financial asset will be measured at FVOCI, otherwise, such will be measured at FVPL.

In making the assessment, we determine whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e., interest includes consideration only for the time value of money, credit risk and other basic lending risks and costs associated with holding the financial asset for a particular period of time. In addition, interest can include a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. The assessment as to whether the cash flows meet the SPPI test is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated. Any other contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that is unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

#### *Business model*

Our business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. Our business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument.

Our business model refers to how we manage our financial assets in order to generate cash flows. Our business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets or neither.

#### *Financial assets at amortized cost*

These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate, or EIR, method, less any impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortization is included in 'Other expenses – net' in our consolidated income statements and is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, except for (i) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets and (ii) financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, where, in both cases, the EIR is applied to the amortized cost of the financial asset. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in 'Asset impairment' in our consolidated income statements.

Our financial assets at amortized cost include debt instruments at amortized cost, cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, trade and other receivables, and other financial assets as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. See *Note 12 – Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost*, *Note 15 – Cash and Cash Equivalents*, *Note 16 – Trade and Other Receivables* and *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

### *Financial assets at FVPL*

Financial assets at FVPL are measured at fair value. Included in this classification are derivative financial assets, equity investments held for trading and debt instruments with contractual terms that do not represent solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets held at FVPL are initially recognized at fair value, with transaction costs recognized in our consolidated income statements as incurred. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and any gains or losses are recognized in our consolidated income statements.

Additionally, even if the asset meets the amortized cost or the FVOCI criteria, we may choose at initial recognition to designate the financial asset at FVPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (an accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from measuring financial assets on a different basis.

Trading gains or losses are calculated based on the results arising from trading activities of the PLDT Group, including all gains and losses from changes in fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL, and the gains or losses from disposal of financial investments.

Our financial assets at FVPL include derivative financial assets and equity investments as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. See *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

### *Classification of financial liabilities*

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.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for the following:

- Financial liabilities measured at FVPL;
- Financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when we retain continuing involvement;
- Financial guarantee contracts;
- Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate; and
- Contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in accordance with PFRS 3.

A financial liability may be designated at FVPL if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (an accounting mismatch) or:

- If a host contract contains one or more embedded derivatives; or
- If a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and liabilities is managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Where a financial liability is designated at FVPL, the movement in fair value attributable to changes in our own credit quality is calculated by determining the changes in credit spreads above observable market interest rates and is presented separately in other comprehensive income.

Our financial liabilities at FVPL include derivative financial liabilities and liability from redemption of preferred stock as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. See *Note 19 – Equity – Redemption of Preferred Stock*, *Note 23 – Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities* and *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Our other financial liabilities include interest-bearing financial liabilities, lease liabilities, customers' deposits, dividends payable, certain accounts payable, certain accrued expenses and other current liabilities and certain deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities, (except for statutory payables) as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. See *Note 10 – Leases*, *Note 20 – Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities*, *Note 21 – Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities*, *Note 22 – Accounts Payable*, *Note 23 – Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities* and *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

### *Reclassifications of financial instruments*

We reclassify our financial assets when, and only when, there is a change in the business model for managing the financial assets. Reclassifications shall be applied prospectively and any previously recognized gains, losses or interest shall not be restated.

We do not reclassify our financial assets when:

- A financial asset that was previously a designated and effective hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge or net investment hedge no longer qualifies as such;
- A financial asset becomes a designated and effective hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge or net investment hedge; and
- There is a change in measurement on credit exposures measured at FVPL.

We do not reclassify our financial liabilities.

### *Offsetting of Financial Instruments*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statements of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts; and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. We assess that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group and all of the counterparties.

### *Impairment of Financial Assets*

We recognize expected credit losses, or ECL for debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost and FVOCI.

No ECL is recognized on financial assets at FVPL.

ECLs are measured in a way that reflects the following:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Financial assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition:

#### *Stage 1: 12-month ECL – not credit-impaired*

For credit exposures where there have not been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired upon origination, the portion of lifetime ECLs representing the ECLs that result from all possible default events within the 12-months after the reporting date are recognized.

#### *Stage 2: Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired*

For credit exposures where there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition on an individual or collective basis but are not credit-impaired, lifetime ECLs representing the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset are recognized.

#### *Stage 3: Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired*

Financial assets are credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of those financial assets have occurred. For these credit exposures, lifetime ECLs are recognized and interest revenue is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted EIR to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

### ***Loss Allowances***

Loss allowances are recognized based on 12-month ECL for debt instruments that are assessed to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- The financial instrument has a low risk of default;
- The counterparty has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the counterparty to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations.

We consider a debt instrument to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of ‘investment grade’, or when the exposure is less than 30 days past due.

The loss allowances recognized in the period is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 2 and 3 due to the financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent “step up” (or “step down”) between 12-month and lifetime ECL;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognized during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments derecognized in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in probability of defaults, or PDs, loss given defaults, or LGDs, and exposure at defaults, or EADs, in the period, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models;
- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;
- Unwinding of discount within ECL due to passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis; and
- Financial assets derecognized during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period.

### ***Write-off Policy***

We write off a financial asset measured at amortized cost, in whole or in part, when the asset is considered uncollectible, and we have exhausted all practical recovery efforts and concluded that we have no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. We write off an account when all of the following conditions are met:

- The asset is past due for over 90 days, or is already an item-in-litigation with any of the following:
  - a) No properties of the counterparty could be attached
  - b) The whereabouts of the client cannot be located
  - c) It would be more expensive for the Group to follow-up and collect the amount, hence we have ceased enforcement activity, and
  - d) Collections can no longer be made due to insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty;
- Expanded credit arrangement is no longer possible;
- Filing of legal case is not possible; and
- The account has been classified as ‘Loss’.

### ***Simplified Approach***

The simplified approach, where changes in credit risk are not tracked and loss allowances are measured at amounts equal to lifetime ECL, is applied to ‘Trade and other receivables’ and ‘Contract assets’. We have established a provision matrix for billed trade receivables and a vintage analysis for contract assets and unbilled trade receivables that is based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

## ***Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities***

### *Financial assets*

A financial asset (or where applicable as part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when: (1) the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired; or (2) we have transferred the right to receive cash flows from the asset or have assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a “pass-through” arrangement; and either: (a) we have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) we have neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but have transferred control of the asset.

When we have transferred the right to receive cash flows from an asset or have entered into a “pass-through” arrangement and have neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, a new asset is recognized to the extent of our 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 we could be required to repay.

When continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of our continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that we may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of our continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

### *Financial liabilities*

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired.

When 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 carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in consolidated income statements.

The financial liability is also derecognized when equity instruments are issued to extinguish all or part of the financial liability. The equity instruments issued are recognized at fair value if it can be reliably measured, otherwise, it is recognized at the fair value of the financial liability extinguished. Any difference between the fair value of the equity instruments issued and the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished is recognized in consolidated income statements.

## ***Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting***

### *Initial recognition and subsequent measurement*

We use derivative financial instruments, such as long-term currency swaps, foreign currency options, forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge our risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations and interest rates. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles. The fair value of long-term currency swaps, foreign currency options, forward currency contracts and interest rate swap contracts is determined using applicable valuation techniques. See *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives during the period that do not qualify for hedge accounting are taken directly to the “Other income (expense) – Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments – net” in our consolidated income statements.

Hedges which meet the criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

#### *Fair value hedges*

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognized in our consolidated income statements as financing cost. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognized in our consolidated income statements.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortized cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortized through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. EIR amortization may begin as soon as adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized fair value is recognized immediately in our consolidated income statements.

When an unrecognized firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognized as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognized in our consolidated income statements.

#### *Cash flow hedges*

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in our consolidated income statements. See *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities* for more details.

Amounts taken to other comprehensive income are transferred to our consolidated income statements when the hedged transaction affects our consolidated income statements, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognized or when a forecast transaction occurs. Where the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts taken to other comprehensive income are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are transferred to our consolidated income statements. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income remain in other comprehensive income until the forecast transaction or firm commitment occurs.

We use an interest rate swap agreement to hedge our interest rate exposure and a long-term principal only-currency swap, and long-term foreign currency options agreement to hedge our foreign exchange exposure on certain outstanding loan balances. See *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

#### ***Property and Equipment***

Property and equipment, except for land, is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value. The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the property and equipment to its working condition and location for its intended use. Such cost includes the cost of replacing component parts of the property and equipment when the cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, we recognize such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciate them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the property and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognized as expenses as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after use is included in the cost of the asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation commences once the property and equipment are available for their intended use and are calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives used in depreciating our property and equipment are disclosed in *Note 9 – Property and Equipment*.

The residual values, the estimated useful lives, and methods of depreciation are reviewed at least at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognized are 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 the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in our consolidated income statements when the asset is derecognized.

Property under construction is stated at cost less any impairment in value. This includes the cost of construction, plant and equipment, capitalizable borrowing costs and other direct costs associated with construction. Property under construction is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are completed and available for its intended use.

Property under construction is transferred to the related property and equipment when the construction or installation and related activities necessary to prepare the property and equipment for their intended use have been completed, and the property and equipment are ready for operational use.

### ***Asset Retirement Obligations***

We are legally required under various lease agreements to dismantle the installation in leased sites and restore such sites to their original condition at the end of the contract lease term. We recognize the liability measured at the present value of the estimated costs of these obligations and capitalize such costs as part of the balance of the related item of property and equipment and right-of-use asset. The amount of asset retirement obligations is accreted, and such accretion is recognized as interest expense. See *Note 10 – Leases* and *Note 21 – Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities*.

### ***Intangible Assets***

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost on initial recognition. The cost of intangible assets acquired from business combinations is initially recognized at fair value on the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed at the individual asset level as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the economic useful life using the straight-line method and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. At the minimum, the amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in our consolidated income statements.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the CGU level. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful lives used in amortizing our intangible assets are disclosed in *Note 14 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets*.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in our consolidated income statements when the asset is derecognized.

Internally generated intangibles are not capitalized, and the related expenditures are charged against operations in the period in which the expenditures are incurred.

### ***Investment Properties***

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect. Fair values are determined based on an annual valuation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. In determining the amount of consideration from the derecognition of investment property, we consider the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the buyer (if any).

Transfers are made to, or from, investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use.

For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use.

If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, we account for such property in accordance with PAS 16, *Property and Equipment*. The difference between the carrying amount of the property in accordance with PAS 16 and its fair value is treated the same way as revaluation in accordance with PAS 16. Any resulting decrease in the carrying amount of the property is recognized in profit or loss. However, to the extent that an amount is included in revaluation surplus for that property, the decrease is recognized in other comprehensive income and reduces the revaluation surplus within equity. Any resulting increase in the carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that the increase reverses a previous impairment loss for that property. The amount recognized in profit or loss does not exceed the amount needed to restore the carrying amount to the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized. Any remaining part of the increase in carrying amount is recognized in other comprehensive income and increases the revaluation surplus within equity. On subsequent disposal of the investment property, the revaluation surplus included in equity may be transferred to retained earnings. The transfer from revaluation surplus to retained earnings is not made through profit or loss.

### ***Inventories and Supplies***

Inventories and supplies, which include cellular and landline phone units, materials, spare parts, terminal units and accessories, are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Costs incurred in bringing inventories and supplies to its present location and condition are accounted for using the weighted average cost method. Net realizable value is determined by either estimating the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost to sell, or determining the prevailing replacement costs.

### ***Impairment of Non-Financial Assets***

We assess at each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when the annual impairment testing for an asset is required, we make an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use, or VIU. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent from those of other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the 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. In determining the fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. Impairment losses are recognized in our consolidated income statements.

For assets, excluding goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, we make an estimate of the recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in our consolidated income statements. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization charges are adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining economic useful life.

The following assets have specific characteristics for impairment testing:

*Property and equipment, right-of-use, or ROU, assets, and intangible assets with finite useful lives*

For property and equipment and ROU assets, we assess for impairment on the basis of impairment indicators such as evidence of internal obsolescence or physical damage. For intangible assets with finite useful lives, we assess for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. See *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Impairment of non-financial assets*, *Note 9 – Property and Equipment*, *Note 10 – Leases* and *Note 14 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets* for further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets.

### *Investments in associates and joint ventures*

We determine at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that our investments in associates and joint ventures are impaired. If this is the case, the amount of impairment is calculated as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investments in associates and joint ventures, and its carrying amount. The amount of impairment loss is recognized in our consolidated income statements. See *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* for further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets.

### *Goodwill*

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU, or group of CGUs, to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU, or group of CGUs, is less than the carrying amount of the CGU, or group of CGUs, to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

See *Note 3 – Management’s Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Impairment of non-financial assets* and *Note 14 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets* for further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets.

### *Intangible asset with indefinite useful life*

Intangible asset with indefinite useful life is not amortized but is tested for impairment annually either individually or at the CGU level, as appropriate. We calculate the amount of impairment as being the difference between the recoverable amount of the intangible asset or the CGU, and its carrying amount and recognize the amount of impairment in our consolidated income statements. Impairment losses relating to intangible assets can be reversed in future periods.

See *Note 3 – Management’s Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Impairment of non-financial assets* and *Note 14 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets* for further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets.

### ***Fair Value Measurement***

We measure financial instruments such as derivatives, financial assets at FVPL, assets classified as held-for-sale and non-financial assets such as investment properties and pension plan assets, at fair value at each reporting date. The fair values of investment properties are disclosed in *Note 13 – Investment Properties*. The fair values of the pension plan assets are disclosed in *Note 25 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits*. The fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are disclosed in *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Fair value is the estimated 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: (i) in the principal market for the asset or liability; or (ii) 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 us.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant’s ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

We use 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 our consolidated 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: (i) Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; (ii) Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and (iii) 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 our consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, we determine whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing 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.

We determine the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as investment properties and unquoted FVPL financial assets, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operation.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as investment properties. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. At each reporting date, we analyze the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or reassessed as per our accounting policies. For this analysis, we verify the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation with the contracts and other relevant documents.

We, in conjunction with our external valuers, also compare the changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, we have determined the 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.

### ***Revenues from contracts with customers***

Our revenues are principally derived from providing the following telecommunications services: cellular voice, SMS and data services in the wireless business; and local exchange, international and national long distance, data and other network, and information and communications services in the fixed line business.

Services may be rendered separately or bundled with goods or other services. The specific recognition criteria are as follows:

#### **i. Single Performance Obligation (POB) Contracts**

Postpaid service arrangements include fixed monthly charges (including excess of consumable fixed monthly service fees) generated from cellular voice, short messaging services, or SMS, and data services through the postpaid plans of Smart Signature and Infinity brands, from local exchange services primarily through landline and related services, and from fixed line and other network services primarily through broadband and leased line services, which we recognize on a straight-line basis over the customer's subscription period. Services provided to postpaid subscribers are billed throughout the month according to the billing cycles of subscribers. Services availed by subscribers in addition to these fixed fee arrangements are charged separately at their stand-alone selling prices and recognized as the additional service is provided or as availed by the subscribers.

Our prepaid service revenues arise from the usage of airtime load from channels and prepaid cards provided from Prepaid Home WiFi, Landline Plus products, Smart, TNT and SmartBro. Proceeds from over-the-air reloading channels and prepaid cards are initially recognized as contract liability and realized upon actual usage of the airtime value for voice, SMS, mobile data and other VAS, prepaid unlimited and bucket-priced SMS and call subscriptions, net of bonus credits from load packages purchased, such as free additional call minutes, SMS, data allocation or airtime load, or upon expiration, whichever comes earlier.

We also consider recognizing revenue from the expected expiry of airtime load in proportion to the pattern of rights exercised by the customer if we expect to be entitled to that expired amount. If we do not expect to be entitled to an expired amount based on historical experience with the customers, then we recognize the expected expired amount as revenue when the likelihood of the prepaid customer exercising its remaining rights becomes remote.

Interconnection fees and charges arising from the actual usage of airtime value or subscriptions are recorded as incurred.

Revenue from international and national long-distance calls carried via our network is generally based on rates which vary with distance. Revenue from both wireless and fixed line long distance calls are recognized as the service is provided. In general, non-refundable upfront fees, such as activation fees, that do not relate to the transfer of a promised good or service, are deferred and recognized as revenue throughout the estimated average customer relationship period, and the related incremental costs incurred are similarly deferred and recognized as expense over the same period, if such costs generate or enhance resources of the entity and are expected to be recovered.

Activation fees for both voice and data services are also considered as a single performance obligation together with monthly service fees, recognized over the estimated average customer relationship period.

## ii. Bundled Contracts

In revenue arrangements, which involve bundled sales of mobile devices and accessories (non-service component) and telecommunication services (service component), the total transaction price is allocated based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of each distinct performance obligation. Stand-alone selling price is the price at which we sell the good or service separately to a customer. However, if goods or services are not currently offered separately, we use the adjusted market or cost-plus margin method to determine the stand-alone selling price to be used in the transaction price allocation. We adjust the transaction price for the effects of the time value of money if the timing of the payment and delivery of goods or services do not coincide, effects of which are considered as containing a significant financing component.

Activation services and installation services for voice and data services that are not a distinct performance obligation are considered together with monthly voice and data services as a single performance obligation, recognized over the estimated average customer relationship period since the subscriber cannot benefit from the installation services on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the subscriber. The related incremental costs are recognized in the same manner in our consolidated income statements, if such costs are expected to be recovered. On the other hand, custom-built installation services provided to data services subscribers are considered a distinct separate performance obligation and is recognized when services are rendered.

Revenues from the sale of non-service component are recognized at the point in time when the goods are delivered while revenues from telecommunication services component are recognized on a straight-line basis over the contract period when the services are provided to subscribers.

### *Significant Financing Component*

The non-service component included in contracts with customers have significant financing component considering the period between the time of the transfer of control over the mobile device and the customer's payment of the price of the mobile device, which is more than one year.

The transaction price for such contracts is determined by discounting the amount of promised consideration using the appropriate discount rate. We concluded that there is a significant financing component for those contracts where the customer elects to pay in arrears considering the length of time between the transfer of mobile device to the customer and the customer's payment, as well as the prevailing interest rates in the market adjusted with customer credit spread.

### *Customer Loyalty Program*

Through our customer loyalty program called Giga Points, points are earned through subscription of promo, purchase of load, and payment of bill for postpaid subscribers. Points are also earned through other activities such as daily login in the Smart App. These points can be used to redeem items such as giga promos, bill rebates, content subscription, discounts, exclusive tickets, and more.

Our contract with customers for revenue-related activity includes a promise to provide future telco services or rights to third-party services in the form of earning points. We consider these revenue-related earnings as performance obligation and the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation. For earnings on non-revenue activity, we recognize a financial liability upon redemption of the points from third party partners.

We also offer PLDT Home Rewards. This customer loyalty program is available exclusively to active PLDT Home customers except for Home Biz and Corporate accounts which are not currently eligible for enrollment. Under this program, PLDT Home customers are granted points to incentivize customer-related activities. Points earned thru enrollment, payment on time, upgrade, availment of VAS add-on etc.

## iii. International and Domestic Long Distance Contracts

Interconnection revenues for call termination, call transit and network usages are recognized in the period in which the traffic occurs. Revenues related to local, long distance, network-to-network, roaming and international call connection services are recognized when the call is placed, or connection is provided, and the equivalent amounts charged to us by other carriers are recorded under interconnection costs in our consolidated income statements. Inbound revenue and outbound charges are based on agreed transit and termination rates with other foreign and local carriers.

### *Variable consideration*

We assessed that a variable consideration exists in certain interconnection agreements where there is a monthly aggregation period and the rates applied for the total monthly traffic will depend on the total traffic for the month. We also

consider whether contracts with carriers contain volume commitment or tiering arrangement whereby the rate being charged will change upon meeting certain volume of traffic. We estimate the amount of variable consideration to which we are entitled and included in the transaction price some or all of the amount of variable consideration estimated arising from these agreements, unless the impact is not material.

#### iv. Others

Revenues from VAS include streaming and downloading of games, music, video contents, loan services, messaging services, applications and other digital services which are only arranged for by us on behalf of third-party content providers. The amount of revenue recognized is net of content provider's share in revenue. Revenue is recognized at a point in time upon service availability. We act as an agent for certain VAS arrangements.

Revenue from server hosting, co-location services and customer support services are recognized over the period that the services are performed.

##### *Subscriber Contract Costs*

Costs to obtain a contract with customers, such as commission, and costs to fulfill the contract, such as installation and Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) costs, are capitalized if we expect to recover those costs. These subscriber contract costs are stated at cost net of accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Subscriber contract costs are amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the pattern of transfer of goods and services to which the assets relates.

The amortization of costs to obtain and costs to fulfill are presented as part of general operating costs, and depreciation and amortization, respectively, in the consolidated income statements.

Impairment losses are recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of the subscriber contract costs exceed the net of (i) remaining amount of consideration that we expect to receive in exchange for the goods or services to which the asset relates, less (ii) any costs that relate directly to providing those goods or services that have not yet been recognized as expenses.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions relating to revenues from contracts with customers are provided in *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Identifying performance obligations*.

##### ***Cost of Devices, Accessories and Contract-Specific Services***

###### *Cost of devices and accessories*

This refers to the cost of devices such as mobile handsets, phone units, and broadband and data modems sold to subscribers.

###### *Cost of contract-specific services*

This refers to the costs from third-party vendors that are directly identifiable and distinct to specific customer contracts where we are the principal, such as content, license, and maintenance/warranty costs. Costs not identifiable and distinct to specific customer contracts such as compensation and benefits, and equipment depreciation are excluded.

##### ***Retirement Benefits***

PLDT and certain of its subsidiaries are covered under Republic Act No. 7641 otherwise known as "The Philippine Retirement Law".

###### *Defined benefit pension plans*

PLDT has separate and distinct retirement plans for itself and some of its Philippine-based operating subsidiaries, administered by the respective Funds' Trustees, covering permanent employees. Retirement costs are separately determined using the projected unit credit method. This method reflects services rendered by employees to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries.

Retirement costs consist of the following:

- Service cost;
- Net interest on the net defined benefit asset or obligation; and
- Remeasurements of net defined benefit asset or obligation.

Service cost (which includes current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements) is recognized as part of “General operating costs – Compensation and employee benefits” account in our consolidated income statements. These amounts are calculated periodically by an independent qualified actuary.

Net interest on the net defined benefit asset or obligation is the change during the period in the net defined benefit asset or obligation that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on the government bonds to the net defined benefit asset or obligation. Net defined benefit asset is recognized as part of “Prepayments, and other nonfinancial assets - net of current portion” and net defined benefit obligation is recognized as part of “Pension and other employee benefits” in our consolidated statements of financial position.

Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit obligation) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not classified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The net defined benefit asset or obligation comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on government bonds, as explained in *Note 3 – Management’s Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Estimating pension benefit costs and other employee benefits*), net of the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Plan assets are assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies and are not available to our creditors nor can they be paid directly to us. Fair value is based on market price information and in the case of quoted securities, the published bid price and in the case of unquoted securities, the discounted cash flow using the income approach. The value of any defined benefit asset recognized is restricted to the asset ceiling which is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan. See *Note 25 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits – Defined Benefit Pension Plans* for more details.

#### *Defined contribution plans*

Smart and certain subsidiaries maintain a defined contribution plan that covers all regular full-time employees under which it pays fixed contributions based on the employees’ monthly salaries and provide for qualified employees to receive a defined benefit minimum guarantee. The defined benefit minimum guarantee is equivalent to a certain percentage of the monthly salary payable to an employee at normal retirement age with the required credited years of service based on the provisions of Republic Act No. 7641.

Accordingly, Smart and certain subsidiaries account for its obligation under the higher of the defined benefit obligation related to the minimum guarantee and the obligation arising from the defined contribution plan.

For the defined benefit minimum guarantee plan, the liability is determined based on the present value of the excess of the projected defined benefit obligation over the projected defined contribution obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by a qualified independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Smart and certain subsidiaries determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense (income) and other expenses (income) related to the defined benefit plan are recognized in our consolidated income statements.

The defined contribution liability, on the other hand, is measured at the fair value of the defined contribution assets upon which the defined contribution benefits depend, with an adjustment for margin on asset returns, if any, where this is reflected in the defined contribution benefits.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in our other comprehensive income.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when the plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in our profit or loss. Gains or losses on the settlement of the defined benefit plan are recognized when the settlement occurs. See *Note 25 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits – Defined Contribution Plans* for more details.

Employee benefit costs include current service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit obligation, and remeasurements of the net defined benefit obligation. Past service costs and actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in our consolidated income statements.

The long-term employee benefit liability comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on government bonds) at the end of the reporting period and is determined using the projected unit credit method. See *Note 25 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits – Other Long-term Employee Benefits* for more details.

## **Leases**

We assess at contract inception whether the 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 a consideration.

*As a Lessee.* We apply a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. We recognize lease liabilities to make lease payments and ROU assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

- ROU assets

We recognize ROU assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). ROU assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of ROU assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless it is reasonably certain that we obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life, or EUL, and the lease term. ROU assets are subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in impairment of non-financial assets section.

- Lease liabilities

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, we use the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

*As a Lessor.* Leases in which we do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in revenue in our consolidated income statements due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term as rental income.

*Sale and Leaseback.* If we transfer an asset to another entity (the buyer-lessor) and lease that asset back from the buyer-lessor, we account for the transfer contract and the lease by applying the requirements of PFRS 16. We first apply the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in PFRS 15 to determine whether the transfer of an asset is accounted for as a sale of that asset.

For transfer of an asset that satisfies the requirements of PFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale of the asset, we measure the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right of use retained by us. Accordingly, we recognize only the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor.

If the transfer of an asset does not satisfy the requirements of PFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale of the asset, we continue to recognize the transferred asset and recognize a financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds. We account for the financial liability applying PFRS 9.

## ***Income Taxes***

### *Current income tax*

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years 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 as at the end of the reporting period where we operate and generate taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in our consolidated income statements. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

### *Deferred income tax*

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

## ***Contingencies***

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in our consolidated financial statements. Unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable and measurable, they are disclosed in the notes to our consolidated financial statements. On the other hand, contingent assets are not recognized in our consolidated financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to our consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

## ***Segment Information***

PLDT and its subsidiaries are organized into three business segments. Such business segments are the bases upon which we report our primary segment information. Financial information on business segments is presented in *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information*.

## ***Events After the End of the Reporting Period***

Post reporting period events up to the date of approval of the Board of Directors that provide additional information about our financial position at the end of the reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in our consolidated financial statements. Post reporting period events that are classified as non-adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to our consolidated financial statements when material.

## ***Equity***

Preferred and common stocks are measured at par value for all shares issued. Incremental costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from proceeds, net of tax. Proceeds and/or fair value of considerations received in excess of par value are recognized as capital in excess of par value in our consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of financial position.

Treasury stocks are our own equity instruments which are reacquired and recognized at cost and presented as reduction in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in our consolidated income statements on the purchase, sale, reissuance or cancellation of our own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration upon reissuance or cancellation of shares is recognized as capital in excess of par value in our consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of financial position.

Change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction and any impact is presented as part of capital in excess of par value in our consolidated statements of changes in equity.

Retained earnings represent our net accumulated earnings less cumulative dividends declared.

Other comprehensive income comprises of income and expense, including reclassification adjustments, that are not recognized in our consolidated income statements as required or permitted by PFRS Accounting Standards.

## Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. The PLDT Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective. Adoption of these pronouncements is not expected to have a material impact on the PLDT Group's consolidated financial statements.

### *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'*
  - Amendments to PAS 7, *Cost Method*

### *Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027*

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
- PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*
- PFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability*

### *Deferred effectivity*

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

## 3. Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with PFRS Accounting Standards requires us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of our revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. The uncertainties inherent in these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected in the future years.

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.

Judgments, key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period are consistent with those applied in the most recent annual financial statements. Selected critical judgments and estimates applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are discussed below:

### ***Judgments***

In the process of applying our accounting policies, management has made judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in our consolidated financial statements.

#### *Revenue Recognition*

##### *Identifying performance obligations*

We identify performance obligations by considering whether the promised goods or services in the contract are distinct goods or services. A good or service is distinct when the customer can benefit from the good or service on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer and our promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from the other promises in the contract.

Revenues earned from multiple-deliverable arrangements offered by our fixed line and wireless businesses are split into separately identifiable performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling price in order to reflect the substance of the transaction. The transaction price represents the best evidence of stand-alone selling price for the services

we offer since this is the observable price we charge if our services are sold separately. We account for customer contracts in accordance with PFRS 15 and have concluded that the service (telecommunication service) and non-service components (handset or equipment) may be accounted for as separate performance obligations. The handset or equipment is delivered first, followed by the telecommunication service (which is provided over the contract/lock-in period of generally three years for fixed line and two years for wireless). Revenues attributable to the separate performance obligations are based on the allocation of the transaction price relative to the stand-alone selling price.

Installation fees for voice and data services that are not custom-built for the subscribers are considered as a single performance obligation together with monthly service fees, recognized over the estimated average customer relationship period since the subscriber cannot benefit from the installation services on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the subscriber. On the other hand, installation fees of data services that are custom-built for the subscribers are considered as a separate performance obligation and is recognized upon completion of the installation services. Activation fees for both voice and data services are also considered as a single performance obligation together with monthly service fees, recognized over the estimated average customer relationship period.

#### *Principal versus agent consideration*

We enter into contracts with our customers involving multiple deliverable arrangements. We determined that we control the goods before they are transferred to customers, and we have the ability to direct the use of the inventory. The following factors indicate that we control the goods before they are being transferred to customers:

- a) We are primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified equipment;
- b) We bear inventory risk on our inventory before it has been transferred to the customer; and
- c) We have discretion in establishing the prices for the other party's goods or services and, therefore, the benefit that we can receive from those goods or services is not limited. It is incumbent upon us to establish the price of our services to be offered to our subscribers.

Based on the foregoing, we are considered the principal in our contracts with other service providers except for certain VAS arrangements. We have the primary obligation to provide the services to the subscriber.

#### *Timing of revenue recognition*

We recognize revenues from contracts with customers over time or at a point in time depending on our evaluation of when the customer obtains control of the promised goods or services and based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligation. For the telecommunication service which is provided over the contract period of two or more years, revenue is recognized monthly as we provide the service because control is transferred over time. For the device, which is sold at the inception of the contract, revenue is recognized at the time of delivery because control is transferred at a point in time.

#### *Identifying methods for measuring progress of revenue recognized over time*

We determine the appropriate method of measuring progress which is either through the use of input or output methods. Input method recognizes revenue on the basis of the entity's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of a performance obligation while output method recognizes revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the goods or services transferred to date.

Revenue from telecommunication services is recognized through the use of input method wherein recognition is over time based on the customer subscription period since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the seller renders the services.

#### *Significant financing component*

We concluded that the handset component included in contracts with customers has a significant financing component considering the period between the time of the transfer of control over the handset and the customer's payment of the price of the handset, which is more than one year.

In determining the interest to be applied to the amount of consideration, we concluded that the interest rate is the market interest rate adjusted with credit spread to reflect the customer credit risk that is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between us and our customer at contract inception.

### *Estimation of stand-alone selling price*

We assessed that the service and non-service components represent separate performance obligations, thus, the amount of revenues should be recognized based on the allocation of the transaction price to the different performance obligations based on their stand-alone selling prices. The stand-alone selling price is the price at which we sell the goods or services separately to a customer. However, if goods or services are not currently offered separately, we use the adjusted market or cost-plus margin method to determine the stand-alone selling price to be used in the revenue allocation.

### *Financial Instruments*

#### *Evaluation of business models in managing financial instruments*

We determine our business model at the level that best reflects how we manage groups of financial assets to achieve our business objectives. Our business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but on a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- a. How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;
- b. The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed; and
- c. The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of our assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from our original expectations, we do not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

We have determined that for cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, investment in debt securities and other long-term investments, and trade and other receivables, the business model is to collect the contractual cash flows until maturity.

PFRS 9, however, emphasizes that if more than an infrequent number of sales are made out of a portfolio and those sales are more than insignificant in value, of financial assets carried at amortized cost, we should assess whether and how such sales are consistent with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows.

#### *Definition of default and credit-impaired financial assets*

We define a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- *Quantitative criteria*

For trade receivables and all other financial assets subject to impairment, default occurs when the receivable becomes 90 days past due, except for trade receivables from corporate subscribers, which are determined to be in default when the receivables become 120 days past due.

- *Qualitative criteria*

The counterparty meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the counterparty is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

- a. The counterparty is experiencing financial difficulty or is insolvent;
- b. The counterparty is in breach of financial covenant(s);
- c. An active market for that financial asset has disappeared because of financial difficulties;
- d. Concessions have been granted by us, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the counterparty's financial difficulty;
- e. It is becoming probable that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; and
- f. Financial assets are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments, except FVPL, held by us and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to the ECL models throughout our expected loss calculation.

#### *Significant increase in credit risk*

At each reporting date, we assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. We consider reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and forward-looking analysis.

An exposure will migrate through the ECL stages as asset quality deteriorates. If, in a subsequent period, asset quality improves and also reverses any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination, then the loss allowance measurement reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-month ECL.

Using our judgment and, where possible, relevant historical experience, we may determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk based on particular qualitative indicators that we consider are indicative of such and whose effect may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis.

As a backstop, we consider that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the counterparty.

Exposures that have not deteriorated significantly since their origination, or where the deterioration remains within our investment grade criteria, or which are less than 30 days past due, are considered to have a low credit risk. The provision for credit losses for these financial assets is based on a 12-month ECL. The low credit risk exemption has been applied on debt investments that meet the investment grade criteria of the PLDT Group.

#### *Determination of functional currency*

The functional currencies of the entities under the PLDT Group are the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates. It is the currency that mainly influences the revenue from and cost of rendering products and services.

The presentation currency of the PLDT Group is the Philippine Peso. Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the PLDT Group, the functional currency of all entities under the PLDT Group is the Philippine Peso, except for PLDT Global and certain of its subsidiaries, and PGNL and certain of its subsidiaries which use the U.S. Dollar.

#### *Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as a Lessee*

We apply a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of ‘low-value’ assets. See Section *Leases* for the accounting policy.

We determine the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

We, as the lessee, have the option, under some of our lease agreements to lease the assets for additional terms. We apply judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, we consider all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for us to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, we reassess the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within our control and affects our ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., a change in business strategy).

We included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases such as poles and leased circuits due to the significance of these assets to our operations. These leases have a non-cancellable period (i.e., one to 30 years) and there will be a significant negative effect on our provision of services if a replacement is not readily available. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

See *Note 10 – Leases* for information on potential future payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term.

Total depreciation of ROU assets in our consolidated income statements amounted to Php6,676 million and Php5,255 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Total lease liabilities amounted to Php60,755 million and Php54,038 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. See *Note 10 – Leases* and *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

#### *Sale and Leaseback of Telecom Towers*

The accounting for sale and leaseback transaction depends on whether the transfer of the asset qualifies as a sale. We applied judgment to determine whether the transfer of asset is accounted for as a sale based on the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in PFRS 15. We also applied estimates and judgment in determining many aspects, among others, the passive telecom assets and land lease as unit of accounts, the fair value of the towers sold, the measurement of the ROU assets retained by us and determining an appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of the minimum lease payments.

#### *Assets classified as held-for-sale*

The criteria for held-for-sale classification are regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn.

Smart and DMPI entered into sale and purchase agreements with certain tower companies in connection with the sale of telecom towers and related passive telecom infrastructure. The closing of the agreements is on a staggered basis depending on the satisfaction of closing conditions based on the number of towers transferred. Following the completion of the initial transaction with tower companies, Smart and DMPI plan to proceed with the sale of additional telecom towers and related passive infrastructure within a year. With these agreements, we believe that certain conditions were met that qualified the related assets to be reclassified as held-for-sale.

See related discussion in *Note 9 – Property and Equipment* and *Note 10 – Leases*.

#### *Accounting for investments in MediaQuest Holdings, Inc., or MediaQuest, through Philippine Depositary Receipts, or PDRs*

ePLDT made various investments in PDRs issued by MediaQuest in relation to its direct interest in Satventures, Inc., or Satventures, and indirect interest in Cignal TV, Inc., or Cignal TV.

Based on our judgment, at the PLDT Group level, ePLDT's investments in PDRs gives ePLDT a significant influence over Satventures and Cignal TV as evidenced by provision of essential technical information and material transactions among PLDT, Smart, Satventures and Cignal TV, and thus are accounted for as investments in associates using the equity method.

See related discussion in *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investments in Associates – Investment of ePLDT in MediaQuest PDRs*.

#### *Accounting for investment of PCEV in Maya Bank, Inc., or Maya Bank*

The shareholders' agreement of Voyager Finserve Corporation, or VFC, and Paymaya Finserve Corporation, or PFC, (collectively known as the Bank HoldCos) requires affirmative vote of at least one director nominated by both PCEV and MIH to direct the relevant activities of the Bank HoldCos. The Bank HoldCos were incorporated for the sole purpose of holding shares or equity investments in Maya Bank. Because of the contractual arrangement between the parties, the investments in the Bank HoldCos are accounted for as joint venture.

#### *Assessment of loss of control over Kayana*

PLDT assesses the consequences of changes in the ownership interest in a subsidiary that may result in a loss of control as well as the consequence of losing control of a subsidiary during the reporting period. Whether or not PLDT retains control over the subsidiary depends on an evaluation of a number of factors that indicate if there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. When PLDT has less than majority of the voting rights or similar rights to an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including, among others, representation on its board of directors, voting rights, and other rights of other investors, including their participation in significant decisions made in the ordinary course of business.

The subscription agreement on September 30, 2024 resulted in PLDT's owning 45% interest and MPIC and Meralco ownership at 27.5% each. Consequently, PLDT lost its control over Kayana and accounted for its remaining interest as an investment in associate.

*Accounting for investments in Vega Telecom Inc., or VTI, Bow Arken Holdings Company, or Bow Arken, and Brightshare Holdings, Inc., or Brightshare*

PLDT acquired a 50% equity interest in each of VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare on May 30, 2016. See related discussion on *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investments in Joint Ventures – Investments of PLDT in VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare*. Based on the Memorandum of Agreement, PLDT and Globe Telecom, Inc., or Globe, each has the right to appoint half the members of the Board of Directors of each of VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare, as well as the (i) co-Chairman of the Board; (ii) co-Chief Executive Officer and President; and (iii) co-Controller where any matter requiring their approval shall be deemed passed or approved if the consents of both co-officers holding the same position are obtained. All decisions of each Board of Directors may only be approved if at least one director nominated by each of PLDT and Globe votes in favor of it.

Based on these rights, PLDT and Globe have joint control over VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare, which is defined in PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*, as a contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement and exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Consequently, PLDT and Globe classified the joint arrangement as a joint venture in accordance with PFRS 11 given that PLDT and Globe each has the right to 50% of the net assets of VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare and their respective subsidiaries.

Accordingly, PLDT accounted for the investment in VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare using the equity method of accounting in accordance with PAS 28. Under the equity method of accounting, the investment is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of the investee's net assets. See *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investment in Joint Ventures – Investments of PLDT in VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare*.

*Material partly-owned subsidiaries*

Our consolidated financial statements include additional information about subsidiaries that have non-controlling interest, or NCI, that are material to us, see *Note 6 – Components of Other Comprehensive Loss*. We determined material partly-owned subsidiaries as those with balance of NCI greater than 5% of the total equity as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

*Material associates and joint ventures*

Our consolidated financial statements include additional information about associates and joint ventures that are material to us. See *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. We determined material associates and joint ventures are those investees where our carrying amount of investments is greater than 5% of the total investments in associates and joint ventures as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

*Determining Taxable Profit, Tax Bases, Unused Tax Losses, Unused Tax Credits and Tax Rates*

We assess whether we have any uncertain tax position and applies significant judgment in identifying uncertainties over our income tax treatments. We determined based on our assessment that it is probable that our income tax treatments (including those for the subsidiaries) will be accepted by the taxation authorities.

***Estimates and Assumptions***

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

*Subscriber contract costs*

Subscriber contract costs are costs to obtain (i.e., commissions) and costs to fulfill (i.e., installation and CPE costs) in relation to the services we provide to our subscribers. We assessed that these subscriber contract costs are incremental in obtaining and fulfilling our performance obligations. Accordingly, we capitalized subscriber contract costs and amortized as expense over the average customer relationship period.

We apply judgment to estimate the amortization period of subscriber contract costs. As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the estimated useful lives of the subscriber contract costs would range from six to seven years. Further details on subscriber contract costs are disclosed in *Note 18 – Prepayments and Other Non-Financial Assets*.

### *Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate, or IBR*

In calculating the present value of lease payments, we use the IBR at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. IBR is the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the ROU asset in a similar economic environment.

We use benchmark rates from partner banks based on the tenor of our loan borrowings plus a spread adjustment based on our credit worthiness.

Our lease liabilities amounted to Php60,755 million and Php54,038 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. See *Note 10 – Leases*.

### *Impairment of non-financial assets*

PAS 36 requires that an impairment review be performed when certain impairment indicators are present. In the case of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life, at a minimum, such assets are subject to an impairment test annually and whenever there is an indication that such assets may be impaired. This requires an estimation of the VIU of the CGUs to which these assets are allocated. The VIU calculation requires us to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CGU and to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. See *Note 14 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets – Impairment Testing of Goodwill* for the key assumptions used to determine the VIU of the relevant CGUs.

Determining the recoverable amount of property and equipment, ROU assets, investments in associates and joint ventures, goodwill and intangible assets, prepayments and other noncurrent assets, requires us to make estimates and assumptions in the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets. Future events could cause us to conclude that property and equipment, ROU assets, investments in associates and joint ventures, intangible assets and other noncurrent assets associated with an acquired business are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on our financial position and financial performance.

The preparation of estimated future cash flows involves significant estimations and assumptions of future market conditions. While we believe that our assumptions are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in our assumptions may materially affect our assessment of recoverable values and may lead to future impairment charges.

See *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information*, *Note 5 – Income and Expenses – Asset Impairment*, and *Note 9 – Property and Equipment*.

The carrying values of our property and equipment, ROU assets, investments in associates and joint ventures, investment properties, goodwill and intangible assets, and prepayments and other non-financial assets are separately disclosed in *Note 9 – Property and Equipment*, *Note 10 – Leases*, *Note 11 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, *Note 13 – Investment Properties*, *Note 14 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets* and *Note 18 – Prepayments and Other Non-Financial Assets*, respectively.

### *Estimating useful lives of property and equipment*

We estimate the useful lives of each item of our property and equipment based on the periods over which our assets are expected to be available for use. Our estimation of the useful lives of our property and equipment is also based on our collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful lives of each asset are reviewed at least every year-end and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limitations on the use of our assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in our estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of our property and equipment would increase our recorded depreciation and decrease the carrying amount of our property and equipment.

In 2024, the PLDT Group launched further initiatives to continuously modernize its property and equipment to enhance operational efficiencies. On this basis, the Group reassessed the EUL of certain assets, including among others, certain legacy network systems replaced by Transport Network Transformation (TNT) and Core Transformation, Operations Support Systems and Optical Line and Terminal Access equipment. As a result of changes in accounting estimates, the PLDT Group recognized additional depreciation expense of Php5,686 million in the income statement for the year ended December 31, 2024.

In 2025, based on the internal technical evaluation and assessment of industry practice, PLDT reassessed the EUL of International and Domestic submarine cable systems from 15 years to 25 years, resulting in a reduction in depreciation amounting to Php559 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025. Conversely, the EUL of certain submarine network cables was decreased due to aging and performance issues, resulting in additional depreciation expense of Php237 million.

PLDT and Smart also recognized additional depreciation expense amounting to Php686 million and Php1,698 million respectively, in 2025, due to modernization of core network equipment and IT assets.

Overall, the total depreciation and amortization of property and equipment amounted to Php28,924 million and Php26,387 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Total carrying values of property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, amounted to Php325,310 million and Php318,069 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. See *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information* and *Note 9 – Property and Equipment*.

#### *Estimating useful lives of intangible assets with finite lives*

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their expected useful lives using the straight-line method of amortization. At a minimum, the amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in our consolidated income statements.

The total amortization of intangible assets with finite lives amounted to Php201 million and Php171 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Total carrying values of intangible assets with finite lives amounted to Php1,181 million and Php1,303 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. See *Note 5 – Income and Expenses – General Operating Costs* and *Note 14 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets*.

#### *Investment Properties*

We carry our investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognized in the consolidated income statements. Investment properties have been determined based on appraisal performed by an independent firm of appraisers, an industry specialist in valuing these types of investment properties.

The valuation for land is based on a market approach valuation technique while the valuation for building and land improvements is based on a cost approach valuation technique using current material and labor costs for improvements based on external and independent reviewers. See *Note 13 – Investment Properties*.

#### *Recognition of deferred income tax assets*

We review the carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reduce these to the extent that these are no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. Our assessment on the recognition of deferred income tax assets on deductible temporary differences is based on the level and timing of forecasted taxable income of the subsequent reporting years. This forecast is based on our past results and future expectations on revenues and expenses as well as future tax planning strategies. Based on this, management expects that we will generate sufficient taxable income to allow all or part of our deferred income tax assets to be utilized.

Based on the above assessment, our consolidated unrecognized deferred income tax assets amounted to Php987 million and Php803 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Total consolidated provision for deferred income tax amounted to Php4,378 million and Php4,504 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Total consolidated recognized net deferred income tax assets amounted to Php10,089 million and Php14,643 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. See *Note 4 – Operating Segment Information* and *Note 7 – Income Taxes*.

## *Estimating allowance for ECLs*

### *a. Measurement of ECLs*

ECLs are derived from unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of expected loss, and are measured as follows:

- *Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date:* as the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of the financial asset discounted by the EIR. The cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows due to us in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that we expect to receive; and
- *Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date:* as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted by the EIR.

We leverage existing risk management indicators (e.g., internal credit risk classification and restructuring triggers), credit risk rating changes and reasonable and supportable information which allow us to identify whether the credit risk of financial assets has significantly increased.

### *b. Inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques*

- *General approach for cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, debt securities, financial assets at FVOCI and advances and other noncurrent assets*

The ECL is measured on either a 12-month or lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition. We consider the probability of our counterparty to default on its obligation and the expected loss at default after considering the effects of collateral, any potential value when realized and time value of money. Based on our assessment, there is no significant increase in credit risk and the ECL for these financial assets under a general approach is measured on a 12-month basis.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis.

- *Simplified approach for trade and other receivables and contract assets*

The simplified approach does not require the tracking of changes in credit risk, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime ECL. For trade receivables and contract assets, we use the simplified approach for calculating ECL. We have considered similarities in underlying credit risk characteristics and behavior in determining the groupings of various customer segments.

We used historically observed default rates and adjusted these historical credit loss experiences with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

There have been no significant changes in the estimation techniques used for calculating ECL on trade and other receivables and contract assets.

- *Incorporation of forward-looking information*

We incorporated forward-looking information into both our assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and our measurement of ECL.

To do this, management considered a range of relevant forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions and probability weights for the determination of unbiased general industry adjustments and any related specific industry adjustments that support the calculation of ECLs.

The macroeconomic factors are aligned with information used by us for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting.

The probability weights used in the calculation of ECLs cover a range of possible outcomes based on the current and projected economic conditions.

We have identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses of each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macroeconomic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

Predicted relationship between the key indicators and default and loss rates on various portfolios of financial assets have been developed based on analyzing historical data over the past three to eight years. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

Due to the lack of reasonable and supportable information, we have not identified any uncertain event that was assessed to be relevant to the risk of default occurring, thus we are not able to estimate the impact on ECL.

Total provision for expected credit losses for trade and other receivables amounted to Php2,744 million and Php2,712 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024. Trade and other receivables, net of allowance for expected credit losses, amounted to Php30,015 million and Php31,612 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. See *Note 5 – Income and Expenses* and *Note 16 – Trade and Other Receivables*.

Total impairment losses on contract assets amounted to Php96 million and Php134 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Contract assets, net of allowance for expected credit losses, amounted to Php1,685 million and Php1,886 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. See *Note 5 – Income and Expenses – Contract Balances*.

- *Grouping of instruments for losses measured on collective basis*

A broad range of forward-looking information was considered as economic inputs such as the gross domestic product, or GDP, inflation rate, unemployment rates, export rates, The Group of Twenty, or G20 GDP and G20 inflation rates. For expected credit loss provisions modelled on a collective basis, grouping of exposures is performed on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous. In performing this grouping, there must be sufficient information for the PLDT Group to be statistically acceptable. Where sufficient information is not available internally, then we have considered benchmarking internal/external supplementary data to use for modelling purposes. The characteristics and any supplementary data used to determine groupings are outlined below.

Trade receivables – Groupings for collective measurement

- a. Retail subscribers;
- b. Corporate subscribers;
- c. Foreign administrations and domestic carriers; and
- d. Dealers, agents and others

The following credit exposures are assessed individually:

- All stage 3 assets, regardless of the class of financial assets; and
- The cash and cash equivalents, investment in debt securities and financial assets at FVOCI, and other financial assets.

#### *Estimating pension benefit costs and other employee benefits*

The cost of defined benefit and present value of the pension obligation are determined using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation includes making various assumptions which consist, among other things, discount rates, rates of compensation increases and mortality rates. Further, our accrued benefit cost is affected by the fair value of the plan assets. Key assumptions used to estimate fair value of the unlisted equity investments included in the plan assets consist of revenue growth rate, direct costs, capital expenditures, discount rates and terminal growth rates. See *Note 25 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits*. Due to complexity of valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in assumptions. While we believe that our assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in our actual experience or significant changes in our assumptions may materially affect our cost for pension and other retirement obligations. All assumptions are reviewed every year-end.

The net consolidated pension benefit costs amounted to Php1,128 million and Php1,110 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The prepaid benefit costs amounted to Php753 million and Php975 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The accrued benefit costs amounted to Php2,555 million and Php3,548 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. See *Note 5 – Income and Expenses – Compensation and Employee Benefits*, *Note 18 – Prepayments* and *Note 25 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits*.

### *Long-term Incentive Plan, LTIP*

The Executive Compensation Committee (ECC) of the PLDT Board of Directors approved the LTIP covering the years 2022 to 2026, on December 23, 2021. It covers two cycles, and is intended to provide incentive compensation in the form of cash to key officers, executives and other eligible participants who are consistent performers, compliant with codes of conduct and contributors to our strategic and financial goals, with defined metrics based on the achievement of telco core income, customer experience and sustainability. The target metrics for sustainability are expected to capture the Company's performance in various ESG materiality areas, including but not limited to, climate action such as initiatives to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, employee and customer welfare, diversity and inclusion, cybersecurity and data privacy, and business ethics. Cycle 1 covered the performance period from 2022 to 2024 and was settled in 2025 based on the achievement of performance targets. Cycle 2 covers the performance period from 2025 to 2026 and is subject to the ECC's further evaluation and approval of the final terms.

This long-term employee benefit liability was recognized and measured using the projected unit credit method and was amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

The expense accrued for the LTIP amounted to nil and Php857 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The accrued incentive payable amounted to nil and Php3,406 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. See *Note 5 – Income and Expenses – Compensation and Employee Benefits* and *Note 25 – Pension and Other Employee Benefits – Other Long-term Employee Benefits*.

### *Provision for asset retirement obligations*

Provision for asset retirement obligations is recognized in the period in which this is incurred if a reasonable estimate can be made. This requires an estimation of the cost to restore or dismantle on a per square meter basis, depending on the location, and is based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the future restoration or dismantlement date, discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. Total provision for asset retirement obligations amounted to Php1,861 million and Php1,752 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. See *Note 21 – Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities*.

### *Provision for legal contingencies and tax assessments*

We are currently involved in various legal proceedings and tax assessments. Our estimates of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims have been developed in consultation with our counsel handling the defense in these matters and are based upon our analysis of potential results. Based on management's assessment, appropriate provisions were made. We currently do not believe these proceedings could materially reduce our revenues and profitability. It is possible, however, that future financial position and performance could be materially affected by changes in our estimates or the effectiveness of our strategies relating to these proceedings and assessments. See *Note 26 – Provisions and Contingencies*.

### *Determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities*

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in our consolidated statements of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flows model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Other than those whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of fair values, total fair values of noncurrent financial assets and noncurrent financial liabilities as at September 30, 2025 amounted to Php2,677 million and Php275,913 million, respectively, while the total fair values of noncurrent financial assets and noncurrent financial liabilities as at December 31, 2024 amounted to Php3,079 million and Php247,962 million, respectively. See *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

#### 4. Operating Segment Information

Operating segments are components of the PLDT Group that engage in business activities from which they may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of PLDT Group). The operating results of these operating segments are regularly reviewed by the Executive Committee to make decisions about how resources are to be allocated to each of the segments and to assess their performances, and for which discrete financial information is available.

For management purposes, we are organized into business units based on our products and services. We have three reportable operating segments as follows:

- Wireless – mobile telecommunications services provided by Smart and DMPI, our mobile service providers; SBI and PDSI, our wireless broadband service providers; and certain subsidiaries of PLDT Global;
- Fixed Line – fixed line telecommunications services primarily provided by PLDT. We also provide fixed line services through PLDT's subsidiaries, namely, ClarkTel, BCC and PLDT Global and certain subsidiaries; secure data center, multi-cloud, cybersecurity, data and artificial intelligence solutions through ePLDT and Vitro, Inc., distribution of Filipino channels and content through PGNL and its subsidiaries; and software development and IT solutions provided by Multisys; and
- Others – PCEV, PGIH, PLDT Digital and its subsidiaries, our investment companies.

See *Note 2 – Summary of Material Accounting Policies* for further discussion.

Segment revenues, segment expenses and segment results include transfers between business segments. These transfers are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

The amounts of segment assets and liabilities and segment profit or loss are based on measurement principles that are similar to those used in measuring the assets and liabilities and profit or loss in our consolidated financial statements, which is in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards. The segment revenues, net income, and other segment information of our reportable operating segments for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, and as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Wireless	Fixed Line	Others	Inter-segment Transactions	Consolidated
	(in million pesos)				
<b>September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>					
<b>Revenues</b>					
External customers	75,943	87,340	—	—	163,283
Service revenues	71,916	86,987	—	—	158,903
Non-service revenues	4,027	353	—	—	4,380
Inter-segment transactions	525	12,908	—	(13,433)	—
Service revenues	525	12,907	—	(13,432)	—
Non-service revenues	—	1	—	(1)	—
Total revenues	76,468	100,248	—	(13,433)	163,283
<b>Results</b>					
Depreciation and amortization	28,829	20,019	—	(7,028)	41,820
Asset impairment	493	2,359	—	—	2,852
Interest income	431	124	9	(13)	551
Equity share in net income (losses) of associates and joint ventures	—	(150)	463	—	313
Financing costs – net	7,455	6,971	14	(979)	13,461
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	1,474	6,163	(13)	(41)	7,583
Net income / Segment profit	5,288	24,163	413	(4,729)	25,135
<b>Assets</b>					
Operating assets	345,542	296,740	24,962	(101,028)	566,216
Investments in associates and joint ventures	291	44,008	8,952	—	53,251
Deferred income tax assets – net	5,943	4,029	75	42	10,089
Total assets	351,776	344,777	33,989	(100,986)	629,556
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Operating liabilities	299,396	285,660	1,189	(78,258)	507,987
Deferred income tax liabilities	15	60	2	—	77
Total liabilities	299,411	285,720	1,191	(78,258)	508,064
<b>Other segment information</b>					
Capital expenditures, including capitalized interest (Note 9) <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	18,757	24,260	—	—	43,017

<sup>(1)</sup> Net of additions subject to sale and leaseback from tower companies.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes capitalization of subscriber contract cost to fulfill.

	Wireless	Fixed Line	Others	Inter-segment Transactions	Consolidated
	(in million pesos)				
<b>September 30, 2024 (Unaudited)</b>					
<b>Revenues</b>					
External customers	77,924	83,018	—	—	160,942
Service revenues	72,294	82,701	—	—	154,995
Non-service revenues	5,630	317	—	—	5,947
Inter-segment transactions	611	12,417	—	(13,028)	—
Service revenues	611	12,417	—	(13,028)	—
Non-service revenues	—	—	—	—	—
Total revenues	78,535	95,435	—	(13,028)	160,942
<b>Results</b>					
Depreciation and amortization	24,992	19,369	1	(7,029)	37,333
Asset impairment	648	2,421	—	—	3,069
Interest income	545	182	12	(21)	718
Equity share in net losses of associates and joint ventures	—	(145)	(974)	—	(1,119)
Financing costs – net	7,112	5,188	—	(1,328)	10,972
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	2,527	5,998	(12)	326	8,839
Net income (loss) / Segment profit (loss)	8,318	27,116	(1,099)	(6,111)	28,224
<b>December 31, 2024 (Audited)</b>					
<b>Assets</b>					
Operating assets	326,672	291,635	19,879	(82,318)	555,868
Investments in associates and joint ventures	108	44,758	7,898	—	52,764
Deferred income tax assets – net	6,537	8,014	62	30	14,643
Total assets	333,317	344,407	27,839	(82,288)	623,275
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Operating liabilities	280,160	287,993	1,182	(62,855)	506,480
Deferred income tax liabilities	15	43	—	2	60
Total liabilities	280,175	288,036	1,182	(62,853)	506,540
<b>September 30, 2024 (Unaudited)</b>					
<b>Other segment information</b>					
Capital expenditures, including capitalized interest (Note 9) <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	19,129	33,023	185	—	52,337

<sup>(1)</sup> Net of additions subject to sale and leaseback from tower companies.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes capitalization of subscriber contract cost to fulfill.

The following table presents our revenues from external customers by category of products and services for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
(Unaudited)		
(in million pesos)		
<b>Wireless revenues</b>		
Service revenues:		
Mobile	70,520	71,181
Fixed wireless broadband	1,396	1,113
	71,916	72,294
Non-service revenues —		
Sale of devices and accessories	4,027	5,630
<b>Total wireless revenues</b>	<b>75,943</b>	<b>77,924</b>
<b>Fixed line revenues</b>		
Service revenues:		
Data	63,405	61,892
Voice and miscellaneous	23,582	20,809
	86,987	82,701
Non-service revenues —		
Sale of phone units, devices and others	353	317
<b>Total fixed line revenues</b>	<b>87,340</b>	<b>83,018</b>
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>163,283</b>	<b>160,942</b>

Disclosure of the geographical distribution of our revenues from external customers and the geographical location of our total assets are not provided since majority of our consolidated revenues are derived from our operations within the Philippines.

There is no revenue transaction with a single external customer that accounted for 10% or more of our consolidated revenues from external customers for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

The consolidated voice service revenues from fixed line include wholesale international voice with corresponding cost, as follows:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
(Unaudited)		
(in million pesos)		
<b>Wholesale International Voice:</b>		
Revenues	12,411	9,312
Cost (Note 5)	(12,242)	(9,126)
<b>Net</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>186</b>

## 5. Income and Expenses

### Revenues from Contracts with Customers

#### *Disaggregation of Revenue*

We derived our revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product lines. This is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment under PFRS 8, *Operating Segments*. See Note 4 – *Operating Segment Information*.

Set out is the disaggregation of PLDT Group's revenues from contracts with customers for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024:

Revenue Streams	Wireless	Fixed Line	Inter-segment Transactions	Consolidated
(in million pesos)				
<b>September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>				
<b>Type of goods or services</b>				
Service revenue	72,441	99,894	(13,432)	158,903
Non-service revenue	4,027	354	(1)	4,380
<b>Total revenues from contracts with customers</b>	<b>76,468</b>	<b>100,248</b>	<b>(13,433)</b>	<b>163,283</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>				
Transferred over time	72,441	99,894	(13,432)	158,903
Transferred at a point time	4,027	354	(1)	4,380
<b>Total revenues from contracts with customers</b>	<b>76,468</b>	<b>100,248</b>	<b>(13,433)</b>	<b>163,283</b>
<b>September 30, 2024 (Unaudited)</b>				
<b>Type of goods or services</b>				
Service revenue	72,905	95,118	(13,028)	154,995
Non-service revenue	5,630	317	—	5,947
<b>Total revenues from contracts with customers</b>	<b>78,535</b>	<b>95,435</b>	<b>(13,028)</b>	<b>160,942</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>				
Transferred over time	72,905	95,118	(13,028)	154,995
Transferred at a point time	5,630	317	—	5,947
<b>Total revenues from contracts with customers</b>	<b>78,535</b>	<b>95,435</b>	<b>(13,028)</b>	<b>160,942</b>

Remaining performance obligations are associated with our wireless and fixed line subscription contracts. As at September 30, 2025, excluding the performance obligations for contracts with original expected duration of less than one year, the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations was Php48,381 million, of which we expect to recognize approximately 10% in 2025 and 90% in 2026 and onwards. As at December 31, 2024, excluding the performance obligations for contracts with original expected duration of less than one year, the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations was Php45,868 million, of which we expected to recognize approximately 51% in 2025 and 49% in 2026 and onwards.

#### *Contract Balances*

Contract balances as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 consist of the following:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
(in million pesos)		
Trade and other receivables (Note 16)	47,871	48,808
Contract assets	1,725	1,953
<b>Contract liabilities and unearned revenues (Notes 21 and 23)</b>	<b>14,333</b>	<b>16,067</b>

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of contracts assets as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Balances at beginning of the period	67	42
Reversals and reclassification	(27)	25
Balances at end of the period	40	67

Changes in the contract liabilities and unearned revenues accounts for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and for the year ended December 31, 2024 follow:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Balances at beginning of the period	16,067	18,895
Deferred during the period	83,294	123,975
Recognized as revenue during the period	(85,028)	(126,803)
Balances at end of the period	14,333	16,067

The contract liabilities and unearned revenues accounts as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Unearned revenues from prepaid contracts	5,214	6,543
Leased facilities	4,670	4,630
Short-term advances for installation services	2,279	2,773
Advance monthly service fees	2,137	2,098
Long-term advances from equipment	33	23
<b>Total contract liabilities and unearned revenues</b>	<b>14,333</b>	<b>16,067</b>
<b>Contract liabilities:</b>		
Noncurrent (Note 21)	211	256
Current (Note 23)	416	17
<b>Unearned revenues:</b>		
Noncurrent (Note 21)	4,685	5,369
Current (Note 23)	9,021	10,425

#### *General Operating Costs*

General operating costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 consist of the following:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Repairs and maintenance	23,601	22,749
Compensation and employee benefits	17,256	18,869
Professional and other contracted services	5,262	5,609
Taxes and licenses	4,068	3,980
Selling and promotions	3,451	4,211
Insurance and security services	1,054	1,014
Rent	1,000	905
Communication, training and travel	783	878
Other expenses	394	349
<b>Total general operating costs</b>	<b>56,869</b>	<b>58,564</b>

### Compensation and Employee Benefits

Compensation and employee benefits for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 consist of the following:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	
	(in million pesos)	
Salaries and other employee benefits	15,002	15,460
Pension benefit costs (Note 25)	1,128	1,110
Manpower Rightsizing Program (MRP)	1,126	1,442
Incentive plan (Note 25)	—	857
<b>Total compensation and employee benefits</b>	<b>17,256</b>	<b>18,869</b>

Over the past several years, we have been implementing the MRP in line with our continuing efforts to realize manpower and cost efficiencies as a result of technological and organizational changes, process improvements, and shifting market conditions that reshape the future of our businesses. The MRP is being implemented in compliance with the Labor Code of the Philippines and all other relevant labor laws and regulations in the Philippines.

### Cost of Devices, Accessories and Contract-Specific Services

Cost of devices, accessories and contract-specific services for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 consist of the following:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	
	(in million pesos)	
Cost of devices and accessories	5,323	7,211
Cost of contract-specific services	3,518	2,808
<b>Total cost of devices, accessories and contract-specific services</b>	<b>8,841</b>	<b>10,019</b>

### Asset Impairment

Asset impairment for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 consists of the following:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	
	(in million pesos)	
Trade and other receivables (Note 16)	2,744	2,712
Contract assets	96	134
Inventories and supplies (Note 17)	11	155
Prepayments	1	1
Property and equipment	—	67
<b>Total asset impairment</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>3,069</b>

### Interconnection Costs

Interconnection costs include wholesale international voice cost amounting to Php12,242 million and Php9,126 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

### *Other Expenses – Net*

Other expenses – net for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 consist of the following:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	
	(in million pesos)	
Gains on derivative financial instruments – net (Note 27)	1,411	2,066
Gain on sale and leaseback of telecom towers – gross of expenses (Note 9)	887	1,165
Interest income	551	718
Equity share in net income (losses) of associates and joint ventures (Note 11)	313	(1,119)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	99	79
Foreign exchange gains (losses) – net	(105)	1,389
Financing costs – net	(13,461)	(10,972)
Others – net	3,125	1,882
<b>Total other expenses – net</b>	<b>(7,180)</b>	<b>(4,792)</b>

### *Interest Income*

Interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 consists of the following:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	
	(in million pesos)	
Interest income arising from revenue contracts with customers	374	428
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents (Note 15)	134	231
Interest income on financial instruments at amortized cost	31	36
Interest income on financial instruments at FVPL	—	8
Interest income – others	12	15
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>718</b>

### *Financing Costs – Net*

Financing costs – net for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 consist of the following:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	
	(in million pesos)	
Interest on loans and other related items	11,909	9,870
Accretion on lease liabilities (Note 10)	3,325	2,900
Accretion on financial liabilities	278	275
Financing charges	14	53
Capitalized interest (Note 9)	(2,065)	(2,126)
<b>Total financing costs – net</b>	<b>13,461</b>	<b>10,972</b>

## 6. Components of Other Comprehensive Loss

Changes in other comprehensive loss under equity of our consolidated statements of financial position for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Foreign currency translation differences of subsidiaries	Net transactions on cash flow hedges – net of tax	Revaluation increment on investment properties – net of tax	Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plans – net of tax	Share in the other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	Total other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to equity holders of PLDT	Share of noncontrolling interests	Total other comprehensive income (loss) – net of tax
	(in million pesos)							
<b>Balances as at January 1, 2025</b>	274	(6,155)	1,740	(39,722)	(29)	(43,892)	(50)	(43,942)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(96)	(1,051)	1,381	173	(1)	406	(7)	399
<b>Balances as at September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>(7,206)</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>(39,549)</b>	<b>(30)</b>	<b>(43,486)</b>	<b>(57)</b>	<b>(43,543)</b>
Balances as at January 1, 2024	133	(4,608)	544	(38,260)	(21)	(42,212)	10	(42,202)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	101	(910)	—	(10)	—	(819)	(35)	(854)
<b>Balances as at September 30, 2024 (Unaudited)</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>(5,518)</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>(38,270)</b>	<b>(21)</b>	<b>(43,031)</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>(43,056)</b>

Revaluation increment on investment properties pertains to the difference between the carrying value and fair value of property and equipment transferred to investment property at the time of change in classification.

## 7. Income Taxes

### Corporate Income Tax

The major components of consolidated net deferred income tax assets (liabilities) recognized in our consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Net deferred income tax assets	10,089	14,643
Net deferred income tax liabilities	(77)	(60)
Net balances at the end of the period	10,012	14,583

The components of our consolidated net deferred income tax assets (liabilities) as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Net deferred income tax assets:		
Accumulated provision for expected credit losses	3,729	3,618
Lease liability over ROU assets under PFRS 16 <sup>(1)</sup>	3,177	3,240
Unearned revenues	2,773	3,914
Depreciation due to shortened estimated useful life of assets	2,000	2,480
Pension and other employee benefits	1,528	2,607
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	1,500	1,404
Unamortized past service pension costs	1,343	1,908
Accumulated write-down of inventories to net realizable values	353	371
NOLCO	124	266
Excess MCIT over RCIT	42	13
Taxes and duties capitalized	(169)	(167)
Derivative financial instruments	(320)	(203)
Customer list and trademark	(427)	(361)
Capitalized charges and others	(5,564)	(4,447)
Total deferred income tax assets – net	10,089	14,643
Net deferred income tax liabilities:		
Investment property	388	389
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	6	22
Accumulated provision for expected credit losses	(173)	(173)
Others	(144)	(178)
Total deferred income tax liabilities - net	77	60

<sup>(1)</sup> As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the deferred tax asset on lease liability amounted to Php14,921 million and Php13,234 million, respectively while the deferred tax liability on right of use asset amounted to Php11,744 million and Php9,994 million, respectively.

Changes in our consolidated net deferred income tax assets (liabilities) for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and for the year ended December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Net balances at beginning of the period	14,583	18,007
Movement charged directly to other comprehensive income (loss)	(165)	597
Provision for deferred income tax	(4,378)	(3,938)
Others	(28)	(83)
Net balances at end of the period	10,012	14,583

The analysis of our consolidated net deferred income tax assets as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
<b>Deferred income tax assets:</b>		
Deferred income tax assets to be recovered after 12 months	5,422	11,449
Deferred income tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	4,667	3,194
<b>Net deferred income tax assets</b>	<b>10,089</b>	<b>14,643</b>

The analysis of our consolidated net deferred income tax liabilities as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
<b>Deferred income tax liabilities:</b>		
Deferred income tax liabilities to be settled after 12 months	116	106
Deferred income tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	(39)	(46)
<b>Net deferred income tax liabilities</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>60</b>

Provision for income tax for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 consists of:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Current	3,205	4,335
Deferred (Note 3)	4,378	4,504
	<b>7,583</b>	<b>8,839</b>

The impact of the application of MCIT amounting to Php9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, were considered in the provisions for current and deferred income taxes.

The reconciliation between the provision for income tax at the applicable statutory tax rate and the actual provision for corporate income tax for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Provision for income tax at the applicable statutory tax rate	8,179	9,266
Tax effects of:		
Nondeductible expenses	172	17
Loss (income) not subject to income tax	(38)	54
Equity share in net (income) losses of associates and joint ventures	(78)	240
Net movement in unrecognized deferred income tax assets and other adjustments	(83)	(218)
Income subject to final tax	(101)	(143)
Difference between Optional Standard Deduction (OSD) and itemized deductions	(269)	(247)
Special deductible items and income subject to lower tax rate	(199)	(130)
<b>Actual provision for income tax</b>	<b>7,583</b>	<b>8,839</b>

The breakdown of our consolidated deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from excess of MCIT over RCIT, and NOLCO (excluding those not recognized due to the adoption of the OSD method) for which no deferred income tax assets were recognized and the equivalent amount of unrecognized deferred income tax assets as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Accumulated provision for expected credit losses	1,957	1,266
NOLCO	935	1,208
Provisions	580	25
Customer list and trademark	428	428
Derivative financial instruments	54	35
Depreciation due to shortened estimated useful life of assets	28	169
Accumulated write-down of inventories to net realizable values	14	15
Unearned revenues	9	9
Excess MCIT over RCIT	7	2
Lease liability over ROU assets under PFRS 16	5	3
Pension and other employee benefits	(17)	(5)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gains) losses	(72)	50
	3,928	3,205
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets	987	803

In 2024, DMPI, IP Converge and Vitro availed the OSD method in computing their taxable income. This assessment is based on projected taxable profits at a level where it is favorable to use OSD method. These companies are also expected to avail of the OSD method in the foreseeable future. Thus, certain deferred income tax assets of DMPI, IP Converge and Vitro amounting to Php90 million and Php237 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, were not recognized.

Our consolidated deferred income tax assets have been recorded to the extent that such consolidated deferred income tax assets are expected to be utilized against sufficient future taxable profit. Deferred income tax assets shown in the preceding table were not recognized as we believe that future taxable profit will not be sufficient to realize these deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from excess of MCIT over RCIT, and NOLCO in the future.

The breakdown of our consolidated excess MCIT and NOLCO as at September 30, 2025 are as follows:

Date Incurred	Expiry Date	MCIT	NOLCO
		(in million pesos)	
December 31, 2021 <sup>(1)</sup>	December 31, 2026	—	18
December 31, 2022	December 31, 2025	—	406
December 30, 2023	December 31, 2026	1	957
December 31, 2024	December 31, 2027	13	63
September 30, 2025	December 31, 2028	42	124
		56	1,568
Consolidated tax benefits		56	392
Consolidated unrecognized deferred income tax assets		(6)	(246)
Consolidated recognized deferred income tax assets		50	146

<sup>(1)</sup> Under R.A. 11494.

The excess MCIT totaling Php56 million as at September 30, 2025 can be deducted against future RCIT liability. The excess MCIT that was deducted against RCIT amounted to Php9 million each for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

NOLCO totaling Php1,568 million as at September 30, 2025 can be claimed as deduction against future taxable income. The NOLCO claimed as deduction against taxable income amounted to Php875 million and Php379 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

#### *Republic Act No. 11494 Bayanihan to Recover as One Act, or Bayanihan II*

Republic Act No. 11494, otherwise known as the Bayanihan to Recover as One Act, or Bayanihan II, was signed by former President Rodrigo Duterte on September 11, 2020. It contains the government's second wave of relief measures to address the health and economic crises that stemmed from the COVID-19 outbreak.

As part of mitigating the costs and losses stemming from the disruption of economic activities, Bayanihan II extended the carry-over of the NOLCO incurred in 2021 as deductions from gross income for the next five consecutive taxable years

immediately following the year of the loss. Hence, NOLCO incurred in 2021 amounting to Php18 million, which ordinarily can be carried over until December 31, 2024, has been extended until December 31, 2026.

#### *Registration with Clark Special Economic Zone*

ClarkTel's franchise expired on July 1, 2024. Prior to the expiration, ClarkTel's Board of Directors applied for a national franchise. The franchise application has been filed and for evaluation of Congress as of report date. Considering the timeline for the national franchise grant, the Company also applied for VAS license with the NTC to ensure continued services to subscribers. The license was approved on November 20, 2024 with a validity period of up to November 19, 2029.

ClarkTel is registered with Clark Special Economic Zone, or Economic Zones, under Republic Act No. 7227 otherwise known as the Bases Conversion and Development Act of 1992. As a registrant, ClarkTel is entitled to all the rights, privileges and benefits established thereunder including tax and duty-free importation of capital equipment and a special income tax rate of 5% of gross income, as defined in Republic Act No. 7227. These incentives are in effect until May 11, 2027 by virtue of a License to Operate issued by Clark Development Corporation.

Our consolidated income derived from non-registered activities within the Economic Zones is subject to the RCIT rate at the end of the reporting period.

## 8. Earnings Per Common Share

The following table presents information necessary to calculate the EPS for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024:

	September 30,			
	2025		2024	
	(Unaudited)			
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
	(in million pesos)			
Consolidated net income attributable to common shares	25,071	25,071	28,070	28,070
Dividends on preferred shares (Note 19)	(44)	(44)	(44)	(44)
Consolidated net income attributable to common equity holders of PLDT	25,027	25,027	28,026	28,026
	(in thousands, except per share amounts which are in pesos)			
Outstanding common shares at beginning of period	216,056	216,056	216,056	216,056
Weighted average number of common shares	216,056	216,056	216,056	216,056
EPS attributable to common equity holders of PLDT	115.83	115.83	129.71	129.71

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing our consolidated net income for the period attributable to common equity holders of PLDT (consolidated net income adjusted for dividends on all series of preferred shares, except for dividends on preferred stock subject to mandatory redemption) by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated in the same manner assuming that, at the beginning of the period or at the time of issuance during the period, all outstanding options are exercised, convertible preferred shares are converted to common shares, and appropriate adjustments to our consolidated net income are effected for the related income and expenses on preferred shares. Outstanding stock options will have a dilutive effect only when the average market price of the underlying common share during the period exceeds the exercise price of the stock option.

Convertible preferred shares are deemed dilutive when required dividends declared on each series of convertible preferred shares divided by the number of equivalent common shares, assuming such convertible preferred shares are converted to common shares, decreases the basic EPS. As such, the diluted EPS is calculated by dividing our consolidated net income attributable to common shareholders (consolidated net income, adding back any dividends and/or other charges recognized for the period related to the dilutive convertible preferred shares classified as liability, less dividends on non-dilutive preferred shares except for dividends on preferred stock subject to mandatory redemption) by the weighted average number of common shares excluding the weighted average number of common shares held as treasury shares, and including the common shares equivalent arising from the conversion of the dilutive convertible preferred shares.

Where the effect of the assumed conversion of the preferred shares and the exercise of all outstanding options has an anti-dilutive effect, basic and diluted EPS are stated at the same amount.

## 9. Property and Equipment

Changes in property and equipment account for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and for the year ended December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Cable and wire facilities	Central equipment	Network facilities	Building and lease improvement	Vehicles, furniture and other network equipment	Land and land improvements	IT systems and platforms	Security platforms	Property under construction	Total
(in million pesos)										
<b>September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>										
Net book value at beginning of the period	101,265	257	116,506	7,304	1,971	4,474	17,210	864	68,218	318,069
Additions (Note 4)	12	—	69	36	295	2,951	194	—	34,879	38,436
Disposals/retirements	—	—	5	—	(48)	(5)	—	—	—	(48)
Reclassification	4,004	—	11,898	7,129	434	(458)	4,691	199	(30,120)	(2,223)
Depreciation and amortization (Note 3)	(7,600)	(77)	(16,277)	(550)	(529)	(41)	(3,638)	(212)	—	(28,924)
<b>Net book value at end of the period</b>	<b>97,681</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>112,201</b>	<b>13,919</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>6,921</b>	<b>18,457</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>72,977</b>	<b>325,310</b>
<b>As at September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>										
Cost	320,258	512	373,124	35,163	36,242	7,413	63,750	2,129	72,977	911,568
Accumulated depreciation, impairment and amortization	(222,577)	(332)	(260,923)	(21,244)	(34,119)	(492)	(45,293)	(1,278)	—	(586,258)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>97,681</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>112,201</b>	<b>13,919</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>6,921</b>	<b>18,457</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>72,977</b>	<b>325,310</b>
<b>December 31, 2024 (Audited)</b>										
Net book value at beginning of the period	81,227	384	101,941	7,979	3,654	4,122	18,794	1,162	67,840	287,103
Additions (Note 4)	86	—	70	31	397	—	598	—	69,730	70,912
Disposals/retirements	—	—	(19)	(1)	(234)	—	(1)	(129)	—	(384)
Reclassification	31,435	—	33,692	542	(809)	456	5,561	202	(69,167)	1,912
Translation differences charged directly to cumulative translation adjustments	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Adjustments	—	(25)	—	—	25	—	—	—	(185)	(185)
Impairment losses recognized during the period	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(67)	—	(67)
Depreciation and amortization (Note 3)	(11,484)	(102)	(19,178)	(1,247)	(1,063)	(104)	(7,742)	(304)	—	(41,224)
<b>Net book value at end of the period</b>	<b>101,265</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>116,506</b>	<b>7,304</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>4,474</b>	<b>17,210</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>68,218</b>	<b>318,069</b>
<b>As at December 31, 2024 (Audited)</b>										
Cost	316,803	532	362,387	27,884	36,467	4,960	56,418	1,930	68,218	875,599
Accumulated depreciation, impairment and amortization	(215,538)	(275)	(245,881)	(20,580)	(34,496)	(486)	(39,208)	(1,066)	—	(557,530)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>101,265</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>116,506</b>	<b>7,304</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>4,474</b>	<b>17,210</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>68,218</b>	<b>318,069</b>

Interest capitalized to property and equipment that qualified as borrowing costs amounted to Php2,065 million and Php2,126 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. See Note 5 – *Income and Expenses – Financing Costs – Net*. The average interest capitalization rate used was approximately 5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

Our net foreign exchange differences, which qualified as borrowing costs, amounted to Php124 million and Php635 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

As at September 30, 2025, the estimated useful lives of our property and equipment are as follows:

Cable and wire facilities <sup>(1)</sup>	5 – 25 years
Central equipment <sup>(2)</sup>	3 – 5 years
Network facilities	3 – 20 years
Buildings	25 – 50 years
Vehicles, furniture and other network equipment	3 – 15 years
Land improvements	10 years
IT systems and platforms <sup>(3)</sup>	3 – 20 years
Security platforms	3 – 5 years
Leasehold improvements	3 – 10 years or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter

<sup>(1)</sup> As at December 31, 2024, the estimated useful life ranges from 5-15 years.

<sup>(2)</sup> As at December 31, 2024, the estimated useful life ranges from 3-15 years.

<sup>(3)</sup> As at December 31, 2024, the estimated useful life ranges from 3-5 years.

See Note 3 – *Management’s Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Estimating useful lives of property and equipment*.

### **Sale and Leaseback of Telecom Towers**

On various dates in 2022 and 2023, Smart and DMPI signed Sale and Purchase Agreements with Edotco Towers, Inc., Edgepoint Towers, Inc., Unity Digital Infrastructure and Frontier Tower Associates Philippines, Inc., or collectively the TowerCos, in connection with the sale of 7,569 telecom towers and related passive telecommunication infrastructure for Php98,309 million.

Concurrent with the execution of the Sale and Purchase Agreements, Smart also entered into Master Service Agreements, or MSAs, with the TowerCos wherein Smart agreed to lease back the towers sold in the transaction for a period of 10 years. In addition to space, the TowerCos are responsible for providing operations and maintenance services, as well as power to the sites. The sale and leaseback with the TowerCos is complemented by a commitment to place service orders for a total of 2,270 Build-To-Suit, or BTS, sites within the next two to four years. Thus, total committed BTS sites with the TowerCos is 2,270 sites. The closing of the agreements is on a staggered basis depending on the satisfaction of closing conditions based on the number of towers transferred.

The following summarizes the completed sale of Smart and DMPI telecom towers as at September 30, 2025:

Closing Date	Number of Tower Assets		Cash Consideration (in million pesos)	Gain on Sale and Leaseback (in million pesos)
	Sold			
2022	4,665		60,492	25,234
2023	1,705		22,465	7,467
2024	356		4,362	1,471
2025	89		1,068	859
	6,815		88,387	35,031 <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Gross of related transaction costs.

The remaining telecom towers with net book value of Php4,162 million and Php4,547 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, subject to sale and purchase agreement within one year, were reclassified from “Property and equipment” to “Assets classified as held-for-sale” under current assets in our consolidated statement of financial position.

## 10. Leases

### Group as a Lessee

We have lease contracts for various items of sites, buildings, leased circuits and poles used in our operations. We considered in the lease term the non-cancellable period of the lease together with the periods covered by an option to extend and option to terminate the lease.

Our consolidated estimated useful lives of ROU assets as at September 30, 2025 are as follows:

Sites	1 – 30 years
International leased circuits <sup>(1)</sup>	2 – 19 years
Poles <sup>(2)</sup>	2 – 12 years
Domestic leased circuits	2 – 10 years
Office buildings	1 – 25 years
Co-located sites <sup>(3)</sup>	4 – 7 years

<sup>(1)</sup> As at December 31, 2024, the estimated useful life ranges from 1-19 years.

<sup>(2)</sup> As at December 31, 2024, the estimated useful life ranges from 1-12 years.

<sup>(3)</sup> As at December 31, 2024, the estimated useful life ranges from 2-11 years.

Our consolidated roll forward analysis of ROU assets as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Sites	International Leased Circuits	Poles	Domestic Leased Circuits	Office Buildings	Co-located Sites	Total
(in million pesos)							
<b>September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>							
Costs:							
Balances at beginning of the period	44,047	5,055	5,336	2,637	1,301	61	58,437
Additions (Note 28)	11,574	2,086	1,072	574	207	—	15,513
Asset retirement obligation	57	—	—	—	14	—	71
Modifications	(217)	(2)	114	4	(8)	—	(109)
Terminations	(2,433)	(1,380)	(191)	(284)	(157)	(2)	(4,447)
Reclassification to ROU assets classified as held-for-sale	(156)	—	—	—	—	—	(156)
<b>Balances at end of the period</b>	<b>52,872</b>	<b>5,759</b>	<b>6,331</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>69,309</b>
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:							
Balances at beginning of the period	(11,608)	(3,110)	(1,739)	(1,810)	(1,010)	(49)	(19,326)
Asset Retirement Obligation - Derecognition	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Modifications	29	—	—	—	5	—	34
Terminations	936	886	184	197	144	17	2,364
Depreciation (Note 3)	(4,599)	(635)	(887)	(305)	(244)	(8)	(6,678)
Reclassification to ROU assets classified as held-for-sale	(44)	—	—	—	—	—	(44)
<b>Balances at end of the period</b>	<b>(15,278)</b>	<b>(2,859)</b>	<b>(2,442)</b>	<b>(1,918)</b>	<b>(1,105)</b>	<b>(40)</b>	<b>(23,642)</b>
<b>Net book value at the end of the period</b>	<b>37,594</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,889</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>45,667</b>
<b>December 31, 2024 (Audited)</b>							
Costs:							
Balances at beginning of the period	38,461	4,305	3,364	2,001	1,144	53	49,328
Additions (Note 28)	8,683	1,546	4,273	763	334	8	15,607
Asset retirement obligation	571	—	—	—	5	—	576
Modifications	(1,180)	266	173	135	27	—	(579)
Terminations	(2,350)	(1,062)	(2,474)	(262)	(209)	—	(6,357)
Reclassification to ROU assets classified as held-for-sale	(138)	—	—	—	—	—	(138)
<b>Balances at end of the period</b>	<b>44,047</b>	<b>5,055</b>	<b>5,336</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>58,437</b>
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:							
Balances at beginning of the period	(7,599)	(3,298)	(3,156)	(1,632)	(887)	(39)	(16,611)
Modifications	108	(12)	(3)	(75)	(20)	—	(2)
Terminations	361	1,028	2,474	262	192	—	4,317
Depreciation (Note 3)	(4,763)	(828)	(1,054)	(365)	(295)	(10)	(7,315)
Reclassification to ROU assets classified as held-for-sale	285	—	—	—	—	—	285
<b>Balances at end of the period</b>	<b>(11,608)</b>	<b>(3,110)</b>	<b>(1,739)</b>	<b>(1,810)</b>	<b>(1,010)</b>	<b>(49)</b>	<b>(19,326)</b>
<b>Net book value at the end of the period</b>	<b>32,439</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>3,597</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>39,111</b>

The following amounts are recognized in our consolidated income statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Depreciation expense of ROU assets	6,676	5,255
Interest expense on lease liabilities	3,325	2,900
Variable lease payments (included in general operating costs)	538	511
Expenses relating to short-term leases (included in general operating costs)	462	394
<b>Total amount recognized in consolidated income statements</b>	<b>11,001</b>	<b>9,060</b>

Our consolidated roll forward analysis of lease liabilities as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30,	December 31,
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	
	(Audited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Balances at beginning of the period	54,038	47,546
Additions (Note 28)	15,513	15,607
Accretion on lease liabilities (Note 5)	3,325	3,935
Reclassification to lease liabilities classified as held-for-sale	44	(87)
Foreign exchange gains (losses) – net	(9)	100
Lease modifications	(132)	(121)
Termination	(1,331)	(863)
Settlement of obligations	(10,693)	(12,079)
Balances at end of the period (Notes 3 and 28)	60,755	54,038
Less: Current portion of lease liabilities (Note 27)	8,667	7,335
Noncurrent portion of lease liabilities (Note 27)	52,088	46,703

We had total cash outflows for leases of Php10,693 million and Php8,994 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. We had non-cash additions to ROU assets of Php15,513 million and Php15,607 million and lease liabilities of Php15,513 million and Php15,607 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The future cash outflows relating to leases that have not yet commenced are disclosed in *Note 28 – Notes to the Statements of Cash Flows*.

We have entered into several lease contracts that include automatic extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by us to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and aligning with our business needs. However, in some of these lease contracts, we did not impute the renewal period in our assessment of the lease terms of these contracts since said renewal period is not yet reasonably estimable at the time of transition or commencement date of the lease. See *Note 3 – Managements Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as a Lessee*.

As disclosed in *Note 9 – Property and Equipment*, on the sale and leaseback of telecom towers, Smart and DMPI signed Sale and Purchase Agreements with the TowerCos in connection with the sale of 7,569 telecom towers and related passive telecom infrastructure, with the concurrent execution of MSAs with the TowerCos where Smart has agreed to lease back the towers sold in the transaction for a period of 10 years.

In 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025, the MSAs covering the leaseback arrangements of 4,665, 1,705, 356 and 89 telecom towers, respectively, became effective. As a result, we recognized cumulative lease liability of Php40,824 million and cumulative ROU assets of Php24,759 million as at September 30, 2025.

Including the related accounts on Unity and Frontier, the ROU assets relating to leasehold land with net book value of Php2,154 million and Php1,954 million, and the related lease liabilities amounting to Php1,571 million and Php1,615 million were respectively reclassified as “Assets classified as held-for-sale” under current assets and “Liabilities associated with assets classified as held-for-sale” under current liabilities in our consolidated statement of financial position as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

### **Common Tower Pilot, or CTP, Program**

The CTP Program, established by Smart in January 2020, in partnership with several TowerCos duly accredited by the Department of Information and Communications Technology, aims to accelerate new site rollouts and reduce upfront the capital expenditures spending.

Under the MSAs, TowerCos will handle site acquisition and permitting, site development works, construction and permanent electrification of the towers. Effective 30 days after the sites are Ready For Telecommunication Installation, or RFTI, Smart will be liable to settle a monthly fixed fee covering rental and maintenance costs for a contract term of 15 years. The monthly fee will be subject to agreed escalation rates with TowerCos. As anchor tenant, Smart will also be entitled to colocation discounts when additional tenants come on board.

Upon launching of the program, the original CTP commitment covered 200 sites. As at September 30, 2025, Smart has issued service orders, or SOs, corresponding to 448 sites. As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 446 and 422 sites are ready for service, respectively. All are classified as RFTI.

### **Group as a Lessor**

We have entered into operating leases on our investment property portfolio consisting of certain office buildings and business offices. See *Note 13 – Investment Properties*. These leases have a term of five years. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis according to prevailing market conditions. The lessee is also required to provide a residual guarantee on the properties. Rental income recognized amounted to Php47 million and Php45 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases expected within one year amounted to Php62 million, and after one year but not more than five years, amounted to Php16 million and Php62 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

## **11. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures**

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, this account consists of:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Carrying value of investments in associates:		
MediaQuest PDRs	9,069	9,186
MIH	7,312	6,731
Individually immaterial associates	3,580	3,064
	19,961	18,981
Carrying value of investments in joint ventures:		
VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare	32,999	33,675
Individually immaterial joint ventures	291	108
	33,290	33,783
<b>Total carrying value of investments in associates and joint ventures</b>	<b>53,251</b>	<b>52,764</b>

Changes in the cost of investments for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and for the year ended December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Balances at beginning of the period	68,010	64,658
Additions during the period	778	3,485
Return of capital	(600)	—
Translation and other adjustments	(4)	(133)
<b>Balances at end of the period</b>	<b>68,184</b>	<b>68,010</b>

Changes in the accumulated impairment losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and for the year ended December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Balances at beginning of the period	2,763	2,875
Adjustments	—	(112)
Balances at end of the period	2,763	2,763

Changes in the accumulated equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and for the year ended December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Balances at beginning of the period	(12,483)	(11,475)
Equity share in net earnings (losses) of associates and joint ventures:	313	(990)
<i>MIH</i>	581	(935)
<i>VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare</i>	(76)	26
<i>MediaQuest PDRs</i>	(117)	(74)
<i>Individually immaterial associates and joint ventures</i>	(75)	(7)
Translation and other adjustments	—	(18)
Balances at end of the period	(12,170)	(12,483)

## Investments in Associates

### Investment of ePLDT in MediaQuest PDRs

ePLDT made various investments in PDRs issued by Mediaquest in relation to its direct interest in Satventures and indirect interest in Cignal TV through Satventures. These investments in PDRs provided ePLDT with a 64% economic interest in Cignal TV.

Cignal TV is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Satventures, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of MediaQuest, an entity incorporated in the Philippines. It operates a direct-to-home, or DTH, Pay-TV business under the brand name “Cignal TV”, which is the largest DTH Pay-TV operator in the Philippines.

The PLDT Group’s financial investment in PDRs of MediaQuest is part of the PLDT Group’s overall strategy of broadening its distribution platforms and increasing the PLDT Group’s ability to deliver multimedia content to its customers across the PLDT Group’s broadband and mobile networks.

ePLDT’s aggregate value of investment in MediaQuest PDRs amounted to Php9,069 million and Php9,186 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. See *Note 3 – Management’s Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Accounting for investment in MediaQuest through PDRs*.

The table below presents the summarized financial information of Satventures/Cignal TV as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Statements of Financial Position:		
Noncurrent assets	22,647	22,710
Current assets	7,421	8,578
Noncurrent liabilities	1,471	2,146
Current liabilities	13,426	13,787
Equity	15,171	15,355
Carrying amount of interest in Satventures/Cignal TV	9,069	9,186
Additional Information:		
Cash and cash equivalents	462	588
Current financial liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	3,471	2,736
Noncurrent financial liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	1,068	1,210

<sup>(1)</sup> Excluding trade, other payables and provisions.

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
<b>Income Statements:</b>		
Revenues	5,780	6,192
Depreciation and amortization	1,092	1,047
Interest income	39	36
Interest expense	281	260
Benefit from income tax	(109)	(67)
Net loss / Total comprehensive loss	(183)	(233)
Equity share in net losses of Satventures/Cignal TV	(117)	(149)

The carrying amount of Satventures' investment as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows.

	September 30,	December 31,
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Satventures'/Cignal TV's equity	15,171	15,355
Deposit for future stock subscription	(1,000)	(1,000)
Net equity	14,171	14,354
Satventures'/Cignal TV's noncontrolling interest	64%	64%
Carrying amount of interest in Satventures/Cignal TV	9,069	9,186

### *Investment of PCEV in MIH*

The following summarizes the subscription agreements entered into by PCEV with MIH:

Date	Agreement	Number of Shares	Total Consideration	PCEV's Equity Interest
(in millions)				
March 14, 2018	Acquisition of Ordinary Shares	53.4	465	100.00%
March 14, 2018	Subscription of Ordinary Shares	95.9	3,806	100.00%
December 31, 2020	Conversion of notes to Class A2 preference shares	7.9	544	43.97%
March 12, 2021	Exercise of warrants to subscribe Class A2 preference shares	6.7	447	41.87%
June 11, 2021	Subscription to Class B convertible preferred shares	15.6	1,218	38.45%
April 7, 2022	Subscription to Class C convertible preferred shares	27.2	3,252	36.82%
December 13, 2023	Subscription to Class C2 convertible preferred shares	12.3	1,563	36.97%
April 5, 2024	Subscription to Class C2 convertible preferred shares	6.7	857	37.66%

### *Additional Investment in MIH*

On April 5, 2024, PCEV paid a consideration of US\$15.3 million or Php857 million for 6.7 million MIH Class C2 convertible preferred shares and received warrants for 2.7 million shares valued at Php152 million, resulting in an increase of PCEV's ownership in MIH from 36.97% to 37.66%.

PCEV's percentage equity interest in MIH stood at 37.66% as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

The summarized financial information of MIH as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 is shown below:

	September 30,	December 31,
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
<b>Statements of Financial Position:</b>		
Noncurrent assets	8,572	7,241
Current assets	18,516	29,815
Noncurrent liabilities	746	798
Current liabilities	17,728	29,461
Equity	8,614	6,797
Carrying amount of interest in MIH	7,312	6,731
<b>Additional Information:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,720	8,565
Current financial liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	17,470	29,274

<sup>(1)</sup> Excluding statutory payables and accrued taxes.

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
<b>Income Statements:</b>		
Revenues	14,142	9,889
Depreciation and amortization	390	293
Interest income	113	128
Provision for income tax	119	46
Net gain (loss)/Total comprehensive gain (loss)	1,543	(2,458)
Equity share in net income (loss) of MIH <sup>(1)</sup>	581	(918)

<sup>(1)</sup> 2025 and 2024 amounts include impact of 2024 and 2023 audit adjusting entries, respectively.

The carrying value of PCEV's investment in MIH as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows.

	September 30,	December 31,
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
MIH Equity <sup>(1)</sup>	6,328	4,711
PCEV's noncontrolling interests	37.66%	37.66%
Share in net assets of MIH	2,383	1,774
Goodwill arising from acquisition	4,929	4,957
Carrying amount of interest in MIH	7,312	6,731

<sup>(1)</sup> MIH Equity is net of Php2,286 million and Php2,086 million Stock Option in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

## **Investments in Joint Ventures**

### **Investments of PLDT in VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare**

The Company's acquisition of a 50% equity interest in the telecommunications business of San Miguel Corporation, or SMC, through the VTI, Bow Arken, and Brightshare Transactions (collectively, the SMC Transactions), was approved by the Board on May 30, 2016. Globe acquired the remaining 50%. PLDT and Globe executed separate Share Purchase Agreements to acquire the equity, outstanding advances, and assumed liabilities of these entities.

The total consideration of Php52.8 billion was paid in three tranches: 50% on May 30, 2016, 25% on December 1, 2016, and 25% on May 30, 2017. Under the agreements, PLDT and Globe, through VTI, Bow Arken, and Brightshare, also assumed liabilities amounting to Php17.2 billion from May 30, 2016, subject to a price adjustment mechanism. Following confirmatory due diligence, both parties paid the previous owners a net adjustment of Php2.6 billion on May 29, 2017.

As part of the SMC Transactions, PLDT and Globe also acquired certain outstanding advances from the previous owners, the largest of which amounted to Php11,359 million, comprising Php11,038 million from VTI and its subsidiaries, Php238 million from Bow Arken, and Php83 million from Brightshare.

PLDT and Globe each subscribed to preferred shares of VTI as follows: (a) February 28, 2017: 2.8 million preferred shares at Php4,000 per share (Php11,040 million per party), paid by applying assigned advances; (b) February 28, 2017: 800 thousand additional preferred shares at Php4,000 per share (Php3,200 million per party), with Php148 million paid in cash and the balance settled by year-end 2017; and (c) December 15, 2017: 600 thousand preferred shares at Php5,000 per share (Php3,000 million per party), partly paid in cash and the balance settled through conversion of advances.

All subscription payments were fully paid as of December 31, 2017. The amount of the advances outstanding of PLDT, to cover for the assumed liabilities and working capital requirements of the acquired companies, amounted to nil and Php69 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

The table below presents the summarized financial information of VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
<b>Statements of Financial Position:</b>		
Noncurrent assets	77,368	77,849
Current assets	4,514	5,231
Noncurrent liabilities	9,461	9,475
Current liabilities	2,723	2,395
Equity	69,698	71,209
Carrying amount of assets in VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare	32,999	33,675
<b>Additional Information:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,265	3,010
Current financial liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	117	81

<sup>(1)</sup> Excluding trade, other payables and provisions.

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
<b>Income Statements:</b>		
Revenues	3,556	3,260
Depreciation and amortization	1,461	1,423
Interest income	104	92
Provision for income tax	9	39
Net loss / Total comprehensive loss	(151)	(117)
Equity share in net income of VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare	(76)	(58)

The carrying value of PLDT's investment in VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare equity	69,698	71,209
PLDT's share	50%	50%
Share in net assets of VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare	34,849	35,605
Share in adjustment based on liability and ETPI net cash balance	442	442
Reimbursements	(392)	(248)
Share in SMC's advances in VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare	(840)	(840)
Non-controlling interests	(1,091)	(1,127)
Others	31	(157)
Carrying amount of interest in VTI, Bow Arken and Brightshare	32,999	33,675

#### *Notice of Transaction filed with the PCC*

Prior to the closing of the transaction on May 30, 2016, PLDT, Globe, and SMC each submitted separate notices to the Philippine Competition Commission (PCC) covering the VTI, Bow Arken, and Brightshare transactions, respectively, pursuant to the Philippine Competition Act (PCA) and PCC Circular Nos. 16-001 and 16-002 (the "Circulars"). Under the Circulars, such transactions are deemed approved upon the PCC's receipt of complete and compliant notices.

On June 6 and 7, 2016, the PCC informed the parties that: (a) with respect to the VTI transaction, the notice was deficient in form and substance and therefore not deemed approved, as key terms were allegedly missing and certain agreements potentially prohibited; and (b) with respect to the Bow Arken and Brightshare transactions, compulsory notification under the Circulars was inapplicable, and in any case, the notices were also deemed deficient.

In its response dated June 10, 2016, PLDT maintained that its notice was complete, sufficient, and compliant, and that the VTI transaction was therefore deemed approved under Section 23 of the PCA and not subject to retroactive review. PLDT further stated that the parties had taken measures to prevent any substantial lessening of competition, including the relinquishment and co-use of certain frequencies among Smart, BellTel, and Globe. For transparency, PLDT and the other parties voluntarily furnished the PCC with copies of the Sale and Purchase Agreements.

Despite this response, the PCC, in a letter dated June 17, 2016, required the parties to submit additional documents relating to the co-use arrangements and other definitive agreements, and disregarded the transaction’s deemed-approved status under the Circulars, indicating its intent to conduct a full review or investigation of the transaction.

*In the Matter of the Petition against the PCC*

PLDT’s Petition for Certiorari and Prohibition before the Court of Appeals (CA) against the Philippine Competition Commission (PCC), which challenged the PCC’s review of PLDT’s and Globe’s acquisition of SMC’s telecommunications business (the “SMC Transactions”), was decided by the CA in October 2017 in favor of PLDT and Globe. The CA permanently enjoined the PCC from conducting any pre-acquisition review or investigation, set aside the PCC’s letters directing such review, and declared the SMC Transactions “deemed approved” under the Philippine Competition Act and the PCC’s transitory rules. The CA, however, clarified that the PCC retained authority to conduct post-acquisition reviews to address any anti-competitive conduct.

The PCC elevated the case to the Supreme Court via a Petition for Review on Certiorari, which was consolidated with an earlier PCC petition to annul the CA’s writ of preliminary injunction. The Supreme Court proceedings have since involved multiple submissions and motions by the parties, and the consolidated petitions remain pending resolution.

The Supreme Court has not yet issued a final decision on the consolidated cases. The most recent action was the Court’s February 8, 2021 Resolution, noting the Consolidated Reply filed by petitioners in a related docket (G.R. No. 242352). No further order or resolution has been promulgated since. As of the date of this report, the matter remains pending before the Supreme Court.

*Return of Capital from VTI*

On September 2, 2025, the Board of Directors of VTI authorized to partially redeem a portion of its issued and outstanding redeemable preferred shares issued to PLDT and Globe consisting of an aggregate of 265,420 preferred shares (132,710 shares per party) at a redemption price of Php4 thousand per share or an aggregate redemption price of Php1,062 million (Php531 million per party). Additionally, the Board of Directors of VTI agreed to return the deposits for future stock subscription in the amount of Php138 million (Php69 million per party) as it no longer desires to convert the said deposits into equity.

***Individually immaterial associates and joint ventures***

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, following are the carrying values of individually immaterial associates and joint ventures:

	September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2024 (Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Individually immaterial associates:		
Radius	2,090	2,123
Kayana	1,402	853
Appcard, Inc.	88	88
PGI	—	—
AF Payments, Inc.	—	—
	<b>3,580</b>	<b>3,064</b>
Individually immaterial joint ventures:		
DFTI	249	66
Telecommunications Connectivity, Inc.	42	42
PFC/VFC	—	—
	<b>291</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Total individually immaterial associates and joint ventures</b>	<b>3,871</b>	<b>3,172</b>

The summarized financial information of individually immaterial associates and joint ventures as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 is shown below:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
(in million pesos)		
<b>Statements of Financial Position:</b>		
Noncurrent assets	13,977	12,994
Current assets	4,053	2,511
Noncurrent liabilities	3,410	3,625
Current liabilities	5,883	4,829
Equity	8,737	7,051
Carrying amount of interest in individually immaterial associates and joint ventures	3,871	3,172
<b>Additional Information:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,860	1,065
Current financial liabilities	1,771	2,824
Noncurrent financial liabilities	3,221	3,020

	September 30, 2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	
(in million pesos)		
<b>Income Statements:</b>		
Revenues	2,351	2,615
Depreciation and amortization	773	836
Interest income	26	18
Interest expense	59	49
Provision for income tax	32	56
Net loss / Total comprehensive loss	(208)	(755)
Equity share in net income (losses) of individually immaterial associates and joint ventures	(75)	6

## 12. Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, this account consists of:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
(in million pesos)		
Retail Treasury Bonds	340	340
Fixed Rate Treasury Notes, or FXTN	30	55
	370	395
Less: Current portion of debt instrument at amortized cost (Note 27)	20	25
Noncurrent portion of debt instrument at amortized cost (Note 27)	350	370

### *Retail Treasury Bonds*

On March 9, 2021, Smart purchased at par a three-year Retail Treasury Bond Tranche 25 with face value of Php100 million which matured on March 9, 2024. The bond had a gross coupon rate of 2.375% payable on a quarterly basis. Interest income recognized on this investment amounted to nil and Php359 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

On December 2, 2021, PLDT and Smart purchased at par a 5.5-year Retail Treasury Bond Tranche 26 with face value of Php300 million maturing on June 2, 2027. The bond has a gross coupon rate of 4.6250% payable on a quarterly basis. Interest income recognized on this investment amounted to Php8.3 million and Php8.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The carrying value of this investment amounted to Php300 million each as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

On March 4, 2022, PLDT and Smart purchased at par a five-year Retail Treasury Bond Tranche 27 with face value of Php40 million maturing on March 4, 2027. The bond has a gross coupon rate of 4.8750% payable on a quarterly basis. Interest income recognized on this investment amounted to Php1.2 million each for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024. The carrying value of this investment amounted to Php40 million each as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

## FXTN

On June 3, 2022, Smart purchased at a discount a three-year FXTN 03-27 with face value of Php25 million which matured on April 7, 2025. The bond has a gross coupon rate of 4.25% payable on a semi-annual basis. Interest income recognized on this investment amounted to Php222 thousand and Php640 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The carrying value of this investment amounted to nil and Php25 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

On June 16, 2022, Smart purchased at a premium a seven-year FXTN 07-67 with face value of Php10 million maturing on May 19, 2029. The bond has a gross coupon rate of 6.5% payable on a semi-annual basis. Interest income recognized on this investment amounted to Php393 thousand each for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024. The carrying value of this investment amounted to Php10 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

On July 7, 2022, PLDT and Smart purchased at a premium a four-year FXTN 07-62 with face value of Php20 million maturing on February 14, 2026. The bond has a gross coupon rate of 6.25% payable on a semi-annual basis. Interest income recognized on this investment amounted to Php744 thousand and Php939 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The carrying value of this investment amounted to Php20 million each as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

### 13. Investment Properties

Changes in investment properties account for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and for the year ended December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Land	Land Improvements	Building	Total
(in million pesos)				
<b>September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>				
Balances at beginning of the period	2,882	12	106	3,000
Transfers from property and equipment	2,187	81	81	2,349
Net gains from fair value adjustments charged to other comprehensive income	90	3	94	187
Balances at end of the period	5,159	96	281	5,536
<b>December 31, 2024 (Audited)</b>				
Balances at beginning of the period	1,184	12	119	1,315
Transfers from property and equipment - net	1,695	—	(19)	1,676
Net gains from fair value adjustments charged to profit or loss	17	—	6	23
Disposals during the period	(14)	—	—	(14)
Balances at end of the period	2,882	12	106	3,000

Investment properties, which consist of land, land improvements and building, are stated at fair values, which have been determined based on appraisal performed by an independent firm of appraisers, an industry specialist in valuing these types of investment properties.

The valuation for land was based on a market approach valuation technique using price per square meter. The valuation for building and land improvements was based on a cost approach valuation technique using current material and labor costs for improvements based on external and independent reviewers.

We have determined that the highest and best use of some of the idle or vacant land properties at the measurement date would be to convert the properties for residential or commercial development. The properties are not being used for strategic reasons.

We have no restrictions on the realizability of our investment properties and no contractual obligations to either purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

Repairs and maintenance expenses related to investment properties that do not generate rental income amounted to Php85 million and Php87 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

Rental income relating to investment properties that are being leased and included as part of other miscellaneous income amounted to Php47 million and Php45 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. See *Note 10 – Leases*.

The above investment properties were categorized under Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers in and out of Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Significant increases or decreases in price per square meter for land, current material and labor costs of improvements would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement.

## 14. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Changes in goodwill and intangible assets account for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and for the year ended December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Intangible Assets with Indefinite Life	Intangible Assets with Finite Life						Total Intangible Assets with Finite Life	Total Intangible Assets	Goodwill	Total Goodwill and Intangible Assets
		Trademark	Franchise	Licenses	Customer List	Spectrum	Others				
(in million pesos)											
<b>September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>											
Costs:											
Balances at beginning of the period	220	4,565	3,017	135	4,703	1,205	1,689	15,314	15,534	63,595	79,129
Additions during the period	—	—	—	—	12	—	66	78	78	—	78
Translation and other adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	(2)	(2)	—	(2)
Balances at end of the period	220	4,565	3,017	135	4,715	1,205	1,753	15,390	15,610	63,595	79,205
Accumulated amortization and impairment:											
Balances at beginning of the period	—	4,565	2,451	135	4,703	1,205	952	14,011	14,011	654	14,665
Amortization during the period	—	—	140	—	2	—	59	201	201	—	201
Translation and other adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	(3)	(3)	—	(3)
Balances at end of the period	—	4,565	2,591	135	4,705	1,205	1,008	14,209	14,209	654	14,863
Net balances at end of the period	220	—	426	—	10	—	745	1,181	1,401	62,941	64,342
Estimated useful lives (in years)	—	—	16	—	6	—	5-10	—	—	—	—
Remaining useful lives (in years)	—	—	3	—	5	—	3-10	—	—	—	—
<b>December 31, 2024 (Audited)</b>											
Costs:											
Balances at beginning of the period	220	4,561	3,017	135	4,703	1,205	1,321	14,942	15,162	63,595	78,757
Additions during the period	—	—	—	—	—	—	366	366	366	—	366
Translation and other adjustments	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	—	6
Balances at end of the period	220	4,565	3,017	135	4,703	1,205	1,689	15,314	15,534	63,595	79,129
Accumulated amortization and impairment:											
Balances at beginning of the period	—	4,561	2,265	135	4,703	1,205	899	13,768	13,768	654	14,422
Amortization during the period	—	—	186	—	—	—	54	240	240	—	240
Translation and other adjustments	—	4	—	—	—	—	(1)	3	3	—	3
Balances at end of the period	—	4,565	2,451	135	4,703	1,205	952	14,011	14,011	654	14,665
Net balances at end of the period	220	—	566	—	—	—	737	1,303	1,523	62,941	64,464
Estimated useful lives (in years)	—	—	16	—	—	—	5-10	—	—	—	—
Remaining useful lives (in years)	—	—	3	—	—	—	3-10	—	—	—	—

The consolidated goodwill and intangible assets of our reportable segments as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	(Unaudited)			(Audited)		
	Wireless	Fixed Line	Total	Wireless	Fixed Line	Total
	(in million pesos)					
Franchise	426	—	426	566	—	566
Customer list	—	230	230	—	220	220
Others	—	745	745	—	737	737
<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>1,523</b>
Goodwill	56,571	6,370	62,941	56,571	6,370	62,941
<b>Total goodwill and intangible assets</b>	<b>56,997</b>	<b>7,345</b>	<b>64,342</b>	<b>57,137</b>	<b>7,327</b>	<b>64,464</b>

The consolidated future amortization of intangible assets as at September 30, 2025 are as follows:

Year	(in million pesos)
2025 <sup>(1)</sup>	67
2026	266
2027	265
2028	86
2029	80
2030 and onwards	417
	<b>1,181</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> From October 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

### Impairment Testing of Goodwill

The organizational structure of PLDT and its subsidiaries is designed to monitor financial operations based on fixed line and wireless segmentation. Management provides guidelines and decisions on resource allocation, such as continuing or disposing of assets and operations by evaluating the performance of each segment through review and analysis of available financial information on the fixed line and wireless segments. As at September 30, 2025, the PLDT Group's goodwill comprised of goodwill resulting from PGIH's acquisition of Multisys in 2022, ePLDT's acquisition of IPCDSI in 2012, PLDT's acquisition of Digitel in 2011, ePLDT's acquisition of ePDS in 2011, Smart's acquisition of PDSI and Chikka in 2009, SBI's acquisition of Airborne Access Corporation in 2008, and Smart's acquisition of SBI in 2004.

Although revenue streams may be segregated among the companies within the PLDT Group, cash inflows are not considered coming from independent groups of assets on a per Company basis due largely to the significant portion of shared and commonly used network/platform that generates related revenue. On the other hand, PLDT has the largest fixed line network in the Philippines. PLDT's transport facilities are installed nationwide to cover both domestic and international IP backbone to route and transmit IP traffic generated by the customers. In the same manner, PLDT has the most Internet Gateway facilities which are composed of high-capacity IP routers and switches that serve as the main gateway of the Philippines to the Internet connecting to the World Wide Web. With PLDT's network coverage, other fixed line subsidiaries share the same facilities to leverage from a Group perspective.

Because of the significant common use of network facilities among fixed line and wireless companies within the Group, management deems that the Wireless and Fixed Line units are the lowest CGUs to which goodwill is to be allocated and tested for impairment given that the Fixed Line and Wireless operations generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

The recoverable amount of the Wireless and Fixed Line CGUs have been determined using the value-in-use approach calculated using cash flow projections based on the financial budgets approved by the Board of Directors. The post-tax discount rates applied to cash flow projections are 9.01% for the Wireless and Fixed Line CGUs. Cash flows beyond the projection period of three years are determined using a 2.4% growth rate for the Wireless and Fixed Line CGUs, which is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the telecommunications industry. Other key assumptions used in the cash flow projections include revenue growth rate and capital expenditures.

Based on the assessment of the VIU of the Wireless and Fixed Line CGUs, the recoverable amount of the Wireless and Fixed Line CGUs exceeded their carrying amounts. Hence, no impairment was recognized in relation to goodwill as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

## 15. Cash and Cash Equivalents

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, this account consists of:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Cash on hand and in banks (Note 27)	6,877	8,547
Temporary cash investments (Note 27)	3,215	1,464
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,092</b>	<b>10,011</b>

Cash in banks earn interest at prevailing bank deposit rates. Temporary cash investments are made for varying periods of up to three months depending on our immediate cash requirements and earn interest at the prevailing temporary cash investment rates. Due to the short-term nature of such transactions, the carrying value approximates the fair value of our temporary cash investments. See *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

Interest income earned from cash in banks and temporary cash investments amounted to Php134 million and Php231 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. See *Note 5 – Income and Expenses*.

## 16. Trade and Other Receivables

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, this account consists of receivables from:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Corporate subscribers (Note 27)	20,940	20,936
Retail subscribers (Note 27)	18,451	17,516
Foreign administrations (Note 27)	1,383	1,254
Domestic carriers (Note 27)	211	256
Dealers, agents and others (Note 27)	6,886	8,846
	47,871	48,808
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	17,856	17,196
	<b>30,015</b>	<b>31,612</b>

Trade and other receivables are noninterest-bearing and generally have settlement terms of 30 to 180 days.

Receivables from foreign administrations and domestic carriers represent receivables based on interconnection agreements with other telecommunications carriers. The aforementioned amounts of receivable are shown net of related payables to the same telecommunications carriers where a legal right of offset exists and settlement is facilitated on a net basis.

Receivables from dealers, agents and others consist mainly of receivables from credit card companies, dealers and distributors having collection arrangements with the PLDT Group, dividend receivables and advances to affiliates.

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, see *Note 24 – Related Party Transactions*.

See *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities* on credit risk of trade receivables to understand how we manage and measure credit quality of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired.

The following table explains the changes in the allowance for expected credit losses as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	Retail Subscribers		Corporate Subscribers		Foreign Administrations		Domestic Carriers		Dealers, Agents and Others		Total		Total
	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	Lifetime ECL		Lifetime ECL		Lifetime ECL		Lifetime ECL		Lifetime ECL		Lifetime ECL		
(in million pesos)													
<b>September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>													
Balances at beginning of the period	576	9,290	2,400	3,513	14	63	—	—	606	734	3,596	13,600	17,196
Provisions	(51)	2,357	(97)	528	5	—	—	—	—	2	(143)	2,887	2,744
Translation adjustments	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	12	—	15	2	17
Write-offs	—	(1,760)	—	(445)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,205)	(2,205)
Reclassifications and reversals	(60)	73	497	30	11	3	—	—	(431)	(19)	17	87	104
Balances at end of the period	465	9,960	2,803	3,628	30	66	—	—	187	717	3,485	14,371	17,856
<b>December 31, 2024 (Audited)</b>													
Balances at beginning of the period	1,448	8,250	2,126	3,820	8	116	—	1	608	838	4,190	13,025	17,215
Provisions	(484)	3,537	322	472	6	—	—	—	13	9	(143)	4,018	3,875
Translation adjustments	—	—	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	2	23
Write-offs	—	(2,975)	—	(916)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	(3,892)	(3,892)
Reclassifications and reversals	(388)	436	(69)	135	—	(52)	—	(1)	(15)	(113)	(472)	405	(67)
Others	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	42
Balances at end of the period	576	9,290	2,400	3,513	14	63	—	—	606	734	3,596	13,600	17,196

The significant changes in the balances of trade and other receivables and contract assets are disclosed in *Note 5 – Income and Expenses*, while the information about the credit exposures are disclosed in *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

## 17. Inventories and Supplies

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, this account consists of:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Cost		
Commercial	1,393	2,100
Network	1,939	2,436
Others	277	279
	<b>3,609</b>	<b>4,815</b>
Allowance for inventory obsolescence and write-down		
Commercial	231	228
Network	1,109	1,180
Others	97	101
	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,509</b>
Net realizable value		
Commercial	1,162	1,872
Network	830	1,256
Others	180	178
Net balances at the end of the period	<b>2,172</b>	<b>3,306</b>

The cost of inventories and supplies recognized as expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Cost of devices and accessories	5,199	7,698
Repairs and maintenance	218	314
Provision for inventory obsolescence	11	155
	<b>5,428</b>	<b>8,167</b>

Changes in the allowance for inventory obsolescence and write-down for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and for the year ended December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Balances at beginning of the period	1,509	1,612
Provisions (Note 5)	11	196
Reversals	(5)	(38)
Cost of devices and accessories consumed, previously provided	(11)	(176)
Disposals and other adjustments	(67)	(85)
Balances at end of the period	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,509</b>

## 18. Prepayments and Other Non-Financial Assets

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, this account consists of:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Subscriber contract costs	27,546	28,817
Advances to suppliers and contractors	27,304	29,486
Prepaid taxes	5,751	6,968
Prepaid fees and licenses	2,570	2,084
Prepaid repairs and maintenance	1,463	862
Prepaid benefit costs (Note 25)	753	975
Prepaid rent	333	371
Prepaid insurance	257	144
Other prepayments	1,924	1,168
Other non-financial assets	1,337	1,029
	<b>69,238</b>	<b>71,904</b>
Less current portion of prepayments and other nonfinancial assets	10,973	9,975
Noncurrent portion of prepayments and other nonfinancial assets	58,265	61,929

Advances to suppliers and contractors are non-interest bearing and are to be applied to contractors' subsequent progress billings for projects.

Subscriber contract costs consist of the cost to obtain and cost to fulfill a contract with subscribers. Cost to obtain amounted to Php4,613 million and Php4,448 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Amortization of cost to obtain, which is presented under selling and promotions, amounted to Php1,058 million and Php882 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Costs to fulfill amounted to Php22,933 million and Php24,369 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Amortization of cost to fulfill, which is presented under depreciation and amortization in the Income Statement, amounted to Php6,017 million and Php5,520 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Prepaid taxes include creditable withholding taxes and input VAT.

Prepaid fees and licenses include advance payments for NTC license fees and unexpired portion of fees paid to the NTC.

## 19. Equity

PLDT's number of shares of subscribed and outstanding capital stock as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in millions)	
<b>Authorized</b>		
Non-Voting Serial Preferred Stock	388	388
Voting Preferred Stock	150	150
Common Stock	234	234
<b>Subscribed</b>		
Non-Voting Serial Preferred Stock <sup>(1)</sup>	300	300
Voting Preferred Stock	150	150
Common Stock	219	219
<b>Outstanding</b>		
Non-Voting Serial Preferred Stock <sup>(1)</sup>	300	300
Voting Preferred Stock	150	150
Common Stock	216	216
<b>Treasury Stock</b>		
Common Stock	3	3

<sup>(1)</sup> 300 million shares of Series IV Cumulative Non-Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock subscribed for Php3 billion, of which Php360 million has been paid.

There were no changes in PLDT's capital account for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and for the year ended December 31, 2024.

## ***Preferred Stock***

### *Non-Voting Serial Preferred Stock*

Pursuant to the PLDT Subscriber Investment Plan, the Board of Directors designated 50,000 shares of Non-Voting Serial Preferred Stock as Series JJ 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock on November 5, 2013, to be issued from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2015, and 20,000 shares as Series KK on January 26, 2016, to be issued from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2020 on (collectively, "SIP Shares"). On June 8, 2015, PLDT issued 870 shares of Series JJ. SIP shares earn cumulative dividends at an annual rate of 10% and may be converted into Common Stock of PLDT at a price 10% below the average market price over 30 trading days, subject to a minimum of par value. The Board of Directors may, at its sole discretion, adjust the conversion price in the event of a reclassification, change in outstanding Common Stock, consolidation, or merger. PLDT, at its discretion, may redeem Series JJ and KK SIP Shares five years after issuance, at par value plus any accrued dividends.

The Series IV Cumulative Non-Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock earns cumulative dividends at an annual rate of 13.5% based on the paid-up subscription price. It is redeemable at the option of PLDT at any time one year after subscription and at the actual amount paid for such stock, plus accrued dividends. This stock is non-voting, except as specifically provided by law, and is preferred in liquidation.

All preferred stocks limit the ability of PLDT to pay cash dividends unless all dividends on such preferred stock for all past dividend payment periods have been paid, or declared, set apart and provision has been made for the currently payable dividends.

### *Voting Preferred Stock*

On June 5, 2012, the Philippine SEC approved the amendments to the Seventh Article of PLDT's Articles of Incorporation consisting of the sub-classification of its authorized Preferred Capital Stock into: 150 million shares of Voting Preferred Stock with a par value of Php1.00 each, and 807.5 million shares of Non-Voting Serial Preferred Stock with a par value of Php10.00 each, and other conforming amendments, or the Amendments. The shares of Voting Preferred Stock may be issued, owned, or transferred only to or by: (a) a citizen of the Philippines or a domestic partnership or association wholly-owned by citizens of the Philippines; (b) a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines of which at least 60% of the capital stock entitled to vote is owned and held by citizens of the Philippines and at least 60% of the board of directors of such corporation are citizens of the Philippines; and (c) a trustee of funds for pension or other employee retirement or separation benefits, where the trustee qualifies under paragraphs (a) and (b) above and at least 60% of the funds accrue to the benefit of citizens of the Philippines, or Qualified Owners. The holders of Voting Preferred Stock will have voting rights at any meeting of the stockholders of PLDT for the election of directors and for all other purposes, with one vote in respect of each share of Voting Preferred Stock. The Amendments were approved by the Board of Directors and stockholders of PLDT on July 5, 2011 and March 22, 2012, respectively.

On October 12, 2012, the Board of Directors, pursuant to the authority granted to it in the Seventh Article of PLDT's Articles of Incorporation, determined the following specific rights, terms and features of the Voting Preferred Stock: (a) entitled to receive cash dividends at the rate of 6.5% per annum, payable before any dividends are paid to the holders of Common Stock; (b) in the event of dissolution or liquidation or winding up of PLDT, holders will be entitled to be paid in full, or pro-rata insofar as the assets of PLDT will permit, the par value of such shares of Voting Preferred Stock and any accrued or unpaid dividends thereon before any distribution shall be made to the holders of shares of Common Stock; (c) redeemable at the option of PLDT; (d) not convertible to Common Stock or to any shares of stock of PLDT of any class; (e) voting rights at any meeting of the stockholders of PLDT for the election of directors and all other matters to be voted upon by the stockholders in any such meetings, with one vote in respect of each Voting Preferred Share; and (f) holders will have no pre-emptive right to subscribe for or purchase any shares of stock of any class, securities or warrants issued, sold or disposed by PLDT.

On October 16, 2012, BTFHI subscribed to 150 million newly issued shares of Voting Preferred Stock of PLDT, at a subscription price of Php1.00 per share for a total subscription price of Php150 million pursuant to a subscription agreement between BTFHI and PLDT dated October 15, 2012. As a result of the issuance of Voting Preferred Shares, the voting power of the NTT Group (NTT DOCOMO and NTT Communications), First Pacific Group and its Philippine affiliates, and JG Summit Group was reduced to 12.01%, 15.09% and 6.65%, respectively, which still holds as at September 30, 2025. See *Note 1 – Corporate Information*.

### ***Redemption of Preferred Stock***

The Board of Directors approved the redemption, or the Redemption, of all outstanding shares of the following 10% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock as follows:

<b>Date of Board Approval</b>	<b>Series</b>	<b>Amount set aside for Redemption Price</b>	<b>Amount set aside for Unclaimed Dividends</b>	<b>Date of Redemption</b>	<b>Redemption Period</b>
September 23, 2011	A-FF	Php4,029 million	Php4,143 million	January 19, 2012	January 19, 2012 to January 19, 2022
May 8, 2012	GG	Php236 thousand	Php74 thousand	August 30, 2012	August 30, 2012 to August 30, 2022
January 29, 2013	HH (issued in 2007)	Php24 thousand	Php6 thousand	May 16, 2013	May 16, 2013 to May 16, 2023
January 28, 2014	HH (issued in 2008)	Php2 thousand	Php1 thousand	May 16, 2014	May 16, 2014 to May 16, 2024
January 26, 2016	II	Php4 thousand	—	May 11, 2016	May 11, 2016 to May 11, 2026
January 28, 2020	JJ	—	—	May 12, 2020	May 12, 2020 to May 12, 2030

PLDT set aside amounts required to fund the redemption price and unclaimed dividends for the Series A to JJ Shares, or the Redemption Trust Fund, in a trust account, or the Trust Account, in the name of RCBC, as Trustee. Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Account, the Trustee will continue to hold the Redemption Trust Fund or any balance thereof, in trust, for the benefit of holders of Series A to JJ Shares, for a period of ten years from the date of redemption. After the said date, any and all remaining balance in the Trust Account shall be returned to PLDT and revert to its general funds. Any interest on the Redemption Trust Fund shall accrue for the benefit of, and be paid from time to time, to PLDT.

On January 20, 2022, RCBC returned to PLDT the remaining unclaimed balance of the Trust Account for the Series A to FF, amounting to Php7,839 million. Due to the prescription of PLDT's obligations to pay the trust amounts for Series A to FF, income from prescription of preferred shares redemption liability of Php7,839 million was recognized in 2022.

PLDT has withdrawn nil and Php13 thousand from the Trust Account, representing total payments on redemption for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. There were no outstanding balance of the Trust Account as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. See related disclosures below under Non-controlling interests - Perpetual Notes and *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities*.

### ***Common Stock/Treasury Stock***

The Board of Directors approved a share buyback program of up to five million shares of PLDT's common stock, representing approximately 3% of PLDT's then total outstanding shares of common stock in 2008. Under the share buyback program, PLDT reacquired shares on an opportunistic basis, directly from the open market through the trading facilities of the PSE and NYSE.

As at November 2010, we had acquired a total of approximately 2.72 million shares of PLDT's common stock at a weighted average price of Php2,388 per share for a total consideration of Php6,505 million in accordance with the share buyback program. There were no further buyback transactions subsequent to November 2010.

## Dividends Declared

Our dividends declared for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 are detailed as follows:

### September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)

Class	Date			Amount	
	Approved	Record	Payable	Per Share	Total
(in million pesos, except per share amounts)					
<b>Cumulative Non-Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock</b>					
Series IV <sup>(1)</sup>	January 28, 2025	February 11, 2025	March 15, 2025	—	12
	May 15, 2025	May 22, 2025	June 15, 2025	—	12
	August 12, 2025	August 26, 2025	September 15, 2025	—	12
					36
<b>Voting Preferred Stock</b>	March 20, 2025	April 3, 2025	April 15, 2025	—	2
	June 10, 2025	June 24, 2025	July 15, 2025	—	3
	August 12, 2025	September 15, 2025	October 15, 2025	—	3
					8
<b>Common Stock</b>					
Regular Dividend	February 27, 2025	March 13, 2025	April 3, 2025	47.00	10,155
	August 12, 2025	August 28, 2025	September 10, 2025	48.00	10,371
					20,526
Charged to retained earnings					20,570

<sup>(1)</sup> Dividends were declared based on the total amount paid up.

### September 30, 2024 (Unaudited)

Class	Date			Amount	
	Approved	Record	Payable	Per Share	Total
(in million pesos, except per share amounts)					
<b>Cumulative Non-Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock</b>					
Series IV <sup>(1)</sup>	January 30, 2024	February 14, 2024	March 15, 2024	—	12
	May 9, 2024	May 24, 2024	June 15, 2024	—	13
	August 13, 2024	August 28, 2024	September 15, 2024	—	12
					37
<b>Voting Preferred Stock</b>	March 21, 2024	April 5, 2024	April 15, 2024	—	2
	June 11, 2024	June 28, 2024	July 15, 2024	—	3
	August 13, 2024	September 16, 2024	October 15, 2024	—	2
					7
<b>Common Stock</b>					
Regular Dividend	March 7, 2024	March 21, 2024	April 5, 2024	46.00	9,938
	August 13, 2024	August 27, 2024	September 11, 2024	50.00	10,804
					20,742
Charged to retained earnings					20,786

<sup>(1)</sup> Dividends were declared based on the total amount paid up.

Our dividends declared after September 30, 2025 are detailed as follows:

Class	Date			Amount	
	Approved	Record	Payable	Per Share	Total
(in million pesos, except per share amounts)					
<b>Cumulative Non-Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock</b>					
Series IV <sup>(1)</sup>	November 11, 2025	November 25, 2025	December 15, 2025	—	12
					12
Charged to retained earnings					12

<sup>(1)</sup> Dividends were declared based on the total amount paid up.

## Noncontrolling Interests – Perpetual Notes

Smart issued Php2,610 million and Php1,590 million perpetual notes on March 3, 2017 and March 6, 2017, respectively, under two Notes Facility Agreements dated March 1, 2017 and March 2, 2017, respectively. Proceeds from the issuance of these notes were used to finance capital expenditures. The notes have no fixed redemption dates. The transaction costs amounting to Php35 million were accounted for as a deduction from the perpetual notes. The notes are subordinated to and rank junior to all senior loans of Smart. In accordance with PAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation, the notes are classified as part of Smart’s equity and recorded as noncontrolling interests in PLDT’s consolidated financial statements.

On March 3, 2024 and March 6, 2024, Smart paid distributions amounting to Php37 million and Php22 million, respectively. On the same dates, Smart fully redeemed its Perpetual Notes amounting to Php2,610 million and Php1,590 million, respectively.

## 20. Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, this account consists of the following:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
<b>Long-term portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities –</b>		
Long-term debt (Notes 27 and 28)	280,130	258,246
<b>Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities –</b>		
Long-term debt maturing within one year (Notes 27 and 28)	17,306	23,340
Short-term debt	100	—
	<b>297,536</b>	<b>281,586</b>

Unamortized debt discount, representing debt premium, debt issuance costs and any difference between the fair value of consideration given or received at initial recognition, included in our financial liabilities amounted to Php1,959 million and Php1,989 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The following table describes all changes to unamortized debt discount for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Unamortized debt discount at beginning of the period	1,989	2,129
Additions	249	219
Revaluations	—	9
Accretion included as part of financing costs – net	(279)	(368)
Unamortized debt discount at end of the period	1,959	1,989

The scheduled maturities of our consolidated outstanding long-term debt at nominal values as at September 30, 2025 are as follows:

Year	U.S. Dollar Debt		Php Debt	Total
	U.S. Dollar	Php	Php	Php
	(in millions)			
2025 <sup>(1)</sup>	4	204	5,982	6,186
2026	14	814	15,406	16,220
2027	14	814	27,026	27,840
2028	28	1,628	19,997	21,625
2029	—	—	26,632	26,632
2030 and onwards	614	35,703	165,189	200,892
Total long-term debt (Note 27)	674	39,163	260,232	299,395

<sup>(1)</sup> From October 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

## Long-term Debt

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, long-term debt consists of:

Description	Interest Rates	September 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		(Unaudited)		(Audited)	
		U.S. Dollar	Php	U.S. Dollar	Php
(in millions)					
U.S. Dollar Debts:					
Fixed Rate Notes	2.5000% to 3.4500% in 2025 and 2024	591	34,386	591	34,177
Term Loans:					
Others	SOFR + 1.31161 % in 2025 and SOFR + 1.31161 % to 1.47826% in 2024	73	4,258	84	4,838
		<b>664</b>	<b>38,644</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>39,015</b>
Philippine Peso Debts:					
Fixed Rate Retail Bonds	5.2813% in 2024		—		—
Term Loans:					
Unsecured Term Loans	4.0000% to 5.3500%; PHP BVAL + 0.4000% to 1.1250% (floor rate 4.5000% to 4.6250%) in 2025 and 4.000% to 5.3500%; PHP BVAL + 0.5000% to 1.0000% (floor rate 4.5000% to 4.6250%) in 2024		258,792		242,571
			<b>258,792</b>		<b>242,571</b>
Total long-term debt (Notes 27 and 28)			<b>297,436</b>		<b>281,586</b>
Less portion maturing within one year (Note 27)			<b>17,306</b>		<b>23,340</b>
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt (Note 27)			<b>280,130</b>		<b>258,246</b>

Loan Amount	Issuance Date	Trustee	Terms	Repurchase Amount		Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts			
				Php (in millions)	Dates		September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)		December 31, 2024 (Audited)	
							U.S. Dollar	Php (in millions)	U.S. Dollar	Php
<b>Fixed Rate Notes<sup>(1)</sup></b>										
US\$600M	June 23, 2020	The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch	Non-amortizing, payable in full upon maturity on January 23, 2031 and June 23, 2050	—	—	—	591 <sup>(2)</sup>	34,386 <sup>(2)</sup>	591 <sup>(2)</sup>	34,177 <sup>(2)</sup>
							591	34,386	591	34,177

<sup>(1)</sup> The purpose of this loan is to refinance the existing loan obligations, prepay outstanding loans and partially finance capital expenditures.

<sup>(2)</sup> Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount U.S. Dollar (in millions)	Cancelled Undrawn Amount	Paid in full on	Outstanding Amounts			
								September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)		December 31, 2024 (Audited)	
								U.S. Dollar	Php (in millions)	U.S. Dollar	Php
<b>U.S. Dollar Debts</b>											
<b>Other Term Loans<sup>(1)</sup></b>											
US\$25M	2017	NTT TC Leasing	Non-amortizing, payable upon maturity on March 27, 2024	2017	25	—	March 27, 2024	—	—	—	
US\$140M	March 4, 2020	PNB	Quarterly amortization rates equivalent to: (a) 2.5% of the total amount drawn payable on the first interest payment date up to the 28th interest payment date; (b) 5% of the total amount drawn payable on the 29th interest payment date up to the 32nd interest payment date; and (3) 2.5% of the total amount drawn payable on the 37th interest payment date up to maturity on December 13, 2030	December 14, 2020	140	—	—	73 <sup>(2)</sup>	4,258 <sup>(2)</sup>	84 <sup>(2)</sup> 4,838 <sup>(2)</sup>	
							73	4,258	84	4,838	

<sup>(1)</sup> The purpose of this loan is to finance capital expenditures and/or to refinance existing loan obligations which were utilized for network expansion and improvement programs.

<sup>(2)</sup> Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.

Loan Amount	Agreement	Paying Agent	Terms	Date of Issuance/ Drawdown	Payments		Outstanding Amounts			
					Amount Php (in millions)	Date	September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)		December 31, 2024 (Audited)	
							U.S. Dollar	Php (in millions)	U.S. Dollar	Php
<b>Fixed Rate Retail Bonds<sup>(1)</sup></b>										
<b>PLDT</b>										
Php15,000M	January 22, 2014	Philippine Depository Trust Corp.	Php12.4B – non-amortizing, payable in full upon maturity on February 6, 2021; Php2.6B – non-amortizing payable in full on February 6, 2024	February 6, 2014	12,400	February 8, 2021	—	—	—	
					2,600	February 6, 2024				

<sup>(1)</sup> The purpose of this loan is to finance capital expenditures and/or to refinance existing loan obligations which were utilized for network expansion and improvement programs.

<sup>(2)</sup> Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount Php (in millions)	Outstanding Amounts	
						September 30, 2025 (Unaudited) Php	December 31, 2024 (Audited) Php
						(in millions)	
<b>Term Loans</b>							
<b>Unsecured Term Loans<sup>(1)</sup></b>							
Php9,500M	Various dates in 2014 and 2019	Union Bank of the Philippines	With annual amortization up to 10 years	Various dates in 2014 and 2019	9,500	7,699 <sup>(2)</sup>	7,811 <sup>(2)</sup>
Php70,500M	Various dates in 2015 to 2024	Bank of the Philippine Islands	With annual amortization up to 6, 10 and 11 years	Various dates in 2015 to 2025	70,500	61,102 <sup>(2)</sup>	54,738 <sup>(2)</sup>
Php55,500M	Various dates in 2015 to 2024	Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company <sup>(3)</sup>	With annual amortization up to 10 and 11 years	Various date in 2015 to 2025	54,000	42,678 <sup>(2)</sup>	38,618 <sup>(2)</sup>
Php18,500M	Various dates in 2019 and 2023	China Banking Corporation	With annual amortization up to 10 years	Various dates in 2019 and 2023	18,500	15,707 <sup>(2)</sup>	15,770 <sup>(2)</sup>
Php14,000M	Various dates in 2016 and 2017	Security Bank	With semi-annual amortization up to 10 years	Various dates in 2017	14,000	10,391 <sup>(2)</sup>	10,566 <sup>(2)</sup>
Php36,970M	Various dates in 2016 to 2025	Banco de Oro	With annual amortization up to 7 and 10 years	Various dates in 2016, 2020, 2021, 2024 and 2025	36,820	35,736 <sup>(2)</sup>	29,564 <sup>(2)</sup>
Php8,500M	Various dates in 2016, 2017 and 2019	Philippine National Bank	With annual amortization up to 7, 8 and 10 years	Various dates in 2017, 2018 and 2019	8,500	6,488 <sup>(2)</sup>	7,920 <sup>(2)</sup>
Php41,500M	Various dates in 2016 to 2023	Landbank of the Philippines	With annual amortization up to 10 years	Various dates in 2017 to 2023	41,500	39,208 <sup>(2)</sup>	39,475 <sup>(2)</sup>
Php14,000M	Various dates in 2019 to 2021	Development Bank of the Philippines	With annual amortization up to 8, 9 and 10 years	Various dates in 2019 to 2022	14,000	13,431 <sup>(2)</sup>	13,513 <sup>(2)</sup>
Php2,000M	April 11, 2019	Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, Manila Branch	With annual amortization up to 7 years	September 6, 2019	2,000	1,878 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,896 <sup>(2)</sup>
Php15,000M	Various dates in 2020, 2021 and 2023	Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	With annual amortization up to 8, 10 and 11 years	Various dates in 2020, 2021 and 2023	15,000	14,317 <sup>(2)</sup>	14,443 <sup>(2)</sup>
Php2,500M	March 30, 2020	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	With semi-annual amortization up to 6 years	April 2, 2020	2,500	961 <sup>(2)</sup>	972 <sup>(2)</sup>
Php3,800M	Various dates in 2023 and 2024	Bank of Commerce	With annual amortization up to 9 and 10 years	Various dates in 2023 and 2024	3,800	3,743 <sup>(2)</sup>	3,769 <sup>(2)</sup>
Php3,000M	Various dates in 2024	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation <sup>(3)</sup>	With annual amortization up to 5 years	Various dates in 2024	3,000	2,938 <sup>(2)</sup>	2,986 <sup>(2)</sup>
Php2,530M	Various dates in 2024 and 2025	Philippine Veterans Bank	With annual amortization up to 7 years	Various dates in 2024 and 2025	2,530	2,515 <sup>(2)</sup>	530 <sup>(2)</sup>
						<b>258,792</b>	<b>242,571</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The purpose of this loan is to finance capital expenditure and/or to refinance existing loan obligations which were utilized for network expansion and improvement programs.

<sup>(2)</sup> Amounts are net of unamortized debt discount/premium and/or debt issuance cost.

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes Green Loan and Social Loan.

## Green Loan and Social Loan Facilities

On March 6 and May 6, 2024, PLDT secured Php1,000 million and Php4,000 million Green Loan Facilities from HSBC Philippines and Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company, respectively, to partially fund the Company's ongoing nationwide modernization and expansion of its fiber network. The upgrade of the network to fiber and the resultant energy-efficient operations support the PLDT Group decarbonization roadmap, which aims to reduce its Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030, from a 2019 baseline.

On October 21, 2024, PLDT secured a Php2,000 million Social Loan Facility from HSBC Philippines to partially fund the Company's network fiber expansion to reach the country's fourth to sixth class municipalities. This initiative aligns with the government's focus on enhancing connectivity in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDAs).

On November 4, 2025, Smart secured a Php2,000 million Green Loan Facility from Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company, to partially fund the expansion of its 5G network. Compared to previous technologies, 5G networks are more energy efficient per gigabyte of data and more reliable in delivering better speeds to end-users. 5G also enables shifting to low-energy mode and optimizes energy consumption based on actual network activity, facilitating reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

## Short-term Debt

On January 3, 2025, PLDT and Smart availed of unsecured short-term debt amounting to Php787 million and Php235 million, respectively, with an interest rate of 6.43%, which were subsequently paid on March 21, 2025.

In July and August 2025, Multisys availed of unsecured short-term debt amounting to Php50 million each, with an interest rate of 6.40%.

As at September 30, 2025, outstanding short-term debt amounted to Php100 million.

## Subsequent Drawdown

Below are the interest-bearing financial liabilities drawn after September 30, 2025:

Loan Amount	Date of Loan Agreement	Lender(s)	Terms	Dates Drawn	Drawn Amount Php (in millions)
<b>Long-term Loans</b>					
<b>Unsecured Term Loans<sup>(1)</sup></b>					
Smart					
Php3,000M	September 30, 2025	BDO	With annual amortization of up to 10 years	October 3, 2025	3,000
<b>Short-term Loans</b>					
<b>Unsecured Term Loans<sup>(1)</sup></b>					
Multisys					
Php100M	October 1, 2025	RCBC	6.0533%	October 1, 2025	100
Php100M	October 22, 2025	RCBC	6.0249%	October 22, 2025	100

<sup>(1)</sup> The purpose of this loan is to finance capital expenditure and/or to refinance existing loan obligations which were utilized for network expansion and improvement programs.

## Compliance with Debt Covenants

PLDT's debt instruments contain restrictive covenants, including covenants that require us to comply with specified financial ratios tests, such as total debt to EBITDA and interest cover ratio, at relevant measurement dates, principally at the end of each quarterly period.

PLDT's debt instruments also contain a number of other negative covenants that, subject to certain exceptions and qualifications, restrict PLDT's ability to take certain actions without lenders' approval, including: (a) making or permitting any material change in the character of its business; (b) selling, leasing, transferring or disposing of all or substantially all of its assets or any significant portion thereof other than in the ordinary course of business; (c) creating any lien or security interest; (d) permitting set-off against amounts owed to PLDT; (e) merging or consolidating with any other company; and (f) making or permitting any preference or priority in respect of any other relevant indebtedness of PLDT.

PLDT's debt instruments also contain customary and other default provisions that permit the lender to accelerate amounts due or terminate their commitments to extend additional funds under the debt instruments.

Smart's debt instruments contain certain restrictive covenants that require Smart to comply with specified financial ratios and other financial tests at semi-annual measurement dates. Smart's loan agreements include compliance with financial tests such as Smart's consolidated debt to consolidated EBITDA and interest coverage ratio. The agreements also contain customary and other default provisions that permit the lender to accelerate amounts due under the loans or terminate their commitments to extend additional funds under the loans.

Vitro's debt instruments contain certain restrictive covenants that require Vitro to comply with specified financial ratios and other financial tests at quarterly measurement dates. Vitro's loan agreement includes compliance with financial tests such as total debt to equity and interest coverage ratio. The agreement also contains customary and other default provisions that permit the lender to accelerate amounts due under the loans or terminate their commitment to extend additional funds under the loans. Vitro's debt instruments also contain a number of other negative covenants that, subject to certain exceptions and qualifications, restrict Vitro's ability to take certain actions without lenders' approval.

The principal factors that could negatively affect our ability to comply with these financial ratio covenants and other financial tests are poor operating performance of PLDT and its subsidiaries, depreciation of the Philippine Peso relative to the U.S. Dollar, impairment or similar charges in respect of investments or other long-lived assets that may be recognized by PLDT and its subsidiaries, and increases in our interest expense. Interest expense may increase as a result of various factors including issuance of new debt, the refinancing of lower cost indebtedness by higher cost indebtedness, depreciation of the Philippine Peso relative to the U.S. Dollar, the lowering of PLDT's credit ratings or the credit ratings of the Philippines, increase in reference interest rates, and general market conditions. Of our total consolidated debts (net of consolidated debt discount), approximately 13% and 14% were denominated in U.S. Dollars as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Considering our consolidated outstanding derivatives, the unhedged portion of the PLDT's net debt amounts was approximately 6% (or 5%, net of our consolidated U.S. Dollar cash balances allocated for debt) as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. Therefore, the financial ratio and other tests are expected to be negatively affected by any weakening of the Philippine Peso relative to the U.S. Dollar. See *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities – Foreign Currency Exchange Risk*.

The loan agreements with banks (foreign and local alike) and other financial institutions provide for certain restrictions and requirements with respect to, among others, maintenance of percentage of ownership of specific shareholders, incurrence of additional long-term indebtedness or guarantees and creation of property encumbrances.

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, we were in compliance with all of our debt covenants. See *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities – Derivative Financial Instruments*.

## 21. Deferred Credits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, this account consists of:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Contract liabilities and unearned revenues - non-current	4,896	5,625
Provision for asset retirement obligations	1,861	1,752
Accrual of capital expenditures <sup>(1)</sup>	1,749	44
Others	68	54
	<b>8,574</b>	<b>7,475</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents expenditure related to the acquisition of Property and Equipment which are not due to be settled within one year.

The following table summarizes the changes to provision for asset retirement obligations for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Provision for asset retirement obligations at beginning of the period	1,752	1,164
Capitalized to ROU assets during the period	84	73
Accretion expenses	71	54
Revaluation due to change in IBR	—	515
Settlement of obligations and others	(2)	(3)
Reclassification to liabilities associated with assets classified as held-for-sale	(9)	—
Change in assumptions	(35)	(51)
Provision for asset retirement obligations at end of the period	<b>1,861</b>	<b>1,752</b>

## 22. Accounts Payable

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, this account consists of:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Suppliers and contractors (Note 27)	46,856	58,524
Taxes (Note 26)	5,124	5,473
Carriers and others	2,922	2,579
Related parties	127	146
	<b>55,029</b>	<b>66,722</b>

Certain suppliers entered into Trade Financing Arrangements (TFAs) to sell their receivables. The Purchaser will have exclusive ownership of the purchased receivables and all of its rights, title and interest. There were no changes in the payment terms.

*Carrying amount of liabilities under TFA*

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Presented within trade and other payables	27,684	24,556
– of which suppliers have received payment	8,799	14,106

### Range of payment due dates

	September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2024 (Audited)
Liabilities that are part of the arrangement	210-359 days after invoice due date	210-300 days after invoice due date
Comparable trade payables that are not part of an arrangement	30-300 days after invoice due date	30-300 days after invoice due date

### Non-cash changes

There were no material business combinations or foreign exchange differences in either period. There were no non-cash transfers from trade payables to finance payables as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

For terms and conditions pertaining to the payables to related parties, see *Note 24 – Related Party Transactions*.

For detailed discussion on the PLDT Group’s liquidity risk management processes, see *Note 27 – Financial Assets and Liabilities – Liquidity Risk*.

## 23. Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, this account consists of:

	September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2024 (Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Accrued utilities and related expenses (Notes 24 and 27)	52,889	57,276
Contract liabilities and unearned revenues - current portion	9,437	10,442
Accrued employee benefits and other provisions (Note 27)	5,807	9,246
Accrued taxes and related expenses (Note 26)	3,863	3,907
Accrued interests and other related costs (Note 28)	2,939	2,426
Others	2,623	2,191
	<b>77,558</b>	<b>85,488</b>

Accrued utilities and related expenses pertain to costs incurred for electricity and water consumption, repairs and maintenance, selling and promotions, professional and other contracted services, rent, insurance and security services and other operational related expenses pending receipt of billings and statements of account from suppliers. These liabilities are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled within a year.

Contract liabilities and unearned revenues represent advance payments for leased lines, installation fees, monthly service fees and unused and/or unexpired portions of prepaid loads.

Accrued employee benefits and other provisions pertain to accrued salaries, wages and bonuses, and other employee benefits that are normally settled within a year.

Accrued taxes and related expenses pertain to licenses, permits and other related business taxes, which are normally settled within a year.

Accrued interests and other related costs include interest expense on loans, which are normally settled within a year.

Other accrued expenses and other current liabilities are normally settled within a year. They pertain to other costs incurred for operation-related expenses pending receipt of invoice and statement of accounts from suppliers and are noninterest-bearing. They also include accruals related to acquisition of Property and Equipment which are due to be settled within a year.

## 24. Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly and indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. Transactions with related parties are on an arm's length basis, similar to transactions with third parties.

Settlement of outstanding balances of related party transactions at year-end are expected to be settled with cash.

The following table provides a summary of outstanding balances as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, and transactions for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 that have been entered into with related parties:

Company Name	Particulars	Terms	Conditions	Statement of Financial Position Classification	September 30,	December 31,	Income Statement Classification	September 30,	
					2025	2024		2025	2024
					(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)		
					(in million pesos)		(in million pesos)		
Manila Electric Company, or Meralco	Electricity services to PLDT and certain subsidiaries' offices within Meralco's franchise area	Immediately upon receipt of invoice	Unsecured	Accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities	602	552	Repairs and maintenance	2,349	2,322
	Pole attachment contracts, wherein Meralco leases its pole spaces to accommodate PLDT and Smart's cable network facilities	Upon depreciation or expiration of lease	Unsecured	ROU assets	2,125	2,600	Depreciation and amortization	1,143	327
		2025 – due after September 30, 2026; 2024 – due after December 31, 2025	Unsecured	Lease liabilities - net of current portion	1,524	2,191			
		2025 – due after September 30, 2026; 2024 – due after December 31, 2025	Unsecured	Current portion of lease liabilities	630	565			
Meralco Industrial Engineering Services Corporation, or MIESCOR	Customer line installation, repair, rehabilitation and maintenance activities	30 days upon receipt of invoice	Unsecured	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	8	5			

Company Name	Particulars	Terms	Conditions	Statement of Financial Position Classification	September 30,	December 31,	Income Statement Classification	September 30,	
					2025	2024		2025	2024
					(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)		
					(in million pesos)		(in million pesos)		
<b>Transactions with major stockholders, directors and officers:</b>									
NTT TC Leasing	PLDT signed a US\$25 million term loan facility agreement on January 31, 2017	Non-amortizing, payable upon maturity on March 27, 2024	Unsecured	Interest-bearing financial liabilities	—	—	Financing costs – net	—	26
NTT World Engineering Marine Corporation	On February 1, 2008, PLDT entered into a service agreement, wherein NTT World Engineering Marine Corporation provides offshore submarine cable repair and other allied services for the maintenance of PLDT's domestic fiber optic network submerged plant.	1st month of each quarter; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured	Accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities	259	256	Repairs and maintenance	101	98
NTT Communications	On March 24, 2000, PLDT entered into an advisory service agreement (as amended on March 31, 2003, March 31, 2005 and June 16, 2006), under which NTT Communications provides PLDT with technical, marketing and other consulting services for various business areas of PLDT starting April 1, 2000.	30 days upon receipt of invoice; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	11	115	Professional and other contracted services	94	91
NTT DOCOMO	On June 5, 2006, in accordance with the Cooperation Agreement dated January 31, 2006, an Advisory Services Agreement was entered into by NTT DOCOMO and PLDT. Pursuant to the Advisory Services Agreement, NTT DOCOMO will provide the services of certain key personnel in connection with certain aspects of the business of PLDT and Smart. Also, this agreement governs the terms and conditions of the appointments of such key personnel and the corresponding fees related thereto.	30 days upon receipt of invoice; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	8	121	Professional and other contracted services	93	82

Company Name	Particulars	Terms	Conditions	Statement of Financial Position Classification	September 30,	December 31,	Income Statement Classification	September 30,	
					2025	2024		2025	2024
					(Unaudited)	(Audited)			
					(in million pesos)		(in million pesos)		
<b>Transactions with major stockholders, directors and officers:</b>									
JGSHI and Subsidiaries	PLDT and certain of its subsidiaries have existing agreements with Universal Robina Corporation and Robinsons Land Corporation for office and business office rental.	1st month of each quarter; 30 days upon receipt of invoice; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured	Accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities	17	59	Rent	180	199
		Upon depreciation or expiration of lease	Unsecured	ROU assets	4	4	Depreciation and amortization	—	—
	PLDT Group's other transactions with JGSHI and subsidiaries mainly consist of electricity charges for collocated offices and business offices.	30 days upon receipt of invoice; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	38	44	Repairs and maintenance	11	121
							Communication and travel	—	—
Malayan Insurance Co., Inc., or Malayan	PLDT and certain of its subsidiaries have insurance policies with Malayan covering directors, officers, liability to employees and material damage for buildings, building improvements, equipment and motor vehicles. The premiums are directly paid to Malayan.	Immediately upon receipt of invoice	Unsecured	Accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities	9	8	Insurance and security services	128	163
Gotuaco del Rosario and Associates, or Gotuaco	Gotuaco acts as the broker for certain insurance companies to cover certain insurable properties of the PLDT Group. Insurance premiums are remitted to Gotuaco and the broker's fees are settled between Gotuaco and the insurance companies.	Immediately upon receipt of invoice	Unsecured	Accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities	—	2	Insurance and security services	87	100
First Pacific Investment Management Limited, or FPIML	On March 1, 2018, Smart entered into an Advisory Services Agreement with FPIML effective for a period of one-year subject to a 12-month automatic renewal unless either party notifies the other party of its intent not to renew the agreement. FPIML provides advisory and related services in connection with the operation of Smart's business of providing mobile communications services, high-speed internet connectivity, and access to digital services and content. Since April 2021, Smart pays a monthly service fee amounted to \$220 thousand per month.		Unsecured	Accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities	—	—	Professional and other contracted services	88	111

Company Name	Particulars	Terms	Conditions	Statement of	September 30,	December 31,	Income	September 30,	
				Financial	2025	2024	Statement	2025	2024
				Position	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	Classification	(Unaudited)	
				Classification	(in million pesos)			(in million pesos)	
<b>Other related parties:</b>									
Various	PLDT and certain of its subsidiaries provide telephone, data communication and other services to various related parties.	30 days upon receipt of invoice	Unsecured	Trade and other receivables (Note 16)	8,174	7,948	Revenues	1,899	1,950
	PLDT and certain of its subsidiaries avail of lease and other services from various related parties.	2025 – due after September 30, 2026; 2024 – due after December 31, 2025	Unsecured	Lease liabilities - net of current portion (Note 10)	788	181	Expenses	3,782	2,783
		2025 – due after September 30, 2026; 2024 – due after December 31, 2025	Unsecured	Current portion of lease liabilities (Note 10)	234	97			
		Upon depreciation or expiration of lease	Unsecured	ROU assets (Note 10)	919	308			
		30 days upon receipt of billing; noninterest-bearing	Unsecured	Accounts payable (Note 22)	557	1,485			
		Immediately upon receipt of billing	Unsecured	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Note 23)	567	516			

### *Compensation of Key Officers*

The compensation of key officers of the PLDT by benefit type for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	
	(in million pesos)	
Short-term employee benefits	243	309
Post-employment benefits	12	16
Other long-term employee benefits (Note 25)	—	58
<b>Total compensation of PLDT key officers</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>383</b>

The amounts disclosed in the table above are the amounts recognized as expenses during the period related to key management personnel.

Effective January 2014, each of the directors, including the members of the advisory board of PLDT, is entitled to a director's fee in the amount of Php250 thousand for each board meeting attended. Each of the members or advisors of the audit, governance, nomination and sustainability, executive compensation, technology strategy, and risk and data privacy and information security committees is entitled to a fee in the amount of Php125 thousand for each committee meeting attended.

Total fees paid for board meetings and board committee meetings amounted to Php43 million and Php63 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Except for the fees mentioned above, the directors are not compensated, directly or indirectly, for their services as directors.

There are no agreements between PLDT and any of its key management personnel providing benefits upon termination of employment, except for such benefits to which they may be entitled under PLDT's retirement and incentive plans.

## 25. Pension and Other Employee Benefits

### Pension

#### Defined Benefit Pension Plans

PLDT has defined benefit pension plans, operating under the legal name “The Board of Trustees for the account of the Beneficial Trust Fund created pursuant to the Benefit Plan of PLDT Company.” and covering all of our permanent and regular employees. For the purpose of complying with Revised PAS 19, *Employee Benefits*, pension benefit expense has been actuarially computed based on defined benefit plan.

PLDT and certain of its subsidiaries' actuarial valuation is performed every year-end. There is no significant change in the fair value of plan assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2025. Based on the latest actuarial valuation, the actual present value of accrued (prepaid) benefit costs as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, and net periodic benefit costs and average assumptions used in developing the valuation for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
(in million pesos)		
Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligations:		
Present value of defined benefit obligations at beginning of the period	17,376	17,964
Service costs	889	1,042
Interest costs on benefit obligation	54	1,043
Actuarial losses on obligations – experience	4	437
Actuarial gains on obligations – economic assumptions	(7)	(496)
Actual benefits paid/settlements	(1,497)	(2,744)
Curtailement and others	(14)	130
Present value of defined benefit obligations at end of the period	16,805	17,376
Changes in fair value of plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the period	13,985	14,522
Actual contributions	1,336	3,201
Interest income on plan assets	654	1,019
Actual benefits paid/settlements	(1,381)	(2,820)
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	(234)	(1,937)
Fair value of plan assets at end of the period	14,360	13,985
Unfunded status – net	(2,445)	(3,391)
Accrued benefit costs	2,555	3,548
Prepaid benefit costs	110	157
	September 30, 2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	
Components of net periodic benefit costs:		
Service costs	889	824
Interest costs - net	54	53
Curtailement and others	(14)	20
Net periodic benefit costs	929	897

Actual net gain on plan assets amounted to Php420 million and Php654 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Based on the latest actuarial valuation, our expected contribution to the defined benefit plan in 2025 will amount to Php4,448 million.

The following table sets forth the expected future settlements by the Plan of maturing defined benefit obligation as at September 30, 2025:

	(in million pesos)
2025 <sup>(1)</sup>	229
2026	350
2027	373
2028	912
2029	834
2030 to 2034	11,951

(1) From October 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 12.68 years.

The weighted average assumptions used to determine pension benefits for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	
	(in percentage)	
Rate of increase in compensation	5.7	5.7
Discount rate	6.2	6.0

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, assuming if all other assumptions were held constant:

	Increase (Decrease)	
	(in percentage)	(in million pesos)
Discount rate	1	15,265
	(1)	(19,365)
Future salary increases	1	19,351
	(1)	(15,243)

#### *PLDT's Retirement Plan*

The Board of Trustees, which manages the beneficial trust fund, is composed of: (i) a member of the Board of Directors of PLDT, who is not a beneficiary of the Plan; (ii) a member of the Board of Directors or a senior officer of PLDT, who is a beneficiary of the Plan; (iii) a senior member of the executive staff of PLDT; and (iv) two persons who are not executives nor employees of PLDT.

Benefits are payable in the event of termination of employment due to: (i) compulsory, optional, or deferred retirement; (ii) death while in active service; (iii) physical disability; (iv) voluntary resignation; or (v) involuntary separation from service. For a plan member with less than 15 years of credited services, retirement benefit is equal to 100% of final compensation for every year of service. For those with at least 15 years of service, retirement benefit is equal to 125% of final compensation for every year of service, with such percentage to be increased by an additional 5% for each completed year of service in excess of 15 years, but not to exceed a maximum of 200%. In the case of voluntary resignation after attainment of age 40 and completion of at least 15 years of credited service, benefit is equal to a percentage of his vested retirement benefit, in accordance with percentages prescribed in the retirement plan.

The Board of Trustees of the beneficial trust fund uses an investment approach with the objective of maximizing the long-term expected return of plan assets.

The majority of the Plan's investment portfolio consists of listed and unlisted equity securities while the remaining portion consists of passive investments like temporary cash investments and fixed income investments.

The plan assets are primarily exposed to financial risks such as liquidity risk and price risk.

Liquidity risk pertains to the plan's ability to meet its obligation to the employees upon retirement. To effectively manage liquidity risk, the Board of Trustees invests at least the equivalent amount of actuarially computed expected compulsory retirement benefit payments for the year to liquid/semi-liquid assets such as government securities, savings and time deposits with commercial banks.

Price risk pertains mainly to fluctuations in market prices of equity securities listed in the PSE. In order to effectively manage price risk, the Board of Trustees continuously assesses these risks by closely monitoring the market value of the securities and implementing prudent investment strategies.

The following table sets forth the fair values, which are equal to the carrying values, of PLDT's plan assets recognized as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
(in million pesos)		
<b>Noncurrent Financial Assets</b>		
Investments in:		
Unquoted equity investments	10,804	10,774
Shares of stock	2,214	1,983
Corporate bonds	308	303
Mutual funds	283	252
Government securities	4	4
<b>Total noncurrent financial assets</b>	<b>13,613</b>	<b>13,316</b>
<b>Current Financial Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	481	409
Receivables	99	103
<b>Total current financial assets</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>512</b>
<b>Total PLDT's Plan Assets</b>	<b>14,193</b>	<b>13,828</b>
Subsidiaries Plan Assets	167	157
<b>Total Plan Assets of Defined Benefit Pension Plans</b>	<b>14,360</b>	<b>13,985</b>

Investment in shares of stocks is valued using the latest bid price at the reporting date. Investments in corporate bonds, mutual funds and government securities are valued using the quoted market prices at reporting date.

### *Unquoted Equity Investments*

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, this account consists of:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(Percentage of Ownership)		(in million pesos)	
MediaQuest	100	100	7,304	7,304
Tahanan Mutual Building and Loan Association, Inc., or TMBLA, (net of subscriptions payable of Php32 million)	100	100	744	722
BTFHI	100	100	2,756	2,748
			<b>10,804</b>	<b>10,774</b>

### *Investments in MediaQuest*

MediaQuest was registered with the Philippine SEC on June 29, 1999 primarily to purchase, subscribe for or otherwise acquire and own, hold, use, manage, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge, exchange, or otherwise dispose of real and personal property or every kind and description, and to pay thereof in whole or in part, in cash or by exchanging, stocks, bonds and other evidences of indebtedness or securities of this any other corporation. Its investments include common shares of stocks of various communication, broadcasting and media entities.

Investments in MediaQuest are carried at fair value. The VIU calculations were derived from cash flow projections over a period of five years based on the 2024 financial budgets approved by MediaQuest's Board of Directors and calculated terminal value. Other key assumptions used in the cash flow projections include revenue growth rate, direct costs and capital expenditures. The post-tax discount rates applied to cash flow projections range from 11.5% to 12.2%. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are determined using 0.0% to 4.9% growth rates.

The Board of Trustees of PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund and the MediaQuest Board of Directors, on various dates in 2012 and 2013, approved the issuances of MediaQuest of PDRs comprising of underlying shares of stocks of 40% of Cignal TV (Cignal TV PDRs), 40% of Satventures (Satventures PDRs) and 70% of Hastings (Hastings PDRs). Satventures is a wholly owned subsidiary of MediaQuest and the parent company of Cignal TV. Hastings, on the other hand, is also a wholly owned subsidiary of MediaQuest, which holds all the print related investments of MediaQuest including equity interests in The Philippine Star and BusinessWorld.

ePLDT's Board of Directors approved on various dates in 2012 to 2015, the investment in the PDRs of MediaQuest as follows:

	ePLDT's economic interest	Amount (in million pesos)
Satventures PDRs	40% of Satventures	3,600
Cignal TV PDRs	40% of Cignal TV	6,000
Hastings PDRs	70% of Hastings	3,250

In February 2018, ePLDT entered into a Deed of Assignment with the Board of Trustees of the PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund transferring the Hastings PDRs for P1,664 million. This provided PLDT Beneficial Trust with 100% economic interest in Hastings.

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund's economic interests in Cignal TV (through Satventures) and Hastings were at 36% and 100%, respectively.

#### *Investment in TMBLA*

TMBLA was incorporated for the primary purpose of accumulating the savings of its stockholders and lending funds to them for housing programs. The beneficial trust fund's total investment into TMBLA amounted to Php119 million consisting of initial direct subscription in shares of stocks of TMBLA in the amount of Php20 million (net of unpaid subscription amounting to Php32 million) and subsequently via a Deed of Pledge amounting to Php99 million. The cumulative change in the fair market values of this investment each amounted to Php626 million and Php603 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

#### *Investment in BTFHI*

BTFHI was incorporated for the primary purpose of acquiring voting preferred shares in PLDT and while the owner, holder of possessor thereof, to exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges of ownership or any other interest therein.

BTFHI subscribed to a total of 150 million shares of Voting Preferred Stock of PLDT at a subscription price of Php1.00 per share for a total subscription price of Php150 million on October 26, 2012.

On April 30, 2024, the Board of Trustees of PLDT Beneficial Trust Fund subscribed and paid an additional subscription into BTFHI amounting to Php2,480 million.

Total cash dividend income each amounted to Php7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024. Dividend receivables each amounted to Php2 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

#### *Shares of Stocks*

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, this account consists of:

	September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2024 (Audited)
(in million pesos)		
Common shares		
PSE	1,335	1,093
PLDT	29	34
Others	490	496
Preferred shares	360	360
	<b>2,214</b>	<b>1,983</b>

Dividends earned on PLDT common shares amounted to Php3 million each for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

Preferred shares represent 300 million unlisted preferred shares of PLDT at Php10 par value, net of subscription payable of Php2,640 million each as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. These shares, which bear a dividend of 13.5% per annum based on the paid-up subscription price, are cumulative, non-convertible and redeemable at par value at the option of PLDT. Dividends earned on this investment amounted to Php37 million each for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

### ***Corporate Bonds***

Investment in corporate bonds includes debt securities of First Pacific and International Container Terminal Services, Inc. amounting to Php138 million and Php73 million, respectively. Other various long-term peso and dollar denominated bonds with maturities ranging from July 2026 to July 2035 and fixed interest rates from 3.36% to 7.53% per annum, amounted to Php97 million.

### ***Mutual Funds***

Investment in mutual funds amounting to Php283 million includes UITF, bond and equity funds, which aims to outperform benchmarks in various indices as part of its investment strategy.

### ***Government Securities***

Investments in government securities include Retail Treasury Bonds and FXTN bearing interest rates ranging from 3.9% to 4.8% per annum. These securities are fully guaranteed by the government of the Republic of the Philippines.

The allocation of the fair value of the assets for the PLDT pension plan as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in percentage)	
Investments in listed and unlisted equity securities	92	92
Temporary cash investments	3	3
Debt and fixed income securities	2	2
Mutual funds	2	2
Receivables and other assets	1	1
	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### ***Defined Contribution Plans***

Smart's and certain subsidiaries' contributions to the plan are made based on the employees' years of tenure and range from 5% to 10% of the employee's monthly salary. Additionally, an employee has the option to make a personal contribution to the fund, at an amount not exceeding 10% of his monthly salary. The employer then provides an additional contribution to the fund ranging from 10% to 50% of the employee's contribution based on the employee's years of tenure. Although the plan has a defined contribution format, Smart and certain of its subsidiaries regularly monitor their compliance with Republic Act No. 7641. As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, Smart and certain subsidiaries were in compliance with the requirements of Republic Act No. 7641.

Smart's and certain subsidiaries' actuarial valuation is performed every year-end. There is no significant change in the fair value of plan assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2025. Based on the latest actuarial valuation, the actual present value of prepaid benefit costs as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, and net periodic benefit costs and average assumptions used in developing the valuation as at and for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 and for year ended December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2024 (Audited)
(in million pesos)		
Changes in the present value of defined contribution obligations:		
Present value of defined contribution obligations at beginning of the period	3,235	2,800
Service costs	199	245
Curtailement and others	251	190
Present value of defined contribution obligations at end of the period	3,685	3,235
Changes in fair value of plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the period	4,053	3,618
Actual contributions	173	243
Actual contribution paid/settlements	102	192
Fair value of plan assets at end of the period	4,328	4,053
Funded status – net	643	818
Prepaid contribution costs	643	818

	September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	2024
Components of net periodic contribution costs:		
Service costs	199	213
Interest costs - net	—	—
Net periodic contribution costs	199	213

Actual net income on plan assets amounted to nil for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

Based on the latest actuarial valuation, Smart and certain subsidiaries expect to contribute the amount of approximately Php317 million to the plan.

The following table sets forth the expected future settlements by the Plan of maturing defined contribution obligation as at September 30, 2025:

	(in million pesos)
2025 <sup>(1)</sup>	119
2026	187
2027	201
2028	275
2029	284
2030 to 2034	2,531

<sup>(1)</sup> From October 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

The average duration of the defined contribution obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years.

The weighted average assumptions used to determine pension benefits for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	2024
(in percentage)		
Rate of increase in compensation	5.0	5.0
Discount rate	6.3	7.3

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined contribution obligation as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, assuming if all other assumptions were held constant:

	Increase (Decrease)	
	(in percentage)	(in million pesos)
Discount rate	1	37
	(1)	(37)
Future salary increases	(1)	(37)
	1	37

### *Smart's Retirement Plan*

The fund is being managed and invested by BPI Asset Management and Trust Corporation, as Trustee, pursuant to an amended trust agreement dated February 21, 2012.

The plan's investment portfolio seeks to achieve regular income, long-term capital growth and consistent performance over its own portfolio benchmark. In order to attain this objective, the Trustee's mandate is to invest in a diversified portfolio of bonds and equities, both domestic and international. The portfolio mix is kept at 70% and 30% for fixed income securities and equity securities, respectively.

The following table sets forth the fair values, which are equal to the carrying values, of Smart's plan assets recognized as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	September 30,	December 31,
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
<b>Noncurrent Financial Assets</b>		
Investments in:		
Domestic fixed income	3,115	2,655
International equities	991	854
Philippine foreign currency bonds	877	753
Domestic equities	775	738
International fixed income	200	295
Total noncurrent financial assets	5,958	5,295
<b>Current Financial Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	26	284
Total current financial assets	26	284
Total plan assets	5,984	5,579
Less: Employee's share, forfeitures and mandatory reserve account	1,656	1,526
<b>Total Plan Assets of Defined Contribution Plans</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>4,053</b>

### *Domestic Fixed Income*

Investments in domestic fixed income include Philippine Peso denominated bonds, such as government securities and corporate debt securities, with fixed interest rates from 3.36% to 12.13% per annum.

### *International Equities*

Investments in international equities include exchange-traded funds in iSHARES Core MSCI World UCITS ETF USD, Invesco QQQ ETF USD, Wellington Strategic European Equity Fund, and Odyssey Asia Pacific High Dividend Equity Feeder Fund.

### *Philippine Foreign Currency Bonds*

Investments in Philippine foreign currency bonds include U.S. Dollar denominated fixed income instruments issued by the Philippine government and local corporations with fixed interest rates from 2.38% to 9.50% per annum.

### *Domestic Equities*

Investments in domestic equities include direct equity investments in common shares listed in the PSE. These investments earn on stock price appreciation and dividend payments. This includes investment in PLDT shares with fair value of Php63 million and Php38 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

### ***International Fixed Income***

Investments in international fixed income include iShares International Treasury Bond ETF, iShares J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF, PIMCO GIS Global Bond Fund, and Principal Global Ultra Short-Term Income Fund.

### ***Cash and Cash Equivalents***

This pertains to the fund's excess liquidity in Philippine Peso and U.S. Dollars including investments in time deposits, money market funds and other deposit products of banks with duration or tenor less than a year.

The asset allocation of the Plan is set and reviewed from time to time by the Plan Trustees taking into account the membership profile, the liquidity requirements of the Plan and risk appetite of the Plan sponsor. This considers the expected benefit cash flows to be matched with asset durations.

The plan assets are primarily exposed to financial risks such as liquidity risk and price risk.

Liquidity risk pertains to the Plan's ability to meet its obligation to the employees upon retirement. To effectively manage liquidity risk, the Plan Trustees invest a portion of the fund in readily tradeable and liquid investments which can be sold at any given time to fund liquidity requirements.

Price risk pertains mainly to fluctuations in market prices of equity securities listed in the PSE. In order to effectively manage price risk, the Plan Trustees continuously assess these risks by closely monitoring the market value of the securities and implementing prudent investment strategies.

The allocation of the fair value of Smart and certain subsidiaries' pension plan assets as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2024 (Audited)
	(in percentage)	
Investments in debt and fixed income securities and others	70	71
Investments in listed and unlisted equity securities	30	29
	100	100

### ***Other Long-term Employee Benefits***

#### *LTIP*

The ECC approved on December 23, 2021 the LTIP covering the years 2022 to 2026, covering two cycles, based on the achievement of telco core income targets, with additional performance metrics on Customer Experience and Sustainability to impact the LTIP payout. Cycle 1 covered the performance period from 2022 to 2024 and was settled in 2025 based on the achievement of performance targets. Cycle 2 covers the performance period from 2025 and 2026 and is subject to the ECC's further evaluation and approval of the final terms.

This long-term employee benefit liability was recognized and measured using the projected unit credit method and was amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

The expense accrued for the LTIP amounted to nil and Php857 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The accrued incentive payable amounted to nil and Php3,406 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. See *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Estimating Pension Benefit Costs and Other Employee Benefits* and *Note 5 – Income and Expenses – Compensation and Employee Benefits*.

## 26. Provisions and Contingencies

### *PLDT's Local Business and Franchise Tax Assessments*

As at September 30, 2025, PLDT has no contested LGU assessments for franchise taxes based on gross receipts received or collected for services within its respective territorial jurisdiction.

### *Smart's Local Business and Franchise Tax Assessments*

#### Province of Cagayan

The Province of Cagayan, or the Province, issued a tax assessment against Smart in 2016 for alleged local franchise tax covering the years 2011 to 2015. Smart appealed the assessment to the Regional Trial Court, or RTC, on the ground that Smart cannot be held liable for local franchise tax mainly because it has no sales office within the Province pursuant to Section 137 of the Local Government Code (Republic Act No. 7160). The RTC rendered its Decision on November 29, 2021 dismissing the appeal of Smart for lack of jurisdiction without prejudice. Subsequently, a motion for reconsideration was filed by the Province. On April 25, 2023, the RTC ruled in favor of the Province and denied Smart's subsequent Motion for Reconsideration. On May 24, 2023, Smart filed its Petition for Review before the Court of Tax Appeals. On June 27, 2023, the Second Division of the CTA, in a resolution, ordered the Province to file their Comment to the Petition for Review filed by Smart. The same was complied with. On December 14, 2023, Smart filed its Memorandum requesting for favorable decision by stating all legal and factual bases. On March 12, 2025, Smart received a Decision from the CTA Second Division. The CTA Division ruled in favor of Smart. As of this writing, the company is waiting for finality of judgement or the filing of motion for reconsideration from the Province of Cagayan.

#### City of Makati

The City of Makati sent letters to Smart and SBI for alleged franchise tax liability, which Smart and SBI refuted through respective protest letters and judicial actions on the ground that Makati City is imposing tax on revenues outside its jurisdiction. After several court proceedings, on March 2, 2023, the City of Makati, Smart and SBI, mutually agreed to execute respective Compromise Agreements to abbreviate the long and protracted court cases. On March 17, 2023, the court approved the Compromise Agreement. Pursuant thereto, on March 28, 2023 and June 30, 2023, external counsels informed Smart and SBI, respectively, that the Courts approved Compromise Agreements, which eventually ended the cases. On April 27, 2023, the City of Makati issued the Business Permits of Smart and SBI. For 2024 and 2025, all Business Permits were issued by the City of Makati to Smart and SBI.

### *Digitel's Local Government Unit, or LGU, Assessments*

Digitel is discussing with various LGUs as to the settlement of its local taxes.

### *DMPI vs. City of Trece Martires*

DMPI petitioned in 2010 to declare void the City of Trece Martires' ordinance of imposing tower fee of Php150 thousand for each cell site every year. Application for the issuance of a preliminary injunction by DMPI is pending resolution as of the date of this report.

### *ACeS Philippines' Withholding Tax Assessments*

ACeS Philippines had a case filed with the Supreme Court (*ACeS Philippines Satellite Corporation vs. Commissioner of Internal Revenue* Supreme Court G.R. No. 226680) for alleged 2006 deficiency withholding tax. On July 23, 2014, the CTA Second Division affirmed the assessment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for deficiency basic withholding tax, surcharge plus deficiency interest, and delinquency interest amounting to Php87 million. On November 18, 2014, ACeS Philippines filed a Petition for Review with the CTA En Banc. On August 16, 2016, the CTA En Banc also affirmed the assessment with finality. On October 19, 2016, ACeS Philippines filed a petition before the Supreme Court assailing the decision of the CTA. On February 23, 2017 and March 15, 2017, respectively, the Company paid a compromise settlement amounting to Php27 million and filed a formal request for compromise of tax liabilities before the Bureau of Internal Revenue, or BIR, while the case is pending before the Supreme Court.

ACeS Philippines entered into an amicable settlement with the BIR on February 19, 2021 pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Code of the Philippines and paid an additional compromise settlement amounting to Php20 million. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue signed the judicial compromise agreement on April 18, 2021. The corresponding Certificate of Availment (Compromise Settlement) was issued by the BIR. The parties filed with the Supreme Court on July 21, 2022 a Joint Motion for Judgment based on Judicial Compromise Agreement. On January 31, 2023, ACeS Philippines received the Decision of the Supreme Court dated August 30, 2022 affirming the decision of the CTA En Banc. On February 15, 2023, ACeS Philippines filed its Motion for Reconsideration praying to consider the Joint Motion for Judgment based on Judicial

Compromise Agreement filed on July 21, 2022. In a Notice dated February 21, 2023, the Supreme Court required the BIR to comment on the Motion for Reconsideration (on the Decision dated August 30, 2022). The BIR filed its Comment dated March 13, 2023 submitting that the Judicial Compromise Agreement executed by and between the parties be considered and judgment be rendered based thereon.

In a Notice received on June 29, 2023, the Supreme Court issued a Resolution dated April 25, 2023 resolving to deny ACeS Philippines' Motion for Reconsideration with finality. The corresponding Entry of Judgment was received on September 20, 2023. While the Supreme Court Decision and Resolution did not mention the Judicial Compromise Agreement, the BIR – National Evaluation Board previously approved ACeS Philippines' application and payment for compromise settlement and issued the Certificate of Availment.

*Arbitration with Eastern Telecommunications Philippines, Inc., or ETPI*

PLDT and Eastern Telecommunications Philippines, Inc. (ETPI) have been involved in disputes since 1990 concerning interconnection and traffic exchange arrangements. The issues include, among others, ETPI's alleged uncompensated bypass of PLDT's systems, unpaid access charges, and non-payment of applicable rates for Off-Net and On-Net traffic from 1998 to 2003. ETPI, in turn, claims traffic shortfalls, under-reporting of revenues, and lost revenues arising from the blocking of incoming traffic and circuit migration during the same period.

Although the parties executed Compromise Agreements in 1990 and 1999, these did not fully resolve their differences. To avoid protracted litigation and preserve their business relationship, PLDT and ETPI entered into an Arbitration Settlement Agreement on April 16, 2008, submitting their respective Statements of Claims and Answers. Each party asserted claims of approximately Php2.8 billion to Php2.9 billion, and the arbitration proceedings were subsequently suspended by mutual agreement.

In connection with PLDT's and Globe's acquisition of San Miguel Corporation's telecommunications business, the parties further agreed to cause the dismissal with prejudice of Eastern Telecommunications Philippines, Inc. v. Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (Civil Case No. 17694) and all related or incidental proceedings, including the voluntary arbitration. As of the date of this report, there have been no changes in the status of the arbitration proceedings.

*Department of Labor and Employment, or DOLE, Compliance Order, or Order, to PLDT*

In a series of orders, including a Compliance Order issued by the DOLE Regional Office on July 3, 2017, partly affirmed by the DOLE Secretary in resolutions dated January 10 and April 24, 2018, the DOLE directed PLDT to regularize 7,344 workers from 38 third-party service contractors. PLDT questioned these "regularization orders" before the CA, which, in a Decision dated July 31, 2018, granted PLDT's prayer for injunction and set aside the DOLE orders insofar as they declared labor-only contracting in several functions, including janitorial, clerical, IT, back-office, call center, sales, and professional services. The CA remanded to the DOLE only the determination of workers performing installation, repair, and maintenance (IRM) functions and the computation of Php51.8 million in monetary awards.

The CA held that the DOLE Secretary's regularization order was tainted with grave abuse of discretion for failure to meet the substantial-evidence standard and for misapplying the legal tests of "control over means and methods" versus "control over results." PLDT thereafter filed a Motion for Partial Reconsideration on August 20, 2018, arguing that the remand exceeded the DOLE's visitatorial powers, as the fact-finding required could not be performed in the normal course of a labor inspection. PLDT also maintained that not all IRM work is necessarily regular, as some may be project-based or seasonal in nature, and proposed that the NLRC, with broader fact-finding authority, should determine such issues. The DOLE and the PLDT rank-and-file union MKP likewise sought reconsideration.

In a Resolution dated February 14, 2019, the CA denied all motions for reconsideration and affirmed its earlier decision. PLDT elevated the case to the Supreme Court through a Petition for Review filed on April 5, 2019, questioning only the CA's remand order on IRM functions. The petitions of the DOLE and MKP were later consolidated with PLDT's petition, and PLDT filed its Comment and Reply between February and December 2020.

On March 20, 2024, PLDT received the Supreme Court Decision dated February 14, 2024, which dismissed all petitions and affirmed the CA's July 31, 2018 Decision. The Supreme Court upheld the modification of the DOLE Secretary's resolutions and set aside the regularization orders for all contractor workers except those performing IRM services, who may be declared regular employees of PLDT subject to further proceedings. The Court remanded the case to the DOLE–NCR Regional Office to (a) determine the effects of regularization of IRM workers; (b) review and compute monetary awards for labor-standards violations, for which PLDT and the concerned contractors are solidarily liable; and (c) conduct further proceedings consistent with the Decision.

PLDT filed a Motion for Partial Reconsideration on April 4, 2024, and received MKP's separate motion on April 16, 2024. As of the date of this report, both motions remain pending before the Supreme Court.

*Attys. Baquiran and Tecson vs. NTC, et al.*

This Petition for Mandamus filed before the Supreme Court against the NTC, PCC, Liberty, BellTel, Globe, PLDT, and Smart concerns the 700 MHz frequency band and related frequencies originally assigned to Liberty and subsequently covered by the Co-Use Agreement among Globe, PLDT, and Smart. The petition questions the constitutionality and validity of the NTC's assignments of the Subject Frequencies, the transfer from Liberty to BellTel, and the Co-Use Agreement itself, and also seeks to compel the NTC and PCC to revoke the Co-Use Agreement and conduct a full review of the Vega Telecom acquisition.

PLDT and Smart filed their Comment on January 17, 2019, arguing that the requisites for judicial review and mandamus were not met, that congressional approval was not required for Liberty's assignment of the Subject Frequencies to BellTel, and that the Co-Use Agreement was valid and duly approved by the NTC. BellTel and Globe likewise filed their respective comments, which the Supreme Court noted in a Resolution dated March 19, 2019.

In a Resolution dated June 18, 2019, the Supreme Court ordered the consolidation of this case with G.R. No. 230798 (PCC v. CA [Twelfth Division] and PLDT; Globe, intervenor) and G.R. No. 234969 (PCC v. PLDT and Globe), assigning the consolidated cases to the division handling the lowest-numbered docket.

On September 17, 2024, PLDT received a Notice of Resolution dated August 6, 2024, directing the parties to move in the premises within ten (10) days from notice. PLDT, Liberty, and Globe thereafter filed their respective compliances.

As of the date of this report, the consolidated cases remain pending before the Supreme Court.

*DITO, PCC and NTC Complaints*

The NTC proceedings between Smart and DITO over interconnection capacity and bypass traffic have been largely overtaken by subsequent events. In 2024, Smart informed the NTC and PCC that it had provided DITO with additional interconnection capacity and that both parties had executed a Memorandum of Agreement on Bypass Activities, under which DITO acknowledged its ISR liabilities for 2021 to August 2023.

During 2023–2024, Smart representatives appeared before the PCC Competition Enforcement Office (PCC-CEO) in relation to an ongoing administrative investigation concerning alleged violations of the Philippine Competition Act. Smart submitted required documents and attended clarificatory hearings in June, July, and November 2023, and filed several Manifestations in 2024 confirming its agreement with DITO and subsequent compliance actions.

On March 18, 2025, Smart received another Subpoena Duces Tecum from the PCC-CEO requiring additional documents covering March 2021 to December 2024. Smart filed its Compliance on May 13, 2025, and attended a videoconference hearing on June 11, 2025, followed by further submissions on June 25 and July 7, 2025, in response to PCC-CEO directives.

As of the date of this report, the PCC-CEO's investigation remains pending resolution.

Other disclosures required by PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, were not provided as it may prejudice our position in on-going claims, litigations and assessments. See *Note 3 – Management's Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions – Provision for legal contingencies and tax assessments*.

## 27. Financial Assets and Liabilities

We have various financial assets such as trade and non-trade receivables, cash and short-term deposits. Our principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise of bank loans, lease liabilities, trade and non-trade payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance our operations. We also enter into derivative transactions, primarily principal-only-currency swap agreements, interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts and options to manage the currency and interest rate risks arising from our operations and sources of financing. Our accounting policies in relation to derivatives are set out in *Note 2 – Summary of Material Accounting Policies – Financial Instruments*.

The following table sets forth our consolidated financial assets and financial liabilities as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Financial instruments at FVPL	Total financial instruments
(in million pesos)			
<b>Assets as at September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>			
<b>Noncurrent:</b>			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	1,086	1,086
Debt instruments at amortized cost – net of current portion	350	—	350
Derivative financial assets – net of current portion	—	570	570
Other financial assets – net of current portion	2,810 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	2,810
<b>Current:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	10,092	—	10,092
Short-term investments	10	—	10
Trade and other receivables	30,015	—	30,015
Current portion of derivative financial assets	—	737	737
Current portion of debt instruments at amortized cost	20	—	20
Current portion of other financial assets	260 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	260
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>43,557</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>45,950</b>
<b>Liabilities as at September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>			
<b>Noncurrent:</b>			
Interest-bearing financial liabilities – net of current portion	280,130	—	280,130
Lease liabilities – net of current portion	52,088	—	52,088
Customers' deposits	1,258	—	1,258
Deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities	1,809	—	1,809
<b>Current:</b>			
Accounts payable	49,850	—	49,850
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	63,916	2	63,918
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities	17,406	—	17,406
Current portion of lease liabilities	8,667	—	8,667
Dividends payable	2,074	—	2,074
Current portion of derivative financial liabilities	—	35	35
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held-for-sale	1,571	—	1,571
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>478,769</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>478,806</b>
<b>Net assets (liabilities)</b>	<b>(435,212)</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>(432,856)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes refundable deposits and notes receivable.

	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Financial instruments at FVPL	Total financial instruments
(in million pesos)			
Assets as at December 31, 2024 (Audited)			
<b>Noncurrent:</b>			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	1,101	1,101
Debt instruments at amortized cost – net of current portion	370	—	370
Derivative financial assets – net of current portion	—	385	385
Other financial assets – net of current portion	3,126 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	3,126
<b>Current:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	10,011	—	10,011
Short-term investments	136	—	136
Trade and other receivables	31,612	—	31,612
Current portion of derivative financial assets	—	30	30
Current portion of debt instruments at amortized cost	25	—	25
Current portion of other financial assets	831 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	831
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>46,111</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>47,627</b>
Liabilities as at December 31, 2024 (Audited)			
<b>Noncurrent:</b>			
Interest-bearing financial liabilities – net of current portion	258,246	—	258,246
Lease liabilities – net of current portion	46,703	—	46,703
Customers' deposits	2,046	—	2,046
Deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities	90	—	90
<b>Current:</b>			
Accounts payable	61,204	—	61,204
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	70,795	2	70,797
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities	23,340	—	23,340
Current portion of lease liabilities	7,335	—	7,335
Dividends payable	2,005	—	2,005
Current portion of derivative financial liabilities	—	97	97
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held-for-sale	1,615	—	1,615
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>473,379</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>473,478</b>
<b>Net assets (liabilities)</b>	<b>(427,268)</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>(425,851)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes refundable deposits and notes receivable.

The following table sets forth our consolidated offsetting of financial assets and liabilities recognized as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets and liabilities	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets and liabilities set-off in the consolidated statements of financial position	Net amount presented in the consolidated statements of financial position
(in million pesos)			
<b>September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>			
<b>Current Financial Assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables			
Foreign administrations	4,315	3,028	1,287
Domestic carriers	426	215	211
Total	4,741	3,243	1,498
<b>Current Financial Liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable			
Suppliers and contractors	46,978	122	46,856
Carriers and others	5,657	2,790	2,867
Total	52,635	2,912	49,723
December 31, 2024 (Audited)			
<b>Current Financial Assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables			
Foreign administrations	2,536	1,359	1,177
Domestic carriers	356	100	256
Total	2,892	1,459	1,433
<b>Current Financial Liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable			
Suppliers and contractors	58,613	89	58,524
Carriers and others	8,359	5,825	2,534
Total	66,972	5,914	61,058

There are no financial instruments subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

The following table sets forth our consolidated carrying values and estimated fair values of our financial assets and liabilities recognized as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 other than those whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of fair values:

	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2024 (Audited)	September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2024 (Audited)
(in million pesos)				
<b>Noncurrent Financial Assets</b>				
Debt instruments at amortized cost	350	370	348	363
Other financial assets – net of current portion	2,810	3,126	2,329	2,716
Total	3,160	3,496	2,677	3,079
<b>Noncurrent Financial Liabilities</b>				
Interest-bearing financial liabilities:				
Long-term debt – net of current portion	280,130	258,246	273,538	246,572
Customers' deposits	1,258	2,046	821	1,311
Deferred credits and other noncurrent liabilities	1,809	90	1,554	79
Total	283,197	260,382	275,913	247,962

Below is the list of our consolidated financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are classified using a fair value hierarchy as required for our complete sets of consolidated financial statements as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. This classification provides a reasonable basis to illustrate the nature and extent of risks associated with those financial statements.

	September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)				December 31, 2024 (Audited)			
	Level 1 <sup>(1)</sup>	Level 2 <sup>(2)</sup>	Level 3 <sup>(3)</sup>	Total	Level 1 <sup>(1)</sup>	Level 2 <sup>(2)</sup>	Level 3 <sup>(3)</sup>	Total
(in million pesos)								
<b>Noncurrent Financial Assets</b>								
Financial assets at FVPL	—	1,083	3	1,086	—	1,098	3	1,101
Derivative financial assets – net of current portion	—	570	—	570	—	385	—	385
<b>Current Financial Assets</b>								
Current portion of derivative financial assets	—	737	—	737	—	30	—	30
Total	—	2,390	3	2,393	—	1,513	3	1,516
<b>Current Financial Liabilities</b>								
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2
Current portion of derivative financial liabilities	—	35	—	35	—	97	—	97
Total	—	37	—	37	—	99	—	99

(1) Fair values determined using observable market inputs that reflect quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

(2) Fair values determined using inputs other than quoted market prices that are either directly or indirectly observable for the assets or liabilities.

(3) Fair values determined using discounted values of future cash flows for the assets or liabilities.

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, there were no transfers into and out of Level 3 and between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

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

*Long-term financial assets and liabilities:*

Fair value is based on the following:

Type	Fair Value Assumptions	Fair Value Hierarchy
Noncurrent portion of advances and other noncurrent assets	Estimated fair value is based on the discounted values of future cash flows using the applicable zero-coupon rates plus counterparties' credit spread.	Level 3
Fixed rate loans: U.S. Dollar notes	Quoted market price.	Level 1
Investment in debt securities	Fair values were determined using quoted prices. For non-quoted securities, fair values were determined using discounted cash flow based on market observable rates.	Level 1 Level 2
Other loans in all other currencies	Estimated fair value is based on the discounted value of future cash flows using the applicable Commercial Interest Reference Rate and BVAL rates for similar types of loans plus PLDT's credit spread.	Level 3
Variable rate loans	The carrying value approximates fair value because of recent and regular repricing based on market conditions.	Level 2

*Derivative Financial Instruments*

*Forward foreign exchange contracts, foreign currency swaps, foreign currency options and interest rate swaps:* The fair values were computed as the present value of estimated future cash flows using market U.S. Dollar and Philippine Peso interest rates as at valuation date.

The valuation techniques considered various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties.

Due to the short-term nature of the transactions, the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, trade and other receivables, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities and dividends payable approximate their carrying values as at the end of the reporting period.

Our derivative financial instruments are accounted for as either cash flow hedges or transactions not designated as hedges. Cash flow hedges refer to those transactions that hedge our exposure to variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized financial asset or liability and exposures arising from forecast transactions. Changes in the fair value of these instruments representing effective hedges are recognized directly in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in our consolidated income statements. For transactions that are not designated as hedges, any gains or losses arising from the changes in fair value are recognized directly to income for the period.

As at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, we have taken into account the counterparties' credit risks (for derivative assets) and our own non-performance risk (for derivative liabilities) and have included a credit or debit valuation adjustment, as appropriate, by assessing the maximum credit exposure and taking into account market-based inputs which considers the risk of default occurring and corresponding losses once the default event occurs. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognized at fair value.

The table below sets out the information about our consolidated derivative financial instruments as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	Original Notional Amount	Trade Date	Underlying Transaction in U.S. Dollar	Termination Date	Weighted Average Hedge Cost/ (Premium)	Weighted Average Foreign Exchange Rate	September 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
							Notional Amount	Net Mark-to-market Gains (Losses) in Php	Notional Amount	Net Mark-to-market Gains (Losses) in Php
	(in millions)		(in millions)				(Unaudited)	(Audited)		
<i>Transactions not designated as hedges:</i>										
<b>PLDT</b>										
Forward foreign exchange contracts	US\$1,191	Various dates in 2023 and 2024	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in 2024	—	Php56.93	US\$—	—	US\$—	—
	US\$303	Various dates in October to December 2024	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in January to July 2025	—	Php58.45	—	—	303	(10)
	US\$14	Various dates in October to December 2024	U.S. Dollar Revenues	Various dates in July to December 2025	—	Php58.65	7	4	14	(2)
	US\$521	Various dates in January to September 2025	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in September 2025 to May 2026	—	Php57.28	313	466	—	—
	US\$23	Various dates in June to September 2025	U.S. Dollar Revenues	Various dates in December 2025 to September 2026	—	Php57.82	23	(21)	—	—
	US\$104	Various dates in October to November 2025	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in November to December 2025	—	Php58.41	—	—	—	—
	US\$11	Various dates in October to November 2025	U.S. Dollar Revenues	Various dates in March to October 2026	—	Php59.04	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange options <sup>(a)</sup>	US\$16	Various dates in March to September 2024	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in September to December 2024	—	Php56.40	—	—	—	—
					—	Php56.84	—	—	—	—
					—	Php57.76	—	—	—	—
	US\$10	Various dates in September to December 2024	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in April 2025	—	Php57.00	—	—	10	(3)
					—	Php57.59	—	—	—	—
					—	Php58.32	—	—	—	—
	US\$10	Various dates in January to September 2025	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in April 2025 to February 2026	—	Php56.97	10	30	—	—
					—	Php57.35	—	—	—	—
					—	Php58.90	—	—	—	—
							479			(15)
<b>Smart</b>										
Forward foreign exchange contracts	US\$1,063	Various dates in June 2023 to December 2024	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in 2024	—	Php56.66	US\$—	—	US\$—	—
	US\$204	Various dates in October to December 2024	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in January to June 2025	—	Php58.18	—	—	204	31
	US\$5	Various dates in October to November 2024	U.S. Dollar Revenues	Various dates in July to November 2025	—	Php58.48	3	1	5	(1)
	US\$380	Various dates in January to September 2025	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in January 2025 to March 2026	—	Php57.40	197	246	—	—
	US\$17	Various dates in June to September 2025	U.S. Dollar Revenues	Various dates in December 2025 to September 2026	—	Php57.85	17	(14)	—	—
	US\$78	Various dates in October to November 2025	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in November to December 2025	—	Php58.42	—	—	—	—
	US\$3	Various dates in October 2025	U.S. Dollar Revenues	Various dates in March 2026	—	Php58.88	—	—	—	—
	US\$45	Various dates in 2023 and 2024	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in 2024	—	Php55.60 Php56.00 Php57.00	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange options <sup>(b)</sup>	US\$8	Various dates in September to December 2024	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in January to April 2025	—	Php57.01 Php57.41 Php58.63	—	—	8	(4)
	US\$47	Various dates in January to September 2025	U.S. Dollar Liabilities	Various dates in April 2025 to March 2026	—	Php57.47 Php57.83 Php59.46	8	25	—	—
							258			26
							737			11

				September 30, 2025			December 31, 2024		
				(Unaudited)			(Audited)		
Original Notional Amount	Trade Date	Underlying Transaction in U.S. Dollar	Termination Date	Weighted Average Hedge Cost/ (Premium)	Weighted Average Foreign Exchange Rate	Notional Amount	Net Mark-to-market Gains (Losses) in Php	Notional Amount	Net Mark-to-market Gains (Losses) in Php
(in millions)		(in millions)						(in millions)	
<i>Transactions designated as hedges:</i>									
<b>PLDT</b>									
Long-term foreign currency options <sup>(c)</sup>	Various dates in July 2020 and February to March 2021	300M Notes 2031	January 23, 2031	1.20%	Php49.58 Php55.27	US\$222	267	US\$225	86
	Various dates in July 2020 and July 2025	300M Notes 2031	January 23, 2031	1.21%	Php49.67 Php55.35	US\$108	105	109	78
							372		164
<b>Smart</b>									
Long-term foreign currency options <sup>(d)</sup>	February to April 2021	US\$140 PNB Loan	December 13, 2030	1.63%	Php48.00 Php53.34	US\$58	163	US\$66	143
							535		307
							1,272		318

- (a) If the Philippine Peso to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate on fixing date settles between Php56.84 to Php57.76, PLDT will purchase the U.S. Dollar for Php56.84. However, if on maturity, the exchange rate settles above Php57.76, PLDT will purchase the U.S. Dollar for Php56.84 plus the excess above Php57.76, and if the exchange rate is lower than Php56.84, PLDT will purchase the U.S. Dollar at the prevailing Philippine peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate, subject to a floor of Php56.40.

If the Philippine Peso to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate on fixing date settles between Php57.59 to Php58.32, PLDT will purchase the U.S. Dollar for Php57.59. However, if on maturity, the exchange rate settles above Php58.32, PLDT will purchase the U.S. Dollar for Php57.59 plus the excess above Php58.32, and if the exchange rate is lower than Php57.59, PLDT will purchase the U.S. Dollar at the prevailing Philippine peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate, subject to a floor of Php57.00.

If the Philippine Peso to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate on fixing date settles between Php57.35 to Php58.90, PLDT will purchase the U.S. Dollar for Php57.35. However, if on maturity, the exchange rate settles above Php58.90, PLDT will purchase the U.S. Dollar for Php57.35 plus the excess above Php58.90, and if the exchange rate is lower than Php57.35, PLDT will purchase the U.S. Dollar at the prevailing Philippine peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate, subject to a floor of Php56.97.

- (b) If the Philippine Peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate on fixing date settles between Php56.00 to Php57.00, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar for Php56.00. However, if on maturity, the exchange rate settles above Php57.00, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar for Php56.00 plus the excess above Php57.00, and if the exchange rate is lower than Php56.00, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar at the prevailing Philippine peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate, subject to a floor of Php55.60.

If the Philippine Peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate on fixing date settles between Php57.41 to Php58.63, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar for Php57.41. However, if on maturity, the exchange rate settles above Php58.63, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar for Php57.41 plus the excess above Php58.63, and if the exchange rate is lower than Php57.41, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar at the prevailing Philippine Peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate, subject to a floor of Php57.01.

If the Philippine Peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate on fixing date settles between Php57.83 to Php59.46, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar for Php57.83. However, if on maturity, the exchange rate settles above Php59.46, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar for Php57.83 plus the excess above Php59.46, and if the exchange rate is lower than Php57.83, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar at the prevailing Philippine Peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate, subject to a floor of Php57.47.

- (c) PLDT's long-term foreign currency option agreements outstanding as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 were designated as cash flow hedges, wherein the effective portion of the movements in fair value is recognized in our consolidated statements of other comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in our consolidated income statements. Settlement of the foreign currency option agreements will depend on the spot exchange rate on the fixing date.

If the Philippine peso to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate on fixing date is between Php49.58 and Php55.27, PLDT will purchase the U.S. dollar at Php49.58. However, if on fixing date, the exchange rate is beyond Php55.27, PLDT will purchase the U.S. dollar at the prevailing Philippine peso to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate minus a subsidy of Php5.69, and if the exchange rate is lower than Php49.58, PLDT will purchase the U.S. dollar at the prevailing Philippine peso to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate.

If the Philippine peso to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate on fixing date is between Php49.67 and Php55.35, PLDT will purchase the U.S. dollar at Php49.67. However, if on fixing date, the exchange rate is beyond Php55.35, PLDT will purchase the U.S. dollar at the prevailing Philippine peso to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate minus a subsidy of Php5.68, and if the exchange rate is lower than Php49.67, PLDT will purchase the U.S. dollar at Php49.67.

The mark-to-market gains amounting to Php405 million and Php239 million were recognized in our consolidated statement of other comprehensive income as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Hedge cost accrual on the long-term foreign currency option agreements amounting to Php33 million and Php75 million were recognized as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The intrinsic value of the long-term foreign currency options recognized as other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss when the hedged loan is revalued for changes in the foreign exchange rate. The hedge cost portion of the movements in the fair value amounting to Php78 million and Php58 million were recognized in our consolidated income statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

- (d) Smart's long-term foreign currency option agreements outstanding as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 were designated as cash flow hedges, wherein the effective portion of the movements in fair value is recognized in our consolidated statements of other comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in our consolidated income statements. Settlement of the foreign currency option agreements will depend on the spot exchange rate on the fixing date. If the Philippine Peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate on fixing date is between Php48.00 and Php53.34, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar at Php48.00. However, if on fixing date the exchange rate is beyond Php53.34, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar for Php48.00 plus the excess above Php53.34, and if the exchange rate is lower than Php48.00, Smart will purchase the U.S. Dollar at the prevailing Philippine Peso to U.S. Dollar spot exchange rate. The mark-to-market gains amounting to Php165 million and Php146 million were recognized in our consolidated statement of other comprehensive income as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Hedge cost accrual on the long-term foreign currency option agreements amounting to Php2 million each was recognized as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The intrinsic value of the long-term foreign currency options recognized as other comprehensive income are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged loan is revalued for changes in the foreign exchange rate. The hedge cost portion of the movements in the fair value amounting to Php33 million and Php39 million were recognized in our consolidated income statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Our derivative financial instruments as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are presented in the statements of financial position as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
<b>Asset:</b>		
Noncurrent assets	570	385
Current assets	737	30
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Current liabilities (Note 28)	(35)	(97)
<b>Net assets (liabilities)</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>318</b>

Movements of our consolidated mark-to-market gains (losses) for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and for the year ended December 31, 2024 are summarized as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Net mark-to-market gains (losses) at beginning of the period	318	(937)
Gains on derivative financial instruments	1,554	4,252
Settlements, accretion and others	801	(934)
<b>Net fair value losses on cash flow hedges charged to other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(1,401)</b>	<b>(2,063)</b>
<b>Net mark-to-market gains at end of the period</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>318</b>

Our consolidated analysis of gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	
	(in million pesos)	
Gains on derivative financial instruments	1,554	2,238
Hedge costs	(143)	(172)
Net gains on derivative financial instruments (Note 5)	1,411	2,066

### Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The main risks arising from our financial instruments are liquidity risk, foreign currency exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. The importance of managing those risks has significantly increased in light of the considerable change and volatility in both the Philippine and international financial markets. Our Board of Directors reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below. We also monitor the market price risk arising from all financial instruments.

#### *Liquidity Risk*

Our exposure to liquidity risk refers to the risk that our financial requirements, working capital requirements and planned capital expenditures may not be met.

We manage our liquidity profile to be able to finance our operations and capital expenditures, service our maturing debts and meet our other financial obligations. To cover our financing requirements, we use internally generated funds and proceeds from debt and equity issues and sales of certain assets.

As part of our liquidity risk management program, we regularly evaluate our projected and actual cash flows, including our loan maturity profiles, and continuously assess conditions in the financial markets for opportunities to pursue fund-raising initiatives. These may include bank loans, export credit agency-guaranteed facilities, and issuances in the debt and equity markets.

Any excess funds are primarily invested in short-term and principal-protected bank products that provide flexibility of withdrawing the funds anytime. We also allocate a portion of our cash in longer tenor investments such as fixed income securities issued or guaranteed by the Republic of the Philippines, and Philippine banks and corporates and managed funds. We regularly evaluate available financial products and monitor market conditions for opportunities to enhance yields at acceptable risk levels. Our investments are also subject to certain restrictions contained in our debt covenants. Our funding arrangements are designed to keep an appropriate balance between equity and debt and to provide financing flexibility while enhancing our businesses.

Our cash position remains sufficient to support our planned capital expenditure requirements and service our debt and financing obligations; however, we may be required to finance a portion of our future capital expenditures from external financing sources. We have cash and cash equivalents, and short-term investments amounting to Php10,092 million and Php10 million, respectively, as at September 30, 2025, which we can use to meet our short-term liquidity needs. See *Note 15 – Cash and Cash Equivalents*. As part of our liquidity management, we assess dividend declarations in light of operating cash flows, funding needs, and financial priorities.

The following table summarizes the maturity profile of our financial assets based on our consolidated undiscounted claims outstanding as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
(in million pesos)					
<b>September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>					
<i>Financial instruments at amortized cost:</i>	54,795	51,376	3,190	10	219
Debt instruments at amortized cost	370	20	340	10	—
Other financial assets	3,329	260	2,850	—	219
Temporary cash investments	3,215	3,215	—	—	—
Short-term investments	10	10	—	—	—
Retail subscribers	18,451	18,451	—	—	—
Corporate subscribers	20,940	20,940	—	—	—
Foreign administrations	1,383	1,383	—	—	—
Domestic carriers	211	211	—	—	—
Dealers, agents and others	6,886	6,886	—	—	—
<i>Financial instruments at FVPL:</i>	1,086	—	—	—	1,086
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,086	—	—	—	1,086
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,881</b>	<b>51,376</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,305</b>
<b>December 31, 2024 (Audited)</b>					
<i>Financial instruments at amortized cost:</i>	55,039	51,264	3,608	10	157
Debt instruments at amortized cost	395	25	360	10	—
Other financial assets	4,236	831	3,248	—	157
Temporary cash investments	1,464	1,464	—	—	—
Short-term investments	136	136	—	—	—
Retail subscribers	17,516	17,516	—	—	—
Corporate subscribers	20,936	20,936	—	—	—
Foreign administrations	1,254	1,254	—	—	—
Domestic carriers	256	256	—	—	—
Dealers, agents and others	8,846	8,846	—	—	—
<i>Financial instruments at FVPL:</i>	1,101	—	—	—	1,101
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,101	—	—	—	1,101
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,140</b>	<b>51,264</b>	<b>3,608</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,258</b>

The following table summarizes the maturity profile of our financial liabilities based on our consolidated contractual undiscounted obligations outstanding as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
(in million pesos)					
<b>September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>					
<i>Debt<sup>(1)</sup></i>	406,566	13,411	99,002	73,103	221,050
Principal	299,495	12,960	54,505	49,315	182,715
Interest	107,071	451	44,497	23,788	38,335
<i>Lease obligations</i>	85,605	18,096	22,977	18,283	26,249
<i>Various trade and other obligations:</i>	116,274	112,911	2,274	20	1,069
Suppliers and contractors	46,969	46,856	113	—	—
Utilities and related expenses	52,551	52,550	1	—	—
Carriers and others	2,867	2,867	—	—	—
Employee benefits	5,807	5,807	—	—	—
Customer deposits	1,258	—	169	20	1,069
Dividends	2,074	2,074	—	—	—
Others	4,748	2,757	1,991	—	—
<b>Total contractual obligations</b>	<b>608,445</b>	<b>144,418</b>	<b>124,253</b>	<b>91,406</b>	<b>248,368</b>
<b>December 31, 2024 (Audited)</b>					
<i>Debt<sup>(1)</sup></i>	385,962	20,335	89,028	69,915	206,684
Principal	283,575	19,610	47,479	47,561	168,925
Interest	102,387	725	41,549	22,354	37,759
<i>Lease obligations</i>	77,244	16,560	19,410	16,178	25,096
<i>Various trade and other obligations:</i>	133,811	131,580	362	24	1,845
Suppliers and contractors	58,568	58,524	44	—	—
Utilities and related expenses	57,029	56,934	95	—	—
Carriers and others	2,534	2,534	—	—	—
Employee benefits	9,246	9,246	—	—	—
Customers' deposits	2,046	—	177	24	1,845
Dividends	2,005	2,005	—	—	—
Others	2,383	2,337	46	—	—
<b>Total contractual obligations</b>	<b>597,017</b>	<b>168,475</b>	<b>108,800</b>	<b>86,117</b>	<b>233,625</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Consists of long-term debt including current portion, gross of unamortized debt discount/premium and debt issuance costs.

## Debt

See *Note 20 – Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities – Long-term Debt* for a detailed discussion of our debt.

Our consolidated future minimum lease commitments payable with non-cancellable leases as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Within one year	18,096	16,560
After one year but not more than five years	41,260	35,588
More than five years	26,249	25,096
Total	85,605	77,244

### *Various Trade and Other Obligations*

PLDT Group has various obligations to suppliers for the acquisition of network equipment, contractors for services rendered on various projects, foreign administrations and domestic carriers for the access charges, shareholders for unpaid dividends distributions, employees for benefits and other related obligations, and various business and operational related agreements. Total obligations under these various agreements amounted to approximately Php116,274 million and Php133,811 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. See *Note 22 – Accounts Payable* and *Note 23 – Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities*.

### *Commercial Commitments*

#### *Major Network Vendors*

Since the last quarter of 2022, we have engaged in discussions with the major network vendors regarding the status of the PLDT Group's capital expenditure commitments and related outstanding balances. These discussions resulted in a number of Settlement and Mutual Release Agreements, or SMRAs, signed between us and the vendors, taking into consideration our program priorities and current business requirements. The significant commitment in respect of major network vendors amounted to about Php33,000 million, net of advances, as a result of the signing of the SMRAs in March 2023. Such commitment, net of advances and deliveries, was reduced to Php3,400 million and Php4,200 million as at September 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Moreover, new purchase commitments relating to the same major network vendors, net of advances and deliveries, issued starting in 2023 amounted to Php18,800 million and Php11,700 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

#### *Other Capital Expenditure Vendors*

Commitments related to non-major capital expenditure vendors, net of advances and deliveries, amounted to Php15,300 million and Php11,200 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

We have no outstanding commercial commitments, in the form of letters of credit, as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

### *Collateral*

There are no pledges as collaterals with respect to our financial liabilities as at as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

### *Foreign Currency Exchange Risk*

Foreign currency exchange risk refers to the potential impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the fair value and future cash flows of financial instruments.

The revaluation of our foreign currency-denominated financial assets and liabilities as a result of the appreciation or depreciation of the Philippine Peso is recognized as foreign exchange gains or losses as at the end of the reporting period. The extent of foreign exchange gains or losses is largely dependent on the amount of foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities. While a certain percentage of our revenues are either linked to or denominated in U.S. Dollars, a substantial portion of our capital expenditures, a portion of our indebtedness and related interest expense and a portion of our operating expenses are denominated in foreign currencies, mostly in U.S. Dollars. As such, a strengthening or weakening of the Philippine Peso against the U.S. Dollar will decrease or increase in Philippine Peso terms both the principal amount of our foreign currency-denominated debts and the related interest expense, our foreign currency-denominated capital expenditures and operating expenses as well as our U.S. Dollar-linked and U.S. Dollar-denominated revenues. In addition, many of our financial ratios and other financial tests are affected by the movements in the Philippine Peso to U.S. Dollar exchange rate.

To manage our foreign exchange risks and to stabilize our cash flows in order to improve investment and cash flow planning, we enter into forward foreign exchange contracts, currency swap contracts, currency option contracts and other hedging products aimed at reducing and/or managing the adverse impact of changes in foreign exchange rates on our operating results and cash flows. Further details of the risk management strategy are recognized in our hedge designation documentation. We use forward foreign exchange purchase contracts, currency swap contracts and currency option contracts to manage the foreign currency risks associated with our foreign currency-denominated financial liabilities. We accounted for these instruments as either cash flow hedges, wherein changes in the fair value are recognized in our consolidated other comprehensive income until the hedged transaction affects our consolidated income statements or transactions not designated as hedges, wherein changes in the fair value are recognized directly as income or expense for the year.

The impact of the hedging instruments on our consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Notional Amount	Carrying Amount	Line item in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
	(U.S. Dollar)	(Php)	
(in million pesos)			
<b>September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>			
Long-term foreign currency options	388	570	Derivative financial assets – net of current portion
	388	570	
<b>December 31, 2024 (Audited)</b>			
Long-term foreign currency options	356	385	Derivative financial assets – net of current portion
	356	385	

The impact of the hedged items on our consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)		December 31, 2024 (Audited)	
	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve
(in million pesos)				
<b>PLDT:</b>				
US\$300M Notes 2031	(7,301)	33	(6,169)	75
	(7,301)	33	(6,169)	75
<b>Smart:</b>				
US\$140M PNB	(2,307)	2	(2,038)	2
	(2,307)	2	(2,038)	2

The effect of the cash flow hedge on our consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Total hedging loss recognized in OCI	Line item in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
	(in million pesos)	
<b>September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>		
Long-term foreign currency options	(9,608)	Other comprehensive loss
	(9,608)	
<b>December 31, 2024 (Audited)</b>		
Long-term foreign currency options	(8,207)	Other comprehensive loss
	(8,207)	

The following table shows our consolidated foreign currency-denominated monetary financial assets and liabilities and their Philippine Peso equivalents as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	September 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	(Unaudited)		(Audited)	
	U.S. Dollar	Php <sup>(1)</sup>	U.S. Dollar	Php <sup>(2)</sup>
	(in millions)			
<b>Noncurrent Financial Assets</b>				
Derivative financial assets – net of current portion	10	570	7	385
Total noncurrent financial assets	10	570	7	385
<b>Current Financial Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	67	3,869	52	2,980
Trade and other receivables – net	105	6,132	97	5,596
Derivative assets	13	737	1	30
Current portion of other financial assets	—	10	—	—
Total current financial assets	185	10,748	150	8,606
Total Financial Assets	195	11,318	157	8,991
<b>Noncurrent Financial Liabilities</b>				
Interest-bearing financial liabilities – net of current portion	657	38,176	667	38,575
Other noncurrent liabilities	—	32	1	29
Total noncurrent financial liabilities	657	38,208	668	38,604
<b>Current Financial Liabilities</b>				
Accounts payable	723	42,026	685	39,621
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	189	10,987	232	13,448
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities	14	801	14	797
Current portion of derivative financial liabilities	—	35	2	97
Total current financial liabilities	926	53,849	933	53,963
Total Financial Liabilities	1,583	92,057	1,601	92,567

<sup>(1)</sup> The exchange rate used to convert the U.S. Dollar amounts into Philippine Peso was Php58.15 to US\$1.00, the Philippine Peso-U.S. Dollar exchange rate as quoted through the Bankers Association of the Philippines, or BAP, as at September 30, 2025.

<sup>(2)</sup> The exchange rate used to convert the U.S. Dollar amounts into Philippine Peso was Php57.85 to US\$1.00, the Philippine Peso-U.S. Dollar exchange rate as quoted through the BAP as at December 31, 2024.

As at November 10, 2025, the Philippine Peso-U.S. Dollar exchange rate was Php58.93 to US\$1.00. Using this exchange rate, our consolidated net foreign currency-denominated financial liabilities would have increased in Philippine Peso terms by Php1,090 million as at September 30, 2025.

Approximately 13% and 14% of our total consolidated debts (net of consolidated debt discount) was denominated in U.S. Dollars as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Our consolidated foreign currency-denominated debt decreased to Php38,644 million as at September 30, 2025 from Php39,015 million as at December 31, 2024. See *Note 20 – Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities*. The aggregate notional amount of our consolidated outstanding derivatives allocated for debt were US\$358 million and US\$381 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Consequently, the unhedged portion of our consolidated debt amounts were 6% (or 5%, net of consolidated U.S. Dollar cash balances allocated for debt) as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Approximately 16% and 15% of our consolidated revenues were denominated in U.S. Dollars and/or were linked to U.S. Dollars for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Approximately 16% and 15% of our consolidated expenses were denominated in U.S. Dollars and/or linked to the U.S. Dollar for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, respectively. In this respect, the higher weighted average exchange rate of the Philippine Peso against the U.S. Dollar increased our revenues and expenses, and consequently, affects our cash flow from operations in Philippine Peso terms. In view of the anticipated continued decline in dollar-denominated/dollar-linked revenues, which provide a natural hedge against our foreign currency exposure, we are progressively refinancing our dollar-denominated debts in Philippine Pesos.

The Philippine Peso appreciated by 0.52% against the U.S. Dollar to Php58.15 to US\$1.00 as at September 30, 2025 from Php57.85 to US\$1.00 as at December 31, 2024. As a result of our consolidated foreign exchange movements, as well as the amount of our consolidated outstanding net foreign currency financial assets and liabilities, we recognized net consolidated foreign exchange gains of Php105 million and Php1,389 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Management conducted a survey among our banks to determine the outlook of the Philippine Peso-U.S. Dollar exchange rate until December 31, 2025. Our outlook is that the Philippine Peso-U.S. Dollar exchange rate may weaken/strengthen by 0.26% as compared to the exchange rate of Php58.15 to US\$1.00 as at September 30, 2025. If the Philippine Peso-U.S. Dollar exchange rate had weakened/strengthened by 0.26% as at September 30, 2025, with all other variables held constant, consolidated profit after tax for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and stockholders' equity as at September 30, 2025

would have been approximately Php64 million and Php34 million, respectively, lower/higher, mainly as a result of consolidated foreign exchange gains and losses on conversion of U.S. Dollar-denominated net assets/liabilities and mark-to-market valuation of derivative financial instruments.

### ***Interest Rate Risk***

Interest rate risk arises from fluctuations in market interest rates that may impact the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments.

Our exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to our long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

Our policy is to manage interest costs through a mix of fixed and variable rate debts. We evaluate the fixed to floating ratio of our loans in line with movements of relevant interest rates in the financial markets. Based on our assessment, new financing will be priced either on a fixed or floating rate basis. We enter into interest rate swap agreements in order to manage our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Further details of the risk management strategy are recognized in our hedge designation documentation. We make use of hedging instruments and structures solely for reducing or managing financial risk associated with our debt obligations and not for trading purposes.

There are no outstanding interest rate hedges as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

The following tables set out the carrying amounts, by maturity, of our financial instruments that are expected to have exposure to interest rate risk as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. Financial instruments that are not subject to interest rate risk were not included in the table.

**As at September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)**

	In U.S. Dollars					Total	In Php	Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost In Php	Carrying Value In Php	Fair Value	
	Below 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years					In U.S. Dollar	In Php
(in millions)											
<b>Assets:</b>											
<i>Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost</i>											
Philippine Peso	—	6	—	—	—	6	370	—	370	6	368
Interest rate	6.250%	4.625% - 4.875%	—	6.500%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cash in Bank</i>											
U.S. Dollar	17	—	—	—	—	17	980	—	980	17	980
Interest rate	0.0100% - 0.5000%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Peso	70	—	—	—	—	70	4,076	—	4,076	70	4,076
Interest rate	0.0500% - 4.5000%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Temporary Cash Investments</i>											
U.S. Dollar	24	—	—	—	—	24	1,416	—	1,416	24	1,416
Interest rate	3.6100-3.9000%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Peso	31	—	—	—	—	31	1,799	—	1,799	31	1,799
Interest rate	0.2500% - 6.0000%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Short-term Investments</i>											
Philippine Peso	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	10
Interest rate	2.0000% - 6.0000%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	142	6	—	—	—	148	8,651	—	8,651	148	8,649
<b>Liabilities:</b>											
<i>Long-term Debt</i>											
<i>Fixed Rate</i>											
U.S. Dollar Notes	—	—	—	—	600	600	34,889	503	34,386	486	28,272
Interest rate	—	—	—	—	2.5000% - 3.4500%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Peso	221	412	200	241	78	1,152	67,048	461	66,587	1,120	65,114
Interest rate	4.6500% - 4.8783%	4.0000% to 5.3500%	4.0000% to 5.2000%	4.0000% to 5.1560%	4.0000%	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Variable Rate</i>											
U.S. Dollar Loans	—	28	25	18	3	74	4,274	16	4,258	74	4,274
Interest rate	—	SOFR+ 1.31161%	SOFR+ 1.31161%	SOFR+ 1.31161%	SOFR+ 1.31161%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Peso	—	161	111	590	2,460	3,322	193,184	979	192,205	3,322	193,184
Interest rate	—	0.4000% to 0.9000% over PHP BVAL (floor rate 4.50%)	0.4000% to 0.9000% over PHP BVAL (floor rate 4.50%)	0.4000% to 0.9000% over PHP BVAL (floor rate 4.50%)	0.4000% to 0.7500% over PHP BVAL (floor rate 4.50%)	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Short-term Debt</i>											
<i>Notes Payable</i>											
Philippine Peso	2	—	—	—	—	2	100	—	100	2	100
Interest rate	6.4000%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	223	601	336	849	3,141	5,150	299,495	1,959	297,536	5,004	290,944

As at December 31, 2024 (Audited)

	In U.S. Dollars						In Php	Discount/ Debt Issuance Cost In Php	Carrying Value In Php	Fair Value	
	Below 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total				In U.S. Dollar	In Php
(in millions)											
<b>Assets:</b>											
<i>Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost</i>											
Philippine Peso	1	—	6	—	—	7	395	—	395	7	388
Interest rate	4.250%	6.250%	4.625% - 4.875%	6.500%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cash in Bank</i>											
U.S. Dollar	14	—	—	—	—	14	785	—	785	14	785
Interest rate	0.0500% - 0.5000%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Peso	91	—	—	—	—	91	5,296	—	5,296	91	5,296
Interest rate	0.0500% - 5.1000%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Temporary Cash Investments</i>											
U.S. Dollar	7	—	—	—	—	7	395	—	395	7	395
Interest rate	4.5000% - 5.2500%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Peso	18	—	—	—	—	18	1,069	—	1,069	18	1,069
Interest rate	0.2500% - 6.0000%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Short-term Investments</i>											
Philippine Peso	2	—	—	—	—	2	136	—	136	2	136
Interest rate	6.0000% - 6.1000%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	133	—	6	—	—	139	8,076	—	8,076	139	8,069
<b>Liabilities:</b>											
<i>Long-term Debt</i>											
<i>Fixed Rate</i>											
U.S. Dollar Notes	—	—	—	—	600	600	34,708	531	34,177	463	26,811
Interest rate	—	—	—	—	2.5000% - 3.4500%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Peso	315	231	339	316	205	1,406	81,315	581	80,734	1,306	75,550
Interest rate	4.0000% to 4.6500%	4.0000% to 5.3500%	4.0000% to 5.2000%	4.0000% to 5.2000%	4.0000% to 5.0880%	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Variable Rate</i>											
U.S. Dollar Loans	—	28	14	28	14	84	4,860	22	4,838	84	4,859
Interest rate	—	SOFR+ 1.31161%	SOFR+ 1.31161%	SOFR+ 1.31161%	SOFR+ 1.31161%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Peso	24	87	122	478	2,101	2,812	162,692	855	161,837	2,812	162,692
Interest rate	BVAL + 1.0000%	0.5000% to 1.0000% over PHP BVAL (floor rate 4.5000% to 4.6250%)	0.5000% to 1.0000% over PHP BVAL (floor rate 4.5000% to 4.6250%)	0.5000% to 0.9000% over PHP BVAL (floor rate 4.5000% to 4.6250%)	0.5000% to 0.7500% over PHP BVAL (floor rate 4.5000%)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	339	346	475	822	2,920	4,902	283,575	1,989	281,586	4,665	269,912

Fixed rate financial instruments are subject to fair value interest rate risk while floating rate financial instruments are subject to cash flow interest rate risk.

Repricing of our regular floating rate financial instruments is done on intervals of three months and six months while repricing of our structured floating rate instruments is done every one year or up to five years. Interest on fixed rate financial instruments is fixed until maturity of the particular instrument.

Approximately 66% and 59% of our consolidated debts (net of consolidated debt discount) were variable rate debts as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Our consolidated variable rate debt amounted to Php196,463 million and Php166,675 million as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Management conducted a survey among our banks to determine the outlook of the U.S. Dollar and Philippine Peso interest rates until December 31, 2025. Our outlook is that the U.S. Dollar and Philippine Peso interest rates may move 30 basis points, or bps, and 50 bps higher/lower, respectively, as compared to levels as at September 30, 2025. If the U.S. Dollar interest rates had been 30 bps higher/lower as compared to market levels as at September 30, 2025, with all other variables held constant, consolidated profit after tax for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and stockholders' equity as at September 30, 2025 would have been approximately Php10 million and Php33 million, respectively, lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings and loss/gain on derivative transactions. If the Philippine Peso interest rates had been 50 bps higher/lower as compared to market levels as at September 30, 2025, with all other variables held constant, consolidated profit after tax for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and stockholders' equity as at September 30, 2025 would have been approximately Php5 million and Php33 million, respectively, lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings and loss/gain on derivative transactions.

### ***Credit Risk***

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers, clients and counterparties may default on their contractual obligations, resulting in financial loss.

We manage and control credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk we are willing to accept for individual counterparties and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

We trade only with recognized and creditworthy third parties. It is our policy 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 to reduce our exposure to bad debts.

We established a credit quality review process to provide regular identification of changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties. Our credit quality review process allows us to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which we are exposed and allow us to take corrective actions.

#### *Maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets not subject to impairment*

The gross carrying amount of financial assets not subject to impairment also represents our maximum exposure to credit risk as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	(in million pesos)	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,086	1,101
Derivative financial assets – net of current portion	570	385
Current portion of derivative financial assets	737	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>1,516</b>

#### *Maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets subject to impairment*

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of our consolidated statements of financial position, including derivative financial instruments as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The maximum exposure is shown gross before both the effect of mitigation through use of master netting and collateral arrangements. The extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate the maximum exposure to credit risk is described in the footnotes to the table.

For financial assets recognized on our consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the gross exposure to credit risk equal their carrying amount.

For financial guarantees granted, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that we would have to pay if the guarantees are called upon. For loan commitments and other credit related commitments that are irrevocable over the life of the respective facilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the committed facilities.

	September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
	(in million pesos)			
High grade	13,527	10,070	—	23,597
Standard grade	15	7,297	—	7,312
Substandard grade	—	12,648	—	12,648
Default	259	3,485	14,371	18,115
Gross carrying amount	13,801	33,500	14,371	61,672
Less allowance	259	3,485	14,371	18,115
Carrying amount	13,542	30,015	—	43,557

  

	December 31, 2024 (Audited)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-Month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
	(in million pesos)			
High grade	14,059	11,670	—	25,729
Standard grade	440	5,486	—	5,926
Substandard grade	—	14,456	—	14,456
Default	279	3,596	13,600	17,475
Gross carrying amount	14,778	35,208	13,600	63,586
Less allowance	279	3,596	13,600	17,475
Carrying amount	14,499	31,612	—	46,111

#### Maximum exposure to credit risk after collateral held or other credit enhancements

Collateral held as security for financial assets depends on the nature of the instrument. Debt investment securities are generally unsecured. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing and are regularly updated according to internal lending policies and regulatory guidelines. Generally, collateral is not held over loans and advances to us except for reverse repurchase agreements. Collateral usually is not held against investment securities, and no such collateral was held as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Our policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in the overall quality of the collateral held by us during the year.

We have not identified significant risk concentrations arising from the nature, type or location of collateral and other credit enhancements held against our credit exposures.

An analysis of the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of our consolidated statements of financial position, including derivative financial instruments as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)		
	Gross	Collateral and	Net
	Maximum	Other Credit	Maximum
	Exposure	Enhancements <sup>(1)</sup>	Exposure
	(in million pesos)		
<i>Financial instruments at amortized cost:</i>	43,557	428	43,129
Debt instruments at amortized cost	370	—	370
Other financial assets	3,070	—	3,070
Cash and cash equivalents	10,092	123	9,969
Short-term investments	10	3	7
Corporate subscribers	14,509	263	14,246
Retail subscribers	8,026	39	7,987
Foreign administrations	1,287	—	1,287
Domestic carriers	211	—	211
Dealers, agents and others	5,982	—	5,982
<i>Financial instruments at FVPL:</i>	2,393	—	2,393
Financial assets at FVPL	1,086	—	1,086
Forward foreign exchange contracts	737	—	737
Long-term foreign currency options	570	—	570
Total	45,950	428	45,522

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes bank insurance, security deposits and customer deposits. We have no collateral held as at September 30, 2025.

	December 31, 2024 (Audited)		
	Gross Maximum Exposure	Collateral and Other Credit Enhancements <sup>(1)</sup>	Net Maximum Exposure
	(in million pesos)		
<i>Financial instruments at amortized cost:</i>	46,111	427	45,684
Debt instruments at amortized cost	395	—	395
Other financial assets	3,957	—	3,957
Cash and cash equivalents	10,011	44	9,967
Short-term investments	136	—	136
Corporate subscribers	15,023	346	14,677
Retail subscribers	7,650	37	7,613
Foreign administrations	1,177	—	1,177
Domestic carriers	256	—	256
Dealers, agents and others	7,506	—	7,506
<i>Financial instruments at FVPL:</i>	1,516	—	1,516
Financial assets at FVPL	1,101	—	1,101
Forward foreign exchange contracts	30	—	30
Long-term foreign currency options	385	—	385
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,627</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>47,200</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes bank insurance, security deposits and customer deposits. We have no collateral held as at December 31, 2024.

The table below provides information regarding the credit quality by class of our financial assets according to our credit ratings of counterparties as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	Total	Neither past due nor credit impaired		Past due but not credit impaired	Impaired
		Class A <sup>(1)</sup>	Class B <sup>(2)</sup>		
	(in million pesos)				
<b>September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>					
<i>Financial instruments at amortized cost:</i>	61,672	23,597	7,312	12,648	18,115
Debt instruments at amortized cost	370	370	—	—	—
Other financial assets	3,329	3,471	(401)	—	259
Cash and cash equivalents	10,092	9,676	416	—	—
Short-term investments	10	10	—	—	—
Retail subscribers	18,451	5,761	243	2,022	10,425
Corporate subscribers	20,940	3,133	3,749	7,627	6,431
Foreign administrations	1,383	115	544	628	96
Domestic carriers	211	—	162	49	—
Dealers, agents and others	6,886	1,061	2,599	2,322	904
<i>Financial instruments at FVPL:</i>	2,393	2,387	6	—	—
Financial assets at FVPL	1,086	1,080	6	—	—
Forward foreign exchange contracts	737	737	—	—	—
Long-term foreign currency options	570	570	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,065</b>	<b>25,984</b>	<b>7,318</b>	<b>12,648</b>	<b>18,115</b>
<b>December 31, 2024 (Audited)</b>					
<i>Financial instruments at amortized cost:</i>	63,586	25,729	5,926	14,456	17,475
Debt instruments at amortized cost	395	395	—	—	—
Other financial assets	4,236	3,956	1	—	279
Cash and cash equivalents	10,011	9,572	439	—	—
Short-term investments	136	136	—	—	—
Retail subscribers	17,516	5,381	171	2,098	9,866
Corporate subscribers	20,936	5,124	886	9,013	5,913
Foreign administrations	1,254	139	381	657	77
Domestic carriers	256	—	135	121	—
Dealers, agents and others	8,846	1,026	3,913	2,567	1,340
<i>Financial instruments at FVPL:</i>	1,516	1,511	5	—	—
Financial assets at FVPL	1,101	1,096	5	—	—
Forward foreign exchange contracts	30	30	—	—	—
Long-term foreign currency options	385	385	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,102</b>	<b>27,240</b>	<b>5,931</b>	<b>14,456</b>	<b>17,475</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> This includes low risk and good paying customer accounts with no history of account treatment for a defined period and no overdue accounts as at report date; and deposits or placements to counterparties with good credit rating or bank standing financial review.

<sup>(2)</sup> This includes medium risk and average paying customer accounts with no overdue accounts as at report date, and new customer accounts for which sufficient credit history has not been established; and deposits or placements to counterparties not classified as Class A.

The aging analysis of past due but not impaired class of financial assets as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Total	Neither past due nor credit impaired	Past due but not credit impaired			Impaired
			1-60 days	61-90 days	Over 91 days	
(in million pesos)						
<b>September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)</b>						
<i>Financial instruments at amortized cost:</i>	<b>61,672</b>	<b>30,909</b>	<b>3,278</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>8,436</b>	<b>18,115</b>
Debt instruments at amortized cost	370	370	—	—	—	—
Other financial assets	3,329	3,070	—	—	—	259
Cash and cash equivalents	10,092	10,092	—	—	—	—
Short-term investments	10	10	—	—	—	—
Retail subscribers	18,451	6,004	1,796	226	—	10,425
Corporate subscribers	20,940	6,882	1,108	599	5,920	6,431
Foreign administrations	1,383	659	218	35	375	96
Domestic carriers	211	162	41	4	4	—
Dealers, agents and others	6,886	3,660	115	70	2,137	904
<i>Financial instruments at FVPL:</i>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Financial assets at FVPL	1,086	1,086	—	—	—	—
Forward foreign exchange contracts	737	737	—	—	—	—
Long-term foreign currency options	570	570	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,065</b>	<b>33,302</b>	<b>3,278</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>8,436</b>	<b>18,115</b>
<b>December 31, 2024 (Audited)</b>						
<i>Financial instruments at amortized cost:</i>	<b>63,586</b>	<b>31,655</b>	<b>5,927</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>7,943</b>	<b>17,475</b>
Debt instruments at amortized cost	395	395	—	—	—	—
Other financial assets	4,236	3,957	—	—	—	279
Cash and cash equivalents	10,011	10,011	—	—	—	—
Short-term investments	136	136	—	—	—	—
Retail subscribers	17,516	5,552	1,710	248	140	9,866
Corporate subscribers	20,936	6,010	3,182	548	5,283	5,913
Foreign administrations	1,254	520	232	158	267	77
Domestic carriers	256	135	73	17	31	—
Dealers, agents and others	8,846	4,939	730	(385)	2,222	1,340
<i>Financial instruments at FVPL:</i>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Financial assets at FVPL	1,101	1,101	—	—	—	—
Forward foreign exchange contracts	30	30	—	—	—	—
Long-term foreign currency options	385	385	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,102</b>	<b>33,171</b>	<b>5,927</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>7,943</b>	<b>17,475</b>

### Capital Management Risk

We aim to achieve an optimal capital structure in pursuit of our business objectives which include maintaining healthy capital ratios and strong credit ratings and maximizing shareholder value.

Our approach to capital management focuses on balancing the allocation of cash and the incurrence of debt as we seek new investment opportunities for new businesses and growth areas. On August 5, 2014, the PLDT Board of Directors approved an amendment to our dividend policy, increasing the dividend payout rate to 75% from 70% of our core EPS as regular dividends. However, in view of our elevated capital expenditures to build-out a robust, superior network to support the continued growth of data traffic, plans to invest in new adjacent businesses that will complement the current business and provide future sources of profits and dividends, and management of our cash and gearing levels, the PLDT Board of Directors approved on August 2, 2016, the amendment of our dividend policy, reducing the regular dividend payout to 60% of core EPS. Starting 2019, we base our dividend payout on telco core income. In declaring dividends, we take into consideration the interest of our shareholders, as well as our working capital, capital expenditures and debt servicing requirements. The retention of earnings may be necessary to meet the funding requirements of our business expansion and development programs.

As part of the dividend policy, in the event no investment opportunities arise, we may consider the option of returning additional cash to our shareholders in the form of special dividends or share buybacks. Philippine corporate regulations prescribe, however, that we can only pay out dividends or make capital distribution up to the amount of our unrestricted retained earnings.

Some of our debt instruments contain covenants that impose maximum leverage ratios. In addition, our credit ratings from the international credit ratings agencies are based on our ability to remain within certain leverage ratios.

No changes were made in our objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

## 28. Notes to the Statements of Cash Flows

The following table shows the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	January 1, 2025 <u>(Audited)</u>	Cash flows	Foreign exchange movement	Others	September 30, 2025 <u>(Unaudited)</u>
			(in million pesos)		
Interest-bearing financial liabilities	281,586	15,479	192	279	297,536
Lease liabilities	54,038	(10,693)	—	17,410	60,755
Derivative financial liabilities	97	(944)	—	882	35
Accrued interests and other related costs	2,426	(9,430)	—	9,943	2,939
Dividends	2,005	(20,576)	—	20,645	2,074
	<b>340,152</b>	<b>(26,164)</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>49,159</b>	<b>363,339</b>

  

	January 1, 2024 <u>(Audited)</u>	Cash flows	Foreign exchange movement	Others	December 31, 2024 <u>(Audited)</u>
			(in million pesos)		
Interest-bearing financial liabilities	254,798	24,722	1,698	368	281,586
Lease liabilities	47,546	(12,079)	—	18,571	54,038
Derivative financial liabilities	1,033	704	—	(1,640)	97
Accrued interests and other related costs	2,157	(10,740)	—	11,009	2,426
Dividends	1,912	(20,750)	—	20,843	2,005
	<b>307,446</b>	<b>(18,143)</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>49,151</b>	<b>340,152</b>

Others include the effect of accretion of long-term borrowings, effect of recognition and accretion of lease liabilities, unrealized mark-to-market losses of derivative financial instruments, effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on interest-bearing loans and borrowings and accrual of dividends that were not yet paid at the end of the period.

### Non-cash Investing Activities

The following table shows our significant non-cash investing activities and corresponding transaction amounts as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	September 30, 2025 <u>(Unaudited)</u>	December 31, 2024 <u>(Audited)</u>
		(in million pesos)
Acquisition of property and equipment on account	14,716	19,219
Additions to ROU assets	15,513	15,607
Capitalization to property and equipment of:		
Inventories	1,987	4,128
Foreign exchange differences – net	124	686
	<b>32,340</b>	<b>39,640</b>

### Non-cash Financing Activities

The following table shows our significant non-cash financing activities and corresponding transaction amounts as at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	September 30, 2025 <u>(Unaudited)</u>	December 31, 2024 <u>(Audited)</u>
		(in million pesos)
Additions to lease liabilities	15,513	15,607