COVER SHEET

A S 0 9 4 - 8 7 5 2

S.E.C. Registration Number

E V E R W O O D S G R E E N R E S O U R C E S A N D

H O L D I N G S , I N C . & S U B S I D I A R I E S

(Company's Full Name)

3 F M A N I L A R E A L R E S I D E N C E S 1 1 2 9

J . N A T I V I D A D L O P E Z S T E R M I T A

M A N I L A

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

ATTY. CHRISTINE BASE

Contact Person

735-69-01 LOCAL 329

Company Telephone Number

1 2 / 3 1

Month *Day*

Fiscal Year

S E C F O R M 1 7 Q

FORM TYPE

August - Last Friday

Month *Day*

Annual Meeting

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

C R M D

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

5,546

Total No. of Stockholders

Php23,215,334

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document I.D.

Cashier

STAMPS

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17 – Q

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

1. For the quarterly period ended **March 31, 2026**

2. SEC Identification Number **AS 094-8752**   3. BIR TIN **004-817-595-000**

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter: EVERWOODS GREEN RESOURCES AND HOLDINGS, INC.

5. **Manila, Philippines**
   Province, Country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization

6. Industry Classification Code: _________ (SEC Use Only)

7. **3rd Flr. Manila Real Residences 1129 J. Natividad Lopez Ermita, Manila   1000**
   Address of issuer's principal office   Postal Code

8. **8254-1111 (local 7177)**
   Issuer's telephone number, including area code

9. Securities issued pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Section 4 and 8 of the RSA.

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding
Common Stock, ₱ 0.10 par value	**25,000,000,000 shares**
	Amount of Debt Outstanding: 347 Million

10. Are any or all of these securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange? Yes (X) No ( )

    If yes, state the name of such Stock Exchange and the classes of securities listed therein:
    Philippine Stock Exchange / Common Stock.

11. Indicate by check whether the issuer:

    (a) has filled all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder of Section 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 there under and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports):

    Yes (X)   No ( )

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

    Yes (X)   No ( )

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PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

EVERWOODS GREEN RESOURCES AND HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
MARCH 31, 2026 & DECEMBER 31, 2025
(In Philippine Peso)

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT COMPANY	
	MARCH 31, 2026	DEC. 31, 2025*	MARCH 31, 2026	DEC. 31, 2025*
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash	1,089,398	830,816	372,811	372,743
Receivables	28,785,928	26,517,139	23,708,461	22,146,899
Creditable withholding taxes				
Other Current assets	495,516	126,277	369,239	
	30,370,842	27,474,232	24,450,512	22,519,642
NONCURRENT ASSETS				
PPE and Investment Properties, Net	3,876,609,200	3,876,609,200	3,876,609,200	3,876,609,200
Other Noncurrent Assets	6,000	6,000	17,644,720	16,898,720
Investment Properties, Net		-	-	
Investments In & Advances To Subsidiary			1,840,221	1,840,221
Property And Equipment, Net	1,989,540	2,142,524		-
	3,878,604,740	3,878,757,724	3,896,094,142	3,895,348,141
TOTAL ASSETS	**3,908,975,582**	**3,906,231,956**	**3,920,544,654**	**3,917,867,783**
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Bank loans	13,929,200	13,929,200	13,929,200	13,929,200
Accounts Payable and other liabilities	6,245,479	3,342,031	4,939,065	2,115,757
	20,174,679	17,271,231	18,868,265	16,044,957
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payable To Banks - Net Of Current Portion	9,286,134	12,768,434	9,286,134	12,768,433
Due to Related Parties	284,065,213	276,395,970	270,999,467	263,927,329
Other Noncurrent liabilities	54,369,000	54,369,000	54,369,000	54,369,000
Provisions				
	347,720,347	343,533,404	334,654,601	331,064,762
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**367,895,025**	**360,804,635**	**353,522,866**	**347,109,719**
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	3,541,080,557	3,545,427,321	3,567,021,788	3,570,758,064
TOTAL LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	**3,908,975,582**	**3,906,231,956**	**3,920,544,654**	**3,917,867,783**

* Based on Audited Financial Statements

EVERWOODS GREEN RESOURCES AND HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
For the Three-Month Period ended March 31,
(In Philippine Peso)

	CONSOLIDATED			**PARENT COMPANY**		
	First Quarter Ended March 31			**First Quarter Ended March 31**		
	2026	**2025**	**2024**	**2026**	**2025**	**2024**
REVENUES	2,376,006	2,355,813	2,448,358	1,271,866	1,051,354	1,438,869
OPERATING COSTS AND EXPENSES	6,601,646	4,494,351	3,381,179	5,015,772	3,528,544	2,003,554
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	**(4,225,640)**	**(2,138,538)**	**(932,821)**	**(3,743,906)**	**(2,477,190)**	**(564,685)**
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)-NET						
		-	-		-	-
Other income(Charges)	15,912	172	-	7,628	62	-
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**(4,209,728)**	**(2,138,366)**	**(932,821)**	**(3,736,277)**	**(2,477,128)**	**(564,685)**
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	112,456	120,505	118,975	-	9,086	-
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**(4,322,184)**	**(2,258,871)**	**(1,051,796)**	**(3,736,277)**	**(2,486,214)**	**(564,685)**
Reversal of retained loss to APIC	1,465,420,422			1,465,420,422		
Output Tax- Eliminating Entry 2025	(24,581)					
RETAINED EARNINGS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	(1,454,572,679)	(1,554,277,182)	(1,923,863,251)	(1,429,241,936)	(1,465,420,423)	(1,755,081,683)
RETAINED EARNINGS AT END OF PERIOD	**6,500,979**	**(1,556,536,053)**	**(1,924,915,047)**	**32,442,209**	**(1,467,906,637)**	**(1,755,646,368)**
EARNINGS PER SHARE:						
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE (A/B)	(0.0002)	(0.0005)	(0.0002)	(0.0001)	(0.0005)	(0.0001)
Computation -						
Net Income (Loss) fort the Period (A)	(4,322,184)	(2,258,871)	(1,051,796)	(3,736,277)	(2,486,214)	(564,685)
Weighted Ave. No. of Common Shares Outstanding during the Period (B)	25,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	25,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	*	*	*	*	*	*

* There are no factors that would have dilutive effects on Earnings per Share of the Common Shares, thus, no computation.
See accompanying notes to unaudited financial statements

EVERWOODS GREEN RESOURCES AND HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In Philippine Peso)

	CONSOLIDATED			PARENT		
	March 31			March 31		
	2026	2025	2024	2026	2025	2024
CAPITAL STOCK	2,500,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	2,500,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
RETAINED EARNINGS, BEGINNING	(1,454,572,679)	(1,554,277,182)	(1,923,863,251)	(1,429,241,936)	(1,465,420,423)	(1,755,081,683)
Net Income (Loss) for the period	(4,322,184)	(2,258,871)	(1,051,796)	(3,736,277)	(2,486,214)	(564,685)
Quasi- reorganization	1,465,420,422			1,465,420,422		
Output Tax- Eliminating Entry	(24,581)					
RETAINED EARNINGS, ENDING	6,500,979	(1,556,536,053)	(1,924,915,047)	32,442,209	(1,467,906,637)	(1,755,646,368)
ADDITIONAL PAID- IN CAPITAL	1,034,579,578			1,034,579,578		
REMEASUREMENT LOSSES ON RETIREMENT BENEFITS - N	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	**3,541,080,557**	**3,443,463,947**	**3,075,084,953**	**3,567,021,787**	**3,532,093,363**	**3,244,353,632**

see accompanying notes to unaudited financial statements

EVERWOODS GREEN RESOURCES AND HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For Three-Month Period ended March 31,
(In Philippine Peso)

	CONSOLIDATED			**PARENT COMPANY**		
	First Quarter Ended March 31			**First Quarter Ended March 31**		
	2026	**2025**	**2024**	**2026**	**2025**	**2024**
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Net Income (Loss)	(4,322,184)	(2,258,871)	(1,051,796)	(3,736,277)	(2,486,214)	(564,685)
Adjustment in Retained Earnings for prior period	(24,581.00)	377,153	261,187			
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net						
cash provided by operating activities:						
Depreciation and amortization	152,983	154,795	-		-	-
Interest Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accretion Income/Expense - PAS 32 & 39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in operating assets and						
liabilities	265,422	(1,022,087)	(2,385,320)	892,507	5,580,399	458,364
Net cash provided by(used in) operating activities	**(3,928,360)**	**(2,749,010)**	**(3,175,929)**	**(2,843,770)**	**3,094,185**	**(106,321)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Additions to property and equipment			(60,191)		-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**-**	**-**	**(60,191)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from:						
Capital stock subscription	-	-				
Loans	4,186,943	3,111,835	(3,482,300)	2,843,838	(3,082,307)	
Payments to Creditor Banks		-	-	-	-	-
Net cash provided by(used in) financing activities	**4,186,943**	**3,111,835**	**(3,482,300)**	**2,843,838**	**(3,082,307)**	**-**
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	**258,583**	**362,825**	**(6,718,420)**	**68**	**11,878**	**(106,321)**
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	830,816	704,826	8,571,356	372,743	275,482	381,595
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	**1,089,399**	**1,067,651**	**1,852,936**	**372,811**	**287,360**	**275,274**

see accompanying notes to unaudited financial statements

EVERWOODS GREEN RESOURCES AND HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
BALANCE SHEET SCHEDULES
As of March 31, 2026

	CONSOLIDATED	PARENT
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	1,089,398	372,811
Accounts Receivable - Trade, net (Affiliate)		706,316
Accounts Receivable - Trade, net (Non-Affiliate)	27,559,385	22,650,076
Accounts Receivable - Non-Trade, net	-	-
Advances to Affiliates	1,226,543	352,069
Creditable withholding taxes	-	-
Other Current Assets, net	495,516	369,239
	30,370,842	24,450,512

	CONSOLIDATED	PARENT
NON CURRENT ASSETS		
PPE and Investment Properties, Net	3,876,609,200	3,876,609,200
Other Noncurrent Assets	6,000	17,644,720
Investments In & Advances To Subsidiary		1,840,221
Property And Equipment, Net	1,989,540	
	3,878,604,740	3,896,094,142

	CONSOLIDATED	PARENT
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Payable to Banks - current portion	13,929,200	13,929,200
Accounts Payable and other current liabilities	6,245,479	4,939,065
	20,174,679	18,868,265

Note:
Other Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses includes accrual for operating expenses like: utilities, realty taxes and other government payables.

	CONSOLIDATED	PARENT
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Payable to Banks - non current portion	9,286,134	9,286,134
Due to Related Parties	284,065,213	270,999,467
Other Noncurrent liabilities	54,369,000	54,369,000
Provisions	-	-
	347,720,347	334,654,601

	CONSOLIDATED	PARENT
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Capital Stock	2,500,000,000	5,000,000,000
Retained Earnings		
Beginning	(1,454,572,679)	(1,429,241,936)
Quasi- reorganization	1,465,420,422	
Output Tax- Eliminating Entry 2025	(24,582)	
Net Income for the period	(4,322,184)	(3,736,277)
Total	6,500,978	(1,432,978,213)
Additional Paid in Capital	1,034,579,578	-
	3,541,080,557	3,567,021,787

SCHEDULE B

EVERWOODS GREEN RESOURCES AND HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE OF LOANS PAYABLE
As of March 31, 2026

Date of Loan/ Credit Line Granted	Name of Bank	Type of Loan	Terms	Collateral/ Security	Loan Purpose	Interest Rate	Outstanding Balance
EVER GOTESCO RESOURCES & HOLDINGS, INC. (PARENT CO.)							
December 24, 1998	Land Bank	Current Portion	1 year		add'l. working		13,929,200
December 24, 1998	Land Bank	Non- Current Portion			capital		9,286,134
TOTAL							23,215,334

Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for investment properties which are carried at fair value, and are presented in Philippine peso (Peso), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All values are rounded to the nearest peso, except when otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards. The term PFRS Accounting Standards includes all applicable PFRS Accounting Standards, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and interpretations issued by the Philippine Interpretations Committee and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) which have been approved by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and adopted by the Philippine SEC.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025.

As at December 31, the Parent Company's ownership over the foregoing subsidiaries and their respective nature of business is as follows:

	Country of Incorporation	Nature of Business	Percentage of ownership
EMDI	Philippines	Eco-tourism	100%
Agriwave	Philippines	Agriculture	100%

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Parent Company or its subsidiary has control.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. Adjustments, where necessary, are made to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

As discussed in Note 1 of the Audited Financial Statements (AFS) for 2025, the BOD and stockholders of the Company approved a plan of liquidation and cessation of operations on September 13, 2024. On November 15, 2024, the GTMDI received the certificate of shortening of the corporate existence from Philippine SEC. On June 2025, GTMDI's management has completed acts to wind up business.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same end of reporting period as the Parent Company.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated but are considered as an impairment indicator of the assets transferred.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that the Company has adopted the following new pronouncements starting January 1, 2025. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but not yet effective. Unless otherwise indicated, the adoption of these pronouncements did not have any significant impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025
- Amendments to PAS 21, Lack of exchangeability

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2026
- Amendments to Illustrative Examples on PFRS 7, PFRS 18, PAS 1, PAS 8, PAS 26 and PAS 37,
- Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements
- Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
- Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity
- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards -Volume 11
  - o Amendments to PFRS 1, Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter
  - o Amendments to PFRS 7, Gain or Loss on Derecognition
  - o Amendments to PFRS 9, Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities and Transaction Price
  - o Amendments to PFRS 10, Determination of a 'De Facto Agent'
  - o 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

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

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

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

- PFRS 19, Subsidiaries without Public Accountability
- Amendments to PAS 21, Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency

Deferred effectivity

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

The Company continues to assess the impact of the above amended accounting standards effective subsequent to December 31, 2025 on the consolidated financial statements in the period of initial application. Additional disclosures required by these amended accounting standards will be included in the consolidated financial statements when these amendments are adopted.

Material Accounting Policy Information

The material accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are summarized below. These accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVTOCI and FVTPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

The Company has no financial assets at FVTOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments), financial assets designated at FVTOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments) and financial assets at FVTPL.

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

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

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

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

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost include cash, trade receivables and other receivables as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Impairment of financial assets

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

For trade and other receivables, ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers trade receivables in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For cash, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available and are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Company's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis.

However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. To estimate the ECL, the Company uses the ratings published by a reputable rating agency.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

This category pertains to financial liabilities that are not held for trading and are not designated at FVTPL upon the inception of the liability. These include liabilities arising from operating (e.g., trade and other payables, except statutory payables) and financing (e.g., short and long-term borrowings) activities.

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Financial liabilities are subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective interest method; any difference between the initial carrying amount of the financial liabilities and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the contractual terms of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of reporting year.

Trade and other payables are recognized in the year in which the related money, goods or services are received or when a legally enforceable claim against the Company is established. These are measured at amortized cost, which is normally equal to the nominal amount.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

Where the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

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

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting financial instruments

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

<u>Fair Value Measurement</u>

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy.

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

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

Value-added tax (VAT)

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

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

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. The initial cost of property and equipment consists of its purchase price, including import duties, taxes, and any costs directly attributable in bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance costs, are recognized in profit or loss in the period the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional cost of the property and equipment. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of two years. Depreciation commences once the assets are available for use. It ceases at the earlier of the date that it is classified as held for sale and the date the asset is derecognized.

The useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the periods and method of depreciation is consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment. When assets are sold or retired, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value are eliminated from the accounts. Any gain or loss resulting from the disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

Investment Properties

Investment properties, consisting of parcels of land that are held either to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both and that are not occupied by the entities in the Company.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is stated at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the year in which these arise.

The fair value of investment property is the price at which the property could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's-length transaction. Fair value specifically excludes an estimated price inflated or deflated by special terms or circumstances such as typical financing, sale and leaseback arrangements, special considerations or concessions granted by anyone associated with the sale. The fair value of investment property should reflect market conditions at the end of the reporting year.

Derecognition of an investment property will be triggered by a change in use, by sale or disposal. Gain or loss arising on disposal is calculated as the difference between any disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the related asset and is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. Transfers are made to investment property when, and only when, there is change in use, evidenced by cessation of owner-occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or completion of construction or development. Transfers are made from investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale.

Revenue Recognition

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

Sale of goods

Sales of goods represent amounts received and receivable from third parties for goods supplied to the customers. Sales are recognized when control of the goods has transferred to the customer, which is mainly upon delivery and acceptance by the customer.

Management fee

Management fee is recognized as revenue when the related service is rendered.

Expenses and Other Charges

General and administrative expenses include costs of administering the business, which are recognized as incurred.

Income Taxes

Current income tax

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

Deferred income tax

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

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations and the amount of obligation can be reliably estimated.

Capital Stock

The proceeds from the issuance of ordinary or common shares are presented in equity as capital stock to the extent of the par value of the issued and outstanding shares and any excess of the proceeds over the par value of shares issued, less any incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance, net of tax, is presented in equity as "Additional paid-in capital".

Retained Earnings (Deficit)

Retained Earnings (Deficit) represent the cumulative balance of periodic total comprehensive income or loss, dividend distributions, correction of prior year's errors, effect of changes in accounting policy and other capital adjustments. A "deficit" is not an asset but a deduction from equity.

Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the income (loss) for the year attributable to stockholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year, excluding treasury shares and adjusted for the effects of all potential dilutive shares, if any.

In determining both the basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share, the effect of stock dividends, if any, is accounted for retroactively.

Segment Information

The Company commenced its agricultural production and eco-tourism businesses which remain on a limited scale and is still on its early stage of development of operations. Management monitors the operating results of these operations as one operating segment for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment

3. Significant Accounting Judgment, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards requires management to exercise judgments, make accounting estimates and make assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. The judgments, estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances that are believed to be reasonable at the end of the reporting date. Actual results could differ from such estimates used.

Judgement

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

Use of the going concern assumption

The use of the going concern assumption involves management making judgments, at a particular point in time, about the future outcome of events or conditions that are inherently uncertain. The underlying assumption in the preparation of financial statements is that the Company has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate. Management takes into account a whole range of factors which include, but are not limited to, the continued financial support from the related parties and the Company has secured its commitment not to demand payment of the Company's liabilities to them. As discussed in Note 1, management still prepares the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis as management has future plans regarding the Company.

Estimates and Assumptions

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

Determination of fair value of investment properties

The Company accounts for its investment properties at fair value. The fair value of the investment properties were determined by external appraisers. The fair value was arrived at using the Market Data Approach for land using gathered available market evidence. This considers the sales of similar or substitute properties and related market data and establishes a value estimate by processes involving comparison and adjustments to sales price which pertain to factors affecting value such size, location, time and shape. Revaluations are made on a regular basis to ensure that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from those which would be determined using fair values at the end of the reporting period.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the fair values of the investment properties were determined by external appraisers using the Market Data Approach. On the other hand, the fair values of the expropriated land considers the fair market value at the time of expropriation in accordance with PFRS 13.

Investment properties, including the expropriated land amounted to P3,876.61 million and P3,759.29 million as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company recognized fair value changes in investment properties amounting to P107.50 million in 2025, P44.60 million in 2024 and P84.60 million in 2023 (see Note 7 of AFS).

Estimation of allowance for ECL

The Company recognizes ECL in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized for the amount of the receivable not covered by the value of the credit enhancement such as collateral on the receivables.

The Company estimates the allowance for ECL on receivable from related parties by considering the related parties' financial position and performance and cash flows based on their latest financial statements and credit enhancements. Related party accounts were specifically identified to be doubtful of collection based on the related parties' equity position, ability to generate cash flows and availability of assets to settle their obligations.

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the allowance for ECL on receivables amounted to P15.22 million and P929.25 million (see Notes 4 and 15 of AFS).

Recognition of deferred income tax assets

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each of reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. The Company did not recognize deferred income tax assets on future deductible temporary differences and NOLCO totaling P26.73 million and P939.74 million as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (see Note 14 of AFS).

Provisions and contingencies

The Company provides for present obligations (legal or constructive) where it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits that will be required to settle the said obligations. An estimate of the provision is based on known information at of reporting period, net of any estimated amount that may be reimbursed to the Company. The amount of provision is being reassessed at least on an annual basis to consider new relevant information. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company believes that it has no present obligation arising from a past event. The Company determined that no provision for probable costs should be recognized as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

4. Receivables

EVERWOODS GREEN RESOURCES AND HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES **SCHEDULE C**
Consolidated Aging Schedule of Accounts Receivable - Trade
As of March 31, 2026

			PAST DUE ACCOUNTS			
	TOTAL	Current	31-60 Days	61-90 Days	91-120 Days	120 Days & Over
CONSOLIDATED						
Trade Receivable -Affiliate	-	-	-	-	-	
Trade Receivable -Non Affiliate	27,559,385	1,282,707	-	-	3,314,288	22,962,390
TOTAL	27,559,385	1,282,707	-	-	3,314,288	22,962,390
PARENT						
Trade Receivable -Affiliate	706,316	49,838	-	-	49,521	606,957
Trade Receivable -Non Affiliate	22,650,076	1,222,028	-	-	2,525,976	18,902,072
TOTAL	23,356,392	1,271,866	-	-	2,575,497	19,509,028

Note: The Accounts are presented in the Balance Sheet under Current Assets

5. Causes for any material changes *(+/-5% or more)* in the financial statements

Income Statement items – Three Months 2026 versus Three Months 2025

Revenue increased slightly by 1% or ₱ 20,193 during the first three months of 2026 compared with the same quarter in 2025, mainly due to higher operational income generated.

Direct costs and expenses increased by ₱ 2.1 million primarily due to the one-time payment to the Philippine Stock Exchange amounting to ₱ 2 million for the filing fee related to the stock split of EGRN shares. Real Property Tax also increased to ₱ 138 thousand, representing more than double the amount recorded in the previous year. In addition, salaries of the subsidiary, Agriwave, increased following the opening of its Tissue Culture Laboratory in mid-2025.

Other income increased by ₱ 15 thousand or 9,151% due to adjustments made to correct payables from 2025, which resulted in a gain during the period.

Income tax expense decreased by ₱ 8 thousand or 7% due to the lower net income reported by Everwoods Management and Development Inc.

As a result, net loss increased by ₱ 2 million compared with the same quarter last year. Net loss for the first quarter of 2026 totaled ₱ 4.3 million.

Income Statement Items – Three Months 2025 versus Three Months 2024

For the first quarter of 2025, the Company recorded a 4% decrease in total revenues, equivalent to a decline of ₱92 thousand compared with the same period in 2024. The decrease was attributable to a slight decline in hotel and farm operations, mainly due to seasonal fluctuations in demand, intense market competition, and delayed client renewals for farm produce.

Meanwhile, total expenses increased significantly by 33%, or approximately ₱1.1 million. The increase was driven by the expansion of the farm workforce in preparation for the reopening of the Tissue Culture Laboratory, which is intended to enhance production capacity and support research activities. In addition, professional fees incurred for a commissioned feasibility study related to an upcoming strategic development project further contributed to the rise in operating expenses.

As a result of lower revenues and higher operating costs, the Company posted a 115% decline in net income for the quarter. Despite the loss incurred during the period, the Company recognized an income tax provision amounting to ₱120 thousand in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

Income Statement Items – Three Months 2024 versus Three Months 2023

The Company recorded a 22% decrease in revenues for the first quarter of 2024 compared with the same period in 2023, due to the ongoing rehabilitation of the farm. The volume of produce declined as several greenhouses were undergoing repairs during the period.

Management fee income from hotel operations amounted to ₱2 million and is expected to improve during the peak summer and Christmas seasons.

Provision for income tax amounted to ₱0.12 million, while the Company recorded a net loss of ₱0.9 million for the quarter.

Balance Sheet Items – March 31, 2026 versus December 31, 2025

Cash increased by ₱ 258 thousand, as related parties provided funding support to cover the Company's operating expenses.

Receivables increased by 9% or ₱ 2.3 million, mainly representing additional management fee receivables from Forest Crest Nature Hotel and Resort Inc. and Agriwave Inc.

Other assets increased by ₱ 369 thousand or 292% due to the accumulation of input taxes during the first quarter of 2026.

Overall, current assets increased by 9.6% or ₱ 2.6 million during the period.

Property, plant, and equipment decreased by 7% or ₱ 152 thousand,due to depreciation recognized for the quarter. No fixed asset acquisitions were made during the period.

Accounts payable increased by ₱ 2.9 million or 87%, representing accrued expenses incurred during the quarter.

Land Bank loans decreased by 27% or ₱ 3.5 million as a result of debt service payments made during the quarter. Meanwhile, advances from related parties increased by ₱ 7.7 million or 3%, representing additional funding extended by related parties to finance the Company's disbursements and operational requirements.

The quasi-reorganization, specifically the offsetting of Additional Paid-in Capital (APIC) against accumulated losses as of December 31, 2024, was likewise recorded during the quarter following the approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the receipt of the payment assessment form in March 2026. As a result, retained earnings improved to a positive balance of ₱ 6.5 million, while Additional Paid-in Capital decreased to ₱ 1 billion. Total stockholders' equity stood at ₱ 3.5 billion as of quarter-end.

Balance Sheet Items – March 31, 2025 versus December 31, 2024

As of March 31, 2025, the Company recorded a 51% increase in cash and cash equivalents, amounting to ₱362 thousand, compared with the balance as of December 31, 2024. The increase reflected continued efforts to effectively manage liquidity, with additional support coming from financing assistance provided by affiliated companies.

To help sustain operations during the period, affiliates EMDI and EGRN agreed to temporarily defer the collection of management fees from Forest Crest for services rendered in 2024. This arrangement was aligned with the shared objective of supporting Forest Crest's operational continuity and ongoing initiatives. Consequently, total receivables increased by ₱1.9 million, or approximately 9%, due to the unpaid management fees remaining outstanding during the quarter.

Other current assets increased by ₱172 thousand, or 38%, due to advances granted to third parties. These advances were expected to be settled upon completion of the related ongoing projects.

Property, plant, and equipment (PPE) decreased by 6%as a result of regular depreciation expense during the period, with no significant acquisitions or disposals made during the quarter.

Meanwhile, current liabilities increased by ₱2 million, arising from accrued expenses incurred by the Company. A portion of these liabilities remained as outstanding checks pending collection by suppliers as of quarter-end.

Lastly, non-current bank loans declined by ₱3.4 million with the repayments made during the period. However, this decrease was offset by additional advances from affiliates amounting to ₱5.3 million, reflecting the continued financial support extended by related parties to sustain the Company's operations and investment activities.

Balance Sheet items – March 31, 2024 versus End – 2023

Most of the excess cash at the end of 2023 were used in the operating expenses of the Company. There were no collections from Forest Crest Nature Hotel and Resort Inc. during the first quarter which also resulted to an increase in receivables amounting to ₱2 .5 million.

Other Current and Noncurrent assets increased by ₱0.08 million and ₱0.9 million respectively. These were due to the advances made to suppliers.

Property and Equipment increased by ₱0.06 million with the purchase of equipment by Agriwave for the farm.

Bank loans- current portion decreased by ₱3 .5 million due to the payments made to the bank.

Total assets as of the end of the quarter was ₱3.7 billion.

Item 2. Management's Discussion on Results of Operations and Analysis of Financial Condition

Results of Operations for Three Months of 2026

1. Financial discussion

Total consolidated revenues for the first quarter of 2026 amounted to ₱2.4 million, consisting mainly of management fee from the hotel operations of Forest Crest Nature Hotel and Resort, as well as sales of agricultural products.

Direct costs and expenses totaling ₱5.4 million went to labor and material costs incurred by Agriwave, including the expenses for the tissue culture laboratory, salaries and directors' fees of EGRN, and the ₱2 million Subsequent Listing Fee paid to the Philippine Stock Exchange in relation to the stock split.

General and administrative expenses amounted to ₱1 million, mainly representing the normal operating expenses of EGRN and its subsidiaries, including taxes and licenses amounting to ₱351 thousand.

Interest expense for the period totaled ₱252.5 thousand.

As a result, the Company recorded a net loss of ₱4.3 million for the first quarter of 2026. Over the next 12 months, the Company, through its subsidiaries, aims to strengthen and expand its presence in the attractions and agriculture industries, consistent with the plans and strategies outlined in its Annual Report.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

There are no material commitments in capital expenditures to date other than those performed in the ordinary course of trade or business.

There are no other known trends, events, or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material impact on the net sales, revenues or income from continuing operations.

The Company has no goods or services that are subject to seasonal changes, which might have a material effect on the financial condition or results of Company's operations.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 3. 1Q 2026 Developments	None
A. New project or investments in another line of business of corporation	
B. Performance of the corporation or result / progress of operations	Please see unaudited consolidated financial statements and management's discussion on results of operations.
C. Declaration of Dividends	None
D. Contracts of merger, consolidation or joint venture; contract of management, licensing, marketing, distributorship, technical assistance or similar agreements	None.
E. Offering of rights, granting of Stock Options and corresponding plans therefore	None.
F. Acquisition of additional mining claims or other capital assets or patents, formula, real estate	None.
G. Other information, material events or happenings that may have affected or may affect market price of security	None.
H. Transferring of assets, except in normal course of business	None.

Item 4. Other Notes to 1Q 2026 Operations and Financials

I. Nature and amount of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income, or cash flows that are unusual because of their nature, size, or incidents	Please see Notes to Financial Statements
J. Nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior periods and their material effect in the current period	None.
K. New financing through loans / issuances, repurchases, and repayments of debt and equity securities	Borrowings and repayments of loans are being undertaken on a number of creditor banks.
L. Material events subsequent to the end of the interim period that have not been reflected in the financial statements for the interim period	None.

M.	**The effect of changes in the composition of the issuer during the interim period including business combinations, acquisition, or disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings, and discontinuing operations**	None,
N.	**Changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the last annual balance sheet date**	None.
O.	**Existence of material contingencies and other material events or transactions during the interim period**	None.
P.	**Material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period**	None.
Q.	**Material commitments for capital expenditures, general purpose and expected sources of funds**	None.
R.	**Known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have impact on sales / revenues / income from continuing operations**	Uncertainties remain as to whether the country will continue to be affected by the aftermaths of the conflict in the Middle East in the coming months. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from these uncertainties. Related effects will be reported in the financial statements, as they become known and estimable.
S.	**Significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from continuing operations**	None.
T.	**Causes for any material change/s from period to period in one or more-line items of the financial statements**	Please see Notes to Financial Statements

U. Seasonal aspects that had material effect on the financial condition or results of operations

Not applicable.

V.	**Disclosures not made under SEC From 17-C**	None.

Item 5. Key Performance Indicators

The table below sets forth the comparative key performance indicators of the Company and its majority-owned subsidiaries.

	End-1Q 2026	***End-December 2025***
Current Ratio	1.51:1.00	1.59:1.00
Debt to Assets Ratio	0.09:1.00	0.09:1.00
	March, 2026	***March, 2025***
Net Profit Ratio	-181.91%	-95.88%
Return on Equity	-0.12%	-0.07%
Return on Assets	-0.11%	-0.06%

Manner of calculating the above indicators is as follows:

Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
Debt to Assets Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Total Assets}}$
Net Profit Ratio	$\frac{\text{Net income for the period}}{\text{Net revenues for the period}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Equity}}$
Return on Assets	$\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Assets}}$

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, receivables, due from related parties, bank loans, accounts payable and accrued expenses, due to related parties, lease liability and long-term debt. These financial instruments are used to finance for operations. There were various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arose directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the financial instruments pertain to liquidity, credit, and market. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees on the policies for managing these risks, as well as approving and authorizing risk limits set by management, summarized as follows:

Liquidity Risk

The Group seeks to manage its liquidity risk to meet its operating cash flow requirements, finance capital expenditures and service maturing debts. Inherent to this process is the regular evaluation of its projected and actual cash flows. Internally generated funds and available short-term and long-term credit facilities are being used to cover short-term and long-term funding requirements.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss to future earnings, to fair values or to future cash flows that may result from changes in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in interest rates.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the short-term and long-term obligations. This is being managed by closely monitoring the movements of interest rates and economic factors affecting the trends. In certain cases, depending on its assessment of future movements, debts are pre-terminated and new loans are obtained to minimize its financing costs.

Credit Risk

Credit risk on receivables relates primarily to the inability of the debtors to pay and fully settle the unpaid balance owed to the Company. This is mitigated by the risk policies in place, which requires the evaluation of the creditworthiness of the debtors. Accounts are closely monitored and credit limits are set.

Discussion and Analysis of Material Events

Garnishment of Cash and Receivables - Bangko Sental ng Pilipinas (BSP) vs. Orient Commercial Banking Corporation

The Company and its subsidiary company together with other affiliated companies were served a "Notice of The Company and its subsidiaries, together with other affiliated companies were served a "Notice of Garnishment on Lease/Rental Payments" issued by the Regional Trial Court of Manila Branch 12, l a st January 27, 2000 in relation to a civil case complaint by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas ("BSP").

In summary, the BSP filed a case of sum of money against Orient Commercial Banking Corporation (OCBC) and other affiliate corporations of Gotesco. As a provisional remedy, BSP prayed for the granting of a writ of preliminary attachment against OCBC and other companies to which the Board of Directors of OCBC has substantial interest, including EGRHI and GTMDI, which the Court granted. OCBC, EGRHI, GTMDI and other companies filed a Petition for Certiorari with the Court of Appeals which ruled in favor of OCBC and other defendants. BSP filed a Petition before the Supreme Court, but before it could rule on it, the parties entered into a Compromise Agreement which was consequently, approved by the trial Court. Said Compromise Agreement has effectively lifted the writ of preliminary attachment and the whole obligation shall be settled on staggered basis.

BSP filed a motion for execution which was granted by the Regional Trial Court (RTC). EGRHI et. al., filed a Motion for reconsideration but was denied.

EGRHI et. al., elevated the case to the Court of Appeals which was eventually denied with finality.

In view of the foregoing, Zamora and Poblador Law Office has since last year, been in the process of preparing the filing a Motion for Accounting and/ or Inventory of Assets subject of Garnishment before the RTC.

National Grid Corporation of the Philippines
v. Ever-Gotesco Resources and Holdings, Inc. (EGRHI), et al.
Special Civil Action No. R-CEB-22-0241-SC

For: Expropriation with Urgent Prayer for Issuance of Writ of Possession

On February 9, 2023, Summons with a copy of the Amended Complaint was served on the representatives of EGRHI on the matter of expropriation filed by the NGCP against the corporation and various named individuals. The properties involve some lands owned by EGRHI in Brgys. Malubog and Babag, Cebu City beside the Kang-Irag Golf Course.

NGCP contends that there is a need to construct a transmission system through the properties of EGRHI. It stated that the undertaking is for public use and it is part of the Cebu-Magdugo 230kV Transmission Line, a component of the Cebu-Negros-Panay 230kV Backbone Stage 3.

NGCP intends to expropriate portions of six (6) parcels of land owned by EGRHI, with a total area of 48,908 square meters.

After the filing of the requisite Answer, the Court mandated the parties to nominate a panel of commissioners for determination of just compensation. The court assigned the Clerk of Court as one of the commissioners, NGCP nominated the Cebu City Assistant Assessor, and EGRHI named Dr. Tomasito Academia.

The case is still pending resolution by the court.

OTHER INFORMATION

No significant events happened which were not disclosed under the SEC FORM.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of section 17 of SRC and section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized, in the City of Manila.

EVERWOODS GREEN RESOURCES AND HOLDINGS, INC.
Issuer

JOEL T. GO
Chairman of the Board and President

Date 5/13/2026

LOURDES G. ORTIGA
Treasurer

Date 5/13/2026

ELIZA FRANCIA DE LA TORRE
Accounting and Finance Manager

Date 5/13/2026

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BOOK NO. XVIII
SERIES OF 2026

GERSON B. GAMAS
Notary Public for The City of Manila
Notarial Commission No. 2025-156 Valid Until Dec. 31, 2026
2nd Floor, Citadel Bldg., Railroad Drive, Brgy. 653, District V,
Port Area, 1018, Manila, Metro Manila
Roll No. 72250
IBP No. 572978; 12-26-2025 until 12-31-26
PTR No. 0367847; 01-05-2026; until 12-31-26 City of Manila
MCLE Compliance No. VIII-0010142, Valid Until April 14, 2026