Legazpi Savings Bank, Inc.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Robinsons Bank Corporation)

Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018

and

Independent Auditor's Report

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BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001,
October 4, 2018, valid until August 24, 2021
SEC Accreditation No. 0012-FR-5 (Group A),
November 6, 2018, valid until November 5, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Legazpi Savings Bank, Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Legazpi Savings Bank, Inc. (the Bank), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the statements of income, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with PSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations 15-2010 and Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Circular No. 1074

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations 15-2010 in Note 27 and the BSP Circular No. 1074 in Note 28 to the financial statements are presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and BSP, respectively, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of Legazpi Savings Bank, Inc. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Juan Carlo Maminta

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PTR No. 8125258, January 7, 2020, Makati City

April 30, 2020

LEGAZPI SAVINGS BANK, INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31	
	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Cash and Other Cash Items	**₱72,868,361**	₱70,058,658
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Note 13)	**391,666,967**	521,361,553
Due from Other Banks	**91,869,631**	65,986,446
Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreement (Note 6)	**66,578,028**	88,000,000
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost (Note 7)	**200,309,182**	200,389,063
Loans and Receivables (Notes 8 and 22)	**1,579,602,409**	1,027,763,253
Property and Equipment (Note 9)	**142,812,646**	76,292,913
Investment Properties (Note 10)	**115,890,079**	128,892,010
Deferred Tax Asset (Note 21)	**113,377,046**	24,326,063
Other Assets (Note 11)	**14,986,695**	17,251,362
	₱2,789,961,044	₱2,220,321,321
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Deposit Liabilities (Notes 13 and 22)		
Demand	**₱175,869,191**	₱174,535,035
Savings	**1,415,340,652**	1,252,833,133
Time	**380,821,370**	180,076,721
	1,972,031,213	1,607,444,889
Accrued Expenses (Note 14)	**26,950,414**	14,804,526
Redeemable Preferred Shares (Note 15)	**30,700,000**	30,700,000
Other Liabilities (Note 14)	**92,639,101**	20,169,493
	2,122,320,728	1,673,118,908
EQUITY		
Capital Stock (Note 17)	**1,245,960,000**	1,245,960,000
Deficit	**(580,805,189)**	(706,471,702)
Surplus Reserve (Note 17)	**6,451,913**	6,451,913
Remeasurement Gain (Loss) on Retirement Liability (Note 19)	**(3,966,408)**	1,262,202
	667,640,316	547,202,413
	₱2,789,961,044	₱2,220,321,321

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

LEGAZPI SAVINGS BANK, INC.

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
INTEREST INCOME		
Loans and receivables (Notes 8 and 22)	**₱330,641,740**	₱197,237,615
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and other banks	**10,333,621**	18,011,736
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 7)	**8,350,307**	8,237,858
Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreement (Note 6)	**5,463,332**	3,902,137
	354,789,000	227,389,346
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Deposit liabilities (Notes 13 and 22)	**26,757,084**	19,021,937
Lease liability (Notes 14 and 20)	**4,334,866**	–
	31,091,950	19,021,937
NET INTEREST INCOME	**323,697,050**	208,367,409
Service fees and commission income (Note 18)	**1,672,222**	1,426,376
Service fees and commission expense (Note 18)	**8,884,263**	4,997,867
NET SERVICE FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME (EXPENSE) (Note 18)	**(7,212,041)**	(3,571,491)
Profit from assets sold (Notes 9, 10 and 11)	**13,015,692**	1,400,531
Gain on foreclosure - net (Notes 10 and 11)	**12,418,272**	4,055,979
Miscellaneous (Note 18)	**14,365,935**	9,256,751
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	**356,284,908**	219,509,179
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Compensation and fringe benefits (Notes 19 and 22)	**118,135,657**	75,884,831
Security, messengerial and janitorial	**46,856,172**	18,145,066
Depreciation and amortization (Note 9)	**36,982,860**	23,677,712
Taxes and licenses (Note 21)	**25,557,007**	15,203,330
Transportation and travel	**17,250,978**	10,962,822
Occupancy and equipment-related (Note 20)	**13,534,478**	16,046,364
Information technology	**10,256,315**	7,730,469
Power, light and water	**8,959,091**	5,692,736
Insurance	**6,537,224**	5,739,910
Communication	**4,852,505**	2,057,840
Entertainment, amusement and recreation (Note 21)	**2,078,971**	2,179,031
Management and professional fees	**1,997,137**	1,861,509
Provision for credit and impairment losses (Note 12)	**595,843**	1,039,139
Miscellaneous (Note 18)	**13,949,959**	14,388,897
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**307,544,197**	200,609,656
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**48,740,711**	18,899,523
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX (Note 21)	**(76,925,802)**	9,026,617
NET INCOME	**₱125,666,513**	₱9,872,906

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

LEGAZPI SAVINGS BANK, INC.
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
NET INCOME	**₱125,666,513**	₱9,872,906
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
Item that may not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liability, net of tax (Note 19)	**(5,228,610)**	480,070
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱120,437,903**	₱10,352,976

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

LEGAZPI SAVINGS BANK, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Capital stock (Note 17)	Deficit	Surplus reserve (Note 17)	Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liability (Note 19)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	**₱1,245,960,000**	**(₱706,471,702)**	**₱6,451,913**	**₱1,262,202**	**₱547,202,413**
Total comprehensive income	–	**125,666,513**	–	**(5,228,610)**	**120,437,903**
Balance at December 31, 2019	**₱1,245,960,000**	**(₱580,805,189)**	**₱6,451,913**	**(₱3,966,408)**	**₱667,640,316**
Balance at January 1, 2018	₱1,245,960,000	(₱716,344,608)	₱6,451,913	₱782,132	₱536,849,437
Total comprehensive income	–	9,872,906	–	480,070	10,352,976
Balance at December 31, 2018	₱1,245,960,000	(₱706,471,702)	₱6,451,913	₱1,262,202	₱547,202,413

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

LEGAZPI SAVINGS BANK, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	**₱48,740,711**	₱18,899,523
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization (Note 9)	**36,982,860**	23,677,712
Profit from assets sold (Notes 9, 10 and 11)	**(13,015,692)**	(1,400,531)
Gain on foreclosure (Notes 10 and 11)	**(12,418,272)**	(4,055,979)
Retirement expense (Note 19)	**4,407,881**	1,980,377
Interest on lease liability (Notes 14 and 20)	**4,334,866**	–
Provision for credit and impairment losses (Note 12)	**595,843**	1,039,139
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in:		
Loans and receivables	**(540,158,551)**	(30,593,724)
Other assets	**(3,200,594)**	(1,120,828)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Deposit liabilities	**364,586,324**	(201,283,254)
Accrued expenses	**15,341,007**	2,051,874
Other liabilities	**7,572,235**	6,097,713
Net cash used in operations	**(86,231,382)**	(184,707,978)
Contributions paid on retirement plan (Note 19)	**–**	(2,160,408)
Income taxes paid	**(8,724,834)**	(6,229,042)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(94,956,216)**	(193,097,428)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of:		
Property and equipment (Note 9)	**(33,711,589)**	(50,303,360)
Software costs (Note 11)	**(1,108,893)**	(2,162,063)
Proceeds from sale of:		
Investment properties (Notes 10 and 24)	**12,979,410**	8,913,400
Property and equipment (Note 9)	**2,091,165**	2,156,414
Repossessed chattels (Note 11)	**427,000**	145,300
Net cash used in investing activities	**(19,322,907)**	(41,250,309)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Payment of principal portion of lease liability (Note 20)	**(8,144,547)**	–
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(122,423,670)**	(234,347,737)

(Forward)

	Years Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		
Cash and other cash items	**₱70,058,658**	₱42,243,241
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	**521,361,553**	396,243,328
Due from other banks	**65,986,446**	82,797,603
Securities purchased under resale agreement	**88,000,000**	458,470,222
	745,406,657	979,754,394
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		
Cash and other cash items	**72,868,361**	70,058,658
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	**391,666,967**	521,361,553
Due from other banks	**91,869,631**	65,986,446
Securities purchased under resale agreement	**66,578,028**	88,000,000
	₱622,982,987	₱745,406,657

OPERATIONAL CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST		
Interest received	**₱356,111,841**	₱229,932,590
Interest paid	**27,450,469**	18,940,216

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

LEGAZPI SAVINGS BANK, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. **Corporate Information**

Legazpi Savings Bank, Inc. (the Bank) was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on May 8, 1976. The Bank's Certificate of Incorporation was issued by the SEC on March 22, 1976 for a corporate life of fifty (50) years.

The Bank offers a wide range of financial services that includes checking, savings, special savings, time, automated teller machine (ATM) accounts, market vendors loan, agricultural loan, salary loan for employees, real estate loan, consumption loan, commercial loan, credit line, bills purchased line, back-to-back loan, auto loan, housing loan, developmental loan, and other financial services.

The Bank operates and provides its services through a network of eighteen (18) banking units including its head office and a main branch in the area of Albay.

The Bank's principal place of business is at 738 Bldg. Rizal Street, Old Albay District, Legazpi City.

Robinsons Bank Corporation (the Parent Bank) acquired effective control and management of the Bank on December 26, 2012, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) 3, *Business Combinations*.

The Parent Bank is 60.00% and 40.00% owned by JG Summit Capital Services Corporation and Robinsons Retail Holdings, Inc., respectively. The ultimate parent company of the Bank is JG Summit Holdings, Inc.

2. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

<u>Basis of Preparation</u>
The accompanying financial statements of the Bank have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (PHP), the Bank's functional and presentation currency and all amounts are rounded to the nearest peso (₱), unless otherwise indicated.

<u>Statement of Compliance</u>
The Bank's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with PFRSs.

<u>Presentation of Financial Statements</u>
The Bank presents its statements of financial position broadly in the order of liquidity. An analysis regarding the recovery or settlement within twelve (12) months after the statement of financial position date (current) and more than twelve (12) months after the statement of financial position date (non-current) is presented in Note 16.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Bank assessed that it has a currently enforceable legal right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, and in the event of solvency or bankruptcy of the Bank and all of the counterparties. Income and expense are not offset in the statement of income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Bank.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following new, amendments and improvements to PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretation which became effective starting January 1, 2019. Except as otherwise indicated, these changes in the accounting policies did not have any significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Bank:

- Amendments to PAS 28, *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*
- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*
- Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle
  - Amendments to PFRS 3 and PFRS 11, *Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation*
  - Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity*
  - Amendments to PAS 23, *Borrowing Costs, Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalization*

Standard that has been adopted and that is deemed to have significant impact on the financial statements or performance of the Bank is described below:

PFRS 16*, Leases*
PFRS 16 supersedes PAS 17, *Leases*, Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 4, *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease,* Philippine Interpretation SIC-15, *Operating Leases Incentive and* Philippine Interpretation SIC-27, *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for most leases on the statement of financial position.

Bank as a lessor
Lessor accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from PAS 17. The Bank continues to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in PAS 17. Therefore, PFRS 16 did not have an impact on leases where the Bank is the lessor.

Bank as a lessee
The Bank adopted PFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach with the date of initial application of January 1, 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application. The Bank did not restate comparative figures and recognized a lease liability and right-of-use assets at the date of initial application for lease previously classified as an operating lease applying PAS 17. The Bank measured the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. The Bank measured the right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the statement of financial position immediately before the date of initial application. Accordingly, the adoption of PFRS 16 has no impact to the Bank's 'Deficit' as of January 1, 2019 and the 2018 comparative financial statements are not comparable to the information presented for 2019.

The Bank also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option ('short-term leases') and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value ('low-value assets').

The effect of adopting PFRS 16 in the statement of financial position of the Bank as at January 1, 2019 follow:

	Increase/(Decrease)
ASSETS	
Right-of-use assets (included under 'Property and Equipment') (Note 9)	₱47,688,122
Prepaid expenses - rent (included in Prepaid expenses under 'Other assets')	(6,057,488)
	41,630,634
LIABILITIES	
Lease liability (included under 'Other liabilities') (Note 20)	44,520,658
Accrued expenses - rent (included under 'Accrued expenses')	(2,890,024)
	₱41,630,634

The lease liability as at January 1, 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of December 31, 2018, as follows:

Operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018	₱62,347,290
Add: Payments relating to optional extension periods not included in operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018	487,560
Less: Commitments relating to leases of short-term and low-value assets	(1,721,861)
Total gross lease payables as of January 1, 2019	₱61,112,989
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate as at January 1, 2019	8.33%
Lease liability as at January 1, 2019	₱44,520,658

Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position and statement of income

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the Bank's right-of-use assets and lease liability and the movements during the year ended December 31, 2019:

	Right-of-use assets under 'Property and equipment' (Note 9)	**Lease Liability under 'Other liabilities'** (Note 20)
Balance at January 1, 2019	₱47,688,122	₱44,520,658
Additions	11,863,338	11,720,790
Depreciation	(9,342,731)	–
Interest expense	–	4,334,866
Payments	–	(8,144,547)
Balance at December 31, 2019	₱50,208,729	₱52,431,767

Set out below are the amounts recognized in the statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2019:

Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets (Note 9)	₱9,342,731
Interest expense on lease liability (Note 20)	4,334,866
Rent expense - short-term leases	1,822,962
Rent expense - low value assets	8,511,369
Total amounts recognized in statement of income	₱24,011,928

Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment*
The Interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of PAS 12, *Income Taxes*. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of PAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:
- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

The Bank determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. The Bank assumes that the taxation authority will examine amounts that it has a right to examine and have full knowledge of all related information when making those examinations. If the Bank concludes that it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the Bank shall reflect the effect of the uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment using the method the Bank expects to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty.

Upon adoption of the Interpretation, the Bank considered whether it has any uncertain tax positions. The Bank determined that, based on its tax compliance, it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities. The Interpretation did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Bank.

Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits, Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*
The amendments to PAS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to:
- Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event
- Determine net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments also clarify that an entity first determines any past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, without considering the effect of the asset ceiling. This amount is recognized in profit or loss. An entity then determines the effect of the asset ceiling after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. Any change in that effect, excluding amounts included in the net interest, is recognized in other comprehensive income.

In 2019, the retirement plan of the Bank was amended thereby increasing the plan benefit of employees for every year of credited service based on the final daily basic salary as disclosed in Note 19. The Bank considered the amendments to PAS 19 in the determination of current service cost, past service cost and interest cost for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Significant Accounting Policies

Fair Value Measurement

For measurement and disclosure purposes, the Bank determines the fair value of an asset or a liability at initial measurement date or at each statement of financial position date. Fair value is the estimated price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Bank.

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

If the asset or liability measure at fair value has a bid and ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is the most representative of fair value in the circumstances shall be used to measure fair value, regardless of where the input is categorized within the fair value hierarchy.

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

Fair Value Hierarchy

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the measurement is unobservable.

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include 'Cash and other cash items (COCI)', 'Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)', 'Due from other banks' and 'Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreement (SPURA)' with original maturities of three (3) months or less from dates of placements and that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Due from BSP includes statutory reserves required by the BSP which the Bank considers as cash equivalents wherein withdrawals can be made to meet the Bank's cash requirements as allowed by the BSP.

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

Date of recognition

Purchases or sales of financial instruments that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the settlement date. Settlement date accounting refers to (a) recognition of an asset on the day it is received by the Bank, and (b) the derecognition of an asset and recognition of any gain or loss on disposal on the day that it is delivered by the Bank. Deposits, amounts due from banks and customers and loans are recognized when cash is received by the Bank or advanced to the borrowers.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

All financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable cost of acquisition or issue, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL.

'Day 1' difference

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value from other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or computed based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, the Bank recognizes the difference between the transaction price and the fair value (a 'Day 1' difference) in the statement of income, unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset or liability. In cases where fair value is determined using data which are not observable from the market, the difference between the transaction price and the model value is only recognized in the statement of income when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Bank determines the appropriate method of recognizing the amount of 'Day 1' difference.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified in their entirety based on the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets and the Bank's business model for managing financial assets. The Bank classifies its financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments), financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments) and financial assets measured at amortized cost (AC). For purposes of classifying financial assets, an instrument is an 'equity instrument' if it is a non-derivative and meets the definition of 'equity' for the issuer (under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*), except for certain non-derivative puttable instruments presented as equity by the issuer. All other non-derivative financial assets are 'debt instruments'.

As of December 31, 2019, the Bank do not have financial assets at FVTPL and FVOCI.

Contractual cash flows characteristics

If the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, the Bank assesses whether the cash flows from the financial asset represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. 'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium or discount). Instruments that do not pass this test are automatically classified at FVTPL.

In making this assessment, the Bank determines whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e., interest includes consideration only for the time value of money, credit risk and other basic lending risks and costs associated with holding the financial asset for a particular period of time.

Business model
The Bank's business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Bank's business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument, rather it refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows.

The Bank's business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. Relevant factors considered by the Bank in determining the business model for a group of financial assets include how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Bank's key management personnel, the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how these risks are managed and how managers of the business are compensated.

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

Financial assets at amortized cost
A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method, less any impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortization is included in 'Interest income' in the statement of income and is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, except for (i) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets and (ii) financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, where, in both cases, the EIR is applied to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

The Bank classified 'Cash and other cash items', 'Due from BSP', 'Due from other banks', Securities purchased under resale agreements', 'Investment securities at amortized cost', 'Loans and receivables' and refundable security deposits (included under 'Other assets') as financial assets at amortized cost.

The Bank may irrevocably elect at initial recognition to classify a debt financial asset that meets the amortized cost criteria above as at FVTPL if that designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch had the debt financial asset been measured at amortized cost.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank has not made such designation.

Reclassifications of financial instruments
The Bank reclassifies its financial assets when, and only when, there is a change in the business model for managing the financial assets. Reclassifications shall be applied prospectively by the Bank and any previously recognized gains, losses or interest shall not be restated. The Bank does not reclassify its financial liabilities.

The Bank is required to reclassify the following financial assets:

- from amortized cost to FVTPL if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria are no longer met;
- 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 instrument's contractual cash flows meet the amortized cost criteria.; and
- from FVOCI to amortized cost if the objective of the business model changes so that the fair value criteria are no longer met but the amortized cost criteria is still met and the instrument's contractual cash flows meet the amortized cost criteria.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Bank records expected credit loss (ECL) for all loans and other debt financial assets not classified as FVTPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

ECL represents credit losses that reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted amount which is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. ECL allowances are measured at amounts equal to either (i) 12-month ECL or (ii) lifetime ECL for those financial instruments which have experienced a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition (General Approach). The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Lifetime ECL are credit losses that results from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Staging assessment

For non-credit-impaired financial instruments:

- Stage 1 is comprised of all financial instruments which have not experienced a SICR since initial recognition or is considered of low credit risk as of the reporting date. In determining whether an account should be assessed under Stage 1, the Bank considers the number of days past due as its criteria. Loans past due up to 30 days except for microfinance loans wherein days past due for Stage 1 accounts is 0 - 6 days are considered Stage 1. The Bank recognizes a 12-month ECL for Stage 1 financial instruments.
- Stage 2 is comprised of all financial instruments which have experienced a SICR since initial recognition. A SICR is generally deemed present in accounts with more than 30 days up to 90 days past due, except for microfinance loans. The Bank recognizes a lifetime ECL for Stage 2 financial instruments.

For credit-impaired financial instruments:

- Stage 3 is comprised of all financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that have occurred after initial recognition with a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of a loan or a portfolio of loans. The Bank recognizes a lifetime ECL for Stage 3 financial instruments.

Definition of "default"

The Bank classifies a financial instrument as in default when it is credit impaired, or becomes past due on its contractual payments for more than 90 days except for microfinance loans wherein days past due is more than 10 days. As part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Bank considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay. When such events occur, the Bank carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted. An instrument is considered to be no longer in default (i.e. restored) if there is sufficient evidence to support that full collection is probable and payments are received for at least six months.

Credit risk at initial recognition
The Bank uses internal credit assessment and approvals at various levels to determine the credit risk of exposures at initial recognition. Assessment can be quantitative or qualitative and depends on the materiality of the facility or the complexity of the portfolio to be assessed.

Significant increase in credit risk
The assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk is based on an increase in the probability of a default occurring since initial recognition. The SICR criteria 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 require close monitoring or with well-defined credit weaknesses.

For exposures without internal credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days (except for microfinance loans wherein the threshold for SICR is 7 - 10 days), the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the borrower. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer a SICR since initial recognition, the Bank shall revert to recognizing a 12-month ECL.

ECL parameters and methodologies
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 judgment.

The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a 12-month horizon for Stage 1 or lifetime horizon for Stage 2. The PD for each individual instrument is modelled based on historic data and is estimated based on current market conditions and reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions. The Bank segmented its credit exposures based on homogenous risk characteristics and developed a corresponding PD methodology for each portfolio. The PD methodology for each relevant portfolio is determined based on the underlying nature or characteristic of the portfolio, behavior of the accounts and materiality of the segment as compared to the total portfolio.

LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from any collateral.

EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities.

Forward-looking information
The Bank incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. A broad range of forward-looking information are considered as economic inputs, such as GDP growth, exchange rate, interest rate, inflation rate and other economic indicators. The inputs and models used for calculating ECL may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

Write-offs
Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Bank has stopped pursuing the recovery.

Restructured loans
Where possible, the Bank seeks to restructure past due loans rather than take possession of the related collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continually reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original EIR. The difference between the recorded value of the original loan and the present value of the restructured cash flows, discounted at the original EIR, is recognized as part of interest income in the statement of income.

Financial Liabilities
Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL and other financial liabilities. The classification of financial liabilities at initial recognition depends on the purpose for which the financial liabilities are incurred and their characteristics.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank has no financial liabilities at FVTPL.

Other financial liabilities
This pertains to financial liabilities that are not held for trading or not designated as at FVTPL at the inception of the liability. Other financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortized cost, taking into account the impact of applying the effective interest method of amortization (or accretion) for any related premium, discount and any directly attributable transaction costs.

This category includes 'Deposit liabilities', 'Redeemable preferred shares', and certain items under 'Accrued expenses' and 'Other liabilities'.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, except for the following:
- financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the Bank retains continuing involvement;
- financial guarantee contracts;
- commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate; and
- contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in accordance with PFRS 3.

A financial liability may be designated at fair value through profit or loss if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (an accounting mismatch) or:
- if a host contract contains one or more embedded derivatives; or
- if a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and liabilities is managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Where a financial liability is designated at fair value through profit or loss, the movement in fair value attributable to changes in the Bank's own credit quality is calculated by determining the changes in credit spreads above observable market interest rates and is presented separately in other comprehensive income.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

Income and expenses are not offset in the statement of income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Bank.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial asset

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

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

Where the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control over the asset, the Bank continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement. In that case, the Bank also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Bank has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.

Financial liability

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in statement of income.

Property and Equipment

Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value. Depreciable property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment consists of its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged against operations in the year the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment.

Depreciation and amortization are calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the depreciable assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the terms of the covering leases and the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The estimated useful lives of property and equipment follow:

Building	25 years
Furniture and fixtures	1 to 3 years
Information technology (IT) and other office equipment	1 to 3 years
Transportation equipment	1 to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years

The useful lives and the depreciation and amortization method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period and the method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from the items of property and equipment and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The carrying values of the property and equipment and any significant part initially recognized are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying values may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of income (see accounting policy on Impairment of Non-financial Assets).

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

Effective January 1, 2019, the Bank classifies right-of-use assets as part of property and equipment. Prior to that date, all of the Bank's leases are accounted for as operating leases in accordance with PAS 17, hence, not recorded on the statement of financial position. The Bank recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The initial cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. Unless the Bank is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful life and lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Investment Properties
Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Transaction costs represent nonrefundable taxes such as capital gains tax and documentary stamp tax that are for the account of the Bank. An investment property acquired through an exchange transaction is measured at fair value of the asset acquired unless the fair value of such an asset cannot be measured in which case the investment property acquired is measured at the carrying amount of asset given up. Foreclosed properties are classified as investment properties upon: a) entry of judgment in case of judicial foreclosure; b) execution of the Sheriff's Certificate of Sale in case of extra-judicial foreclosure; or c) notarization of the Deed of Dacion in case of dation in payment (dacion en pago). The difference between the fair value of the asset acquired and the carrying amount of the asset given up is recognized as 'Gain on foreclosure - net' in the statement of income.

Subsequent to initial recognition, depreciable investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment in value, if any.

Investment properties are derecognized when they have either been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from their disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in the statement of income under 'Profit from assets sold' in the year of retirement or disposal.

Expenditures incurred after the investment properties have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance costs, are normally charged against income in the year in which the costs are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis using the remaining useful lives from the time of acquisition of the investment properties but not to exceed ten (10) years for buildings.

Transfers are made to investment properties when, and only when, there is a change in use evidenced by ending of owner occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or ending of construction or development. Transfers are made from investment properties when, and only when, there is a change in use evidenced by commencement of owner occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale.

For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost of property for subsequent accounting is its carrying value at the date of change in use. If the property occupied by the Bank as an owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Bank accounts for such property in compliance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of change in use.

Other assets - Repossessed chattels
Repossessed chattels comprise repossessed vehicles and jewelries. Repossessed chattels are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment in value, if any. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis using the remaining useful lives of the vehicles from the time of acquisition. The useful lives of repossessed chattels are estimated to be three (3) years.

Intangible Assets
Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each statement of financial position date. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as change in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of income consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

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

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

Branch licenses
Branch licenses arise from the acquisition of licenses to operate new branches from the BSP. Branch licenses have indefinite useful lives and are tested for impairment on an annual basis.

Software costs
Software costs are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss. Software costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life which is three (3) years.

<u>Impairment of Non-financial Assets</u>
Property and equipment, investment properties and repossessed chattels
At each statement of financial position date, the Bank assesses whether there is any indication that its non-financial assets may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed as part of the CGU to which it belongs.

Where the carrying amount of an asset (or CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset (or CGU) is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or CGU).

An impairment loss is charged to operations in the year in which it arises. An assessment is made at each statement of financial position date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of income unless the asset (or CGU) is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation and amortization expense is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining life.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at the statement of financial position date either individually or at the CGU level, as appropriate. Intangible assets with finite lives are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Revenue Recognition
Revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The Bank follows a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The five-step model is as follows:
a. Identify the contract(s) with a customer
b. Identify the performance obligations in the contract
c. Determine the transaction price
d. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract
e. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Bank exercises judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The Bank has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

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

Revenues within the scope of PFRS 15

Service fees and commission income
These fees include service fees on deposit-related accounts and management fees. Fees on deposit-related accounts are recognized only upon collection or accrued when there is reasonable degree of certainty as to its collection.

Income from sale of property and equipment, investment property and repossessed chattels
Income from sale of property and equipment, investment property and repossessed chattels are recognized upon completion of the earning process and the collectability of the sales price is reasonably assured.

Other income
Other income is recognized when earned at a point in time and is recorded under 'Miscellaneous income' in the statement of income.

Revenues outside the scope of PFRS 15

Interest income
For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial instruments, interest income is recorded at the EIR, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options), includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, but not future credit losses.

The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Bank revises its estimation of payment or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original EIR and the change in carrying amount is recorded as 'Interest income'.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognized using the original EIR applied to the new carrying amount.

Interest income - finance lease
The excess of aggregate lease rentals plus the estimated residual value over the cost of the leased investment property constitutes the unearned lease income. Residual values represent estimated proceeds from the disposal of investment property at the time lease is estimated. The unearned lease income is amortized over the term of the lease, commencing on the month the lease is executed using the EIR method.

Unearned lease income ceases to be amortized when the lease contract receivables become past due for more than three months.

Rental income
Rental income arising from operating leased properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms on ongoing leases and is recorded in the statement of income under 'Miscellaneous income'.

Expense Recognition
Expenses are recognized when it is probable that decrease in future economic benefits related to the decrease in asset or an increase in liability has occurred and that the decrease in economic benefits can be measured reliably. Expenses that may arise in the course of ordinary regular activities of the Bank include, among others, the operating expenses on the Bank's operation. Expenses are recognized as incurred.

Borrowing Cost
Borrowing costs are capitalized if they are directly attributable to the acquisition of a qualifying asset. Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the qualifying assets are in progress and expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalized until the qualifying assets are substantially ready for their intended use. All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Leases

Policies applicable beginning January 1, 2019

The Bank determines at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease by assessing whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Bank as a lessor

Finance leases, where the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the lessee, are included in the statement of financial position under 'Loans and receivables' account. A lease receivable is recognized at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. All income resulting from the receivables is included in 'Interest income on loans and receivables' in the statement of income.

Leases where the Bank does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as the rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the year in which they are earned.

Bank as a lessee

The Bank applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Bank recognizes right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets and lease liabilities to make lease payments.

Lease liabilities

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Bank uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset. Lease liabilities are presented under 'Other liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Bank applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option, and low-value assets recognition exemption to its leases of kiosk spaces on offsite locations and other equipment that are considered of low value (i.e., below ₱250,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense under 'Occupancy and equipment-related' on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Policies applicable prior to January 1, 2019
The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:
(a) there is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the arrangement;
(b) a renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless that term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term;
(c) there is a change in the determination of whether fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset; or
(d) there is a substantial change to the asset.

Where a reassessment is made, lease accounting shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the reassessment for scenarios (a), (c) or (d) above, and at the date of renewal or extension period for scenario (b).

Bank as a lessor
Policies for lessor accounting under PAS 17 are substantially similar with those under PFRS 16, as described above.

Bank as a lessee
Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Any rental payments are accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and included in 'Occupancy and equipment-related costs' in the statement of income.

Retirement Cost
The Bank has noncontributory defined benefit plan covering substantially all its officers and regular employees. Under this retirement plan, all covered officers and regular employees are entitled to cash benefits after satisfying certain age and service requirements.

The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any), adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:
- Service cost
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in the statement of income. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in the statement of income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in statement of other comprehensive income (OCI) in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of income in subsequent periods.

The Bank's right to be reimbursed of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when and only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

Termination benefit
Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment as a result of either an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment.

A liability and expense for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the entity recognizes related restructuring costs. Initial recognition and subsequent changes to termination benefits are measured in accordance with the nature of the employee benefit, as either post-employment benefits, short-term employee benefits, or other long-term employee benefits.

Provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Bank expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the OCI, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an 'Interest expense' in the statement of income.

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

Income Taxes
Current tax
Current tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. Effective January 1, 2019, management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretations and establishes provisions where appropriate.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:
- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:
- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries, associates and interest in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transactions either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and same taxation authority. Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognized subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognized in profit or loss.

Events After the Reporting Period

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

Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Bank's financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards and interpretations issued, which the Bank reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Bank intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. Except as otherwise indicated, the Bank does not expect the adoption of these new and amended PAS, PFRS and Philippine Interpretations to have significant impact on the financial statements.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2020

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Definition of a Business*
  The amendments to PFRS 3 clarify the minimum requirements to be a business, remove the assessment of a market participant's ability to replace missing elements, and narrow the definition of outputs. The amendments also add guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and add illustrative examples. An optional fair value concentration test is introduced which permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

  An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted.

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, *Definition of Material*
  The amendments refine the definition of material in PAS 1 and align the definitions used across PFRSs and other pronouncements. They are intended to improve the understanding of the existing requirements rather than to significantly impact an entity's materiality judgements.

  An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021 (subject to Board of Accountancy's approval)

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
  PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

  The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects.

The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021, with comparative figures required. On November 14, 2019, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) proposed to extend the effective date to January 1, 2022. In March 2020, the IASB completed its planned re-deliberations on the Exposure Draft *Amendments to PFRS 17, Insurance Contracts* and agreed to defer the effective date of PFRS 17 to annual reporting periods beginning January 1, 2023. Early adoption of PFRS 17 is permitted, provided an entity also early adopts PFRS 9.

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* and PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*
  The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. On January 13, 2016, the Financial Reporting Standards Council postponed the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the IASB has completed its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the Bank's financial statements requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Future events may occur which can cause the assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in estimates are reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

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

The following are the critical judgments and key assumptions that have a significant risk of material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

<u>Judgments</u>

a) *Leases*

   <u>Determination of the lease term for lease contracts with renewal and termination options (applicable beginning January 1, 2019)</u>

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

The Bank has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. Upon the adoption of PFRS 16, the Bank applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Bank reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control that affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or the terminate.

Classification of leases (applicable prior to January 1, 2019)
In arrangements that are, or contain, leases, the Bank determines based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements whether or not the lessor retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the properties which are leased out.

In classifying such arrangements as operating leases, the Bank considers the following:
- the lease does not transfer ownership of the asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term;
- the lessee has no option to purchase the asset at a price that is expected to be sufficiently lower than the fair value at the date the option is exercisable;
- the present value of the minimum lease payments is substantially lower than the fair value of the leased asset;
- the losses associated with any cancellation of the lease are borne by the lessor; and
- the lease term is not for the major part of the asset's economic useful life.

When the above terms and provisions do not apply, the Bank classifies the lease arrangements as finance leases.

b) *Uncertainties over income tax treatments*
The Bank applies significant judgement in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments. Since the Bank operates in a highly regulated environment, it assessed whether the Interpretation had an impact on its financial statements.

The Bank applies significant judgment whether it is probable that a particular uncertain income tax treatment will be acceptable to the taxation authority. The Bank considers the following:
- Past experience related to similar tax treatments
- Legal advice or case law related to other entities
- Practice guidelines published by the taxation authority that are applicable to the case

The Bank reassesses the judgement if the facts and circumstances on which the judgement was based change or as a result of new information that affects the judgement.

c) *Contingencies*
The Bank is currently involved in various legal proceedings. The estimate of the probable cost for the resolution of claims has been developed in consultation with the outside legal counsel handling the Bank's defense in this matter and is based upon an analysis of potential results. Management does not believe that the outcome of this matter will affect the results of operations. It is probable, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings (see Note 23).

Estimates

a) *Impairment of financial assets*

The measurement of impairment losses under PFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies.

Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:
- Internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades
- Criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a life time CL basis and the qualitative assessment
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

The ECL models and all ECL-related policies are approved by the Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Unit calculates the ECL for all credit risk exposures. The total ECL that will be booked by the General Accounting Division is approved by both the Chief Operating Officer and the Chief Risk Officer.

The carrying value of and the allowance for credit losses on loans and receivables of the Bank as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are disclosed in Notes 8 and 12, respectively.

b) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

Property and equipment, investment properties and repossessed chattels

The Bank assesses impairment on property and equipment, investment properties and repossessed chattels whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Bank considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:
- significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- significant negative industry or economic trends.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is computed using the value in use approach for property and equipment and fair value less costs to sell for investment properties and repossessed chattels. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

The Bank's reversal for allowance for impairment losses pertains to increase in recoverable amount of its investment properties which has been determined based on its fair value less cost to sell, using the valuation techniques as discussed in Note 5.

The details of the carrying values of and the allowance for impairment losses, if any, on property and equipment, investment properties and repossessed chattels are discussed in Notes 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Branch licenses
Branch license is considered an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life and it is required to be tested for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount, irrespective of whether there is any indication that it may be impaired. The recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined based on a value in use calculations using cash flow projections from financial budgets approve by senior management covering a five-year period. The Bank used the cost of equity as discount rate. Key assumptions used in the value in use calculation are pre-tax discount rate and growth rate, which are at 10.54% and 5.00%, respectively in 2019. Management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the key assumptions used would cause the carrying value of the CGUs to exceed their recoverable amount. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the licensing fee for a branch license of a thrift bank is ₱0.20 million. The carrying values of and the allowance for impairment losses on branch licenses of the Bank are disclosed in Notes 11 and 12, respectively. In 2019 and 2018, the Bank has not recognized provision for impairment losses on branch licenses (see Note 12).

c) *Present value of retirement liability*
The cost of pension and other employee benefits as well as the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, defined benefit obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each statement of financial position date. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the present value of retirement obligation of the Bank amounted to ₱16.56 million and ₱4.69 million, respectively (see Note 19).

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the specific country.

d) *Present value of lease liabilities (applicable beginning January 1, 2019)*
The Bank cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ('IBR') to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Bank would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Bank 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

The Bank estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific adjustments (such as the credit spread for a stand-alone credit rating, or to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease).

The weighted-average incremental borrowing rate for lease liabilities initially recognized as of January 1, 2019 was 8.33% per annum.

The carrying amount of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2019 is disclosed in Note 20.

e) *Recognition of deferred tax assets*
Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The estimates of future taxable income indicate that certain temporary differences will be realized in the future. The details of the temporary differences with unrecognized deferred tax assets and recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 21.

4. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The main risks arising from the Bank's financial instruments are credit, market and liquidity risks. In general, the Bank's risk management objective is to ensure that risks taken are within the Bank's risk appetite, which is assessed based on the Bank's capital adequacy framework. The risk management process involves risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control.

The Bank recognizes that risk management is the responsibility of the entire organization. Accordingly, all employees are expected to manage risks relating to their own responsibilities. Still, there are specialized entities within the Bank that perform certain risk management functions.

The Board of Directors (BOD) ultimately oversees and approves significant matters related to risk management throughout the Bank. The BOD directly carries out its primary responsibilities as required by law and through committees and subcommittees for specific areas of focus. The Management Committee approves all major risk taking activities of the Bank, and functions as the BOD's operating committee for approval of all major credit risks.

Among the Bank's committees are:
- the Risk Management Committee (RMC), which formulates policies and strategies to identify, measure, manage and limit the Bank's risks;
- the Audit Committee (AC), which examines the Bank's framework of risk management, control and governance process to ensure that these are adequate and functional; and
- the Corporate Governance Committee (CGC), which ensures the BOD's effectiveness and due observance of the corporate governance principles and guidelines.

The following units within the Bank jointly perform risk management functions on a daily basis:
- Compliance for regulatory risk;
- Treasury for funding and liquidity risk;
- Credit Cycle and Operations for credit risk;
- Risk Management for various risks, including market, credit and operational risks; and
- Internal Audit for the evaluation of the adequacy of internal control systems, covering operational risk.

These units submit various risk reports to the Management Committee, the RMC, the AC, the CGC and the BOD, among others.

Further specific risk management disclosures, including mitigation, measurement and control, are in the succeeding sections.

Credit Risk

Credit risk may be defined as the possibility of loss due to the failure of a customer/borrower or counterparty to perform its obligation to the Bank.

The Bank has several credit risk mitigation practices:

- The Bank offers a variety of loan products with substantial collateral values. The latter part of this credit risk section discusses collateral and other credit enhancements.
- Limits are set on the amount of credit risk that the Bank is willing to take for customers and counterparties, and exposures are monitored against such credit limits.
- The Bank also observes related regulatory limits such as the single borrower's limit (SBL) and directors, officers, stockholders and related interests (DOSRI) ceiling.
- The Bank assesses the probability of default by its borrowers using an internal loan classification system.
- Past due and non-performing loan (NPL) ratios are also used to measure and monitor the quality of the loan portfolio.

Maximum exposure to credit risk after collateral held or other credit enhancements

The table below shows the Bank's net credit risk exposure for some items in loans and receivables after considering the financial effect of collateral and other credit enhancements:

	2019			
	Carrying Amount	**Fair Value of Collateral**	**Financial Effect of Collateral**	**Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk**
Loans and receivables				
Receivables from customers				
Consumption	**₱1,382,286,256**	**₱275,531,784**	**₱173,435,891**	**₱1,208,850,365**
Commercial	**82,465,342**	**227,854,681**	**79,051,760**	**3,413,582**
Real estate	**46,703,562**	**89,609,194**	**46,703,562**	–
Other receivables				
Accrued interest receivable	**11,488,854**	–	–	**11,488,854**
Accounts receivable	**29,590,448**	–	–	**29,590,448**
Sales contract receivable	**27,067,947**	**64,822,960**	**27,067,947**	–
Total	**₱1,579,602,409**	**₱657,818,619**	**₱326,259,160**	**₱1,253,343,249**

	2018			
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value of Collateral	Financial Effect of Collateral	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk
Loans and receivables				
Receivables from customers				
Consumption	₱898,699,030	₱23,537,550	₱4,997,101	₱893,701,929
Commercial	70,775,266	131,919,965	48,281,106	22,494,160
Real estate	13,279,702	23,982,380	12,856,259	423,443
Other receivables				
Accrued interest receivable	15,568,141	–	–	15,568,141
Accounts receivable	12,370,859	–	–	12,370,859
Sales contract receivable	7,410,123	21,806,322	7,410,123	–
Finance lease receivable	9,660,132	–	–	9,660,132
Total	₱1,027,763,253	₱201,246,217	₱73,544,589	₱954,218,664

Financial assets other than those presented in the table above have maximum exposures equal to their carrying values.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities
The Bank has also entered into a reverse sale and repurchase agreements with various counterparties that are accounted for as a collateralized lending. These transactions are subject to a global master repurchase agreement with a right of set-off only against the collateral securities upon default and insolvency or bankruptcy and therefore do not meet the offsetting criteria under PAS 32. Consequently, the related SPURA is presented separately from the collateral securities in the Bank's statements of financial position.

The table below presents the recognized financial instruments of the Bank that are offset, or subject to enforceable master netting agreements or other similar arrangements but not offset, as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, taking into account the effects of over-collateralization.

	Gross amounts of recognized financial instruments	Gross amounts set-off in accordance with the PAS 32 offsetting criteria	Net amount presented in statements of financial position	Effect of remaining rights of set-off that do not meet PAS 32 offsetting criteria		Net exposure
				Financial instruments	Financial collateral	
2019						
Financial Assets						
SPURA	**₱66,578,028**	**₱–**	**₱66,578,028**	**₱–**	**₱66,578,028**	**₱–**
2018						
Financial Assets						
SPURA	₱88,000,000	₱–	₱88,000,000	₱–	₱88,000,000	₱–

Collateral and other credit enhancement
The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of credit risk. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:
- Real Estate Mortgages (REM) over real estate for housing loan, consumption, and SME loans; and
- Chattels Mortgages (CM) over vehicle and inventory for auto loans, consumption loan, SME loans, and small business loans.

It is the Bank's policy to dispose of repossessed properties in an orderly fashion. In general, the proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim, and are not occupied for business use.

Concentration of credit
Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Bank's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

The tables below show the distribution of maximum credit exposure to credit risk by industry sector of the Bank before taking into account collateral held and other credit enhancements:

	2019				
	Loans and Receivables	**Advances to Banks***	**Investment securities at amortized cost**	**Refundable deposits**	**Total**
Financial intermediaries	**₱10,811,687**	**₱550,114,626**	**₱150,286,636**	**₱–**	**₱711,212,949**
Other service activities	**651,487,136**	–	–	–	**651,487,136**
Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated goods and services and producing activities of households for own use	**640,838,802**	–	–	–	**640,838,802**
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	**277,425,943**	–	–	–	**277,425,943**
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	**106,456,784**	–	–	–	**106,456,784**
Real estate activities	**90,006,155**	–	**15,000,000**	**1,246,981**	**106,253,136**
Construction	**33,349,146**	–	–	–	**33,349,146**
Education	**15,877,478**	–	–	–	**15,877,478**
Manufacturing	**7,730,599**	–	–	–	**7,730,599**
Accommodation & food services activities	**6,373,837**	–	–	–	**6,373,837**
Professional, scientific and technical services	**5,879,647**	–	–	–	**5,879,647**
Transportation and storage	**2,770,498**	–	–	–	**2,770,498**
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	**1,534,385**	–	–	–	**1,534,385**
Administrative and support service activities	**117,936**	–	–	–	**117,936**
Others	**3,664,323**	–	**35,029,268**	–	**38,693,591**
	1,854,324,356	**550,114,626**	**200,315,904**	**1,246,981**	**2,606,001,867**
Less allowance for credit losses	**274,721,947**	–	**6,722**	–	**274,728,669**
	₱1,579,602,409	**₱550,114,626**	**₱200,309,182**	**₱1,246,981**	**₱2,331,273,198**

** Comprised of Due from BSP, Due from other banks and SPURA*

	2018				
	Loans and Receivables	Advances to Banks*	Investment securities at amortized cost	Refundable deposits	Total
Financial intermediaries	₱88,548	₱675,347,999	₱150,353,195	₱–	₱825,789,742
Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated goods and services and producing activities of households for own use	489,780,362	–	–	–	489,780,362
Other service activities	412,374,217	–	–	–	412,374,217
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	171,783,414	–	–	–	171,783,414
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	126,963,345	–	–	–	126,963,345
Real estate activities	45,518,621	–	15,000,000	1,111,181	61,629,802
Construction	30,176,669	–	–	–	30,176,669
Education	15,869,467	–	–	–	15,869,467
Professional, scientific and technical services	7,615,089	–	–	–	7,615,089
Manufacturing	7,315,519	–	–	–	7,315,519

(Forward)

	2018				
	Loans and Receivables	Advances to Banks*	Investment securities at amortized cost	Refundable deposits	Total
Accommodation & food services activities	₱6,179,825	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱6,179,825
Transportation and storage	3,193,691	–	–	–	3,193,691
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	2,530,127	–	–	–	2,530,127
Administrative and support service activities	800,093	–	–	–	800,093
Others	2,534,839	–	35,036,663	–	37,571,502
	1,322,723,826	675,347,999	200,389,858	1,111,181	2,199,572,864
Less allowance for credit losses	294,960,573	–	795	–	294,961,368
	₱1,027,763,253	₱675,347,999	₱200,389,063	₱1,111,181	₱1,904,611,496

** Comprised of Due from BSP, Due from other banks and SPURA*

Credit quality
In ensuring a quality investment portfolio, the Bank monitors credit risk from investment securities using credit ratings based on Standard and Poor (S&P).

Credit quality of due from BSP and other banks and interbank loans receivable are based on available accredited international and local credit raters using Fitch as standard of rating.

The Bank assigns the following credit quality groupings based on ratings:

Credit Quality	**Fitch**	**Moody's**	**S&P**	**Stage**
High Grade	AAA to A-	Aaa to A3	AAA to A-	1
Standard Grade	BBB+ to BB-	Baa1 to Ba3	BBB+ to BB-	1
Substandard Grade	B+ to C-	B1 to Ca	B+ to C	2
Past due and impaired	D	C	D	3

For consumer loans (i.e., auto, housing, credit card) that are covered by application scorecards which provide either a pass/fail score, the basis for credit quality rating is the BSP classification and/or the status of the account.

Neither past due nor individually impaired
The Bank classifies those accounts under current status having the following loan grades:

- High grade
  This pertains to accounts with a very low probability of default as demonstrated by the borrower's long history of stability, profitability and diversity. The borrower has the ability to raise substantial amounts of funds through the public markets. The borrower has a strong debt service record and a moderate use of leverage.

- Standard grade
  The borrower has no history of default. The borrower has sufficient liquidity to fully service its debt over the medium term. The borrower has adequate capital to readily absorb any potential losses from its operations and any reasonably foreseeable contingencies. The borrower reported profitable operations for at least the past three (3) years.

- Substandard grade
  The borrower is expected to be able to adjust to the cyclical downturns in its operations. Any prolonged adverse economic conditions would however ostensibly create profitability and liquidity issues.

- Unrated grade
  Other credit assets which cannot be classified as High, Standard or Sub-standard are tagged as Unrated.

Impaired
Accounts which show evidence of impairment as of statement of financial position date.

Below are the staging parameters adopted by the Bank effective January 1, 2018 in relation to its PFRS 9 adoption.

Staging Parameter	Stage	Description
Staging by Days Past Due		*Applicable to all loan products.*
	1	Accounts with 0 – 30 days past due (applicable for all loan products except for microfinance loans wherein days past due for Stage 1 accounts is 0 - 6 days).
	2	Accounts with 31- 90 days past due (applicable for all loan products except for microfinance loans wherein days past due for Stage 2 accounts is 7 - 10 days).
	3	Accounts with days past due of 91 days and above (applicable for all loan products except for microfinance loans wherein days past due for Stage 3 accounts more than 10 days).
Staging by Status		*Applicable to all loan products except for Microfinance.*
	1	Accounts tagged as Current in its Status are classified under Stage 1.
	3	Accounts tagged as ITL in its Status are classified under Stage 3
Staging by Maturity Date vs Cut-off date		*Applicable to all loan products.*
	1	If Maturity Date of the account is after the cut-off date of the ECL Calculation, and if the days leading up to the cut-off date from the maturity date is less than 30 days, the account is tagged under Stage 1 (For Microfinance loans, if Maturity Date of the account is after the cut-off date of the ECL Calculation, and if the days leading up to the cut-off date from the maturity date is less than 10 days, the account is tagged under Stage 1).
	3	If Maturity Date of the account is prior to the cut-off date of the ECL Calculation, and if the days leading up to the cut-off date from the maturity date is more than 30 days, the account is tagged under Stage 3 (For Microfinance loans, if Maturity Date of the account is prior the cut-off date of the ECL Calculation, and if the days leading up to the cut-off date from the maturity date is more than 10 days, the account is tagged under Stage 3).

The following tables show the credit quality per class of investments and other financial assets of the Bank:

	December 31, 2019			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Due from BSP				
Standard	**₱391,666,967**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱391,666,967**
Due from other banks				
Standard	**91,869,631**	**–**	**–**	**91,869,631**
Securities purchased under resale agreement				
Standard	**66,578,028**	**–**	**–**	**66,578,028**
Investment securities at amortized cost				
Government securities				
Standard	**150,286,636**	**–**	**–**	**150,286,636**
Private bonds				
Standard	**50,029,268**	**–**	**–**	**50,029,268**
Refundable deposits				
Unrated	**1,246,981**	**–**	**–**	**1,246,981**
	₱751,677,511	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱751,677,511**

	December 31, 2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Due from BSP				
Standard	₱521,361,553	₱–	₱–	₱521,361,553
Due from other banks				
Standard	65,986,446	–	–	65,986,446
Securities purchased under resale agreement				
Standard	88,000,000	–	–	88,000,000
Investment securities at amortized cost				
Government securities				
Standard	150,353,195	–	–	150,353,195
Private bonds				
Standard	50,036,663	–	–	50,036,663
Refundable deposits				
Unrated	1,111,181	–	–	1,111,181
	₱876,849,038	₱–	₱–	₱876,849,038

The following tables show the credit quality per class of loans and receivables, gross of allowance for credit losses and unearned interest and discount of the Bank:

	December 31, 2019			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Receivable from customers:				
Consumption				
Neither Past Due nor Individually Impaired				
High grade	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**
Standard/Medium grade	**1,338,745,755**	**–**	**–**	**1,338,745,755**
Substandard/Low grade	**26,325,325**	**22,923,801**	**–**	**49,249,126**
Individually impaired	**–**	**–**	**206,159,217**	**206,159,217**
	1,365,071,080	**22,923,801**	**206,159,217**	**1,594,154,098**
Commercial				
Neither Past Due nor Individually Impaired				
High grade	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Standard/Medium grade	**53,697,745**	**–**	**–**	**53,697,745**
Substandard/Low grade	**4,300,498**	**13,334,989**	**–**	**17,635,487**
Individually impaired	**–**	**–**	**104,598,498**	**104,598,498**
	57,998,243	**13,334,989**	**104,598,498**	**175,931,730**
Real estate				
Neither Past Due nor Individually Impaired				
High grade	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Standard/Medium grade	**42,574,172**	**–**	**–**	**42,574,172**
Substandard/Low grade	**4,118,936**	**53,115**	**–**	**4,172,051**
Individually impaired	**–**	**–**	**5,587,314**	**5,587,314**
	46,693,108	**53,115**	**5,587,314**	**52,333,537**
Other receivables				
Neither Past Due nor Individually Impaired				
High grade	**2,539,218**	**–**	**–**	**2,539,218**
Standard/Medium grade	**28,257,819**	**–**	**–**	**28,257,819**
Substandard/Low grade	**24,141,887**	**6,854,932**	**–**	**30,996,819**
Individually impaired	**–**	**–**	**26,745,799**	**26,745,799**
	54,938,924	**6,854,932**	**26,745,799**	**88,539,655**
	₱1,524,701,355	**₱43,166,837**	**₱343,090,828**	**₱1,910,959,020**

	December 31, 2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivable from customers:				
Consumption				
Neither Past Due nor Individually Impaired				
High grade	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–
Standard/Medium grade	874,417,625	–	–	874,417,625
Substandard/Low grade	9,175,021	18,681,237	–	27,856,258
Individually impaired	–	–	196,837,782	196,837,782
	883,592,646	18,681,237	196,837,782	1,099,111,665
Commercial				
Neither Past Due nor Individually Impaired				
High grade	–	–	–	–
Standard/Medium grade	39,565,852	–	–	39,565,852
Substandard/Low grade	3,738,902	23,955,617	–	27,694,519
Individually impaired	–	–	105,038,985	105,038,985
	43,304,754	23,955,617	105,038,985	172,299,356
Real estate				
Neither Past Due nor Individually Impaired				
High grade	–	–	–	–
Standard/Medium grade	8,077,824	–	–	8,077,824
Substandard/Low grade	4,885,778	–	–	4,885,778
Individually impaired	–	–	5,746,150	5,746,150
	12,963,602	–	5,746,150	18,709,752
Other receivables				
Neither Past Due nor Individually Impaired				
High grade	2,866,479	–	–	2,866,479
Standard/Medium grade	31,835,583	–	–	31,835,583
Substandard/Low grade	1,424,277	3,852,817	–	5,277,094
Individually impaired	–	–	31,013,686	31,013,686
	36,126,339	3,852,817	31,013,686	70,992,842
	₱975,987,341	₱46,489,671	₱338,636,603	₱1,361,113,615

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk may be defined as the possibility of loss due to the Bank’s inability to meet its financial obligations when they become due. Liquidity risk is considered in the Bank’s assets and liabilities management. The Bank seeks to lengthen liability maturities, diversify existing fund sources, and continuously develop new instruments that cater to different segments of the market.

The Bank also keeps credit lines with financial institutions, as well as a pool of liquid or highly marketable securities. Reserves management is another specialized function within the Bank, complying with BSP reserve requirements, which may be a buffer against unforeseen liquidity drains.

The liquidity or maturity gap report is another tool for measuring liquidity risk. Although available contractual maturity dates are generally used for putting instruments into time bands, expected liquidation periods, often based on historical data, are used if contractual maturity dates are unavailable. The liquidity gap per time band is computed by getting the difference between the inflows and outflows within the time band. A positive liquidity gap is an estimate of the Bank’s net excess funds for the time band. A negative liquidity gap is an estimate of a future funding requirement of the Bank. Although such gaps are a normal part of the business, a significant negative amount may bring significant liquidity risk. To help control liquidity risk arising from negative liquidity gaps, maximum cumulative outflow (MCO) targets are set for time bands up to one (1) year.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining maturities
The table below summarized the maturity profile of the Bank's financial instruments based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	December 31, 2019					
	On demand	**Up to 3 months**	**Over 3 up to 12 months**	**Over 1 to 5 Years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	**₱72,868,361**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱72,868,361**
Due from BSP*	**76,666,967**	**315,360,888**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**392,027,855**
Due from other banks	**91,869,631**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**91,869,631**
Securities purchased under resale agreement*	**–**	**66,611,317**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**66,611,317**
Investment securities at amortized cost*	**–**	**–**	**–**	**155,589,646**	**69,696,850**	**225,286,496**
Loans and receivables*	**282,767,398**	**101,387,759**	**280,977,501**	**1,526,718,674**	**162,363,463**	**2,354,214,795**
Refundable deposits*	**184,655**	**–**	**100,000**	**1,087,316**	**325,283**	**1,697,254**
	₱524,357,012	**₱483,359,964**	**₱281,077,501**	**₱1,683,395,636**	**₱232,385,596**	**₱3,204,575,709**
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities*	**₱1,355,681,978**	**₱163,390,670**	**₱137,507,503**	**₱313,032,317**	**₱3,006,821**	**₱1,972,619,289**
Redeemable preferred shares	**30,700,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**30,700,000**
Accrued expenses and other liabilities						**–**
Accrued expenses	**–**	**26,950,414**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**26,950,414**
Other liabilities**	**21,391,121**	**1,181,589**	**3,869,969**	**29,110,063**	**18,270,146**	**73,822,888**
	₱1,407,773,099	**₱191,522,673**	**₱141,377,472**	**₱342,142,380**	**₱21,276,967**	**₱2,104,092,591**

**Include future interests*
***Exclude non-financial liabilities amounting to ₱18,816,213*

	December 31, 2018					
	On demand	Up to 3 months	Over 3 up to 12 months	Over 1 to 5 Years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱70,058,658	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱70,058,658
Due from BSP*	126,361,553	395,313,896	–	–	–	521,675,449
Due from other banks	65,986,446	–	–	–	–	65,986,446
Securities purchased under resale agreement*	–	88,055,281	–	–	–	88,055,281
Investment securities at amortized cost*	2,105,403	1,562,481	4,967,436	62,535,706	171,950,683	243,121,709
Loans and receivables*	270,864,963	30,231,433	118,718,091	890,943,147	41,046,462	1,351,804,096
Refundable deposits*	100,000	254,741	121,303	470,560	299,052	1,245,656
	₱535,477,023	₱515,417,832	₱123,806,830	₱953,949,413	₱213,296,197	₱2,341,947,295
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities*	₱1,196,168,009	₱188,769,248	₱92,602,307	₱146,211,808	₱3,393,109	₱1,627,144,481
Redeemable preferred shares	30,700,000	–	–	–	–	30,700,000
Accrued expenses and other liabilities						
Accrued expenses	–	14,804,526	–	–	–	14,804,526
Other liabilities**	13,631,471	–	–	–	–	13,631,471
	₱1,240,499,480	₱203,573,774	₱92,602,307	₱146,211,808	₱3,393,109	₱1,686,280,478

**Include future interests*
***Exclude non-financial liabilities amounting to ₱6,538,022*

Market Risk
Market risk may be defined as the possibility of loss due to adverse movements in market factors such as rates and prices. Market risk is present in both trading and non-trading activities.

These are the risk to earnings or capital arising from changes in the value of traded portfolios of financial instruments. The risk arises from market-making, dealing and position-taking in quoted debt securities and foreign exchange.

The Bank observes market risk limits, which are approved by the BOD and reviewed at least annually. Limits are set in such a way as to ensure that risks taken are based on the Bank's existing capital adequacy framework, and corresponding monitoring reports are prepared regularly by an independent risk management unit.

When limits are breached, approval is sought from successive levels of authority depending on the amount of the excess. Limit breaches are periodically presented to the BOD.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments.

The Bank's ALCO surveys the interest rate environment, adjusts the interest rates for the Bank's loans and deposits, assesses investment opportunities and reviews the structure of assets and liabilities. The Bank uses Earnings-at-Risk (EaR) as a tool for measuring and managing interest rate risk in the banking book.

Earnings-at-Risk objectives and methodology
EAR is a statistical measure of the likely impact of changes in interest rates to the Bank's net interest income (NII). To do this, repricing gaps (difference between interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities) are classified according to time to repricing and multiplied with applicable historical interest rate volatility, although available contractual repricing dates are generally used for putting instruments into time bands, contractual maturity dates (e.g., for fixed rate instruments) or expected liquidation periods often based on historical data are used alternatively. The repricing gap per time band is computed by getting the difference between the inflows and outflows within the time band. A positive repricing gap implies that the Bank's NII could decline if interest rates decrease upon repricing. A negative repricing gap implies that the Bank's NII could decline if interest rates increase upon repricing. Although such gaps are a normal part of the business, a significant change may bring significant interest rate risk. To help control interest rate risk arising from repricing gaps, maximum repricing gap and EaR/NII targets are set for time bands up to one year. EaR is prepared and reported to the RMC monthly, starting December 2015.

The change in interest rate is calculated using historical simulation. It is computed as the 99th percentile rank change in rates if the gap is negative (liability-sensitive) or the 1st percentile rank change in rates if the gap is positive (asset-sensitive).

The Bank's EaR figures as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows (in PHP millions):

	2019			
	Average	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**December 31**
Instruments sensitive to local interest rates	**₱0.10**	**₱0.71**	**(₱0.11)**	**₱0.00**

	2018			
	Average	Highest	Lowest	December 31
Instruments sensitive to local interest rates	(₱0.01)	₱0.34	(₱0.50)	₱0.05

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank's policy is to maintain foreign currency exposure within acceptable limits.

Changes in foreign exchange rates have no significant impact on the Banks's foreign exchange gain or loss on 'Due from other banks' as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

5. **Fair Value Measurement**

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the carrying amounts of the Bank's financial instruments are reasonable approximations of fair values except for investment securities at amortized cost, loans and receivables, refundable deposits and deposit liabilities with terms of more than one (1) year.

The methods and assumptions used by the Bank in estimating the fair value of the financial instruments are as follows:

Investment securities at amortized cost - Debt securities
Fair values are generally based on quoted market prices. If the market prices are not readily available, fair values are estimated using adjusted quoted market prices of comparable investments or using the discounted cash flow methodology. As of December 31, 2019, fair value of investments at amortized cost are classified under Level 1 and Level 2.

Receivables from customers, sales contract receivable, finance lease receivable and refundable deposits
Fair values are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, using the average market price of savings banks for similar types of receivables with maturities consistent to the receivable being valued. Where the instruments reprice on a short-term basis or have a relatively short maturity, the carrying amounts approximate fair values.

Time and special savings deposits
Fair values are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology using the Bank's current incremental borrowing rates for similar borrowings with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued.

Investment properties
Fair value of investment properties are based on market data (or direct sales comparison) approach. This approach relies on the comparison of recent sale transactions or offerings of similar properties which have occurred and/or offered with close proximity to the subject property.

The fair values of the Bank's investment properties have been determined by appraisers, including independent external appraisers, in the basis of the recent sales of similar properties in the same areas as the investment properties and taking into account the economic conditions prevailing at the time of the valuations are made. The Bank has determined that the highest and best use of the property used for the land and building is its current use.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost except time and special savings deposits
Carrying amounts approximate fair values due to either the demand nature or the relatively short-term maturities of these liabilities.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, fair values of loans and receivables, investment properties, refundable deposits and deposit liabilities are classified under Level 3.

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values of loans and receivables and deposit liabilities for which carrying amounts do not approximate fair values:

	2019		2018	
	Carrying Value	**Fair Value**	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Investment securities at amortized cost	**₱200,309,182**	**₱196,755,165**	₱200,389,063	₱166,029,825
Loans and receivables:				
Receivables from customers				
Consumption	**1,382,286,256**	**1,784,083,513**	898,699,030	1,111,356,208
Commercial	**82,465,342**	**183,530,248**	70,775,266	264,754,426
Real estate	**46,703,562**	**75,921,995**	13,279,702	21,164,512
Other receivables				
Sales contract receivable	**27,067,947**	**19,968,393**	7,410,123	7,712,017
Finance lease receivable	–	–	9,660,132	9,684,115
Refundable deposits	**1,246,981**	**1,169,443**	1,111,181	1,216,336
Non-financial Assets				
Investment properties	**115,890,079**	**181,451,258**	128,892,010	196,398,649
Financial Liabilities				
Deposit liabilities				
Time	**380,821,370**	**363,425,239**	180,076,721	233,152,182
Savings	**282,981,079**	**282,164,644**	238,644,091	186,662,597

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

In 2019, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and there were no transfers into and out of the Level 3 category.

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

Accounts	**Valuation Technique**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs**
Loans and receivables	Discounted cash flow method	7.67% - 19.67% risk premium rate
Investment properties		
Land	Market data approach	Price per square meter, size, shape, location, time element and discount
Building	Cost approach	Cost per square meter, size, shape, location, and time element
Deposit liabilities	Discounted cash flow method	3.67% - 4.56% risk premium rate
Refundable deposits	Discounted cash flow method	7.67% - 11.00% risk premium rate

Significant increases (decreases) in price per square meter and size of investment properties would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value of the properties. Significant increases (decreases) in discount would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value of the properties.

Significant Unobservable Inputs

Size	Size of lot in terms of area. Evaluate if the lot size of property or comparable conforms to the average cut of the lots in the area and estimate the impact of the lot size differences on land value.
Shape	Particular form or configuration of the lot. A highly irregular shape limits the usable area whereas an ideal lot configuration maximizes the usable area of the lot which is associated in designing an improvement which conforms with the highest and best use of the property.

Location	Location of comparative properties whether on a main road, or secondary road. Road width could also be a consideration if data is available. As a rule, properties located along a main road are superior to properties located along a secondary road.
Time Element	An adjustment for market conditions is made if general property values have appreciated or depreciated since the transaction dates due to inflation or deflation or a change in investor's perceptions of the market over time. In which case, the current data is superior to historic data.
Discount	Generally, asking prices in ads posted for sale are negotiable. Discount is the amount the seller or developer is willing to deduct from the posted selling price if the transaction will be in cash or equivalent.

6. Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreement

SPURA pertains to lending to BSP and have a remaining maturity of two (2) days. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the fair value of the related collateral of SPURA amounted to ₱66.58 million and ₱88.00 million, respectively.

SPURA earns annual interest ranging from 4.00% to 4.75% and 3.00% to 4.75% in 2019 and 2018, respectively. The interest income of the Bank from SPURA amounted to ₱5.46 million and ₱3.90 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

7. Investment Securities at Amortized Cost

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Government securities	**₱150,286,636**	₱150,353,195
Private bonds	**50,029,268**	50,036,663
	200,315,904	200,389,858
Less allowance for credit losses (Note 12)	**6,722**	795
	₱200,309,182	₱200,389,063

In 2019 and 2018, investment securities at amortized cost were carried at Stage 1 and there were no transfers into and out of Stage 1.

The Bank's effective interest rates on investments in government securities and private bonds classified as investment securities at amortized cost follow:

	2019	2018
Government securities	**3.77% - 4.12%**	3.63% - 4.13%
Private bonds	**4.52% - 4.85%**	4.52% - 4.85%

In 2019 and 2018, interest income on investment securities at amortized cost follow:

	2019	2018
Government securities	**₱5,956,115**	₱5,877,500
Private bonds	**2,394,192**	2,360,358
	₱8,350,307	₱8,237,858

8. Loans and Receivables

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Receivables from customers:		
Consumption	**₱1,594,154,098**	₱1,099,111,665
Commercial	**175,931,730**	172,299,356
Real estate	**52,333,537**	18,709,752
	1,822,419,365	1,290,120,773
Less unearned interest and discount	**56,634,664**	38,389,789
	1,765,784,701	1,251,730,984
Other receivables:		
Accrued interest receivable	**28,296,450**	29,619,291
Accounts receivable (Note 22)	**33,000,256**	21,531,633
Sales contract receivable	**27,242,949**	10,181,786
Finance lease receivable (Note 20)	**–**	9,660,132
	1,854,324,356	1,322,723,826
Less allowance for credit losses (Note 12)	**274,721,947**	294,960,573
	₱1,579,602,409	₱1,027,763,253

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding allowance for credit losses in relation to consumption loans follow:

	2019			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount				
Beginning balance	**₱883,592,646**	**₱18,681,237**	**₱196,837,782**	**₱1,099,111,665**
New assets originated or purchased	**2,038,369,394**	**–**	**–**	**2,038,369,394**
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	**(1,479,677,345)**	**(15,187,268)**	**(43,868,314)**	**(1,538,732,927)**
Transfers to Stage 1	**684,938**	**(262,626)**	**(422,312)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(24,065,653)**	**24,181,158**	**(115,505)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(53,832,900)**	**(4,488,700)**	**58,321,600**	**–**
Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**(4,594,034)**	**(4,594,034)**
Ending balance	**₱1,365,071,080**	**₱22,923,801**	**₱206,159,217**	**₱1,594,154,098**
Allowance for credit losses				
Beginning balance	**₱11,978,928**	**₱1,855,954**	**₱142,324,791**	**₱156,159,673**
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses*	**1,963,335**	**(536,584)**	**2,314,955**	**3,741,706**
Transfers to Stage 1	**77,588**	**(2,626)**	**(74,962)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(81,535)**	**155,201**	**(73,666)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(734,549)**	**(1,244,282)**	**1,978,831**	**–**
Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**(4,594,034)**	**(4,594,034)**
Ending balance	**₱13,203,767**	**₱227,663**	**₱141,875,915**	**₱155,307,345**

**The net effect on allowance of transfers between Stage 1 to 3 are reflected in provision for (recovery of) credit losses*

	2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount				
Beginning balance	₱845,911,086	₱26,221,977	₱192,199,276	₱1,064,332,339
New assets originated or purchased	978,452,150	–	–	978,452,150
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(905,981,468)	(9,192,310)	(28,499,046)	(943,672,824)
Transfers to Stage 1	2,687,097	(1,706,043)	(981,054)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(11,162,837)	11,574,640	(411,803)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(26,313,382)	(8,217,027)	34,530,409	–
Ending balance	₱883,592,646	₱18,681,237	₱196,837,782	₱1,099,111,665

	2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for credit losses				
Beginning balance	₱10,471,613	₱2,350,222	₱139,490,742	₱152,312,577
Provisions for credit losses*	2,253,073	1,107,919	486,104	3,847,096
Transfers to Stage 1	310,431	(114,361)	(196,070)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(117,647)	191,750	(74,103)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(938,542)	(1,679,576)	2,618,118	–
Ending balance	₱11,978,928	₱1,855,954	₱142,324,791	₱156,159,673

**The net effect on allowance of transfers between Stage 1 to 3 are reflected in provision for credit losses*

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding allowance for credit losses in relation to commercial loans follow:

	2019			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount				
Beginning balance	**₱43,304,754**	**₱23,955,617**	**₱105,038,985**	**₱172,299,356**
New assets originated or purchased	**82,039,000**	**–**	**–**	**82,039,000**
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	**(60,883,125)**	**(2,702,226)**	**(6,333,765)**	**(69,919,116)**
Transfers to Stage 1	**2,331,684**	**(1,551,471)**	**(780,213)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(7,397,623)**	**7,397,623**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(1,396,447)**	**(13,764,554)**	**15,161,001**	**–**
Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**(8,487,510)**	**(8,487,510)**
Ending balance	**₱57,998,243**	**₱13,334,989**	**₱104,598,498**	**₱175,931,730**
Allowance for credit losses				
Beginning balance	**₱396,814**	**₱8,831,817**	**₱97,859,899**	**₱107,088,530**
Recovery of credit losses*	**(157,169)**	**(147,593)**	**(4,904,037)**	**(5,208,799)**
Transfers to Stage 1	**23,317**	**(15,515)**	**(7,802)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(59,881)**	**59,881**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(23,573)**	**(8,727,629)**	**8,751,202**	**–**
Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**(8,487,510)**	**(8,487,510)**
Ending balance	**₱179,508**	**₱961**	**₱93,211,752**	**₱93,392,221**

**The net effect on allowance of transfers between Stage 1 to 3 are reflected in recovery of credit losses*

	2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount				
Beginning balance	₱38,213,332	₱15,790,677	₱108,638,054	₱162,642,063
New assets originated or purchased	62,549,953	–	–	62,549,953
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(44,562,714)	(675,332)	(7,654,614)	(52,892,660)
Transfers to Stage 1	34,482	–	(34,482)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(8,846,157)	8,911,456	(65,299)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(4,084,142)	(71,184)	4,155,326	–
Ending balance	₱43,304,754	₱23,955,617	₱105,038,985	₱172,299,356
Allowance for credit losses				
Beginning balance	₱650,690	₱8,782,294	₱97,937,602	₱107,370,586
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses*	84,771	(7,277)	(359,550)	(282,056)
Transfers to Stage 1	8,656	–	(8,656)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(56,940)	87,239	(30,299)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(290,363)	(30,439)	320,802	–
Ending balance	₱396,814	₱8,831,817	₱97,859,899	₱107,088,530

**The net effect on allowance of transfers between Stage 1 to 3 are reflected in provision for (recovery of) credit losses*

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding allowance for credit losses in relation to real estate loans follow:

	2019			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount				
Beginning balance	**₱12,963,602**	**₱–**	**₱5,746,150**	**₱18,709,752**
New assets originated or purchased	**35,561,600**	**–**	**–**	**35,561,600**
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	**(1,686,186)**	**(92,793)**	**(158,836)**	**(1,937,815)**
Transfers to Stage 1	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(145,908)**	**145,908**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Ending balance	**₱46,693,108**	**₱53,115**	**₱5,587,314**	**₱52,333,537**
Allowance for credit losses				
Beginning balance	**₱141,471**	**₱–**	**₱5,587,314**	**₱5,728,785**
Recovery of credit losses*	**(98,810)**	**–**	**–**	**(98,810)**
Transfers to Stage 1	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Ending balance	**₱42,661**	**₱–**	**₱5,587,314**	**₱5,629,975**

**The net effect on allowance of transfers between Stage 1 to 3 are reflected in recovery of credit losses*

	2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount				
Beginning balance	₱3,648,098	₱376,154	₱5,786,117	₱9,810,369
New assets originated or purchased	13,959,000	–	–	13,959,000
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(4,818,916)	(200,734)	(39,967)	(5,059,617)
Transfers to Stage 1	175,420	(175,420)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	–	–	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Ending balance	₱12,963,602	₱–	₱5,746,150	₱18,709,752
Allowance for credit losses				
Beginning balance	₱27,283	₱12,926	₱5,674,926	₱5,715,135
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses*	101,262	–	(87,612)	13,650
Transfers to Stage 1	12,926	(12,926)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	–	–	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Ending balance	₱141,471	₱–	₱5,587,314	₱5,728,785

**The net effect on allowance of transfers between Stage 1 to 3 are reflected in provision for (recovery of) credit losses*

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding allowance for credit losses in relation to other receivables follow:

	2019			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount				
Beginning balance	**₱36,126,339**	**₱3,852,817**	**₱31,013,686**	**₱70,992,842**
New assets originated or purchased	**56,989,486**	**–**	**–**	**56,989,486**
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	**(29,498,023)**	**(119,146)**	**(2,082,389)**	**(31,699,558)**
Transfers to Stage 1	**933,754**	**(931,642)**	**(2,112)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(6,846,801)**	**6,850,510**	**(3,709)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(2,765,831)**	**(2,797,607)**	**5,563,438**	**–**
Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**(7,743,115)**	**(7,743,115)**
Ending balance	**₱54,938,924**	**₱6,854,932**	**₱26,745,799**	**₱88,539,655**

	2019			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Allowance for credit losses				
Beginning balance	**₱124,738**	**₱181,063**	**₱25,677,784**	**₱25,983,585**
Provisions for credit losses*	**1,677,614**	**275,673**	**198,649**	**2,151,936**
Transfers to Stage 1	**496**	**(87)**	**(409)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(624,192)**	**627,901**	**(3,709)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(504,863)**	**(475,560)**	**980,423**	**–**
Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**(7,743,115)**	**(7,743,115)**
Ending balance	**₱673,793**	**₱608,990**	**₱19,109,623**	**₱20,392,406**

**The net effect on allowance of transfers between Stage 1 to 3 are reflected in provision for credit losses*

	2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount				
Beginning balance	₱52,597,359	₱9,796,210	₱28,960,397	₱91,353,966
New assets originated or purchased	17,596,412	–	–	17,596,412
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(30,585,280)	(6,002,032)	(1,370,224)	(37,957,536)
Transfers to Stage 1	1,114,180	(1,114,180)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,105,682)	1,345,962	(240,280)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(3,490,650)	(173,143)	3,663,793	–
Ending balance	₱36,126,339	₱3,852,817	₱31,013,686	₱70,992,842
Allowance for credit losses				
Beginning balance	₱9,037	₱1,223,326	₱27,318,490	₱28,550,853
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses*	115,701	(1,066,291)	(1,616,678)	(2,567,268)
Transfers to Stage 1	–	–	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	–	24,028	(24,028)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Ending balance	₱124,738	₱181,063	₱25,677,784	₱25,983,585

**The net effect on allowance of transfers between Stage 1 to 3 are reflected in provision for (recovery of) credit losses*

Sales contract receivable earn interest at annual fixed rates ranging from 8.00% to 14.00% and 7.00% to 14.00% in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Finance lease receivable earns interest at annual fixed rate of 14.00% in 2019 and 2018.

Interest income on loans and receivables consists of:

	2019	2018
Receivables from customers:		
Consumption	**₱314,733,644**	₱186,590,629
Commercial	**11,020,612**	7,133,642
Real estate	**2,169,016**	496,363
Others	**2,718,468**	3,016,981
	₱330,641,740	₱197,237,615

Others consist of sales contract receivable and finance lease receivable.

9. Property and Equipment

The composition of and movements in this account follow:

	2019						
	Land	**Building**	**Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment**	**Transportation Equipment**	**Leasehold Improvements**	**Right-of-use Assets**	**Total**
Cost							
Balances at beginning of year, as previously reported	**₱12,014,527**	**₱18,185,925**	**₱98,737,491**	**₱16,639,989**	**₱59,773,974**	**₱–**	**₱205,351,906**
Effect of adoption of PFRS 16 (Note 2)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**47,688,122**	**47,688,122**
Balances at beginning of year, as restated	**12,014,527**	**18,185,925**	**98,737,491**	**16,639,989**	**59,773,974**	**47,688,122**	**253,040,028**
Additions	**–**	**765,777**	**15,222,497**	**5,112,279**	**12,611,036**	**11,863,338**	**45,574,927**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**(1,362,241)**	**(3,931,201)**	**(41,820)**	**–**	**(5,335,262)**
Reclassifications (Note 10)	**8,340,000**	**150,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**8,490,000**
Balances at end of year	**20,354,527**	**19,101,702**	**112,597,747**	**17,821,067**	**72,343,190**	**59,551,460**	**301,769,693**
Accumulated depreciation and amortization							
Balances at beginning of year	**–**	**7,435,844**	**77,088,997**	**11,501,705**	**20,596,648**	**–**	**116,623,194**
Depreciation and amortization	**–**	**1,191,455**	**12,522,979**	**1,933,635**	**8,767,858**	**9,342,731**	**33,758,658**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**(656,355)**	**(3,345,718)**	**(2,323)**	**–**	**(4,004,396)**
Balances at end of year	**–**	**8,627,299**	**88,955,621**	**10,089,622**	**29,362,183**	**9,342,731**	**146,377,456**
Allowance for impairment losses (Note 12)							
Balances at beginning of year	**11,385,054**	**1,050,745**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**12,435,799**
Reclassifications (Note 10)	**–**	**143,792**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**143,792**
Balances at end of year	**11,385,054**	**1,194,537**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**12,579,591**
Net book value at end of year	**₱8,969,473**	**₱9,279,866**	**₱23,642,126**	**₱7,731,445**	**₱42,981,007**	**₱50,208,729**	**₱142,812,646**

	2018					
	Land	Building	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost						
Balances at beginning of year	₱12,014,527	₱18,185,925	₱84,446,804	₱15,474,481	₱27,716,023	₱157,837,760
Additions	–	–	16,140,913	2,010,158	32,152,289	50,303,360
Disposals	–	–	(1,850,226)	(844,650)	(94,338)	(2,789,214)
Balances at end of year	12,014,527	18,185,925	98,737,491	16,639,989	59,773,974	205,351,906
Accumulated depreciation and amortization						
Balances at beginning of year	–	6,501,937	67,021,392	10,652,180	15,556,629	99,732,138
Depreciation and amortization	–	933,907	10,044,502	1,688,923	5,040,019	17,707,351
Disposals	–	–	23,103	(839,398)	–	(816,295)
Balances at end of year	–	7,435,844	77,088,997	11,501,705	20,596,648	116,623,194
Allowance for impairment losses (Note 12)						
Balances at beginning of year	7,742,527	4,574,411	–	–	–	12,316,938
Provisions (reversals) for the year	3,642,527	(3,523,666)	–	–	–	118,861
Balances at end of year	11,385,054	1,050,745	–	–	–	12,435,799
Net book value at end of year	₱629,473	₱9,699,336	₱21,648,494	₱5,138,284	₱39,177,326	₱76,292,913

Gain on sale of items of property and equipment reported under 'Profit from assets sold' amounted to ₱0.76 million and ₱0.18 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the cost of fully depreciated items of property and equipment still in use amounted to ₱81.49 million and ₱69.40 million, respectively.

The details of depreciation and amortization follow:

	2019	2018
Property and equipment	**₱33,758,658**	₱17,707,351
Software costs (Note 11)	**1,729,323**	3,033,540
Investment properties (Note 10)	**1,222,437**	2,794,527
Repossessed chattels (Note 11)	**272,442**	142,294
	₱36,982,860	₱23,677,712

10. **Investment Properties**

The composition of and movements in this account follow:

	2019		
	Land	**Building**	**Total**
Cost			
Balances at beginning of year	**₱143,809,304**	**₱34,711,456**	**₱178,520,760**
Additions	**13,527,900**	**4,315,000**	**17,842,900**
Disposals	**(18,721,342)**	**(10,104,736)**	**(28,826,078)**
Reclassifications (Note 9)	**(8,340,000)**	**(150,000)**	**(8,490,000)**
Balances at end of year	**130,275,862**	**28,771,720**	**159,047,582**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balances at beginning of year	**–**	**22,360,384**	**22,360,384**
Depreciation (Note 9)	**–**	**1,222,437**	**1,222,437**
Disposals	**–**	**(4,587,038)**	**(4,587,038)**
Balances at end of year	**–**	**18,995,783**	**18,995,783**
Allowance for impairment losses (Note 12)			
Balances at beginning of year	**26,169,518**	**1,098,848**	**27,268,366**
Disposals	**(2,195,305)**	**(767,549)**	**(2,962,854)**
Reclassifications (Note 9)	**(91,602)**	**(52,190)**	**(143,792)**
Balances at end of year	**23,882,611**	**279,109**	**24,161,720**
Net book value at end of year	**₱106,393,251**	**₱9,496,828**	**₱115,890,079**

	2018		
	Land	Building	Total
Cost			
Balances at beginning of year	₱145,908,343	₱34,895,212	₱180,803,555
Additions	6,163,307	3,106,775	9,270,082
Disposals	(8,262,346)	(3,290,531)	(11,552,877)
Balances at end of year	143,809,304	34,711,456	178,520,760
Accumulated depreciation			
Balances at beginning of year	–	20,065,201	20,065,201
Depreciation (Note 9)	–	2,794,527	2,794,527
Disposals	–	(499,344)	(499,344)
Balances at end of year	–	22,360,384	22,360,384
Allowance for impairment losses (Note 12)			
Balances at beginning of year	26,974,657	711,201	27,685,858
Provisions (reversals) for the year	(649,172)	558,028	(91,144)
Disposals	(155,967)	(170,381)	(326,348)
Balances at end of year	26,169,518	1,098,848	27,268,366
Net book value at end of year	₱117,639,786	₱11,252,224	₱128,892,010

Rental income on investment properties included in other income under 'Miscellaneous income' amounted to ₱0.03 million and ₱0.05 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 18).

Direct operating expenses on investment properties included in 'Litigation and other expense on assets acquired' under 'Miscellaneous expense' amounted to ₱4.11 million and ₱1.99 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 18).

Net gain from sale of investment properties reported under 'Profit from assets sold' amounted to ₱12.21 million and ₱1.20 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Gain on foreclosure of investment properties reported under 'Gain on foreclosure - net' in the statements of income amounted ₱12.14 million and ₱4.06 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

11. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Branch licenses	**₱16,500,000**	₱16,500,000
Prepaid expenses	**5,448,369**	10,851,181
Repossessed chattels - net	**2,286,316**	58,178
Software costs – net	**1,450,066**	2,070,496
Refundable deposits	**1,246,981**	1,111,181
Documentary stamps	**788,339**	360,125
Others	**149,320,624**	148,354,201
	177,040,695	179,305,362
Allowance for impairment losses (Note 12)	**(162,054,000)**	(162,054,000)
	₱14,986,695	₱17,251,362

'Others' mainly represent miscellaneous assets in process of reconciliation which have been fully provided for as of December 31, 2019 and 2018. The allowance for impairment losses pertains to branch licenses and other assets amounting to ₱15.90 million and ₱146.15 million, respectively (see Note 12).

Movements in 'Repossessed chattels' follow:

	2019	2018
Cost		
Balances at beginning of year	**₱259,597**	₱523,202
Additions	**2,891,889**	–
Disposals	**(415,601)**	(267,000)
Reclassifications	**(3,395)**	3,395
Balances at end of year	**2,732,490**	259,597
Accumulated depreciation		
Balances at beginning of year	**192,765**	187,528
Depreciation (Note 9)	**272,442**	142,294
Disposals	**(22,916)**	(137,057)
Balances at end of year	**442,291**	192,765
Allowance for impairment losses (Note 12)		
Balances at beginning of year	**8,654**	8,654
Provisions for the year	**3,883**	–
Disposals	**(8,654)**	–
Balances at end of year	**3,883**	8,654
Net book value at end of year	**₱2,286,316**	₱58,178

Net gain from sale of repossessed chattel reported under 'Profit from assets sold' amounted to ₱0.05 million and ₱0.02 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Gain on foreclosure of repossessed chattels reported under 'Gain on foreclosure - net' in the statement of income amounted to ₱0.28 million and nil in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Movements in 'Software costs' follow:

	2019	2018
Cost		
Balances at beginning of year	**₱18,135,381**	₱16,008,318
Additions	**1,108,893**	2,162,063
Reclassification	**–**	(35,000)
Balances at end of year	**19,244,274**	18,135,381
Accumulated amortization		
Balances at beginning of year	**16,064,885**	13,048,845
Amortization (Note 9)	**1,729,323**	3,033,540
Reclassification	**–**	(17,500)
Balances at end of year	**17,794,208**	16,064,885
Net book value at end of year	**₱1,450,066**	₱2,070,496

12. **Allowance for Credit and Impairment Losses**

Changes in the allowance for credit and impairment losses follow:

	2019	2018
Balances at beginning of year		
Investment at amortized cost (Note 7)	**₱795**	₱795
Loans and receivables (Note 8)	**294,960,573**	293,949,151
Property and equipment (Note 9)	**12,435,799**	12,316,938
Investment properties (Note 10)	**27,268,366**	27,685,858
Branch licenses (Note 11)	**15,900,000**	15,900,000
Repossessed chattels (Note 11)	**8,654**	8,654
Other assets (Note 11)	**146,154,000**	146,154,000
	496,728,187	496,015,396
Provisions for the year	**595,843**	1,039,139
Reversal of allowance on assets sold (Notes 10 and 11)	**(2,971,508)**	(326,348)
Accounts written-off	**(20,824,659)**	–
Balances at end of year		
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 7)	**6,722**	795
Loans and receivables (Note 8)	**274,721,947**	294,960,573
Property and equipment (Note 9)	**12,579,591**	12,435,799
Investment properties (Note 10)	**24,161,720**	27,268,366
Branch licenses (Note 11)	**15,900,000**	15,900,000
Repossessed chattels (Note 11)	**3,883**	8,654
Other assets (Note 11)	**146,154,000**	146,154,000
	₱473,527,863	₱496,728,187

A reconciliation of the allowance for credit losses by class of loans and receivables in 2019 and 2018 follows:

			2019		
	Consumption	**Commercial**	**Real estate**	**Others**	**Total**
Balances at beginning of year	**₱156,159,673**	**₱107,088,530**	**₱5,728,785**	**₱25,983,585**	**₱294,960,573**
Provisions (reversals)	**3,741,706**	**(5,208,799)**	**(98,810)**	**2,151,936**	**586,033**
Accounts written-off	**(4,594,034)**	**(8,487,510)**	**–**	**(7,743,115)**	**(20,824,659)**
Balances at end of year	**₱155,307,345**	**₱93,392,221**	**₱5,629,975**	**₱20,392,406**	**₱274,721,947**

	2018				
	Consumption	Commercial	Real estate	Others	Total
Balances at beginning of year	₱152,312,577	₱107,370,586	₱5,715,135	₱28,550,853	₱293,949,151
Provisions (reversals)	3,847,096	(282,056)	13,650	(2,567,268)	1,011,422
Balances at end of year	₱156,159,673	₱107,088,530	₱5,728,785	₱25,983,585	₱294,960,573

Below is the breakdown of provision for (reversal of) credit and impairment losses:

	2019	2018
Loans and receivables (Note 8)	**₱586,033**	₱1,011,422
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 7)	**5,927**	–
Repossessed chattels (Note 11)	**3,883**	–
Property and equipment (Note 9)	–	118,861
Investment properties (Note 10)	–	(91,144)
	₱595,843	₱1,039,139

13. **Deposit Liabilities**

Of the total deposit liabilities of the Bank as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, 43.66% and 40.20%, respectively, are subject to periodic interest repricing. Remaining deposit liabilities bear annual fixed interest rates ranging from 3.75% to 4.50% in 2019 and 2018.

The Monitory Board (MB) approved the decrease in reserve requirement ratio (RRR) against non-foreign currency deposit unit (FCDU) deposit liabilities of thrift banks through the following BSP issuances:

- Circular 1041 - Resolution Nos. 727.A dated May 16, 2019 and 753.A dated May 23, 2019, RRR, from 8.00% in 2018, was reduced to 7.00% effective May 31, 2019; 6.50% effective June 28, 2019; 6.00% effective July 26, 2019.
- Circular 1056 - Resolution Nos. 1495 dated September 27, 2019 and 1525 dated October 3, 2019, RRR was reduced to 5.00% effective November 1, 2019.
- Circular 1063 - Resolution No. 1820 dated November 21, 2019, RRR was further reduced to 4.00% effective December 6, 2019.

The required reserves shall be kept in the form of deposits maintained in the Demand Deposit Accounts (DDA) with the BSP and any government securities which are previously used as compliance until they mature. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank was in compliance with such regulations.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank's liquidity and statutory reserves as reported to the BSP pertains to 'Due from BSP' amounting to ₱76.67 million and ₱126.36 million, respectively.

Interest expense on deposit liabilities consists of:

	2019	2018
Time	**₱12,971,834**	₱8,690,581
Savings	**13,785,250**	10,331,356
	₱26,757,084	₱19,021,937

14. **Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities**

Accrued expenses account consists of:

	2019	2018
Accrued expenses	**₱22,489,553**	₱8,526,993
Accrued interest payable	**4,155,766**	514,285
Rent payable (Note 20)	**305,095**	5,763,248
	₱26,950,414	₱14,804,526

Accrued expenses consist of accruals for professional fees and other administrative expenses.

Accrued interest payable pertains to accruals of interest expense on deposit liabilities (see Note 13).

Other liabilities account consists of:

	2019	2018
Lease Liability (Note 20)	**₱52,431,767**	₱–
Accounts payable (Note 22)	**20,153,744**	12,817,243
Retirement liability (Note 19)	**16,563,457**	4,686,133
Income tax payable	**1,354,693**	766,411
Withholding taxes and other taxes payable	**898,063**	1,085,478
Others	**1,237,377**	814,228
	₱92,639,101	₱20,169,493

Interest expense on lease liability amounted to ₱4.33 million and nil in 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 20).

Accounts payable consist of payables to service providers and advance payments from customers.

Others consist mainly of payables to agencies servicing employee welfare such as Social Security System, Home Development Mutual Fund and Medicare.

15. **Redeemable Preferred Shares**

The details of the Bank's redeemable preferred shares follow:

	Shares	Amount
Preferred stock - ₱1,000 par value		
Authorized	50,000	₱50,000,000
Issued and outstanding		
Balances at beginning and end of year	30,700	₱30,700,000

The preferred stock has the following features:

a. The minimum subscription is 100 shares and payable in cash;
b. The shares shall earn a monthly interest at a rate to be fixed by the BOD, but such interest shall not be less than the prevailing market interest rates and said shares shall not be treated as time deposit, deposit substitute or as other form of borrowings;
c. The interest shall be paid in the form of dividends cumulatively, which may be declared annually or as often as the BOD may determine;

d. The shares shall have preference in the distribution of dividends and in the distribution of assets in case of liquidation or dissolution, provided, however that no dividend shall be declared or paid on redeemable shares in the absence of sufficient undivided profits, free surplus and approval of the BSP;
e. The shares are non-voting on matters provided for in the last paragraph of Section 6 of the Corporation Code;
f. Pre-emptive rights are not available on preferred shares nor shall they be subject to one and the shares shall be held for five (5) years with a right of alienation or encumbrance of the same to any third person within the period of five (5) years from the original date of subscription, provided, however, that on the 5th year the holder shall be obliged to surrender the same to the corporation and upon prior approval of the BSP and in compliance with the provisions of the Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB) and the BSP's circulars regarding this matter, the corporation shall be obliged to take up the subscription at the price when the preferred shares of stock were originally subscribed. Provided that shares redeemed are replaced with at least an equivalent amount of newly paid-in shares so that the total paid-in capital stock is maintained at the same level immediately prior to redemption and provided further, that the corporation is not insolvent or if such redemption will not cause insolvency, impairment of capital or inability of the corporation to meet its debts as they mature; and
g. A sinking fund for the redemption of preferred shares is to be created upon their issuance. This is to be effected by the transfer of free surplus to a restricted surplus account. The fund shall not be available for dividends. As of December 31, 2019, the Bank has not yet created a sinking fund pending request from the BSP to redeem and retire the preferred shares. The fund that will be used to redeem the preferred shares will be taken from the equity infused by the Parent Bank.

   The shares may again be disposed of by the Bank for a price fixed by the BOD. Based on the BOD resolution on March 6, 2013, the entire redeemable preferred shares of the Bank will be retired after its redemption subject to BSP’s approval. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the entire redeemable preferred shares are still subject to BSP’s approval.

   As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Parent Bank owns 30,200 shares or ₱30.20 million of the outstanding redeemable preferred shares of the Bank.

16. Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

The following table shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analyzed according to whether they are expected to be recovered or settled within one year and beyond one year from statements of financial position date (amounts in millions):

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Due Within One Year	**Due Beyond One Year**	**Total**	Due Within One Year	Due Beyond One Year	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and other cash items	**₱73**	**₱–**	**₱73**	₱70	₱–	₱70
Due from BSP	**392**	**–**	**392**	521	–	521
Due from other banks	**92**	**–**	**92**	66	–	66
Securities purchased under resale agreement	**67**	**–**	**67**	88	–	88
Investment securities at amortized cost	**–**	**200**	**200**	–	200	200
Loans and receivables	**623**	**1,288**	**1,911**	412	949	1,361
Other assets	**–**	**1**	**1**	–	1	1
	1,247	**1,489**	**2,736**	1,157	1,150	2,307

(Forward)

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Due Within One Year	**Due Beyond One Year**	**Total**	Due Within One Year	Due Beyond One Year	Total
Non-financial assets						
Property and equipment	**₱–**	**₱302**	**₱302**	₱–	₱205	₱205
Investment properties	**–**	**159**	**159**	–	179	179
Deferred tax asset	**–**	**113**	**113**	–	24	24
Other assets	**156**	**38**	**194**	160	35	195
	156	**612**	**768**	160	443	603
	₱1,403	**₱2,101**	**3,504**	₱1,317	₱1,593	2,910
Less:						
Unearned interest and discount			**57**			38
Accumulated depreciation and amortization			**183**			155
Allowance for credit and impairment losses			**474**			497
			₱2,790			₱2,220
Financial liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	**₱1,657**	**₱315**	**₱1,972**	₱1,479	₱128	₱1,607
Redeemable preferred shares	**31**	**–**	**31**	31	–	31
Accrued expenses	**27**	**–**	**27**	15	–	15
Other liabilities	**26**	**47**	**73**	13	–	13
	1,741	**362**	**2,103**	1538	128	1,666
Non-financial liabilities						
Other liabilities	**3**	**16**	**19**	2	5	7
	₱1,744	**₱378**	**₱2,122**	₱1,540	₱133	₱1,673

17. Equity

Capital Stock
Details of the Bank's capital stock as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 follow:

	Shares	Amount
Common stock - ₱100.00 par value		
Authorized	20,000,000	₱2,000,000,000
Issued and outstanding		
Balances at beginning and end of year	12,459,600	₱1,245,960,000

Surplus Reserve
The Bank's accumulated reserves amounting to ₱6.45 million was appropriated under the old management and BOD in previous years, prior to the acquisition by the Parent Bank.

As provided in the Articles of Incorporation, the Bank shall accumulate and maintain a surplus reserve of not less than 5.00% of its total assets and shall be available for meeting losses incurred by the Bank. Upon the required amount thereof being reached, a sinking fund pursuant to the BSP rules and regulations shall be set aside in the amount necessary for the redemption of redeemable preferred shares. The BOD may, at its discretion, provide for such other reserves as it may seem necessary. The appointment of net earnings for such reserves shall be made before effecting the distribution of net earnings.

The Bank is presently reviewing the propriety of this provision. Any required revision will be recommended for approval to the Bank's BOD and stockholders. No additional appropriation has been made as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Under BSP Circular No. 1011, the Bank shall treat Stage 1 provisions for loan accounts as General Provisions (GP) while Stage 2 and 3 provisions shall be treated as Specific Provisions (SP). The Bank shall set up GLLP equivalent to 1% of all outstanding on-balance sheet loan accounts, except for accounts considered as credit risk-free under existing regulations. In cases when the computed allowance for credit losses on Stage 1 accounts is less than the 1% required GP, the deficiency shall be recognized by appropriating the 'Surplus Reserve' account. GP recognized in profit or loss as allowance for credit losses for Stage 1 accounts and the amount appropriated in surplus shall be considered as Tier 2 capital subject to the limit provided under the CAR framework.

In 2019 and 2018, the Bank's allowance for credit losses is less than the required GP of 1% for Stage 1 accounts amounting to ₱9.40 million and ₱0.23 million, respectively.

Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to ensure that the Bank complies with externally imposed capital requirements, as mandated by the BSP, and that the Bank maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximize shareholder's value.

The Bank manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Bank may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years.

Regulatory Qualifying Capital

Under existing BSP regulations, the determination of the Bank's compliance with regulatory requirements and ratios is based on the amount of the Bank's "unimpaired capital" (regulatory net worth) as reported to the BSP, which is determined on the basis of regulatory accounting practices which differ from PFRS in some respects.

In addition, the risk-based capital ratio of a bank or Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), expressed as a percentage of qualifying capital to risk-weighted assets, should not be less than 10.00% for both solo basis and consolidated basis. Qualifying capital and risk-weighted assets are computed based on BSP regulations. Risk-weighted assets consist of total assets less 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 determined by the Monetary Board of the BSP.

On January 15, 2013, the BSP issued Circular No. 781, Basel III Implementing Guidelines on Minimum Capital Requirements, which provides the implementing guidelines on the revised risk-based capital adequacy framework particularly on the minimum capital and disclosure requirements for universal banks and commercial banks, as well as their subsidiary banks and quasi-banks, in accordance with the Basel III standards. The Circular is effective on January 1, 2014. Effective January 1, 2014, the Bank followed the same risk-based capital adequacy framework adopted by its Parent Bank.

The Circular sets out a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 6.00% and Tier 1 capital ratio of 7.50%. It also introduces a capital conservation buffer of 2.50% comprised of CET1 capital. The BSP's existing requirement for total CAR remains unchanged at 10.00% and these ratios shall be maintained at all times.

The table below shows the Bank's CAR as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 as reported to the BSP (amounts in millions).

	2019	2018
Tier 1 capital	**₱573**	₱514
Tier 2 capital	**15**	13
Gross qualifying capital	**588**	527
Less required deductions	**–**	–
Total qualifying capital	**₱588**	₱527
Risk weighted assets	**₱2,386**	₱1,807
Tier 1 capital ratio	**24.02%**	28.44%
Tier 2 capital ratio	**0.63%**	0.72%
Risk-based capital adequacy ratio	**24.64%**	29.16%

The computed CAR of 24.64% and 29.16% as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, as reported to the BSP, were based on the commercial bank's CAR template as required by the BSP since the Bank's Parent Bank is a commercial bank.

Regulatory capital consists of Tier 1 capital, which comprises paid-up common stock, surplus, surplus reserves including current year profit, less required deductions total outstanding unsecured credit accommodations, both direct and indirect, to DOSRI.

The other component of regulatory capital is Tier 2 capital, which represents the general loan loss provisions capped at a maximum of 1.00% of gross risk weighted assets. The general loan loss provisions are based on regulatory accounting principle.

On May 22, 2014, the MB of the BSP approved the adoption of a prudential Real Estate Stress Testing (REST) limit for universal/commercial banks and thrift banks on a solo and consolidated basis on their aggregate real estate exposures, as provided under BSP Circular No. 839, Real Estate Stress Test Limit for Real Estate Exposures, dated June 27, 2014. The REST limit combines a macro prudential overlay of a severe stress test scenario, the principle of loss absorbency through minimum capital ratio thresholds and heightened supervisory response. The Circular sets out a minimum REST limit of 6.00% CET1 capital ratio and 10.00% risk-based capital adequacy ratio, on a solo and consolidated basis, under a prescribed write-off rate of 25.00% on the Bank's real estate exposure. These limits shall be complied with at all times.

On October 29, 2014, the BSP issued amendments to Circular No. 854 which requires a new minimum capitalization for Banks. The Bank, as a thrift bank with 11 to 100 branches, was required to increase its capitalization to ₱400.00 million. The Bank has complied with this requirement.
On June 9, 2015, the BSP issued Circular No. 881, Implementing Guidelines on the Basel III Leverage Ratio Framework, which provides implementing guidelines for universal, commercial, and their subsidiary banks/quasi banks. The circular sets out a minimum leverage ratio of 5.00%. The Bank has complied with this requirement.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)
BSP Circular No. 905 provides the implementing guidelines on LCR and disclosure standards that are consistent with the Basel III framework. The LCR is the ratio of high quality liquid assets to total net cash outflows which should not be lower than 100.00%. Compliance with the LCR minimum requirement commenced on January 1, 2018 with the prescribed minimum ratio of 90.00% for 2018 and 100.00% effective January 1, 2019. As of December 31, 2019, the LCR as reported to the BSP is 1597.05%.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)
On June 6, 2018, the BSP issued BSP Circular No.1007 covering the implementing guidelines on the adoption of the Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards NSFR. The NSFR is aimed to promote long term resilience against liquidity risk by requiring banks to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of its assets and off-balance sheet activities. It complements the LCR, which promotes short term resilience of a bank's liquidity profile. Banks shall maintain an NSFR of at least 100 percent (100%) at all times. The implementation of the minimum NSFR shall be phased in to help ensure that covered banks can meet the standard through reasonable measures without disrupting credit extension and financial market activities. An observation period was set from July 1 to December 31, 2018. Effective, January 1, 2019, banks shall comply with the prescribed minimum ratio of 100%. As of December 31, 2019, the NSFR as reported to the BSP is 114.23%.

18. Income and Expenses

Service fees and commission income consists of:

	2019	2018
Service fees and commission income:		
Deposit-related	**₱1,307,847**	₱1,044,246
Commissions	**364,375**	382,130
	1,672,222	1,426,376
Service fees and commission expense:		
Banking fees	**(8,884,263)**	(4,997,867)
	(₱7,212,041)	(₱3,571,491)

Miscellaneous income consists of:

	2019	2018
Penalties	**₱4,546,695**	₱3,771,351
Income on sale of checkbook	**610,049**	727,973
Others (Note 10)	**9,209,191**	4,757,427
	₱14,365,935	₱9,256,751

Others include rental income from investment properties, other loan fees and surcharges, and recovery on charged-off assets.

Miscellaneous expenses consist of:

	2019	2018
Litigation and other expense on assets acquired (Note 10)	**₱4,113,350**	₱1,993,206
Stationery and supplies	**3,651,818**	3,057,853
Advertising	**1,041,320**	874,111
Documentary stamp used	**382,596**	3,642,751
Others	**4,760,875**	4,820,976
	₱13,949,959	₱14,388,897

Other expenses include sponsorship expenses, appraisal fees, donations, periodicals and magazines, membership dues and fines and penalties.

19. **Retirement Liability**

The Bank has noncontributory defined benefit plan covering all its regular and permanent employees. Under the retirement plan, all employees are entitled to cash benefits after satisfying certain age and service requirements.

On April 1, 2019, the retirement plan was amended to increase the previous benefit pay of 22.5 days to 26.08 days for every year of credited service based on the final daily basic salary for all service years until separation. The effect of the change in retirement plan is reflected as 'Past service cost' and recognized under 'Retirement expense' in the statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The existing regulatory framework, Republic Act (RA) 7641, *An Act Amending Article 287 of Presidential Decree No. 442, as Amended, otherwise known as the Labor Code of the Philippines,* requires a provision for retirement pay to qualified private sector employees in the absence of any retirement plan in the entity, provided however that the employee's retirement benefits under any collective bargaining and other agreements shall not be less than those provided under the law.

The law does not require minimum funding of the plan.

The latest actuarial valuation of the retirement plan of the Bank was made as of December 31, 2019.

The following tables summarize the components of net retirement benefit expense recognized in the statements of income and the status and amounts recognized in the statements of financial position for the retirement liability:

Net retirement benefit expense

	2019	2018
Current service cost	**₱2,654,638**	₱1,664,965
Past service cost	**1,162,704**	–
Net interest cost	**590,539**	315,412
Net retirement benefit expense	**₱4,407,881**	₱1,980,377

Net retirement liability

	2019	2018
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**₱17,822,358**	₱6,706,294
Fair value of plan assets	**1,258,901**	2,020,161
Net defined benefit obligation	**₱16,563,457**	₱4,686,133

Movements in 'Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liability' in OCI follow:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	**₱1,262,202**	₱782,132
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liability		
Due to changes in financial assumptions	**(3,557,932)**	1,238,268
Due to changes in experience adjustments	**(3,213,527)**	(733,553)
Due to changes in demographic assumptions	**(376,925)**	116,429
Actual return on plan assets	**(321,059)**	64,670

(Forward)

	2019	2018
Remeasurement gain (loss) during the year	**(₱7,469,443)**	₱685,814
Tax effect	**2,240,833**	(205,744)
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liability during the year, net of tax	**(5,228,610)**	480,070
Balance at end of year, net of tax	**(₱3,966,408)**	₱1,262,202

Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation follow:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	**₱6,706,294**	₱5,551,978
Current service cost	**2,654,638**	1,664,965
Past service cost	**1,162,704**	–
Interest cost	**686,645**	315,412
Remeasurements in OCI		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	**3,557,932**	(1,238,268)
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	**3,213,527**	733,553
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	**376,925**	(116,429)
Benefits paid	**(536,307)**	(204,917)
Balance at end of year	**₱17,822,358**	₱6,706,294

Changes in the fair value of plan assets follow:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	**₱2,020,161**	₱–
Interest income	**96,106**	–
Gains/(losses) on return on plan assets	**(321,059)**	64,670
Benefits paid	**(536,307)**	(204,917)
Contribution	**–**	2,160,408
Balance at end of year	**₱1,258,901**	₱2,020,161

Following is the distribution of the Bank's plan assets stated at fair value as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Cash in bank	**₱1,244,528**	₱587,241
Investment in Unit Investment Trust Fund	**10,860**	–
Financial assets at FVOCI	**–**	1,599,446
Interest receivable	**3,620**	33,466
Prepaid tax	**–**	5,117
Trust fees	**(107)**	(192)
Benefit payable from fund	**–**	(204,917)
Net assets	**₱1,258,901**	₱2,020,161

The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining the retirement liability of the Bank as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are shown below:

	2019	2018
Discount rate	**4.99%**	7.36%
Salary increases	**5.70%**	5.70%
Mortality rate	**2017 PICM**	2017 PICM
Disability rate	**1952 Disability Study, Period 2, Benefit 5**	1952 Disability Study, Period 2, Benefit 5
Turnover rate	**A scale ranging from 16% at age 18 decreasing to 0% at age 60**	A scale ranging from 17% at age 18 decreasing to 0% at age 60

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation as of the end of the reporting period, assuming if all other assumptions were held constant:

		Defined benefit obligation	
	Increase (Decrease)	**2019**	2018
Discount rate	1.00%	**₱15,840,856**	₱6,065,487
	(1.00%)	**20,183,182**	7,455,683
Salary increase rate	1.00%	**20,231,355**	7,508,729
	(1.00%)	**15,764,573**	6,011,542

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefit payments:

	2019	2018
Less than 1 year	**₱248,031**	₱895,149
More than 1 year to 5 years	**4,888,154**	1,143,623
More than 5 years to 10 years	**16,633,832**	8,174,487
More than 10 years to 15 years	**24,840,500**	16,461,960
More than 15 years to 20 years	**33,663,372**	16,488,708
More than 20 years	**99,177,481**	55,855,822

The Bank's weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is equivalent to 21.31 years and 21.12 years in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

20. **Leases**

Bank as a Lessor

In 2009, the Bank entered into a finance lease agreement with a third party covering an investment property for a period of ten (10) years, with annual interest rate of 14.00%. The lease provides an option to purchase the investment property at the end of the lease term. In April 2019, the lessee exercised the option to purchase the investment property.

As of December 31, 2018, the future minimum lease receivable under the finance lease follows:

	2018		
	Minimum Lease Receivable	Interest	Principal
Within one year	₱10,000,000	₱339,868	₱9,660,132

Bank as a Lessee
The Bank leases its head office and branch premises for periods ranging from five (5) to fifteen (15) years, renewable upon mutual agreement of both parties. Various lease contracts include escalation clauses, most of which bear annual rent increase ranging from 5.00% to 10.00%.

The Bank also has certain leases of building and branch premises with remaining lease terms of 12 months or less and leases with low value assets. The Bank applies the recognition exemptions for these types of leases.

Rent expense charged against current operations (included in 'Occupancy and equipment-related' expenses in the statements of income) amounted to ₱10.33 million and ₱13.36 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively. Rent expense in 2019 pertains to expenses from short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The estimated minimum future annual rentals payable under non-cancellable leases follow:

	2019	2018
Within one year	**₱9,189,287**	₱7,858,172
Beyond one year but not more than five years	**39,432,667**	32,376,578
More than five years	**20,527,956**	22,112,540
	₱69,149,910	₱62,347,290

Right-of-use Assets
Details of the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognized and the movements during the year ended December 31, 2019 are disclosed in Note 9.

Lease Liabilities
As of December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of lease liabilities follow:

Balance at beginning of year	₱44,520,658
Additions	11,720,790
Interest expense (Note 14)	4,334,866
Payments	(8,144,547)
	₱52,431,767

The Bank also had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities amounting to ₱11.86 million and ₱11.72 million, respectively in 2019.

Summarized in Note 2 are the amounts recognized in the 2019 statement of income in relation to the Bank's leases.

21. **Income and Other Taxes**

Under Philippine tax laws, the Bank is subject to percentage and other taxes (presented as 'Taxes and licenses' in the statement of income) as well as income taxes. Percentage and other taxes paid consist principally of gross receipts tax (GRT) and documentary stamp taxes. Income taxes consist of final withholding taxes on gross interest income from government securities, and deposits and Regular Corporate Income Tax (RCIT), as discussed below, on net taxable income. These income taxes, as well as the deferred tax benefit, are presented in the statement of income as 'Provision for (benefit from) income tax'.

Current tax regulations provide that the RCIT rate shall be 30.00% and interest allowed as a deductible expense shall be reduced by an amount of 33.00% of interest income subjected to final tax.

The optional standard deduction (OSD) equivalent to 40.00% of gross income may be claimed as an alternative deduction in computing for the RCIT. In 2019 and 2018, the Bank elected to claim itemized expense deductions instead of the OSD in the RCIT computation.

The regulations also provide for MCIT of 2.00% of modified gross income and allow a NOLCO benefit. Both the excess of MCIT over the RCIT and NOLCO may be applied against the regular tax liability and taxable income, respectively, over three (3) years from the year of inception.

Current tax regulations also provide for the ceiling on the amount of entertainment, amusement and recreation (EAR) expense that can be claimed as a deduction against taxable income. Under the regulation, EAR expense allowed as a deductible expense for a service bank is limited to the actual EAR paid or incurred but not to exceed 1.00% of net revenue. EAR expenses of the Bank amounted to ₱2.08 million and ₱2.18 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Provision for (benefit from) income tax consists of:

	2019	2018
Current:		
RCIT/MCIT	**₱8,325,960**	₱2,780,646
Final	**4,817,373**	5,854,352
	13,143,333	8,634,998
Deferred	**(90,069,135)**	391,619
	(₱76,925,802)	₱9,026,617

The components of the Bank's net deferred tax asset follow:

	2019	2018
Deferred tax assets on:		
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	**₱111,827,247**	₱31,792,892
Accumulated depreciation on investment properties and repossessed chattels	**5,831,422**	–
Retirement liability	**2,728,204**	–
Lease liability	**666,911**	–
Rent payable	**91,529**	–
	121,145,313	31,792,892
Deferred tax liabilities on:		
Unrealized gain on foreclosure of investment properties	**7,768,267**	4,231,150
Unrealized income on finance lease receivable	–	2,694,735
Remeasurement gain on retirement liability	–	540,944
	7,768,267	7,466,829
	₱113,377,046	₱24,326,063

The Bank did not set up any deferred tax assets on the following temporary differences since management believes that it is not highly probable that the related future benefits will be realized in the future.

	2019	2018
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	**₱100,763,650**	₱412,012,623
Accumulated depreciation on investment properties and repossessed chattels	**–**	22,360,384
Rent payable	**–**	5,763,248
Retirement liability	**–**	4,686,133
Excess of MCIT over RCIT	**–**	3,258,985
NOLCO	**–**	24,780,590
	₱100,763,650	₱472,861,963

Details of the Bank's NOLCO follow:

Inception Year	Amount	Used	Expired	Balance	Expiry Year
2017	₱49,280,590	₱49,280,590	₱–	₱–	2020

Details of the Bank's excess MCIT over RCIT follow:

Inception Year	Amount	Used	Expired	Balance	Expiry Year
2018	₱17,132	₱17,132	₱–	₱–	2021
2017	3,241,853	3,241,853	–	–	2020
	₱3,258,985	₱3,258,985	₱–	₱–	

A reconciliation of statutory income tax to the effective income tax is as follows:

	2019	2018
Statutory income tax	**₱14,622,213**	₱5,669,857
Tax effect of:		
Movements in unrecognized deferred tax assets	**(92,944,351)**	(4,898,791)
Nondeductible expenses	**3,823,141**	10,542,126
Tax-paid and nontaxable income	**(2,426,805)**	(2,286,575)
Effective income tax	**(₱76,925,802)**	₱9,026,617

22. **Related Party Transactions**

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions or if they are subjected to common control of common significant influence such as subsidiaries and associates of subsidiaries or other related parties. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

The Bank has several business relationships with related parties. Transactions with such parties are made in the ordinary course of business and on substantially same terms, including interest and collateral, as those prevailing at the time of comparable transactions with other parties. These transactions also did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable conditions.

Details on significant related party transactions of the Bank follow:

			2019		2018	
Related Party	**Nature of Transaction**	**Terms and Condition**	**Amount/ Volume**	**Outstanding Balance**	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance
Parent	Accounts receivable	Unsecured, noninterest-bearing, payable on demand	**₱1,933,409**	**₱4,818,635**	₱1,788,129	₱2,885,226
	Accounts payable	Unsecured, noninterest-bearing, payable on demand	**1,805,846**	**5,481,157**	1,624,985	3,675,311
	Due from other banks	Regular checking account, non-interest bearing	**(4,335,362)**	**12,355,795**	4,534,095	16,691,157
Key employees	Receivables from customers	Personal loans to directors, officers and stockholders with interest rates ranging 6.25% - 9.00%; Secured and unimpaired	**(20,555,447)**	**4,353,251**	11,115,550	24,908,698
	Deposit liabilities	Deposits of directors, officers and stockholders with interest rates ranging 0.50% - 5.50%	**(8,617,646)**	**288,369**	8,132,265	8,906,015
	Interest income	Interest earned from loans of directors, officers and stockholders	**101,045**	**–**	91,617	–
	Interest expense	Interest expense on deposit liabilities	**2,783**	**–**	6,540	–
	Compensation and fringe benefits	Remuneration and benefits to directors and key management personnel	**14,537,909**	**–**	7,837,461	–
	Post-employment benefits	Post-employment benefits	**772,446**	**–**	506,902	–

The retirement fund of the Bank's employees amounted to ₱1.26 million and ₱2.02 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 19). The fund is being managed by JG Summit Multi-Employer Retirement Plan (MERP), a corporation created for the purpose of managing the funds of the Group, with Robinsons Bank Corporation (RBC)-Trust and Investment Group (TIG) as the trustee.

Details of the transactions of the Bank with its retirement plan follow:

		2019		
Related Party	**Nature of Transaction**	**Amount/ Volume**	**Outstanding Balance**	**Terms and Conditions/Nature**
Retirement plan	Interest earned and benefits paid	**(₱761,260)**	**₱1,258,901**	Interest earned less benefits paid during the year

		2018		
Related Party	Nature of Transaction	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Terms and Conditions/Nature
Retirement plan	Contribution, interest earned, and benefits paid	₱2,020,161	₱2,020,161	Contribution to the fund plus interest earned less benefits paid during the year

The retirement plan under the MERP has an Executive Retirement Committee, which is mandated to approve the plan, trust agreement, investment plan, including any amendments or modifications thereto, and other activities of the plan. RBC Trust and Investment Group manages the plan based on the mandate as defined in the trust agreement.

23. **Contingencies**

The Bank is also involved in a number of legal proceedings. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolutions of these claims has been developed in consultation with outside counsel handling the Bank's defense and is based on an analysis of potential results. The Bank does not believe that these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

Following is a summary of the Bank's commitments and contingent liabilities at their equivalent peso contractual amounts:

	2019	2018
Late deposit/payment received	**₱598,473**	₱1,155,494
Items held for safekeeping	**16,134**	16,796
Other contingent account	**5,221**	3,590
Total	**₱619,828**	₱1,175,880

Other contingent account includes post-dated checks and items held as collateral valued at ₱1 per item.

24. **Note to the Statement of Cash Flows**

Non-cash investing and financing activities that relate to the analysis of the statement of cash flows of the Bank are as follows:

	2019	2018
Sale of investment properties on account	**₱20,509,200**	₱3,432,000
Increase in investment properties due to foreclosure	**5,701,330**	16,718,813
Increase in repossessed chattels due to foreclosure	**2,615,186**	215,001
Effect of PFRS 16 adoption		
Increase in property and equipment	**47,688,122**	–
Increase in lease liability	**44,520,658**	–
Decrease in other assets	**5,768,470**	–
Decrease in accrued expenses	**3,195,119**	–
Recognition of right-of-use of asset and lease liability	**142,548**	–
Effect of PFRS 9 adoption		
Decrease in investment securities at amortized cost due to ECL transition adjustment	–	795
Decrease in Loans and receivables due to ECL transition adjustment	–	7,379,918

25. **Subsequent Events - COVID-19 Outbreak**

Key actions were implemented to prevent and control the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in the country. On March 13, 2020, a Memorandum on Stringent Social Distancing Measures and Further Guidelines for the Management of the COVID-19 Situation issued by the Executive Secretary of the Philippines placed National Capital Region (NCR) under these measures for 30 days starting March 15. On March 16, 2020, Presidential Proclamation No. 929 was issued declaring a state of calamity throughout the Philippines for a period of six (6) months and imposed an Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) throughout the island of Luzon until April 14, 2020, unless earlier lifted or extended. These measures have caused disruptions to businesses and economic activities, and its impact on businesses continue to evolve. On March 24, Republic Act No. 11469 was enacted declaring the existence of a national emergency arising from COVID-19 situation and a national policy in connection therewith, and authorizing the President of the Republic of the Philippines for a limited period and subject to restrictions, to exercise powers necessary and proper to carry out the declared national policy and for other purposes. On April 1, 2020, the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Section 4(aa) of Republic Act No. 11469, Otherwise Known as the "Bayanihan to Heal As One Act" was released.

Under the ECQ guidelines, the government identified banks as one of the essential business establishments that needs to be operational. The Bank ensures continued operations and uninterrupted services and triggered business continuity plan. The Bank is committed to provide the financial requirements of clients, as well as to support the entire financial system given the limitations of the ECQ. The head office implemented measures and operated under business continuity plan.

In order to alleviate difficulties faced by the general public, the BSP issued guidelines on which will encourage the BSP-Supervised Financial Institutions (BSFIs) to provide financial relief to their retail customers, corporate clients and employees affected by the outbreak of the COVID-2019. BSFIs under rehabilitation programs may be given a moratorium on their monthly payments that are due to the BSP. Banks which intend to avail or have availed of the BSP rediscounting facility are entitled to (i) a 60-day grace period on the settlement of outstanding rediscounting obligations with the BSP, without penalty charges, (ii) restructuring of rediscounted loans of their end-user borrowers affected by the COVID-19, and (iii) relaxed eligibility criteria. The measures may already be availed up to one (1) year from 8 March 2020. This period may be extended depending on the developments of the COVID-19 situation.

The Bank carried out skeletal crew and rotation schedules for highly critical functions, opened as much feasible branches, and ensured cash availability in ATMs. Online loan application for APDS products is available. To ease the burden of clients, the Bank offered 45-day grace period for loan payments. For the safety and well-being of the Bank's personnel and customers, the Bank provided personal protective equipment, transportation, meals, and appreciation allowances. As protective measures, the Bank regularly disinfects and deep cleans offices and branches, deployed thermal scanners, and set up provision for teller stations.

The Bank considers the events surrounding the outbreak as non-adjusting subsequent events, which do not impact its financial position and performance as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019. However, the outbreak could have a material impact on its 2020 financial results and even periods thereafter. Considering the evolving nature of this outbreak, the Bank cannot determine at this time the impact to its financial position, performance and cash flows. The Bank will continue to monitor the situation. The Bank ensures that measures are put in place to mitigate future risks and uncertainties that this outbreak may bring.

26. Approval of the Release of the Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements of the Bank were approved and authorized for issue by the BOD on April 30, 2020.

27. Supplementary Information Required under Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 15-2010

On November 25, 2010, the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) issued RR No. 15-2010 prescribing the manner of compliance in connection with the preparation and submission of financial statements accompanying the tax returns. It includes provisions for additional disclosure requirements in the notes to the financial statements, particularly on taxes, duties and licenses paid or accrued during the year.

The Bank reported and/or paid the following types of taxes for the year:

Taxes and Licenses
In 2019, taxes and licenses of the Bank consist of:

Gross receipts tax	₱20,701,149
License, permits and others	4,855,858
	₱25,557,007

Documentary Stamp Taxes
In 2019, the Bank has paid documentary stamps tax amounting to ₱4,407,018.

Withholding Taxes
The following table shows the breakdown of taxes withheld and remitted in 2019:

	Amount	Total Remittances	Balance
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	₱2,684,399	₱2,302,010	₱382,389
Withholding tax on deposits	3,169,027	3,033,217	135,810
Expanded withholding taxes	1,790,522	1,410,658	379,864
	₱7,643,948	₱6,745,885	₱898,063

As of December 31, 2019, there are no outstanding tax cases under investigation, litigation or prosecution in courts or bodies outside BIR.

28. Supplementary Information Required under BSP Circular No. 1074

On February 7, 2020, the BSP issued Circular No. 1074 to amend certain provisions of the MORB and Manual of Regulations for Foreign Exchange Transactions (MORFXT). The Circular provides for new and amended disclosure requirements to the audited financial statements, which are to be presented either (i) on specific notes to the financial statements, or (ii) in a separate note containing supplementary information as required by the BSP. This supplementary information is not a required disclosure under PFRS.

In compliance with the requirements set forth by Circular No. 1074, hereunder are the supplementary information:

Financial performance indicators

The following basic ratios measure the financial performance of the Bank:

	2019	2018
Return on average equity	**20.69%**	1.81%
Return on average assets	**5.02%**	0.43%
Net interest margin on average earnings assets	**15.29%**	10.29%

The following formulas were used to compute the indicators:

Performance Indicator	BSP Prescribed Formula
Return on Average Equity	Net Income (or Loss) after Income Tax x 100 Average Total Capital Accounts*
Return on Average Assets	Net Income (or Loss) after Income Tax x 100 Average Total Assets*
Net Interest Margin	Net Income Income x 100 Average Interest Earning Assets*

**Average amount is calculated based on current year-end and previous year-end balances*

Capital instruments

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank has outstanding capital stock as shown below:

	Shares	Amount
Common stock - ₱100.00 par value		
Authorized	20,000,000	₱2,000,000,000
Issued and outstanding		
Balances at beginning and end of year	12,459,600	₱1,245,960,000

Breakdown of total loans as to security and status

The following table shows the breakdown of receivable from customers as to secured and unsecured and the breakdown of secured receivables from customers as to the type of security as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019		2018	
	Amount	**%**	Amount	%
Secured by:				
Real estate	**₱160,477,914**	**8.81**	₱113,247,060	8.78
Chattel	**153,527,609**	**8.42**	50,238,088	3.89
Deposit hold-outs	**512,812**	**0.03**	507,812	0.04
Jewelry	**15,225,520**	**0.84**	–	–
	329,743,855	**18.09**	163,992,960	12.71
Unsecured	**1,492,675,510**	**81.91**	1,126,127,813	87.29
	₱1,822,419,365	**100.00**	₱1,290,120,773	100.00

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, details of status of loans follow:

	Performing		Non-Performing	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
Consumption	**₱1,401,489,775**	₱886,980,665	**₱192,664,323**	₱212,131,000
Commercial	**71,333,232**	67,260,371	**104,598,498**	105,038,985
Real estate	**46,746,223**	12,963,602	**5,587,314**	5,746,150
	₱1,519,569,230	₱967,204,638	**₱302,850,135**	₱322,916,135

Under banking regulations, financial institutions shall adopt the ECL model in measuring credit impairment, in accordance with the provisions of PFRS 9. With the issuance of BSP Circular 941, *Amendments to the Regulations on Past Due and Non-Performing loans*, loans and lease receivables, or any financial asset shall be considered non-performing, even without any missed contractual payments, when it is considered impaired under existing accounting standards, classified as doubtful or loss, in litigation, and/or there is evidence that full repayment of principal and/or interest is unlikely without foreclosure of collateral, if any.

All other loans, even if not considered impaired, shall be considered non-performing if any principal and/or interest are:
1. Unpaid for more than ninety (90) days from contractual due date, or accrued interests for more than ninety (90) days have been capitalized, refinanced, or delayed by agreement.
2. Microfinance and other small loans with similar credit characteristics shall be considered non-performing after contractual due date or after it has become past due for more than 7-10 days.
3. Restructured loans shall be considered non-performing. However, if prior to restructuring, the loans were categorized as performing, such classification shall be retained.

Restructured receivables which do not meet the requirements to be treated as performing receivables shall also be considered as NPLs. Restructured receivables as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to ₱72.40 million and ₱103.21 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, details of gross NPLs follow:

	2019	2018
Secured	**₱53,380,542**	₱61,756,493
Unsecured	**249,469,593**	261,159,642
	₱302,850,135	₱322,916,135

The NPLs of the Bank not fully covered by allowance for credit losses as reported to BSP follow:

	2019	2018
Total NPLs	**₱302,850,135**	₱322,916,135
Allowance for credit losses*	**239,679,565**	251,326,752
	₱63,170,570	₱71,589,383

**Allowance for credit losses per BSP*

Significant credit exposures as to industry/economic sector
As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, information on the concentration of credit as to industry, net of unearned interest and discount, follows:

	2019		2018	
	Amount	**%**	Amount	%
Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated goods and services and producing activities of households for own use	**₱639,660,814**	**36.23**	₱2,094,637	0.17
Other service activities	**605,521,571**	**34.29**	860,498,764	68.74
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	**273,770,176**	**15.50**	124,131,791	9.92
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	**103,743,489**	**5.88**	168,246,400	13.44
Real estate activities	**61,038,435**	**3.46**	24,150,661	1.93
Construction	**32,536,244**	**1.84**	29,230,997	2.34
Education	**14,683,298**	**0.83**	14,572,052	1.16
Financial intermediaries	**8,228,847**	**0.47**	87,787	0.01
Manufacturing	**7,666,565**	**0.43**	7,298,665	0.58
Professional, scientific and technical services	**5,847,104**	**0.33**	7,575,325	0.61
Accommodation and food services activities	**5,959,865**	**0.34**	5,776,129	0.46
Transportation and storage	**2,754,396**	**0.16**	3,180,380	0.25
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	**1,446,702**	**0.08**	2,395,270	0.19
Administrative and support service activities	**117,603**	**0.01**	798,328	0.06
Others	**2,809,592**	**0.16**	1,693,798	0.14
	₱1,765,784,701	**100.00**	₱1,251,730,984	100.00

The BSP considers that concentration risk exists when the total loan exposure to a particular industry or economic sector exceeds 30.00% of the total loan portfolio.

Information on related party loans
In the ordinary course of business, the Bank has loan transactions with affiliates and with certain DOSRI. Existing banking regulations limit the amount of individual loans to DOSRI, 70.00% of which must be secured, to the total of their respective deposits and book value of their respective investments in the Bank. In the aggregate, loans to DOSRI generally should not exceed the Bank's total regulatory capital or 15.00% of total loan portfolio, whichever is lower.

On January 31, 2007, BSP Circular No. 560 was issued providing the rules and regulations that govern loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees granted to subsidiaries and affiliates of banks and quasi-banks. Under the said circular, the total outstanding exposures to each of a bank's subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 10.00% of bank's net worth, the unsecured portion of which shall not exceed 5.00% of such net worth.

Further, the total outstanding exposures to subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 20.00% of the net worth of the lending bank. BSP Circular No. 560 is effective on February 15, 2007.

The following table shows information relating to DOSRI accounts of the Bank:

	2019	2018
Total outstanding DOSRI accounts	**₱4,353,251**	₱24,908,698
Total outstanding DOSRI accounts prior to effectivity of BSP Circular No. 423	**4,353,251**	24,908,698
Percent of DOSRI accounts to total loans	**0.24%**	1.93%
Percent of unsecured DOSRI accounts to total DOSRI accounts	**67.17%**	96.69%
Percent of nonperforming DOSRI accounts to total DOSRI accounts	**1.61%**	0.20%
Percent of past due DOSRI accounts to total DOSRI accounts	**1.61%**	0.20%

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, DOSRI loans include real estate loans to bank officers which were granted under the Bank's Financial Assistance Program, as approved by the BSP, amounting to ₱0.57 million and ₱2.00 million, respectively.

Commitments and contingent liabilities

Following is a summary of the Bank's commitments and contingent liabilities at their equivalent peso contractual amounts:

	2019	2018
Late deposit/payment received	**₱598,473**	₱1,155,494
Items held for safekeeping	**16,134**	16,796
Other contingent account	**5,221**	3,590
Total	**₱619,828**	₱1,175,880