

CITYSTATE SAVINGS BANK, INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2020	2019
<u>R E S O U R C E S</u>			
CASH AND OTHER CASH ITEMS	2	P 49,951,152	P 62,110,168
DUE FROM BANGKO SENTRAL NG PILIPINAS	7	1,163,199,509	409,238,250
DUE FROM OTHER BANKS	8	178,847,788	330,266,336
LOANS AND RECEIVABLES ARISING FROM REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENT	9	188,534,619	65,972,773
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	10	341,262,474	308,007,978
HELD-TO-COLLECT FINANCIAL ASSETS - Net	10	321,846,565	74,680,160
LOANS AND RECEIVABLES - Net	11	2,237,665,115	2,228,672,239
BANK PREMISES, FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT - Net	12	228,271,724	250,069,817
INVESTMENT PROPERTIES - Net	13	202,143,378	208,074,197
OTHER RESOURCES - Net	14	102,909,967	137,053,571
TOTAL RESOURCES		P 5,014,632,291	P 4,074,145,489
<u>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</u>			
DEPOSIT LIABILITIES	15		
Demand		P 692,659,420	P 736,569,218
Savings		2,723,821,124	2,070,290,265
Time		278,140,129	476,448,762
Total Deposit Liabilities		3,694,620,673	3,283,308,245
OTHER LIABILITIES	16	676,425,097	154,954,421
Total Liabilities		4,371,045,770	3,438,262,666
EQUITY	17	643,586,521	635,882,823
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		P 5,014,632,291	P 4,074,145,489



See Notes to Financial Statements.

CITYSTATE SAVINGS BANK, INC.
STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020, 2019 AND 2018
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2020	2019	2018
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans and receivables	11	P 211,997,830	P 194,863,667	P 191,802,441
Investment securities	10	9,764,283	15,171,223	11,265,493
Due from Banko Sentral ng Pilipinas, other banks and loans and receivables arising from reverse repurchase agreement	7, 8, 9	<u>17,663,972</u>	<u>18,764,051</u>	<u>23,265,057</u>
		<u>239,426,085</u>	<u>228,798,941</u>	<u>226,332,991</u>
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Deposit liabilities	15	34,538,574	45,577,990	39,047,200
Others	16	<u>7,320,864</u>	<u>8,653,790</u>	<u>1,503,303</u>
		<u>41,859,438</u>	<u>54,231,780</u>	<u>40,550,503</u>
NET INTEREST INCOME				
		197,566,647	174,567,161	185,782,488
IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (RECOVERIES)				
ON LOANS AND RECEIVABLES - Net	11	<u>119,758</u>	<u>668,308</u>	(<u>13,411,954</u>)
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (RECOVERIES) ON LOANS AND RECEIVABLES				
		<u>197,446,889</u>	<u>173,898,853</u>	<u>199,194,442</u>
OTHER OPERATING INCOME				
Service charges and fees	2	9,310,923	14,454,655	15,827,647
Miscellaneous	18	<u>66,513,548</u>	<u>94,265,083</u>	<u>66,979,762</u>
		<u>75,824,471</u>	<u>108,719,738</u>	<u>82,807,409</u>
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES				
Salaries and employee benefit expense	19	87,592,744	98,317,739	101,541,424
Depreciation and amortization	12, 13, 14	58,888,785	57,923,565	40,489,091
Security, janitorial and messengerial services		23,954,898	24,407,602	24,009,304
Communication, light and water		20,959,966	26,319,350	28,606,418
Taxes and licenses		15,561,712	19,294,735	19,746,667
Insurance		13,988,438	14,768,998	17,187,004
Fuel and oil		6,890,175	8,472,234	8,891,747
Occupancy	16, 24	4,559,994	8,687,763	36,445,232
Litigation and asset acquired expenses	13	2,817,111	8,005,709	3,667,814
Repairs and maintenance		1,079,301	1,399,254	1,423,067
Miscellaneous	18	<u>23,666,516</u>	<u>33,272,676</u>	<u>31,375,568</u>
		<u>259,959,640</u>	<u>300,869,625</u>	<u>313,383,336</u>
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX				
		13,311,720	(18,251,034)	(31,381,485)
TAX EXPENSE				
	20	<u>7,987,877</u>	<u>4,491,187</u>	<u>9,744,752</u>
NET INCOME (LOSS)				
		<u>P 5,323,843</u>	(<u>P 22,742,221</u>)	(<u>P 41,126,237</u>)
Earnings (Loss) Per Share –				
Basic and Diluted	23	<u>P 0.05</u>	(<u>P 0.23</u>)	(<u>P 0.41</u>)



See Notes to Financial Statements.

CITYSTATE SAVINGS BANK, INC.
 STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020, 2019 AND 2018
 (Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2020	2019	2018
NET INCOME (LOSS)		P 5,323,843	(P 22,742,221)	(P 41,126,237)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Gain (loss) on remeasurements of defined benefit post-employment plan	19	(4,977,379)	(6,461,149)	6,584,421
Tax expense	20	-	-	(1,975,327)
		(4,977,379)	(6,461,149)	4,609,094
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Fair valuation on financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income				
Fair value gains during the year	10	6,915,805	10,155,816	2,286,130
Tax income	20	441,429	441,429	464,741
		7,357,234	10,597,245	2,750,871
Total Other Comprehensive Income - Net of Tax		2,379,855	4,136,096	7,359,965
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		P 7,703,698	(P 18,606,125)	(P 33,766,272)

See Notes to Financial Statements.



CITYSTATE SAVINGS BANK, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020, 2019 AND 2018
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

Notes	Capital Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deposit on Subscription of Shares	Revaluation Reserves	Surplus Reserves	Deficit	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2020	P 1,000,000,000	P 2,222,444	P -	P 33,995,668	P 14,944,887	(P 415,280,176)	P 635,882,823
Appropriation for general loan loss reserve	17 -	-	-	-	15,729,083	(15,729,083)	-
Transfer to reserves	21 -	-	-	-	962,137	(962,137)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	17 -	-	-	2,379,855	-	5,323,843	7,703,698
Balance as of December 31, 2020	17 <u>P 1,000,000,000</u>	<u>P 2,222,444</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 36,375,523</u>	<u>P 31,636,107</u>	<u>(P 426,647,553)</u>	<u>P 643,586,521</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2019	P 999,998,000	P 2,222,444	P -	P 29,859,572	P 2,554,497	(P 380,147,565)	P 654,486,948
Additional subscription	17 2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Appropriation for general loan loss reserve	17 -	-	-	-	11,439,248	(11,439,248)	-
Transfer to reserves	21 -	-	-	-	951,142	(951,142)	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	17 -	-	-	4,136,096	-	(22,742,221)	(18,606,125)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	17 <u>P 1,000,000,000</u>	<u>P 2,222,444</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 33,995,668</u>	<u>P 14,944,887</u>	<u>(P 415,280,176)</u>	<u>P 635,882,823</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2018	P 727,649,980	P 2,222,444	P 258,000,000	P 22,499,607	P 1,918,231	(P 338,385,062)	P 673,905,200
Transfer from deposit on subscription of capital stock	17 258,000,000	-	(258,000,000)	-	-	-	-
Additional subscription	17 14,348,020	-	-	-	-	-	14,348,020
Transfer to reserves	21 -	-	-	-	636,266	(636,266)	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	17 -	-	-	7,359,965	-	(41,126,237)	(33,766,272)
Balance as of December 31, 2018	17 <u>P 999,998,000</u>	<u>P 2,222,444</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 29,859,572</u>	<u>P 2,554,497</u>	<u>(P 380,147,565)</u>	<u>P 654,486,948</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CITYSTATE SAVINGS BANK, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020, 2019 AND 2018
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

	Notes	2020	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit (loss) before tax		P 13,311,720	(P 18,251,034)	(P 31,381,485)
Adjustments for:				
Interest received		243,703,537	224,969,749	222,503,799
Interest income	7, 8, 9, 10, 11	(239,426,085)	(228,798,941)	(226,332,991)
Depreciation and amortization	12, 13, 14	58,888,785	57,923,565	40,489,091
Interest expense	15, 16	41,859,438	54,231,780	40,550,503
Interest paid		(41,093,453)	(53,465,795)	(39,784,518)
Gains from assets acquired or exchanged - net	18	(34,603,714)	(51,915,862)	(4,854,421)
Dividend income	18	(7,985,385)	(7,920,942)	(12,557,921)
Impairment losses (recoveries) on loans and receivables - net	11	119,758	668,308	(13,411,954)
Unrealized foreign currency exchange losses (gains) - net	18	235,396	118,684	(606,026)
Gain on sale of bank premises - net	18	-	(676,967)	-
Trading gains	10	-	(133,477)	(9,376)
Operating income (loss) before working capital changes		35,009,997	(23,250,932)	(25,395,299)
Decrease (increase) in loans and receivables		(136,988,943)	(267,122,326)	258,631,356
Decrease (increase) in other resources		27,843,093	(2,283,921)	26,462,243
Decrease (increase) in investment properties		32,710,646	(53,692,107)	(77,688,853)
Increase (decrease) in deposit liabilities		411,312,428	197,977,313	(276,478,753)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities		197,618,049	(117,257,616)	(117,558,233)
Cash generated from (used in) operations		567,505,270	(265,629,589)	(212,027,539)
Cash paid for income taxes		(5,773,435)	(9,666,786)	(7,626,282)
Net Cash From (Used in) Operating Activities		561,731,835	(275,296,375)	(219,653,821)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisition of held-to-collect financial assets	10	(594,315,640)	(41,603,765)	(34,209,517)
Proceeds from disposal or maturity of investment securities	10	410,350,188	160,569,005	35,692,753
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	(87,757,440)	-	(70,000,000)
Dividends received	18	7,985,385	7,920,942	12,557,921
Acquisitions of computer software	14	(6,516,746)	(4,639,714)	(9,962,496)
Acquisitions of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment	12	(3,488,318)	(6,127,283)	(14,981,601)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	12	-	1,285,812	-
Net Cash From (Used in) Investing Activities		(273,742,571)	117,404,997	(80,902,940)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Receipt of deposit for future stock subscription	17	502,800,000	-	3,200,000
Payments of lease liabilities	16	(19,581,957)	(14,623,676)	-
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock	17	-	2,000	14,348,020
Net Cash From (Used in) Financing Activities		483,218,043	(14,621,676)	17,548,020
Effect of Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(235,396)	(118,684)	606,026
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		770,971,911	(172,631,738)	(282,402,715)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR				
Cash and other cash items		62,110,168	60,299,656	67,206,772
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	7	409,238,250	279,146,370	586,867,698
Due from other banks	8, 25	252,550,536	442,057,439	352,922,838
Loans and receivables arising from reverse repurchase agreement	9	65,972,773	181,000,000	237,908,872
		789,871,727	962,503,465	1,244,906,180
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR				
Cash and other cash items		49,951,152	62,110,168	60,299,656
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	7	1,163,199,509	409,238,250	279,146,370
Due from other banks	8, 25	159,158,358	252,550,536	442,057,439
Loans and receivables arising from reverse repurchase agreement	9	188,534,619	65,972,773	181,000,000
		P 1,560,843,638	P 789,871,727	P 962,503,465

Supplemental Information on Noncash Investing and Financing Activities:

The Bank recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, which are both amounting to P92.9 million, as at January 1, 2019 in relation to the adoption of PFRS 16, *Leases*, and it recognized additional right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of P13.0 million in 2020 (see Notes 12 and 16).

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CITYSTATE SAVINGS BANK, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2020, 2019 AND 2018
(Amounts in Philippine Pesos)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 Incorporation and Operations

Citystate Savings Bank, Inc. (the Bank) was incorporated in the Philippines on May 20, 1997. The Bank obtained a thrift bank license from the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) on August 7, 1997 and started operations on August 8, 1997.

The Bank's common shares were listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) on November 28, 2001. On March 4, 2004, the Bank was authorized by the BSP to engage in quasi-banking functions. On July 13, 2006, the Bank was granted license to operate foreign currency deposit unit (FCDU) and trust function. The Bank's FCDU started operations in November 2006, while its trust operations started in February 2007. At the end of 2020, the Bank has 30 branches, and 31 on-site and six off-site automated teller machines (ATMs) strategically located in key cities and municipalities within Metro Manila and provincial areas.

The Bank's operations include commercial banking, retail banking and treasury services, however, management does not view the Bank's business operations, activities and components separately but rather they view the Bank as a whole. Accordingly, no business segment information is presented in its financial statements.

As a banking institution, the Bank's operations are regulated and supervised by the BSP. As such, the Bank is required to comply with banking rules and regulations such as those relating to maintenance of reserve requirements on deposit liabilities and deposit substitutes and those relating to the adoption and use of safe and sound banking practices, among others, as promulgated by the BSP. The Bank's activities are subject to the provisions of the General Banking Law of 2000 [Republic Act (RA) No. 8791] and other related banking laws.

The Bank's registered address, which is also its principal place of business, is located at 2nd Floor, Citystate Centre, 709 Shaw Boulevard, Pasig City.

1.2 Status of Operations

The Bank earned net income amounting to P5.3 million in 2020, and incurred net losses amounting to P22.7 million in 2019 and P41.1 million in 2018, resulting to Deficit of P426.6 million and P415.3 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The Bank's total equity amounts to P643.6 million and P635.9 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The Bank's level of equity is lower than the minimum capital of P1.0 billion for thrift banks with head office in Metro Manila and with 11 to 100 branches as mandated by the BSP based on BSP Circular No. 854, *Minimum Capitalization of Banks*. This condition indicates the existence of an uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. In response to this matter, the Bank's Board of Directors (BOD) has come up with the plan in prior years to implement various measures to improve the Bank's financial condition within a reasonable period. These measures under the plan include formulation of a capital build up plan in compliance with BSP Circular No. 854 and the implementation of business improvement plan.

Also, as discussed in Note 17.4, the Bank received additional capital infusions from certain existing stockholders to subscribe to the increase in the Bank's authorized capital stock and meet the minimum capital requirement of the BSP. Accordingly, the Bank's financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Bank will continue as a going concern which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business [see also Note 3.1(a)].

1.3 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Bank as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 (including the comparative financial statements as of December 31, 2019 and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018) were authorized for issue by the Bank's BOD on May 14, 2021.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following are the significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). PFRS are issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) from the pronouncements issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and approved by the Philippine Board of Accountancy.

The financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by PFRS for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies that follow.

(b) Presentation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are presented in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The Bank presents all items of income and expenses in two statements: a "statement of profit or loss" and a "statement of comprehensive income."

The Bank presents a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when it applies an accounting policy retrospectively, or makes a retrospective restatement or reclassification of items that has a material effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period. The related notes to the third statement of financial position are not required to be disclosed.

(c) *Functional and Presentation Currency*

These financial statements are presented in Philippine pesos, the Bank's functional and presentation currency, and all values represent absolute amounts except when otherwise indicated.

Items included in the financial statements of the Bank are measured using its functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates (see Note 2.13).

2.2 Adoption of New and Amended PFRS

(a) *Effective in 2020 that are Relevant to the Bank*

The Bank adopted for the first time the following amendments and improvements to existing standards, which are mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020:

Conceptual Framework	:	Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting
PAS 1 and PAS 8 (Amendments)	:	Presentation of Financial Statements and Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – Definition of Material
PFRS 7 and PFRS 9 (Amendments)	:	Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Financial Instruments – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

Discussed below and in the succeeding page are the relevant information about these pronouncements.

- (i) *Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.* The revised conceptual framework will be used in standard-setting decisions with immediate effect. Key changes include (a) increasing the prominence of stewardship in the objective of financial reporting, (b) reinstating prudence as a component of neutrality, (c) defining a reporting entity, which may be a legal entity, or a portion of an entity, (d) revising the definitions of an asset and a liability, (e) removing the probability threshold for recognition and adding guidance on derecognition, (f) adding guidance on different measurement basis, and, (g) stating that profit or loss is the primary performance indicator and that, in principle, income and expenses in other comprehensive income should be recycled where this enhances the relevance or faithful representation of the financial statements. The application of the revised conceptual framework had no significant impact on the Bank's financial statements because the amendments merely clarified existing provisions of PFRS.

- (ii) PAS 1 (Amendments), *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8 (Amendments), *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – Definition of Material*. The amendments provide a clearer definition of ‘material’ in PAS 1 by including the concept of ‘obscuring’ material information with immaterial information as part of the new definition, and clarifying the assessment threshold (i.e., misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by primary users, which consider the characteristic of those users as well as the entity’s own circumstances). The definition of material in PAS 8 has been accordingly replaced by reference to the new definition in PAS 1. In addition, amendment has also been made in other standards that contain definition of material or refer to the term ‘material’ to ensure consistency. The application of these amendments had no significant impact on the Bank’s financial statements because said amendment merely clarified the definition of materiality.
- (iii) PFRS 7 (Amendments), *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, and PFRS 9 (Amendments), *Financial Instruments – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*. The amendments clarify that an entity would continue to apply certain hedge accounting requirements assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform. The application of these amendments had no significant impact on the Bank’s financial statements because the Bank has no hedging transactions.

(b) *Effective in 2020 that are not Relevant to the Bank*

Among the amendments to existing standards which are mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, only the amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations – Definition of a Business*, are not relevant to the Bank’s financial statements.

(c) *Effective Subsequent to 2020 that are not Adopted Early*

There are amendments and annual improvements to existing standards effective for annual periods subsequent to 2020, which are adopted by the FRSC. Management will adopt the following relevant pronouncements in accordance with their transitional provisions; and, unless otherwise stated, none of these are expected to have significant impact on the Bank’s financial statements:

- (i) PFRS 16 (Amendments), *Leases – COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions* (effective from June 30, 2020). The amendments permit lessees, as a practical expedient, not to assess whether particular rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic are lease modifications and instead to account for those rent concessions as if they are not lease modifications.
- (ii) PAS 16 (Amendments), *Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds Before Intended Use* (effective from January 1, 2022). The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.

- (iii) PAS 37 (Amendments), *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract* (effective January 1, 2022). The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labor, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).
- (iv) Annual Improvements to PFRS 2018-2020 Cycle. Among the improvements, the following amendments, which are effective from January 1, 2022, are relevant to the Bank:
- PFRS 9 (Amendments), *Financial Instruments – Fees in the ‘10 per cent’ Test for Derecognition of Liabilities*. The improvements clarify the fees that a company includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability.
 - Illustrative Examples Accompanying PFRS 16, *Leases – Lease Incentives*. The improvement merely removes from the example the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives.
- (v) PAS 1 (Amendments), *Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current* (effective January 1, 2023). The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.

2.3 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. For purposes of classifying financial instrument, an instrument is considered as an equity instrument if it is non-derivative and meets the definition of equity for the issuer in accordance with the criteria under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. All other non-derivative financial instruments are treated as debt instruments.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the settlement date. Deposit liabilities, amounts due to banks, and loans are recognized when cash is received by the Bank or advanced to the borrowers.

At initial recognition, the Bank measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus transaction costs such as fees and commissions that are incremental or directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

(a) *Classification, Measurement and Remeasurement of Financial Assets*

The classification and measurement of financial assets is driven by the Bank's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Financial assets are classified into the following: financial assets at amortized, at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification and measurement of financial assets relevant to the Bank are described below and in the succeeding pages.

(i) *Financial Assets at Amortized Cost*

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

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

Financial assets meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. These are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses (ECL).

The Bank's financial assets at amortized cost are presented in the statement of financial position as Cash and Other Cash Items, Due from BSP, Due from Other Banks, Loans and Receivables Arising from Reverse Repurchase Agreement, Held-to-collect (HTC) Financial Assets, Loans and Receivables, and as part of Other Resources in respect of Utility deposit, Security deposits, Deposit with Philippine Clearing House Corp. (PCHC), Deposit to Bancnet, Other investments and Petty cash fund.

For purposes of cash flows reporting and presentation, cash and cash equivalents comprise accounts with maturities of three months or less, including cash and non-restricted balances with the BSP and other banks. For statement of cash flows purposes, cash and cash equivalents include cash and other cash items, due from BSP, due from other banks, and loans and receivables arising from reverse repurchase agreement that are unrestricted and readily available for use in the Bank's operations and are subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

(ii) *Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income*

The Bank accounts for financial assets, particularly debt securities, at FVOCI if the assets meet the following conditions:

- they are held under a business model whose objective is to hold to collect the associated cash flows and sell ("hold to collect and sell"); and,
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

At initial recognition, the Bank can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-per-instrument basis) to designate equity securities as at FVOCI; however, such designation is not permitted if the equity investments are held by the Bank for trading. As of January 1, 2018, the Bank has designated certain equity securities as at FVOCI on initial application of PFRS 9.

Financial assets at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with no deduction for any disposal costs. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income, net of any effects arising from income taxes, and are reported as part of Revaluation Reserves account in equity. When the asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the Revaluation Reserves account is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is reclassified directly to Deficit account, except for those debt securities classified as FVOCI wherein cumulative fair value gains or losses are recycled to profit or loss.

Any dividends earned on holding equity instruments are recognized as part of Other Income (within Miscellaneous) under Other Operating Income in the statement of profit or loss, when the Bank's right to receive dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Bank, and the amount of the dividend can be reliably measured, unless the dividends clearly represent recovery of a part of the cost of the investment.

The Bank can only reclassify financial assets if the objective of its business model for managing those financial assets changes. Accordingly, the Bank is required to reclassify financial assets: (i) from amortized cost to FVTPL, if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria are no longer met; and, (ii) from FVTPL to amortized cost, if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria start to be met and the characteristic of the instrument's contractual cash flows meet the amortized cost criteria.

A change in the objective of the Bank's business model will be effected only at the beginning of the next reporting period following the change in the business model.

(b) Recognition of Interest Income Using Effective Interest Rate Method

Interest income on financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at FVOCI is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial assets except for those that are subsequently identified as credit-impaired and those that are purchased or originated credit-impaired assets.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The effective interest rate is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of effective interest rate. The Bank recognizes interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the instrument; hence, it recognizes the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk, the adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset with an increase or reduction in interest income.

The Bank calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial assets, except for those that are subsequently identified as credit-impaired and or are purchased or originated credit-impaired assets.

For financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the net carrying amount of the financial assets (after deduction of the loss allowance). If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, the calculation of interest income reverts to gross basis. For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying a credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis even if the credit risk of the asset subsequently improves.

The interest earned is recognized as part of Interest Income in the statement of profit or loss.

(c) *Impairment of Financial Assets*

The Bank recognizes allowances for ECL on a forward-looking basis associated with its financial assets at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI. No impairment loss is recognized on equity investments that is designated at FVOCI. Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Bank's identification of a credit loss event. The measurement of the ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes; (ii) the time value of money; and, (iii) 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.

The amount of allowance for ECL is updated at the end of each reporting period to reflect the changes in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition. The Bank recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

The Bank's ECL model follows a three-stage impairment approach, which guide in the determination of the loss allowance to be recognized in the financial statements. The staging of financial assets, definition of default for purposes of determining ECL, and credit risk assessment are further discussed in Note 4.

ECL is a function of the probability of default (PD), loss-given default (LGD), and exposure-at-default (EAD), with the timing of the loss also considered, and is estimated by incorporating forward-looking economic information and through the use of experienced credit judgement. These elements are discussed more fully in Notes 4.1.6(a) and 4.1.6(b).

The Bank calculates ECL on a collective basis. For modelling ECL parameters which were carried out on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics, such as but not limited to instrument product type, collateral type, and historical net charge-offs of the borrowers or counterparties.

Also, the Bank applies a simplified ECL approach for its accounts receivables wherein the Bank uses a provisioning matrix that considers historical changes in the behavior of the portfolio of credit exposures based on internally collected data to predict conditions over the span of a given observation period. These receivables include claims from various counterparties, which are not originated through the Bank's lending activities. For these instruments, the Bank measures the loss allowance of an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

The Bank recognizes an impairment loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments subjected to ECL impairment assessment with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account. With respect to investments in debt securities that are measured at FVOCI, the related loss allowance account is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the Revaluation Reserve account, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

(d) Derecognition of Financial Assets

(i) Modification of Loans

When the Bank derecognizes a financial asset through renegotiation or modification of contractual cash flows of loans to customers, the Bank assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms.

The Bank considers, among others:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay;
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced that will affect the risk profile of the loan;
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty;
- Significant change in the interest rate;
- Change in the currency the loan is denominated in; and/or,
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that will significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms are substantially different, the Bank derecognizes the financial asset and recognizes a "new" asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.

However, the Bank also assesses whether the new financial asset recognized is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are recognized as gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets in profit or loss. As to the impact on ECL measurement, the expected fair value of the “new” asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the date of derecognition; such amount is included in the calculation of cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows of the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

As to the impact on ECL measurement, the derecognition of the existing financial asset will result in the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset to be included in the calculation of cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset.

(ii) Derecognition other than Modification of Loans

A financial asset (or where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of financial assets) is derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial instruments expire, or when the financial assets and all substantial risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to another party.

If the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Bank recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Bank continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

(e) Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

Financial liabilities which include deposit liabilities and other liabilities (except for tax related payables and post-employment defined benefit obligation), are recognized when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, for maturities beyond one year less settlement payments. All interest-related charges on financial liabilities are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss under the caption Interest Expense. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are charged to profit or loss on an accrual basis and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period when they arise.

(f) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognized from the statement of financial position only when the obligations are extinguished either through discharge, cancellation or expiration. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid or payable is recognized in profit or loss.

2.4 Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the resulting net amount, considered as a single financial asset or financial liability, is reported in the statement of financial position when the Bank currently has legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The right of set-off must be available at the end of the reporting period, that is, it is not contingent on future event. It must also be enforceable in the normal course of business, in the event of default, and in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy; and, must be legally enforceable for both entity and all counterparties to the financial instruments.

2.5 Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment

Land is stated at cost less impairment losses, if any. All other items of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment are carried at acquisition cost less subsequent depreciation, amortization and any impairment losses.

The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Expenditures for additions, major improvements and renewals are capitalized, while expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Building and improvements	40 years
Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 years

Leasehold improvements are amortized using the estimated useful lives of 5 to 20 years or the remaining term of the lease whichever is shorter.

Fully depreciated and fully amortized assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further charge for depreciation and amortization is made in respect of those assets.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (see Note 2.14).

The residual values, estimated useful lives and method of depreciation and amortization of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment, are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An item of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment including the related accumulated depreciation, amortization and any impairment losses, is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in profit or loss in the year the item is derecognized.

2.6 Investment Properties

Investment properties include land and buildings acquired by the Bank, in settlement of loans from defaulting borrowers through foreclosure or dacion in payment. These properties are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not held for sale in the next twelve months or used in the rendering of services or for administrative purposes.

Investment properties are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses (see Note 2.14). The cost of an investment property comprises its purchase price and directly attributable costs incurred. For these assets, the cost is recognized initially at the lower of the outstanding loan balance or bid price, which should not be higher than the appraised value of the property.

Buildings included under investment properties have estimated useful life of ten years and are depreciated using the straight-line basis.

Transfers from other accounts (such as bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment) are made to investment properties when and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by ending of owner-occupation or holding the property for capital appreciation, while transfers from investment properties are made when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner-occupation.

Direct operating expenses related to investment properties, such as repairs and maintenance, and real estate taxes are charged to profit or loss in the period in which these costs are incurred.

Investment properties including the related accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses, are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss on the retirement or disposal of an investment property is recognized in profit or loss under the caption Miscellaneous under the Other Operating Income account in the year of retirement or disposal.

2.7 Assets Held-for-Sale

Assets held-for-sale pertain to motor vehicles and jewelry items, presented as part of the Other Resources account in the statement of financial position, which are acquired through repossession or foreclosure where the Bank intends to sell within one year from the date of classification as held for sale and remains committed to immediately dispose the assets through an active marketing plan.

The Bank classifies an asset as held-for-sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. In the event that the sale of the asset is extended beyond one year, the extension of the period required to complete the sale does not preclude an asset from being classified as held for sale if the delay is caused by events or circumstances beyond the Bank's control and there is sufficient evidence that the Bank remains committed to its plan to sell the asset.

Assets held-for-sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amounts, immediately prior to their classification as held for sale, and their fair value less costs to sell. These assets are not subject to depreciation. If the Bank has classified an asset as held-for-sale or disposal group, but the criteria for it to be recognized as held-for-sale or disposal group are no longer satisfied, the Bank shall cease to classify the asset as such.

The Bank recognizes an impairment loss for any initial or subsequent write-down of the assets held-for-sale and disposal group to fair value less cost to sell, to the extent that it has not been previously recognized in profit or loss. On the other hand, any gain from any subsequent increase in fair value less to costs to sell of an asset up to the extent of the cumulative impairment loss that has been previously recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Assets that ceases to be classified as held-for-sale is measured at the lower of:
(a) its carrying amount before the asset was classified as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation, amortization or revaluations that would have been recognized had the asset not been classified as held for sale; and, (b) its recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell. Any adjustment to the carrying amount of an asset that ceases to be classified as held for sale resulting in either a gain or loss, is recognized in profit or loss.

The gain or loss arising from the sale or re-measurement of assets held-for-sale or disposal group is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the Net gain from assets acquired or exchanged under Miscellaneous Income or Loss on sale of acquired assets under Miscellaneous Expense in the statement of profit or loss.

2.8 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include acquired branch license and computer software used in operations and administration which are accounted for under the cost model and presented under the Other Resources account in the statement of financial position. The cost of the asset is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other considerations given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition.

Acquired branch license is classified as intangible assets with indefinite useful life, hence, is not subject to amortization but would require an annual test for impairment (see Note 2.14). Branch license is subsequently carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and install the specific software. Costs associated with maintaining computer software and those costs associated with research activities are recognized as expense in profit or loss as incurred.

The costs of any internally generated software development are recognized as intangible assets. Any capitalized internally developed software that is not yet complete is not amortized but is subject to impairment testing as described in Note 2.14. Amortization commences upon completion of the asset.

Capitalized software costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives (ranging from three to ten years) as these intangible assets are considered finite.

When an intangible asset is disposed of, the gain or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

2.9 Other Resources

Other resources pertain to other assets controlled by the Bank as a result of past events. They are recognized in the financial statements when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the asset has a cost or value that can be measured reliably.

2.10 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when present obligations will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources and they can be estimated reliably even if the timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive obligation that has resulted from past events. Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the end of the reporting period, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. When time value of money is material, long-term provisions are discounted to their present values using a pretax rate that reflects market assessments and the risks specific to the obligation.

The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resource as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, or the amount to be provided for cannot be measured reliably, no liability is recognized in the financial statements. Similarly, possible inflows of economic benefits to the Bank that do not yet meet the recognition criteria of an asset are considered contingent assets, hence, are not recognized in the financial statements. On the other hand, any reimbursement that the Bank can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognized as a separate asset not exceeding the amount of the related provision.

2.11 Other Income and Expense Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that the revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Bank; and the expenses and costs incurred and to be incurred can be measured reliably.

Revenue is recognized only when (or as) the Bank satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of the promised services to the customer. A contract with a customer that results in a recognized financial instrument in the Bank's financial statements may partially be within the scope of PFRS 9 and partially within the scope of PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. In such case, the Bank first applies PFRS 9 to separate and measure the part of the contract that is in-scope of PFRS 9, and then applies PFRS 15 to the residual part of the contract. Expenses and costs, if any, are recognized in profit or loss upon utilization of the assets or services or at the date these are incurred. All finance costs are reported in profit or loss on accrual basis, except capitalized borrowing costs which are included as part of the cost of the related qualifying asset, if any.

The Bank also earns service fees and commissions on various banking services, and gains on sale of properties, which are supported by contracts approved by the parties involved. These revenues are accounted for by the Bank in accordance with PFRS 15. For revenues arising from various banking services, which are to be accounted for under PFRS 15, the following provides information about the nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies:

- (a) *Service charges and fees* are generally recognized on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of, a transaction for a third party, such as the arrangement of the acquisition of debt instruments or other securities, are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Other service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually on a time-appropriate basis.
- (b) *Trust fees* are service fees calculated in reference to the net asset value of the funds managed and deducted from the customers' account balance on a monthly basis which are recognized over time as the asset management services are provided. These are recognized in profit or loss, as part of Miscellaneous under Other Operating Income.
- (c) *Penalties on loans*, presented as part of Miscellaneous Income, are recognized only upon collection or accrued when there is a reasonable degree of certainty as to its collectability.

For other income outside the scope of PFRS 15, the following provides information about the nature and the related revenue recognition policies:

- (a) *Gains from assets acquired/exchanged* are from the disposals of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment, investment properties, or assets held-for-sale, if any.

The Bank recognizes gain on sale at a point in time, subject to the following additional criteria:

- when control of the asset is transferred to the buyer;
- when the Bank does not retain either continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership, or effective control over the assets sold; and,
- when the collectability of the entire sales price is reasonably assured.

These are recognized in profit or loss, as part of Miscellaneous under Other Operating Income.

- (b) *Dividend income* is recognized when the Bank's right to receive payment is established.

Collections from accounts, which did not qualify from revenue recognition, are treated as customers' deposits and are included as part of Accounts payable under Other Liabilities account in the statement of financial position.

2.12 Leases

The Bank accounts for its leases as follows:

(a) *Bank as a Lessee*

(i) *Accounting for Leases in Accordance with PFRS 16 (from January 1, 2019)*

The Bank considers whether a contract is or contains a lease. A lease is defined as ‘a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration.’ To apply this definition, the Bank assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Bank;
- the Bank has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract; and,
- the Bank has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Bank assesses whether it has the right to direct ‘how and for what purpose’ the asset is used throughout the period of use.

At lease commencement date, the Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Bank, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Bank amortizes the right-of-use asset on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date over the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter. The Bank also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist (see Note 2.14).

At the commencement date, the Bank measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Bank’s incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including those determined to be fixed in substance), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero. The Bank has elected to account for any short-term leases (less than 12 months) using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the lease payments in relation to these are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The corresponding right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are presented as part of Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment, and Other Liabilities, respectively, in the statement of financial position.

(ii) Accounting for Leases in Accordance with PAS 17 (until December 31, 2018)

Leases, which do not transfer to the Bank substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset, are classified as operating lease. Operating lease payments (net of any incentive received from the lessor) are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as repairs and maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

The Bank determines whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement. It makes an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

(b) Bank as Lessor

Leases, which do not transfer to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset, are classified as operating leases. Lease income from operating leases is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.13 Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

The accounting records of the Bank are maintained in Philippine pesos, except for the FCDU, which is maintained in United States (US) dollars. Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates which approximate those prevailing on transaction dates.

Foreign currency gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss.

The financial statements of the FCDU of the Bank, which are expressed in US dollars as its functional currency, are translated using the closing rates for statement of financial position accounts and weighted average rates for statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income accounts.

Changes in the fair value of monetary financial assets denominated in foreign currency classified as financial assets at FVOCI are analyzed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss, and other changes in the carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income.

2.14 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Bank's premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment (including right-of-use assets), investment properties, intangible assets and other non-financial assets are subject to impairment testing. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or those not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually. All other individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable.

For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested for impairment either individually or at the cash-generating unit level.

Impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amounts which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

In determining value in use, management estimates the expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines the suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the Bank's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect management's assessment of respective risk profiles, such as market and asset-specific risk factors.

All assets, except for intangible assets with indefinite useful life, are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognized may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if the asset's or cash generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

2.15 Employee Benefits

The Bank provides post-employment benefits to employees through a defined benefit plan and defined contribution plan, and other employee benefits which are recognized as follows:

(a) Post-employment Defined Benefit Plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment plan that defines an amount of post-employment benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and salary. The legal obligation for any benefits from this kind of post-employment plan remains with the Bank, even if plan assets for funding the defined benefit plan have been acquired. Plan assets may include assets specifically designated to a long-term benefit fund, as well as qualifying insurance policies. The Bank's defined benefit post-employment plan covers all regular full-time employees. The pension plan is tax-qualified, noncontributory and administered by the Bank's Trust Department.

The liability recognized in the statement of financial position for defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows for expected benefit payments using a discount rate derived from the interest rate of a zero coupon government bond that is denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related post-employment liability. The interest rate is based from the reference rate published by Bloomberg using its valuation technology, Bloomberg Valuation (BVAL). BVAL provides evaluated prices that are based on market observations from contributed sources.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions and the return on plan assets (excluding amount included in interest) are reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability or asset during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest is reported as part of Miscellaneous Account in the statement of profit or loss. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in the subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment or curtailment.

(b) *Post-employment Defined Contribution Plans*

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Bank pays fixed contributions into an independent entity. Under this plan, the Bank has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions after payment of the fixed contribution. The contributions recognized in respect of defined contribution plans are expensed as they fall due. Liabilities or assets may be recognized if underpayment or prepayment has occurred and are normally of a short-term nature.

(c) *Termination Benefits*

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Bank before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Bank recognizes termination benefits at the earlier of when it can no longer withdraw the offer of such benefits and when it recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of PAS 37, and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

(d) *Compensated Absences*

Compensated absences are recognized for the number of paid leave days (including holiday entitlement) remaining at the end of each reporting period. They are included in the Other Liabilities account in the statement of financial position at the undiscounted amount that the Bank expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

2.16 Income Taxes

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of current and deferred taxes not recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, if any.

Current tax assets or liabilities comprise those claims from, or obligations to, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are uncollected or unpaid at the end of the reporting period. They are calculated according to the tax rates and tax laws applicable to the fiscal periods to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes to current tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in profit or loss.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the liability method, on temporary differences at the end of each reporting period between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Under the liability method, with certain exceptions, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will be available to allow such deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled provided such tax rates have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Bank expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Most changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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

2.17 Related Party Transactions and Relationships

Related party transactions are transfers of resources, services or obligations between the Bank and its related parties, regardless whether a price is charged.

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. These parties include: (a) individuals owning, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by, or under common control with the Bank; (b) associates; (c) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of an entity that gives them significant influence over the Bank and close members of the family of any such individual; and, (d) the Bank's funded post-employment benefit plan for its employees.

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

For purposes of reporting to the SEC, transactions amounting to 10% or more of the total assets based on the latest audited financial statements that were entered into with related parties are considered material. This is based on the requirement of SEC Memorandum Circular 2019-10, *Rules on Material Related Party Transactions for Publicly-listed Companies*.

All individual material related party transactions shall be approved by at least two-thirds vote of the BOD, with at least a majority of the independent directors voting to approve the material related party transactions. In case that a majority of the independent directors' vote is not secured, the material related party transaction may be ratified by the vote of the stockholders representing at least two-thirds of the outstanding capital stock. For aggregate related party transactions within a one year period that breaches the materiality threshold of 10% of the Company's total assets based on the latest audited financial statements, the same board approval would be required for the transaction that meets and exceeds the materiality threshold covering the same related party.

Directors with personal interest in the transaction should abstain from participating in discussions and voting on the same. In case they refuse to abstain, their attendance shall not be counted for the purposes of assessing the quorum and their votes shall not be counted for purposes of determining approval.

2.18 Equity

Capital stock represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Additional paid-in capital includes any premiums received on the issuance of capital stock. Any transaction costs associated with the issuance of shares are deducted from additional paid-in capital, net of any related income tax benefits.

Deposit on subscription of shares represents the amount of money received from stockholders as deposit for its subscription to the Bank's unissued capital stock which is currently pending for its issuance.

As adopted from SEC Financial Reporting Bulletin 006 issued in 2012 and amended in 2013 and 2017, the Bank does not consider a deposit on future subscription as an equity instrument unless all of the following elements are present:

- (i) The unissued authorized capital of the entity is insufficient to cover the amount of shares indicated in the contract;
- (ii) There is BOD's approval on the increase in authorized capital stock (for which a deposit was received by the Bank);

- (iii) There is stockholders' approval of said proposed increase; and,
- (iv) The application for the approval of the proposed increase has been presented for filing or has been filed with the SEC.

If any or all of the foregoing elements are not present, the transaction should be recognized as a liability. The amount of deposits on future stock subscription will be reclassified to equity account when the Bank meets the foregoing criteria.

Revaluation reserves comprise of the following:

- (a) Net unrealized fair value gain arising from remeasurements of financial assets at FVOCI; and,
- (b) Remeasurements of defined benefit post-employment plan based on the accumulated balances of actuarial gains or losses arising from experience adjustments and other changes in actuarial assumptions used in the determination of defined benefit obligation, and actual return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest).

Surplus reserves include reserve for trust business which represents the accumulated amount set aside by the Bank under prevailing regulations, requiring the Bank to carry to surplus 10% of its net profits accruing from trust business until the surplus shall amount to 20% of its authorized capital stock. The reserve shall not be paid out in dividends, but losses accruing in the course of the trust business may be charged against this reserve.

Deficit represents all current and prior period results of operations as reported in the statement of profit or loss.

The Bank follows the requirements of BSP Circular No.1011, *Guidelines on the Adoption of PFRS 9*, which requires financial institutions to set up general loan loss provision (GLLP) equivalent to 1.00% of all outstanding on-balance sheet loan accounts. GLLP pertains to the appropriation in the Surplus Reserves account, brought about by cases when the allowance for credit losses on loan accounts computed under the requirements of PFRS 9 is less than the 1.00% GLLP required by the BSP.

2.19 Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to the equity holders of the Bank by the weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding, adjusted retroactively for any stock dividend, stock split or reverse stock split declared during the reporting period.

Diluted earnings (losses) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the period assuming the conversion of potentially dilutive shares.

Currently, the Bank does not have potentially dilutive shares outstanding; hence, the dilutive earnings (loss) per share is equal to the basic earnings (loss) per share.

2.20 Events After the End of the Reporting Period

Any post-year-end event that provides additional information about the Bank's financial position at the end of the reporting period (adjusting event) is reflected in the financial statements. Post-year-end events that are not adjusting events, if any, are disclosed when material to the financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Bank's financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes. 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. Actual results may ultimately differ from these estimates.

3.1 Critical Management Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

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

(a) Going Concern Assumption

When preparing financial statements, management makes an assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. It prepares financial statements on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease trading, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. When management is aware in making its assessment of uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, the Bank discloses those uncertainties.

In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, 12 months from the end of the reporting period. The degree of consideration depends on the facts in each case. Management may need to consider a wide range of factors relating to current and expected profitability, debt repayment schedules and potential sources of replacement financing before it can satisfy itself that the going concern basis is appropriate.

Management believes that the Bank, despite the fact that its level of equity as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is lower than the minimum capital of P1.0 billion for thrift banks with head office in Metro Manila and with 11 to 100 branches as mandated by the BSP based on BSP Circular No. 854 (see also Note 1.2), will continue as a going concern because the Bank committed to comply with the minimum capital requirement. The Bank obtained approval from the BOD and stockholders for the increase in its authorized capital stock; and received additional cash infusions from certain existing stockholders totalling to P502.8 million in 2020 (see Note 17.4).

(b) *Application of ECL to Loans and Receivables and Financial Assets at FVOCI*

The Bank uses general approach and historical loss rates to calculate ECL for Loans and Receivables and external benchmarking approach for debt instruments carried at FVOCI. The allowance for impairment is based on the ECLs associated with the PD of a financial instrument in the next 12 months, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination of the financial instrument, in such case, a lifetime ECL for the instrument is recognized. This is where significant management judgment is required.

The Bank has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, whether a financial instrument's credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

(c) *Evaluation of Business Model Applied and Testing the Cash Flow Characteristics of Financial Assets in Managing Financial Instruments*

The Bank manages its financial assets based on business models that maintain adequate level of financial assets to match its expected cash outflows, largely its core deposit funding arising from customers' withdrawals and continuing loan disbursements to borrowers, while maintaining a strategic portfolio of financial assets for trading activities consistent with its risk appetite.

The Bank developed business models which reflect how it manages its portfolio of financial instruments. These business models need not be assessed at entity level or as a whole but shall be applied at the level of a portfolio of financial instruments (i.e., group of financial instruments that are managed together by the Bank) and not on an instrument-by-instrument basis (i.e., not based on intention or specific characteristics of individual financial instrument).

In determining the classification of a financial instrument, the Bank evaluates in which business model a financial instrument or a portfolio of financial instruments belong to taking into consideration the objectives of each business model established by the Bank (e.g., held-for-trading, generating accrual income, direct matching to a specific liability) as those relate to the Bank's investment, trading and lending strategies. Furthermore, the Bank assesses whether the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, with interest representing time value of money and credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding.

The assessment as to whether the cash flows meet the test is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated. Any other contractual term that changes the timing or amount of cash flows (unless it is a variable interest rate that represents time value of money and credit risk) does not meet the amortized cost criteria. In cases where the relationship between the passage of time and the interest rate of the financial instrument may be imperfect, known as modified time value of money, the Bank assesses the modified time value of money feature to determine whether the financial instrument still meets the SPPI criterion.

The objective of the assessment is to determine how different the undiscounted contractual cash flows could be from the undiscounted cash flows that would arise if the time value of money element was not modified (the benchmark cash flows). If the resulting difference is significant, the SPPI criterion is not met. In view of this, the Bank considers the effect of the modified time value of money element in each reporting period and cumulatively over the life of the financial instrument.

If more than an infrequent sale is made out of a portfolio of financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Bank assesses whether and how such sales are consistent with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows. In making this judgment, it considers certain circumstances documented in its business model manual to assess that an increase in the frequency or value of sales of financial instruments in a particular period is not necessarily inconsistent with a held-to-collect business model if the Bank can explain the reasons for those sales and why those sales do not reflect a change in the Bank's investment objective for the business model.

(d) *Distinguishing Investment Properties and Owner-occupied Properties*

The Bank determines whether a property qualifies as investment property. In making its judgment, the Bank considers whether the property generates cash flows largely independent of the other assets held by the Bank. Owner-occupied properties generate cash flows that are attributable not only to the property but also to other assets used in its banking operations.

Some properties comprise a portion that is held to earn rental or for capital appreciation and another portion that is held for use in its banking operation and services or for administrative purposes. If a portion can be sold separately (or leased out separately under finance lease), the Bank accounts for the portion separately. If a portion cannot be sold separately, the property is accounted for as investment property only if an insignificant portion is held for use in its banking operation or services or for administrative purposes. Judgment is applied in determining whether ancillary services are so significant that a property does not qualify as investment property. The Bank considers each property separately in making its judgment.

(e) *Determination of Branch Licenses Having Indefinite Useful Lives*

The Bank's branch licenses were regarded as having an indefinite useful lives considering there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which such assets are expected to generate net cash inflows for the Bank. The assessment of having indefinite useful lives is reviewed periodically and is updated whether events and circumstances such as the period of control over these assets and legal or similar limits on the use of these assets continue to support such assessment.

(f) *Determination of Lease Term of Contracts*

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

The Bank did not include renewal options as part of the lease term as the terms are renewable upon mutual agreement of both parties.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised or not exercised or the Bank becomes obliged to exercise or not exercise it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the Bank.

(g) *Distinguishing Operating and Finance Leases where the Bank is the Lessor*

The Bank has entered into various lease agreements as a lessor. Critical judgment was exercised by management to distinguish each lease agreement as either an operating or finance lease by looking at the transfer or retention of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the properties covered by the agreements. Failure to make the right judgment will result in either overstatement or understatement of assets and liabilities. Management assessed that all of its existing lease arrangements qualify as operating leases.

(h) *Recognition of Provisions and Contingencies*

Judgment is exercised by management to distinguish between provisions and contingencies. Policies on recognition of provisions and contingencies are discussed in Note 2.10 and relevant disclosures on those provisions and contingencies are presented in Note 24. In dealing with the Bank's various legal proceedings, the Bank's estimate of the probable costs that may arise from claims and contingencies has been developed in consultation and coordination with the Bank's internal and external legal counsels acting in defense for the Bank's legal cases and are based upon the analysis of probable results. Although the Bank does not believe that its on-going legal proceeding will have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial position, it is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies conducted relating to those proceedings.

3.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The following are the 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:

(a) *Estimation of Allowance for ECL on Financial Assets*

When measuring allowance for ECL for relevant categories of financial assets, management applies judgment in defining the criteria in assessing whether a financial asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition, and in the estimation of the contractual cash flows due from counterparty and those that the Bank would expect to receive, taking into account the cash flows from the realization of collateral and integral credit enhancements.

The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour of counterparties (e.g., the likelihood of counterparties defaulting and the resulting losses).

The computation of the ECL also considers the use of reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other that may result in different levels of loss allowance.

Significant factors affecting the estimates on the ECL model include:

- criteria for assessing if there has been an SICR and when a financial asset will be transferred between the three stages;
- the Bank's definition of default for different segments of credit exposures that considers the regulatory requirements;
- establishing groups of similar financial assets (i.e., segmentation) for the purposes of measuring ECL on a collective basis;
- establishment of LGD parameters based on historical recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties across different group of financial instruments particularly coming from the disposal of the collaterals of the borrowers after foreclosure or repossession; and,
- establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL.

Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation used in measuring ECL, and the analysis of the allowance for ECL on various groups of financial instruments is further detailed in Notes 4.1.6 and 4.1.7, respectively.

(b) Determination of Appropriate Discount Rate in Measuring Lease Liabilities

The Bank measures its lease liabilities at present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease contract. The lease payments were discounted using a reasonable rate deemed by management equal to the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. In determining a reasonable discount rate, management considers the term of the leases, the underlying asset and the economic environment. Actual results, however, may vary due to changes in estimates brought about by changes in such factors.

(c) Fair Value Measurement for Financial Instruments

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments where active market quotes are not available. This requires management to develop estimates and assumptions based on market inputs, using observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where such data is not observable, management uses its best estimate. Estimated fair values of financial instruments may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the end of the reporting period.

The carrying values of the Bank's financial assets at FVOCI and the amounts of fair value changes recognized on those assets are disclosed in Notes 6 and 10, respectively.

(d) Estimating Useful Lives of Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment, Buildings classified as Investment Properties, and Computer Software presented as part of Other Resources

The Bank estimates the useful lives of bank premises, furniture, fixtures, and equipment, buildings under investment properties, and computer software are based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of those assets are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets.

The carrying amounts of these assets are presented in Notes 12, 13 and 14. Based on management's assessment as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, there is no change in the estimated useful lives of these assets during those years. Actual results, however, may vary due to changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned in the preceding page.

(e) *Fair Value Measurement for Investment Properties*

The Bank's investment properties are composed of parcels of land and buildings acquired from defaulting borrowers and are not held for sale within the next twelve months from the end of reporting period. The estimated fair values of these assets, as disclosed in Notes 6 and 13, are determined by in-house and independent appraisers applying the relevant valuation methodologies as described therein.

For investment properties with appraisal conducted prior to the end of the reporting period, management determines whether there are significant circumstances during the intervening period that may require adjustments or changes in the disclosure of the fair value of those properties.

A significant change in key inputs and sources of information used in the determination of the fair value disclosed for those assets may result in adjustment in the carrying amount of the assets reported in the financial statements if their fair value will indicate evidence of impairment.

(f) *Determining Realizable Amount of Deferred Tax Assets*

The Bank reviews its deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Management assessed that the carrying amount of deferred tax assets recognized in the statements of financial position as disclosed in Note 20 can be utilized in the coming years or within their prescriptive period.

(g) *Estimating Impairment of Non-financial Assets*

Except for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, which are tested for impairment at least annually, PFRS requires that an impairment review be performed when certain impairment indications are present. In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating unit based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate (see Note 2.14).

Though management believes that the assumptions used in the estimation of fair values of non-financial assets are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable amount and any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's results of operations.

Based on management's assessment, the Bank's non-financial assets were not impaired as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(b) *Valuation of Post-employment Defined Benefit Plan*

The determination of the amounts of post-employment benefit obligation is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, discount rates and expected rate of salary increases. A significant change in any of these actuarial assumptions may generally affect the recognized expense, other comprehensive income or loss, and the carrying amount of the post-employment benefit obligation in the next reporting period. The amounts of post-employment benefit obligation and expense and an analysis of the movements in the estimated present value of post-employment benefit obligation, as well as the effect of the changes in the assumptions used in estimating such obligation are presented in Note 19.2.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Overall risk management function provides an oversight of the management of risks. The risk management function is generally responsible for (a) identifying the key risk exposures and assessing and measuring the extent of risk exposures of the Bank and its trust operations; (b) monitoring the risk exposures and determining the corresponding capital requirement in accordance with the Basel Capital Adequacy Framework and based on the Bank's internal capital adequacy assessment on an on-going basis; (c) monitoring and assessing decisions to accept particular risks whether these are consistent with BOD approved policies on risk tolerance and the effectiveness of the corresponding risk mitigation measures; and, (d) reporting on a regular basis to the BOD of the results of risk assessment and monitoring.

The Bank's Risk Oversight Committee (ROC) is a standing committee of the BOD. The purpose of ROC is to assist the BOD in fulfilling its responsibility with respect to Bank's risk governance structure, risk management guidelines and policies regarding credit, liquidity, market, operational and other related risk as necessary to fulfil the ROC's duties and responsibilities; risk tolerance; capital, liquidity and funding; and the performance of Bank's Chief Risk Officer. The ROC reports to the BOD regarding Bank's risk profile, as well as its risk management framework, including the significant policies and practices employed to manage risks in Bank's businesses, as well as the overall adequacy of the risk management function. The ROC's role is one of oversight, recognizing that senior management is responsible for executing the Bank's risk management while the ROC has the responsibilities and powers set forth in its charter, senior management is responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining an effective risk program. In this regard, the Bank's department heads or line managers are responsible for managing risks in the areas for which they are responsible.

4.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty in a transaction may default in payments and it arises from lending, treasury, and other activities undertaken by the Bank. The Bank manages its credit risk and loan portfolio through the Accounts Management Department (AMD), which undertakes several functions with respect to credit risk management. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets requires further estimations as to the PDs occurring, of the associated loss ratios, and of default correlations between counterparties; accordingly, such the credit risk is measured using PD, EAD, and LGD, for purposes of measuring ECL as required by PFRS 9.

Significant changes in the economy, or in the health of a particular industry segments that represents a concentration in the Bank's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided for at the end of the reporting period. Management, therefore, carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

4.1.1 Credit Quality Analysis

The following tables set out information about the credit quality of loans and other receivables, HTC financial assets and financial assets at FVOCI in 2020 and 2019 based on PFRS 9. Credit risks related to cash and other cash items, due from BSP, due from other banks, and loans and receivables arising from reverse repurchase agreement are negligible. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there are no purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets in the Bank's financial statements.

	2020			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Loans and other receivables				
Performing:				
Current	P 1,709,709,118	P -	P -	P1,709,709,118
Past due	-	436,366,540	-	436,366,540
Non-performing:				
Past due	-	3,543,860	58,565,739	62,109,599
Items in litigation	-	-	117,551,306	117,551,306
	1,709,709,118	439,910,400	176,117,045	2,325,736,563
Expected credit loss allowance	(15,084,903)	(5,698,257)	(67,288,288)	(88,071,448)
Carrying amount	<u>P 1,694,624,215</u>	<u>P 434,212,143</u>	<u>P 108,828,757</u>	<u>P 2,237,665,115</u>
HTC financial assets				
Gross amount	P 321,971,796	P -	P -	P 321,971,796
Expected credit loss allowance	(125,231)	-	-	(125,231)
Carrying amount	<u>P 321,846,565</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 321,846,565</u>
Financial assets at FVOCI				
Carrying amount	<u>P 154,392,725</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 154,392,725</u>
Other resources				
Carrying amount	<u>P -</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 13,359,181</u>	<u>P 13,359,181</u>
	2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and other receivables				
Performing:				
Current	P 1,449,645,680	P 252,857,443	P -	P1,702,503,123
Past due	-	402,235,503	-	402,235,503
Non-performing:				
Past due	-	23,859,378	142,851,906	166,711,284
Items in litigation	-	-	46,269,538	46,269,538
	1,449,645,680	678,952,324	189,121,444	2,317,719,448
Expected credit loss allowance	(5,335,318)	(8,377,025)	(75,334,866)	(89,047,209)
Carrying amount	<u>P 1,444,310,362</u>	<u>P 670,575,299</u>	<u>P 113,786,578</u>	<u>P 2,228,672,239</u>
HTC financial assets				
Gross amount	P 74,975,849	P -	P -	P 74,975,849
Expected credit loss allowance	(295,689)	-	-	(295,689)
Carrying amount	<u>P 74,680,160</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 74,680,160</u>
Financial assets at FVOCI				
Carrying amount	<u>P 142,638,187</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 142,638,187</u>
Other resources				
Carrying amount	<u>P -</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 18,301,408</u>	<u>P 18,301,408</u>

4.1.2 Concentration of Credit Risk

The Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by industry. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at the end of the reporting period is shown below (gross of allowance for impairment, and unearned interests, discounts and other charges).

	Due from BSP, Other Banks and Loans and Reverse Repurchase Agreements	Loans and Receivables	Investment Securities
<u>December 31, 2020</u>			
Financial intermediaries	P 1,530,581,916	P 793,761	P 217,612,957
Other community, social and personal activities	-	78,345,442	-
Consumption	-	202,319,379	-
Real estate, renting and other related activities	-	1,052,064,812	-
Wholesale and retail trade	-	146,959,420	-
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	-	35,474,030	5,878,641
Manufacturing (various industries)	-	9,000,000	-
Others	-	821,134,651	252,872,923
	<u>P 1,530,581,916</u>	<u>P 2,346,091,495</u>	<u>P 476,364,521</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>			
Financial intermediaries	P 805,477,359	P -	P -
Other community, social and personal activities	-	165,225,792	-
Consumption	-	277,880,254	-
Real estate, renting and other related activities	-	1,104,130,362	-
Wholesale and retail trade	-	142,393,333	-
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	-	55,365,302	-
Manufacturing (various industries)	-	32,471,875	-
Others	-	542,852,345	217,614,036
	<u>P 805,477,359</u>	<u>P 2,320,319,263</u>	<u>P 217,614,036</u>

The Bank's significant portion of other financial assets under Other Resources are invested in financial intermediaries industry.

4.1.3 Credit Risk Management

The Credit Review Office (CRRO) undertakes credit analysis and review to ensure consistency in the Bank's risk assessment process. The AMD performs (a) risk ratings for corporate accounts and (b) risk scoring for consumer accounts subject to validation by CRRO. It also ensures that the Bank's credit policies and procedures are adequate to meet the demands of the business. The AMD is also responsible for developing procedures to streamline and expedite the processing of credit applications.

The AMD also undertakes portfolio management by reviewing the Bank's loan portfolio, including the portfolio risks associated with particular industry sectors, loan size and maturity, and development of a strategy for the Bank to achieve its desired portfolio mix and risk profile.

The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review.

Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits when appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is also managed in part by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees.

The AMD reviews the Bank's loan portfolio in line with the Bank's policy of not having significant unwarranted concentrations of exposure to individual counterparties, in accordance with the BSP's prohibitions on maintaining a financial exposure to any single person or group of connected persons in excess of 25% of its net worth.

Loan classification is an integral part of the Bank's management of credit risk. On a quarterly basis, loans are reviewed, classified and rated based on internal and external factors that affect their performance. On a quarterly basis, loan classifications of impaired accounts are assessed and the results are used as basis for the review of loan loss provisions.

Generally, accounts are classified by the Bank based on the loan credit quality as follows:

(a) *Unclassified*

These are individual credits that do not have a greater-than-normal risk and do not possess the characteristics of adversely classified loans as defined below. These are credits that have the apparent ability to satisfy their obligations in full and therefore, no loss in ultimate collection is anticipated. These are adequately secured by readily marketable collateral or other forms of support security or are supported by sufficient credit and financial information of favorable nature to assure repayment as agreed.

(b) *Loans Especially Mentioned (LEM)*

Accounts classified as LEM are individual credits that have potential weaknesses particularly on documentation or credit administration that deserve management's close attention. These potential weaknesses, if left uncorrected, may affect the repayment prospects of the loan and thus heighten the credit risk to the Bank.

A credit may also be classified as LEM if there is evidence of weakness in the borrower's financial condition or credit worthiness, or the credit is subject to an unrealistic repayment program or inadequate source of funds.

(c) *Substandard*

Accounts classified as "Substandard" are individual credits or portions thereof, which appear to involve a substantial and unreasonable degree of risk to the Bank because of unfavorable record or unsatisfactory characteristics. There exists in such accounts the possibility of future loss to the Bank unless given closer supervision. Those classified as "Substandard" must have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize their liquidation. Such well-defined weaknesses may include adverse trends or development of financial, managerial, economic or political nature, or a significant weakness in collateral.

(d) *Doubtful*

Accounts classified as “Doubtful” are individual credits or portions thereof which have the weaknesses inherent in those classified as “Substandard”, with the added characteristics that existing facts, conditions and values make collection or liquidation in full highly improbable and in which substantial loss is probable. Positive and vigorous action is required to avert or minimize losses.

(e) *Loss*

Accounts classified as “Loss” are individual credits or portions thereof which are considered uncollectible or worthless and of such little value that their continuance as bankable assets is not warranted although the loans may have some recovery or salvage value. The amount of loss is difficult to measure and it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off these basically worthless assets even though partial recovery may be obtained in the future.

These loan classifications are also used by the Bank as inputs and basis in determining the impairment losses as described in Note 2.3.

4.1.4 Credit Risk Exposure

The Bank’s credit risk measurement is performed on different segments of financial asset portfolio such as: (a) corporate and retail loans, which generally include corporate, individual, housing and auto loans, (b) debt securities that are measured at amortized cost and at FVOCI; and, (c) jewelry loans. The Bank also established credit risk assessment procedures for sales contract receivables and other risk assets including accounts receivables.

(a) *Corporate and Retail Loans*

Loans and receivables, regardless if the accounts have been fully paid, extended or renewed in subsequent year or period, are subjected to evaluation for possible losses. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets requires further estimations as to the PDs occurring, of the associated loss ratios, and of default correlations between counterparties; accordingly, such credit risk is measured using PD, EAD, and LGD, for purposes of measuring ECL.

The Bank determines any evidence of potential deterioration in the quality of an instrument that take into consideration both quantitative and qualitative criteria. Past due accounts and those that exhibit the characteristics of classified loans shall be risk-rated following the guidelines on credit classification per BSP Manual of Regulations for Banks and under the BSP Circular No. 1011, i.e., Especially Mentioned, Substandard, Doubtful or Loss. These guidelines are used by the Bank to assign the individually assessed loan or a group of loans within a particular portfolio segment to a specific stage category under the PFRS 9 loan impairment standards (i.e., Stage 1, 2, 3).

For corporate loans, the rating is determined at the borrower level. The Bank incorporates any updated or new information or credit assessments into the credit review system on an ongoing basis. In addition, the Bank updates information about the creditworthiness of the borrower every year from sources such as publicly available financial statements. This determined the internal credit rating and the PD.

For retail loans, subsequent to initial recognition, the payment behavior of the borrower is monitored on periodic basis. The ECL parameters were carried on a collective basis on shared credit risk characteristics of the borrowers and the repayment scheme of the products.

(b) Debt Securities Classified as Financial Assets at FVOCI and HTC Financial Assets

For the Bank's debt securities, credit ratings published by reputable external rating agency [such as Standard & Poor's (S&P's)] are used for purposes of applying the external benchmarking approach. These ratings are continuously monitored and updated. The PD associated with each rating is determined based on realized default rates over the previous 12 months, as published by the rating agency unless there is an indication of a heightened credit risk.

(c) Jewelry Loans

The ECL of jewelry loans is computed using loss rate approach. The provision rates are based on historical experience on sale of repossessed jewelry.

4.1.5 Expected Credit Loss Management

(a) Assessment of SICR

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank assesses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. In making this assessment, the Bank assesses on a periodic basis both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information as appropriate. These may include macroeconomic conditions, economic sector and geographical region relevant to the counterparty or borrower and other factors that are counterparty-specific.

As the Bank holds various arrays of financial instruments, the extent of assessment may depend on the materiality of the financial instrument or the complexity of the portfolio being assessed.

The Bank's ECL model follows a three-stage impairment approach in determining the loss allowance to be recognized in the financial statements:

- (i)* Stage 1 – comprises of all credit exposures that are considered 'performing' and with no observed SICR since initial recognition. These include those financial instruments with low credit risk. For these financial instruments, the loss allowance is determined based on a 12-month ECL.
- (ii)* Stage 2 – comprises of all financial instruments assessed to have SICR since initial recognition based on the Bank's quantitative and qualitative criteria, though not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. With reference to the Bank's credit risk assessment, Stage 2 includes credit exposures that are considered 'under-performing' in which risk ratings were downgraded to LEM. Stage 2 financial instruments may also include those financial instruments where the credit risk has improved and have been reclassified from Stage 3 subject to the Bank's observation period on the creditworthiness of the counterparty. A lifetime ECL is recognized for these financial instruments.

(iii) Stage 3 – comprises credit exposures which are assessed as ‘credit-impaired’, thus considered by the Bank as ‘non-performing’, which is assessed consistently with the Bank’s definition of default for each loan portfolio. Generally, this includes accounts that are classified as Substandard, Doubtful and Loss. The Bank recognizes a lifetime ECL for all credit-impaired financial assets.

The Bank considers low credit risk for listed debt security when its credit risk rating is equivalent to a globally understood definition of ‘investment grade’ (which should be from at least one major rating agency); other debt securities are considered to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

Financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition are classified as purchased or originated credit-impaired assets. ECL is only recognized or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the ECLs.

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary by portfolio and include quantitative changes in probabilities of default and qualitative factors, including a backstop based on delinquency. The credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if, based on the Bank’s internal credit assessment, the borrower or counterparty is determined to have well-defined credit weaknesses.

For portfolios in respect of which the Bank has limited historical data particularly debt securities and government bonds, external benchmark information is used to supplement the internally available data. The portfolios for which external benchmark information represents a significant input into measurement of ECL include exposures to low default borrower segments.

(b) *Definition of Default*

(i) *Loans and Receivables*

The Bank defines a financial asset as in default, which is aligned with the definition of credit-impaired asset, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- *Quantitative* – in this criterion, the Bank defines a loan instrument as in default, which is aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when the borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments, except for the 30 days past due threshold for retail loans.
- *Qualitative* – this includes instances where the borrower is unlikely to pay its obligations and is deemed to be in significant financial difficulty, which include cases of: (i) loan restructuring for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower’s financial difficulty on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise; (ii) borrower’s death; (iii) breach of financial covenant/s; or, (iv) the borrower entering bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower’s condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

An instrument is considered to be no longer in default or have cured when the borrower is able to repay the installments in arrears and the account no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of 180 days within which the borrower shall make consecutive payments.

These criteria have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Bank and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. Such definition has been consistently applied in determining PD, EAD, and LGD throughout the ECL calculations of the Bank.

(ii) Debt Securities Classified as Financial Assets at FVOCI and HTC Financial Assets

For the Bank's debt securities, credit ratings published by reputable external rating agency (such as S&P) are used in relation to the external benchmarking adopted by the Bank. These ratings are continuously monitored and updated. The PD associated with each rating is determined based on realized default rates over the previous 12 months, as published by the rating agency. Losses expected as a result of future events, shall also be considered in estimating the ECL.

Further, objective evidence that the security is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the holder of the security about the following loss events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- the financial institution, for economic or legal reasons relating to the issuer's financial difficulty, granting to the issuer a concession that the financial institution would not otherwise consider;
- it becoming probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- the disappearance of an active market for that security because of financial difficulties; or,
- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of securities since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual securities in the portfolio, including adverse change in the payment status of issuers in the portfolio; or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the securities in the portfolio.

The disappearance of an active market because a financial institution's held securities are no longer publicly traded is not an evidence of impairment. A downgrade of an issuer's credit rating is not, by itself, evidence of impairment, although it may be evidence of impairment when considered with other available information. A decline in the fair value of a security below its cost or amortized cost is not necessarily evidence of impairment (for example, a decline in fair value of an investment in debt security that results from an increase in the risk-free interest rate).

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Bank considers the following factors:

- the market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields;
- the rating agencies' assessment of creditworthiness;
- the country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance;

- the probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness; or,
- the internal support mechanism in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfill the required criteria.

4.1.6 Expected Credit Loss Measurement Inputs

Integral in the Bank's established policies in measuring and calculating ECL on financial instrument is the use of appropriate model for each segment of financial asset that applies relevant inputs and assumptions, including forward-looking information as appropriate.

(a) Key Inputs and Assumptions in the Expected Credit Loss Model

The key elements used in the calculation of ECL are as follows:

- (i)* PD represents an estimate of likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation over a given time horizon, either over the next 12 months (12-month PD) or over the remaining lifetime (lifetime PD) of the obligation. In determining PD, the Bank performed segmentation of its credit exposures based on homogenous characteristics. PD of individually assessed credit exposures is determined based on the historical losses incurred over total exposure while PD of collectively assessed credit exposure is determined based on the net flow rate which is developed from historical movements between one days past due bucket to the next.
- (ii)* LGD pertains to estimate of loss related to the amount that may not be recovered after the borrower defaults. The Bank estimates LGD parameters based on historical recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties, which takes into consideration the realization of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset.
- (iii)* EAD represents the gross carrying amount of the exposure in the event of default which include the amortized cost of an instrument and any accrued interest receivable. For lending commitments, the EAD includes the amount of drawn and undrawn irrevocable loan commitments under the contract, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking forecast.

These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e., the exposure has not been prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to and summed at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

(b) Overlay of Forward-looking Information

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information (FLI) in its assessment of significant increase in credit risk and calculation of ECL. The Bank has performed historical analysis and has identified the key macroeconomic variables (MEVs) impacting credit risk associated with its borrowers.

The MEVs and their associated impact on the PD, LGD and EAD vary by financial instrument. The impact of these MEVs on the PD, LGD, and EAD has been determined by performing statistical regression analysis to understand the impact changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and on the components of LGD and EAD.

The MEVs considered by the Bank includes economic data and forecasts published by government bodies (e.g., BSP and Philippine Statistics Authority). Accordingly, the Bank has identified key drivers for credit risk for each portfolio. Using an analysis on historical data, the Bank has estimated relationships between MEVs and credit risk and credit losses. Accordingly, the Bank has identified key drivers for credit risk for its corporate loans portfolio, which is gross domestic product. On the other hand, the key drivers for the Bank's retail loans portfolio include unemployment rates, employment rates, consumer price indices and retail price indices.

As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty, and therefore, the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projections. The Bank considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes.

(c) Impact of COVID-19 on Measurement of Expected Credit Loss

In response to COVID-19 situation and the Bank's expectations of economic impacts, the key conditions and assumptions utilized in the Bank's calculation of ECL have been revisited. As of December 31, 2020, the expected impacts of COVID-19 have been reasonably captured using the Bank's ECL methodology used in prior years with post-model adjustments.

The ECL methodology have been structured using historical trends and correlations as well as forward-looking economic scenarios. The severity of the current macroeconomic projections and added complexity caused by the various support schemes and regulatory guidance could not be reliably modelled for the time being. Therefore, the ECL model may generate results that are either overlay conservative or overly optimistic depending on the specific portfolio or segment. As a result, post-model adjustments are needed to reflect the considerable uncertainty in ECL methodology considering the unprecedented impacts of COVID-19. Notwithstanding that the measurement inputs and assumptions, including forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions, were revisited in response to COVID-19 situation, the fundamental ECL mechanics and methodology underpinning the Bank's measurement of ECL have remained consistent with the prior periods.

The following are the considerations in measuring ECL under COVID-19 situation:

(i) Significant Increase in Credit Risk

The offer or uptake of COVID-19 related repayment deferrals (i.e., government-mandated reliefs) do not itself constitute significant increase in credit risk event unless exposure is considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk based on other available information. Significant increase in credit risk has been reassessed with reference to the Bank's internal borrower risk rating which considers industry assessment under COVID-19 situation, financial performance indicators, historical credit information of the borrower and other modifiers. The Bank's assessment is to determine if changes in the customers' circumstances were sufficient to constitute significant increase in credit risk.

(ii) Post-model Adjustments

Post-model adjustments represent adjustments in relation to data and model limitations as a result of the COVID-19 economic disruption. The adjustments are based on a combination of portfolio-level credit risk analysis and an evaluation of ECL coverage at an exposure level. Considerations included the potential severity and duration of the economic disruption and the heightened credit risk of specific sectors and loan classes.

4.1.7 Allowance for Expected Credit Losses

The following tables show the reconciliation of the loss allowance for ECL by class of financial instruments at the beginning and end of 2020 and 2019.

(a) Loans and Receivables

	2020			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at January 1, 2020	P 5,335,318	P 8,377,025	P 75,334,866	P 89,047,209
Transfers:				
From Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1,432)	1,432	-	-
From Stage 2 to Stage 1	2,081,007	(2,081,007)	-	-
New financial assets originated – Remained in Stage 1	9,558,750	-	-	9,558,750
Financial assets derecognized or repaid during the year	(1,888,740)	(599,193)	(8,046,578)	(10,534,511)
	<u>9,749,585</u>	<u>(2,678,768)</u>	<u>(8,046,578)</u>	<u>(975,761)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>P 15,084,903</u>	<u>P 5,698,257</u>	<u>P 67,288,288</u>	<u>P 88,071,448</u>
	2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	P 15,888,655	P 12,718,602	P 70,961,648	P 99,568,905
Transfers:				
From Stage 1 to Stage 2	(6,447,361)	6,447,361	-	-
From Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(8,228,433)	8,228,433	-
New financial assets originated – Moved to Stages 2 and 3	-	-	2,150,539	2,150,539
Financial assets derecognized or repaid during the year	(4,105,976)	(2,560,505)	(6,005,754)	(12,672,235)
	<u>(10,553,337)</u>	<u>(4,341,577)</u>	<u>4,373,218</u>	<u>(10,521,696)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>P 5,335,318</u>	<u>P 8,377,025</u>	<u>P 75,334,866</u>	<u>P 89,047,209</u>

(b) HTC Financial Assets and Financial Assets at FVOCI

For the Bank's HTC financial assets, the Bank has recognized ECL amounting to P0.1 million and P0.3 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively. No additional ECL was recognized for financial assets at FVOCI in 2020 and 2019.

(c) Loan Commitments

Allowance for ECL recognized by the Bank related to undrawn loan commitments as of December 31, 2018 amounted to P0.3 million is presented as part of Miscellaneous under the Other Liabilities account (see Note 16). Related ECL amounting to P0.3 million is presented as part of Impairment Losses (Recoveries) in the 2018 statement of profit and loss. No additional ECL was recognized in 2020 and 2019.

Post-model adjustments made in estimating the reported ECL as at December 31, 2020 to reflect the impact of COVID-19 situation are set out in the table below.

	Business as Usual ECL	Post-model Adjustments	Total ECL
Loans and receivables	P 68,027,273	P 20,044,175	P 88,071,448
HTC financial assets	<u>125,231</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>125,231</u>
	<u>P 68,152,504</u>	<u>P 20,044,175</u>	<u>P 88,196,679</u>

The information on how the significant changes in the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments contributed to the changes in the amount of allowance for ECL are presented in Note 4.1.9.

4.1.8 Credit Risk Exposures

The Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of its financial assets, except for certain secured loans and receivables from customers, as shown below (gross of allowance for impairment, and net of unearned interests, discounts and other charges).

	<u>Gross Maximum Exposure</u>	<u>Fair Value of Collaterals</u>	<u>Net Exposure</u>	<u>Financial Effect of Collaterals</u>
2020				
Loans and discounts	P 2,097,862,375	P 4,235,056,009	P -	P 2,097,862,375
Sales contracts receivables	<u>138,056,938</u>	<u>146,838,818</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>138,056,938</u>
	<u>P 2,235,919,313</u>	<u>P 4,381,894,827</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 2,235,919,313</u>
2019				
Loans and discounts	P 2,155,584,009	P 4,784,178,064	P -	P 2,155,584,009
Sales contracts receivables	<u>113,525,563</u>	<u>149,557,988</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>113,525,563</u>
	<u>P 2,229,109,572</u>	<u>P 4,933,736,052</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 2,229,109,572</u>

4.1.9 Significant Changes in Gross Carrying Amount Affecting Allowance for ECL

The following tables provide information how the significant changes in the gross carrying amount of financial instruments in 2020 and 2019 contributed to the changes in the allowance for ECL (net of unearned interests, discounts and other charges).

(a) Loans and Receivables

	<u>2020</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2020	P 1,454,518,265	P 682,169,500	P 181,031,683	P 2,317,719,448
Transfers:				
From Stage 2 to Stage 1	224,055,904	(224,055,904)	-	-
From Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	2,727,975	(2,727,975)	-
New financial assets originated – Remained in Stage 1	54,469,108	-	-	54,469,108
Financial assets derecognized or repaid during the year	(20,032,150)	(20,931,171)	(5,488,672)	(46,451,993)
	<u>258,492,862</u>	<u>(242,259,100)</u>	<u>(8,216,647)</u>	<u>8,017,115</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>P 1,713,011,127</u>	<u>P 439,910,400</u>	<u>P 172,815,036</u>	<u>P 2,325,736,563</u>

	2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	<u>P 1,327,592,889</u>	<u>P 481,837,006</u>	<u>P 134,034,268</u>	<u>P 1,943,464,163</u>
Transfers:				
From Stage 1 to Stage 2	(170,357,004)	170,357,004	-	-
From Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(49,457,668)	49,457,668	-
New financial assets originated:				
Remained in Stage 1	672,298,868	-	-	672,298,868
Moved to Stages 2 and 3	-	79,433,158	26,890,000	106,323,158
Financial assets derecognized or repaid during the year	(375,016,488)	-	(29,350,253)	(404,366,741)
	<u>126,925,376</u>	<u>200,332,494</u>	<u>46,997,415</u>	<u>374,255,285</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>P 1,454,518,265</u>	<u>P 682,169,500</u>	<u>P 181,031,683</u>	<u>P 2,317,719,448</u>

(b) *HTC Financial Assets and Financial Assets at FVOCI*

There was no significant movement in the Bank's HTC financial assets and financial assets at FVOCI in 2020 and 2019 that affected the allowance for ECL (see Note 10).

4.1.10 Collateral Held as Security and Other Credit Enhancements

The Bank holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of hold-out deposits, real estate mortgage, standby letters of credit or bank guaranty, government guaranty, chattel mortgage, assignment of receivables, pledge of equity securities, personal and corporate guaranty and other forms of security. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing and are generally updated annually.

Generally, collateral is not held over loans and advances to other banks, except when securities are held as part of repurchase and securities borrowing arrangements. Collateral is not usually held against trading and investment securities, and no such collateral was held as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The estimated fair value of collateral and other security enhancements held against the loan portfolio as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are presented below.

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
2020				
Real properties	P 2,991,725,102	P 680,017,480	P 289,660,682	P 3,961,403,264
Chattel	6,801,957	2,098,807	11,882,161	20,782,925
Hold-out deposits	13,380,000	-	-	13,380,000
Jewelries	176,968,250	-	-	176,968,250
Others	<u>208,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,360,388</u>	<u>209,360,388</u>
	<u>P 3,396,875,309</u>	<u>P 682,116,287</u>	<u>P 302,903,231</u>	<u>P 4,381,894,827</u>
2019				
Real properties	P 2,827,888,035	P 1,242,145,173	P 326,746,790	P 4,396,779,998
Chattel	14,311,874	7,181,229	2,480,725	23,973,828
Hold-out deposits	44,103,200	-	-	44,103,200
Jewelries	201,437,050	-	-	201,437,050
Others	<u>267,441,976</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>267,441,976</u>
	<u>P 3,355,182,135</u>	<u>P 1,249,326,402</u>	<u>P 329,227,515</u>	<u>P 4,933,736,052</u>

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank has recognized certain properties arising from foreclosures in settlement of loan account amounting to P45.1 million and P135.8 million, respectively (see Note 13).

The Bank's manner of disposing the collateral for impaired loans and receivables is normally through sale of these assets after foreclosure proceedings have taken place. The Bank does not generally use the non-cash collateral for its own operations.

There were no changes in the Bank's collateral policies in 2020 and 2019.

4.1.11 Write Off

The Bank writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery of the financial asset. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include: cessation of enforcement activity; and, where the Bank's recovery method is through foreclosure of collateral and the value of the collateral is less than the outstanding contractual amounts of the financial assets to be written-off.

The Bank may write off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. There were no actual write offs done in 2020 and 2019.

4.1.12 Modification of Financial Assets

In certain cases, the Bank modifies the terms of the loans provided to the borrowers due to commercial renegotiations, or for distressed loans, with a view of maximizing recovery of the contractual amount of obligation that the Bank is owed to. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria which, in the management's judgment, indicate that payment will most likely continue. Such policies are continuously reviewed and updated as necessary. The risk of default of such assets after modification is assessed at the reporting date and compared with the risk under the original terms at initial recognition, when the modification is not substantial and so does not result in derecognition of the original asset. The Bank monitors the performance of the financial asset subsequent to its modification.

The Bank may determine that the credit risk has significantly improved after restructuring (in accordance with the new terms for six consecutive months or more), so that the assets are moved from Stage 3 or Stage 2.

The Bank continues to monitor if there is a subsequent SICR in relation to such modified assets through the use of specific models for modified assets.

The outstanding balance of restructured loans amounts to P418.0 million and P9.7 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The restructured loans are classified as performing before and after the restructuring and are fully secured by collateral. The related allowance for credit loss of such loans amounts to P4.2 million and P2.7 million as of the same dates, respectively. Of the total outstanding restructured loans as of December 31, 2020, P383.2 million are due to the impact of COVID-19 situation [see Note 4.1.6(c)(i)].

4.2 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that there are insufficient funds available to adequately meet the credit demands of the Bank's customers and repay deposits on maturity. The Bank manages liquidity risk by holding sufficient liquid assets of appropriate quality to ensure that short-term funding requirements are met. In addition, the Bank seeks to maintain sufficient liquidity to take advantage of interest rate and exchange rate opportunities when they arise.

The analysis of the maturity profile of resources, liabilities and off-statement of financial position items as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 in accordance with the account classification of the BSP, follows.

	Up to three months	More than three months to one year	More than one year to five years	More than five years	Total
December 31, 2020					
Resources:					
Cash and other cash items	P 49,951,152	P -	P -	P -	P 49,951,152
Due from BSP	1,163,199,509	-	-	-	1,163,199,509
Due from other banks	159,158,358	19,689,430	-	-	178,847,788
Loans and receivables arising from reverse repurchase agreement	188,534,619	-	-	-	188,534,619
Financial assets at FVOCI	7,997,330	20,395,785	237,444,359	75,425,000	341,262,474
HTC financial assets - net	269,542,314	52,304,251	-	-	321,846,565
Loans and receivables - net	388,163,937	276,578,913	272,871,249	1,300,051,016	2,237,665,115
Other resources - net	<u>28,251,784</u>	<u>3,530,894</u>	<u>117,529,516</u>	<u>384,012,875</u>	<u>533,325,069</u>
Total Resources	<u>2,254,799,003</u>	<u>372,499,273</u>	<u>627,845,124</u>	<u>1,759,488,891</u>	<u>5,014,632,291</u>
Liabilities and Equity:					
Deposit liabilities	3,488,083,447	26,625,362	179,911,864	-	3,694,620,673
Other liabilities	<u>119,226,008</u>	<u>525,222,524</u>	<u>31,976,565</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>676,425,097</u>
Total liabilities	3,607,309,455	551,847,886	211,888,429	-	4,371,045,770
Equity	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>643,586,521</u>	<u>643,586,521</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity	<u>3,607,309,455</u>	<u>551,847,886</u>	<u>211,888,429</u>	<u>643,586,521</u>	<u>5,014,632,291</u>
On-book gap	<u>(1,352,510,452)</u>	<u>(179,348,613)</u>	<u>415,956,695</u>	<u>1,115,902,370</u>	<u>-</u>
Cumulative on-book gap	<u>(1,352,510,452)</u>	<u>(1,531,859,065)</u>	<u>(1,115,902,370)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Contingent assets	1,434,382	-	52,000,000	-	53,434,382
Contingent liabilities	<u>(296,872,370)</u>	<u>(105,132,737)</u>	<u>(202,728,330)</u>	<u>(769,477,417)</u>	<u>(1,374,210,854)</u>
Off-book gap	<u>(295,437,988)</u>	<u>(105,132,737)</u>	<u>(150,728,330)</u>	<u>(769,477,417)</u>	<u>(1,320,776,472)</u>
Cumulative off-book gap	<u>(295,437,988)</u>	<u>(400,570,725)</u>	<u>(551,299,055)</u>	<u>(1,320,776,472)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cumulative total gap	<u>(P 1,647,948,440)</u>	<u>(P 1,932,429,790)</u>	<u>(P 1,667,201,425)</u>	<u>(P 1,320,776,472)</u>	<u>P -</u>

	Up to three months	More than three months to one year	More than one year to five years	More than five years	Total
<u>December 31, 2019</u>					
Resources:					
Cash and other cash items	P 62,110,168	P -	P -	P -	P 62,110,168
Due from BSP	409,238,250	-	-	-	409,238,250
Due from other banks	304,442,486	25,823,850	-	-	330,266,336
Loans and receivables arising from reverse repurchase agreement	65,972,773	-	-	-	65,972,773
Financial assets at FVOCI	50,305,411	11,418,750	189,287,061	56,996,756	308,007,978
HTC financial assets - net	24,874,543	18,198,734	31,606,883	-	74,680,160
Loans and receivables - net	504,610,936	460,444,114	406,370,707	857,246,482	2,228,672,239
Other resources - net	<u>32,851,101</u>	<u>2,442,010</u>	<u>36,273,471</u>	<u>523,631,003</u>	<u>595,197,585</u>
Total Resources	<u>1,454,405,668</u>	<u>518,327,458</u>	<u>663,538,122</u>	<u>1,437,874,241</u>	<u>4,074,145,489</u>
Liabilities and Equity:					
Deposit liabilities	2,537,398,008	635,576,825	110,333,412	-	3,283,308,245
Other liabilities	<u>75,100,777</u>	<u>13,471,588</u>	<u>50,569,462</u>	<u>15,812,594</u>	<u>154,954,421</u>
Total liabilities	2,612,498,785	649,048,413	160,902,874	15,812,594	3,438,262,666
Equity	-	-	-	<u>635,882,823</u>	<u>635,882,823</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity	<u>2,612,498,785</u>	<u>649,048,413</u>	<u>160,902,874</u>	<u>651,695,417</u>	<u>4,074,145,489</u>
On-book gap	(1,158,093,117)	(130,720,955)	502,635,248	786,178,824	-
Cumulative on-book gap	(1,158,093,117)	(1,288,814,072)	(786,178,824)	-	-
Contingent assets	1,434,382	-	45,000,000	-	46,434,382
Contingent liabilities	(107,051)	-	-	-	(107,051)
Off-book gap	<u>1,327,331</u>	-	45,000,000	-	46,327,331
Cumulative off-book gap	<u>1,327,331</u>	<u>1,327,331</u>	<u>46,327,331</u>	<u>46,327,331</u>	-
Cumulative total gap	<u>(P 1,156,765,786)</u>	<u>(P1,287,486,741)</u>	<u>(P 739,851,493)</u>	<u>P 46,327,331</u>	<u>P -</u>

The Bank continually assesses business opportunities and strategies where it can effectively and sufficiently match its short-term funding requirements with adequate liquid assets through taking customers' deposits with longer maturities and originating loans with periodic repayments enough to cover credit demands of customers.

The contractual maturities of the Bank's financial liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are presented below.

	Up to three months	More than three months to one year	More than one year to five years	Total
<u>December 31, 2020</u>				
Deposit liabilities	P 3,488,083,447	P 26,625,362	P 179,911,864	P3,694,620,673
Other liabilities	<u>97,095,653</u>	<u>525,222,524</u>	<u>31,976,565</u>	<u>654,294,742</u>
	<u>P 3,585,179,100</u>	<u>P 551,847,886</u>	<u>P 211,888,429</u>	<u>P 4,348,915,415</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>				
Deposit liabilities	P 2,537,398,008	P 635,576,825	P 110,333,412	P3,283,308,245
Other liabilities	<u>60,296,011</u>	<u>13,471,589</u>	<u>66,382,056</u>	<u>140,149,656</u>
	<u>P 2,597,694,019</u>	<u>P 649,048,414</u>	<u>P 176,715,468</u>	<u>P3,423,457,901</u>

4.3 Foreign Exchange Risk

The Bank manages its exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the foreign currency exchange rates by maintaining foreign currency exposure within the existing regulatory guidelines and at a level that it believes to be relatively conservative for a financial institution engaged in that type of business.

The Bank's net foreign currency exposure is computed as its foreign currency-denominated resources less foreign currency-denominated liabilities. BSP regulations impose a cap of 2.5% of net worth, or US\$5 million, whichever is lower, on the consolidated excess foreign currency holding of banks in the Philippines. In the case of the Bank, its foreign currency exposure is primarily limited to the day-to-day, over-the-counter buying and selling of foreign currency in the Bank's branches. The Bank's foreign currency exposure on each day is guided by the limits set forth in the Bank's Risk Management Manual. These limits are within the prescribed ceilings mandated by the BSP. At the end of each day, the Bank reports to the BSP on its compliance with the mandated foreign currency exposure limits.

Foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 translated to closing rates consist of the following:

	2020		2019	
	US Dollar	Philippine Peso	US Dollar	Philippine Peso
Cash and other cash items	\$ 1,925,124	P 92,450,238	\$ 4,966,607	P 251,484,146
Loans and receivables - net	1,301	62,466	8,590	434,955
Deposit liabilities	(1,925,943)	(92,489,578)	(4,969,262)	(251,618,583)
Other liabilities	(482)	(23,126)	(5,935)	(300,518)
Short-term exposure	\$ -	P -	\$ -	P -

The sensitivity of the net profit before tax and equity in regards to the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities and the US dollar – Philippine peso exchange rate assumes a +/- 7.10% change and +/- 13.64% change in the Philippine peso/US dollar exchange rate for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. These percentage changes have been determined based on the average market volatility in exchange rates, using standard deviation, in the previous 12 months, estimated at 99% confidence level.

As the Bank's foreign currency exposure in both years as shown above is minimal, management has assessed that the effects of changes in the foreign exchange rate to the Bank's results of operations are not significant.

Exposures to foreign exchange rates vary during the year depending on the volume of the Bank's foreign currency deposit unit transactions.

4.4 Interest Rate Risk

The Bank's policy is to minimize interest rate cash flow risk exposures. The Bank's cash flow interest rate risk relates primarily to the possible changes in the prevailing interest rates of due from other banks, debt securities – bonds and floating rate loans. The volatility in the interest rates of these financial instruments will result to an increase or decrease of the Bank's interest spread, and consequently will affect its financial performance. The due from BSP was not included in the cash flow interest rate sensitivity since the potential effects on net profit or loss before tax and equity will be immaterial. All other financial assets and financial liabilities have fixed rates.

The table below illustrates the sensitivity of the Bank's profit or loss before tax and equity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates of the assets mentioned above. These changes are considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions. The calculations are based on the Bank's financial instruments held at the end of each reporting period. All other variables are held constant.

	<u>Sensitivity Rate</u> +/- %		<u>Profit (Loss)</u> <u>Before Tax</u>		<u>Equity</u>
<u>December 31, 2020</u>					
Loans and receivables	0.01%	P	272,995	P	191,097
HTC financial assets	0.04%		122,945		86,062
Financial assets at FVOCI	0.04%		116,037		81,226
Due from other banks	0.05%		<u>81,018</u>		<u>56,713</u>
			<u>P 592,995</u>		<u>P 415,098</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>					
Loans and receivables	0.13%	(P	2,991,776)	P	2,094,243
Financial assets at FVOCI	0.16%	(	438,763)		307,134
HTC financial assets	0.16%	(	121,355)		84,949
Due from other banks	0.10%	(	<u>343,147)</u>		<u>240,203</u>
			<u>(P 3,895,041)</u>		<u>P 2,726,529</u>

The Bank's loan portfolio includes floating rate loans, which are repriced periodically by reference to the transfer pool rate which reflects the Bank's internal cost of funds. The changes in interest rates used in the analysis have been determined based on the average volatility in interest rates of the said resources, using standard deviation, in the previous 12 months.

4.5 Operational Risk

Operational risks are risks arising from the potential inadequate information systems and systems, operations or transactional problems (relating to service or product delivery), breaches in internal controls, fraud, or unforeseen catastrophes that may result in unexpected loss. Operational risks include the risk of loss arising from various types of human or technical error, settlement or payments failures, business interruption, administrative and legal risks, and the risk arising from systems not performing adequately.

The ROC of the Bank assists management in meeting its responsibility to understand and manage operational risk exposures. The ROC applies a number of techniques to efficiently manage operational risks. Among these are enumerated as follows:

- Each major business line has an embedded operational risk management officer who acts as a point person for the implementation of various operational risk tools. The operational risk officers attend annual risk briefings conducted by the ROC to keep them up-to-date with different operational risk issues, challenges and initiatives.
- With ROC's bottom up self-assessment process, which is conducted at least annually, areas with high risk potential are highlighted and reported, and control measures are identified. The results of said self-assessment exercise also serve as one of the inputs in identifying specific key risk indicators (KRIs).

- KRIs are used to monitor the operational risk profile of the Bank and of each business unit, and alert the management of impending problems in a timely fashion.
- Internal loss information is collected, reported and utilized to model operational risk.
- The ROC reviews product and operating manuals, policies, procedures and circulars, thus allowing the embedding of desired operational risk management practices in all business units.

(a) Reputational Risk

Reputation risk is the risk to earnings or capital arising from negative public opinion. This affects the Bank's ability to establish new relationships or services, or to continue servicing existing relationships. This risk can expose the Bank to litigation, financial loss, or damage to its reputation. Reputation risk arises whenever technology-based banking products, services, delivery channels or processes may generate adverse public opinion such that it seriously affects the Bank's earnings or impairs its capital. This risk is present in activities such as asset management and regulatory compliance.

The Bank adopted a reputation risk monitoring and reporting framework to manage public perception.

(b) Legal Risk and Regulatory Risk Management

Changes in laws and regulations and fiscal policies could adversely affect the Bank's operations and financial reporting. In addition, the Bank faces legal risks in enforcing its rights under its loan agreements, such as foreclosing of collateral. Legal risk is higher in new areas of business where the law remains untested by the courts. The Bank uses a legal review process as the primary control mechanism for legal risk. Such a legal review aims to verify and validate the existence, genuineness and due execution of legal documents, and verify the capacity and authority of counterparties and customers to enter into transactions. In addition, the Bank seeks to minimize its legal risk by using stringent legal documentation, imposing certain requirements designed to ensure that transactions are properly authorized, and consulting internal and external legal advisors.

Regulatory risk refers to the potential for the Bank to suffer financial loss due to changes in the laws or monetary, tax or other governmental regulations of the country. The Bank's Compliance Program, the design and implementation of which is overseen and coordinated by the Compliance Officer, is the primary control process for regulatory risk issues. The Compliance Officer is committed to safeguard the integrity of the Bank by maintaining a high level of regulatory compliance. It is responsible for communicating and disseminating new rules and regulations to all units, assessing and addressing identified compliance issues, performing periodic compliance testing on branches and head office units, and reporting compliance findings to the Corporate Governance Committee and the BOD.

4.6 Anti-Money Laundering Controls

The Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) or RA No. 9160 was passed in September 2001 and was amended by RA No. 9194, RA No. 10167, and RA No. 10365 in March 2003, June 2012 and February 2013, respectively. Under the AMLA, as amended, the Bank is required to submit “Covered Transaction Reports” to the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) involving single transactions in cash or other equivalent monetary instruments with as threshold amount exceeding P0.5 million within five banking days. The Bank is also required to submit “Suspicious Transaction Reports” to the AMLC in the event that circumstances exist and there are reasonable grounds to believe that the transaction is suspicious. Furthermore, terrorist financing was criminalized in RA No. 10168. In addition, the AMLA requires that the Bank safe keeps, as long as the account exists, all the Customer Due Diligence (CDD) documents involving its clients, including documents that establish and record the true and full identity of its clients. Likewise, transactional documents must be maintained and stored for five years from the date of the transaction. In cases involving closed accounts, the CDD documents must be kept for five years after their closure. Meanwhile, all records of accounts with court cases must be safe kept until there is a final resolution.

On November 26, 2018, BSP Circular No. 1022 was implemented updating policies on AMLA. The Circular requires the Bank to adopt a comprehensive and risk-based Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Program (MTPP) designed according to the covered institution’s corporate structure and risk profile.

In an effort to further prevent money laundering activities, the Bank revised its CDD policies and guidelines in order to comply with the aforementioned Circular. Under the guidelines, each business unit is required to validate the true identity of a customer based on official or other reliable identifying documents or records before an account may be opened. Likewise, the Bank is required to risk profile its clients to Low, Normal or High with its corresponding due diligence of Reduced, Average or Enhanced, in compliance with the risk-based approach mandated by the Circular. Decisions to enter into a business relationship with a high risk (e.g online gambling business, money service business, etc.) customer requires senior management approval.

On August 19, 2020, Regulatory Issuance No. 5 or the Enforcement Action Guidelines was released by the AMLC. These Guidelines supplement the Rules of Procedures in Administrative Cases (RPAC) by providing procedures for early resolution of administrative cases at the level of the Compliance and Supervision Group (CSG) prior to the filing of a formal charge under the RPAC. Hence, the procedures herein are separate and distinct from the proceedings outlined in the RPAC

On January 29, 2021, Republic Act 11521 was passed which included the offshore gaming operations, real estate developers and brokers as covered persons/institutions and tax crimes as a predicate offense.

The Bank’s procedures for compliance with the AMLA are set out in its MTPP. The Bank’s Compliance Officer, through the Compliance Department, monitors AMLA compliance and conducts regular compliance testing of business units.

The Compliance Officer regularly reports to the Anti-Money Laundering Committee, Corporate Governance Committee and to the BOD results of their monitoring of AMLA compliance.

4.7 Maturity Profile of Resources and Liabilities

The following table presents the resources and liabilities analyzed according to whether these are expected to be recovered or settled in less than 12 months and over 12 months from statement of financial position dates:

	2020			2019		
	Within 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total	Within 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
Financial Assets:						
Cash and other cash items	P 49,951,152	P -	P 49,951,152	P 62,110,168	P -	P 62,110,168
Due from BSP	1,163,199,509	-	1,163,199,509	409,238,250	-	409,238,250
Due from other banks	178,847,788	-	178,847,788	330,266,336	-	330,266,336
Loans and receivables arising from reverse repurchase agreement	188,534,619	-	188,534,619	65,972,773	-	65,972,773
Financial assets at FVOCI	28,393,115	312,869,359	341,262,474	61,724,161	246,283,817	308,007,978
HTC financial assets - net	321,846,565	-	321,846,565	43,073,277	31,606,883	74,680,160
Loans and other receivables - net	664,742,850	1,572,922,265	2,237,665,115	965,055,050	1,263,617,189	2,228,672,239
Other resources - net	103,000	13,256,181	13,359,181	93,000	18,208,408	18,301,408
	<u>2,595,618,598</u>	<u>1,899,047,805</u>	<u>4,494,666,403</u>	<u>1,937,533,015</u>	<u>1,559,716,297</u>	<u>3,497,249,312</u>
Non-financial Assets:						
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures, and equipment - net	-	228,271,724	228,271,724	-	250,069,817	250,069,817
Investment properties - net	-	202,143,378	202,143,378	-	208,074,197	208,074,197
Other resources - net	31,679,678	57,871,108	89,550,786	35,200,111	83,552,052	118,752,163
	<u>31,679,678</u>	<u>488,286,210</u>	<u>519,965,888</u>	<u>35,200,111</u>	<u>541,696,066</u>	<u>576,896,177</u>
	<u>P 2,627,298,276</u>	<u>P 2,387,334,015</u>	<u>P 5,014,632,291</u>	<u>P 1,972,733,126</u>	<u>P 2,101,412,363</u>	<u>P 4,074,145,489</u>
Financial Liabilities:						
Deposit liabilities	P 3,514,708,809	P 179,911,864	P 3,694,620,673	P 3,172,974,833	P 110,333,412	P 3,283,308,245
Other liabilities	622,318,177	31,976,565	654,294,742	73,767,600	66,382,056	140,149,656
	4,137,026,986	211,888,429	4,348,915,415	3,246,742,433	176,715,468	3,423,457,901
Non-financial Liabilities:						
Other liabilities	22,130,355	-	22,130,355	14,804,765	-	14,804,765
	<u>P 4,159,157,341</u>	<u>P 211,888,429</u>	<u>P 4,371,045,770</u>	<u>P 3,261,547,198</u>	<u>P 176,715,468</u>	<u>P 3,438,262,666</u>

5. CATEGORIES AND OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

5.1 Carrying Amounts and Fair Values by Category

The following table presents a comparison by category of the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities:

	Notes	2020		2019	
		Carrying Amounts	Fair Values	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values
Financial Assets					
At amortized cost:					
Cash and other cash items		P 49,951,152	P 49,951,152	P 62,110,168	P 62,110,168
Due from BSP	7	1,163,199,509	1,163,199,509	409,238,250	409,238,250
Due from other banks	8	178,847,788	178,847,788	330,266,336	330,266,336
Loans and receivables arising from reverse repurchase agreement	9	188,534,619	188,534,619	65,972,773	65,972,773
Loans and receivables - net	11	2,237,665,115	3,907,467,009	2,228,672,239	2,308,786,988
HTC financial assets - net	10	321,846,565	322,336,218	74,680,160	74,659,223
Other resources	14	13,359,181	13,359,181	18,301,408	18,301,408
		<u>4,153,403,929</u>	<u>5,823,695,476</u>	<u>3,189,241,334</u>	<u>3,269,335,146</u>
At fair value:					
Financial assets at FVOCI		<u>341,262,474</u>	<u>341,262,474</u>	<u>308,007,978</u>	<u>308,007,978</u>
		<u>P 4,494,666,403</u>	<u>P 6,164,957,950</u>	<u>P 3,497,249,312</u>	<u>P 3,577,343,124</u>

Notes	2020		2019		
	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values	
Financial Liabilities					
At amortized cost:					
Deposit liabilities	15	P 3,694,620,673	P 3,681,317,917	P 3,283,308,245	P 3,249,545,594
Other liabilities	16	<u>654,294,742</u>	<u>654,294,742</u>	<u>140,149,656</u>	<u>140,149,656</u>
		<u>P 4,348,915,415</u>	<u>P 4,335,612,659</u>	<u>P 3,423,457,901</u>	<u>P 3,389,695,250</u>

See Notes 2.3 for the description of the accounting policies for each category of financial instruments. A description of the Bank's risk management objectives and policies for financial instruments is provided in Note 4.

5.2 Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The following financial assets presented in the statements of financial position at gross amounts are covered by enforceable master netting arrangements and similar arrangements:

	Gross amounts recognized in the statements of financial position	Related amounts not set off in the statements of financial position		Net amount
		Financial Instruments	Collateral received	
Loans and receivables – Receivables from customers December 31, 2020	P 2,118,217,307	(P 13,380,000)	P -	P 2,104,837,307
December 31, 2019	P 2,158,183,824	(P 44,103,200)	P -	P 2,114,080,624

The following financial liabilities presented in the statements of financial position at gross amounts are covered by enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements:

	Gross amounts recognized in the statements of financial position	Related amounts not set off in the statements of financial position		Net amount
		Financial Instruments	Collateral received	
Deposit liabilities – December 31, 2020	P 3,694,620,673	(P 13,380,000)	P -	P 3,681,240,673
December 31, 2019	P 3,283,308,245	(P 44,103,200)	P -	P 3,239,205,045

For financial assets and financial liabilities (i.e., receivable from customers and their corresponding hold-out deposits) subject to enforceable master netting agreements or similar arrangements, each agreement between the Bank and counterparties allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and financial liabilities will be settled on a gross basis; however, each party to the master netting agreement or similar agreement will have the option to settle all such amounts on a net basis in the event of default of the other party.

6. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT AND DISCLOSURES

6.1 Fair Value Hierarchy

In accordance with PFRS 13, the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets which are measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis and those assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed in accordance with other relevant PFRS, are categorized into three levels based on the significance of inputs used to measure the fair value. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that an entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and,
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level within which the asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

For purposes of determining the market value at Level 1, a market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

For investments which do not have quoted market price, the fair value is determined by using generally acceptable pricing models and valuation techniques or by reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same after taking into account the related credit risk of counterparties, or is calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of the instrument.

When the Bank uses valuation technique, it maximizes the use of observable market data where it is available and relies as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to determine the fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. Otherwise, it is included in Level 3.

6.2 Financial Instruments Measurement at Fair Value

The table below shows the fair value hierarchy of the Bank's classes of financial assets measured at fair value in the statements of financial position on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2020</u>				
Financial assets at FVOCI:				
Debt securities –				
Corporate bonds	P146,395,396	P -	P -	P 146,395,396
Government securities	7,997,329	-	-	7,997,329
Equity securities	149,369,749	-	-	149,369,749
Proprietary club shares	-	<u>37,500,000</u>	-	<u>37,500,000</u>
	<u>P303,762,474</u>	<u>P 37,500,000</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 341,262,474</u>

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>				
Financial assets at FVOCI:				
Debt securities –				
Corporate bonds	P142,638,187	P -	P -	P 142,638,187
Equity securities	127,369,791	-	-	127,369,791
Proprietary club shares	<u>-</u>	<u>38,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38,000,000</u>
	<u>P270,007,978</u>	<u>P 38,000,000</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 308,007,978</u>

The Bank has no financial liabilities measured at fair value as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

There were neither transfers between Levels 1 and 2 nor changes in Level 3 instruments in both years.

Described below are the information about how the fair values of the Bank's Financial assets at FVOCI are determined.

(a) *Equity Securities*

The fair values quoted equity securities included in Level 1 were valued based on their market prices quoted in the Philippine Stock Exchange at the end of each reporting period while the fair value of unquoted equity security under Level 3 represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flow expected to be received.

(b) *Debt Securities*

The fair value of the Bank's debt securities which consist of government bonds categorized within Level 1 is determined directly based on published closing prices available from the electronic financial data service providers which had been based or referenced on price quoted or actually dealt in an active market (i.e., BVAL reference rates) at the end of each reporting period.

The fair value of actively traded corporate debt securities are determined based on their market prices quoted in the PDS or based on the direct reference price per Bloomberg at the end of each reporting period, hence, categorized within Level 1.

(c) *Proprietary Club Shares*

Proprietary golf club shares are included in Level 2 as their prices are not derived from market considered as active due to lack of trading activities among market participants at the end or close to the end of each reporting period.

6.3 Financial Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost for which Fair Value is Disclosed

The table below summarizes the fair value hierarchy of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities which are not measured at fair value in the statements of financial position but for which fair values is disclosed.

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2020</u>				
<i>Financial assets:</i>				
At amortized cost:				
Cash and other cash items	P 49,951,152	P -	P -	P 49,951,152
Due from BSP	1,163,199,509	-	-	1,163,199,509
Due from other banks	178,847,788	-	-	178,847,788
Loans and receivables arising from reverse repurchase agreement	188,534,619	-	-	188,534,619
Loans and receivables - net	-	-	3,907,467,009	3,907,467,009
HTC financial assets – net	312,036,218	-	10,300,000	322,336,218
Other resources - net	-	-	13,359,181	13,359,181
	<u>P 1,892,569,286</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 3,931,126,190</u>	<u>P 5,823,695,476</u>
<i>Financial liabilities:</i>				
At amortized cost:				
Deposit liabilities	P -	P -	P 3,681,317,917	P 3,681,317,917
Other liabilities	-	-	654,294,742	654,294,742
	<u>P -</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 4,335,612,659</u>	<u>P 4,335,612,659</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>				
<i>Financial assets:</i>				
At amortized cost:				
Cash and other cash items	P 62,110,168	P -	P -	P 62,110,168
Due from BSP	409,238,250	-	-	409,238,250
Due from other banks	330,266,336	-	-	330,266,336
Loans and receivables arising from reverse repurchase agreement	65,972,773	-	-	65,972,773
Loans and receivables - net	-	-	2,308,786,988	2,308,786,988
HTC financial assets - net	63,356,491	-	11,302,732	74,659,223
Other resources - net	-	-	18,301,408	18,301,408
	<u>P 930,944,018</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 2,338,391,128</u>	<u>P 3,269,335,146</u>
<i>Financial liabilities:</i>				
At amortized cost:				
Deposit liabilities	P -	P -	P 3,249,545,594	P 3,249,545,594
Other liabilities	-	-	140,149,656	140,149,656
	<u>P -</u>	<u>P -</u>	<u>P 3,389,695,250</u>	<u>P 3,389,695,250</u>

Fair values of the foregoing financial assets and financial liabilities measured and presented in the statements of financial position at amortized cost are estimated as follows:

(a) *Due from BSP and Other Banks, and Loans and Receivables Arising from Reverse Repurchase Agreement*

Due from BSP pertains to deposits made by the Bank to the BSP for clearing and reserve requirements, overnight and term deposit facilities, while loans and receivables arising from reverse repurchase agreement pertain to loans and receivables from BSP arising from overnight lending from excess liquidity. Due from other banks includes items in the course of collection. The fair value of floating rate placements and overnight deposits is their carrying amount. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits is based on the discounted cash flows using prevailing money market interest rates for debt with similar credit risk and remaining maturity, which for short-term deposits approximate the nominal value.

(b) *Loans and Receivables and Other Resources*

Loans and receivables and certain accounts under other resources are net of any impairment losses. The estimated fair value of loans and receivables and other resources represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received for instruments with maturities of beyond one year. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

(c) *Held-to-Collect Financial Assets*

HTC financial assets consist of government and corporate bonds. The fair value of these investment securities is determined by direct reference to published price quoted in an active market for traded securities (i.e., BVAL reference rates for 2020 and 2019).

(d) *Deposit Liabilities*

The estimated fair value of demand deposits with no stated maturity, which includes noninterest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of interest-bearing deposits without quoted market price is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity. The carrying amounts of deposits which are generally short-term in nature approximate their fair values.

(e) *Other Liabilities*

Other liabilities are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amounts to which they are to be paid. Fair value of these short-term liabilities approximates their carrying values.

6.4 Fair Value Disclosures for Investment Properties and Assets Held for Sale

The total estimated fair values of the Bank's investment properties and assets held for sale amounted to P220.2 million and P244.1 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The fair value hierarchy of those properties categorized as Level 3, are shown below.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<i>Investment properties:</i>		
Land	P 137,216,149	P 142,065,689
Buildings	<u>78,732,540</u>	<u>79,450,797</u>
	<u>215,948,689</u>	<u>221,516,486</u>
<i>Assets held for sale:</i>		
Jewelry items	3,530,274	21,300,559
Motor vehicles	<u>751,220</u>	<u>1,308,041</u>
	<u>4,281,494</u>	<u>22,608,600</u>
	<u>P 220,230,183</u>	<u>P 244,125,086</u>

The fair value disclosed for the Bank's investment properties as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 was based on the appraisals performed by the Bank's in-house and independent and qualified appraisers having appropriate and recent experience in the fair value measurement of similar properties in the relevant locations. To some extent, the valuation process was conducted by the appraisers in discussion with the Bank's management with respect to the determination of the inputs such as the size, age, and condition of the land and building, and the comparable prices in the corresponding property location. In estimating the fair values of the investment properties, management takes into account the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the assets in their highest and best use. Based on management assessment, the best use of the Bank's investment properties is their current use.

The fair values of the Bank's investment properties were determined based on the following approaches:

(a) *Fair Value Measurement for Land*

The Level 3 fair value of land was derived using the observable recent prices of the reference properties and was adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size, zoning, and accessibility. The most significant input into this valuation approach is the price per square meter; hence, the higher the price per square meter, the higher the fair value of the properties.

(b) *Fair Value Measurement for Buildings*

The Level 3 fair value of the buildings was determined using the cost approach that reflects the cost to a market participant to construct an asset of comparable usage, construction standards, design and layout, adjusted for obsolescence. The more significant inputs used in the valuation include direct and indirect costs of construction such as but not limited to, labor and contractor's profit, materials and equipment, surveying and permit costs, electricity and utility costs, architectural and engineering fees, insurance and legal fees. These inputs were derived from various suppliers and contractor's quotes, price catalogues, and construction price indices. Under this approach, higher estimated costs used in the valuation will result in higher fair value of the properties.

(c) *Fair Value Measurement for Assets Held-for-Sale*

The Level 3 fair value of the motor vehicle presented as part of Asset held-for-sale was derived using the observable recent prices of the reference the motor vehicle brand, year model and variant. This was adjusted for differences in the condition of the motor vehicle at the date of foreclosure.

The Level 3 fair value of the jewelry items presented as part of Asset Held-for-Sale was determined by the Bank's appraiser using the observable recent prices of the such jewelry item or the related the materials. This was adjusted for differences in the condition of the jewelry item at the date loan availment.

There has been no change to the valuation techniques used in 2020 and 2019. Also, there were no transfers into or out of Level 3 fair value hierarchy in 2020 and 2019.

7. DUE FROM BANGKO SENTRAL NG PILIPINAS

The balance of this account consists of the following:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Demand deposit	P 27,199,509	P 117,238,250
Term deposit facility	600,000,000	250,000,000
Overnight deposit liability	<u>536,000,000</u>	<u>42,000,000</u>
	<u>P1,163,199,509</u>	<u>P 409,238,250</u>

The aggregate balance of noninterest-bearing Demand Deposit Account, and interest-bearing Overnight Deposit Facility and Special Deposit Accounts, all denominated in local currency, are maintained with the BSP primarily to meet a portion of the reserve requirements and to serve as a clearing account for interbank claims.

Interest-bearing deposits with the BSP bear annual interest at rates ranging from 1.50% to 5.08% in 2020 and from 2.50% to 5.20% both in 2019 and 2018. Total interest earned from these deposits amounted to P11.4 million, P3.9 million and P9.3 million in 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively, and is shown as part of the Interest Income on Due from BSP, Other Banks and Loans and Receivables Arising from Reverse Repurchase Agreement account in the statements of profit or loss.

8. DUE FROM OTHER BANKS

This account represents deposits with local banks which are composed of the following:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Time deposits	P 94,979,447	P 250,572,901
Savings deposits	81,058,492	78,803,565
Demand deposits	<u>2,809,849</u>	<u>889,870</u>
	<u>P 178,847,788</u>	<u>P 330,266,336</u>

Savings deposits represent clearing and other depository accounts with other banks, which bear annual interest rates ranging from 0.05% to 0.13% in 2020, 0.13% to 0.50% in 2019 and 0.13% to 0.88% in 2018.

Time deposits include special savings deposits, which bear annual effective interest rates ranging from 0.38% to 1.13% in 2020, 1.00% to 1.80% in 2019, and 0.25% to 6.88% in 2018 and have average maturities of one to 12 months.

Interest income earned from these savings and time deposits amounted to P2.4 million in 2020 and P8.1 million both in 2019 and 2018, and is shown as part of Interest Income on Due from BSP, Other Banks and Loans and Receivables Arising from Reverse Repurchase Agreement account in the statements of profit or loss.

The breakdown of this account by currency is as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Philippine peso	P 83,489,024	P 76,549,539
United States dollar	<u>95,358,764</u>	<u>253,716,797</u>
	<u>P 178,847,788</u>	<u>P 330,266,336</u>

For statements of cash flows purposes, deposits amounting to P19.7 million and P77.7 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, are not considered as cash and cash equivalents since these have maturities of more than three months (see Note 25).

9. **LOANS AND RECEIVABLES ARISING FROM REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENT**

The Bank has repurchase agreements with BSP as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 from overnight lending from excess liquidity, which earn annual effective interest of 2.0% in 2020 and 4.75% both in 2019 and 2018. These loans normally mature within 30 days. Interest income earned from these financial assets amounted to P3.8 million in 2020, P6.8 million in 2019 and P5.9 million in 2018, are shown as part of Interest Income on Due from BSP, Other Banks and Loans and Receivables Arising from Reverse Repurchase Agreement account in the statements of profit or loss.

10. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

10.1 Held-to-Collect Financial Assets

This account consists of:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Government debt securities:		
Quoted	P 316,086,092	P 63,204,429
Unquoted	<u>5,885,704</u>	<u>11,771,420</u>
	321,971,796	74,975,849
Allowance for impairment	<u>(125,231)</u>	<u>(295,689)</u>
	<u>P 321,846,565</u>	<u>P 74,680,160</u>

Quoted government debt securities represent debt securities issued by the Republic of the Philippines, which earn annual effective interests ranging from 1.68% to 3.89% in 2020, 3.50% to 6.00% in 2019 and 3.75% to 4.85% in 2018. These securities will mature in various dates within 2021.

Unquoted government debt securities is composed of 10-year debt securities issued by the local government of Infanta, Quezon which will mature in 2021. These securities earn an annual effective interest rate of 4.59%, 13.7% and 5.9% in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The interest income earned by the Bank from HTC financial assets amounted to P3.3 million, P5.7 million and P8.0 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and is presented as part of Interest Income on Investment Securities in statements of profit or loss.

Changes in the Bank's holdings of HTC financial assets in 2020 and 2019 are summarized below.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 74,680,160	P 72,177,756
Additions	594,315,640	41,603,765
Maturities	(348,931,439)	(40,095,232)
Amortization of discount	1,611,746	914,433
Reversal of impairment	<u>170,458</u>	<u>79,438</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>P 321,846,565</u>	<u>P 74,680,160</u>

Certain government securities amounting to P10.0 million were earmarked for trust duties and tagged as non-tradable by the Bureau of Treasury (see Note 21).

10.2 Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

Financial assets at FVOCI as of December 31 consist of:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Quoted:		
Corporate debt securities	P 154,392,725	P 142,638,187
Equity securities	149,369,749	127,369,791
Proprietary club shares	<u>37,500,000</u>	<u>38,000,000</u>
	<u>P 341,262,474</u>	<u>P 308,007,978</u>

The fair value gains in the Bank's financial assets at FVOCI amounted to P6.9 million, P10.2 million and P2.3 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, which are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the statements of comprehensive income under items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

Quoted corporate bonds are marketable debt securities issued by top corporations in the Philippines. These debt securities earn annual effective interests ranging from 3.68% to 6.80% in 2020, from 4.25% to 6.80% in 2019 and from 4.25% to 8.0% in 2018.

Quoted equity securities pertain to shares of stock of domestic corporations whose shares of stock are publicly traded in the PSE. These securities earned dividend amounting to P8.0 million, P7.9 million and P8.1 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and is presented as part of Dividends under Miscellaneous income in the statements of profit or loss (see Note 18.1).

Proprietary club shares consist of golf shares of Wack Wack Golf & Country Club. Unquoted equity securities in 2018 pertain to non-marketable preference shares issued by a private corporation. These securities earned dividend amounting to P4.4 million in 2018, and is recorded as part of Dividends under Miscellaneous income in the 2018 statement of profit or loss (see Note 18.1). No dividend income was received both in 2020 and 2019.

The interest income earned by the Bank from FVOCI financial assets amounted to P6.5 million, P9.5 million and P3.3 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and is presented as part of Interest Income on Investment Securities in statements of profit or loss.

Changes in the Bank's holdings of financial assets at FVOCI are summarized below.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Balance at the beginning of year	P 308,007,978	P 418,633,887
Additions	87,757,440	-
Disposals/maturities	(61,418,749)	(120,781,725)
Fair value gains – net	<u>6,915,805</u>	<u>10,155,816</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>P 341,262,474</u>	<u>P 308,007,978</u>

The Bank's financial assets at FVOCI, which are subject to credit risk exposure (see Note 4.1.4), have been reviewed for indications of impairment. Based on such review, the management determines that the related losses are immaterial to the financial statements. Accordingly, the Bank did not recognize any impairment losses on these financial assets in both years.

The fair values of quoted government debt securities and equity securities have been determined under Level 1 hierarchy, while proprietary club shares have been determined under Level 2 hierarchy (see Note 6.2).

11. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

The details of this account follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Receivables from customers	P 2,118,217,307	P 2,158,183,824
Sales contract receivables	138,056,938	113,525,563
Other receivables	<u>89,817,250</u>	<u>48,609,876</u>
	2,346,091,495	2,320,319,263
Unearned interests, discounts and other charges	(20,354,932)	(2,599,815)
Allowance for impairment	<u>(88,071,448)</u>	<u>(89,047,209)</u>
	<u>P2,237,665,115</u>	<u>P2,228,672,239</u>

Included in receivables from customers are non-accruing loans amounting to P164.2 million and P216.6 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Receivables from customers are composed of the following:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Time loans	P1,522,570,468	P 1,887,776,727
Bills discounted	13,380,000	44,103,200
Past due loans	51,759,699	171,852,814
Items in litigation	112,477,606	44,790,342
Restructured loans	<u>418,029,534</u>	<u>9,660,741</u>
	<u>P 2,118,217,307</u>	<u>P 2,158,183,824</u>

Receivables from customers bear annual effective interest rates ranging from 4.49% to 21.57% in 2020, 2019 and 2018. The total interest earned amounted to P212.0 million, P194.9 million, and P191.8 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and are presented as Interest Income on Loans and Receivables in the statements of profit and loss.

The breakdown of total receivables from customers as to type of interest rate follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Variable interest rates	P1,877,920,447	P1,862,866,134
Fixed interest rates	<u>240,296,860</u>	<u>295,317,690</u>
	<u>P 2,118,217,307</u>	<u>P 2,158,183,824</u>

Sales contract receivables represent the outstanding balance related to the sale of investment properties (see Note 13). The terms of payment ranges from 2 to 25 years in 2020 and 2019, and annual interest rates on these receivables range from 6.0% to 16.8% in 2020, 2019 and 2018.

Changes in the amounts of allowance for impairment of loans and receivables are summarized below.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 89,047,209	P 99,568,905
Impairment losses - net	119,758	668,308
Transfer of allowance due to foreclosures	(1,095,519)	(11,190,004)
Balance at end of year	<u>P 88,071,448</u>	<u>P 89,047,209</u>

The breakdown of allowance for impairment on loans and receivables is shown below.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Receivables from customers	P 76,103,862	P 77,181,794
Sales contract receivables	298,240	298,240
Other receivables	<u>11,669,346</u>	<u>11,567,175</u>
	<u>P 88,071,448</u>	<u>P 89,047,209</u>

12. BANK PREMISES, FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT

The gross carrying amounts and accumulated depreciation and amortization of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment at the beginning and end of 2020 and 2019 are shown below.

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Building and Improvements</u>	<u>Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold Improvements</u>	<u>Right-of-Use Assets</u>	<u>Total</u>
December 31, 2020						
Cost	P 71,375,102	P 137,897,192	P 168,231,052	P 44,357,386	P 105,850,932	P 527,711,664
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	(63,143,690)	(156,485,240)	(37,662,194)	(42,148,816)	(299,439,940)
Net carrying amount	<u>P 71,375,102</u>	<u>P 74,753,502</u>	<u>P 11,745,812</u>	<u>P 6,695,192</u>	<u>P 63,702,116</u>	<u>P 228,271,724</u>
December 31, 2019						
Cost	P 71,375,102	P 137,841,469	P 175,401,178	P 44,357,386	P 92,889,702	P 521,864,837
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	(59,089,541)	(159,598,531)	(33,356,559)	(19,750,389)	(271,795,020)
Net carrying amount	<u>P 71,375,102</u>	<u>P 78,751,928</u>	<u>P 15,802,647</u>	<u>P 11,000,827</u>	<u>P 73,139,313</u>	<u>P 250,069,817</u>
January 1, 2019						
Cost	P 71,375,102	P 137,587,349	P 174,744,588	P 42,467,183	P 92,889,702	P 519,063,924
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	(55,349,173)	(147,650,104)	(30,354,806)	-	(233,354,083)
Net carrying amount	<u>P 71,375,102</u>	<u>P 82,238,176</u>	<u>P 27,094,484</u>	<u>P 12,112,377</u>	<u>P 92,889,702</u>	<u>P 285,709,841</u>

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment at the beginning and end of 2020 and 2019, is shown below.

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Building and Improvements</u>	<u>Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold Improvements</u>	<u>Right-of-use Assets</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at January 1, 2020, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	P 71,375,102	P 78,751,928	P 15,802,647	P 11,000,827	P 73,139,313	P 250,069,817
Additions	-	55,723	3,432,595	-	12,961,230	16,449,548
Depreciation and amortization charges for the year	-	(4,054,149)	(7,489,430)	(4,305,635)	(22,398,427)	(38,247,641)
Balance at December 31, 2020, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>P 71,375,102</u>	<u>P 74,753,502</u>	<u>P 11,745,812</u>	<u>P 6,695,192</u>	<u>P 63,702,116</u>	<u>P 228,271,724</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	P 71,375,102	P 82,238,176	P 27,094,484	P 12,112,377	P 92,889,702	P 285,709,841
Additions	-	627,621	1,718,964	3,780,698	-	6,127,283
Disposals	-	-	(608,845)	-	-	(608,845)
Reclassification/transfer	-	(18,500)	257,001	(257,700)	-	(19,199)
Depreciation and amortization charges for the year	-	(4,095,368)	(12,658,958)	(4,634,548)	(19,750,389)	(41,139,263)
Balance at December 31, 2019, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>P 71,375,102</u>	<u>P 78,751,928</u>	<u>P 15,802,647</u>	<u>P 11,000,827</u>	<u>P 73,139,313</u>	<u>P 250,069,817</u>

In 2020, the Bank wrote-off certain fully-depreciated furniture, fixtures and equipment with total cost of P10.6 million. No similar transaction in 2019 and 2018.

In 2019, the Bank disposed certain furniture, fixtures and equipment with carrying amount of P0.6 million. The resulting gains on asset disposal in 2019 amounting to P0.7 million is presented as Gain on Sale of Bank Premises under Miscellaneous Income in the 2019 statement of profit or loss (see Note 18.1). No similar transaction in 2020 and 2018.

Depreciation and amortization expenses amounting to P38.2 million, P41.1 million and P22.2 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, are shown as part of the Depreciation and Amortization in the statements of profit or loss.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the gross carrying amount of the Bank's fully-depreciated assets that are still used in operations amounts to P168.7 million and P192.0 million, respectively.

The BSP requires that investments in fixed assets do not exceed 50% of the Bank's unimpaired capital. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank has satisfactorily complied with this BSP requirement.

The Bank leases office space for its various branches. With the exception of short-term leases, each lease, in respect of right-of-use asset, is presented in the statement of financial position as part of Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment and in respect of the related obligation as lease liability under Other Liabilities. The Bank has 24 and 20 right-of-use assets leased in 2020 and 2019, respectively, with terms ranging from one to 20 years with renewal options and annual escalation rates from 5.0% to 10.0% in both 2020 and 2019.

Each lease imposes a restriction that the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Bank. Leases are either non-cancellable or may only be cancelled by incurring a substantive termination fee. Some leases contain an option to extend the lease for a further term. The Bank is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. The Bank must keep those premises in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease. Further, the Bank must insure the leased assets and incur maintenance fees on such items in accordance with the lease contracts.

The use of extension and termination options gives the Bank added flexibility in the event it has identified more suitable premises in terms of cost and/or location or determined that it is advantageous to remain in a location beyond the original lease term. An option is only exercised when consistent with the Bank's business expansion unit's strategy and the economic benefits of exercising the option exceeds the expected overall cost.

13. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The gross carrying amounts and accumulated depreciation and impairment of investment properties at the beginning and end of 2020 and 2019 are shown below.

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
December 31, 2020			
Cost	P 137,216,149	P 78,732,540	P 215,948,689
Accumulated depreciation	-	(12,127,336)	(12,127,336)
Allowance for impairment	-	(1,677,975)	(1,677,975)
Net carrying amount	<u>P 137,216,149</u>	<u>P 64,927,229</u>	<u>P 202,143,378</u>
December 31, 2019			
Cost	P 142,065,689	P 79,450,797	P 221,516,486
Accumulated depreciation	-	(11,764,314)	(11,764,314)
Allowance for impairment	-	(1,677,975)	(1,677,975)
Net carrying amount	<u>P 142,065,689</u>	<u>P 66,008,508</u>	<u>P 208,074,197</u>
January 1, 2019			
Cost	P 83,034,689	P 34,557,607	P 117,592,296
Accumulated depreciation	-	(8,945,276)	(8,945,276)
Allowance for impairment	-	(1,677,975)	(1,677,975)
Net carrying amount	<u>P 83,034,689</u>	<u>P 23,934,356</u>	<u>P 106,969,045</u>

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of investment properties at the beginning and end of 2020 and 2019 is shown below.

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at January 1, 2020, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	P 142,065,689	P 66,008,508	P 208,074,197
Additions	25,531,000	19,555,088	45,086,088
Disposals	(30,380,540)	(12,812,479)	(43,193,019)
Depreciation charges for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,823,888)</u>	<u>(7,823,888)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	<u>P 137,216,149</u>	<u>P 64,927,229</u>	<u>P 202,143,378</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	P 83,034,689	P 23,934,356	P 106,969,045
Additions	87,709,421	48,109,890	135,819,311
Disposals	(28,678,421)	(1,513,723)	(30,192,144)
Depreciation charges for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,522,016)</u>	<u>(4,522,016)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	<u>P 142,065,689</u>	<u>P 66,008,508</u>	<u>P 208,074,197</u>

Additions in 2020 and 2019 include real and other properties acquired through foreclosure of assets value based on the carrying amount of the related loan and receivable (see Note 11).

The Bank disposed of certain investment properties which resulted in a gain of P24.6 million, P49.8 million, and P2.9 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and is presented as Net gain from assets acquired or exchanged which part of Miscellaneous account under Other Operating Income section in the statements of profit or loss (see Note 18.1).

Income earned by the Bank from its investment properties leased to third parties under operating lease agreements amounted to P1.5 million, P2.1 million, and P1.1 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and is presented as Rental income under the Miscellaneous Income account in the statements of profit or loss (see Notes 18.1 and 24.1).

Direct operating expenses, other than depreciation expense, incurred on these investment properties amounted to P2.8 million, P8.0 million, and P3.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and are presented as Litigation and Asset Acquired Expenses in the statements of profit or loss.

The total fair values of investment properties as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to P215.9 million and P221.5 million, respectively, as determined by the Bank's in-house and independent appraisers (see Note 6.4).

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there is no restriction on the realizability of investment properties or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal therefrom. In addition, the Bank has not entered into a significant commitment to purchase, construct or develop any investment property in the near future.

14. OTHER RESOURCES

The details of this account follows:

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Computer software – net	14.2	P 33,008,184	P 38,621,806
Branch licenses	14.3	32,500,000	32,500,000
Deferred tax assets – net	20	10,903,586	9,617,219
Security deposits	14.5, 22.4	7,679,090	7,673,877
Assets held-for-sale – net	14.1	4,281,494	22,608,600
Stationery and supplies on hand		4,121,708	7,126,251
Deposit with Philippine Clearing House Corp. (PCHC)		2,500,000	2,500,000
Deposit with Bancnet		2,000,000	7,000,000
Documentary stamps		929,700	995,100
Utility deposit		873,758	831,198
Prepaid expenses		588,025	1,214,622
Sundry debits	14.4	226,281	3,061,165
Other investments		203,333	203,333
Petty cash fund		103,000	93,000
Miscellaneous		<u>2,991,808</u>	<u>3,007,400</u>
		<u>P 102,909,967</u>	<u>P 137,053,571</u>

14.1 Assets Held-for-Sale

Non-financial assets include vehicles and jewelry items foreclosed from borrowers. Certain jewelries were subsequently sold in 2020, 2019 and 2018 and recognized gain on sale amounting to P10.0 million, P2.2 million and P2.0 million, respectively, and is presented as part of Net gain from assets acquired or exchanged in Miscellaneous account under Other Operating Income section in the statements of profit or loss (see Note 18.1).

The breakdown of this account is as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Jewelry items	P 3,530,274	P 21,300,559
Motor vehicles – net	<u>751,220</u>	<u>1,308,041</u>
	<u>P 4,281,494</u>	<u>P 22,608,600</u>

Changes in the carrying amounts of jewelry items are summarized below.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 21,300,559	P 17,612,301
Foreclosures	12,731,924	18,268,358
Disposals	(<u>30,502,209</u>)	(<u>14,580,100</u>)
Balance at end of year	<u>P 3,530,274</u>	<u>P 21,300,559</u>

Changes in the carrying amounts of motor vehicles are summarized below.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Net carrying amount at beginning of year	P 1,308,041	P 2,225,045
Additions	130,067	1,239,859
Depreciation	(686,888)	(1,054,272)
Disposal	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,102,591)</u>
Net carrying amount at end of year	<u>P 751,220</u>	<u>P 1,308,041</u>

14.2 Computer Software

Computer software pertains to the cost of system software and other expenditures related to software upgrade which is amortized by the Bank over a period of five to ten years.

The movements in the Computer software account follow:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 38,621,806	P 45,190,106
Additions	6,516,746	4,639,714
Amortization charges for the year	(12,130,368)	(11,208,014)
Balance at end of year	<u>P 33,008,184</u>	<u>P 38,621,806</u>

Amortization of computer software amounting to P12.1 million in 2020, P11.2 million in 2019 and P10.6 million in 2018 are shown as part of the Depreciation and Amortization account in the statements of profit or loss.

14.3 Branch License

Branch licenses pertain to the cost of licenses acquired by the Bank in 2004 and in 2006 for a consideration of P11.0 million and P20.0 million, respectively. The Bank also incurred P1.5 million representing relocation costs of the branches acquired in 2004. The Bank has utilized the branch license by establishing the branch banking operations on which the Bank will continuously operate. Accordingly, no impairment loss is required to be recognized in 2020, 2019 and 2018.

14.4 Sundry Debits

Sundry debits and sundry credits mainly pertain to ATM deposit and withdrawal transactions, including fees and charges thereon, which are yet to be classified, cleared and applied against proper customers' accounts within one month from date of entry (see Note 16).

14.5 Security Deposits

Security deposits include refundable deposits for the lease of the various branches of the Bank from several parties. Refundable security deposits are remeasured at amortized cost using the effective interest rates ranging from 5.76% to 7.42% determined at the inception of the lease contracts. The fair values on initial recognition of the security deposits were determined by calculating the present value of the future cash flows anticipated until the end of the lease term using discount rates determined by reference to market interest rate of comparable financial instrument.

15. DEPOSIT LIABILITIES

Savings deposits have interest rate of 0.13% per annum in 2020, 2019 and 2018. Peso term deposits have annual interest rates ranging from 0.125% to 6.00% in 2020, from 0.25% to 6.00% in 2019 and from 2.50% to 4.00% in 2018. US dollar term deposits have annual interest rates ranging from 0.20% to 0.80% in 2020, from 0.50% to 1.32% in 2019 and from 0.25% to 0.60% in 2018.

The breakdown of the interest expense incurred related to each type of deposit liabilities is shown below.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Savings:			
Philippine peso	P 20,694,517	P 33,942,763	P 29,641,353
US dollar	33,686	22,322	24,945
Time:			
Philippine peso	11,567,926	6,952,490	4,714,322
US dollar	1,093,963	3,461,636	3,672,910
Demand	<u>1,148,482</u>	<u>1,198,779</u>	<u>993,670</u>
	<u>P 34,538,574</u>	<u>P 45,577,990</u>	<u>P 39,047,200</u>

The breakdown of deposit liabilities as to currency is shown below.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Philippine peso	P3,602,131,095	P3,031,689,662
US dollar	<u>92,489,578</u>	<u>251,618,583</u>
	<u>P3,694,620,673</u>	<u>P3,283,308,245</u>

Under existing BSP regulations, deposit liabilities are subject to regular and liquidity reserve of 3.00% in 2020 and 8.00% in 2019. The Bank has reserves from its balance in Due from BSP account amounting to P147.8 million and P131.3 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 7). The Bank is in compliance with these BSP regulations as of the end of reporting period.

16. OTHER LIABILITIES

This account consists of the following:

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Deposit on future stock subscription	17.4	P 506,000,000	P 3,200,000
Lease liabilities	16.1	71,645,299	78,266,026
Cashiers and manager's checks		28,667,249	2,004,271
Accrued expenses	16.3	24,527,093	28,941,326
Accounts payable	16.2	22,820,759	27,088,813
Post-employment benefit obligation	19.2	16,390,312	12,945,669
Income tax payable		3,373,905	314,525
Sundry credits	14.4	2,346,038	1,493,457
Security deposits		634,342	656,342
Miscellaneous	4.1.7(c)	20,100	43,992
		<u>P 676,425,097</u>	<u>P 154,954,421</u>

16.1 Lease Liabilities

The movements in the lease liability recognized in the statements of financial position are as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 78,266,026	P 92,889,702
Addition	12,961,230	-
Repayments of lease liability	(19,581,957)	(14,623,676)
Balance as of end of year	<u>P 71,645,299</u>	<u>P 78,266,026</u>

The total interest expense incurred on the lease liability amounted to P6.3 million and P7.2 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively, and is presented as part of Others under Interest Expense in the statements of profit or loss.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank has no committed leases which had not yet commenced.

The Bank has elected not to recognize lease liabilities for short-term leases. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. The expenses relating to short-term leases amounted to P4.6 million and P8.7 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively, and is presented as part of Occupancy under Other Operating Expenses in the statements of profit or loss.

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities at December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	<u>Within One Year</u>	<u>1 to 2 years</u>	<u>2 to 3 years</u>	<u>3 to 4 years</u>	<u>4 to 5 years</u>	<u>More than Five Years</u>	<u>Total</u>
December 31, 2020							
Lease payments	P 25,419,091	P20,892,046	P18,627,898	P 4,014,319	P 1,466,746	P 26,896,894	P 97,316,994
Finance charges	(4,904,298)	(3,510,588)	(2,230,421)	(1,411,991)	(1,299,020)	(12,315,377)	(25,671,695)
Net present value	<u>P 20,514,793</u>	<u>P17,381,458</u>	<u>P16,397,477</u>	<u>P2,602,328</u>	<u>P 167,726</u>	<u>P 14,581,517</u>	<u>P 71,645,299</u>
December 31, 2019							
Lease payments	P 22,170,358	P19,667,165	P17,393,386	P17,561,200	P 3,920,924	P 26,162,633	P106,875,666
Finance charges	(5,889,752)	(4,605,499)	(3,417,818)	(2,238,181)	(1,452,008)	(11,006,382)	(28,609,640)
Net present value	<u>P 16,280,606</u>	<u>P15,061,666</u>	<u>P13,975,568</u>	<u>P15,323,019</u>	<u>P 2,468,916</u>	<u>P 15,156,251</u>	<u>P 78,266,026</u>

16.2 Accounts Payable

Accounts payable is mainly composed of collections of Philhealth contributions from various clients of the Bank, which are remitted to Philhealth daily, advance collections from borrowers and payable to third party vendors and contractors for purchases of goods and services.

16.3 Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses are composed mainly of gross receipts taxes, insurance premium to PDIC, and various accruals for utilities, security and janitorial services.

17. EQUITY

17.1 Capital Stock

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank has total authorized capital stock of P1.0 billion divided into 100,000,000 common shares at P10 par value per share. As of those dates, total issued and outstanding shares consisted of 100,000,000 and 99,999,800 shares, respectively, amounting to P1.0 billion.

On November 28, 2001, the SEC approved the listing of the Bank's shares totaling 44,100,000. The shares were initially listed at an offer price of P11.55 per share. There are 49 holders, 58 holders and 58 holders of the Bank's total outstanding shares as of December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively. Such listed shares closed at P8.50 and P8.49 per share as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. As of December 31, 2020, the approved listing of the Bank's shares by the SEC and PSE is 72,764,998.

In 2017 and 2016, the BOD approved and confirmed the issuance of additional shares from unsubscribed portion of the authorized capital stock amounting to P78,000,000 which divided into 7,800,000 shares and P180,000,000 which divided into 18,000,000 shares, respectively. The additional shares are initially presented as Deposit on Subscription of Shares in the statement of financial position (see Note 2.18). On November 16, 2018, the Monetary Board of the BSP approved the issuance of the additional shares totaling to P258,000,000. Accordingly, the Bank reclassified the Deposit on Subscription of Shares amounting to P258,000,000 to Capital Stock in the statements of financial position.

In 2019 and 2018, the Bank's BOD approved and confirmed the issuance of additional shares from unsubscribed portion of the authorized capital stock in the amount of P2,000 and P14,348,020, respectively, divided into 200 and 1,434,802 shares, respectively.

In 2020 and 2018, the Bank also received P502,800,000 and P3,200,000, respectively, from its existing stockholders as part of Deposit on future stock subscription which is presented under Other Liabilities in the statements of financial position since the Bank is still in the process of applying for the increase in authorized capital stock (see Notes 2.18 and 16).

The BOD in its meeting dated November 25, 2020, approved the proposed increase the authorized capital stock from 100,000,000 shares at P10 par value or P1.0 billion to 180,000,000 shares at P10 par value or P1.8 billion amending its previous approval dated June 26, 2018 and May 16, 2019. This was then approved by the stockholders on December 18, 2020 (see Note 17.4). The application for the increase was approved by the BSP on May 7, 2021, while the application is still yet to be approved by the SEC as of the date of the issuance of the financial statements.

17.2 Revaluation Reserves

The components and reconciliation of items of other comprehensive income presented in the statements of changes in equity at their aggregate amount under Revaluation Reserves account, are shown below.

	<u>Financial assets at FVOCI</u>	<u>Defined Benefit Plan</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2020	P 31,041,188	P 2,954,480	P 33,995,668
Remeasurements of defined benefit post-employment plan	-	(4,977,379)	(4,977,379)
Fair value gain on financial asset at FVOCI	6,915,805	-	6,915,805
Other comprehensive income before tax	6,915,805	(4,977,379)	1,938,426
Tax income	441,429	-	441,429
Other comprehensive income after tax	7,357,234	(4,977,379)	2,379,855
Balance as of December 31, 2020	<u>P 38,398,422</u>	<u>(P 2,022,899)</u>	<u>P 36,375,523</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2019	P 20,443,943	P 9,415,629	P 29,859,572
Remeasurements of defined benefit post-employment plan	-	(6,461,149)	(6,461,149)
Fair value gain on financial asset at FVOCI	10,155,816	-	10,155,816
Other comprehensive income before tax	10,155,816	(6,461,149)	3,694,667
Tax income	441,429	-	441,429
Other comprehensive income after tax	10,597,245	(6,461,149)	4,136,096
Balance as of December 31, 2019	<u>P 31,041,188</u>	<u>P 2,954,480</u>	<u>P 33,995,668</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2018	P 17,693,072	P 4,806,535	P 22,499,607
Remeasurements of defined benefit post-employment plan	-	6,584,421	6,584,421
Fair value gain on financial asset at FVOCI	2,286,130	-	2,286,130
Other comprehensive income before tax	2,286,130	6,584,421	8,870,551
Tax income (expense)	464,741	(1,975,327)	(1,510,586)
Other comprehensive income after tax	2,750,871	4,609,094	7,359,965
Balance as of December 31, 2018	<u>P 20,443,943</u>	<u>P 9,415,629</u>	<u>P 29,859,572</u>

17.3 Capital Management and Regulatory Capital

The BSP, as a lead regulator, sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank. In implementing current capital requirements, the BSP requires the Bank to maintain a prescribed ratio of qualifying capital to risk-weighted assets.

Under current banking regulations, the combined capital accounts of the Bank should not be less than an amount equal to 10% of its risk assets. The qualifying capital of the Bank for purposes of determining the capital-to-risk assets ratio is total equity excluding:

- (a) unbooked valuation reserves and other capital adjustments as may be required by the BSP;
- (b) total outstanding unsecured credit accommodations to directors, officers, stockholders and related interests;
- (c) deferred tax asset or liability;
- (d) goodwill;
- (e) accumulated equity in earnings of investee where the Bank holds 50% or less but where the equity method of accounting has been applied; and,
- (f) appraisal increment on bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment other than those allowed to be recognized in connection with a merger or acquisition.

Risk assets consist of total assets after exclusion of cash on hand, due from BSP, loans covered by hold-out on or assignment of deposits, loans or acceptances under letters of credit to the extent covered by margin deposits, and other non-risk items as determined by the Monetary Board of the BSP.

The Bank's regulatory capital position at the end of each reporting period follows:

The Bank's regulatory capital position at the end of each reporting period follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Tier 1 Capital	P 461,124,248	P 518,744,944	P 543,121,066
Tier 2 Capital	<u>15,729,082</u>	<u>8,331,532</u>	<u>12,937,352</u>
Total Qualifying Capital	<u>P 476,853,330</u>	<u>P 527,076,476</u>	<u>P 556,058,418</u>
Total Risk Weighted Assets	<u>P3,490,163,986</u>	<u>P3,904,428,503</u>	<u>P3,502,455,195</u>
Total qualifying capital expressed as a percentage of total risk weighted assets	13.66%	13.50%	15.88%
Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	13.21%	13.29%	15.51%

** The regulatory capital for 2020 includes the booking of additional allowance for credit losses amounting to P110.4 million computed as of December 31, 2018 pursuant to Appendix 15 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB) as directed by the BSP.*

The amount of surplus funds available for dividend declaration is determined also on the basis of regulatory net worth after considering certain adjustments.

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholder's return is also recognized and the Bank recognizes the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

17.4 Compliance with the Minimum Capital Regulatory Requirement

On October 9, 2014, the Monetary Board of the BSP issued Circular No. 854 increasing the minimum capital requirement for all bank categories: universal, commercial, thrift, rural, and cooperative banks. As mandated by this new circular, the revised capitalization requirement applicable to the Bank is P1.0 billion since it has a head office in Metro Manila, which should be complied with on or before 2019. The Bank has developed a feasible capital build-up program that it will implement within the five-year period required by the BSP to meet this new minimum capital requirements.

In view of the foregoing, the BOD has implemented various measures to improve the Bank's financial condition within a reasonable period. These measures include formulation of a capital build up plan in compliance with BSP Circular No. 854 and implementation of business improvement plan.

On May 16, 2019, the BOD approved to amend the Bank's Articles of Incorporation increasing the authorized capital stock from P1.0 billion to P1.5 billion. The approval thereof by the BOD was confirmed by the stockholders last May 28, 2019. The Bank plans to accept new investors or infuse capital from the existing shareholders. Accordingly, to execute the plan and complete the necessary documentations, the Bank requested BSP for an extension to infuse capital. On December 13, 2019, the Monetary Board of the BSP grants the Bank a 120 days extension (reckoned from the date of Bank's receipt of BSP approval on December 23, 2019) of the Bank's compliance to infuse capital of P500.0 million and address the minimum capital requirement of the Bank. Further on April 29, 2020, the Bank's requested for additional extension to infuse capital which was approved by the Monetary Board of the BSP up to July 30, 2020 or a period of 60 days after the Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) is lifted. ECQ in Metro Manila was lifted on June 1, 2020.

On July 10, 2020, the BOD approved the additional subscriptions of certain existing stockholders in the total amount of P496.8 million.

On July 13, 2020, the Bank entered into a subscription agreement with such stockholders and received the actual deposit totalling P496.8 million in the form of cash. On December 7, 2020, the Bank received an additional deposit on future stock subscription from one of the stockholders amounting to P6.0 million. The subscription deposits are included in Deposit on future stock subscription which is presented under Other Liabilities in the statements of financial position since the Bank is still in the process of applying for the increase in authorized capital stock and awaiting regulatory approvals (i.e., BSP and SEC) as of December 31, 2020 (see Note 17.1).

To fully comply with the regulatory requirements, it was discussed in the BOD meeting that the Bank's authorized capital stock of P1.0 billion previously approved by the SEC should be increased to P1.8 billion. Hence, the BOD in its meeting dated November 25, 2020, approved to increase the authorized capital stock to P1.8 billion amending their previous approval dated June 26, 2018 and May 16, 2019. This was then approved by the stockholders on December 18, 2020 (see Note 17.1). The application for the increase was approved by the BSP on May 7, 2021.

In addition, the Bank implemented the following:

- implemented programs and policy to strengthen the Bank's marketing strategy on its loan products;
- strengthening the risk management oversight through regular meetings; and,
- rationalization and review of the Bank's business relationship with its related parties.

17.5 Minimum Liquidity Ratio

On February 8, 2018, the BSP issued Circular No. 996, *Amendments to the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Framework for Stand-Alone Thrift Banks, Rural Banks, Cooperative Banks and Quasi-Banks*, which provide guidance on and prescribes the prudential requirement for covered institutions to maintain eligible stock of liquid assets proportionate to the level of total qualifying liabilities (i.e., both on and off-balance sheet liabilities). Eligible liquid assets shall include cash and other liquid assets that are immediately liquefiable and free from encumbrances.

The minimum liquidity ratio (MLR) of 20% shall be complied with on an ongoing basis absent a period of financial stress effective January 1, 2019. However, the Bank was only able to comply with the MLR requirement starting June 2019.

The Bank's MLR as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are analyzed below (in thousands).

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Eligible stock of liquid assets	P 1,910,377	P 942,280
Total qualifying liabilities	<u>4,446,950</u>	<u>3,496,852</u>
MLR	<u>42.96%</u>	<u>26.94%</u>

17.6 Appropriations

In compliance with the requirements of the BSP, Circular No. 1011, which requires financial institutions to set up GLLP equivalent to 1% of all outstanding 'Stage 1' on-balance sheet loan accounts, the Bank appropriated P15.7 million and P11.4 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively, and were recognized as part of Surplus Reserves account which pertains to GLLP.

18. MISCELLANEOUS INCOME AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Presented below are the details of these accounts:

18.1 Miscellaneous Income

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Net gain from assets acquired or exchanged	13, 14	P 34,603,714	P 51,915,862	P 4,854,421
Income from trust department	21	9,621,372	9,511,416	6,362,666
Dividends	10	7,985,385	7,920,942	12,557,921
Penalty on loans		7,820,770	9,311,705	30,791,348
Rental income	13, 24.1	1,505,895	2,102,948	1,090,825
Legal and appraisal fees		1,159,734	2,646,261	2,632,723
Income from re-ordered and pre-encoded checks		643,991	1,534,918	1,137,873
Unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) – net		(235,396)	(118,684)	606,026
Interbank ATM transactions		131,184	(64,803)	(71,496)
Gain on sale of bank premises	12	-	676,967	-
Trading gain	10	-	133,477	9,376
Others	13, 14	<u>3,276,899</u>	<u>8,694,074</u>	<u>9,571,926</u>
		<u>P 66,513,548</u>	<u>P 94,265,083</u>	<u>P 66,979,762</u>

Net gains from assets acquired or exchanged represent gains arising from the disposal of investment properties and other non-financial assets foreclosed from defaulting borrowers.

18.2 *Miscellaneous Expenses*

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Office supplies		P 5,181,759	P 3,135,652	P 2,457,070
Management and professional fees		2,565,789	2,530,767	2,925,434
Fines and penalties		1,870,300	2,670,536	2,863,754
BSP supervision fees		1,600,311	1,432,692	1,378,292
Association dues		1,088,261	1,486,751	345,032
Representation and entertainment		1,081,416	1,628,977	1,461,141
Interest expense on post-employment defined benefit obligation	19.2	684,825	679,166	730,144
Meals and other incentives		682,702	1,310,614	1,865,324
Annual fees for PSE and SEC,		629,355	321,683	-
PCHC charges		439,937	477,339	528,629
Transportation and travel		228,721	498,928	789,525
Bancnet		150,000	-	685,269
Advertising and publicity		65,192	56,112	193,320
Rental fee on motor vehicles		8,760	25,856	45,646
Others		7,389,188	17,017,603	15,107,028
		<u>P 23,666,516</u>	<u>P 33,272,676</u>	<u>P 31,375,568</u>

Others includes seminar and training expense, penalty on BSP's Agri-Agra loan compliance, Bank giveaways and other branch related expenses.

19. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

19.1 *Salaries and Employee Benefit Expense*

Expenses recognized for salaries and other employee benefits are presented below.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Short-term employee benefits	P 83,140,552	P 95,123,761	P 97,269,749
Post-employment defined benefits	4,452,192	3,193,978	4,271,675
	<u>P 87,592,744</u>	<u>P 98,317,739</u>	<u>P 101,541,424</u>

19.2 *Post-employment Defined Benefit Plan*

(a) *Characteristics of the Defined Benefit Plan*

The Bank maintains a funded, tax-qualified, noncontributory post-employment benefit plan that is being administered by the Bank's Trust Department. The post-employment plan covers all regular full-time employees.

The normal retirement age is 60 with a minimum of five years of credited service. The plan also provides for an early retirement at age 50 with a minimum of five years of credited service and late retirement after age 60, both subject to the approval of the Bank's BOD. Normal retirement benefit is an amount equivalent to 100% of the final monthly covered compensation (average monthly basic salary during the last 12 months of credited service) for every year of credited service.

(b) *Explanation of Amounts Presented in the Financial Statements*

Actuarial valuations are made annually to update the post-employment benefit costs and the amount of contributions. All amounts presented below are based on the actuarial valuation report obtained from an independent actuary in 2020 and 2019.

The amounts of post-employment benefit obligation recognized in the statements of financial position (as part of Other Liabilities account – see Note 16) are determined as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Present value of the obligation	P 35,338,569	P 27,462,372
Fair value of plan assets	(18,948,257)	(14,516,703)
	<u>P 16,390,312</u>	<u>P 12,945,669</u>

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit post-employment obligation are as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 27,462,372	P 19,359,028
Current service cost	3,767,367	2,514,812
Interest expense	1,452,759	1,451,927
Remeasurements – actuarial losses (gains) arising from:		
Changes in financial assumptions	9,189,798	5,167,530
Experience adjustments	(5,275,636)	697,383
Benefits paid	(1,258,091)	(1,728,309)
Balance at end of year	<u>P 35,338,569</u>	<u>P 27,462,372</u>

The movements in the fair value of plan assets are presented below.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Balance at beginning of year	P 14,516,703	P 10,303,481
Contributions to the plan	5,984,928	5,765,006
Benefits paid	(1,258,091)	(1,728,309)
Interest income	767,934	772,761
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	(1,063,217)	(596,236)
Balance at end of year	<u>P 18,948,257</u>	<u>P 14,516,703</u>

The composition of the fair value of plan assets at the end of each reporting period by category and risk characteristics is shown below.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	P 5,670,575	P 2,373,085
Debt securities –		
Corporate bonds	11,580,611	7,053,750
Quoted equity securities –		
Holding firms	1,625,076	5,062,524
Miscellaneous receivable	<u>71,995</u>	<u>27,344</u>
	<u>P 18,948,257</u>	<u>P 14,516,703</u>

The fair value of the above equity securities (categorized under Level 1) are determined based on quoted market prices in an active market, while the fair value of corporate debt securities (categorized under Level 2) are derived from benchmark government bonds with similar maturities.

The plan assets earned returns of P1.1 million in 2020, P0.6 million in 2019 and P0.3 million in 2018.

Plan assets of the post-employment plan include cash deposits of P5.6 million and P0.6 million maintained in the Bank as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The components of amounts recognized in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income in respect of the defined benefit post-employment plan are as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<i>Reported in profit or loss:</i>			
Current service cost	P 3,767,367	P 2,514,812	P 3,541,531
Net interest expense	<u>684,825</u>	<u>679,166</u>	<u>730,144</u>
	<u>P 4,452,192</u>	<u>P 3,193,978</u>	<u>P 4,271,675</u>
<i>Reported in other comprehensive income (loss):</i>			
Actuarial gains (losses) arising from changes in:			
Financial assumptions	(P 9,189,798)	(P 5,167,530)	P 3,274,393
Experience adjustments	5,275,636	(697,383)	3,589,795
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	<u>(1,063,217)</u>	<u>(596,236)</u>	<u>(279,767)</u>
	<u>(P 4,977,379)</u>	<u>(P 6,461,149)</u>	<u>P 6,584,421</u>

Current service cost is presented in the statements of profit or loss as part of Salaries and Employee Benefits under the Other Operating Expenses account.

The net interest expense is presented in Interest expense on post-employment defined benefit obligation under Other Operating Expenses account (see Note 18.2).

Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income were included within item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

In determining the amounts of the defined benefit post-employment obligation, the following significant actuarial assumptions were used:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Discount rates	3.96%	5.29%
Expected rate of salary increases	5.00%	3.70%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are based on published statistics and mortality tables. The average remaining working lives of an individual retiring at the age of 60 is 25 years.

These assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of an independent actuary. Discount factors are determined close to the end of each reporting period by reference to the interest rates of a zero coupon government bond with terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the retirement obligation. Other assumptions are based on current actuarial benchmarks and management's historical experience.

(c) *Risks Associated with the Retirement Plan*

The plan exposes the Bank to actuarial risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

(i) *Investment and Interest Rate Risks*

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to market yields of government bonds. Generally, a decrease in the interest rate of a reference government bond will increase the plan obligation. However, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's investments in debt securities and if the return on plan asset falls below this rate, it will create a deficit in the plan. As of end of 2020, the plan investments are 61% placed in corporate debt securities with the remaining assets invested in cash, equity securities and miscellaneous. Due to the long-term nature of the plan obligation, a level of continuing equity investments is still an appropriate element of the Bank's long-term strategy to manage the plan efficiently.

(ii) *Longevity and Salary Risks*

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of the plan participants during their employment, and to their future salaries. Consequently, increases in the life expectancy and salary of the plan participants will result in an increase in the plan obligation.

(d) *Other Information*

The information on the sensitivity analysis for certain significant actuarial assumptions, the Bank's asset-liability matching strategy, and the timing and uncertainty of future cash flows related to the retirement plan are described below and in the succeeding page.

(i) *Sensitivity Analysis*

The following table summarizes the effects of changes in the significant actuarial assumptions used in the determination of the defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	<u>Impact on Post-employment Defined Benefit Obligation</u>		
	<u>Change in Assumption</u>	<u>Increase in Assumption</u>	<u>Decrease in Assumption</u>
<u>December 31, 2020</u>			
Discount rate	+/-1.0%	(P 5,634,361)	P 4,315,639
Salary growth rate	+/-2.0%	11,878,739	(7,445,151)
<u>December 31, 2019</u>			
Discount rate	+/-1.0 %	(P 2,453,472)	P 3,050,104
Salary growth rate	+/- 2.0 %	6,680,981	(4,451,172)

The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. This analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation recognized in the statements of financial position.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous years.

(ii) *Asset-liability Matching Strategies*

To efficiently manage the retirement plan, the Bank ensures that the investment positions are managed in accordance with its asset-liability matching strategy to ensure that long-term investments are in line with the obligations under the retirement scheme. This strategy aims to match the plan assets to the retirement obligations by investing in long-term fixed interest securities (i.e., government or corporate bonds) with maturities that match the benefit payments as they fall due and in the appropriate currency. The Bank monitors how the duration and the expected yield of the investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the retirement obligations. In view of this, investments are made in reasonably diversified portfolio, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets.

A larger portion of the plan assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are invested in corporate debt and equity securities. In view of the long-term nature of the plan obligation, the Bank may re-allocate its plan assets and increase the level of its investments in equity and debt securities. The Bank believes that a combination of corporate debt securities and equity securities offer the best returns over the long term with an acceptable level of risk. Corporate debt securities and equities included in the plan assets are investments in a diversified portfolio of local blue-chip entities.

There has been no change in the Bank's strategies to manage its risks from previous periods.

(iii) Funding Arrangements and Expected Contributions

The plan is currently underfunded by P16.4 million based on the latest actuarial valuation. While there are no minimum funding requirement in the country, the size of the underfunding may pose a cash flow risk in about ten years' time when a significant number of employees is expected to retire.

The Bank expects to make contribution of P6.3 million to the plan during the next reporting period.

The maturity profile of undiscounted expected benefit payments from the plan follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Within one year	P 4,244,938	P 3,812,512
More than one year to five years	6,878,349	7,646,765
More than five years to ten years	13,462,286	14,673,499
More than 10 years to 15 years	32,799,574	27,338,056
More than 15 years to 20 years	39,688,300	38,224,498
More than 20 years	<u>427,241,485</u>	<u>363,611,693</u>
	<u>P 524,314,932</u>	<u>P 455,307,023</u>

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 20 years.

20. CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES

The components of tax expense (income) relating to profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<i>Reported in the statements of profit or loss:</i>			
Current tax expense:			
Final tax at 20%, 15% and 7.5% Minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) at 2% – RBU	P 4,990,850	P 5,289,108	P 4,335,737
Regular corporate income tax (RCIT) – FCDU	3,501,570	3,498,918	2,392,732
	<u>340,395</u>	<u>877,166</u>	<u>896,219</u>
	8,832,815	9,665,192	7,624,688
 Deferred tax expense (income) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	 (844,938)	 (5,174,005)	 <u>2,120,064</u>
	<u>P 7,987,877</u>	<u>P 4,491,187</u>	<u>P 9,744,752</u>
 <i>Reported in the statements of other comprehensive income:</i>			
Deferred tax (income) expense relating to:			
Fair valuation of financial assets at FVOCI	(P 441,429)	(P 441,429)	(P 464,741)
Remeasurement of defined benefit post-employment plan	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,975,327</u>
	<u>(P 441,429)</u>	<u>(P 441,429)</u>	<u>P 1,510,586</u>

A reconciliation of tax on pretax income (loss) computed at the applicable statutory rates to tax expense reported in the statements of profit or loss follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Tax on pretax income (loss) at 30%	P 3,993,516	(P 5,475,310)	(P 9,414,446)
Adjustments for income subjected to lower income tax rates	(2,559,889)	(3,139,933)	(7,860,313)
Tax effects of:			
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	4,068,122	10,812,938	23,909,540
Non-deductible interests and other expenses	3,052,834	3,582,653	4,963,884
Non-taxable income	(340,793)	(705,406)	74,674
Tax exempt income	<u>(225,913)</u>	<u>(583,755)</u>	<u>(1,928,587)</u>
 Tax expense	 <u>P 7,987,877</u>	 <u>P 4,491,187</u>	 <u>P 9,744,752</u>

The net deferred tax assets presented under Other Resources account as of December 31 relate to the following (see Note 14):

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Lease liability	P 16,271,016	P 22,145,605
Allowance for impairment	8,026,146	8,026,146
Defined benefit post-employment obligation	<u>2,716,663</u>	<u>2,716,663</u>
	<u>27,013,825</u>	<u>32,888,414</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Right-of-use assets	(15,222,268)	(21,941,795)
Fair value gains on financial assets at FVOCI	<u>(887,971)</u>	<u>(1,329,400)</u>
	<u>(16,110,239)</u>	<u>(23,271,195)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>P 10,903,586</u>	<u>P 9,617,219</u>

Deferred tax expense (income) charged to profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31 are as follows.

	<u>Profit or Loss</u>			<u>Other Comprehensive Income</u>		
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Lease liability	P 5,874,589	P 22,145,605	P -	P -	P -	P -
Right-of-use assets	(6,719,527)	(21,941,795)	-	-	-	-
Profit on assets sold under installment method	-	(5,174,005)	1,300,876	-	-	-
Accrued rent	-	(203,810)	1,617,684	-	-	-
Defined benefit post-employment obligation	-	-	(849,126)	-	-	1,975,327
Past-service cost amortization	-	-	50,630	-	-	-
Fair value gains on financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	<u>(441,429)</u>	<u>(441,429)</u>	<u>(464,741)</u>
Net deferred tax expense (income)	<u>(P 844,938)</u>	<u>(P 5,174,005)</u>	<u>P 2,120,064</u>	<u>(P 441,429)</u>	<u>(P 441,429)</u>	<u>P 1,510,586</u>

The Bank is subject to the MCIT, which is computed at 2% of gross income, as defined under the tax regulations, or RCIT, whichever is higher. For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, the Bank is liable for MCIT of P3.5 million, P3.5 million and P2.4 million, respectively, since it is in taxable loss position in those years.

Based on the financial and operating forecasts of the Bank, management believes that it may not be able to generate taxable income in the near future, enough to utilize in full the benefits of certain temporary differences, MCIT and net operating loss carry over (NOLCO) after it has applied the remaining and available MCIT and NOLCO incurred in prior years. Accordingly, the Bank has not recognized the corresponding deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 as follows:

	<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>	
	<u>Tax Base</u>	<u>Tax Effect</u>	<u>Tax Base</u>	<u>Tax Effect</u>
NOLCO	P 136,221,571	P 40,866,471	P 194,966,008	P 58,489,802
Allowance for impairment	81,071,763	24,321,529	81,021,063	24,306,319
MCIT	<u>9,393,220</u>	<u>9,393,220</u>	<u>8,424,110</u>	<u>8,424,110</u>
	<u>P 226,686,554</u>	<u>P 74,601,220</u>	<u>P 284,411,181</u>	<u>P 91,220,231</u>

The details of the Bank's MCIT and the period until which they can be applied against RCIT are as follows:

<u>Year Incurred</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Expired</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Year of Expiry</u>
2020	P 2,601,638*	P -	P 2,601,638	2023
2019	3,498,918	-	3,498,918	2022
2018	2,392,732	-	2,392,732	2021
2017	<u>2,532,460</u>	<u>(2,532,460)</u>	<u>-</u>	
	<u>P 11,025,748</u>	<u>(P 2,532,460)</u>	<u>P 8,493,288</u>	

* based on the provision of Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Law (see Note 26.2). The MCIT in 2020 for financial reporting is P3,501,570.

The NOLCO incurred by the Company can be claimed as deductions from their respective future taxable profits within three to five years after the tax loss was incurred. Specifically, the NOLCO incurred in 2020 can be claimed as deduction within five years after the year it was incurred, pursuant to Section 4 (bbbb) of Republic Act (R.A.) No. 11494, *Bayanihan to Recover as One Act* (otherwise known as Bayanihan II) and as implemented through Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 25-2020. The breakdown of NOLCO is shown below.

<u>Year Incurred</u>	<u>Original Amount</u>	<u>Expired</u>	<u>Remaining Balance</u>	<u>Year of Expiry</u>
2020	P 8,573,162*	P -	P 8,573,162	2025
2019	34,821,669	-	34,821,669	2022
2018	94,462,733	-	94,462,733	2021
2017	<u>65,681,606</u>	<u>(65,681,606)</u>	<u>-</u>	
	<u>P 203,539,170</u>	<u>(P 65,681,606)</u>	<u>P 137,857,564</u>	

* based on the provision of CREATE Law. The NOLCO in 2020 for financial reporting is P6,937,169.

The Bank claimed itemized deductions in all years presented.

21. TRUST OPERATIONS

Investments amounting to P1.4 billion held by the Bank as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 in fiduciary or agency capacity (for a fee) for its customers are not included in the statements of financial position since these are not resources of the Bank (see Note 24.2).

In compliance with the requirements of the General Banking Act relative to the Bank's trust functions:

- (a) Investment in government securities of P10.0 million deposited with BSP as security for the Bank's faithful compliance with its fiduciary obligations (see Note 10); and,
- (b) A certain percentage of the Bank's trust income is transferred to surplus reserve. This yearly transfer is required until the surplus reserve for trust function is equivalent to 20% of the Bank's regulatory capital. As of December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, the reserve for trust operations amounted to P4.5 million, P3.5 million and P2.6 million, respectively, and is shown as part of Surplus Reserves in the statements of changes in equity.

Income from trust operations, net of the related expenses amounted to P9.6 million, P9.5 million and P6.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and are shown as part of Miscellaneous Income in the statements of profit or loss (see Note 18.1).

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank enters into varying transactions with its related parties, certain directors, officers, stockholders, and related interests (DOSRI), and with its funded retirement plan.

The summary of the Bank's transactions and the related outstanding balances with DOSRI and other related parties as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (in thousands):

Related Party Category	Notes	Amounts of Transaction			Outstanding Balance	
		2020	2019	2018	2020	2019
Stockholders:	22.2					
Deposit liabilities		(P 229) P	7,863 P	6,216 P	P 9,317 P	9,546
Interest expense		5	27	36	-	-
Related Parties Under Common Ownership:						
Lease transactions:						
Right-of-use assets	22.4	(3,231)	55,078	-	51,847	55,078
Lease liabilities	22.4	(1,064)	59,028	-	57,964	59,028
Interest expense	22.4	4,172	5,329	-	-	-
Rent expense	22.4	852	2,586	15,652	-	2
Rent income	22.4	795	1,055	1,152	-	-
Loans and receivables	22.1	(661 ) (	938)	2,119	13,975	14,636
Security services		15,818	17,162	16,056	-	1
Insurance expense	22.5	7,597	8,456	10,667	-	-
Deposit liabilities	22.2	793,411	7,159	981,297	2,059,634	1,288,682
Medical, dental and hospitalization	22.6	646	3,418	1,734	-	-
Interest income	22.1	606	1,887	2,052	1,887	1,887
Interest expense	22.2	1,803	1,515	1,844	-	-
Officers and Employees:						
Loans and receivables	22.1	(1,124)	763	599	3,043	4,167
Deposit liabilities	22.2	43	987	562	1,075	2,871
Interest expense	22.2	13	1	173	-	-
Key Management Personnel – Compensation	22.7	11,765	13,535	12,124	-	-

All of the Bank's loans and receivables from related parties have been reviewed for indications of impairment. Based on management's assessment, no impairment losses are required to be recognized on these financial assets at the end of each reporting period.

22.1 Loans to Related Parties/DOSRI

Under existing policies of the Bank, these loans are made equally with the same terms as loans granted to other individuals and businesses of comparable risks. The General Banking Act and BSP regulations limit the amount of the loans granted by a bank to a single borrower to 25% of equity. The amount of individual loans to DOSRI, of which 70% must be secured, should not exceed the amount of the unencumbered deposit and book value of the investment in the Bank. Generally, aggregate loans to DOSRI should not exceed the total equity or 15% of the total loan portfolio (net of loans secured by hold-out on deposits) of the Bank, whichever is lower.

DOSRI loans bear annual interest rates of 12.50% both in 2020, 2019 and 12.50% to 19.29% in 2018. Existing loans are secured and are payable within 10 years.

In 2020, total loan releases and collections amounted to P1.0 million and P2.7 million, respectively, while in 2019, total loan releases and collections amounted to P3.5 million and P3.6 million, respectively.

22.2 Deposit Liabilities to Related Parties/DOSRI

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, deposit liabilities to related parties amount to P2.1 billion and P1.3 billion, respectively. The related interest expense incurred by the Bank from these deposits amounted to P1.8 million in 2020, P1.5 million in 2019 and P2.1 million in 2018.

22.3 Transactions with the Retirement Plan

The Bank's retirement fund for its defined benefit post-employment plan maintained for qualified employees, is administered and managed by the Bank's Trust Department under a trust agreement. The carrying amount and the composition of the plan assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is disclosed in Note 19.2.

Total deposits of the retirement fund to the Bank amounted to P13.4 million, P37.6 million and P24.6 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Equity securities of the retirement fund consist of investments in corporations listed in the PSE, which includes P2.6 million and P0.02 million investments in the shares of stock of the Bank as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, while debt securities is composed of investments in corporate bonds.

The retirement fund neither provides any guarantee or surety for any obligation of the Bank nor its investments in the Bank's shares of stock covered by any restriction and liens.

The contributions made by the Bank to the retirement plan amounted to P6.0 million and P5.8 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively (see Note 19.2).

22.4 Lease Transactions

The Bank, as a lessee, has lease agreements with related parties under common ownership. In relation to these lease agreements, the Bank made certain security deposits totaling P7.7 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and are presented as part of the Other Resources account in the statements of financial position (see Note 14). Rent expense arising from these leases are presented as part of Occupancy in the statements of profit or loss.

Under PFRS 16, the Bank, as a lessee, recognized right-of-use assets related to lease of space from related parties amounting to P51.8 million and P55.1 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, which is presented as part of Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (see Note 12). Total interest expense on lease liability amounting to P4.2 million and P5.3 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively, is included as part of Others under Interest expense in the statements of profit or loss. Outstanding balance arising from these transactions amounts to P58.0 million and P59.0 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and is included as part of Lease liabilities under Other Liabilities (see Note 16).

The expenses relating to short-term leases amounted to P2.6 million and P2.5 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, as part of Occupancy under Other Operating Expenses account in the statements of profit or loss.

The Bank also has lease agreements for the lease of its investment properties to certain related parties under common ownership. Rent income recognized on these leases are presented as Rental income under Miscellaneous Income account in the statements of profit or loss (see Notes 13, 18.1 and 24.1).

Lease agreements with related parties are either subject to fixed rental rate or 5% to 10% escalation rates. These are generally settled through cash payments with no interest charged on the outstanding balance, if any, at the end of each reporting period.

22.5 Insurance Expense

The Bank is covered by life and non-life insurance policies provided by its related parties under common ownership. These include group life insurance, fidelity insurance, money, securities and payroll robbery insurance, and commercial general liability. The related insurance expense incurred by the Bank is presented as part of Insurance in the statements of profit or loss. No related outstanding liability as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

22.6 Medical, Dental and Hospitalization

The Bank has an existing agreement with a related party under common ownership to provide comprehensive health care for its employees. The related expense incurred by the Bank under this agreement is presented as part of Salaries and Employee Benefit Expense in the statements of profit or loss. No related outstanding liability as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

22.7 Key Management Personnel Compensation

The compensation provided to key management personnel is broken down as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Short-term employee benefits	P 10,694,742	P 12,812,242	P 11,359,742
Post-employment benefits	<u>1,070,538</u>	<u>722,678</u>	<u>764,682</u>
	<u>P 11,765,280</u>	<u>P 13,534,920</u>	<u>P 12,124,424</u>

23. EARNINGS (LOSSES) PER SHARE

Earnings (losses) per share is computed as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Net income (loss)	P 5,323,843	(P 22,742,221)	(P 41,126,237)
Divided by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares	<u>1,000,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000,000</u>	<u>99,998,000</u>
Earnings (loss) per share	<u>P 0.05</u>	<u>(P 0.23)</u>	<u>(P 0.41)</u>

The Bank has no potentially dilutive shares (i.e., options, warrants, convertible instruments, contingently issuable shares if the conditions are satisfied, etc.); hence, no information on diluted loss per share is presented as it is the same with the basic loss per share.

24. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

24.1 Operating Lease Commitments – Bank as Lessor

The Bank is a lessor under non-cancellable operating lease agreements for the lease of its certain investment properties. The leases have terms of five to ten years, with renewal options, and include annual escalation rate of 5% to 10%. The future minimum lease payments under these non-cancellable operating leases are as follows as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Within one year	P 5,266,104	P 767,402
After one year but not more than five years	<u>5,135,866</u>	<u>306,741</u>
Balance as of end of year	<u>P 10,401,970</u>	<u>P 1,704,143</u>

The total rent income on investment properties amounted to P1.5 million, P2.1 million and P1.1 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and is presented as Rental income under Miscellaneous in the statements of profit or loss (see Notes 13, 18.1 and 22.4).

24.2 Others

In the normal course of the Bank's operations, there are other outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities such as guarantees and commitments to extend credit, which are not reflected in the financial statements. Management believes that as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, losses, if any, which may arise from these commitments and contingencies will not have a material effect on the Bank's financial statements.

25. NOTES TO STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

The following information supplement those presented in the statements of cash flows for the periods presented with respect to the Bank's non-cash operating and investing activities:

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Settlement of loans receivable arising from property/jewelry foreclosures	13, 14	P 57,948,078	P155,327,528	P 61,903,186
Unrealized fair value gains on FVOCI securities	10	7,357,234	10,597,245	2,750,871

For statements of cash flows purposes, the amount of due from other banks as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 considered as cash and cash equivalents follows:

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Due from other banks	8	P 178,847,788	P 330,266,336
Due from other banks not considered as cash and cash equivalents	8	(<u>19,689,430</u>)	(<u>77,715,800</u>)
		<u>P 159,158,358</u>	<u>P 252,550,536</u>

26. OTHER MATTERS

26.1 Continuing Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic started to become widespread in the Philippines in early March 2020. The measures taken by the government to contain the virus have affected economic conditions and the Bank's business operations.

The following are the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Bank's business:

- scaled-down branch operations and business units operating at less than full capacity due to mobility/quarantine restrictions;
- limited sales and marketing activity for businesses requiring face-to-face interaction due to social distancing;
- new loan releases are only limited to existing borrowers. This has resulted in a minimal loan releases in 2020 by 65% compared to that in 2019; and,
- restructured the loans of some borrowers affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The following were the actions undertaken by the Bank to mitigate such impact:

- adopted and implemented precautionary measures to ensure the safety of its employees and clients. Shuttle services and accommodations were provided to employees with critical functions. In addition, the Bank has allowed work-from-home arrangements and meetings online via digital platforms to minimize unnecessary physical contact;
- implemented new occupational safety and health standards to provide a safe and sanitized environment for both customers and employees through the strict observance of health and safety protocols, retrofitting of workspaces, and periodic testing for employees to minimize infection within the workplace;
- created a roadmap for bank digitalization/automation activities;
- activated business continuity plan and implemented succession planning;

- ensured continued access to credit facilities for clients with resilient and sustainable businesses amid the pandemic. Proactively worked with clients for the restructuring of loan terms to address temporary tightness/liquidity problems;
- performed comprehensive review of loan accounts to assess reprieved businesses and industry due to the COVID-19 pandemic and introduced post-model adjustments in the existing ECL model to reasonably capture the impact of COVID-19 to its exposures [see Note 4.1.6(c)]; and,
- complied with Bayanihan to Heal as One Act (*Bayanihan I*) and Bayanihan to Recover as Once Act (*Bayanihan II*) and in between, an additional 60-day reprieve.

The Bank's liquidity position remains to be stable. The branches continue to maintain reasonable amount in the cash in vault to sustain regular withdrawals. The Bank, likewise, has maintained an ample amount of liquidity buffer in its account with the BSP (see Note 17.5). In addition, the Bank's CAR as of December 31, 2020 was 13.66%, which is above the required minimum ratio of 10%.

Based on the above actions and measures taken by management to mitigate the adverse effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bank believes that it would continue to report positive results of operations and would remain liquid to meet current obligations as it falls due.

26.2 Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Law

On March 26, 2021, R.A. No. 11534, *Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act*, amending certain provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code (NIRC) of 1997, as amended, was signed into law with veto on certain provisions and shall be effective 15 days after its publication. The CREATE Act has several provisions with retroactive effect beginning July 1, 2020. The following are the major changes brought about by the CREATE Act that are relevant to the Company:

- a. RCIT rate is decreased from 30% to 25% starting July 1, 2020;
- b. MCIT rate is decreased from 2% to 1% starting July 1, 2020 until June 30, 2023;
- c. the imposition of 10% tax on improperly accumulated retained earnings is repealed; and,
- d. the allowable deduction for interest expense is reduced to 20% (from 33%) of the interest income subjected to final tax.

Given that the CREATE Act was signed after the end of the current reporting period, the Company determined that this event is a non-adjusting subsequent event. Accordingly, its impact was not reflected in the Company's financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and instead, will be taken up prospectively in the next applicable reporting period. The Company used the prevailing tax rates as of December 31, 2020 in determining its current and deferred taxes in its 2020 financial statements.

As a result of the application of the lower MCIT rate of 1% starting July 1, 2020, the current income tax expense and income tax payable, as presented in the 2020 annual income tax return (ITR) of the Company, is lower, than the amount presented in the 2020 financial statements.

Presented below is the reconciliation of the impact of the application of CREATE Act between the Company's 2020 financial statements and 2020 annual ITR.

		<u>Amounts per 2020 Financial Statements</u>		<u>Impact of CREATE Act</u>		<u>Amount per 2020 ITR</u>
MCIT	P	3,501,570	(P	899,932)	P	2,601,638
Income tax payable		3,373,905	(	899,932)		2,473,973

In addition, the recognized deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2020 would be remeasured to 25% in the 2021 financial statements. This will result in a decline in the recognized deferred tax asset in 2020 by P1.8 million and will be charged to 2021 profit or loss, unless it can be recognized in other comprehensive income as provided in the applicable financial reporting standard.

27. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE BSP

Presented below are the supplementary information required by the BSP under Section 174 (Appendix 55) of the BSP MORB to be disclosed as part of the notes to financial statements based on BSP Circular 1074, *Amendments to Regulations on Financial Audit of Banks*.

(a) Selected Financial Performance Indicators

The following are some indicators of the Bank's financial performance.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Return on average capital			
<u>Net profit</u>	0.83%	-3.52%	-6.19%
Average total capital accounts			
Return on average resources			
<u>Net profit</u>	0.12%	-0.58%	-1.03%
Average total resources			
Net interest margin			
<u>Net interest income</u>	5.27%	6.09%	6.82%
Average interest earning resources			

(b) Capital Instruments Issued

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank has capital instruments considered in the computation of the Bank's regulatory and qualifying capital in accordance with Circular 781, *Basel III Implementing Guidelines on Minimum Capital Requirements*, which may include, instruments recorded as part of equity or a financial liability qualifying as Tier 2. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank's equity amounts to P643.6 million and P635.8 million. In 2020 and 2019, the Bank is yet to comply the revised capitalization requirement of P1.0 billion as mandated by the BSP Circular No. 854.

(c) *Significant Credit Exposures for Loans*

The Bank's concentration of credit as to industry for its receivables from customers, gross of allowance for ECL, follows (amounts in thousands):

	2020		2019	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Real estate, renting and other related activities	P 1,052,065	44.84%	P 1,104,130	47.58%
Consumption	202,319	8.63%	277,880	11.98%
Wholesale and retail trade	146,959	6.26%	142,393	6.14%
Other community, social and personal activities	78,345	3.34%	165,226	7.12%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	35,474	1.51%	55,365	2.39%
Manufacturing (various industries)	9,000	0.38%	32,472	1.40%
Financial intermediaries	794	0.04%	-	0.00%
Others	821,135	35.0%	542,853	23.39%
	<u>P 2,346,091</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>P 2,320,319</u>	<u>100%</u>

The BSP considers that loan concentration exists when the total loan exposure to a particular industry exceeds 30% of the total loan portfolio plus the outstanding interbank loans receivable or 10% of Tier 1 capital.

(d) *Credit Status of Loans*

The breakdown of receivables from customers (gross of unearned interests, discounts and other charges) as to status is shown below and in the succeeding page (in thousands).

	2020		
	Performing	Non-performing	Total Loan Portfolio
Gross carrying amount:			
Corporate	P 615,994	P 79,513	P 695,507
CTS	342,987	-	342,987
Individual	155,299	60,437	215,736
Housing	167,928	3,421	171,349
Auto loan	8,765	11,699	20,464
Salary	6,343	6,255	12,598
Others	884,538	2,912	887,450
	<u>2,181,854</u>	<u>164,237</u>	<u>2,346,091</u>
Allowance for ECL	(31,153)	(56,918)	(88,071)
Net carrying amount	<u>P 2,150,701</u>	<u>P 107,319</u>	<u>P 2,258,020</u>

	2019		
	Performing	Non-performing	Total Loan Portfolio
Gross carrying amount:			
Corporate	P 900,562	P 83,538	P 984,100
Individual	314,307	60,443	374,750
CTS	329,001	-	329,001
Housing	154,317	3,839	158,156
Auto Loan	22,484	11,905	34,389
Salary	10,343	6,037	16,380
Others	422,312	1,231	423,543
	<u>2,153,326</u>	<u>166,993</u>	<u>2,320,319</u>
Allowance for ECL	(9,443)	(79,604)	(89,047)
Net carrying amount	<u>P 2,143,883</u>	<u>P 87,389</u>	<u>P 2,231,272</u>

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the nonperforming loans (NPLs) not fully covered by allowance for credit losses follow:

	2020	2019
Gross NPLs	P 164,237	P 166,993
NPLs fully covered by allowance for impairment	(56,918)	(79,604)
	<u>P 107,319</u>	<u>P 87,389</u>

(e) *Analysis of Loan Portfolio as to Type of Security*

The breakdown of total receivables from customers as to secured and unsecured and the type of security for secured accounts is presented below:

	2020	2019
Secured:		
Real estate mortgage	P1,763,594,631	P1,730,643,563
Chattel mortgage	20,464,115	33,716,546
Hold-out deposit	13,380,000	44,103,200
Jewelries	176,968,250	201,437,050
Others	84,291,851	98,733,245
	<u>2,058,698,847</u>	<u>2,108,633,604</u>
Unsecured	<u>59,518,460</u>	<u>49,550,220</u>
	<u>P2,118,217,307</u>	<u>P2,158,183,824</u>

(f) *Information on Related Party Loans*

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank has loan transactions with other affiliates and with certain DOSRI. Under existing policies of the Bank, these loans are made substantially on the same terms as loans to other individuals and businesses of comparable risks.

Under the current BSP regulations, the amount of individual loans to a DOSRI, 70% of which must be secured, should not exceed the amount of the encumbered deposit and book value of the investment in the Bank and/or any of its lending and nonbank financial subsidiaries. In the aggregate, loans to DOSRIs, generally, should not exceed the total equity or 15% of the total loan portfolio of the Bank. However, non-risk loans are excluded in both individual and aggregate ceiling computation.

The following table shows the information relating to the loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees granted to DOSRI as of December 31 in accordance with BSP reporting guidelines (amounts in thousands):

	DOSRI Loans		Related Party Loans (inclusive of DOSRI)	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Total outstanding loans	P 13,975	P 14,636	P 17,018	P 14,636
% of loans to total loan portfolio	0.66%	0.66%	0.80%	0.15%
% of unsecured loans to total DOSRI/related party loans	-	-	-	-
% of past due loans to total DOSRI/related party loans	-	-	-	-
% of non-performing loans to total DOSRI/related party loans	-	-	-	-

Secured DOSRI loans are collateralized by hold-out on deposits and are payable within three months to five years.

(g) *Secured Liabilities and Assets Pledged as Security*

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank has no secured liabilities and assets pledged as security.

(h) *Contingencies and Commitments Arising from Off-balance Sheet Items*

The summary of the Bank's commitments and contingent accounts arising from transactions not given recognition in the statements of financial position, expressed at their equivalent peso contractual amounts as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Trust department accounts	21	P1,374,170,790	P1,357,294,801
Commitments		52,000,000	45,000,000
Others		1,474,446	1,541,433

28. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The following supplementary information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year which is required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) under RR No. 15-2010 to be disclosed as part of the notes to financial statements. This supplementary information is not a required disclosure under PFRS.

(a) Gross Receipts Tax (GRT)

In lieu of value-added taxes, the Bank is subject to the GRT imposed on all banks and non-bank financial intermediaries pursuant to Sections 121 of the amended Tax Code.

In 2020, the Bank reported total GRT amounting to P4.9 million, which is included as part of taxes and licenses [see Note 28(f)].

(b) Documentary Stamp Tax (DST)

The Bank is enrolled under the Electronic DST System. In general, the Bank's DST transactions arise from the execution of debt instruments, security documents, and bills of exchange.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, DST affixed amounted to P11.8 million representing documentary stamps imposed mainly on debt instruments documents issued during the year, of which P4.3 million were charged to the Banks's clients, hence, not reported as part of taxes and licenses in 2020 [see Note 28(f)].

(c) Customs Duties and Tariff Taxes

The Bank has not paid or accrued any customs duties and tariff fees as it has no importation for the year ended December 31, 2020.

(d) Excise Tax

The Bank did not have any transaction in 2020 which is subject to excise tax.

(e) Withholding Taxes

The details of total withholding taxes for the year ended December 31, 2020 are shown below.

Final	P	5,133,543
Expanded		2,282,342
Compensation and employee benefits		<u>2,027,340</u>
	P	<u>9,443,225</u>

(f) *Taxes and Licenses*

The details of taxes and licenses follows:

	<u>Note</u>		
DST	28(b)	P	7,502,335
GRT	28(a)		4,911,419
Local taxes and business permits			2,428,545
Real property taxes			<u>719,413</u>
		P	<u>15,561,712</u>

(g) *Deficiency Tax Assessments and Tax Cases*

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank does not have any final deficiency tax assessment from the BIR nor does it have tax cases outstanding or pending in courts or bodies outside of the BIR in any of the open taxable years.