PSBank
PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK
Metrobank Group

August 13, 2020

Philippine Stock Exchange
6/F PSE Tower,
28th Street corner 5th Avenue
Bonifacio Global City (BGC)
Taguig City

Attention: Ms. Janet A. Encarnacion
Head, Disclosure Department

Securities and Exchange Commission
G/F Secretariat Building
PICC Complex, Roxas Boulevard
Pasay City, 1307

Attention: Director Vicente Graciano P. Felizmenio, Jr.
Office of the Director, Markets and Securities Regulation Department

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Dear Ms. Encarnacion and Director Felizmenio, Jr.:

Pursuant to the reportorial requirements of Section 17 of the Securities Regulation Code (SRC) and Section 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, we hereby submit a copy of our SEC Form 17-Q of Philippine Savings Bank as of June 30, 2020.

Very truly yours,

Leah M. Zamora
Controller

Jose Vicente L. Alde
President

COVER SHEET

1 5 5 5 2

SEC Registration Number

P H I L I P P I N E S A V I N G S B A N K

(Company's Full Name)

P S B a n k C e n t e r , 7 7 7 P a s e o d e R o x a s c o r n e r S e d e ñ o S t r e e t , M a k a t i C i t y

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

Leah M. Zamora

(Contact Person)

8885-8208

(Company Telephone Number)

2nd Quarter

1 2	3 1		1 7 - Q		0 5	2 7
Month	*Day*		(Form Type)		*Month*	*Day*
(Fiscal Year)					(2020 Annual Meeting)	

(Secondary License Type, If Applicable)

Market and Securities Regulation Department

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

1,455

Total No. of Stockholders
As of June 30, 2020

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document ID

Cashier

S T A M P S

Remarks: Please use BLACK ink for scanning purposes.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

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

1.	For the quarterly period ended	:	**June 30, 2020**
2.	Commission identification number	:	**15552**
3.	BIR tax identification number	:	**000-663-983-000**
4.	Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter	:	**PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK**
5.	Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization	:	**City of Manila, Philippines**
6.	Industry classification code	:	(SEC Use Only)
7.	Address of registrant's principal office	:	**PSBank Center, 777 Paseo de Roxas cor. Sedeño St., Makati City**
8.	Registrant's telephone number, including area code	:	**(632) 8885-8208**
9.	Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report	:	**Not applicable**
10.	Securities registered pursuant to Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA:		
	Title of each class	:	**Common Shares**
	Number of shares of common stock outstanding	:	**426,859,416**
	Amount of debt outstanding (Unpaid Subscription)	:	**None**
11.	Are any or all of the securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange?	:	**Yes**

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

(a) Has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Securities Regulation Code and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period the registrant was required to file such reports).

Yes **[x]** No [ ]

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

Yes **[x]** No [ ]

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Attached are the following:

Unaudited Interim Statements of Condition	Annex 1
Unaudited Interim Statements of Income	Annex 2
Unaudited Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income	Annex 3
Unaudited Interim Statements of Changes in Equity	Annex 4
Unaudited Interim Statements of Cash Flows	Annex 5
Unaudited General Notes to Interim Financial Statements	Annex 6
Unaudited Schedule of Financial Soundness Indicators	Annex 7

ITEM II. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION	Annex 8
Aging of Receivables	Annex 9

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

1. Control of Registrant

The following stockholders own more than 5% of the total outstanding number of shares issued as of June 30, 2020:

Name of Stockholder	Outstanding Number of Shares	Percent to Total No. of Shares
Metropolitan Bank and Trust Co.	377,279,068	88.38%

As of June 30, 2020, there is no person who holds more than 5% of the Bank's securities lodged with PCD Nominee Corporation.

Minimum Public Ownership
As of June 30, 2020, public ownership of the Bank was at 10.57%. Of the total shares issued, 2.65 million shares or 0.62% represents foreign ownership.

2. Legal Proceedings

The Bank in the course of its operations and in running its business has several legal cases that are filed in its behalf and against it. However, these cases will not give any material effect to its financial status nor would have any material impact in continuing its operations. These cases are part of its daily business activities and consequence of its collection efforts and business dealings with the public.

3. Board Resolutions

All material disclosures of the Bank had been made under SEC 17-C.

SIGNATURES

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

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK
By:

LEAH M. ZAMORA
Controller

JOSE VICENTE L. ALDE
President

Date: August 13, 2020

Philippine Savings Bank

Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
As of June 30, 2020

And for the six-month periods ended
June 30, 2020 and 2019

(With Comparative Audited Statement of Condition
as at December 31, 2019)

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

ITEM I. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UNAUDITED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CONDITION
(With Comparative Audited Figures as at December 31, 2019)

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Cash and Other Cash Items	**₱2,454,053,722**	₱2,281,813,055
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	**20,195,251,712**	6,814,865,832
Due from Other Banks	**1,596,318,052**	1,138,642,148
Securities Purchased under Resale Agreements	**5,211,188,628**	-
Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) Investments	**97,583**	43,674
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	**3,134,077,659**	4,775,388,467
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost	**28,075,204,253**	34,233,974,816
Loans and Receivables	**161,077,343,136**	164,384,202,213
Investment in a Joint Venture	**829,191,722**	755,781,369
Property and Equipment	**3,205,703,023**	3,312,836,126
Investment Properties	**3,662,887,017**	3,765,748,696
Deferred Tax Assets	**1,525,568,737**	1,398,136,782
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	**507,487,402**	480,456,498
Other Assets	**1,703,571,227**	1,564,931,514
	₱233,177,943,873	₱224,906,821,190
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Deposit Liabilities		
Demand	**₱24,342,952,988**	₱22,490,617,234
Savings	**39,027,512,811**	35,691,639,304
Time	**106,302,335,535**	105,912,878,349
Long-term Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	**8,417,564,351**	8,409,975,273
	178,090,365,685	172,505,110,160
Bills Payable	**449,064,542**	4,189,736,932
Bonds Payable	**10,881,244,766**	6,254,701,780
Treasurer's, Cashier's and Manager's Checks	**1,093,094,336**	1,297,680,147
Accrued Taxes, Interest and Other Expenses	**1,669,590,163**	1,409,451,987
Income Tax Payable	**234,195,455**	374,977
Other Liabilities	**5,592,028,887**	4,792,491,744
	198,009,583,834	190,449,547,727
Equity		
Common Stock	**4,268,594,160**	3,831,094,160
Capital Paid in Excess of Par Value	**11,418,563,257**	9,287,650,873
Surplus Reserves	**1,037,214,639**	1,037,214,639
Surplus	**19,383,418,440**	21,269,544,274
Fair Value Reserves on Financial Assets at FVOCI	**12,120,796**	(18,931,431)
Remeasurement Losses on Retirement Plan	**(937,954,589)**	(937,954,589)
Equity in Remeasurement Gains on Retirement Plan of a Joint Venture	**941,681**	941,681
Cumulative Translation Adjustment	**(14,538,345)**	(12,286,144)
	35,168,360,039	34,457,273,463
	₱233,177,943,873	₱224,906,821,190

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

Annex 2

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

UNAUDITED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	For the Quarters ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans and receivables	**₱4,538,718,685**	₱3,826,676,561	**₱8,444,256,211**	₱7,606,117,602
Financial assets at FVOCI and Investment Securities at Amortized Cost	**462,860,907**	500,888,625	**897,143,525**	1,025,621,380
Interbank loans receivable and Securities purchased under resale agreements	**10,153,358**	-	**21,080,726**	5,857,463
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	**12,157,111**	-	**36,807,990**	375,417
FVTPL investments	**27,115,815**	538	**45,038,402**	1,076
Due from other banks	**377,732**	416,440	**1,072,188**	1,188,903
	5,051,383,608	4,327,982,164	**9,445,399,042**	8,639,161,841
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Deposit liabilities	**828,784,798**	1,537,745,448	**1,773,481,020**	3,050,863,638
Bonds payable	**150,894,286**	-	**281,036,355**	–
Bills payable	**50,982,521**	107,449,398	**110,397,940**	179,242,865
Subordinated notes	–	41,952,352	–	83,894,961
Lease liability	**25,686,863**	28,525,638	**51,887,813**	58,064,706
	1,056,348,468	1,715,672,836	**2,216,803,128**	3,372,066,170
NET INTEREST INCOME	**3,995,035,140**	2,612,309,328	**7,228,595,914**	5,267,095,671
Service fees and commission income	**132,303,844**	542,312,432	**610,363,730**	1,030,875,096
Service fees and commission expense	**4,739,445**	18,339,770	**24,704,398**	38,425,903
NET SERVICE FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME	**127,564,399**	523,972,662	**585,659,332**	992,449,193
OTHER OPERATING INCOME (CHARGES)				
Gain (loss) on foreclosure and sale of investment properties	**(1,899,943)**	116,619,850	**123,594,701**	233,786,823
Gain (loss) on foreclosure and sale of chattel mortgage properties	**(65,677,229)**	(62,767)	**(155,377,546)**	20,722,704
Foreign exchange gain - net	**4,911,544**	29,573,004	**8,742,244**	48,593,295
Trading and securities gains - net	**884.942,737**	77,864,453	**821,953,439**	92,499,733
Gain on sale of property and equipment	**130,427**	2,804,179	**912,784**	3,458,977
Miscellaneous	**57,957,872**	162,241,151	**190,238,660**	280,843,408
	880,365,408	389,039,870	**990,064,282**	679,904,940
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	**5,002,964,947**	3,525,321,860	**8,804,319,528**	6,939,449,804

(Forward)

	For the Quarters ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
OTHER EXPENSES				
Compensation and fringe benefits	**918,193,412**	889,786,829	**1,865,288,735**	1,703,284,669
Provision for credit and impairment losses	**1,986,079,766**	633,540,728	**2,775,227,010**	1,148,407,240
Taxes and licenses	**445,419,563**	394,936,118	**848,434,892**	760,499,340
Depreciation	**222,913,471**	215,901,549	**447,915,108**	453,939,460
Security, messengerial and janitorial services	**84,971,202**	113,791,178	**214,650,997**	208,038,319
Occupancy and equipment-related costs	**58,811,126**	82,968,369	**132,833,975**	163,792,567
Amortization of intangible assets	**31,521,840**	25,941,282	**61,073,424**	69,118,225
Miscellaneous	**490,431,378**	409,951,490	**983,742,240**	928,060,072
	4,238,341,758	2,766,817,543	**7,329,166,381**	5,435,139,892
INCOME BEFORE SHARE IN NET INCOME OF A JOINT VENTURE AND INCOME TAX	**764,623,189**	758,504,317	**1,475,153,147**	1,504,309,912
SHARE IN NET INCOME OF A JOINT VENTURE	**40,845,848**	28,517,133	**73,410,353**	51,789,141
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**805,469,037**	787,021,450	**1,548,563,500**	1,556,099,053
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX				
Current	**209,455,440**	109,376,411	**382,144,665**	204,958,964
Deferred	**(51,606,248)**	(3,735,458)	**(127,431,955)**	(10,970,204)
	157,849,192	105,640,953	**254,712,710**	193,988,760
NET INCOME	**₱647,619,845**	₱681,380,497	**₱1,293,850,790**	₱1,362,110,293
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share	**₱1.55**	₱1.84*	**₱3.11**	₱3.67*

**With stock rights issued in January 2019*
See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

Annex 3

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

UNAUDITED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	For the Quarters ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
NET INCOME	**₱647,619,845**	₱681,380,497	**₱1,293,850,790**	₱1,362,110,293
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that recycle to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Fair value reserves on debt securities at FVOCI	**56,229,914**	230,944,581	**31,052,227**	698,925,816
Cumulative translation adjustment	**(2,108,311)**	(3,534,927)	**(2,252,201)**	(3,270,274)
	54,121,603	227,409,654	**28,800,026**	695,655,542
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX	**₱701,741,448**	₱908,790,151	**₱1,322,650,816**	₱2,057,765,835

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

Annex 4

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

UNAUDITED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Common Stock	Capital Paid in Excess of Par Value	Surplus Reserves	Surplus	Fair Value Reserves on Financial Assets at FVOCI	Remeasurement Losses on Retirement Plan	Equity in Remeasurement Gains on Retirement Plan of a Joint Venture	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Total
Balance at January 1, 2020	**₱3,831,094,160**	**₱9,287,650,873**	**₱1,037,214,639**	**₱21,269,544,274**	**(₱18,931,431)**	**(₱937,954,589)**	**₱941,681**	**(₱12,286,144)**	**₱34,457,273,463**
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	–	–	**1,293,850,790**	**31,052,227**	–	–	**(2,252,201)**	**1,322,650,816**
Stock dividends	**437,500,000**	**2,130,912,384**	–	**(2,572,500,000)**	–	–	–	–	**(4,087,616)**
Cash dividends	–	–	–	**(607,476,624)**	–	–	–	–	**(607,476,624)**
Balance at June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	**₱4,268,594,160**	**₱11,418,563,257**	**₱1,037,214,639**	**₱19,383,418,440**	**₱12,120,796**	**(₱937,954,589)**	**₱941,681**	**(₱14,538,0345)**	**₱35,168,360,039**
Balance at January 1, 2019	₱2,402,524,910	₱2,818,083,506	₱1,035,899,409	₱19,391,850,112	(₱782,896,279)	(₱470,611,677)	₱3,131,435	(₱3,833,206)	₱24,394,148,210
Issuance of stock rights	1,428,569,250	6,469,567,367	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,898,136,617
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	–	–	–	1,362,110,293	698,925,816	–	–	3,270,274	2,057,765,835
Cash dividends	–	–	–	(574,664,124)	–	–	–	–	(574,664,124)
Balance at June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)	₱3,831,094,160	₱9,287,650,873	₱1,035,899,409	₱20,179,296,281	(₱83,970,463)	(₱470,611,677)	₱3,131,435	(₱7,103,480)	₱33,775,386,538

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

Annex 5

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

UNAUDITED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Six Months ended June 30	
	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	**₱1,548,563,500**	₱1,556,099,053
Adjustments to reconcile income before income tax to net cash provided by operations:		
Provision for credit and impairment losses	**2,775,227,010**	1,148,407,240
Depreciation	**447,915,108**	453,939,460
Amortization of premium (discount) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment securities at amortized cost	**(391,868,707)**	4,408,914,828
Gain (loss) on foreclosure and sale of:		
Investment properties	**(123,594,701)**	(233,786,823)
Chattel mortgage properties	**155,377,546**	(20,722,704)
Amortization of:		
Intangible assets	**61,073,424**	69,118,225
Debt issuance costs	**18,810,782**	11,396,668
Lease Liabilities	**51,887,813**	58,064,706
Realized loss (gain) on sale of financial assets at (FVOCI)	**(245,855,160)**	(92,490,978)
Share in net income of a joint venture	**(73,410,353)**	(51,789,141)
Fair value loss (gains) on fair value through profit or loss investments	**(9,900)**	(8,755)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	**(912,784)**	(3,458,977)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in:		
Fair value through profit or loss investments	**(44,009)**	(18,484,364)
Loans and receivables	**(800,186,392)**	(7,251,467,740)
Other assets	**(79,827,457)**	(292,792,428)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Deposit liabilities	**5,584,166,061**	(21,312,899,777)
Treasurer's, cashier's and manager's checks	**(204,585,811)**	(172,579,255)
Accrued taxes, interest and other expenses	**260,135,844**	(533,150,003)
Other liabilities	**873,830,329**	(225,147,689)
Cash generated from operations	**9,856,692,143**	(22,502,838,454)
Income taxes paid	**(148,324,187)**	(170,940,236)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**9,708,367,956**	(22,673,778,690)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of:		
Financial assets at FVOCI	**(7,730,982,785)**	(1,866,413,912)
Property and equipment	**(98,630,850)**	(83,598,226)
Other intangible assets	**(96,386,117)**	66,000,264
Proceeds from sale/maturities of:		
Financial assets at FVOCI	**9,857,012,360**	3,090,548,042
Investment securities at amortized cost	**6,342,752,580**	–
Chattel mortgage properties	**891,521,806**	1,136,105,155
Investment properties	**302,804,928**	473,759,843
Other intangible assets	**8,281,789**	(5,919,359)
Property and equipment	**(18,546,716)**	18,855,006
Net cash provided (used) in investing activities	**9,457,826,995**	2,829,336,813

(Forward)

	For the Six Months ended June 30	
	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Availments of bills payable	**₱449,064,542**	₱262,833,178,152
Settlement of bills payable	**(4,189,736,932)**	(257,526,920,000)
Payment of lease liabilities	**(199,152,814)**	(223,225,566)
Dividends paid	**(607,476,624)**	(574,664,124)
Issuance of bonds payable	**4,607,732,204**	–
Issue cost of stock dividends	**(4,087,616)**	–
Issuance of stock rights – net of issue cost	**–**	7,898,137,617
Net cash provided by financing activities	**56,342,760**	12,406,506,079
Effect of exchange rate differences	**(89,121)**	(141,986)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**19,922,448,590**	(7,438,077,784)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		
Cash and other cash items	**2,281,813,055**	3,776,087,269
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	**6,816,092,181**	15,156,184,418
Due from other banks	**1,139,685,267**	1,682,806,080
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements	**–**	1,891,820,000
	10,237,590,503	22,506,897,767
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD		
Cash and other cash items	**2,454,053,722**	1,811,399,506
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	**20,196,603,532**	11,483,207,045
Due from other banks	**1,598,193,211**	1,774,213,432
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements	**5,211,188,628**	-
	₱29,460,039,093	₱15,068,819,983

OPERATIONAL CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST		
Interest paid	**₱2,353,863,430**	₱3,790,784,721
Interest received	**6,108,724,340**	13,080,908,874

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

Annex 6

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Philippine Savings Bank (the "Bank") was incorporated in the Philippines primarily to engage in savings and mortgage banking. The Bank's shares are listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). The Bank offers a wide range of products and services such as deposit products, loans, treasury and trust functions that mainly serve the retail and consumer markets. On September 6, 1991, the Bank was authorized to perform trust functions.

As of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Bank had 250 branches. The Bank had 267 Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) on-site and 290 off-site, bringing its total number of ATMs to 557 as of June 30, 2020 and 577 as of December 31, 2019.

The Bank's original Certificate of Incorporation was issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on June 30, 1959. On March 28, 2006, the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Bank approved the amendment of Article IV of its Amended Articles of Incorporation to extend the corporate term of the Bank, which expired on June 30, 2009, for another 50 years or up to June 30, 2059. This was subsequently approved by stockholders representing at least two-thirds of the outstanding capital stock of the Bank on April 25, 2006. The Amended Articles of Incorporation was approved by the SEC on September 27, 2006.

On April 27, 2010, by a majority vote of the BOD and by stockholders representing two-thirds of the outstanding capital stock, the amendment of Article VI of its Amended Articles of Incorporation reducing the number of directors from a maximum of eleven (11) to a maximum of nine (9) has been approved. This was approved by the SEC on August 26, 2010.

On March 24, 2014, the BOD approved Article III of Articles of Incorporation to specify its principal address from Makati City to PSBank Center, 777 Paseo de Roxas corner Sedeño Street, Makati City 1226. The Amended Articles of Incorporation was approved by the SEC on December 22, 2014.

As of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company (MBTC), the Bank's ultimate parent, owned eighty-eight percent (88%) of the Bank

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation
The accompanying interim condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*. Accordingly, the interim condensed financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual audited financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Bank's annual audited financial statements as of December 31, 2019.

The condensed financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) that have been measured at fair value. The unaudited interim condensed financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), and all values are rounded to the nearest Philippine Peso, except as otherwise indicated.

The accompanying interim condensed financial statements of the Bank include the accounts maintained in the Regular Banking Unit (RBU) and Foreign Currency Deposit Unit (FCDU). The functional currency of the RBU and FCDU is the Philippine Peso and United States Dollar (USD), respectively. For financial reporting purposes, FCDU accounts and foreign currency-denominated accounts in the RBU are translated into their equivalents in Philippine peso. The financial statements of these units are combined after eliminating inter-unit accounts.

Statement of Compliance
The accompanying interim condensed financial statements as of June 30, 2020 and for the six month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 have been prepared in accordance with PAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*.

Accordingly, the unaudited interim condensed financial statements do not include all of the information and disclosures required in the annual audited financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Bank's annual audited financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Seasonality or Cyclicality of Interim Operations
Seasonality or cyclicality of interim operations is not applicable to the Bank's type of business.

Presentation of Financial Statements
The Bank presents its statements of condition in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery of assets or settlement of liabilities within twelve (12) months after the statement of condition date (current) and more than 12 months after the statement of condition date (non-current) is presented in Note 14.

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

Income and expenses are not offset in the statements 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 in the preparation of the unaudited interim condensed financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the audited annual financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, except for the adoption of the following effective 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.

- 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 judgments

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:
<u>Foreign Currency Translation</u>
The financial statements are presented in PHP, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

The books of accounts of the RBU are maintained in PHP, while those of the FCDU are maintained in USD.

<u>RBU</u>
As at reporting date, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities of the RBU are translated in PHP based on the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) closing rate prevailing at the statement of condition date, and foreign currency-denominated income and expenses, at the exchange rates as at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange differences arising from restatements of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities in the RBU are credited to or charged against profit or loss in the year in which the rates change. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

FCDU
As at reporting date, the assets and liabilities of the FCDU are translated to the Bank's presentation currency (PHP) at the BAP closing rate prevailing at the statement of condition date, and its income and expenses are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the transactions. Exchange differences arising on translation to the presentation currency are taken to the statements of comprehensive income under 'Cumulative translation adjustment'. Upon disposal of the FCDU or upon actual remittance of FCDU profits to RBU, the deferred cumulative amount recognized in the statements of comprehensive income is recognized in the statements of income.

Fair Value Measurement
The Bank measures financial instruments, such as FVTPL investments, financial assets at FVOCI and derivative financial instruments, at fair value at each statement of condition date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost and non-financial assets such as investment properties are disclosed in Note 3.

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 most advantageous market must be accessible to 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 an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price (e.g., an input from a dealer market), the price between the bid-ask spread that is 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.

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.

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

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the 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 reporting period.

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and other cash items, due from BSP and other banks, interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements (SPURA) that are convertible to known amounts of cash which have original maturities of three months or less from date of placements and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Due from BSP includes the statutory reserves required by the BSP which the Bank considers as cash equivalents as 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 assets, except for derivatives, that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the settlement date. Derivative financial instruments are recognized on a trade date basis. Deposits, amounts due to banks and loans and receivables are recognized when cash is received by the Bank or advanced to the borrowers.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

All financial instruments are initially measured at fair value. Except for financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL, the initial measurement of financial instruments includes transaction costs.

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 based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Bank recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a 'Day 1' difference) in the statement of income. In cases where the transaction price used is made of data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and 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 'Day 1' difference amount.

Investments at FVTPL

Financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading purposes and derivative instruments.

Financial instruments held-for-trading

Financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading (HFT) are recorded in the statements of condition at fair value. Included in this classification are debt securities which have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term. Changes in fair value relating to the HFT positions are recognized in 'Trading and securities gains (losses) - net'. Interest earned or incurred is recorded as interest income or expense, respectively, while dividend income is recorded in other operating income under 'Miscellaneous' when the right to receive payment has been established.

Derivatives recorded at FVTPL

Derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value on the date at which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair values of derivatives (except those accounted for as cash flow hedges) are taken directly to the statements of income and are included in 'Foreign exchange gain - net'. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. As of June 30, 2020 and 2019, derivatives consist of foreign exchange swaps, forwards and Republic of the Philippines (ROP) paired warrants acquired to manage the Bank's foreign currency risk, lower the risk-weighted assets and improve the capital adequacy ratio of the Bank.

Financial Instruments – Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial assets are measured at FVTPL unless these are measured at FVOCI or at amortized cost. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or financial liabilities at amortized cost. The classification of financial assets depends on the contractual terms and the business model for managing financial assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank may reclassify its financial assets only when there is a change in its business model for managing these financial assets. Reclassification of financial liabilities is not allowed.

The Bank determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Bank's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios. As the second step of its classification process, the Bank assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they pass the contractual cash flows test (SPPI test).

Financial Assets at FVOCI
Financial assets at FVOCI include debt and equity securities. After initial measurement, investment securities at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. The unrealized gains and losses arising from the fair valuation of financial assets at FVOCI are excluded, net of tax as applicable, from the reported earnings and are included in the statements of comprehensive income as 'Fair value reserves on financial assets at FVOCI'.

Debt securities at FVOCI are those that meet both of the following conditions: (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets in order to both collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the outstanding principal amount. The effective yield component of debt securities at FVOCI, as well as the impact of restatements on foreign currency-denominated debt securities at FVOCI, is reported in the statements of income. Interest earned on holding debt securities at FVOCI are reported as 'Interest income' using the effective interest method. When the debt securities at FVOCI are disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the statements of comprehensive income is recognized as 'Trading and securities gain (loss) - net' in the statements of income. The ECL arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in OCI with a corresponding charge to 'Provision for credit and impairment losses' in the statements of income.

Financial Assets at FVOCI
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Debt securities at FVOCI are those that meet both of the following conditions: (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets in order to both collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the outstanding principal amount. The effective yield component of debt securities at FVOCI, as well as the impact of restatements on foreign currency-denominated debt securities at FVOCI, is reported in the statements of income. Interest earned on holding debt securities at FVOCI are reported as 'Interest income' using the effective interest method. When the debt securities at FVOCI are disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the statements of comprehensive income is recognized as 'Trading and securities gain (loss) - net' in the statements of income. The ECL arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in OCI with a corresponding charge to 'Provision for credit and impairment losses' in the statements of income.

Equity securities designated at FVOCI are those that the Bank made an irrevocable election to present in OCI the subsequent changes in fair value. Dividends earned on holding equity securities at FVOCI are recognized in the statements of income as 'Dividends' when the right to receive payment has been established, except when the Bank benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Gains and losses on disposal of these equity securities are never recycled to profit or loss, but the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the statements of comprehensive income is reclassified to 'Surplus' or any other appropriate equity account upon disposal. Equity securities at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at amortized cost
Financial assets at amortized cost are debt financial assets that meet both of the following conditions: (i) these are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the outstanding principal amount. This accounting policy relates to the statements of condition captions 'Due from BSP', 'Due from other banks', 'Interbank loans receivable and SPURA', 'Investment securities at amortized cost' and 'Loans and receivables'.

After initial measurement, financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR). The amortization is included in 'Interest income' in the statements of income. Gains and losses are recognized in statements of income when these investments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. The ECL are recognized in the statements of income under 'Provision for credit and impairment losses'.

The effects of revaluation on foreign currency denominated investments are recognized in the statements of income.

Other financial liabilities carried at amortized cost
This category represents issued financial instruments or their components, which are not designated at FVTPL and comprises deposit liabilities, bills payable, subordinated notes, treasurer's, cashier's and manager's checks, accrued interest payable, accrued other expenses payable, accounts payable, bills purchased-contra, other credits, dividends payable, deposits for keys-safety deposit boxes (SDB), and overages, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Bank having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

After initial measurement, financial liabilities not qualified and not designated as FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest amortization method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the EIR.

A compound financial instrument which contains both a liability and an equity component is separated at the issue date. A portion of the net proceeds of the instrument is allocated to the debt component on the date of issue based on its fair value (which is generally determined based on quoted market prices for similar debt instruments). The residual amount determined after deducting the fair value of the debt component is assigned to the equity component. The value of any derivative features (such as a call option) embedded in the compound financial instrument other than the equity component is included in the debt component.

<u>Financial Guarantees and Undrawn Loan Commitments</u>
The Bank issues financial guarantees and loan commitments. Financial guarantees are those issued by the Bank to creditors as allowed under existing rules and regulations whereby it guarantees third party obligations by signing as guarantor in the contract/agreement. Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credit are commitments under which over the duration of the commitment, the Bank is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. The nominal contractual value of financial guarantees and undrawn loan commitments, where the loan agreed to be provided is on market terms, are not recorded in the statement of financial position. Starting January 1, 2018, these contracts are in the scope of the ECL requirements where the Bank estimates the expected portion of the undrawn loan commitments that will be drawn over their expected life. The ECL related to financial guarantees and undrawn loan commitments is recognized in 'Miscellaneous liabilities' under 'Other liabilities'.

<u>Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities</u>
Financial assets
A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of financial assets) is primarily 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; and either:
  a. the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  b. the Bank has neither transferred nor retained 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, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor is transferred control over the asset, the asset recognized to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement in the asset. In this 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 original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Bank has stopped pursuing the recovery. If a write-off is later recovered, any amounts formerly charged are credited to 'Recovery on charged-off assets' under 'Miscellaneous income' in the statements of income.

Financial liabilities
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 the statement of income.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (SSURA) at a specified future date ('repos') are not derecognized from the statements of condition as the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The corresponding cash received, including accrued interest, is recognized in the statements of condition as a loan to the Bank under 'Bills payable', reflecting the economic substance of such transaction.

Conversely, SPURA at a specified future date ('reverse repos') are not recognized in the statements of condition. The consideration paid, including accrued interest, is recognized in the statements of condition as SPURA, and is considered a loan to the counterparty. The difference between the purchase price and resale price is treated as interest income and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest amortization method.

Reclassification of Financial Assets
The Bank reclassifies its financial assets when there is a change in its business model for managing financial assets. A change in business model occurs when the Bank either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. The Bank applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date and does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses or interest.

Impairment of Financial Assets
PFRS 9 requires the Bank to record ECL for all loans and other debt financial assets not classified as at FVTPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

Expected credit loss methodology
ECL represent 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. The objective of the new impairment standard is to record lifetime losses on all financial instruments which have experienced a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since their initial recognition. As a result, ECL allowances are now measured at amounts equal to either (i) 12-month ECL or (ii) lifetime ECL for those financial instruments which have experienced a 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 result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In comparison, the previous incurred loss model recognizes lifetime credit losses only when there is objective evidence of impairment.

Staging assessment
For non-credit-impaired financial instruments:
- Stage 1 is comprised of all non-impaired financial instruments which have not experienced a SICR since initial recognition. The Bank recognizes a 12-month ECL for Stage 1 financial instruments.
- Stage 2 is comprised of all non-impaired financial instruments which have experienced a SICR since initial recognition. The Bank recognizes a lifetime ECL for Stage 2 financial instruments.

For credit-impaired financial instruments:
- Financial instruments are classified as Stage 3 when there is 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 ECL model requires that lifetime ECL be recognized for impaired financial instruments.

Definition of "default" and "cure"
As a 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. The Bank's definition of default is aligned with the non-performing loan criteria as prescribed in BSP Circular No. 941. Defaults refer to loans, investments, receivables, or any financial

asset, even without any missed contractual payments, that satisfy any of the following conditions (1) impaired under existing accounting standards, (2) classified as doubtful or loss, (3) in litigation, (4) and/or there is evidence that full repayment of principal and 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 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. 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. Restructured loans shall be considered non-performing. However, if prior to restructuring, the loans were categorized as performing, such classification shall be retained. Defaults are characterized by financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date and as such classified under Stage 3 ECL treatment.

An instrument is considered to be no longer in default, i.e., to have cured, when it no longer meets any of the default criteria above and there is sufficient evidence to support full collection thru payments received for at least 6 months. Cured accounts are classified under Stage 1 ECL treatment.

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)
The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary by portfolio and include quantitative changes in probabilities of default and qualitative factors, including a backstop based on delinquency. The credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if, based on the Bank's quantitative models, the borrower or counterparty's credit rating has deteriorated by at least 2 notches. On the other hand, 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, then credit risk may have significantly increased as well. Moreover, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due threshold, 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 amortized 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.

Restructuring
In certain circumstances, the Bank modifies the original terms and conditions of a credit exposure to form a new loan agreement or payment schedule. The modifications can be given depending on the borrower's or counterparty's current or expected financial difficulty. The modifications may include, but are not limited to, changes in maturity date, principal amount from capitalization of accrued interest, terms and conditions from conversion/consolidation or interest rates/repricing cycle that results in an extension in the loan maturity. Distressed restructuring with indications of unlikeliness to pay are categorized as impaired accounts and are initially moved to Stage 3.

The Bank implements a curing policy for restructured accounts compliant with BSP Circular No. 1011. Restructured accounts that have exhibited improvements in creditworthiness may be moved from Stage 3 after a total of one-year probation period. These accounts are transferred to Stage 2 after six months of full payments and consequently transferred to Stage 1 after making the next six months of full payments.

ECL parameters and methodologies
ECL is a function of the probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD) with each of the parameter independently modelled.

The PD represents the likelihood that a credit exposure will not be repaid and will go into default in either a 12-month horizon for Stage 1 or lifetime horizon for Stage 2. The PD for each individual instrument is modelled based on historical 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.

EAD is modelled on historical data and represents an estimate of the outstanding amount of credit exposure at the time a default may occur. For off-balance sheet and undrawn amounts, EAD includes an estimate of any further amounts to be drawn at the time of default. LGD is the amount that may not be recovered in the event of default and is modelled based on historical cash flow recovery and reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions, where appropriate. LGD takes into consideration the amount and quality of any collateral held.

Economic overlays and multiple economic scenarios
The Bank incorporates economic overlays into the measurement of ECL to add a forward-looking risk measure parallel to multiple future macroeconomic atmosphere expectations. A broad range of economic indicators were considered for the economic inputs, such as GDP, GIR change, CPI change, PSE indices, foreign exchange rates and other BSP statistical 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 address this, quantitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

The Bank's loans and receivables consist of different portfolios, such as consumption, real estate, commercial and personal loans, as well as other receivables (e.g., sales contract receivables). In compliance with PFRS 9, the Bank developed ECL parameters and methodologies for each portfolio, using historical data as well as forward-looking inputs and assumptions.

Investment in a Joint Venture
A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The Bank's investment in its joint venture is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in a joint venture is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Bank's share of net assets of the joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

The statement of income reflects the Bank's share of the results of operations of the joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Bank's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the joint venture, the Bank recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Bank and joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.

The aggregate of the Bank's share of profit or loss of a joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of income outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the joint venture.

The financial statements of a joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Bank. The length of the reporting period is the same from period to period. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Bank.

After application of the equity method, the Bank determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in its joint venture. At each statement of condition date, the Bank determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Bank calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture and its carrying value, then recognizes the loss as 'Share in net income of a joint venture' in the statements of income.

Upon loss of joint control over the joint venture, the Bank measures and recognizes any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the joint venture upon loss of joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

Property and Equipment
Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value, while depreciable properties, including building, furniture, fixtures and equipment, and leasehold improvements, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. 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 assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged against profit or loss in the year in which 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 additional cost of property and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of the property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	25-50 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3-5 years, depending on the type of assets
Leasehold improvements	5 years or the term of the related lease, whichever is shorter

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end to ensure that these are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from the items of property and equipment.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as 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.

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount.

Leases

Bank as lessee

The Bank assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. 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 lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i. *Right-of-use assets*

The Bank recognizes ROU assets (included in 'Property and Equipment') at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. ROU assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over the shorter of the lease term and estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Office space and warehouses	1 to 20 years
ATM space	1 to 3 years

ii. *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. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) 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 its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because 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 lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Leases previously classified as operating leases
The Bank recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets were recognized based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognized. Lease liabilities were recognized based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options
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.

After the commencement date, the Bank reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that are within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g., a change in business strategy).

The Bank's lease liabilities are included in 'Other Liabilities'.

iii. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Bank applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of ATMs and office equipment that are considered of low value (i.e. ₱250,000 and below). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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

Investment Properties
Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. An investment property acquired through an exchange transaction is measured at the fair value of the asset acquired unless the fair value of such asset cannot be measured, in which case the investment property acquired is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up. The difference between the fair value of the asset received and the carrying amount of the asset given up is recorded as 'Gain on foreclosure of real assets and other properties acquired' under 'Gain on foreclosure and sale of investment properties'. Foreclosed properties are classified under investment properties from foreclosure date. Expenditures incurred after the investment properties are recognized, such as repairs and maintenance costs, are normally charged to income in the period in which the costs are incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment in value, except for land which is stated at cost less impairment in value. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the remaining useful lives from the time of acquisition of the investment properties.

The estimated useful life of building and condominium units ranges from 10 to 40 years.

Investment properties are derecognized when they have either been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in the statement of income in 'Gain on foreclosure and sale of investment properties - net' in the year of retirement or disposal.

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.

Chattel Mortgage Properties

Chattel mortgage properties comprise of repossessed vehicles. Chattel mortgage properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment in value. Chattel mortgage properties acquired are initially recognized at fair value. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the remaining useful lives from the time of acquisition of the vehicles. The useful lives of chattel mortgage properties are estimated to be five years.

Chattel mortgage properties are derecognized when they have either been disposed of or when the chattel mortgage property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on disposal of chattel mortgage properties are recognized in the statements of income under 'Gain (loss) on foreclosure and sale of chattel mortgage properties- net' in the year of disposal.

Intangible Assets

The Bank's intangible assets include branch licenses and computer software. An intangible asset is recognized only when the cost can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Bank.

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 statements 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 are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and they are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statements of income under 'Amortization of intangible assets'.

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 statements of income when the asset is derecognized.

Branch licenses

Branch licenses arise from the acquisition of branches from local banks and 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 impairment in value. Given the history of rapid changes in technology, computer software are susceptible to technological obsolescence. Therefore, it is likely that their useful life is short. Software costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over five years but maybe shorter depending on the period over which the Bank expects to use the asset.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Property and equipment, investment properties and chattel mortgage properties

At each statement of condition 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 the recoverable amount. An asset's 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 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. In determining fair value less cost to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples and other available fair value indicators.

An impairment loss is charged to operations in the year in which it arises.

An assessment is made at each statement of condition 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 Bank estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. 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. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been previously recognized. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of income. After such reversal, the depreciation 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.

Goodwill

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of the CGU (or group of CGU) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU (or group of CGU) is less than the carrying amount of the CGU (or group of CGU) to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statements of income. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed for subsequent increases in its recoverable amount in future periods. The Bank performs its annual impairment test of goodwill as at December 31 of each year.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at December 31 of each year, 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.

Investment in a joint venture

After application of the equity method, the Bank determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on the Bank's investment in a joint venture. The Bank determines at each statement of condition date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment a joint venture is impaired. If this is the case, the Bank calculates the amount of impairment as being the difference between the fair value of the investment in the joint venture and the carrying amount and recognizes such amount in the statements of income.

Common Stock

Common stocks are recorded at par. Proceeds in excess of par value are recognized under equity as 'Capital paid in excess of par value' in the statements of condition. Incremental costs incurred which are directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from proceeds, net of tax.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized upon transfer of services to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Bank expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.
The Bank assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as a principal or agent. The Bank concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

Service fees and commission income

Fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance are recognized after fulfilling the corresponding criteria. These fees include remittance fees, commissions, deposit-related and other credit-related fees.

Revenues outside the scope of PFRS 15

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial instruments classified as financial assets at FVOCI and AFS investments, interest income is recorded at the EIR, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options), including any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR.

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

Under PFRS 9, when a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is, therefore, regarded as Stage 3 (as discussed in "Impairment of Financial Assets" above), the Bank calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the net amortized cost of the financial asset. If the financial asset cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Bank reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis. Under PAS 39, 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.

Income from sale of property and equipment, investment property and chattel mortgage properties

Income from sale of property and equipment, investment property and chattel mortgage properties is included in the profit or loss when the property is derecognized. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of the property is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount on the date of the transaction.

Trading and securities gains (losses) - net

Trading and securities gain (loss) represents results arising from trading activities, including all gains and losses from changes in the fair values of FVTPL investments. It also includes gains and losses realized from sale of debt securities at FVOCI and AFS investments.

Realized gains and losses on disposals of FVTPL investments are calculated using weighted average method. It represents the difference between an instrument's initial carrying amount and disposal amount.

Rental income

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

Expense Recognition
Expenses are recognized when it is probable that a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in liability has occurred and the decrease in economic benefits can be measured reliably. Revenues and expenses that relate to the same transaction or other event are recognized simultaneously.

Interest expense
Interest expense for all interest-bearing financial liabilities are recognized in 'Interest expense' in the statements of income using the EIR of the financial liabilities to which they relate.

Other expense
Expenses encompass losses as well as those expenses that arise in the ordinary course of business of the Bank. Expenses are recognized when incurred.

Business Combination and Goodwill
Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. This involves recognizing identifiable assets (including previously unrecognized intangible assets) and liabilities (including contingent liabilities and excluding future restructuring) of the acquired business at fair value. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill.

If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired, the discount on acquisition is recognized directly in the statements of income in the year of acquisition.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the acquisition cost over the share in the net fair value of the acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. The Bank's goodwill arose from past purchases of branch business/offices from the Parent Company.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the CGU or group of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether the acquired other assets or liabilities are assigned to those units.

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

Retirement Cost
Defined Benefit Plan
The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the statement of condition date reduced by the fair value of plan assets, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary. 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 plan is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:
a. service cost;
b. net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset; and
c. 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 profit or loss. 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

Philippine 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 profit or loss.

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 OCI in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Bank, nor can they be paid directly to the Bank. The fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

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 benefits
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.

Employee leave entitlement
Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled after the end of the annual reporting period is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

<u>Provisions</u>
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 statement of income, 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 'Interest expense'.

<u>Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</u>
Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources 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.

<u>Debt Issue Costs</u>
Issuance, underwriting and other related expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of debt instruments are included in the measurement basis of the underlying debt instruments and are amortized as an adjustment to the interest on the underlying debt instruments using the effective interest method.

Income Taxes

Income tax on profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is determined in accordance with Philippine tax law. Income tax is recognized in the statement of income, except to the extent that it relates to OCI items recognized directly in the statements of comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using the tax rates enacted at the statement of condition date, together with adjustments to tax payable in respect to prior years.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided, using the balance sheet liability method, on all temporary differences at the statement of condition 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, including asset revaluations. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses and tax credits from excess minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT), to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses and MCIT can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of condition date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profit 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 condition date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

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

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

Current income tax and deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in OCI is also recognized in OCI and not in the statements of income.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income for the year by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year, after giving retroactive effect to stock dividends declared, stock rights exercised and stock splits, if any, declared during the year.

Dividends on Common Shares

Dividends on common shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when approved by the BOD of the Bank. Dividends for the year that are approved after the statements of condition date are dealt with as subsequent events.

Segment Reporting

The Bank's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 6. The Bank's assets generating revenues are all located in the Philippines (i.e., one geographical location). Therefore, geographical segment information is no longer presented.

Fiduciary Activities

Assets and income arising from fiduciary activities together with related undertakings to return such assets to customers are excluded from the financial statements, where the Bank acts in a fiduciary capacity such as nominee, trustee or agent.

Subsequent Events
Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Bank's position at the statement of condition 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
Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Bank does not expect the future adoption of the said pronouncements to have a significant impact on its financial statements. The Bank intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021

- 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. Early application is permitted.

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 FRSC 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. Fair Value Measurement

Financial Instruments
The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine the fair values of financial instruments:

Cash and other cash items, due from BSP, due from other banks, interbank loans receivable and SPURA, accounts receivable, accrued interest receivable, bills purchased, RCOCI, shortages, and petty cash fund - Carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the relatively short-term maturities of these assets.

Debt investments - Fair values are generally based on quoted market prices. If the market prices are not readily available, fair values are estimated using either values obtained from independent parties offering pricing services, or adjusted quoted market prices of comparable investments or using the discounted cash flow methodology, using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

Equity investments - Fair values are based on quoted prices published in markets.

Derivative instruments (included under investments and financial liabilities under FVTPL) - Fair values are estimated based on quoted market prices provided by independent parties or derived using acceptable valuation models. The models utilize published underlying rates (e.g., foreign exchange (FX) rates and forward FX rates).

Receivable from customers, sales contract receivables and security deposits - Fair values are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, using the Bank's current lending rates for similar types of loans.

Demand deposits, savings deposits, treasurer's, cashier's and manager's checks, accrued interest payable, accounts payable, bills purchased-contra, other credits, due to the Treasurer of the Philippines, deposits for keys-SDB, payment orders payable and overages - Carrying amounts approximate fair values due to either the demand nature or the relatively short-term maturities of these liabilities.

Bills payable, subordinated notes and time deposits - Fair values are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology using the Bank's borrowing rates for similar borrowings with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued.

The inputs used in the fair value measurement based on Level 2 are as follows:

Derivative assets and liabilities - fair values are calculated by reference to the prevailing spot exchange rate as of statement of condition date.

Government securities - interpolated rates based on market rates of benchmark securities as of statement of condition date.

The inputs used in estimating fair values of financial instruments carried at amortized cost and categorized under Level 3 include risk-free rates and applicable risk premium.

<u>Non-financial Assets</u>
Investment properties - Fair values of the investment properties have been determined based on valuations performed by independent external and in-house appraisers using valuation technique with significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (Level 3). The valuation of investment properties was based on the Sales Comparison Approach and considered recent sales of similar or substitute properties in the same areas where the investment properties are located, taking into account the economic conditions prevailing at the time of the valuation. Other factors considered were the location and shape of the properties, environmental issues, development controls such as the height restriction, building coverage and floor area ratio restrictions among others. Other significant unobservable inputs include shape, location, time element, discount and corner influence. The fair value of investment properties is based on its highest and best use, which is its current use.

The following tables summarize the carrying amount and fair values of the Bank's financial instruments and investment properties, analyzed based on the hierarchy described in Note 3 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)				
	Carrying Value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total Fair Value**
Assets measured at fair value:					
Financial Assets					
FVTPL investments					
HFT - government securities	**₱54**	**₱54**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱ 54**
Derivative assets	**44**	**–**	**44**	**–**	**44**
Financial assets at FVOCI					
Government debt securities	**159,149**	**39,501**	**119,648**	**–**	**159,149**
Private debt securities	**2,964,724**	**2,748,568**	**216,156**	**–**	**2,964,724**
Equity securities	**10,205**	**9,033**	**1,172**	**–**	**10,205**
	₱3,134,176	**₱2,797,156**	**₱337,020**	**₱–**	**₱3,134,176**
Liabilities measured at fair value:					
Financial Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:					
Financial Assets					
Investment securities at amortized cost					
Government	**₱24,676,990**	**₱14,329,199**	**₱12,441,820**	**₱–**	**₱26,771,019**
Private	**3,398,214**	**2,299,540**	**1,151,513**	**–**	**3,451,053**
Loans and receivables					
Receivables from customers					
Consumption loans	**88,776,928**	**–**	**–**	**110,143,994**	**110,143,994**
Real estate loans	**51,489,761**	**–**	**–**	**75,889,794**	**75,889,794**
Commercial loans	**12,909,133**	**–**	**–**	**16,882,630**	**16,882,630**
Personal loans	**2,870,664**	**–**	**–**	**3,230,579**	**3,230,579**
Sales contract receivable	**34,258**	**–**	**–**	**36,279**	**36,279**
Security deposits	**183,994**	**–**	**–**	**252,217**	**252,217**
Non-Financial Assets					
Investment properties	**3,662,887**	**–**	**–**	**5,719,383**	**5,719,383**
	₱188,002,829	**₱16,628,739**	**₱13,593,333**	**₱212,154,876**	**₱242,376,948**
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Deposit liabilities – time	**₱106,302,336**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱108,327,060**	**₱ 108,327,060**
Deposit liabilities – LTNCD	**8,417,564**	**8,454,016**	**–**	**–**	**8,454,016**
Bonds Payable	**10,881,245**	**11,101,814**	**–**	**–**	**11,101,814**
Bills payable	**449,065**	**–**	**–**	**451,335**	**451,335**
Lease Liability	**1,392,772**	**--**	**--**	**1,475,747**	**1,475,747**
	₱127,442,982	**₱19,555,830**	**₱–**	**₱110,254,142**	**₱129,809,972**

	December 31, 2019 (Audited)				
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Assets measured at fair value:					
Financial Assets					
FVTPL investments					
HFT - government securities	₱44	₱44	₱–	₱–	₱44
Financial assets at FVOCI					
Government debt securities	1,855,048	410,230	1,444,818	–	1,855,048
Private debt securities	2,908,569	2,685,319	223,250	–	2,908,569
Equity securities	11,771	10,599	1,172	–	11,771
	₱4,775,432	₱3,106,192	₱1,669,240	₱–	₱4,775,432
Liabilities measured at fair value:					
Financial Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	₱2,895	₱–	₱2,895	₱–	₱2,895
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:					
Financial Assets					
Investment securities at amortized cost					
Government	₱30,784,498	₱19,577,728	₱11,922,925	₱–	₱31,500,653
Private	3,449,477	2,208,118	1,213,212	–	3,421,330
Loans and receivables					
Receivables from customers					
Consumption loans	92,395,284	–	–	107,287,359	107,287,359
Real estate loans	52,115,714	–	–	60,228,494	60,228,494

	December 31, 2019 (Audited)				
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Commercial loans	13,460,577	–	–	14,402,769	14,402,769
Personal loans	3,129,085	–	–	4,048,107	4,048,107
Sales contract receivable	42,225	–	–	46,097	46,097
Security deposits	185,170	–	–	257,162	257,162
Non-Financial Assets		–	–		
Investment properties	3,765,749	–	–	5,794,685	5,794,685
	₱199,327,779	**₱21,785,846**	**₱13,136,137**	**₱192,064,673**	**₱226,986,656**
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Deposit liabilities – time	₱105,912,878	₱–	₱–	₱108,006,266	₱108,006,266
Deposit liabilities – LTNCD	8,409,975	–	–	8,586,674	8,586,674
Bills payable	4,189,737	–	–	4,409,440	4,409,440
Bonds payable	6,254,702	–	–	6,434,550	6,434,550
Lease Liability	1,467,104	–	–	1,475,748	1,475,748
	₱126,234,396	₱–	₱–	₱128,912,678	₱128,912,678

When fair values of listed equity and debt securities, as well as publicly traded derivatives at the reporting date are based on quoted market prices or binding dealer price quotations, without any adjustments for transaction costs, the instruments are included within Level 1 of the hierarchy.

For all other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other revaluation models. Instruments included in Level 3 include those for which there is currently no active market.

As of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurement

4. Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives

The Bank has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Liquidity risk

Organization risk management structure continues to be a top-down organization, with the BOD at the helm of all major initiatives.

Discussed below are the relevant sections on roles and responsibilities from the Risk Oversight Committee (ROC) Charter:

BOD
The corporate powers of the Bank are vested in and are exercised by the BOD, who conducts its business and controls its property. The BOD approves broad risk management strategies and policies and ensures that risk management initiatives and activities are consistent with the Bank's overall objectives. The BOD appoints the members of the ROC.

ROC
The ROC is composed of at least three members of the Board, the majority of whom are independent directors including its Chairperson. The ROC Chairperson is not the Chairperson of the Board or of any other committee. Members of the ROC possess a range of expertise and adequate knowledge of the Bank's risk exposures to be able to develop appropriate strategies for preventing losses and minimizing the impact of losses when they occur.

The BOD may also appoint non-directors to the ROC as part of the Metrobank Group risk oversight measures. However, only Bank directors shall be considered as voting members of the ROC. Non-voting members are appointed in an advisory capacity.

The ROC oversees the system of limits to discretionary authority that the BOD delegates to the management and ensures that the system remains effective, the limits are observed, and that immediate corrective actions are taken whenever limits are breached.

The ROC meets on a monthly basis and is supported by the Risk Management Office (RMO). In the absence of the ROC Chairman, another Independent Director shall preside. ROC resolutions, which require the concurrence of the majority of its voting members, are presented to the BOD for confirmation.

RMO
The RMO, headed by the Chief Risk Officer, is a function that is independent from executive functions and business line responsibilities, operations and revenue-generating functions. It reports directly to the BOD, through the ROC. The RMO assists the ROC in carrying out its responsibilities by:

- analyzing, communicating, implementing, and maintaining the risk management policies approved by the ROC and the BOD;
- spearheading the regular review of the Bank's risk management policy manual and making or elevating recommendations that enhance the risk management process to the ROC and the BOD, for their approval; and
- ensuring that the risks arising from the Bank's activities are identified, measured, analyzed, reported to and understood by risk takers, management, and the board. The RMO analyzes limit exceptions and recommends enhancements to the limits structure.

The RMO does not assume risk-taking accountability nor does it have approving authority. The RMO's role is to act as liaison and to provide support to the BOD, ROC, the President, management committees, risk takers and other support and control functions on risk-related matters.

The Risk Management Function is responsible for:

- identifying the key risk exposures and assessing and measuring the extent of risk exposures of the Bank and its trust operations;
- monitoring the risk exposures and determining the corresponding capital requirement in accordance with the Basel capital adequacy framework and based on the Bank's internal capital adequacy assessment on an on-going basis;
- monitoring and assessing decisions to accept particular risks whether these are consistent with BOD-approved policies on risk tolerance and the effectiveness of the corresponding risk mitigation measures; and
- reporting on a regular basis to Senior Management and the BOD the results of assessment and monitoring.

President
The President is the Chief Executive Officer of the Bank and has the primary responsibility of carrying out the policies and objectives of the BOD. The President exercises the authorities delegated to him by the BOD and may recommend such policies and objectives he deems necessary for the continuing progress of the Bank.

Risk management
The risk management framework aims to maintain a balance between the nature of the Bank's businesses and the risk appetite of the BOD. Accordingly, policies and procedures are reviewed regularly and revised as the organization grows and as financial markets evolve. New policies or proposed changes in current policies are presented to the ROC and the BOD for approval.

a. **Credit risk and concentration of assets and liabilities and off-balance sheet items**

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not settle its obligations in accordance with the agreed terms.

The Bank's lending business follows credit policy guidelines set by the BOD, ROC and RMO. These policies serve as minimum standards for extending credit. The people engaged in the credit process are required to understand and adhere to these policies.

Product manuals are in place for all loans and deposit products that actually or potentially expose the Bank to all types of risks that may result in financial or reputational losses. They define the product and the risks associated with the product plus the corresponding risk-mitigating controls. They embody the business plans and define the business parameters within which the product or activity is to be performed.

The system of checks around extension of credit includes approval by at least two credit approvers through the Credit Committee (CreCom), Executive Committee (ExCom) or BOD. The ROC reviews the business strategies and ensures that revenue-generating activities are consistent with the risk tolerance and standards of the Bank. The Internal Audit Group conducts regular audit across all functional units. The BOD, through the ExCom, CreCom and ROC, ensure that sound credit policies and practices are followed through all the business segments.

Credit Approval

Credit approval is the documented acceptance of credit risk in the credit proposal or application.

The Bank's credit decision-making for consumer loans utilizes the recommendation of the credit scoring and is performed at the CreCom level appropriate to the size and risk of each transaction, in conformity with corporate policies and procedures in regulating credit risk activities. The Bank's ExCom may approve deviations or exceptions, while the BOD approves material exceptions such as large exposures, loans to directors, officers, stockholders and other related interests (DOSRI) and related party transactions, and loan restructuring.

Credit delegation limits are identified by the Bank's Head of Credit and Collections, and tracked and reviewed at least annually together with the Credit Risk Manager.

Borrower Eligibility

The Bank's credit processing commences when a customer expresses his intention to borrow through a credit application. The Bank gathers data on the customer; ensures they are accurate, up-to-date and adequate to meet the minimum regulatory requirements and to render credit decision. These data are used for the intended purpose only and are managed in adherence to the customer information secrecy law.

The customer's credit worthiness, repayment ability and cash flow are established before credit is extended. The Bank independently verifies critical data from the customer, ensuring compliance with Know Your Customer requirements under the anti-money laundering laws. The Bank requires that customer income be derived from legitimate sources and supported with government-accepted statements of income, assets and liabilities.

The Bank ascertains whether the customer is legally capable of entering a credit contract and of providing a charge over any asset presented as collateral for a loan. Guarantors or sureties may be accepted, provided they are a relative, partner, and have financial interest in the transaction, and they pass all credit acceptance criteria applied to the borrower.

Loan Structure

The Bank structures loans for its customers based on the customer's capability to pay, the purpose of the loan, and for a collateralized loan, the collateral's economic life and liquidation value over time.

The Bank establishes debt burden guidelines and minimum income requirements to assess the customer's capacity to pay.

The Bank utilizes credit bureau data, both external and internal, to obtain information on a customer's current commitments and credit history.

The Bank takes into account environmental and social issues when reviewing credit proposals of small businesses and commercial mortgage customers. The Bank ensures that all qualified securities pass through the BOD for approval. Assignments of securities are confirmed and insurance are properly secured.

The Bank uses credit scoring models and decision systems for consumer loans as approved by the BOD. Borrower risk rating model and facility risk rating model, on the other hand, are available for SME loans, and supported with qualitative evaluation. Regular monitoring of all these tools and their performance is carried out to ensure that they remain effective.

Initial loan limits are recommended by the CreCom and ExCom and approved by the BOD. The Bank ensures that secured loans are within ceilings set by local regulators. Succeeding loan availments are based on account performance and customer's credit worthiness.

Credit Management
The Bank maintains credit records and documents on all borrowings and captures transaction details in its loan systems. The credit risk policies and system infrastructure ensure that loans are monitored and managed at all times.

The Bank's Management Information System provides statistics that its business units need to identify opportunities for improving rewards without necessarily sacrificing risk. Statistical data on product, productivity, portfolio, profitability, performance and projection are made available regularly.

The Bank conducts regular loan review through the ROC, with the support of the RMO. The Bank examines its exposures, credit risk ratios, provisions and customer segments. The Bank's unique customer identification and unique group identification methodology enables it to aggregate credit exposures by customer or group of borrowers. Aggregate exposures of at least ₱100.0 million are put on a special monitoring.

The ROC assesses the adequacy of provisions for credit losses regularly. The Bank's automated loan grading system enables the Bank to set up provision per account. The Bank also performs impairment analyses on loans and receivables, whether on an individual or collective basis, in accordance with PFRS 9.

The Bank carries out stress testing analyses using Board-approved statistical models relating the default trends to macroeconomic indicators.

In 2018, the Bank transitioned to using PFRS 9-compliant models to meet the requirements set forth under BSP Circular No. 912 and 1011. This mandated all Philippine banks to adopt a forward-looking ECL model approach in measuring credit impairment. In response to this, the Bank created quantitative models thru statistical, economic, financial and mathematical techniques to calculate credit impairment provisions. These models were implemented effective January 1, 2018. Furthermore, policies and governance over the new models were updated accordingly.

In 2019, the Bank enhanced its consumer loan acquisition scoring models. This allowed the Bank to optimize its return whilst maintaining its risk appetite. Moreover, the Bank implemented the enhancements to the PFRS 9 ECL models as a result of the regular governance and validation of the models. This aims credit models to remain accurate, effective and regulatory compliant.

b. Market risk

Market risk management covers the areas of trading and interest rate risks. The Bank utilizes various measurement and monitoring tools to ensure that risk-taking activities are managed within instituted market risk parameters. The Bank revalues its trading portfolios on a daily basis and checks the revenue or loss generated by each portfolio in relation to their level of market risk.

The Bank's risk policies and implementing guidelines are regularly reviewed by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), ROC and BOD to ensure that these are up-to-date and in line with changes in the economy, environment and regulations. The ROC and the BOD set the comprehensive market risk limit structure and define the parameters of market activities that the Bank can engage in.

Market risk is the risk to earnings and capital arising from changes in the value of traded portfolios of financial instruments (trading market risk) and from movements in interest rates (interest rate risk). The Bank's market risk originates primarily from holding peso and dollar-denominated debt securities. The Bank utilizes Value-at-Risk (VaR) to measure and manage market risk exposure. VaR estimates the potential decline in the value of a portfolio, under normal market conditions, for a given confidence level over a specified holding period.

Trading activities
The Bank's trading portfolios are currently composed of peso and dollar-denominated fixed income securities that are marked-to-market daily. The Bank also uses VaR to measure the extent of market risk exposure arising from these portfolios.

VaR is a statistical measure that calculates the maximum potential loss from a portfolio over a holding period, within a given confidence level. The Bank's current VaR model uses historical simulation for Peso and USD HFT portfolios with confidence level at 99.00% and a 1 day holding period. It utilizes a 250 days rolling data most recently observed daily percentage changes in price for each asset class in its portfolio.

VaR reports are prepared on a daily basis and submitted to Treasury Group and RMO. VaR is also reported to the ROC and BOD on a monthly basis. The President, ROC and BOD are advised of potential losses that exceed prudent levels or limits.

When there is a breach in VaR limits, Treasury Group is expected to close or reduce their position and bring it down within the limit unless approval from the President is obtained to retain the same. All breaches are reported to the President for regularization. In addition to the regularization and approval of the President, breaches in VaR limits and special approvals are likewise reported to the ROC and BOD for their information and confirmation.

Back-testing is employed to verify the effectiveness of the VaR model. The Bank performs back-testing to validate the VaR model and stress testing to determine the impact of extreme market movements on the portfolios. Results of backtesting are reported to the ROC and BOD on a monthly basis. Stress testing is also conducted, based on historical maximum percentage daily movement and on an ad-hoc rate shock to estimate potential losses in a crisis situation.

The Bank has established limits, VaR, stop loss limits and loss triggers, for its trading portfolios. Daily profit or losses of the trading portfolios are closely monitored against loss triggers and stop-loss limits.

Responsibility for managing the Bank's trading market risk remains with the ROC. With the support of RMO, the ROC recommends to the BOD changes in market risk limits, approving authorities and other activities that need special consideration.

Discussed below are the limitations and assumptions applied by the Bank on its VaR methodology:

a. VaR is a statistical estimate and thus, does not give the precise amount of loss;
b. VaR is not designed to give the probability of bank failure, but only attempts to quantify losses that may arise from a bank's exposure to market risk;
c. Historical simulation does not involve any distributional assumptions, scenarios that are used in computing VaR are limited to those that occurred in the historical sample; and
d. VaR systems are backward-looking. It attempts to forecast likely future losses using past data. As such, this assumes that past relationships will continue to hold in the future. Major shifts therefore (i.e., an unexpected collapse of the market) are not captured and may inflict losses much bigger than anything the VaR model may have calculated.

The Bank's interest rate VaR follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Peso	**USD**	Peso	USD
Year-end	**2**	**-**	1	-
Average	**9,913**	**-**	2	-
High	**27,431**	**-**	2	-
Low	**1**	**-**	1	-

Non-trading activities

The Bank follows a prudent policy on managing its assets and liabilities to ensure that fluctuations in interest rates are kept within acceptable limits.

One method by which the Bank measures the sensitivity of its assets and liabilities to interest rate fluctuations is by way of "gap" analysis. This analysis provides the Bank with a static view of the maturity and repricing characteristics of the positions in its statement of condition. An interest rate gap report is prepared by classifying all assets and liabilities into various time period categories according to contracted maturities or anticipated repricing dates, whichever is earlier. Non-maturing deposits are considered as rate sensitive liabilities; no loan pre-payments assumptions are used. The difference in the amount of assets and liabilities maturing or being repriced in any time period category would then give the Bank an indication of the extent to which it is exposed to the risk of potential changes in net interest income.

The interest rate sensitivity gap report measures interest rate risk by identifying gaps between the repricing dates of assets and liabilities. The Bank's sensitivity gap model calculates the effect of possible rate movements on its interest rate profile.

The Bank uses sensitivity gap model to estimate Earnings-at-Risk (EaR) should interest rates move against its interest rate profile. The Bank's EaR limits are based on a percentage of the Bank's projected earnings for the year or capital whichever is lower. The Bank also performs stress-testing to measure the impact of various scenarios based on interest rate volatility and shift in the yield curve. The EaR and stress testing reports are prepared on a monthly basis.

The ALCO is responsible for managing the Bank's structural interest rate exposure. The ALCO's goal is to achieve a desired overall interest rate profile while remaining flexible to interest rate movements and changes in economic conditions. The RMO and ROC review and oversee the Bank's interest rate risks. The table below demonstrates the sensitivity of equity. Equity sensitivity was computed by calculating mark-to-market changes of debt securities at FVOCI debt instruments, assuming a parallel shift in the yield curve.

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)		December 31, 2019 (Audited)	
	Change in basis points	**Sensitivity of equity**	Change in basis points	Sensitivity of equity
Currency				
PHP	**+10**	**(₱8,098,572)**	+10	(₱13,438,449)
USD	**+10**	**(986,692)**	-10	(1,114,624)
Currency				
PHP	**-10**	**8,143,360**	-10	13,884,296
USD	**-10**	**959,819**	-10	1,067,196

The impact on the Bank's equity excludes the impact on transactions affecting the statement of income.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk of an investment's value changing due to an adverse movement in currency exchange rates. It arises due to a mismatch in the Bank's foreign currency assets and liabilities.

The Bank's policy is to maintain foreign currency exposure within the approved position, stop loss, loss trigger, VaR limits and to remain within existing regulatory guidelines. To compute for VaR, the Bank uses historical simulation model for USD/PHP FX position, with confidence level at 99.00% and a 1 day holding period. The Bank's VaR for its foreign exchange position for trading and non-trading activities are as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2020[1] (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019[1] (Audited)
As of year-end	**₱1,277**	₱978
Average	**1,177**	751
High	**1,277**	1,326
Low	**718**	8

Liquidity Risk

The Bank's policy on liquidity management emphasizes on three elements of liquidity, namely, cashflow management, ability to borrow in the interbank market, and maintenance of a stock of high quality liquid assets. These three approaches complement one another with greater weight being given to a particular approach, depending upon the circumstances. The Bank's objective in liquidity management is to ensure that the Bank has sufficient liquidity to meet obligations under normal and adverse circumstances and is able to take advantage of lending and investment opportunities as they arise.

The main tool that the Bank uses for monitoring its liquidity is the Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO) reports, which is also called liquidity gap or maturity matching gap reports. The MCO is a useful tool in measuring and analyzing the Bank's cash flow projections and monitoring liquidity risks. The liquidity gap report shows the projected cash flows of assets and liabilities representing estimated funding sources and requirements under normal conditions, which also forms the basis for the Bank's Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan (LCFP). The LCFP projects the Bank's funding position during stress to help evaluate the Bank's funding needs and strategies under various stress conditions.

The Bank discourages dependence on Large Funds Providers (LFPs) and monitors the deposit funding concentrations so that it will not be vulnerable to a substantial drop in deposit level should there be an outflow of large deposits and there is enough high quality liquid assets to fund LFP withdrawals. ALCO is responsible for managing the liquidity of the Bank while RMO and ROC review and oversee the Bank's overall liquidity risk management.

To mitigate potential liquidity problems caused by unexpected withdrawals of significant deposits, the Bank takes steps to cultivate good business relationships with clients and financial institutions, maintains high level of high quality liquid assets, monitors the deposit funding concentrations and regularly updates the Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan.

5. Segment Information

The Bank's operating segments are organized and managed separately according to the nature of services provided and the different markets served, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The Bank's reportable segments are as follows:

a. Consumer Banking - principally provides consumer-type loans generated by the Home Office;
b. Corporate Banking -principally handles loans and other credit facilities for small and medium enterprises, corporate and institutional customers acquired in the Home Office;
c. Branch Banking - serves as the Bank's main customer touch point which offers consumer and corporate banking products; and
d. Treasury - principally handles institutional deposit accounts, providing money market, trading and treasury services, as well as managing the Bank's funding operations by use of government securities and placements and acceptances with other banks.

These segments are the bases on which the Bank reports its primary segment information. The Bank evaluates performance on the basis of information about the components of the Bank that senior management uses to make decisions about operating matters. There are no other operating segments than those identified by the Bank as reportable segments. There were no inter-segment revenues and expenses included in the financial information. The Bank has no single customer with revenues from which is 10.00% or more of the Bank's total revenue. The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies.

Primary segment information (by business segment) for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2019 follow (in thousands):

	For the Six month period ended June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)				
	Consumer Banking	**Corporate Banking**	**Branch Banking**	**Treasury**	**Total**
Operating income					
Interest income	**₱3,736,739**	**₱121,748**	**₱4,451,797**	**₱1,135,115**	**₱9,445,399**
Service fees and commission	**237,589**	**8,412**	**364,363**	**–**	**610,364**
Other operating income	**(31,316)**	**3,529**	**187,155**	**830,696**	**990,064**
Total operating income	**3,943,012**	**133,689**	**5,003,315**	**1,965,811**	**11,045,827**
Non-cash expenses					
Provision for credit and impairment losses	**2,469,531**	**–**	**305,696**	**–**	**2,775,227**
Depreciation	**138,618**	**1,452**	**307,224**	**621**	**447,915**
Amortization of intangible assets	**21,866**	**755**	**37,743**	**709**	**61,073**
Total non-cash expenses	**2,630,015**	**2,207**	**650,663**	**1,330**	**3,284,215**
Interest expense	**–**	**–**	**1,368,842**	**847,961**	**2,216,803**
Service fees and commission expense	**9,616**	**340**	**14,748**	**–**	**24,704**
Subtotal	**9,616**	**340**	**1,383,590**	**847,961**	**2,241,508**
Compensation and fringe benefits	**472,553**	**37,532**	**1,333,964**	**21,240**	**1,865,289**
Taxes and licenses	**262,137**	**14,268**	**341,651**	**230,379**	**848,435**
Occupancy and equipment-related costs	**42,233**	**491**	**89,791**	**319**	**132,834**
Security, messengerial and janitorial services	**67,243**	**1,243**	**145,597**	**568**	**214,651**
Miscellaneous	**302,567**	**10,783**	**612,658**	**57,734**	**983,742**
Subtotal	**1,146,733**	**64,317**	**2,523,661**	**310,240**	**4,044,951**

(Forward)

	For the Six month period ended June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)				
	Consumer Banking	Corporate Banking	Branch Banking	Treasury	Total
Income before share in net income of a joint venture and income tax	**₱156,648**	**₱66,824**	**₱445,401**	**₱806,280**	**1,475,153**
Share in net income of a joint venture					**73,410**
Income before income tax					**1,548,564**
Provision for income tax					**254,713**
Net income					**₱1,293,851**
Segment assets	**₱198,797,091**	**₱7,378,408**	**₱(23,596,448)**	**₱48,224,133**	**₱230,823,184**
Investment in a joint venture					**829,192**
Deferred tax assets					**1,525,569**
Total assets					**₱233,177,945**
Segment liabilities	**₱2,279,502**	**₱118,080**	**₱150,511,592**	**₱45,100,410**	**₱198,009,584**

	For the year ended December 31, 2019 (Audited)				
	Consumer Banking	Corporate Banking	Branch Banking	Treasury	Total
Operating income					
Interest income	**₱5,683,072**	**₱636,212**	**₱7,944,839**	**₱3,148,365**	**₱17,412,488**
Service fees and commission	**751,205**	**46,520**	**1,154,217**	**–**	**1,951,942**
Other operating income	**402,361**	**39,901**	**647,700**	**289,877**	**1,379,839**
Total operating income	**6,836,638**	**722,633**	**9,746,756**	**3,438,242**	**20,744,269**
Non-cash expenses					
Provision for credit and impairment losses	**1,705,844**	**203,450**	**305,696**	**–**	**2,214,990**
Depreciation	**239,093**	**3,768**	**666,070**	**1,411**	**910,342**
Amortization of intangible assets	**47,584**	**1,833**	**83,938**	**1,700**	**135,055**
Total non-cash expenses	**1,992,521**	**209,051**	**1,055,704**	**3,111**	**3,260,387**
Interest expense	**–**	**–**	**3,256,615**	**2,797,004**	**6,053,619**
Service fees and commission expense	**34,035**	**2,107**	**52,295**	**–**	**88,437**
Subtotal	**34,035**	**2,107**	**3,308,910**	**2,797,004**	**6,142,056**
Compensation and fringe benefits	**902,472**	**74,994**	**2,503,848**	**39,300**	**3,520,614**
Taxes and licenses	**485,330**	**32,038**	**651,230**	**381,156**	**1,549,754**
Occupancy and equipment-related costs	**81,561**	**966**	**239,196**	**607**	**322,330**
Security, messengerial and janitorial services	**147,003**	**3,072**	**301,961**	**1,027**	**453,063**
Miscellaneous	**646,978**	**24,432**	**1,219,616**	**132,165**	**2,023,191**
Subtotal	**2,263,344**	**135,502**	**4,915,851**	**554,255**	**7,868,952**
Income (loss) before share in net income of a joint venture and income tax	**₱2,546,738**	**₱375,973**	**₱466,291**	**₱83,872**	**₱3,472,874**
Share in net income of a joint venture					**105,905**
Income before income tax					**3,578,779**
Provision for income tax					**550,441**
Net income					**₱3,028,338**
Segment assets	**₱121,477,767**	**₱7,663,702**	**₱53,884,306**	**₱39,727,128**	**₱222,752,903**
Investment in a joint venture					**755,781**
Deferred tax assets					**1,398,137**
Total assets					**₱224,906,821**
Segment liabilities	**₱1,133,833**	**₱70,337**	**₱134,505,605**	**₱54,739,773**	**₱190,449,548**

	For the six month period ended June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)				
	Consumer Banking	Corporate Banking	Branch Banking	Treasury	Total
Operating income					
Interest income	**₱2,620,074**	**₱156,285**	**₱3,984,436**	**₱1,878,367**	**₱8,639,162**
Service fees and commission	**397,951**	**25,710**	**607,214**	**–**	**1,030,875**
Other operating income	**205,477**	**14,571**	**318,764**	**141,093**	**679,905**
Total operating income	**3,223,502**	**196,566**	**4,910,414**	**2,019,460**	**10,349,942**
Non-cash expenses					
Provision for (reversal of) credit and impairment losses	**1,021,822**	**5,212**	**121,373**	**–**	**1,148,407**
Depreciation	**110,022**	**2,053**	**341,126**	**739**	**453,940**
Amortization of intangible assets	**23,889**	**961**	**43,412**	**856**	**69,118**
Total non-cash expenses	**1,115,733**	**8,226**	**505,911**	**1,595**	**1,671,465**
Interest expense	**₱ –**	**₱ –**	**₱1,810,822**	**₱1,561,244**	**₱3,372,066**
Service fees and commission expense	**14,834**	**958**	**25,634**	**–**	**38,426**
Subtotal	**14,834**	**958**	**1,833,456**	**1,561,244**	**3,410,492**
Compensation and fringe benefits	**430,356**	**35,827**	**1,217,682**	**19,420**	**1,703,285**
Taxes and licenses	**242,888**	**17,102**	**312,145**	**188,364**	**760,499**
Occupancy and equipment-related costs	**33,731**	**472**	**129,298**	**292**	**163,793**
Security, messengerial and janitorial services	**64,288**	**1,442**	**141,806**	**502**	**208,038**
Miscellaneous	**282,189**	**11,252**	**561,965**	**72,654**	**928,060**

	For the six month period ended June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)				
	Consumer Banking	**Corporate Banking**	**Branch Banking**	**Treasury**	**Total**
Subtotal	**1,053,452**	**66,095**	**2,362,896**	**281,232**	**3,763,675**
Income (loss) before share in net income of a joint venture and income tax	**₱999,483**	**₱121,287**	**₱208,151**	**₱175,389**	**1,504,310**
Share in net income of a joint venture					**51,789**
Income before income tax					**1,556,099**
Provision from income tax					**193,989**
Net income					**₱1,362,110**
Segment assets	**₱116,869,605**	**₱7,713,954**	**₱55,354,792**	**₱49,497,538**	**₱229,435,889**
Investments in a joint venture					**743,215**
Deferred tax assets					**1,346,493**
Total assets					**₱231,525,597**
Segment liabilities	**₱1,140,495**	**₱83,387**	**₱139,837,780**	**₱56,688,848**	**₱197,750,210**

6. Investment Securities

Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) Investments

Fair value through profit or loss investments consists of the following:

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Derivatives with positive fair value	**₱44,009**	₱–
Investment securities at FVTPL	**53,574**	43,674
Financial assets at FVTPL	**₱97,583**	₱43,674
Derivatives with negative fair value	**₱–**	₱–
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	**₱–**	₱–

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets at FVOCI consist of the following:

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Debt securities		
Government	**₱159,148,704**	₱1,855,048,199
Private	**2,964,723,512**	2,908,569,047
Equity securities - Quoted	**10,205,443**	11,771,221
	₱3,134,077,659	₱4,775,388,467

As of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the ECL on debt securities at FVOCI (included in 'Fair value reserves on financial assets at FVOCI') amounted to ₱4.6 million and ₱3.4 million, respectively.

Movements in the fair value reserves on financial assets at FVOCI are as follow:

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Balance at beginning of the period	**(₱18,931,431)**	(₱782,896,279)
Fair value gain (loss) recognized in OCI	**745,413,969**	994,927,408
Changes in allowance for ECL	**1,219,696**	(6,538,008)
Loss/(Gain) from sale of financial assets at FVOCI realized in profit or loss	**(245,855,160)**	(224,424,552)
Loss/(Gain) sale of investment securities at HTC realized in profit or loss	**(469,726,278)**	-
Balance at end of the period	**₱12,120,796**	(₱18,931,431)

Investment Securities at Amortized Cost
Investment securities at amortized cost consist of the following:

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Debt securities		
Government	**₱24,699,493,010**	₱30,806,854,231
Private	**3,404,330,718**	3,452,645,653
	28,103,823,728	34,259,499,884
Less allowance for credit losses	**28,619,475**	25,525,068
	₱28,075,204,253	34,233,974,816

Interest income on investment securities consists of:

	For the Six months ended June 30	
	2020 (Unaudited)	2019 (Unaudited)
Interest income recognized using EIR		
Investment securities at amortized cost	**₱897,143,525**	₱1,025,621,380
Financial assets at FVOCI	**-**	-
	₱897,143,525	₱1,025,621,380
Interest income recognized using nominal interest rates		
FVTPL investments	**45,038,402**	1,076
	₱942,181,927	₱1,025,622,456

Trading and securities gains (losses) - net on investment securities consist of:

	For the Six months ended June 30	
	2020 (Unaudited)	2019 (Unaudited)
Financial assets at FVOCI	**245,855,160**	**₱92,490,978**
FVTPL investments (HFT)	**106,372,000**	**8,755**
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost	**469,726,279**	**-**
	₱821,953,439	**₱92,499,733**

7. Loans and Receivables

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31,2019 (Audited)
Receivables from customers		
Consumption loans	**₱92,105,746,353**	₱94,226,205,291
Real estate loans	**52,366,869,998**	52,479,186,928
Commercial loans	**13,196,739,606**	13,685,986,537
Personal loans	**3,500,712,171**	3,723,190,784
	161,170,068,128	164,114,569,540
Less unearned discounts	**705,961**	711,180
	161,169,362,167	164,113,858,360
Other receivables		
Accrued interest receivable	**5,189,028,322**	2,249,493,941
Accounts receivable	**730,037,894**	1,901,309,701
Sales contract receivables	**34,882,962**	42,646,790
Bills purchased	**142,552**	8,798,803
	167,123,543,897	168,316,107,595
Less allowance for credit losses	**6,041,582,748**	3,931,905,382
	₱161,081,871,149	₱164,384,202,213

Personal loans comprise deposit collateral loans, employee salary and consumer loan products such as money card, multi-purpose loan and flexi-loan.

Receivables from customers earned interest income at an effective interest rate ranging from 8.5% to 11.5% and 8.89% to 9.42%, for the periods ended June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

Interest income on loans and receivables consists of:

	For the Six months ended June 30	
	2020 (Unaudited)	2019 (Unaudited)
Receivables from customers		
Consumption loans	**₱5,145,000,864**	**₱4,517,320,613**
Real estate loans	**2,064,609,580**	**1,927,113,441**
Personal loans	**752,258,071**	**707,809,102**
Commercial loans	**480,134,602**	**449,585,284**
Other receivables		
Sales contract receivables	**2,253,094**	**4,289,162**
	₱8,444,256,211	**₱7,606,117,602**

8. Property and Equipment

The composition of and movements in this account follow:

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)					
	Land	**Building**	**Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment**	**Leasehold Improvements**	**Right-of-use Assets**	**Total**
Cost						
Balance at beginning of the period, as previously reported	**₱976,443,676**	**₱1,130,831,484**	**₱2,836,318,148**	**₱1,029,895,946**	**₱1,596,365,909**	**₱7,569,855,163**
Effect of the adoption of PFRS 16 (Note 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at beginning of the period, as restated	**976,443,676**	**1,130,831,484**	**2,836,318,148**	**1,029,895,946**	**1,596,365,909**	**7,569,855,163**
Acquisitions/Additions	**–**	**13,246,443**	**59,951,113**	**25,433,294**	**112,379,691**	**211,010,541**
Disposals/Retirement	**–**	**–**	**(20,574,275)**	**-**	**(47,181,988)**	**(67,756,263)**
Balance at end of the period	**976,443,676**	**1,144,077,927**	**2,875,694,986**	**1,055,329,240**	**1,661,563,612**	**7,713,109,441**
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance at beginning of the period	**–**	**490,393,692**	**2,519,274,130**	**899,092,622**	**348,258,593**	**4,257,019,037**
Depreciation	**–**	**17,860,881**	**57,997,890**	**34,477,252**	**187,820,120**	**298,156,143**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**(18,522,385)**	**–**	**(39,447,001)**	**(57,969,386)**
Others	**–**	**–**	**10,200,625**	**–**	**–**	**10,200,625**
Balance at end of the period	**–**	**508,254,573**	**2,568,950,260**	**933,569,874**	**496,631,712**	**4,010,771,122**
Net Book Value	**₱976,443,676**	**₱635,823,354**	**₱306,744,726**	**₱121,759,366**	**₱1,164,931,900**	**₱3,205,703,022**

	December 31, 2019 (Audited)					
	Land	Building	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Right-of-use Assets: Building	Total
Cost						
Balance at beginning of the period, as previously reported	₱976,443,676	₱1,125,200,479	₱2,814,449,530	₱1,012,800,699	₱–	₱5,928,894,384
Effect of the adoption of PFRS 16	–	–	–	–	1,442,283,639	1,442,283,639
Balance at beginning of the period, as restated	976,443,676	1,125,200,479	2,814,449,530	1,012,800,699	1,442,283,639	7,371,178,023
Acquisitions/Additions	–	5,631,005	101,542,500	17,095,247	186,062,195	310,330,947

	December 31, 2019 (Audited)					
	Land	Building	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Right-of-use Assets: Building	Total
Disposals/Retirement	–	–	(79,673,882)	–	(31,979,925)	(111,653,807)
Balance at end of the period	976,443,676	1,130,831,484	2,836,318,148	1,029,895,946	1,596,365,909	7,569,855,163
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance at beginning of the period	–	454,610,927	2,401,654,413	815,249,139	–	3,671,514,479
Depreciation	–	35,782,765	157,690,302	83,843,483	373,133,483	650,450,033
Disposals	–	–	(40,070,585)	–	(24,874,890)	(64,945,475)
Balance at end of the period	–	490,393,692	,519,274,130	899,092,622	348,258,593	4,257,019,037
Net Book Value	₱976,443,676	₱40,437,792	₱317,044,018	₱130,803,324	₱1,248,107,316	₱3,312,836,126

The adoption of PFRS 16 resulted in an increase in property and equipment amounting to ₱1.2 billion as of June 30, 2020 (Note 2).

Gain on sale of property and equipment amounted to ₱0.91 million and ₱3.46 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively

The details of depreciation under the statements of income follow:

	For the Six-months ended June 30	
	2020 (Unaudited)	2019 (Unaudited)
Property and equipment	**₱298,156,143**	₱335,543,565
Chattel mortgage properties (Note 10)	**106,973,710**	71,456,071
Investment properties (Note 9)	**93,782,188**	46,939,824
	₱477,915,108	₱453,939,460

9. Investment Properties

The composition of and movements in this account follow:

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)		
	Land	**Building Improvements**	**Total**
Cost			
Balance at beginning of the period	**₱1,478,459,480**	**₱2,900,297,172**	**₱4,378,756,652**
Additions	**48,171,416**	**123,789,531**	**171,960,947**
Disposals	**(73,477,026)**	**(195,192,005)**	**(268,669,031)**
Balance at end of the period	**1,453,153,870**	**2,828,894,698**	**4,282,048,568**
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at beginning of the period	**–**	**(433,180,137)**	**(433,180,137)**
Depreciation (Note 8)	**–**	**42,785,256**	**42,785,256**
Disposals	**–**	**(20,798,262)**	**(20,798,262)**
Balance at end of the period	**–**	**(455,167,131)**	**(455,167,131)**
Allowance for Impairment Losses			
Balance at beginning of the period	**(66,674,125)**	**(113,153,694)**	**(179,827,819)**
Reversals for the year	**(2,135,875)**	**(4,205,306)**	**(6,341,181)**
Disposals	**(380,691)**	**(9,111,527)**	**(9,492,218)**
Balance at end of the period	**(64,157,559)**	**(99,836,861)**	**(163,994,420)**
Net Book Value	**₱1,388,996,311**	**₱2,273,890,706**	**₱3,662,887,017**

	Land	Building Improvements	Total
	As of December 2019 (Audited)		
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,656,342,069	₱3,061,707,089	₱4,718,049,158
Additions (Note 32)	208,639,635	526,642,782	735,282,417
Disposals	(386,522,224)	(688,052,699)	(1,074,574,923)
Balance at end of year	1,478,459,480	2,900,297,172	4,378,756,652
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at beginning of year	–	438,004,523	438,004,523
Depreciation (Note 11)	–	93,782,188	93,782,188
Disposals	–	(98,606,574)	(98,606,574)
Balance at end of year	–	433,180,137	433,180,137
Allowance for Impairment Losses			
Balance at beginning of year	76,490,196	167,236,723	243,726,919
Provisions (reversals) for the year (Note 15)	(7,730,797)	7,975,841	245,044
Disposals	(2,085,274)	(62,058,870)	(64,144,144)
Balance at end of year	66,674,125	113,153,694	179,827,819
Net Book Value	₱1,411,785,355	₱2,353,963,341	₱3,765,748,696

The details of the net book value of investment properties follow:

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Real estate properties acquired in settlement of loans and receivables	**₱3,574,475,538**	₱3,675,428,253
Bank premises leased to third parties and held for capital appreciation	**88,411,479**	90,320,443
	₱3,662,887,017	₱3,765,748,696

Gain on foreclosure of investment properties amounted to ₱59.2 million and ₱124.9 million for the six month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The Bank realized gain on sale of investment properties amounting to ₱64.4 million and ₱108.9million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

10. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Chattel mortgage properties - net	**₱954,641,229**	₱895,829,635
Prepayments	**299,419,083**	264,701,030
Security deposits	**183,995,373**	185,170,313
Documentary stamps on hand	**133,586,597**	146,202,615
Stationeries and supplies on hand	**44,694,724**	43,430,240
Creditable withholding tax	**62,107,802**	49,149
Sundry debits	**63,422**	1,853
RCOCI	**21,537,655**	28,942,603
Others	**3,525,342**	604,076
	₱1,703,571,227	₱1,564,931,514

Prepayments represent prepaid insurance, rent, taxes and other prepaid expenses. Creditable withholding tax (CWT) pertains to the excess credits after applying CWT against income tax payable. Others include interoffice float items, other investments, shortages, and postage stamps.

The movements in chattel mortgage properties - net follow:

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	**₱979,658,138**	₱813,592,771
Additions	**1,180,316,133**	3,304,131,638
Disposals	**(1,082,636,243)**	(3,138,066,271)
Balance at the end of year	**1,077,338,028**	979,658,138
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance at beginning of year	**83,626,821**	92,569,663
Depreciation	**106,973,710**	166,109,603
Disposals	**(68,241,607)**	(175,052,445)
Balance at the end of year	**122,358,924**	83,626,821
Allowance for Impairment Losses		
Balance at beginning of year	**201,682**	415,837
Provision	**1,399,159**	856,288
Disposals	**(1,262,967)**	(1,070,443)
Balance at end of year	**337,874**	201,682
Net Book Value	**₱954,641,230**	₱895,829,635

Gain (loss) on foreclosure of chattel mortgage properties amounted to (₱33.8) million and ₱120.6 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The Bank realized loss on sale of chattel mortgage properties amounting to ₱121.6 million and ₱99.9 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

11. Bills Payable and Subordinated Notes

Bills Payable

This account consists of the following:

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Medium term fixed rate notes (MTFNs)	**₱-**	₱2,989,736,932
Securities under repurchase agreements (SSURA)	**449,064,542**	-
Interbank Borrowings	**-**	1,200,000,000
	₱449,064,542	₱4,189,736,932

Interest expense on bills payable for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 amounted to ₱110.4 million and ₱179.2 million, respectively.

Bonds Payable

This account consists of the following scripless fixed rate bonds:

				Carrying Value	
Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Face Value	**June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)**	Dec.31 2019 (Audited)
July 24, 2019	July 24, 2021	5.60%	₱6,300,000,000	**6,268,469,879**	₱6,254,701,780
February 4, 2020	February 4, 2023	4.50%	4,650,000,000	**4,612,774,887**	–
				₱10,881,244,766	₱6,254,701,780

Interest expense incurred on bonds payable amounted to ₱281 million and nil for the second quarter ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Subordinated Notes

This account consists of the following Peso Notes:

		Carrying Value	
Maturity Date	Face Value	**June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)**	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
August 23, 2024	₱3,000,000,000	**₱–**	₱–

Interest expense incurred on these notes amounted to nil and ₱83.9 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

On February 15, 2019, the BOD approved the Bank's option to call the Tier 2 Notes issued in 2014 on its fifth year anniversary or on August 23, 2019. The request of the Bank to exercise the same was approved by the BSP on April 24, 2019. The redemption falls under the call provisions of the Tier 2 Notes worth ₱3.0 Billion, which had an original maturity of ten years or until 2024.

On August 23, 2019 the Bank exercised its call option and paid ₱3.0 billion to all noteholders.

12. Accrued Taxes, Interest and Other Expenses

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Accrued interest payable	**₱315,950,512**	₱434,200,032
Accrued other taxes and licenses payable	**255,066,655**	130,618,997
Accrued other expenses payable	**1,098,572,996**	844,632,958
	₱1,669,590,163	₱1,409,451,987

Accrued other expenses payable consist of:

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Litigation	**₱382,442,317**	₱276,305,828
Insurance	**181,722,936**	196,783,477
Compensation and fringe benefits	**225,783,238**	178,230,395
Security, messengerial and janitorial	**67,131,909**	55,897,969
Information technology	**74,709,978**	51,608,230
Advertising	**20,305,484**	19,077,992
ATM maintenance	**2,155,424**	10,552,469
Professional and consultancy fees	**18,286,409**	10,469,566
Membership, fees & dues	**5,061,321**	5,161,321
Miscellaneous	**120,973,980**	40,545,711
	₱1,098,572,996	₱844,632,958

Compensation and fringe benefits include salaries and wages, as well as medical, dental and hospitalization benefits.

Miscellaneous include accruals for ATM rentals, utilities and maintenance and other expenses.

13. Other Liabilities

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31,2019 (Audited)
Accounts payable	**₱3,226,533,689**	₱2,383,631,295
Lease liability	**1,392,771,514**	1,467,103,825
Net retirement liability	**397,150,285**	440,394,816
Other credits	**176,228,808**	171,091,034
Sundry credits	**162,637,551**	101,382,063
Withholding taxes payable	**67,035,419**	90,033,709
Undrawn portion of committed credit lines	**45,718,618**	57,321,764
Due to the Treasurer of the Philippines	**20,491,276**	20,491,276
SSS, Medicare, ECP and HDMF premium payable	**12,410,219**	11,734,970
Bills purchased - contra	**142,552**	8,798,803
Miscellaneous	**90,908,956**	40,508,189
	₱5,592,028,887	₱4,792,491,744

Accounts payable includes payable to suppliers and service providers, and loan payments and other charges received from customers in advance.

Lease liabilities arose from adoption of PFRS 16.

Other credits represent long-outstanding unclaimed balances from inactive and dormant accounts.

Miscellaneous liabilities include incentives for housing loan customers that are compliant with the payment terms, Due to Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, overages and ECL on the undrawn loan commitments that will be drawn over the expected life.

14. 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 the statement of condition dates (in thousands):

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)			December 31, 2019 (Audited)		
	Within One Year	**Beyond One Year**	**Total**	Within One Year	Beyond One Year	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	**₱2,454,054**	**₱–**	**₱2,454,054**	₱2,281,813	₱–	₱2,281,813
Due from BSP - gross	**20,196,604**	**–**	**20,196,604**	6,816,092	–	6,816,092
Due from other banks - gross	**1,598,193**	**–**	**1,598,193**	1,139,685	–	1,139,685
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	**5,211,189**		**5,211,189**			
- gross	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–
FVTPL investments	**98**	**–**	**98**	44	–	44
Financial assets at FVOCI	**982,435**	**2,151,643**	**3,134,078**	976,272	3,799,116	4,775,388
Investment securities at amortized cost	**3,937,164**	**24,166,659**	**28,103,824**	1,267,247	32,992,253	34,259,500
Loans and receivables - gross	**20,281,423**	**146,842,737**	**167,124,159**	18,197,964	150,118,855	168,316,819
Other assets - gross*	**34,183**	**171,461**	**205,644**	42,486	171,745	214,231
	54,695,343	**173,332,500**	**228,027,843**	30,721,603	187,081,969	217,803,572
Nonfinancial Assets						
Investment in a joint venture	**–**	**829,192**	**829,192**	–	755,781	755,781
Property and equipment – gross	**–**	**7,713,109**	**7,713,109**	–	7,569,855	7,569,855
Investment properties - gross	**–**	**4,282,049**	**4,282,049**	–	4,378,757	4,378,757
Deferred tax assets	**–**	**1,525,569**	**1,525,569**	–	1,398,137	1,398,137
Goodwill and intangible assets	**–**	**1,632,461**	**1,632,461**	–	1,561,668	1,561,668
Other assets - gross**	**543,286**	**1,077,338**	**1,620,624**	454,870	979,658	1,434,528
	₱543,286	**₱17,059,718**	**17,603,004**	₱454,870	₱16,643.856	17,098,726
Less: Allowance for credit and impairment losses (Note 15)			**6,242,290**			4,139,729
Accumulated depreciation (Notes 11, 12 and 14)			**6,209,907**			5,855,037
Unearned discounts (Note 9)			**706**			711
			12,452,903			9,995,477
			₱233,177,944			₱224,906,821

* Others assets under financial assets comprise petty cash fund, shortages, RCOCI and security deposits.
** Other assets under nonfinancial assets comprise inter-office float items, prepaid expenses, stationery and supplies on hand, sundry debits, documentary stamps on hand, deferred charges, postages stamps and chattel mortgage properties.

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)			December 31, 2019 (Audited)		
	Within One Year	**Beyond One Year**	**Total**	Within One Year	Beyond One Year	Total
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	**₱153,992,132**	**₱24,098,234**	**₱178,090,366**	₱148,468,691	₱24,036,419	₱172,505,110
Bills payable	**449,065**	**–**	**449,065**	4,189,737	–	4,189,737
Bonds Payable	**–**	**10,881,245**	**10,881,245**	–	–	–
Subordinated notes	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	6,254,702	6,254,702
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–
Treasurer's, cashier's and manager's checks	**1,093,094**	**–**	**1,093,094**	1,297,680	–	1,297,680
Accrued other expenses payable	**1,098,573**	**–**	**1,098,573**	844,633	–	844,633
Accrued interest payable	**315,951**	**–**	**315,951**	434,200	–	434,200
Other liabilities					–	
Accounts payable	**3,226,534**	**–**	**3,226,534**	2,383,631	–	2,383,631
Other credits	**176,229**	**–**	**176,229**	171,091	–	171,091
Bills purchased - contra	**143**	**–**	**143**	39,803	1,427,301	1,467,104
Due to the Treasurer of the Philippines	**20,491**	**–**	**20,491**	8,799	–	8,799
Deposits for keys - SDB	**785**	**–**	**785**	791	–	791
Others*	**54,818**	**-**	**54,818**	15,332	1,760	17,092
	₱160,427,815	**₱34,979,479**	**₱195,407,294**	157,854,388	31,720,182	189,574,570
Non-financial Liabilities						
Accrued other taxes and licenses payable	**₱255,067**	**₱–**	**₱255,067**	₱130,619	₱–	₱130,619
Income tax payable	**234,195**	**–**	**234,195**	375	–	375
Withholding taxes payable	**67,035**	**–**	**67,035**	90,034	–	90,034
Other liabilities**	**288,726**	**1,757,267**	**2,045,993**	193,064	440,395	633,459
	845,023	**1,757,267**	**2,602,290**	414,092	440,395	854,487
	₱161,272,838	**₱36,736,746**	**₱198,009,584**	₱158,288,971	₱32,160,577	₱190,449,548

* Others under financial liabilities comprise payment orders payable and overages.
** Other liabilities under nonfinancial liabilities comprise advance rentals on bank premises, sundry credits, SSS, Medicare, ECP & HDMF premium payable, net retirement liability, and miscellaneous liabilities.

15. Equity

Issued Capital
The movement in the Bank's capital stock consists of:

	Shares	**Amount**
Authorized common stock - ₱10 par value	**600,000,000**	**₱6,000,000,000**
Issued and outstanding		
Beginning Balance	**240,252,491**	**₱2,402,524,910**
Stock right issuance	**142,856,925**	**1,428,569,250**
Stock dividends	**43,750,000**	**437,500,000**
Ending Balance, June 30, 2020	**426,859,416**	**₱4,268,594,160**

The Bank became listed in the PSE on October 10, 1994. Subsequently, the SEC approved the increase in the capital stock of the Bank. The summarized information on the Bank's registration of securities under the Securities Regulation Code follows:

Date of SEC Approval	**Type**	**Authorized Shares**	**Par Value**
August 16, 1995	Common	300,000,000	₱10
October 8, 1997	Common	425,000,000	₱10

As of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the total number of stockholders is 1,455 and 1,454, respectively.

On November 28, 2018, the Exchange approved the application of the Bank for the listing of additional 142,856,925 common shares to cover the Bank's 1:1.68177 stock rights offering at an offer price of ₱56.0 per share or additional capital of ₱8.0 billion. The Bank successfully completed ₱8.0 billion Stock Rights Offer and shares were listed on January 18, 2019 in the PSE.

Dividends Paid and Proposed

Details of the Bank's dividend distributions as approved by the Bank's BOD and the BSP follow:

	Cash Dividends			
Date of declaration	**Per share**	**Total amount**	**Record date**	**Payment date**
April 24, 2017	0.75	180,189,368.3	May 10, 2017	May 24, 2017
July 27, 2017	0.75	180,189,368.3	August 11, 2017	August 29, 2017
October 26, 2017	0.75	180,189,368.3	November 14, 2017	November 24, 2017
January 18, 2018	0.75	180,189,368.3	February 02, 2018	February 19, 2018
April 23, 2018	0.75	180,189,368.3	May 9, 2018	May 23, 2018
July 20, 2018	0.75	180,189,368.3	August 6, 2018	August 20, 2018
October 15, 2018	0.75	180,189,368.3	October 30, 2018	November 14, 2018
January 17, 2019	0.75	287,332,062.0	February 1, 2019	February 18, 2019
April 15, 2019	0.75	287,332,062.0	May 3, 2019	May 15, 2019
July 19, 2019	0.75	287,332,062.0	August 5, 2019	August 19, 2019
October 14, 2019	0.75	287,332,062.0	October 29, 2019	November 13, 2019
January 16, 2020	0.75	287,332,062.0	January 31, 2020	February 17, 2020
April 21, 2020	0.75	320,144,562.0	May 7, 2020	May 21, 2020

* The Bank's stock price closed at ₱48.15 per share as of June 30, 2020.

Stock Dividend Declaration

On November 20, 2019, the SEC approved the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation on the increase in authorized capital stock of the Bank.

On January 16, 2020, the Bank received the SEC Order fixing the Record Date of the 11.42% Stock Dividend involving 43,750,000 shares on January 31, 2020. Payment date of February 21, 2020 was set in accordance with the Board of Directors approval and the rules of the PSE.

The following table presents information used to calculate basic EPS:

	For the Six-months ended June 30	
	2020 (Unaudited)	2019 (Unaudited)
a. Net income	**₱1,293,850,790**	₱1,329,311,296
b. Weighted average number of common shares for basic EPS	**416,677,755***	370,920,396**
c. Basic/Diluted EPS (a/b)	**₱3.11**	₱3.67

*With stock dividends in January 2020
**With stock rights issued in January 2019

As of June 30, 2020 and 2019, there were no potential common shares with dilutive effect on the basic EPS of the Bank.

Effect of Existing or Probable Government Regulations

Capital Adequacy

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 capital) as reported to the BSP. This is determined on the basis of regulatory accounting policies which differ from PFRS in some respects.

In addition, the risk-based capital ratio of a bank, 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 states 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 took effect on January 1, 2014.

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 CAR of the Bank as reported to the BSP, based on BSP Circular No. 781 and BSP Circular No. 538, respectively, are shown in the table below (amounts in millions).

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Tier 1 capital	**₱33,079**	₱32,807
CET1 capital	**33,079**	32,807
Less: Required deductions	**3,556**	3,146
Total Tier 1 Capital	**29,523**	29,661
Total Tier 2 capital	**1,618**	1,672
Total qualifying capital	**31,141**	31,333
Risk weighted assets	**172,135**	176,385
Tier 1 ratio	**17.15%**	16.82%
CET1 ratio	**17.15%**	16.82%
Capital adequacy ratio	**18.09%**	17.76%

Regulatory qualifying capital consists of Tier 1 (going concern) capital, which comprises capital stock, surplus, surplus reserves, net unrealized gains on AFS securities, cumulative foreign currency translation and remeasurements of net defined benefit asset. Certain adjustments are made to PFRS-based results and reserves, as prescribed by the BSP. The other component of regulatory capital is Tier 2 (gone-concern) capital, which is comprised of the Bank's general loan loss provision and unsecured subordinated debt. Certain items are deducted from the regulatory Gross Qualifying Capital, such as but not limited to, outstanding unsecured credit accommodations, both direct and indirect, to DOSRI, and unsecured loans, other credit accommodations, and guarantees granted to subsidiaries and affiliates (net of specific provisions), deferred tax assets, goodwill, other intangible assets and significant minority investments in a joint venture.

Risk-weighted assets are determined by assigning defined risk weights to amounts of on-balance sheet exposures and to the credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures.

As of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Bank has complied with the requirements of BSP Circular No. 781 and BSP Circular No. 538.

On October 29, 2014, the BSP issued Circular No. 856 which covers the implementing guidelines on the framework for dealing with domestic systemically important banks (DSIBs) in accordance with the Basel III standards. Banks identified as DSIBs shall be required to have higher loss absorbency, on top of the minimum CET1 capital and capital conservation buffer. Compliance with this requirement was phased-in starting January 1, 2017, with full compliance on January 1, 2019. On September 27, 2019, the BSP issued Circular No. 1051 which covers the enhancements in the assessment methodology of D-SIBs. The Bank has complied with this requirement.

The issuance of BSP Circular No. 639 covering the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) in 2009 supplements the BSP's risk-based capital adequacy framework under BSP Circular No. 538. In compliance with this new circular, the Metrobank Group has adopted and developed its ICAAP framework to ensure that appropriate level and quality of capital are maintained by the Group. Under this framework, the assessment of risks extends beyond the Pillar 1 set of credit, market and operational risks and onto other risks deemed material by the Group. The level and structure of capital are assessed and determined in light of the Group's business environment, plans, performance, risks and budget, as well as regulatory directives. The Bank follows the Group's ICAAP framework and submits the result of its assessment to the Parent Company. Per BSP Circular No. 869, effective January 31, 2015, submission of an ICAAP document is required by BSP every March 31 of each year. The Bank has complied with this requirement.

The Bank has taken into consideration the impact of the foregoing requirements to ensure that the appropriate level and quality of capital are maintained on an ongoing basis.

Leverage Ratio

On June 9, 2015, the BSP issued Circular No. 881 covering the implementing guidelines on the Basel III Leverage Ratio Framework which is designed to act as a supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements and shall not be less than 5.0 percent. The monitoring period has been set every quarter starting December 31, 2014 and extended until June 30, 2018 under BSP Circular No. 990 issued on January 22, 2018. Effective July 1, 2018, the monitoring of the leverage ratio was implemented as a Pillar I minimum requirement.

The Basel III Leverage Ratio is designed to act as a supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements. The Basel III Leverage Ratio is defined as the capital measure (the numerator) divided by the exposure measure (the denominator), with this ratio expressed as percentage. The leverage ratio shall not be less than 5.0 percent computed on both solo (head office plus branches) and consolidated bases (including subsidiary financial allied undertakings but excluding insurance companies).

As of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Bank maintains these ratios above minimum requirements as shown in the table below (in millions):

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
A. Capital Measure	**₱29,523**	₱29,661
B. Exposure Measure	**229,286**	221,774
C. Basel III Leverage Ratio (A/B)	**12.88%**	13.37%

Summary Comparison of Accounting Assets and Common Disclosure vs. Leverage Ratio Exposures as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are shown in the table below (in millions):

Summary Comparison of Accounting Assets vs. Leverage Ratio Exposure	**June 30, 2020**	December 31, 2019	**Common Disclosure vs. Leverage Ratio Exposure**	**June 30, 2020**	December 31, 2019
Total consolidated assets	**₱232,079**	₱224,108	On-balance sheet exposures	**₱224,059**	₱221,732
Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	**1**	–	Derivative exposures	**1**	–
Adjustments for securities financial transactions	**–**	–	Securities financing transaction exposures	**5,211**	–
Adjustments for off-balance sheet items	**15**	43	Other off-balance sheet exposures	**15**	42
Other adjustments	**(2,809)**	(2,377)	Tier 1 capital	**29,523**	29,661
			Total Leverage Ratio exposures	**₱229,286**	₱221,774
Leverage Ratio Exposures	**₱229,286**	₱221,774	**Basel III Leverage Ratio**	**12.88%**	13.37%

Liquidity Coverage Ratio
On March 10, 2016 and February 8, 2018, the BSP issued Circular Nos. 905 and 996, respectively, which include guidelines on liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), and LCR disclosure standards that are consistent with the Basel III framework. The LCR is the ratio of high-quality liquid assets (HQLAs) to total net cash outflows. To promote the short-term resilience of the liquidity risk profile of the Bank, it shall maintain an adequate stock of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets (HQLAs) that consists of cash or assets that can be converted into cash at little or no loss of value in private markets, to meet its liquidity needs under stressed conditions. The stock of liquid assets should enable the Bank to withstand significant liquidity shocks for at least thirty (30) calendar days, which would give time for corrective actions to be taken by the Bank's management and/or the Bangko Sentral.

On March 15, 2019, the BSP issued Circular No. 1035 which approved the: (1) extension of the observation period of the minimum Basel III Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) requirement to December 31, 2019 for subsidiary banks and quasi-banks (QBs) of universal and commercial banks (U/KBs), (2) adoption of a seventy percent (70%) LCR floor for subsidiary banks and QBs during the observation period, (3) minimum requirement of one hundred (100%) starting January 1, 2020. As of June 30, 2020, the LCR in single currency as reported to the BSP, was at 130.37%.

Net Stable Funding Ratio
On June 6, 2018, the BSP issued Circular No. 1007, lmplementing Guidelines on the adoption of the Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards - Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). The NSFR limits overreliance on short-term wholesale funding and promotes enhanced assessment of funding risk across all on and off balance sheet accounts. The NSFR complements the LCR, which promotes short term resilience of the Bank's liquidity profile. The covered bank shall maintain an NSFR of at least 100.0 percent at all times. Compliance with this requirement was phased-in effective July 1, 2018, with full implementation of the minimum NSFR on January 1, 2019.

On March 15, 2019, the BSP issued Circular No. 1034 which approved the extension of the observation period for the Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards - Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) for subsidiary banks/quasi-banks of universal and commercial banks (UBs/KBs).

The implementation of the minimum NSFR shall be phased in to help ensure that the covered banks/QBs can meet the standard through reasonable measures without disrupting credit extension and financial market activities. In order to facilitate compliance, covered banks/QBs shall undergo an observation period before the NSFR becomes a minimum requirement. Subsidiary banks/QBs of UBs/KBs shall be subject to an NSFR floor of seventy percent (70% during the observation period. Starting January 1, 2020, the minimum NSFR for subsidiary banks/quasi-banks of universal and commercial banks (UBs/KBs) shall be 100%. As of June 30, 2020, the NSFR as reported to the BSP, was at 120.44%.

Basel III Countercyclical Capital Buffer
On December 6, 2018, the BSP issued Circular No. 1024 covering the Philippine Adoption of the Basel III Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) which imposed the following capital buffers:

- Capital Conservation buffer (CCB) of two and a half percent (2.5%); and
- CCyB of zero percent (0%) subject to upward adjustment to a rate determined by the Monetary Board of the BSP when systemic conditions warrant but not to exceed two and a half percent (2.5%). Any increase in the CCyB rate shall be effective 12 months after its announcements. Decreases shall be effective immediately.

The prescribed ratios shall be maintained at all times.

Applicable Tax Regulations
Under Philippine tax laws, the Bank is subject to percentage and other taxes (presented as 'Taxes and licenses' in the statements of income) as well as income taxes. Percentage and other taxes paid consist principally of gross receipts tax (GRT) and documentary stamp tax (DST).

Income taxes include corporate income tax, further discussed below, and final taxes paid at the rate of 20.00%, which is a final withholding tax on gross interest income from government securities and other deposit substitutes.

The NIRC of 1997 also provides for rules on the imposition of a 2.00% MCIT on the gross income as of the end of the taxable year beginning on the fourth taxable year immediately following the taxable year in which the company commenced its business operations. Any excess MCIT over the RCIT can be carried forward on an annual basis and credited against the RCIT for the three (3) immediately succeeding taxable years.

Starting July 1, 2008, the Optional Standard Deduction (OSD) equivalent to 40.00% of gross income may be claimed as an alternative deduction in computing for the RCIT. The Bank elected to claim itemized expense deductions instead of the OSD in computing for the RCIT in 2019 and 2018.

Current tax regulations also provide for the ceiling on the amount of EAR expense that can be claimed as a deduction against taxable income. Under the regulations, EAR expense allowed as a deductible expense for a service company is limited to the actual EAR paid or incurred but not to exceed 1.00% of net revenue.

FCDU offshore income (income from non-residents) is tax-exempt while gross onshore income (income from residents) is subject to 10.00% income tax. In addition, interest income on deposit placements with other FCDUs and OBUs is taxed at 15.00% in 2019 and 2018.

Under current tax regulations, the income derived by the FCDU from foreign currency transactions with non-residents, OBUs, local commercial banks, including branches of foreign banks, is tax-exempt while interest income on foreign currency loans from residents other than OBUs or other depository banks under the expanded system is subject to 10.00% income tax.

Financial Soundness

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

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Return on average equity	**7.43%**	10.29%
Return on average assets	**1.13%**	1.31%
Net interest margin on average earning assets	**7.70%**	5.82%
Liquidity ratio	**32.10%**	19.70%
Debt-to-equity ratio	**5.63:1**	5.53:1
Asset-to-equity ratio	**6.63:1**	6.53:1
Interest rate coverage ratio	**1.70:1**	1.59:1

16. Miscellaneous Income

This account consists of:

	For the Six months ended June 30	
	2020 (Unaudited)	2019 (Unaudited)
Recovery of charged-off assets	**101,601,418**	73,428,575
Insurance commission income	**44,121,865**	30,369,167
Rental income	**23,132,365**	11,411,385
Others	**21,383,012**	3,393,130
	190,328,660	118,602,257

Rental income arises from the lease of properties and safety deposit boxes of the Bank.

Others include income from renewal fees, checkbook charges, dividend income, breakfunding cost and other miscellaneous income.

17. Interest Expense on Deposit Liabilities and Miscellaneous Expenses

Interest expense on deposit liabilities consists of:

	For the Six months ended June 30	
	2020 (Unaudited)	2019 (Unaudited)
Time	**₱1,441,122,071**	₱1,328,851,438
LTNCD	**195,832,689**	96,614,493
Demand	**90,725,590**	48,713,350
Savings	**45,800,670**	38,938,909
	₱1,773,481,020	₱1,513,118,190

Miscellaneous expense consists of:

	For the Six-months ended June 30	
	2020 (Unaudited)	2019 (Unaudited)
Insurance	**₱274,980,038**	₱260,544,409
Information technology	**165,836,088**	223,159,263
Fines, penalties and other charges	**111,934,321**	2,898,721
Litigation	**110,762,034**	138,259,770
Transportation and traveling	**80,782,873**	46,641,037
Communications	**62,664,911**	90,206,001
Repairs and maintenance	**57,630,281**	57,466,417
Supervision and examination fees	**38,910,503**	38,264,430
Stationery and supplies	**32,229,460**	25,111,072
Advertising	**19,562,924**	12,101,506
Management and professional fees	**8,165,010**	9,782,441
Donations and charitable contributions	**5,550,500**	5,662,405
Banking activities expenses	**3,693,633**	1,627,489
Membership fees and dues	**2,844,696**	1,635,917
Training and seminars	**1,387,193**	4,234,720
Meeting allowance	**633,794**	2,630,746
Entertainment, amusement and recreation (EAR)	**465,302**	742,897
Rewards and incentives	**414,122**	1,834,678
Others	**5,294,557**	5,256,153
	₱983,742,240	₱928,060,072

Insurance expense includes premiums paid to the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC) amounting to ₱181.2 million and ₱182.7 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Other expenses include sponsorship expenses, home free loan expenses, appraisal fees and notarial fees.

18. 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. The Bank's related parties are as follows:

- Bank's DOSRI as defined per BSP's existing DOSRI rules and regulations;
- Close Family Members (i.e., 2nd degree relatives) of the Bank's Directors, Officers with rank of SVP and up and Individual Substantial Stockholders;
- Bank's Subsidiaries and Affiliates as defined per BSP's existing rules and regulations on lending to subsidiaries and affiliates;
- Any party that the Bank exerts direct or indirect control over or that exerts direct or indirect control over the Bank;

- Subsidiaries, Affiliates and Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) of any party that the Bank exerts direct or indirect control over or that exerts direct or indirect control over the Bank;
- Corresponding Persons in Affiliated Companies as defined in the Bank's Related Party Transaction (RPT) Policy; and
- Any natural person or juridical entity whose interest may pose potential conflict with the Bank’s interest.

The Bank has several business relationships with related parties. The terms of the transactions with such parties are listed below on substantially the same terms, including interest and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other parties, and are usually settled in cash. These transactions also did not involve more than the nominal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable conditions.

Transactions with the Retirement Plan

On December 20, 2012, the SEC issued Memorandum Circular No. 12 providing for guidelines on the disclosure of transactions with retirement benefit funds. Under said circular, a reporting entity shall disclose information about any transaction with a related party (retirement fund, in this case) and outstanding balances necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.

Under PFRS, certain post-employment benefit plans are considered as related parties. The Bank has business relationships with its retirement plan pursuant to which it provides trust and management services to the said plan. The retirement plan of the employees of the Bank is being managed and maintained by the Trust Division of the Bank.

The following table shows the amount of outstanding balances of related party transactions of the Bank and Sumisho Motor Finance Corporation (SMFC) with the retirement plan of the employees of the Bank as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

		June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	
		Elements of Transaction	
Related Party	**Nature of Transaction**	**Statement of Condition**	**Statement of Income**
Philippine Savings Bank	Savings Deposit	**₱54,962**	
	Investment in Money Market Fund*	**50,831,286,32**	
	Income from UITF		**₱381,925.39**
	Interest income		**6,707.83**
	MTM Gain/(Loss) on UITF		**256,259.05**
First Metro ETF	Equity investment	-	-

*Includes fair value gains of ₱0.1 million

		December 31, 2019 (Audited)	
		Elements of Transaction	
Related Party	Nature of Transaction	Statement of Income	Statement of Income
Philippine Savings Bank	Savings Deposit	₱3,685,981	
	Investment in Money Market Fund*	52,092,458	
	Income from UITF		₱1,869,456
	Interest income		14,629
First Metro ETF	Equity investment	₱26,352,76	

*Includes fair value gains of ₱0.5 million

Transactions relating to the Bank’s retirement plan are approved by its Retirement Committee. The voting right over the investments in the Bank’s capital stocks is exercised by a member of the Retirement Committee as approved by all members of the Retirement Committee, whom are senior officers of the Bank.

Remunerations of Directors and Other Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank, directly or indirectly. The Bank considers the members of the

Management Committee to constitute key management personnel for purposes of PAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures.*

Total remunerations of key management personnel (covering assistant vice presidents and up) included under 'Compensation and fringe benefits' in the statements of income are as follows:

	June 30,2020 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)
Short-term employee benefits	**₱182,403,451**	₱177,339,753
Post-employment pension benefits	**739,053**	29,185,060
	₱183,142,505	₱206,524,813

Short-term employee benefits include salaries and other non-monetary benefits. Remunerations given to directors, as approved by the Board Remuneration Committee, amounted to ₱8.8 million and ₱8.4 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Bank also provides banking services to directors and other key management personnel and persons connected to them.

<u>Other Related Party Transactions</u>

Other related party transactions of the Bank by category of related party are presented below. The following tables show the amount and outstanding balances included in the financial statements (in thousands):

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)		
Category	**Amount/ Volume**	**Outstanding Balance**	**Nature, Terms and Conditions**
Significant Investor			
Due from other banks	**₱313,743**	**₱1,044,151**	Peso-denominated lending with 2.50% fixed interest rates
Interbank loans receivable		–	Peso-denominated lending with 5.09% fixed interest rates
Placements	**32,281**	–	and with 1 day maturity
Maturities	**(32,281)**	–	
Investment securities at amortized cost	**78,650**	**78,650**	Pledged for security of payroll account with MBTC.
Accounts receivable	**(3,330)**	**(4,289)**	Outstanding ATM service fees, rental and utility receivables, non-interest bearing; no impairment
Miscellaneous assets	–	**71**	Security deposits on lease contracts
Miscellaneous liabilities	–	**5,919**	Advance payments of security deposits
Accrued other expense payable	**18,812**	**51,272**	Outstanding information technology expense payable, charges on current and savings accounts processing
Interest income	**4,288**	–	Income on deposits and interbank loans receivables
Rental income	**4,104**	–	Income from leasing agreements with various lease terms ranging from 2 to 5 years
Miscellaneous income	-	–	Income received from ATM service fees, rental and utilities
Trading gain	**20,246**	–	Gain from securities transactions
Information technology expense	**104,225**	–	Payment of information technology expenses
Securities transactions			
Interest Expense	-	–	Interest expense on IBCL borrowing
Outright purchases	**4,673,330**	–	Outright purchase of FVTPL, FVOCI and investment at amortized cost
Outright sales	**(1,350,000)**	–	Outright sale of FVTPL and FVOCI investments
Joint Venture			
Investment in a joint venture	–	**829,192**	Capital investment in SMFC
Share in net income of a joint venture	**942**	**942**	30% share in net income of SMFC
Share in unrealized gain on remeasurement of retirement liability	–	**3,131**	30% share in remeasurement of SMFC retirement liability taken up in OCI
Accounts receivable	**(1,588)**	**(722)**	Outstanding rental and utility receivables, non-interest bearing
Deposit liabilities	**17,758**	**41,653**	Demand and short-term peso time deposits with annual fixed rates of 1.25%
Miscellaneous liabilities	-	–	Payment of security deposits
Rental income	**6,950**	–	Income from leasing agreements
Interest expense	**139**	–	Interest on deposit liabilities with 1.25% annual fixed rate
Other Related Parties			
Interbank loans receivable		–	Peso-denominated lending which earn 5.06% to 5.16%
Placements	-	–	fixed daily interest rate with maturity terms from 1 to 3
Maturities	-	–	days

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)		
Category	**Amount/ Volume**	**Outstanding Balance**	**Nature, Terms and Conditions**
Receivable from customers		**989,425**	Loans granted bear interest of ranging 7.05% to 8.75% with 1 to 10 years term.
Availments	**979,994**	–	
Maturities	**984,994**	–	
Miscellaneous assets	**(144)**	**2,640**	Three months advance security deposits
Accounts receivable	**2,935**	**9,256**	Outstanding ATM service fees, rental and utility receivables, non-interest bearing
Prepaid expense	**(7,944)**	**2,049**	Payment of various motor car vehicles, fire, money, security, payroll and robbery insurance
Deposit liabilities	**904,169**	**1,593,016**	Demand, savings and short-term peso and foreign currency time deposits with fixed rates ranging from 0.00% to 2.00%
Bills Payable			Peso denominated borrowing with 2.50% fixed interest rates and maturities ranging from 1 to 3 days
Placements	**2,700,000**	–	
Maturities	**(2,700,000)**	–	
Accrued Other Expense Payable	–	**1,151**	Outstanding group life insurance
Accounts payable	**(₱4,055)**	**2**	Various personal and car insurance payable
Miscellaneous liabilities	**1,872**	**1,872**	Advance payment of security deposits from various tenants
Interest income	**27,082**	–	Income on receivables from customers and interbank loans receivables
Rental income	**7,736**	–	Income from leasing agreements with various lease terms
Bank commission	**1,586**	–	Commission income on ATM service fees
Miscellaneous income	**663**	–	Service income from referral fees on approved credit card issuances and bank insurance with rates ranging from 2.00% to 10.00%
Insurance expense	**21,169**	–	Payment of insurance premium
Interest expense	**4,969**	–	Interest on deposit liabilities and bills payable
Rent expense	**2,042**	–	Payment of rent expense to various lessors
Securities Transactions			
Outright purchases	**1,400,000**	–	Outright purchase of FVPL and AFS investments
Outright sales	–	–	Outright sale of FVPL and AFS investments
Key Personnel			
Receivables from customers	–	**11,910**	Unsecured, no impairment, with annual fixed interest rates of 6.00% and maturities ranging from 2 to 10 years
Placements	**2,769**	–	
Maturities	**(2,189)**	–	
Interest income	**534**	–	Interest income from loans

Category	December 31, 2019 (Audited) Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature, Terms and Conditions
Significant Investor			
Due from other banks	(₱385,380)	₱730,409	Peso-denominated lending with 2.50% fixed interest rates and maturities ranging from 360 days
Interbank loans receivable		–	Peso-denominated lending with 3.13% to 4.75% fixed interest rates and maturities ranging from 1 to 3 days
Placements	35,778,000	–	
Maturities	(35,778,000)	–	
Investment securities at amortized cost	(202)	66,294	Pledged for security of payroll account with MBTC.
Accounts receivable	(5,691)	(959)	Outstanding ATM service fees, rental and utility receivables, non-interest bearing; no impairment
Miscellaneous assets	–	781	Security deposits on lease contracts
Miscellaneous liabilities	–	6,242	Advance payments of security deposits
Bills Payable		–	Peso-denominated borrowing with fixed interest rate of 3.00% with 1 day maturity.
Deposits/placements	31,238,942	–	
Withdrawals/maturities	(31,238,942)	–	
Accrued other expense payable	(1,869)	32,460	Outstanding information technology expense payable, charges on current and savings accounts processing
Interest income	5,214	–	Income on deposits and interbank loans receivables
Rental income	418	–	Income from leasing agreements with various lease terms ranging from 2 to 5 years
Miscellaneous income	25,047	–	Income received from ATM service fees, rental and utilities
Information technology expense	294,813	–	Payment of information technology expenses
Trading and security loss	146,720	–	Loss from securities transactions
Interest expense	6,156	–	Interest expense on bills payable
Securities transactions			
Outright purchases	1,757,094	–	Outright purchase of FVTPL, FVOCI and investment at amortized cost
Outright sales	(4,921,605)	–	Outright sale of FVTPL and FVOCI investments
Joint Venture	–	755,781	
Investment in a joint venture	105,905	–	Capital investment in SMFC
Share in net income of a joint venture	39,960	–	30% share in net income of SMFC
Share in unrealized gain on remeasurement of retirement liability	(2,189)	942	30% share in remeasurement of SMFC retirement liability taken up in OCI
Accounts receivable	(867)	866	Outstanding rental and utility receivables, non-interest bearing
Deposit liabilities	8,938	23,877	Demand and short-term peso time deposits with annual fixed rates of 1.25%
Miscellaneous liabilities	–	4,630	Payment of security deposits
Rental income	13,900	–	Income from leasing agreements
Interest expense	254	–	Interest on deposit liabilities with 1.25% annual fixed rate
Other Related Parties			
Interbank loans receivable		–	Peso-denominated lending which earn 2.50% to 3.25% fixed daily interest rate with maturity terms from 1 to 5 days
Placements	36,850,000	–	
Maturities	(36,850,000)	–	
Receivable from customers		₱994,425	Loans granted bear interest of ranging 7.05% to 8.75% with 1 to 10 years term.
Availments	985,000	–	
Maturities	992,700		
Miscellaneous assets	1,351	2,784	Three months advance security deposits
Accounts receivable	3,659	6,321	Outstanding ATM service fees, rental and utility receivables, non-interest bearing
Prepaid expense	(4,575)	9,993	Payment for various policy renewals
Deposit liabilities	(233,268)	688,847	Demand, savings and short-term peso and foreign currency time deposits with fixed rates ranging from 0.00% to 2.00%
Bills Payable	–	–	
Deposits/placements	83,019,000	–	
Withdrawals/maturities	(83,019,000)	–	
Accrued other expense payable	–	1,388	
Accounts payable	244	4,056	Various personal and car insurance payable
Miscellaneous liabilities	(3,530)	–	Advance payment of security deposits from various tenants
Interest income	68,986	–	Income on receivables from customers and interbank loans receivables
Trading and securities loss	4,605	–	Loss from securities transactions
Rental income	15,195	–	Income from leasing agreements with various lease terms
Bank commission	3,194	–	Commission income on ATM service fees
Miscellaneous income	617	–	Service income from referral fees on approved credit card issuances and bank insurance with rates ranging from 2.00% to 10.00%

	December 31, 2019 (Audited)		
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature, Terms and Conditions
Insurance expense	54,164	–	Payment of insurance premium
Interest expense	32,272	–	Interest on deposit liabilities and bills payable
Rent expense	6,003	–	Payment of rent expense to various lessors
Securities transactions			
Outright purchases	₱–	₱–	Outright purchase of FVTPL and FVOCI investments
Outright sales	(300,000)	–	Outright sale of FVTPL and FVOCI investments
Key Personnel			
Receivables from customers	₱–	₱11,329	Unsecured, no impairment, with annual fixed interest
Availments	2,387	–	rates of 6.00% and maturities ranging from 2 to 10 years
Maturities	(4,188)	–	
Interest income	1,019	–	Interest income from loans

19. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

In the normal course of the Bank's operations, there are various outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities such as guarantees and commitments to extend credit, which are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. The Bank, however, does not anticipate significant losses as a result of these transactions.

The following is a summary of the Bank’s commitments and contingent liabilities at their equivalent peso contractual amounts:

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Trust department accounts	**₱7,864,156,919**	₱6,981,353,030
Forward exchange - sold	**49,830,000**	–
Swap forward exchange - sold	**–**	50,635,000
Stand-by credit lines	**38,000,000**	84,000,000
Late deposits/payments received	**9,521,669**	9,521,669
Items held for safekeeping	**481,914**	455,693
Others	**427,074**	488,280

Also, several suits and claims, in behalf or against the Bank in relation to its banking operations and labor-related cases are pending before the courts and quasi-judicial bodies. The Bank and its legal counsel believe that any losses arising from suits and claims which are not specifically provided for will not have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

20. Subsequent Events

Cash Dividend Declaration
On July 23, 2020, the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Bank approved the declaration of a 7.5% Regular Cash Dividend for the second quarter of 2020 for stockholders on record as of August 7, 2020 amounting to ₱320.14 million or ₱0.75 per share to be paid on August 24, 2020.

21. Other Disclosures

a) There are no unusual items of asset, liability, equity, net income or cash flow.

b) No material items of changes were noted in the comparison of actual results with estimated amounts.

c) No unregistered securities were sold or offered for sale by the Bank as of June 30, 2020.

d) Segment revenue and result of business segments are found in subsequent tables.

e) The Bank was not engaged in any business combinations, acquisitions or disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments

Annex 7

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

UNAUDITED SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
AS OF AND FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 AND 2019

	June 30	
	2020	2019
PROFITABILITY RATIOS		
Return on Assets		
Net Income * / Average Total Resources	**1.13%**	1.15%
Return on Equity		
Net Income * / Average Stockholders' Equity	**7.43%**	9.37%
Net Interest Margin		
Net Interest Income / Average Earning Assets	**7.70%**	5.35%
Cost to Income Ratio		
Operating Expenses Excluding Provision for Impairment and Credit Losses and Income Taxes / Net Interest Income + Operating Income	**114.73%**	61.98%
SOLVENCY RATIOS		
Debt to Equity Ratio		
Total Liabilities / Total Stockholders' Equity	**5.63:1**	5.85:1
Asset-to-Equity Ratio		
Total Assets / Total Stockholders' Equity	**6.63:1**	6.85:1
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio		
Earnings Before Interest and Taxes / Interest Expense	**1.70:1**	1.46:1
LIQUIDITY RATIOS		
Liquidity Ratio		
Current Assets / Current Liabilities	**32.10%**	21.23%
Loans to Deposit Ratio		
Gross Loans / Total Deposits	**90.50%**	89.98%
Capital Adequacy Ratio		
Total Qualifying Capital / Total Risk-Weighted Assets	**18.09%**	18.58%

*Computed based on annualized net income

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

ITEM II. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Analysis of Statements of Condition

As of June 30, 2020 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2019 (Audited)

The Bank's Total Assets for the period ended June 30, 2020 was at ₱233.18 billion. This is 3.68% or ₱ 8.27 billion higher compared to the December 2019 level of ₱224.91 billion.

As of June 30, 2020, Loans and Receivables, net of allowance and unearned interest and discounts, representing 69.08% of total assets was lower by 2.01% to ₱161.08 billion from ₱164.38 billion as of December 31, 2019 due to lower portfolios of consumer and commercial loans.

Cash and Other Cash Items increased by ₱172.24 million or 7.55% to ₱2.45 billion from ₱2.28 billion. Due from Other Banks also increased by ₱457.68 million or 40.19% from ₱1.14 billion. Further, Due from BSP went up by ₱13.38 billion to ₱20.20 billion from ₱6.81 billion.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) declined to ₱3.134 billion as of June 30, 2020 from ₱4.78 billion as of December 31, 2019. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) increased to ₱97.58 thousand as of June 30, 2020 from ₱43.67 thousand as of December 31, 2019. Investment Securities at Amortized Cost representing 12.04% of total assets decreased by 17.99% or ₱6.16 billion to ₱28.08 billion as of June 30, 2020 from ₱34.23 billion as of December 31, 2019.

In June 2020, the Bank sold its peso-denominated investment securities classified as at amortized cost with total carrying amount of ₱6.43 billion resulting in a gain on sale of investment securities at amortized cost of ₱469.73 million. The sales were made as there were changes in the Bank's funding requirements given its assessment of the impact of a prolonged pandemic. The sale is not inconsistent with the Bank's Hold-to-Collect (HTC) business model as the sale was considered infrequent even if significant in value.

These investments securities represent 13.38% and 17.34% of total assets as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

Investment in a Joint Venture increased by ₱73.41 million or 9.71% to ₱829.19 million from ₱755.78 million, due to the recognition of PSBank's share in the net earnings of Sumisho Motor Finance Corporation (SMFC), a joint venture between PSBank and Sumitomo Corporation. As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Bank's ownership interest in SMFC is 30.00%.

Property and Equipment decreased by 3.23% or ₱107.13 million to ₱3.21 billion as of June 30, 2020 from ₱3.31 billion as of December 31, 2019 due to Bank's recognition of depreciation expense for the second quarter of 2020.

Investment properties decreased by 2.73% or ₱102.86 million from ₱3.77 billion as of December 31, 2019 to ₱3.66 billion as of June 30, 2020.

Deferred Tax Assets increased by ₱127.43 million to ₱1.53 billion as of June 30, 2020 from ₱1.40 billion as of December 31, 2019.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets including software cost and license fees went up by 5.63% or ₱27.03 million to ₱507.49 million as of June 30, 2020 from ₱480.46 million as of December 31, 2019. Other Assets increased by 8.86% or ₱138.64 million to ₱1.70 billion as of June 30, 2020 from ₱1.56 billion as of December 31, 2019.

The Bank's deposits representing 89.94% of total liabilities increased by 3.24% or ₱5.59 billion to ₱178.09 billion as of June 30, 2020 from ₱172.51 billion as of December 31, 2019. Demand deposits and Savings Deposits improved by 8.24% and 9.35%, respectively to ₱24.34 billion and ₱39.03 billion, respectively. Time Deposits went up by ₱389.46 million to ₱106.30 billion as of June 30, 2020.

As of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, Long Term Negotiable Certificate of Time Deposits (LTNCTD) was recorded at ₱8.42 billion.

As of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, bills payable amounted to ₱449.06 million and ₱4.19 billion, respectively. The decline was attributed to the maturity of the Bank's Medium Term Fixed Rate Notes (MTFNs) amounting to ₱3.0 billion issued on December 10, 2018.

Bonds payable increased by 73.97% or ₱4.63 billion from ₱6.25 billion as of December 31, 2019 to ₱10.88 billion as of June 30, 2020 due to issuance of 3-year fixed rate bonds amounting to ₱4.65 billion in February 2020.

Accrued Taxes, Interest and Other Expenses decreased by ₱260.14 million or 18.46% to ₱1.67 billion as of June 30, 2020. Treasurer's, Cashier's and Manager's Checks decreased by 15.77% to ₱1.09 billion from ₱1.30 billion. Income tax payable was higher at ₱234.20 million as of June 30, 2020 versus ₱374.98 thousand as of December 31, 2019. Meanwhile, Other Liabilities which include Accounts Payables, Withholding tax payables, Net Retirement Liability and Lease Liability increased by ₱799.54 million to ₱5.59 billion as of June 30, 2020 from ₱4.79 billion as of December 31, 2019.

As of June 30, 2020, Capital funds increased to ₱35.17 billion or 2.06% higher compared to December 31, 2019 level of ₱34.46 billion due net income recognized during quarter. On November 20, 2019, the SEC approved the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation on the increase in authorized capital stock of the Bank. On January 16, 2020, the Bank received the SEC Order fixing the Record Date of the 11.42% Stock Dividend involving 43,750,000 shares on January 31, 2020. Payment date of February 21, 2020 was set in accordance with the BOD approval and the rules of the PSE.

Fair Value Reserves on Financial Assets at FVOCI amounted to ₱12.12 million and (₱18.93) million as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

As of June 30, 2020, Capital adequacy Ratio (CAR) was at 18.09%. This is above the minimum regulatory requirement of 10%. The Bank recorded loss on 'Cumulative Translation Adjustment' under equity amounting to (₱14.54 million) as of June 30, 2020 against the recorded balance of (₱12.29 million) as of December 31, 2019.

The Bank recorded Remeasurement Losses on Retirement Plan of ₱937.95 million as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. On the other hand, the Bank's share in the Remeasurement Gains on Retirement Plan of its joint venture was posted at ₱941.68 thousand as of June 30, 2020.

Meanwhile, Return on Average Equity (ROAE) decreased to 7.43% in 2020 versus 9.37% in 2019. Return on Average Assets (ROAA) decreased to 1.13% in June 2020 from 1.31% in December 2019.

Discussion of Results of Operations

For the six months ended June 30, 2020 (Unaudited) and June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

For the six months ended June 30, 2020, the Bank recorded a Net Income after Tax of ₱1.29 billion or 4.95% lower than the ₱1.36 billion posted during the same period last year.

Total Interest Income for the six months ended June 30, 2020 increased by 9.33% or ₱806.24 million better than the ₱8.64 billion recorded during the same period last year.

Interest income on Loans and Receivables was 11.02% higher at ₱8.44 billion from ₱7.61 billion. Interest earned from Investment Securities decreased to ₱897.14 million or 12.53% lower than ₱1.03 billion in 2019 mainly due to decrease in volume of investments, particularly for FVOCI and Investment Securities at Amortized Cost. Interest income from other banks was down by 9.82% to ₱1.07 million from ₱1.19 million. On the other hand, Interest income on Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA increased by ₱15.22 million to ₱21.08 million from ₱5.86 million. Likewise, Interest earned from deposits with BSP increased by ₱36.43 million from ₱375.42 thousand to ₱36.81 million.

Interest Expense on the Bank's deposit liabilities decreased by 41.87% to ₱1.77 billion from ₱3.05 billion while Interest Expense on Bills Payable decreased to ₱110.40 million from ₱179.24 million or ₱68.84 lower compared with the same period last year. The Bank also recorded an Interest Expense on Bonds Payable amounting to ₱281.04 million during the seond quarter of 2020. Meanwhile, the Bank posted an Interest Expense on Subordinated Notes amounting to ₱83.89 million during the second quarter of 2019. Last August 2019, the Bank exercised the call option of its PhP3.00 billion Basel III compliant Tier 2 Notes issued in May 2014.

The Bank recorded Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities for the six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 amounting to ₱51.89 million and ₱58.06 million, respectively.

The Bank's Net Interest Income grew 37.24% year-on-year, from ₱5.27 billion in 2019 to ₱7.23 billion in 2020. This was mainly a result of increases from Interest Income on Loans and Receivables, FVTPL investments and Due from BSP and by ₱838.14 million, ₱45.04 million and ₱36.43 million, respectively.

Net Service Fees and Commission Income decreased to ₱585.66 million, 40.99% lower than ₱992.45 million recorded during the same period last year.

Meanwhile, Other Operating Income increased by 45.62% or ₱310.16 million to ₱990.06 million from ₱679.90 million due to trading gain recognized in 2020.

In June 2020, the Bank sold its peso-denominated investment securities classified as at amortized cost with total carrying amount of ₱6.43 billion resulting in a gain on sale of investment securities at amortized cost of ₱469.73 million. The sales were made as there were changes in the Bank's funding requirements given its assessment of the impact of a prolonged pandemic. The sale is not inconsistent with the Bank's Hold-to-Collect (HTC) business model as the sale was considered infrequent even if significant in value.

Miscellaneous Income went down by ₱90.60 million to ₱190.24 million from ₱280.84 million. Foreign Exchange gain was posted at ₱8.74 million compared to ₱48.59 million a year ago.

Other Operating Expenses, excluding provision for impairment, was higher by 6.23% to ₱4.55 billion from ₱4.29 billion versus previous year. Taxes and Licenses increased by ₱87.94 million or 11.56% to ₱848.43 million from ₱760.50 million. Amortization of intangible assets was recorded at ₱61.07 million. Meanwhile, Depreciation and amortization of Bank's property and leasehold improvements decreased to ₱447.92 million from ₱453.94 million. Compensation and Fringe Benefits increased to ₱1.87 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2020 compared to ₱1.70 billion for the same period last year. On the other hand, Security, messengerial and janitorial services was at ₱214.65 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, 3.18% or ₱6.61 million higher than the ₱208.04 million recorded in June 2019. Miscellaneous Expenses was registered at ₱983.74 million versus ₱928.06 million during the same period last year.

For the six months ended June 30, 2020, the Bank recognized ₱2.78 billion provisions for credit and impairment losses. The Bank decided to exercise prudence by increasing provisions by 141.66% versus previous year due to the impact of the pandemic (COVID 19) to the economy.

For the six months ended June 30, 2020, the Bank also reported Share in net income of Sumisho Motor Finance Corporation (SMFC) amounting to ₱73.41 million from ₱51.79 million during the same period last year.

For the quarter ended June 30, 2020 vs. June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

The Bank reflected a net income after tax of ₱647.62 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2019, ₱33.76 million lower than the ₱681.38 million reported for the same quarter last year.

Total Interest Income for the second quarter of 2020 was registered at ₱5.05 billion, 16.71% higher than the ₱4.33 billion recorded in the same quarter last year. Meanwhile, Total Interest Expense went down by 38.43% to ₱1.06 billion from ₱1.72 billion posted during the same period last year. These resulted to increase in Net Interest Income by 52.93% or ₱1.38 billion to ₱4.0 billion from the ₱2.61 billion recorded during the same quarter last year.

Interest income on Loans and Receivables increased by ₱712.04 million or 18.61% to ₱4.54 billion compared against the ₱3.83 billion posted during same period last year. Interest earned from Investment Securities declined by 2.18% to ₱489.98 million. Meanwhile, Interest earned from deposit with BSP was recorded at ₱12.16 million. Interest income from placements with other banks was at ₱0.38 million versus ₱0.42 million recorded last year.

Other Operating Income was higher at ₱880.37 million versus ₱389.04 million due to trading gain during the second quarter of 2020. In June 2020, the Bank sold its peso-denominated investment securities classified as at amortized cost with total carrying amount of ₱6.43 billion resulting in a gain on sale of investment securities at amortized cost of ₱469.73 million. The sales were made as there were changes in the Bank's funding requirements given its assessment of the impact of a prolonged pandemic. The sale is not inconsistent with the Bank's Hold-to-Collect (HTC) business model as the sale was considered infrequent even if significant in value.

The net loss on sale and foreclosure of chattel mortgage properties was posted at ₱65.68 million versus ₱0.06 million during the same period in 2019. On the other hand, net profit from foreclosure and sale of investment properties was lower at (₱1.90) million versus ₱116.62 million during the same period last year. Meanwhile, Miscellaneous Income decreased by ₱104.28 million to ₱57.96 million from to ₱162.24 million during the second quarter of 2019. The Bank reflected a foreign exchange gain of ₱4.91 million in the second quarter of 2020 versus ₱29.57 million during the same period in 2019.

Total Operating Expenses, excluding provision for impairment, increased by ₱118.99 million to ₱2.25 billion from the year ago level of ₱2.13 billion. The Bank set aside an additional provision for credit loss of ₱1.99 billion during the second quarter of 2020 to recognize the impact of the current COVID-19 pandemic.

Compensation and fringe benefits was up by 3.19% to ₱918.19 million from ₱889.79 million. Occupancy and equipment-related costs was lower by 29.12% or ₱24.16 million to ₱58.81 million compared to ₱82.97 million. Security, messengerial and janitorial services decreased to ₱84.97 million from ₱113.79 million during the second quarter of 2019. Amortization of software costs went up to ₱31.52 million in 2020 from ₱25.94 million posted a year ago. Likewise, taxes and licenses rose to ₱445.42 million from ₱394.94 million for the quarter ended June 2019.

The Bank also recorded income from its investments in Sumisho Motor Finance Corporation (SMFC) amounting to ₱40.85 million, 43.23% higher than the ₱28.52 million reflected in the same period last year.

Analysis of Key Soundness Indicators

June 2020 vs. June 2019 Comparative highlights on key soundness indicators

The following ratios measure the financial performance of the Bank:

		June 30, 2020	**June 30, 2019**	**December 31, 2019**
		(Unaudited)		**(Audited)**
Return on Average Equity*	ROAE	**7.43%**	9.37%	10.29%
Return on Average Assets*	ROAA	**1.13%**	1.15%	1.31%
Net Interest Margin on Average Earning Assets	NIM	**7.70%**	5.35%	5.82%
Earnings per share	EPS	**₱3.11**	₱3.67	₱8.03
Capital-to-Risk Assets Ratio	CAR	**18.09%**	18.58%	17.76%
Liquidity Ratio	LR	**32.10%**	21.23%	19.70%
Debt-Equity Ratio	DER	**5.63:1**	5.85:1	5.53:1
Asset-to-Equity Ratio	AER	**6.63:1**	6.85:1	6.53:1
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	IRCR	**1.70:1**	1.46:1	1.59:1

** computed based on annualized net income*

1. Return on Average Equity (ROAE) in June 30, 2020 decreased to 7.43% from 9.37% in the same period last year. ROAE measures how well the Bank is using common shareholders' invested money. It is calculated by dividing the annualized/normalized net income by the average of the outstanding balances of shareholders' equity at the beginning and ending of the period.

2. Return on Average Assets (ROAA) was 1.13% and 1.15% for the six month period ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. ROAA is calculated by dividing the annualized/normalized net income by the average of the outstanding balances of total assets at the beginning and ending of the period.

3. Net Interest Margin on Average Earning Assets (NIM) was 7.70% and 5.35% for the comparative periods of June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. NIM is calculated by dividing the net interest income by the average earning assets. Average interest-earning assets is based on outstanding balances at the beginning and ending of the period divided by two. (Earning assets comprised of Due from BSP - Specialized Deposit Account, Due from Other Banks, Interbank Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased under Resale Agreements, Loans & Discounts (Current), Bills Purchased, and Sales Contract Receivables, Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive (FVOCI) and Investment at amortized cost.

4. Earnings per Share (EPS) was down to ₱3.11 for the six months ended June 30, 2020 compared to the ₱3.67 EPS the same period last year. EPS represents the net profit the Bank has generated per common share. It is computed by dividing the year to date net income by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares.

5. Capital-to-Risk Assets Ratio (CAR) decreased to 18.09% in June 2020 versus 18.58% in June 2019. CAR is the measure of the Bank's capital strength. It is calculated by dividing the qualified capital by risk-weighted assets as defined by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP).

6. Liquidity Ratio (LR) was higher at 32.10% in June 2020 from 21.23% the same period last year. LR measures the Bank's ability to meet its short-term liabilities. It is derived by dividing the current assets by current liabilities.

7. Debt-to-Equity Ratio (DER) was lower at 5.63:1 as of June 30, 2020 from 5.85:1 in June 2019. DER indicates the extent to which the Bank's leveraged, or financed by credit. This is computed by dividing total liabilities by total stockholder's equity.

8. Asset-to-Equity Ratio (AER) decreased to 6.63:1 as of June 30, 2020 from 6.85:1 as of June 30, 2019. AER is computed by dividing the total assets by total shareholder's equity.

9. Interest Rate Coverage Ratio (IRCR) rose to 1.70:1 this year from 1.46:1 in June 2019. IRCR is a measure of the Bank's ability to meet its interest payments on outstanding debt. It is calculated by dividing the total earnings before interest and taxes over interest expense.

Key Variables and Other Qualitative and Quantitative Factors

Liquidity

PSBank manages its liquidity position to ensure that it has more than adequate funds to meet its obligations at any given time. The Bank monitors its daily liquidity and reserve position by determining inflows and outflows, short-term and long-term obligations, holdings and repayments. Short-term liquidity management identifies obligations and repayments in the next 12-months, aids in the determination of the securities trading strategy, and influences the Bank's pricing mechanism. On the other hand, long-term liquidity management covers maturing obligations and repayments of loans and investments beyond the next 12-months.

The level of liquid assets remained strong, exhibiting healthy growth in both placements with BSP/other banks and investments.

With the Bank's high capitalization, current liquidity position, strong deposit growth trend, continuing development of retail and corporate accounts, and prudent liquidity management, PSBank does not anticipate encountering any cash flow or liquidity problems in the next 12 months. It remains confident of its ability to meet its obligations and is committed to providing the necessary funding to support the projected loan growth, investment activities and expenditures for 2020.

The Bank also performs liquidity stress testing under various stress scenarios to ensure its ability to meet its funding obligations. The Bank has a Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan to anticipate and manage any funding crisis that may occur.

Material Commitments for Capital Expenditures

The Bank's capital expenditure target in 2019 includes projected expenses for new off-site ATMs, upgrade of bank premises including infrastructure, furniture, fixtures and equipment, IT-related activities on systems and licenses.

Causes for Any Material Changes from Period to Period of Financial Statements

See previous discussion on Analysis of Statement of Condition and Discussion of Results of Operations.

Known Trends, Events or Uncertainties or Seasonal Aspects

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK Annex 9

UNAUDITED AGING OF RECEIVABLES

	As of June 30,2020							
			PAST DUE	PAST DUE				
	TOTAL		& ITEMS IN	90 Days or		181 Days to	More Than	ITEMS IN
	RECEIVABLES	CURRENT	LITIGATION	Less	91-180 Days	1 Year	1 Year	LITIGATION
Trade Receivables								
Loans and Discounts	**₱160,964,931,135**	**₱145,072,471,061**	**₱15,892,460,074**	**₱11,002,729,156**	**₱2,423,375,525**	**₱1,327,932,586**	**₱131,773,198**	**₱1,006,649,609**
Agri Loans	**106,676,386**	**97,677,911**	**8,998,475**	**8,998,475**	–	–	–	–
Bills Purchased	**142,552**	**142,552**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Restructured Loans	**98,460,877**	**33,942,768**	**64,518,109**	**57,611,301**	**456,606**	**1,276,365**	**2,857,577**	**2,316,260**
Total Trade Receivables	**161,170,210,950**	**145,204,234,292**	**15,965,976,658**	**11,069,338,932**	**2,423,832,131**	**1,329,208,951**	**134,630,775**	**1,008,965,869**
Non-Trade Receivables								
Accounts Receivables	**730,037,894**	**170,615,938**	**559,421,956**	**57,583,203**	**2,938,703**	**18,565,097**	**209,180,192**	**271,154,761**
Accrued Interest Receivables	**5,189,028,322**	**4,336,149,077**	**852,879,245**	**751,191,515**	**52,736,900**	**32,420,901**	**8,713,697**	**7,816,232**
Total Non-Trade Receivable	**5,919,066,216**	**4,506,765,015**	**1,412,301,201**	**808,774,718**	**55,675,603**	**50,985,998**	**217,893,889**	**278,970,993**
Sales Contract Receivable	**34,882,962**	**4,849,854**	**30,033,108**	**22,220,626**	–	–	**3,640,128**	**4,172,354**
Securities Purchased under Resale Agreements (SPURA)	**5,211,188,628**	**5,211,188,628**						
	₱172,335,348,756	**₱154,927,037,789**	**₱17,408,310,967**	**₱11,900,334,276**	**₱2,479,507,734**	**₱1,380,194,949**	**₱356,164,792**	**₱1,292,109,216**
Less: Allowance for credit losses and Other Deferred Credits								
Trade Receivables	**5,122,876,372**							
Non-trade Receivables	**922,609,775**							
Sales Contract Receivable	**624,884**							
Other Deferred Credits	**705,961**							
	6,046,816,992							
Net Receivables	**₱166,288,531,764**							