

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CG) MANUAL

Updated 19 March 2026

PSBank Compliance Office
16/F PSBank Center
Paseo de Roxas-Sedeño Sts., Makati City
Tel. No. 8885-8219 Local 8219

INITIATION OF CHANGES/UPDATES

| Role | Name | Signature | Date |
|-------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Prepared by | MICHAEL C. NAVARRETE General Compliance Officer | ORIGINAL SIGNED | 03/13/2026 |
| Reviewed by | GILBERT L. NUNAG Chief Compliance and Data Protection Officer (CCDPO) | ORIGINAL SIGNED | 03/13/2026 |

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE (CGC)
ENDORSEMENT SHEET**

| Role | Name | Signature | Date |
|----------------|--|------------------|-------------------|
| Endorsed by | EDUARDO A. SAHAGUN Independent Director CGC Member | ENDORSED | 03/18/2026 |
| Endorsed by | RUFINO LUIS T. MANOTOK Independent Director CGC Member | ENDORSED | 03/18/2026 |
| Endorsed by | CECILIA C. BORROMELO Independent Director CGC Chairperson | ENDORSED | 03/18/2026 |

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS (BOD)
APPROVAL**

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Board Resolution Number: <u>2026 - 030</u> | Date: 19 March 2026 |
| Please see attached duly notarized Secretary's Certificate. | |

Corporate Secretary's Certificate

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

777 Paseo de Roxas Ave., corner Sedeño St., Makati City

SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

I, **LEAH M. ZAMORA**, of legal age, Filipino citizen, married with office address at PSBank Center, 777 Paseo de Roxas Ave., corner Sedeño St., Makati City, after having been sworn in accordance with law, depose and state that:

1. I am the duly elected and qualified Corporate Secretary of Philippine Savings Bank, a banking institution duly organized and existing under and in accordance with the laws of the Philippines, with principal office at PSBank Center, 777 Paseo de Roxas Ave., corner Sedeño St., Makati City.

2. At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the said banking institution held on March 19, 2026 at its principal office, of which a quorum was present, the following resolution was unanimously approved and adopted:

RESOLUTION NO. 2026 - 030

"RESOLVED, That the Board of Directors of Philippine Savings Bank hereby approves the **Updated Corporate Governance Manual (CGM) and Updated Corporate Governance Committee (CGC) Charter**, as attached to the pertinent Memorandum submitted to the Board;

3. That, said resolution is now in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand at MAKATI CITY
this 24 day of MAR 24 2026.

LEAH M. ZAMORA
Corporate Secretary
TIN 158-316-727

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me, this day of MAR 24 2026 at MAKATI CITY, affiant exhibiting to me her Passport ID No. P7935757B issued at DFA Manila on October 20, 2021.

Doc. No. 34
Page No. 00
Book No. 09
Series of 2026.



ATTY. ROMEO S. MASANGYA, JR.
ROLL NO. 4185 Notary Public
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR MAKATI CITY
APPOINTMENT NO. M-011 UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2026
MCLE COMPLIANCE NO. VHI-0012723 APRIL 14, 2026
ULAS COMPLIANCE - Not Available
IBP LIFETIME NO. 018663. 01/03/2018 MAKATI CITY
PTR NO. 10765519. 01/02/2026 MAKATI CITY
OFFICE ADDRESS: PSBANK CENTER NO. 777 PASEO DE ROXAS
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SUMMARY OF CHANGES AND THEIR RATIONALE

Key changes effected to the previous **September 2025 version** of this Corporate Governance Manual (CGM) are as follows:

| # | Changes/Updates | Page(s) |
|----------|--|---|
| 1 | Incorporation of the following recent CG-related regulatory issuances: | |
| a | BSP Circular No. 1231 re: Amendments on Reporting Governance Framework by including in the Board’s responsibilities its oversight on the Bank’s reporting governance to ensure integrity of its reporting process and compliance with regulatory requirements | 23 |
| b | SEC Memorandum Circular No. 7 Series of 2026 dated 26 January 2026 regarding the amended rules on the 9-Year Term Limit for Independent Directors of Publicly-listed Companies (PLCs) | 31-32 |
| c | BSP Circular No. 1226 dated 15 December 2025 regarding the amended rules on the delisting of persons temporarily disqualified by the BSP to become directors and officers of banks | 41 |
| 2 | Articulation and clarification on certain provisions to address areas recommended for improvement by the Institute of Corporate Directors (ICD) in its written report dated 07 January 2026 based on the results of its latest assessment on the Bank’s disclosure of CG practices vis-à-vis the ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard (ACGS) for PLCs | 10, 20-21, 24, 26-28, 32, 50-51, 69, 72, 77-78 |
| 3 | Realignment of certain provisions with the Bank’s updated policies on Succession Planning and on Outsourcing/In-sourcing service arrangements; incorporation of policy references for Anti-Money Laundering/Combating Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT), Financial Consumer Protection (FCP) and Data Privacy and addressing the BSP’s directive to enhance corporate governance by documenting the discussion of the performance assessments of the heads of the control functions in the minutes of meeting of their respective committees. | 12, 54, 72-73, 78 |

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PART I - INTRODUCTION

Corporate Governance is the system of stewardship and control that guides the Bank in fulfilling its long-term economic, moral, legal and social obligations towards its stakeholders¹ (i.e. customers, creditors, employees, suppliers, investors/shareholders, as well as the government and community in which it operates). It is a system of direction, feedback and control using regulations, performance standards and ethical guidelines to hold the Board and Senior Management accountable for ensuring ethical behavior - reconciling long-term customer satisfaction with shareholder value to the benefit of all stakeholders and society. Its purpose is to maximize the Bank's long-term success, creating sustainable value for its shareholders, stakeholders and the nation.²

This Manual shall be known as the “**PSBank Corporate Governance (CG) Manual**”.

It shall serve as the Bank's reference or guide in the implementation of Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) **Circular No. 969** re: Enhanced Corporate Governance for BSP-Supervised Financial Institutions; the “New Code of Corporate Governance for Publicly Listed Companies” issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under **SEC Memorandum Circular No. 19 s2016**, applicable provisions in the BSP Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB), **Republic Act (R.A.) No. 11232** re: **Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines** and other relevant references. This Manual also serves as the **Board Charter** and the **Board's Code of Conduct** providing due guidance to all directors as to the proper discharge of their roles, duties & responsibilities and accountabilities, among other Board-related matters³.

The Board of Directors (the Board), Management, Officers and Staff of the Bank hereby commit themselves to the principles and practices contained in this Manual and acknowledge that the same will guide them in the development and achievement of the Bank's corporate goals.

To enjoin Bank-wide compliance, this Manual is posted and available in the Bank's **ICentral** specifically under Policies-Regulatory for easy access of all employees, officers and directors of the Bank. This Manual is also posted in the Bank's corporate website for ready access by all stakeholders of the Bank.

OUR GOVERNANCE CULTURE

We see our compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations as a minimum requirement. Going beyond such minimum is the true essence of good corporate governance.

We always aim to continually build up the trust and confidence of our stakeholders by running our business in a prudent and sound manner, being fair and transparent in all our dealings, providing reliable and better service in response to the ever-growing expectations of our customers, and working with integrity and accountability.

¹ The term “**Stakeholders**” refers to any individual, organization or society at large who can either affect and/or be affected by the Bank's strategies, policies, business decisions and operations, in general.

² **SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

³ **Recommendation #2.12 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

PART II – GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

SECTION 1. BOARD OVERSIGHT

A. Board of Directors

Compliance with the principles of good corporate governance shall start with the Board of Directors.

1. Composition of the Board

- a. Pursuant to Sec. 15 and 17 of R.A. 8791 “The General Banking Law of 2000”, there shall be at least five (5), and a maximum of fifteen (15) members of the Board. Provided, that in case of merger or consolidation, the number of directors may be increased up to the total number of the members of board of directors of the merging or consolidating entities as provided for in their respective articles of incorporation, but in no case to exceed twenty-one (21). The Board shall determine the appropriate number of its members to ensure that the number is commensurate with the size and complexity of the Bank’s operations.

To the extent practicable, the members of the Board shall be selected from a broad pool of qualified candidates. External databases of professional search firms (e.g., Institute of Corporate Directors) as well as recommendations from shareholders and existing directors shall be used for possible candidates as director.

In order to promote independent oversight of management, the Board shall, to the extent practicable, be composed of a **majority of Non-Executive Directors**⁴, who possess the necessary qualifications to effectively participate and help secure objective, independent judgment on corporate affairs, and to substantiate proper checks and balances. This is to ensure protection of the Bank’s interest over the interest of the individual shareholders.⁵

- b. **At least three (3)** members of the Board or such number as may constitute **one-third (1/3)** of the members of the Board, whichever is higher, shall be **Independent Directors**.⁶
- c. As a **Board Diversity Policy**, no director or candidate for directorship shall be discriminated upon by reason of gender, age, sexual orientation, disability, ethnicity, skills/knowledge/competence, nationality, or political, religious or cultural backgrounds. This aims to avoid groupthink and ensure that optimal decision-making is achieved.⁷
- d. Non-Filipino citizens may become members of the Board to the extent of the foreign participation in the equity of the Bank.

⁴ **Non-Executive Directors** refer to those who are not part of the day-to-day management of banking operations and/or have no executive responsibility/does not perform any work related to the operations of the Bank which include the *Independent Directors*. Conversely, **Executive Directors** refer to those who have executive responsibility of day-to-day operations of a part or the whole of the Bank.

⁵ **Recommendation #1.2 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

⁶ **Recommendation #5.1 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

⁷ **Recommendation #1.4 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

2. Powers, Responsibilities and Duties of the Board

a. Powers of the Board -

The corporate powers of the Bank shall be exercised, its business conducted and all its resources controlled and held, by its Board. The powers of the Board as conferred by law are original and cannot be revoked by the stockholders. The directors hold their office charged with the duty to exercise sound and objective judgment for the best interest of the Bank.

b. General Responsibility of the Board -

The position of a Bank director is a position of trust. A director assumes certain responsibilities to different constituencies or stakeholders, i.e., the Bank itself, its stockholders, its depositors and other creditors, its management and employees, the regulators, deposit insurer and the public at large. These constituencies or stakeholder have the right to expect that the institution is being run in a prudent and sound manner.

It is the responsibility of the Board to foster the long-term success of the Bank and to sustain its competitiveness and profitability in a manner consistent with its corporate objectives and the best interests of its stockholders and other stakeholders.⁸

The Board is primarily responsible for approving and overseeing the implementation of the Bank's strategic objectives, risk strategy, corporate governance and corporate values. Further, the Board is also responsible for monitoring and overseeing the performance of senior management as the latter manages the day-to-day affairs of the Bank.

c. Specific Duties and Responsibilities of the Board -

The Board of Directors is primarily responsible for defining the Bank's vision and mission. It shall ensure that they remain relevant and aligned with the Bank's long-term strategic objectives and evolving business environment. The Board of directors has the fiduciary responsibility to the Bank and all its shareholders including minority shareholders. It shall approve and oversee the implementation of strategies to achieve corporate objectives. It shall also approve and oversee the implementation of the risk governance framework and the systems of checks and balances. It shall establish a sound corporate governance framework. The Board of Directors shall approve the selection of the President/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and key members of senior management and control functions and oversee their performance.

To ensure a high standard of best practice for the Bank and its stockholders and other stakeholders⁹, the Board should conduct itself with honesty and integrity in the performance of, among others, the following duties and responsibilities:

1) The Board of Directors shall define the Bank's corporate culture and values. It shall establish a code of conduct and ethical standards in the Bank and shall institutionalize a system that will allow reporting of concerns or violations to an appropriate body. In this regard, the board of directors shall:

- (1) Approve a Code of Conduct or Code of Ethics, which shall articulate acceptable and unacceptable activities, transactions and behaviors

⁸ Principle No. 1 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

⁹ SEC Memo Cir. 9, s2014

that could result or potentially result in conflict of interest, personal gain at the expense of the Bank as well as the corresponding disciplinary actions and sanctions. The Code of Conduct shall explicitly provide that all Bank employees/personnel (i.e. officers and staff) are expected to conduct themselves ethically and perform their job with skill, due care, and diligence in addition to complying with laws, regulations, and company policies. On the other hand for directors, this Corporate Governance Manual (CGM) also serves as the Board's Charter and Code of Conduct providing due guidance as to the proper discharge of their roles, duties and responsibilities and accountabilities, among other Board-related matters.

- (2) Consistently conduct the affairs of the Bank with a high degree of integrity and play a lead role in establishing the Bank's corporate culture and values. The Board of Directors shall establish, actively promote, and communicate a culture of strong governance in the Bank, through adopted policies and displayed practices. The Board of Directors shall ensure that the CEO and executive team champion the desired values and conduct, and that they face material consequences if there are persistent or high profile conduct and value breaches.
 - (3) Oversee the integrity, independence, and effectiveness of Bank's policies and procedures for whistleblowing. It shall allow employees to communicate, with protection from reprisal, legitimate concerns about illegal, unethical or questionable practices directly to the Board of Directors or to any independent unit. Policies shall likewise be set on how such concerns shall be investigated and addressed, for example, by an internal control function, an objective external party, Senior Management and/or the Board of Directors itself. It shall prevent the use of the facilities of the Bank in the furtherance of criminal and other improper or illegal activities, such as but not limited to financial misreporting, money laundering, fraud, bribery or corruption.
 - (4) Ensure the proper and efficient implementation and monitoring of compliance with the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and internal policies¹⁰.
- 2) The Board of Directors shall be responsible for approving the Bank's objectives and strategies and in overseeing management's implementation thereof. In this regard, the Board of Directors shall:**
- (1) Ensure that the Bank has beneficial influence on the economy by continuously providing services and facilities which will be supportive of the national economy;
 - (2) Approve the Bank's strategic objectives and business plans. These shall take into account the Bank's long-term financial interests, its level of risk tolerance, and ability to manage risks effectively. In this respect, the Board of Directors shall establish a system for measuring performance against plans;
 - (3) Actively engage in the affairs of the Bank and keep up with material changes in the Bank's business and regulatory environment as well as act in a timely manner to protect the long-term interests of the Bank;

¹⁰ Recommendation #7.2 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

(4) Approve and oversee the implementation of policies governing major areas of the Bank's operations. The Board of Directors shall regularly review these policies, as well as evaluate control functions (e.g., internal audit, risk management and compliance) with Senior Management to determine areas for improvement as well as to promptly identify and address significant risks and issues.

3) The Board of Directors shall be responsible for the appointment/selection of key members of senior management and heads of control functions and for the approval of a sound remuneration and other incentives policy for personnel. In this regard, the Board of Directors shall:

(1) Oversee selection of the CEO and other key personnel, including members of Senior Management and heads of control functions based on the application of fit and proper standards. Integrity, technical expertise, and experience in the Bank's business, either current or planned, shall be the key considerations in the selection process. Moreover, since mutual trust and a close working relationship are important, the members of senior management shall uphold the general operating philosophy, vision and core values of the Bank;

(2) Approve and oversee the implementation of performance standards as well as remuneration and other incentives policy. The policy should be consistent with the long-term strategic objectives and financial soundness of the Bank and should promote good performance, convey acceptable risk-taking behavior, and reinforce the Bank's operating and risk culture. In doing so, it should formulate and adopt a policy specifying the relationship between remuneration and performance. Further, no director should participate in discussions or deliberations involving his own remuneration¹¹.

(3) Oversee the performance of Senior Management and heads of control functions:

(a) The Board of Directors shall regularly monitor and assess the performance of the management team and heads of control functions based on approved performance standards;

(b) The Board of Directors shall hold members of Senior Management accountable for their actions and enumerate the possible consequences if those actions are not aligned with the Board of Directors' performance expectations. These expectations shall include adherence to the Bank's values, risk appetite and risk culture, under all circumstances;

(c) The Board of Directors shall regularly meet with Senior Management to engage in discussions, question, and critically review the reports and information provided by the latter;

(d) **Non-executive board members** shall meet regularly on an **annual basis**, other than in meetings of the Audit, Risk Oversight, Corporate Governance, and Related Party Transactions Committees, in the absence of Senior Management, **with the external auditor and heads of the internal audit, compliance**

¹¹ **Recommendation #2.5** per **SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

and risk management functions. This Non-Executive Directors' meeting shall be chaired by the Board-appointed **Lead Independent Director (LID)**¹². The Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) or his designated officer shall serve as Secretary to this session and shall therefore coordinate with the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and the Chief Audit Executive (CAE) for the agenda/items for discussion and record such dialogues in minutes of meeting. This session aims to **scrutinize Management's performance, particularly in meeting the Bank's goals and objectives** and to determine the **integrity of the Bank's internal control and effectiveness of risk management systems**.

- (4) Engage in succession planning for the senior officers and other critical positions¹³. In this respect, the Board of Directors shall establish an effective succession planning program. The program should include a system for identifying and developing potential successors for senior officers and other critical positions;
 - (5) Ensure that personnel's expertise and knowledge remain relevant. The Board of Directors shall provide its personnel with regular training opportunities as part of a professional development program to enhance their competencies and stay abreast of developments relevant to their areas of responsibility;
 - (6) Ensure that employee pension funds are fully funded or the corresponding liability appropriately recognized in the books of the Bank at all times, and that all transactions involving the pension fund are conducted at arm's length terms.
 - (7) Establish effective strategic manpower planning to ensure that there is adequate and right manpower complement to meet the strategic goals and operational plans of the Bank.¹⁴
 - (8) Establish policies and procedures governing the separation of employees from service (e.g. termination, dismissal, retrenchment, retirement, or resignation), which should include transfer of accountabilities and/or salient information (e.g. client data, business strategies and formula, other trade secrets, etc.) to the successor, and clearance requirements.
- 4) The Board of Directors shall be responsible for approving and overseeing implementation of the Bank's corporate governance framework. In this regard, the Board of Directors shall:**

- (1) Define appropriate governance structure and practices for its own work, and ensure that such practices are followed and periodically reviewed:
 - i. The Board of Directors shall structure itself in a way, including in terms of size and frequency of meetings, so as to promote

¹² Independent Director **Mr. Eduardo A. Sahagun** is the Bank's Lead Independent Director (LID) as appointed by the Board of Directors in its **Resolution No. 2024-059** dated 23 May 2024.

¹³ In the case of the President/CEO, the process of identifying and developing potential successors shall be handled at the majority ownership/parent-level whereby possible successors are available not just at the parent-bank but within the Group as well considering the criticality of the position to the entire banking group.

¹⁴ BSP MORB Sec. 146 re: Operational Risk Management

efficiency, critical discussion of issues, and thorough review of matters. The Board of Directors shall meet regularly to properly discharge its functions, and likewise have discussions on values, conduct, and behaviors;

- ii. The Board of Directors shall create committees to increase efficiency and allow deeper focus in specific areas. The number and nature of board-level committees would depend on the size of the Bank and the Board of Directors, the Bank's complexity of operations, as well as the Board of Directors' long-term strategies and risk tolerance. The Board of Directors may delegate some of its functions, but not its responsibilities, to board-level committees. In this regard, the Board of Directors shall:
 - i. Approve, review and update **at least annually** or whenever there are significant changes therein, the respective **Charters** of each of its committees or other documents that set out its mandate, scope and working procedures. Said documents shall articulate how the committee will report to the full board of directors, what is expected of the committee members, and tenure limits for serving on the committee. The Board of Directors shall also consider occasional rotation of committee members and chairs to avoid undue concentration of power and promote fresh perspective;
 - ii. Appoint members of the committees taking into account the optimal mix of skills and experience to allow the members to fully understand, be critical and objectively evaluate the issues. In order to promote objectivity, the Board, shall appoint independent directors and non-executive members of the Board to the greatest extent possible while ensuring that such mix will not impair the collective skills, experience, and effectiveness of the committees. Towards this end, an independent director who is a member of any committee that exercises executive or management functions that can potentially impair such director's independence cannot accept membership in committees that perform independent oversight/control functions such as the Audit, Risk Oversight and Corporate Governance Committees, without prior approval of the Monetary Board;
 - iii. Ensure that each committee shall maintain appropriate records (e.g., minutes of meetings or summary of matters reviewed and decisions taken) of their deliberations and decisions. Such records shall document the committee's fulfillment of its responsibilities and facilitate the assessment of the effective performance of its functions
 - iv. Constitute, *at a minimum*, the following committees:
 1. **Audit Committee** - to enhance its oversight capability over the Bank's financial reporting, internal control system, internal and external audit processes, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The committee should be composed of at least three (3) appropriately qualified non-executive directors, the majority of whom, including the Chairperson, should be independent. All of the members of the committee must have relevant background, knowledge, skills, and/or experience in the areas of accounting,

auditing and finance. The Chairperson of the Audit Committee should not be the Chairman of the Board or of any other committees¹⁵;

2. **Corporate Governance Committee** - to assist the Board in the performance of its corporate governance responsibilities, including the functions that were formerly assigned to a Nomination and Remuneration Committee. It should be composed of at least three (3) members, all of whom should be independent directors, including the Chairman ¹⁶.
 3. **Risk Oversight Committee** - to oversee the Bank's enterprise risk management system and ensure its functionality and effectiveness. This committee should be composed of at least three (3) members, majority of whom shall be Independent Directors including the Chairperson. The Chairperson of this committee should not be the Chairman of the Board or of any other committee. The committee shall possess a range of expertise and adequate knowledge on risk management issues and practices. It shall have access to independent experts to assist it in discharging its responsibilities.
 4. **Related Party Transaction (RPT) Committee** - tasked with reviewing all material related party transactions of the Bank. This committee should be composed of at least three (3) non-executive directors, two (2) of whom should be independent, including the Chairperson. The committee shall at all times be entirely composed of independent directors and non-executive directors, with independent directors comprising majority of the members. In case a member has conflict of interest in a particular RPT, he should refrain from evaluating that particular transaction. The Compliance Officer or Internal Auditor may sit as resource persons in said committee.
- iii. The Board of Directors shall regularly review the structure, size and composition of the Board of Directors and Board-level Committees with the end in view of having a balanced membership. Towards this end, a system and procedure for evaluation of the structure, size and composition of the Board of Directors and board-level committees shall be adopted which shall include, but not limited to, benchmark and peer group analysis. The results of assessment shall form part of the ongoing improvement efforts of the Board of Directors;
- iv. The Board of Directors shall adopt policies aimed at ensuring that the members of the Board of Directors are able to commit to effectively discharge their responsibilities, which shall include policy on the number of directorship positions and/or other internal/external professional commitments that a director may have, commensurate with the responsibilities placed on the director, as well as the nature, scale and complexity of the Bank's operations;

¹⁵ Recommendation #3.2 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

¹⁶ Recommendation #3.3 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

- v. The Board of Directors shall ensure that individual members of the Board of Directors and the shareholders are accurately and timely informed of a comprehensive and understandable assessment of the Bank's performance, financial condition, and risk exposures. All members of the Board of Directors shall have reasonable access to any information about the Bank at all times. The Board of Directors shall also ensure that adequate and appropriate information flows internally and to the public;
 - vi. The Board of Directors shall assess at least annually its performance and effectiveness as a body, as well as its various committees, the CEO, the individual directors, and the Bank itself, which may be facilitated by the Corporate Governance Committee or external facilitators. This exercise shall cover the assessment of the ongoing suitability of each board member taking into account his or her performance in the Board of Directors and board-level committees;
 - vii. The Board of Directors shall maintain appropriate records (e.g., meeting minutes or summaries of matters reviewed, recommendations made, decisions taken and dissenting opinions) of its deliberations and decisions. The Board of Directors shall also ensure that independent views in meetings of the Board of Directors shall be given full consideration and all such meetings shall be duly minuted.
- (2) Develop remuneration and other incentives policy for directors that shall be submitted for approval of the stockholders. The Board of Directors shall ensure that the policy is consistent with the long-term interest of the Bank, does not encourage excessive risk-taking, and is not in conflict with the director's fiduciary responsibilities;
 - (3) Adopt a policy on retirement for directors and officers, as part of the succession plan, to promote dynamism and avoid perpetuation in power;
 - (4) Conduct and maintain the affairs of the Bank within the scope of its authority as prescribed in its charter and in existing laws, rules and regulations. It shall ensure effective compliance with the latter, which include prudential reporting obligations. Serious weaknesses in adhering to these duties and responsibilities may be considered as unsafe and unsound banking practice;
 - (5) Maintain, and periodically update, organizational rules, by-laws, or other similar documents setting out its organization, rights, responsibilities and key activities. The Board of Directors shall ensure that the Bank's organizational structure facilitates effective decision making and good governance. This includes clear definition and delineation of the lines of responsibility and accountability.
 - (6) Oversee the development, approve, and monitor implementation of corporate governance policies. The Board of Directors shall ensure that corporate governance policies are followed and periodically reviewed for ongoing improvement.
 - (7) Approve an overarching policy on the handling of Related Party Transactions (RPTs) to ensure that there is effective compliance with existing laws, rules and regulations at all times, that these are

conducted on an arm's length basis, and that no stakeholder is unduly disadvantaged¹⁷. In this regard:

- (a) The Board of Directors shall approve all material RPTs, those that cross the materiality threshold, and write-off of material exposures to related parties, and submit the same for confirmation by majority vote of the stockholders in the annual stockholders' meeting. Any renewal or material changes in the terms and conditions of RPTs shall also be approved by the Board of Directors. All final decisions of the Board of Directors on material RPTs, including important facts about the nature, terms, conditions, original and outstanding individual and aggregate balances, justification and other details that would allow stockholders to make informed judgment as to the reasonableness of the transaction, must be clearly disclosed during stockholder's meetings and duly reflected in the minutes of Board of Directors and stockholders' meetings;
- (b) The Board of Directors shall delegate to appropriate management committee the approval of RPTs that are below the materiality threshold, subject to confirmation by the Board of Directors. This shall, however, exclude DOSRI transactions, which are required to be approved by the Board of Directors. All decisions under the delegated authority must be properly recorded in the minutes of the committee meetings;
- (c) The Board of Directors shall establish an effective system to:
 - (i) Determine, identify and monitor related parties and RPTs;
 - (ii) Continuously review and evaluate existing relationships between and among businesses and counterparties; and
 - (iii) Identify, measure, monitor and control risks arising from RPTs. The system should be able to define related parties' extent of relationship with the Bank; assess situations in which a nonrelated party (with whom the Bank has entered into a transaction) subsequently becomes a related party and vice versa; and generate information on the type and amount of exposures to a particular related party. The said system will facilitate submission of accurate reports to the regulatory supervisors. The system as well as the overarching policies shall be subject to periodic assessment by the internal audit and compliance functions and shall be updated regularly for their sound implementation. The overarching policy and the system shall be made available to the BSP and audit functions for review. Any changes in the policies and procedures shall be approved by the Board of Directors.
- (d) The Board of Directors shall maintain adequate capital against risks associated with exposures to related parties. In this regard, material risks arising from RPTs shall be considered in the capital planning process. The prescribed scenario/stress tests under the

¹⁷ This is separately covered and comprehensively set forth in the Bank's **RPT Policy** and **Material RPT Policy** pursuant to BSP Circular No. 895, Section 136 of the MORB re: Related Party Transactions and the **SEC Memorandum Circular No. 10 s2019** re: Rules on Material Related Party Transactions for Publicly-Listed Companies.

capital planning process shall also capture RPTs in order to determine whether the Bank is well-insulated from any going concern issue of related parties;

- (e) The Board of Directors shall oversee the integrity, independence, and effectiveness of the policies and procedures for whistleblowing. The Board of Directors should ensure that Senior Management addresses legitimate issues on RPT that are raised. The Board of Directors should take responsibility for ensuring that staff who raise concerns are protected from detrimental treatment or reprisals; and
 - (f) The Board of Directors shall articulate clear policy on the abstention of a director from participating in a meeting when related party transactions, self-dealings or any transactions or matters on which he/she has a material interest are taken up to ensure that he has no influence over the outcome of the deliberations.¹⁸
- (8) Ensure effective governance process in handling interlocking positions of directors and officers in other entities. In this regard, the Board shall¹⁹:
- (a) Approve policy on having directors or officers with interlocking positions in other entities, which shall cover, among others, the following:
 - (i) Cases and the corresponding rationale when the Bank shall allow/appoint directors or officers to have/with interlocking positions in other entities; the sectors or industries of the entities where the directors or officers may assume other positions; interlocking positions that may be held by directors or officers; and limit on the number of entities where the director or officer may hold interlocking positions. Provided that the limit to be set shall be consistent with item "b" of Qualifications of a director under MORB Sec. 132;
 - (ii) Measures to avoid excessive concentration of economic power, unfair competitive advantage and abusive practices. The policy shall also include the measures in handling conflict of interest situations;
 - (iii) Requirement to obtain approval from the board of directors or the appropriate authority designated in the Bank prior to acceptance of interlocking directorship/officership positions in other entities;
 - (iv) Requirement to obtain proof of disclosure to and consent from all the involved entities on interlocking officership positions held outside the banking group/conglomerate; and
 - (v) Courses of action in case conflict of interest arise or when the performance of the director or officer has been affected by the interlocking positions held.
 - (b) Ensure effective governance process on the selection and appointment of directors and/or officers who are holding interlocking positions in other entities and in approving the acceptance of directors/officers of interlocking positions in other

¹⁸ **Recommendation #5.6 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

¹⁹ **BSP Circular No. 1129** re: Amendments to Corporate Governance Guidelines for BSP-Supervised Financial Institutions

entities. The governance process shall cover continuous assessment of potential conflict of interest in the entities involved as well as the interlocking positions held.

(c) Ensure that directors and/or officers holding interlocking positions in other entities effectively carry out their duties and responsibilities in the bank. It shall be the responsibility of the board of directors to conduct a periodic performance evaluation of the concerned directors and officers measured against agreed upon standards for the position. The board of directors shall immediately take appropriate action should the results of performance evaluation reflect that the performance of the function in the bank has been adversely affected by the interlocking positions held by the director and/or officer; and

(d) Ensure that the control functions (i.e., risk management, compliance, and internal audit) cover the assessment of adherence to internal policies and regulatory expectations on interlocking positions held by the directors and/or officers. For the interlocking positions held by heads of control functions, the assessment shall be performed by the board of directors or board-level committee to whom they functionally report to.

5) The Board of Directors shall be responsible for approving Bank's risk governance framework and overseeing management's implementation thereof. In this regard, the Board of Directors shall:

- (1) Define the Bank's risk appetite. In setting the risk appetite, the Board of Directors shall take into account the business environment, regulatory landscape, and the Bank's long term interests and ability to manage risk. Approve and oversee adherence to the risk appetite statement (RAS), risk policy, and risk limits;
- (2) Oversee the development of, approve, and oversee the implementation of policies and procedures relating to the management of risks throughout the Bank in accordance with BSP guidelines such as credit, market, liquidity, operational, bank protection, compliance, information technology, information security, cyber security, data privacy, business continuity and social media risks;
- (3) Approve and oversee the Bank's reputational risk management framework as part of its enterprise risk management strategy, ensure that it provides an effective and efficient system of identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling reputational risk and is periodically reviewed by an independent and competent party to provide assurance that the controls in place to manage reputational risk are operating as intended;²⁰
- (4) Approve portfolio objectives, overall investment strategies, general investment policies, and limits that are consistent with the Bank's financial condition and risk tolerance.
- (5) Oversee the integration of sustainability principles and objectives in the Bank's investment activities and monitor the progress in

²⁰ BSP Circular No. 1114 re: Guidelines on Reputational Risk Management

attaining such objectives through the relevant committee it designated.²¹

- (6) Define organizational responsibilities following the three lines of defense framework. The business line functions will represent the first line of defense, the risk management and compliance functions for the second line of defense, and the internal audit function for the third line of defense. In this regard:
 - (a) Ensure that the risk management, compliance and internal audit functions have proper stature in the organization, have adequate staff and resources, and carry out their responsibilities independently, objectively and effectively.
 - (b) Ensure that non-executive board members meet regularly, with the external auditor and heads of the internal audit, compliance and risk management functions other than in meetings of the audit and risk oversight committees, in the absence of Senior Management.

6) The Board shall ensure the Bank's compliance with all supervisory and regulatory requirements. In relation to this, it shall establish an effective compliance risk management system that shall identify and mitigate risks arising from the Bank's failure to comply with applicable laws, BSP regulations, standards prescribed by the relevant payment system management body, and codes of conduct applicable to both banks and Operators of Payment System (OPS), the Bank being a BSP-licensed OPS.²²

7) The Board shall ensure that the Bank's business model, strategies, and activities appropriately take into account the legitimate interests of its participants and other relevant stakeholders, the Bank being a BSP-licensed OPS. In this regard, it shall:

- (1) Consider the welfare of participants and relevant stakeholders in crafting major operational decisions involving its payment system's design and overall business strategies. These decisions may involve the Bank's operating structure, the scope of transactions processed, and the critical technology used in operations, and
- (2) Establish clear processes for identifying and addressing stakeholders' concerns and any conflict of interests between the stakeholders and the Bank.²³

8) The Board shall identify the Bank's stakeholders in the community in which it operates or are directly affected by its operations and formulate a clear policy of accurate, timely and effective communication with them.²⁴

²¹ **BSP Circular No. 1149 re: Guidelines on the Integration of Sustainability Principles in Investment Activities of Banks**

²² **BSP Circular No. 1127 re: Governance Policy for Operators of Payment System (OPS)**

²³ **BSP Circular No. 1127 re: Governance Policy for Operators of Payment System (OPS)**

²⁴ **SEC Memo Circular No. 9, s. 2014** as amended by **Recommendation #14.1 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

9) The Board shall exercise the due diligence required in ensuring that the requirement to disclose its beneficial owner in the General Information Sheet (GIS) is complied with.²⁵

10)The Board shall promote the long-term financial interest of the Bank and ensure that it has beneficial influence on the economy. They shall²⁶:

- (1) Institutionalize the adoption of sustainability principles, including those covering environmental and social (E & S) risk areas in the Bank, by incorporating the same in the corporate governance and risk management frameworks as well as in the Bank's strategic objectives and operations, risk strategy, risk appetite and risk management policies and procedures. Moreover, the Board shall:
 - (a) Set strategic E & S objectives covering short, medium and long-term horizons;
 - (b) Approve the risk appetite on specific risk areas that the bank is willing and capable to manage, results of stress testing exercises, and assessment of the timing and channels through which E&S risks may materialize; and
 - (c) Ensure that material E&S risks are considered in the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) or internal capital planning process.
- (2) Promote a culture that fosters environmentally and socially responsible business decisions. The Board shall ensure that sustainability implications are considered in the overall decision-making process.
- (3) Approve the Bank's Environmental and Social Risk Management System (ESRMS) that is commensurate with the Bank's size, nature, and complexity of operations and oversee its implementation. The Board shall ensure that the ESRMS is aligned with internationally recognized principles, standards and global practices and forms part of the enterprise-wide risk management (ERM) system.
- (4) Ensure that sustainability objectives and policies are clearly communicated across the institution, and to its investors, clients, and other stakeholder. This shall involve the engagement of both internal and external stakeholders to exchange views and provide input on material sustainability matters, ensuring that the Bank's ESG priorities remain aligned with stakeholder expectations.
- (5) Adopt an effective organizational structure to ensure attainment and continuing relevance of the Bank's sustainability objectives. The Board, through its Risk Oversight Committee (ROC), shall oversee the Bank's sustainability and Environment Social Governance (ESG) strategies by ensuring that sustainability and ESG objectives are integrated into the Bank's risk management and strategic frameworks.
- (6) Monitor the progress of the Bank in meeting its E&S strategic objectives and targets and ensure that issues in meeting the same are addressed.

²⁵ SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 15 s2019

²⁶ BSP Circular Nos. 1085 and 1128 re: "Sustainable Finance Framework" and "Environmental and Social Risk Management Framework"

- (7) Institutionalize a capacity building program for the Board of Directors, all levels of management, and personnel to equip the bank in identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling E&S risks. The board of directors shall likewise ensure that key personnel shall possess adequate knowledge, skills, and expertise necessary to perform their work.
- (8) Ensure that adequate resources are available to attain Bank's sustainability objectives. The Board shall ensure that the members of the Board, Senior Management and personnel are regularly apprised of the developments on sustainability standards and practices.
- (9) Adopt an effective communication strategy to inform both internal and external stakeholders of the Bank's E&S strategic objectives and targets; and
- (10) Ensure that the sustainability agenda is integrated in the Bank's performance appraisal system.
- (11) Set out clear criteria involving decisions to finance high E&S risk sectors during the said term horizons. The criteria shall consider the long-term financial interest of the Bank and its role in contributing to the sustainability goals and growth of the economy;
- (12) Ensure comprehensive discussion of credit related E&S risk of the Bank as well as deviations from strategic objectives and targets set;
- (13) Ensure that E&S risks are integrated in the operational risk management framework. For this purpose, the identified potential sources of operational risk exposures shall include climate change, failure of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies of initiatives, and other E&S risks such as, among others, water crises, natural disasters, incidents related to pollution, and waste management, as well as those affecting customer and employee safety;
- (14) Ensure that the bank's policies and procedures include the extent of the Bank's engagement with its counterparties, including suppliers and outsourced service providers, with regards to the adoption of sustainability principles, in accordance with its strategy;
- (15) Disclose/report how the Bank identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks and opportunities, aligning its sustainability and ESG reporting with internationally recognized standards; and

11) Approve and oversee the implementation of the Consumer Protection Risk Management System (CPRMS). In this regard, the Board shall²⁷:

- (1) Approve the CPRMS and Financial Consumer Protection Assistance Mechanism (FCPAM) that take into consideration the Bank's business model, market, product lines, and relationships with third parties that may give rise to risks to Financial Consumers;

²⁷ **BSP Circular No. 1160 re: Regulations on Financial Consumer Protection to Implement Republic Act No. 11765**

- (2) Promote a culture of ethical behavior and ensure adherence to the standards and all relevant laws and regulations;
- (3) Provide adequate resources and adopt policies to effectively implement training and competency requirements for officers and personnel, authorized representatives or any other party acting on behalf of the Bank;
- (4) Approve a policy on remuneration and compensation packages structured to encourage responsible business conduct, fair treatment and avoidance/mitigation of conflicts of interest; and performance review which includes provisions for incentives on positive reviews/assessment that could also serve as basis for renewal of contract of third-party service providers;
- (5) Approve product oversight and governance mechanisms designated to ensure that financial products or services meet the needs of financial consumers in target markets or market segments, as well as universal products which are simple to access so as not to exclude vulnerable groups;
- (6) Adopt a policy on the imposition of any fees and/or charges of the Bank's financial product or service which shall include among others, the basis and quantitative support for the setting of the fees/charges and rationalization of the fee structure of amount;
- (7) Approve and periodically review a Code of Conduct applicable to all directors, officers, staff and third-party agents. The Board shall define the corporate culture and values. It shall establish standards of conduct and ethics and shall institutionalize a system that will allow reporting of concerns or violations to an appropriate body; and
- (8) Review periodically the implementation and effectiveness of the CPRMS, including how findings are reported and whether the audit mechanisms are in place to enable adequate oversight; and put in place a regular mechanism to review the relevance of the CPRMS in case of changes of the business model and/or operating environment.

12) The Board is primarily responsible for the adoption and approval of the recovery plan, and overseeing the implementation thereof. It shall ensure that the recovery planning process is supported by a robust governance structure and adequate resources. The Board shall likewise ensure that:²⁸

- (1) Responsibilities of the board of directors, the senior management, business units, and self-assessment functions are clearly defined both in normal times and during crisis;
- (2) Recovery planning process is fully integrated into the Bank's business-as-usual risk management framework;
- (3) Adequate Management Information Systems (MIS) are maintained and capable of generating necessary information on a timely and accurate basis to enable the board of directors and the senior management to effectively discharge their respective responsibilities.

²⁸ BSP Circular No. 1158 re: Guidelines on Recovery Plan for Banks

13)The Board shall have the overall responsibility in ensuring that the Bank’s quarterly Balance Sheet (BS)/Published Balance Sheet (PBS) and Annual Report (AR) fully disclose the minimum information required therein. It shall ensure that information intended for public disclosure:

- (1) Is supported by an effective internal control structure ;
- (2) Has undergone review and approval by appropriate management and/or board-level committee(s); and
- (3) Is compliant with the governance process on the quality of reporting as prescribed under the Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB).

In this regard, the Board delegates its oversight function on this matter to its Corporate Governance Committee (CGC).²⁹

14)The Board shall be primarily responsible for the oversight and approval of the Bank’s Operational Resilience Framework (ORF) that enables it to identify and prepare for, respond and adapt to, and recover and learn from operational disruptions. It shall oversee the three (3) lines of defense for operational resilience and ensure that these functions are operating as intended.³⁰

15)The Board, through its Corporate Governance Committee (CGC), shall be primarily responsible in ensuring that a sound reporting governance framework is established consistent with BSP reporting standards. In this regard, it shall approve and oversee the implementation of standards, systems, policies and procedures and ensure that these are commensurate with the size, complexity and risk profile of the Bank. It shall ensure that sufficient resources are allocated that would enable the utilization of available IT infrastructure appropriate to the Bank to ensure the integrity of the reporting process and compliance with regulatory requirements.³¹

3. Shareholders’ Rights and Protection of Minority Stockholders’ Interests³²

a. The Board shall respect the rights of the share holders as provided for in the Revised Corporation Code, namely:

- 1) ***Right to vote on all matters that require their consent or approval.*** Shareholders shall have the right to elect, remove and replace directors and vote on certain corporate acts in accordance with the Corporation Code, including but not limited to the approval of shareholders on the sale of corporate assets that is considered as a “sale of all or substantially all (i.e. at least 51%)” of the Bank’s total assets as shown in its latest Audited Financial Statements³³. A director shall not be removed without cause if it will deny minority shareholders representation in the Board.

Voting Procedures:

²⁹ **BSP Circular No. 1186 re: Amendments to the Guidelines on Disclosures to the Public**

³⁰ **BSP Circular No. 1203 re: Guidelines on Operational Resilience**

³¹ **BSP Circular No. 1231 re: Amendments on Reporting Governance Framework**

³² **SEC Memo Cir. 6, s2009** as amended by **Recommendation #14.2 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

³³ **SEC Memo Cir. No. 12 s2020**

Every shareholder entitled to vote on a particular question or matter involved shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each share of stock in his name. Cumulative voting is allowed provided that the total votes cast by a shareholder shall not exceed the number of shares registered in his name as of the record date multiplied by the number of directors to be elected. Matters submitted to shareholders for the ratification shall be decided by the required vote of shareholders present in person, by proxy or through remote communication/real-time secure electronic voting in absentia in order to ensure that shareholders who cannot physically attend can still participate effectively in the voting process.

Majority vote is required for the following:

- Approval of the minutes of the Annual/Special Meeting of the Shareholders;
- Ratification of corporate acts i.e. confirmation of all acts of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the Management;
- Election of a member of the Board of Directors – nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected following the provisions of the Revised Corporate Code; and
- Election of external auditors.

All votes shall be counted by the Corporate Secretary to be assisted by the Bank's stock & transfer agent.

The Board shall encourage active shareholder participation by making the result of the votes taken during the most recent Annual/Special Shareholders' Meeting publicly available the **next working day**. Voting results include a breakdown of the approving and dissenting votes on the matters raised during the Annual/ Special Shareholders' Meeting. When a substantial number of votes have been cast against a proposal made by the Bank, it may make an analysis of the reasons for the same and consider having a dialogue with its shareholders. In addition, the Minutes of the Annual/Special Shareholders' Meeting should be available on the Bank's website **within five (5) business days from the end of the meeting**.

The Minutes of Meeting shall include the following matters: (1) a *description of the voting and the vote tabulation procedures used*; (2) the *opportunity given to shareholders to ask questions, as well as a record of the questions and the answers received*; (3) the *matters discussed and the resolutions reached*; (4) a *record of the voting results for each agenda item*; (5) a *list of the directors, officers and shareholders who attended the meeting*; and (6) *dissenting opinion on any agenda item that is considered significant in the discussion process*.³⁴

- 2) **Pre-emptive right to all stock issuances of the Bank.** All shareholders shall have pre-emptive rights, unless the same is denied in the articles of incorporation or an amendment thereto. They shall have the right to subscribe to the capital stock of the Bank. The articles of incorporation shall lay down the specific rights and powers of shareholders with respect to the particular shares they hold, all of which shall be protected by law so long as they shall not be in conflict with the Corporation Code.
- 3) **Right to inspect books and records of the Bank.** All shareholders shall be allowed to inspect corporate books and records including

³⁴ Recommendation #13.3 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

minutes of Board meetings and stock registries in accordance with the Corporation Code and shall be furnished with annual reports, including financial statements, without cost or restrictions. If a director or stockholder is denied of his/her right to inspection and/or reproduction of records, he/she may enforce such a right by filing a verified complaint with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)³⁵.

- 4) **Right to information.** The shareholders shall be provided, upon request, with periodic reports which disclose personal and professional information about the directors and officers and certain other matters such as their holdings of the Bank's shares, dealings with the Bank, relationships among directors and key officers, and the aggregate compensation of directors and officers.
- 5) **Right to dividends.** Shareholders shall have the right to receive dividends subject to the discretion of the Board. The Bank shall be compelled to declare dividends when its retained earnings shall be in excess of 100% of its paid-in capital stock, except: a) when justified by definite expansion projects or programs approved by the Board or b) when the Bank is prohibited under any loan agreement with any financial institution or creditor, whether local or foreign, from declaring dividends without its consent, and such consent has not been secured; or c) when it can be clearly shown that such retention is necessary under special circumstances, such as when there is a need for special reserve for probable contingencies.
- 6) **Appraisal right.** The shareholders' shall have appraisal right or the right to dissent and demand payment of the fair value of their shares in the manner provided for under Section 82 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, under any of the following circumstances:
 - In case any amendment to the articles of incorporation has the effect of changing or restricting the rights of any shareholder or class of shares, or of authorizing preferences in any respect superior to those of outstanding shares of any class, or of extending or shortening the term of corporate existence;
 - In case of sale, lease, exchange, transfer, mortgage, pledge or other disposition of all or substantially all of the corporate property and assets as provided in the Corporation Code; and
 - In case of merger or consolidation.

Dissenter's Right of Appraisal Procedures:

On the above instances, the appraisal right may be exercised by any shareholder who shall have voted against the proposed corporate action by making a written demand on the corporation for payment of the fair value of his shares within thirty (30) days after the date on which the vote was taken: Provided, that failure to make the demand within such period shall be deemed a waiver of the appraisal right. If the proposed corporate action is implemented or effected, the corporation shall pay to such shareholder, upon surrender of the certificate(s) of stock representing his shares, the fair value thereof as of the day prior to the date on which the vote was taken, excluding any appreciation or depreciation in anticipation of such corporate action. If within a period of sixty (60) days after the date the corporate action was approved by the shareholders, the withdrawing shareholder and the corporation cannot agree on the fair value of the shares, it shall be determined and

³⁵ Please refer to **SEC Memo Cir. No. 25 s2020** for the detailed **"Guidelines in the Filing, Investigation and Resolution of Complaints for Violation of the Right to Inspect and/or Reproduce Corporate Records"**.

appraised by three (3) disinterested persons one (1) of whom shall be named by the shareholder, another by the corporation and the third by the two thus chosen. The findings of the majority of the appraisers shall be final and their award shall be paid by the corporation within thirty (30) days after such award is made: Provided, that no payment shall be made to any dissenting shareholder unless the corporation has unrestricted retained earnings in its books to cover such payment: and Provided, further, that upon payment by the corporation of the agreed awarded price, the shareholder shall forthwith transfer his shares to the corporation.

7) **Right to put items on the agenda for regular/special stockholders' meetings.** The shareholders who, alone or together with other shareholders, hold at least five percent (5%) of the outstanding capital stock of the Bank (a publicly-listed company) shall have the right to include items on the agenda prior to the regular/special stockholder's meeting. Any officer or agent of the Bank who shall unjustly refuse to allow a shareholder or group of shareholders, duly qualified and holding the required to exercise his/her right to put items on the agenda shall be liable under Section 158 of the Revised Corporation Code. ³⁶

8) **Right to call for a special stockholders' meeting.** Any number of shareholders who hold at least ten percent (10%) of the outstanding capital stock of the Bank shall have the right to call for a Special Stockholders' Meeting, either physically or remotely through allowable means of remote communication, subject to compliance with the guidelines set forth under Section 49 of the Revised Corporation Code, SEC Memorandum Circular No. 07 s2021 re: Calling of Special Stockholders' Meeting and other relevant regulations. Such shareholders should have continuously held their shares for a period of at least one (1) year prior to the receipt by the Corporate Secretary of their written call for a Special Stockholders' Meeting. ³⁷

b. The Board shall be transparent and fair in the conduct of the annual and special shareholders' meetings of the Bank. It shall encourage active shareholder participation by sending and posting in the Bank's website the **Notice of Annual/Special Shareholders' Meeting** with sufficient and relevant information (i.e. date, location, meeting agenda and its rationale and explanation, and details of issues to be deliberated on and approved or ratified at the meeting, among others) **at least twenty-eight (28) days before the meeting**³⁸. Shareholders are also encouraged to participate when given sufficient information prior to voting on fundamental corporate changes such as: (1) amendments to the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Bank; (2) the authorization on the increase in authorized capital stock; and (3) extraordinary transactions, including the transfer of all or substantially all assets that, in effect, results in the sale of the company. The Bank shall also encourage the shareholders to personally attend such meetings. If they cannot physically attend, they shall be apprised ahead of time of their right to appoint a proxy or attend through remote communication in absentia. Subject to the requirements of the By-Laws, the exercise of the right shall not be unduly restricted and any doubt about the validity of a proxy should be resolved in the shareholder's favor.

³⁶ SEC Memo Cir. No. 14 s2020

³⁷ SEC Memo Cir. No. 7 s2021

³⁸ Recommendation #13.2 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

- c. The Board shall promote the rights of the shareholders, remove impediments to the exercise of those rights and provide an adequate avenue for them to seek timely redress for breach of their rights. They shall encourage the exercise of shareholders' voting rights and the solution of collective action problems through appropriate mechanisms. They shall be instrumental in removing excessive costs and other administrative or practical impediments to shareholders participating in meetings and/or voting in person. The directors shall pave the way for the electronic filing and distribution of shareholder information necessary to make informed decisions subject to legal constraints.
- d. The Board shall make available to the shareholders accurate and timely information to enable the latter to make a sound judgment on all matters brought to their attention for consideration or approval.
- e. Although all shareholders should be treated equally or without discrimination, the Board should give minority shareholders the right to propose the holding of meetings and the items for discussion in the agenda that relate directly to the business of the corporation. The Board shall also provide the minority shareholders access to any and all information relating to matters for which the management is accountable for and to those relating to matters for which the management shall include such information and, if not included, then the minority shareholders shall be allowed to propose to include such matters in the agenda of shareholders' meeting, being within the definition of "legitimate purposes".
- f. Minority shareholders shall also be allowed to nominate candidates to the Board of Directors.
- g. The Bank's Corporate Affairs Division (CAD), as its **Investor Relations Office (IRO)**, is tasked to receive feedback, complaints and queries from shareholders in order to ensure constant engagement with its shareholders. For this matter, the designated officer of CAD/IRO should be present at every shareholders' meeting with his/her contact details (i.e. e-mail address and telephone number) also posted in the Bank's corporate website.³⁹
- h. The Board shall make available, at the option of a shareholder, an **Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)** mechanism to resolve intra-corporate disputes in an amicable and cost-effective manner.⁴⁰ ADR is a redress mechanism that is an alternative remedy for the infringement of shareholders' rights aimed at avoiding excessive litigation. It is a process or procedure used to resolve a dispute or controversy, other than by adjudication of a presiding judge of a court or an officer of a government agency, in which a neutral third party participates to assist in the resolution of issues, which includes arbitration, mediation, conciliation, early neutral evaluation, mini-trial, or any combination thereof.

4. Conduct of Board Meetings and Quorum Requirements

The directors shall act only as a Board, and the individual directors shall have no power as such. Pursuant to the Bank's By-Laws, a **majority of the Board shall be present in order to constitute a quorum** for the transaction of business. Nonetheless, as a matter of best practice to ensure high-level engagement and broad representation of views in every decision, the Board shall endeavor to achieve at least two-thirds (2/3) in attendance for all its

³⁹ Recommendation #13.5 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

⁴⁰ Recommendation #13.4 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

regular and special meetings. The vote of a majority in attendance constituting a quorum shall be needed to decide any action. It shall meet regularly to properly discharge its functions. It shall also ensure that independent views in Board meetings shall be given full consideration and all such meetings shall be duly minuted. Meetings of the Board may be held at any place within the Philippines.

The members of the Board should attend its regular and special meetings in person or through teleconferencing. Independent directors should always attend Board meetings.⁴¹

The meetings of the Board may be conducted through modern technologies such as, but not limited to, teleconferencing and video conferencing as long as the director who is taking part in said meetings can actively participate in the deliberations on matters taken up therein: Provided, that every member of the Board shall **participate in at least fifty percent (50%)** and shall **physically attend at least twenty five percent (25%)** of all Board meetings every year: Provided, further, that the **absence of a director of more than fifty percent (50%)** of all regular and special meetings of the Board of Directors during his/her incumbency is a **ground for disqualification in the succeeding election**. However, the twenty-five percent (25%) physical attendance requirement is lifted during periods of national emergencies, public health emergencies, and major disasters, among others, that affect mobility, activity and access to the Bank.⁴²

Board-level committees shall meet as prescribed in their respective charters. Participation of committee members may likewise be in person or through modern technologies: *Provided*, that the attendance and participation of members in committee meetings shall be considered in the assessment of continuing fitness and propriety of each director as member of Board-level committees and the Board of Directors.

The Bank shall schedule its Board of Directors' meetings in advance before the start of the financial calendar year.⁴³

Agenda items and meeting materials (i.e. Board pack) should be provided to all directors prior to the scheduled Board meeting. As far as practicable and to the extent possible, the Bank shall endeavor to provide the Board pack *at least five (5) banking days* in advance in order to ensure that directors have adequate time to review the reports and proposals, thereby promoting well-informed decision-making and efficient meetings.⁴⁴

B. Directors

1. Qualifications of a Director

A director shall have the following minimum qualifications:

- a. He must be fit and proper for the position of a director of the Bank. In determining whether a person is fit and proper for the position of a director, the following matters must be considered: Integrity/probity; physical/mental fitness; relevant education/financial literacy/training;

⁴¹ **SEC Memo Cir. No. 6 s2009** as amended by **Recommendation #4.1 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

⁴² **BSP Circular No. 1129** re: Amendments to Corporate Governance Guidelines for BSP-Supervised Financial Institutions

⁴³ **Optional Recommendation under Principle 4 of SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

⁴⁴ PSBank ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard (ACGS)

possession of competencies relevant to the job, such as knowledge and experience, skills, diligence and independence of mind; sufficiency of time to fully carry out responsibilities; and concurrent positions in the same Bank and interlocking positions in other entities that may pose conflict of interest.⁴⁵

In assessing a director's integrity/probity, consideration shall be given to the director's market reputation, observed conduct and behavior, as well as his ability to continuously comply with company policies and applicable laws and regulations, including market conduct rules, and the relevant requirements and standards of any regulatory body, professional body, clearing house or exchange, or government and any of its instrumentalities/agencies.

An elected director has the burden to prove that he possesses all the foregoing minimum qualifications and none of the disqualifications.

A director shall submit to the Bangko Sentral the required certifications and other documentary proof of such qualifications ***within twenty (20) banking days from the date of election***. Non-submission of complete documentary requirements or their equivalent within the prescribed period shall be construed as his failure to establish his qualifications for the position and results in his removal from the board of directors.

The Bangko Sentral shall also consider its own records in determining the qualifications of a director.

The members of the board of directors shall possess the foregoing qualifications in addition to those required or prescribed under R.A. No. 8791 and other applicable laws and regulations.

- b. He must have attended a special seminar on corporate governance for Board of Directors. A director shall submit to the BSP a Certification of Compliance with the BSP-prescribed syllabus on corporate governance for first time directors and documentary proof of such compliance: *Provided* that the following persons are exempted from attending said seminar:
 - 1) Filipino citizens with recognized stature, influence and reputation in the banking community and whose business practices stand as testimonies to good corporate governance. In this respect, the BSP shall consider results of supervisory assessments in evaluating the eligibility of the candidate for the exemption;
 - 2) Distinguished Filipino and foreign nationals who served as senior officials in central banks and/or financial regulatory bodies. For this purpose, senior officials in the BSP shall refer to those who assumed Managing Director position or higher; or
 - 3) Former Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Philippine Supreme Court.

Provided, further, that this exemption shall not apply to the annual training requirements for the members of the Board of Directors.

2. Independent Directors⁴⁶

An independent director shall refer to a person who:

⁴⁵ **BSP Circular No. 1129** re: Amendments to Corporate Governance Guidelines for BSP-Supervised Financial Institutions

⁴⁶ **MORB Section 131.g** and **Recommendation #5.2 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

- a. Is not or was not a director, officer or employee of the Bank, its subsidiaries, affiliates or related interests during the past three (3) years counted from the date of his election/appointment;
- b. Is not or was not a director, officer, or employee of the Bank's substantial stockholders and their related companies during the past three (3) years counted from the date of his election/appointment;
- c. Is not an owner of more than two percent (2%) of the outstanding shares or a stockholder with shares of stock sufficient to elect one (1) seat in the board of directors of the Bank, or in any of its related companies or of its majority corporate shareholders;
- d. Is not a close family member of any director, officer or stockholder holding shares of stock sufficient to elect one (1) seat in the board of directors of the Bank or any of its related companies or of any of its substantial stockholders;
- e. Is not acting as a nominee or representative of any director or substantial shareholder of the Bank, any of its related companies or any of its substantial shareholders;
- f. Is not or was not retained as professional adviser, consultant, agent or counsel of the Bank, any of its related companies or any of its substantial shareholders, either in his personal capacity or through his firm during the past three (3) years counted from the date of his election;
- g. Is independent of management and free from any business or other relationship, has not engaged and does not engage in any transaction with the Bank or with any of its related companies or with any of its substantial shareholders, whether by himself or with other persons or through a firm of which he is a partner or a company of which he is a director or substantial shareholder, other than transactions which are conducted at arm's length and could not materially interfere with or influence the exercise of his judgment;
- h. Was not appointed in the Bank, its subsidiaries, affiliates or related interests as Chairman "Emeritus", "Ex- Officio", Directors/Officers or Members of any Advisory Board, or otherwise appointed in a capacity to assist the board of directors in the performance of its duties and responsibilities during the past three (3) years counted from the date of his appointment;
- i. Is not affiliated with any non-profit organization that receives significant funding from the Bank or any of its related companies or substantial shareholders; and
- j. Is not employed as an executive officer of another company where any of the Bank's executives serve as directors.

The Board, through the Corporate Secretary and the Corporate Governance Committee (CGC), should ensure that its independent directors meet the above conditions (without any disqualification/s for an independent director to hold the position) and possess the necessary qualifications and stature that would enable them to effectively and objectively participate in the deliberations of the Board.

3. Lead Independent Director⁴⁷

If the Chairman of the Board is not an independent director, the Board shall designate a **Lead Independent Director (LID)** from among the independent directors.

⁴⁷ SEC Memo Cir. No. 9 s2011, as amended by Recommendation #5.5 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG code for PLCs) / MORB Section 132

The primary responsibility of the LID is to provide leadership to the independent directors and advise the Board on matters where there may be an actual or perceived conflict of interest. As such, the LID shall perform a more enhanced function over the other independent directors. Thus, among others, the LID shall:

- a. Serve as an intermediary between the Chairman and the other directors, when necessary;
- b. Lead the independent directors at Board meetings in raising queries and pursuing matters;
- c. Convene and chair the meetings of the independent/non-executive directors; and
- d. Contribute to the performance evaluation of the Chairman of the Board.

4. Limits for Independent and Non-Executive Directors⁴⁸

In selecting independent directors and non-executive directors, the number and types of entities where the candidate is likewise elected as such, shall be considered to ensure that he will be able to devote sufficient time to effectively carry-out his duties and responsibilities. In this regard, the following rules shall apply:

- a. A **non-executive director** may concurrently serve as director in a **maximum of five (5) publicly listed** companies. In applying this provision to concurrent directorship in entities within a conglomerate, each entity where the non-executive director is concurrently serving as director shall be separately considered in assessing compliance with this requirement;
- b. An **independent director** (ID) of the Bank shall be elected for a term of one (1) year and may only serve as such for a **maximum cumulative term of nine (9) years**. After which, the independent director shall be barred perpetually from re-election as an ID of the Bank, without prejudice to serving as a non-independent/regular director or officer of the Bank without any cooling-off period.
- c. The nine (9) year maximum cumulative term for independent directors shall be **reckoned from 2012**. Pursuant to Monetary Board Resolution No. 371 dated 31 March 2021, the BSP shall not allow nor approve any requests for exemption from or extension in the said term limit for independent directors.⁴⁹
- d. In determining the 9-year maximum term limit for independent directors (IDs), the following rules shall apply: ⁵⁰
 - 1) In case of *continuous or consecutive service*, the 9-year maximum term limit shall fall on the date of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting (ASM) per Bank's By-laws or on any other ASM date priorly approved by the SEC.

⁴⁸ **SEC Memo Cir. No. 9 S2011**, as amended by **Recommendation #5.3 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

⁴⁹ **BSP Memorandum No. M-2021-025** re: **Non-Extension of Term Limit for Independent Directors**

⁵⁰ **SEC Memorandum Circular No. 7 Series of 2026** dated 26 January 2026 re: **Term Limit of Independent Directors of Publicly-listed Companies (PLCs)**. PLCs that breach the 9-year maximum cumulative term per ID per year shall be subject to a basic penalty of Php1 Million and a continuing penalty of Php30,000 for every month that the ID holds the seat, without prejudice to other sanctions under existing laws and regulations. A third or succeeding offense(s) for the same violation shall be subject to suspension or revocation of the Bank's secondary or primary license.

- 2) In case of *intermittent service*, the cumulative tenure shall not exceed 9 years. For this purpose, on the ID's 9th year term, the maximum term limit shall fall on the date of the ASM per Bank's By-laws or on any other ASM date priorly approved by the SEC.
 - 3) In case an ID is elected as non-independent/regular director or officer of the Bank within the 9-year term limit, he/she can be elected again as an ID of the Bank only after observing a "cooling-off period" of two (2) years from the date he/she ceases being a non-independent/regular director or officer of the Bank, provided that the cumulative service as ID has not yet reached the 9-year maximum limit.
 - 4) Any fraction of a year exceeding six (6) months shall be considered one (1) full year, regardless of the manner or reason by which the position of ID was relinquished or vacated.
- e. It shall be the obligation of the Bank to ensure that its IDs, at all times, possess all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications of an ID and director. In all cases, being an ID of the Bank is not, in itself, a ground for disqualification from serving as an ID of another company that is wholly owned or controlled by the former.
- f. Members of the Board of Directors shall not be appointed as Corporate Secretary or Chief Compliance Officer (CCO).

5. **Election of Directors**

The directors shall be elected by the vote of the holders of common stock of the Bank in accordance with Section 23 of the Revised Corporation Code or pertinent applicable law at the annual meeting of the stockholders.

a. **Nomination Procedures**⁵¹:

- 1) Any stockholder may submit nominations for directorial positions to the **Corporate Governance Committee (CGCom)**. The use of professional search firms or external sources may be resorted to when searching for candidates to the Board.
- 2) The nominating stockholder shall submit his proposed nomination in writing to the CGCom, together with the Bio-data, acceptance and conformity of the would-be nominee. In the case of a nominee for the position of an independent director, the would-be nominee is also required to submit a Certification that he/she has all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to become an independent director.
- 3) The CGCom shall screen all persons nominated to the Board prior to the submission of the Definitive Information Statement (DIS) and in coming up with a Final List of Candidates. This process includes the review and evaluation of their qualifications (including the determination of any grounds for disqualification) and whether the candidates (1) possess the knowledge, skills, experience, and particularly in the case of non-executive/independent directors, independence of mind, given their responsibilities to the Board and in light of the Bank's business model, risk profile, long-term business goals and strategic directions; (2) have a record of integrity and good repute; (3) have sufficient time to carry out their responsibilities; and (4) have the ability to promote a smooth interaction between board members.
- 4) Only nominees whose names appear in the Final List of Candidates shall be eligible for election as director.

⁵¹ PSBank's Amended By-laws

b. Report of Election/Appointment of Directors & Corporate Officers⁵² and Non-holding of Election

- 1) ***Within thirty (30) days after the election/appointment of the directors and corporate officers of the Bank***, the Corporate Secretary, or any other officer of the Bank, shall submit to the SEC, the names, nationalities, shareholdings, and residence addresses of the directors and corporate officers elected/appointed.
- 2) The non-holding of elections and the reasons therefore shall be reported to the SEC ***within thirty (30) days from the date of the scheduled election***. The report shall specify a new date for the election, which shall ***not be later than sixty (60) days from the scheduled date***.
- 3) If no new date has been designated, or if the rescheduled election is likewise not held, the SEC may, upon the application of a stockholder and after verification of the unjustified non-holding of the election, summarily order that an election be held. The SEC shall have the power to issue such orders as may be appropriate, including orders directing the issuance of a notice stating the time and place of the election, designated presiding officer, and the record date or dates for the determination of stockholders entitled to vote.
- 4) Notwithstanding any provision of the articles of incorporation or by-laws to the contrary, the shares of stock represented at such meeting and entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum for purposes of conducting an election under this section.

6. Confirmation of Election of Directors

The election of directors of the Bank, including the President/CEO, shall be subject to ***confirmation by the Monetary Board (MB)***, provided, that the Bank shall report to the BSP, any succeeding resignation, retirement, or replacement of directors ***within 20 banking days after such resignation/retirement/replacement***.

As enumerated under **Part III–Reportorial Requirements** herein, the required certifications and other documentary proof of qualifications for the confirmation of the election of directors shall be submitted to the BSP within the set deadline under existing BSP rules & regulations. Non-submission of complete documentary requirements within the prescribed period shall be construed as his/her failure to establish his/her qualifications for the position.

The election of directors shall be deemed to have ***been confirmed by the BSP***, if ***after sixty (60) banking days from receipt of the complete required reports***, the appropriate supervising department of the BSP does not advise the Bank against said election.

A director whose election was not confirmed for failure to submit the complete documentary requirements shall be deemed removed from office after due notice to the Board of Directors of the Bank, even if he/she has assumed the position to which he/she was elected, pursuant to Section 16 of R.A. No. 8791.

MB confirmation shall not be required in the following cases:

⁵² The term “**Corporate Officers**” refers to the President, Treasury, Corporate Secretary and other officers named in the By-laws.

- a. **Re-election of a director** (as a director) in the same bank or election of the same director in another bank, QB, NBFIs with trust authority or trust corporation within a banking group; and
- b. **Re-election of an independent director** (as an independent director or not) in the same bank or election of the same director (as an independent director or not) in another bank, QB, NBFIs with trust authority or trust corporation within a banking group.

Provided, that the director concerned has been previously confirmed or his/her re-election requires the same level of confirming authority, *Provided further*, that said director has had continuous service within the same bank or banking group. For this purpose, the term “**banking group**” shall refer to the parent-bank and its subsidiary banks, QBs, trust entities, and other NBFIs (other than stand-alone and trust corporations) as well as other banks, QBs, trust entities, and other NBFIs (other than stand-alone and trust corporations) over which the parent bank has the power to exercise “**control**”. This exemption shall apply to directors confirmed by the MB starting 01 January 2011.

7. **Disqualification of Directors**⁵³

Without prejudice to specific provisions of law prescribing disqualifications for directors, the following are disqualified from becoming directors:

a. **Permanent Disqualification**

- 1) Persons who have been convicted by final judgment of a court for offenses involving dishonesty or breach of trust such as, but not limited to, estafa, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, malversation, swindling, theft, robbery, falsification, bribery, violation of B.P. Blg. 22 (Anti-Bouncing Check Law), violation of R.A. No. 3019 (Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act), violation of R.A. No. 9150, as amended (Anti-Money Laundering Act), and prohibited acts and transactions under Section 7 of R.A. No. 6713 (Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees);
- 2) Persons who have been convicted by final judgment of a court for offenses which involves moral turpitude, or for offenses which they were sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment of more than six (6) years;
- 3) Persons who have been convicted by final judgment of a court or other tribunal for violation of securities and banking laws, rules and regulations;
- 4) Persons who have been convicted by final judgment for cases filed against them for offenses under R.A. No. 3591, as amended (PDIC Charter);
- 5) Persons who have been judicially declared with finality as insolvent, spendthrift or incapacitated to contract;
- 6) Persons who were found to be culpable for the bank's closure, as determined by the Monetary Board;
- 7) Persons found by the Monetary Board to be administratively liable for violation of laws, rules and regulations implemented by the Bangko Sentral, where a penalty of removal from office is imposed, and which resolution of the Monetary Board has become final and executory;
- 8) Persons found liable by any government agency/corporation, including government financial institution, for violation of any law, rule or regulation involving dishonesty, misconduct, or any other

⁵³ As amended by **BSP Circular No. 1076** dated 18 February 2020

- grave or less grave offense classified under the Revised Administrative Code or Civil Service rules that adversely affects their fitness and propriety as directors/officers, and which finding of said government institution has become final and executor; and
- 9) Persons who voluntarily submitted an irrevocable sworn written commitment to perpetually inhibit themselves from participating in the ownership whether directly or indirectly, and/or management, in whatever capacity, of any BSP-supervised financial institution⁵⁴.

The following are additional disqualifications under SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 re: New CG Code for PLCs:

- 1) Any person convicted by final judgment or order by a competent judicial or administrative body of any crime that (a) involves the purchase or sale of securities, as defined in the Securities Regulation Code; (b) arises out of the person's conduct as an underwriter, broker, dealer, investment adviser, principal distributor, mutual fund dealer, futures commission merchant commodity trading advisor, or floor broker; (c) arises out of his fiduciary relationship with a bank, quasi-bank, trust company, investment house or as affiliated person of any of them;
- 2) Any person who, by reason of misconduct, after hearing, is permanently enjoined by a final judgment or order of the SEC, BSP or any court or administrative body of competent jurisdiction from: (a) acting as underwriter, broker, dealer, investment adviser, principal distributor, mutual fund dealer, futures commission merchant, commodity trading advisor, or floor broker; (b) acting as director or officer of a bank, quasi-bank, trust company, investment house, or investment company; (c) engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in any of the capacities mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above, or willfully violating the laws that govern securities and banking activities. The disqualification shall also apply if (a) such person is currently the subject of an order of the SEC, BSP or any court or administrative body denying, revoking or suspending any registration, license or permit issued to him under the Revised Corporation Code, Securities Regulation Code or any other law administered by the SEC or BSP, or under any rule or regulation issued by the SEC or BSP, or (b) such person has otherwise been restrained to engage in any activity involving securities and banking; or (c) such person is currently the subject of an effective order or a self-regulatory organization or association with a member or participant of the organization.
- 3) Any person convicted by final judgment or order by a court or competent administrative body of an offense involving moral turpitude, fraud, embezzlement, theft, estafa, counterfeiting, misappropriation, forgery, bribery, false affirmation, perjury or other fraudulent acts;
- 4) Any person who has been adjudged by final judgment or order of the SEC, BSP, court, or competent administrative body to have willfully violated, or willfully aided, abetted, counseled, induced or produced the violation of any provision of the Revised Corporation Code, Securities Regulation Code or any other law, rule, regulation or order administered by the SEC or BSP; and
- 5) Other grounds as the SEC may provide.

⁵⁴ Per **BSP Circular No. 1216** dated 16 July 2025 re: Amendments to the Regulations on Disqualification of Directors and Officers

The following are additional disqualifications under SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 4, Series of 2022, pursuant to Sections 26 and 27 of the Revised Corporation Code (RCC):

- 1) Within five (5) years prior to the election or appointment, the director or officer was convicted by final judgment of an offense punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding six (6) years;
- 2) Within the tenure, the director or officer was convicted by final judgment of an offense punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding six (6) years;
- 3) Within five (5) years prior to the election or appointment, the director or officer was convicted by final judgment for violating the Revised Corporation Code (RCC);
- 4) Within the tenure, the director or officer was convicted by final judgment for violating the RCC;
- 5) Within five (5) years prior to the election or appointment, the director or officer was convicted by final judgment for violating the Securities Regulation Code (SRC);
- 6) Within the tenure, the director or officer was convicted by final judgment for violating the SRC;
- 7) Within five (5) years prior to the election or appointment, the director or officer was found administratively liable, by final judgment, for any offense involving fraudulent acts punishable under Republic Act No. 11232, otherwise known as the RCC, Republic Act No. 8799, otherwise known as the SRC and other laws, rules or regulations enforced or implemented by the Commission.;
- 8) Within the tenure, the director or officer was found administratively liable, by final judgment, for any offense involving fraudulent acts punishable under Republic Act No. 11232, otherwise known as the RCC , Republic Act No. 8799, otherwise known as the SRC and other laws, rules or regulations enforced or implemented by the Commission.;
- 9) Within five (5) years prior to the election or appointment was convicted or found administratively liable by a foreign court or equivalent foreign regulatory authority for acts, violations or misconduct similar to those enumerated in paragraphs (a) and (b) of Section 26 of the RCC; or
- 10) Within five (5) years prior to the election or appointment, or within the tenure, the director or officer was found administratively liable, by final judgment, for refusal to allow the inspection and/or reproduction of corporate records.

b. Temporary Disqualification

- 1) Persons who have shown unwillingness to settle their financial obligations, as evidenced by, but not limited to, the following circumstances:
 - (a) the person has failed to satisfy any financial obligation that has been adjudicated by a court;
 - (b) the person has filed for insolvency or suspension of payments that adversely affects his/her fitness and propriety as director or officer; or
 - (c) a person who is delinquent in the payment of an obligation with a bank where he/she is a director or officer; or at least two (2) obligations with other banks/FIs.

Financial obligations as herein contemplated shall include all borrowings obtained by:

- (i) A person for his/her own account or where he/she acts as a guarantor, endorser or surety for loans;
- (ii) The spouse, except when incurred after legal separation of properties or when the property regime governing the spouses is absolute separation of properties or except when incurred prior to the marriage;
- (iii) Any debtor whose borrowings or loan proceeds were credited to the account of, or used for the benefit of, the person described under item "1)" above;;
- (iv) A partnership of which a person, or his/her spouse is the managing partner or a general partner owning a controlling interest in the partnership; and
- (v) A corporation, association or firm wholly-owned or majority of the capital of which is owned by any or a group of individuals/entities mentioned in the immediately preceding items "(i)", "(ii)" and "(iv)".

They shall remain temporarily disqualified until the financial obligations have been settled or satisfied.

- 2) Persons with cases pending before a court or other tribunal, or those convicted by said court or tribunal but whose conviction has not become final and executory, for offenses involving: (a) dishonesty or breach of trust such as, but not limited to, estafa, embezzlement, extortion, forgery malversation, swindling, theft, robbery, falsification, bribery, violation of B.P. Blg. 22 (Anti-Bouncing Check Law), violation of R.A. No. 3019 (Anti- Graft and Corrupt Practices Act), violation of R.A. No. 9160, as amended (Anti-Money Laundering Act), and prohibited acts and transactions under Section 7 of R.A. No. 6713 (Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees); or (b) violation of securities and banking laws, rules and regulations;
- 3) Persons involved in the closure of banks pending their clearance by the Monetary Board;
- 4) Persons confirmed by the Monetary Board to have committed acts or omissions, which include failure to observe/dischARGE their duties and responsibilities prescribed under existing regulations, that: (a) caused undue injury or disadvantage to the bank through manifest partiality, evident bad faith or gross inexcusable negligence; (b) caused or may have caused material loss or damage to the bank, its depositors, creditors, investors, stockholders, to the Bangko Sentral or to the public in general; or (c) exposed the safety, stability, liquidity or solvency of the bank to abnormal risk or danger;
- 5) Persons found to have been involved in any irregularity/violation which constitutes a just cause for dismissal/termination as defined under the Labor Code of the Philippines, as amended, regardless of any action taken by the bank;

- 6) Persons certified by, or in the official files of, foreign financial regulatory authorities, financial intelligence units, or similar agencies or authorities of foreign countries, as charged with commission of, or having committed, irregularities or violations of any law, rule or regulation, which may adversely affect the fitness and propriety of the person or the ability to effectively discharge his/her duties;
- 7) Persons found by the Monetary Board to be administratively liable for violation of laws, rules and regulations implemented by the Bangko Sentral, where a penalty of removal from office is imposed, and which resolution of the Monetary Board is on appeal, unless execution or enforcement thereof is restrained by the appellate court;
- 8) Persons against whom a formal charge has been filed or who are found liable by any government agency/corporation, including government financial institution, for violation of any law, rule or regulation involving dishonesty, misconduct or any other grave or less grave offense classified under the Revised Administrative Code or Civil Service rules that adversely affects their fitness and propriety as directors/officers, and which finding of said government institution is on appeal, unless execution or enforcement thereof is restrained by the appellate court;
- 9) Persons found by the Monetary Board to be administratively liable for violation of laws, rules and regulations implemented by the Bangko Sentral, where a penalty of suspension from office or fine is imposed, unless the finding is on appeal and the execution of enforcement thereof is restrained by the appellate court;
- 10) Persons, other than those covered under Item "b(11)" below, who after conduct of investigation by domestic financial or commercial regulatory authorities, financial intelligence units, or similar agencies or authorities such as the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC), or the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC), have complaints filed against them by the aforecited authorities/units/agencies pending before a court of law or quasi-judicial body, or convicted by said court or quasi-judicial body but whose conviction has not become final and executory, for offenses involving violation of laws, rules and regulations, which may adversely affect the fitness and propriety of the person or the ability to effectively discharge his/her duties;
- 11) Persons who have been convicted by a court for an offense involving moral turpitude, and persons who have been sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment of more than six (6) years for other crimes but whose conviction has not yet become final and executory;
- 12) Persons with pending cases for offenses under R.A. No. 3591, as amended (PDIC Charter), or those who have been convicted for said cases but whose conviction has not yet become final and executor; and
- 13) Persons who are engaged in a business that is the same or similar to that of or who, in any way, possess a conflict of

interest with the Bank as a BSP-licensed Operator of Payment System (OPS).⁵⁵

The following are additional temporary disqualifications under SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 re: New CG Code for PLCs:

- 1) Absence in more than fifty (50) percent of all regular and special meetings of the Board during his incumbency, or any twelve (12) month period during the said incumbency, unless absence is due to illness, death in the immediate family or serious accident. The disqualification shall apply for purposes of the succeeding election;
- 2) Dismissal or termination for cause as director of any publicly-listed company, registered issuer of securities and holder of secondary license from the SEC. The disqualification shall be in effect until he has cleared himself from any involvement in the cause that gave rise to his dismissal or termination;
- 3) If the beneficial equity ownership of an independent director in the corporation or its subsidiaries and affiliates exceeds two percent (2%) of its subscribed capital stock. This disqualification from being elected as an independent director shall be lifted if the limit is later complied with; and
- 4) If any of the judgments or orders cited in the grounds for permanent disqualification has not yet become final.

Resignation or retirement from his/her office shall not exempt the person from being permanently or temporarily disqualified under this Section.

8. Effect of Non-possession of Qualifications or Possession of Disqualification/Prohibitions

A director elected who does not possess all the required qualifications and/or has any of the disqualification/prohibitions mentioned herein shall not be confirmed by the confirming authority of the BSP (i.e. Monetary Board and SES Committee) and shall be removed from office by the Bank even if he/she has assumed the position to which he/she was elected or appointed pursuant to Section 16 of R.A. No. 8791 (General Banking Law of 2000). A confirmed director found to possess any of the disqualifications, shall be subject to disqualification procedures.

9. Disqualification, Delisting/Reclassification Procedures for Directors⁵⁶

All directors who are considered disqualified under this Section shall be subject to the disqualification procedures provided herein. Disqualified persons shall be included in the Bangko Sentral Watchlist Files.

- a. The Bank shall be responsible for determining the existence of the ground for disqualification of the person concerned and for reporting the same to the appropriate supervising department of the Bangko Sentral ***within ten (10) calendar days from knowledge thereof***. The Bank shall ensure that the person concerned is informed that his/her offense was reported to the appropriate supervising department of the Bangko Sentral and, as such, may be evaluated for watchlisting. The Bank shall conduct its own investigation, impose sanction/s if appropriate, and report the results thereof to the appropriate supervising department of the Bangko Sentral ***within twenty (20) calendar days from the termination of investigation***.

⁵⁵ BSP Circular No. 1127 re: Governance Policy for Operators of Payment System (OPS)

⁵⁶ As amended by BSP Circular No. 1076 dated 18 February 2020

This shall be without prejudice to the authority of the Monetary Board to disqualify a person from being elected as director in any BSP-supervised financial institution (BSFI) based on information on the existence of any ground for disqualification gathered or obtained from the Bangko Sentral, domestic financial regulatory authorities, financial intelligence units, and similar agencies or authorities of foreign countries, the courts and other quasi-judicial bodies, and other government agencies or the public.

- b. On the basis of knowledge and evidence on the existence of any of the grounds for disqualification mentioned in this Section, the person concerned shall be notified in writing either by personal service or through registered mail or courier at his/her last known address by the appropriate supervising department of the Bangko Sentral of the existence of the ground for his/her disqualification and shall be allowed to submit, **within fifteen (15) calendar days from receipt of such notice**, a sworn statement/explanation on why he/she should not be disqualified and his/her name not be included in the watchlist file, together with the evidence in support of his/her position. The head of said appropriate supervising department of the Bangko Sentral may allow an extension on meritorious ground.
- c. Upon receipt of the reply/explanation of the person concerned, the appropriate supervising department of the Bangko Sentral shall proceed to evaluate the case.
- d. The failure of the person to reply within the period provided under Item "b" above shall be deemed a waiver of opportunity to explain and the appropriate supervising department of the Bangko Sentral shall proceed to evaluate the case based on available records/evidence.
- e. If the person concerned was not served copy of the written notice to explain even after using available modes of service, i.e., personal service or registered mail or courier, the appropriate supervising department of the Bangko Sentral shall proceed to evaluate the case based on available records/evidence.
- f. Upon evaluation of the appropriate supervising department of the Bangko Sentral that a person is disqualified under any of the grounds listed herein, said appropriate supervising department of the Bangko Sentral shall elevate to the Monetary Board for approval of the person's disqualification and inclusion in the Bangko Sentral Watchlist Files.
- g. Upon approval by the Monetary Board, the person concerned shall be informed by the appropriate supervising department of the Bangko Sentral in writing either by personal service or through registered mail or courier, at his/her last known address of his/her disqualification from being elected as director in any BSFI and of his/her inclusion in the masterlist of watchlisted persons so disqualified.
- h. The determination of the Monetary Board shall become final and executory **within fifteen (15) calendar days from receipt of the resolution**, unless a motion for reconsideration has been filed.
- i. In case the subject of disqualification is an incumbent director, the Board of Directors shall be immediately informed of such disqualification approved by the Monetary Board and shall be directed to act thereon not later than the following Board meeting. **Within three (3) banking days**

after the Board meeting, the Corporate Secretary shall report to the Bangko Sentral through the appropriate supervising department of the Bangko Sentral the action taken by the Board on the person involved.

- j. In cases initiated by the Bangko Sentral which resulted in conviction by final judgment of a court for violation of banking laws, rules and regulations, the BSP-Office of the General Counsel and Legal Services (OGCLS) shall recommend to the Monetary Board the permanent disqualification of said person and his/her name shall be included in the Disqualification File "A" (Permanent) upon approval of the Monetary Board.
- k. In administrative complaints against directors filed with the Bangko Sentral which resulted in the imposition of administrative penalties for violation of banking laws, rules and regulations, and offenses involving dishonesty or breach of trust, as enumerated under Persons Disqualified to become directors/officers (Permanently Disqualified) of the MORB⁵⁷, the BSP-OGCLS shall recommend to the Monetary Board the disqualification of said person, if warranted according to the severity of the offense, and his/her name shall be included in the Disqualification File "A" (Permanent) or "B" (Temporary), as the case may be, upon approval of the Monetary Board.
- l. Temporary disqualification of persons shall commence from the time they were officially advised by the BSP of their disqualification and shall be in effect for a period of **five (5) years** after which the said person shall be *automatically* delisted: provided, that those with pending case before a court or administrative body, or under investigation of the BSP-Office of the General Counsel and Legal Services (OGCLS), or as may be determined by the Monetary Board based on an assessment of a person's fitness and propriety to become a director/officer of the Bank, shall not be automatically delisted even after the lapse of 5 years. In such cases, said persons may submit a request for delisting together with documentary proof (e.g. Order/Decision/Clearance issued by the appropriate body) showing that the cases filed against them were decided in their favor, or that they were cleared by the appropriate body, e.g. the judiciary, quasi-judicial bodies and domestic financial regulatory authorities and similar agencies/authorities of foreign countries where the person concerned has a derogatory record. The Monetary Board shall then make the determination whether to approve or disapprove the request for delisting. On other hand, persons known to be dead shall be automatically delisted upon proof of death. These delisting provisions shall apply retroactively.⁵⁸
- m. Reclassification from Disqualification File "B" (Temporary) to Disqualification File "A" (Permanent) may be approved by the Monetary Board when the pertinent case/s becomes final and executory.

10. Administrative Cases Involving Bank's Directors and Officers

For administrative cases filed with the BSP-Office of Special Investigation (OSI) involving the Bank's directors and officers of BSP-supervised financial institutions in relation to Section 37 of Republic Act No. 7653 (The New Central Bank Act) and Section 16 of Republic Act No. 8791- (The General Banking Law of 2000) as well as those arising out of the fact-finding

⁵⁷ Per **BSP Circular No. 1216** dated 16 July 2025 re: Amendments to the Regulations on Disqualification of Directors and Officers

⁵⁸ As amended by **BSP Circular No. 1226** dated 15 December 2025 re: **Amendments to the Regulations on Disqualification of Directors and Officers**

investigation conducted by OSI, the BSP's "**Revised Rules of Procedure on Administrative Cases Involving Directors and Officers of BSFIs**"⁵⁹ shall be applied.

11. Removal Procedures for Directors⁶⁰

- a. A director may be removed from office by a vote of the stockholders holding or representing at least two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding capital stock.
- b. The removal shall take place either at the regular stockholder's meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose, and in either case, after previous notice to stockholders of the intention to propose such removal at the meeting.
- c. The Corporate Secretary shall call a special meeting, on order of the President or on the written demand of the stockholders representing or holding at least a majority of the outstanding capital stock for the purpose of removal of a director. Should the Corporate Secretary fail or refuse to call the special meeting upon such demand or fail or refuse to give the notice, or if there is no secretary, the call for the meeting shall be addressed directly to the stockholders by any stockholder signing the demand. Notice of the time and place of such meeting, as well as of the intention to propose such removal, must be given by publication or by written notice prescribed in the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines. Removal may be with or without cause: provided that removal without cause may not be used to deprive minority stockholders the right of representation to which they may be entitled under Section 23 of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines.
- d. The SEC may also, *motu proprio* or upon verified complaint, and after due notice and hearing, order the removal of a director elected despite the disqualification, or whose disqualification arose or is discovered subsequent to an election, and the removal of a disqualified director shall be without prejudice to other sanctions that the SEC may impose on the Board of Directors who, with knowledge of the disqualification, failed to remove such a director.⁶¹

12. Vacancies in the Office of Director⁶² **and Succession Planning**

Any vacancy occurring in the Board of directors other than by removal by the stockholders or by expiration of term, may be filled by the vote of at least a majority of the remaining directors, if still constituting a quorum; otherwise, said vacancies must be filled by the stockholders in a regular or special meeting called for that purpose.

When the vacancy is due to term expiration, the election shall be held no later than the day of such expiration at a meeting called for that purpose. When the vacancy arises as a result of removal by the stockholders, the election may be held on the same day of the meeting authorizing the removal and this fact must be so stated in the agenda and notice of said meeting. In all other cases, the election must be held **no later than forty-five (45) days from the time the vacancy arose**, otherwise, a duly justified **Request for Extension** for a reasonable period of time within which to fill in the vacant

⁵⁹ Per **BSP Circular No. 1012** dated 12 September 2018

⁶⁰ Sec. 27 of the Revised Corporation Code

⁶¹ Per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 4, Series of 2022, pursuant to Sections 26 and 27 of the Revised Corporation Code (RCC)

⁶² Sec. 28 of the Revised Corporation Code

Board seat shall be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)-Corporate Governance and Finance Department (CGFD) together with a duly notarized **Undertaking** and **Certification** pursuant to the existing rules and procedures of the SEC. A director elected to fill a vacancy shall be referred to as replacement director and shall serve only for the unexpired term of the predecessor in office.

However, when the vacancy prevents the remaining directors from constituting a quorum and emergency action is required to prevent grave, substantial, and irreparable loss or damage to the Bank, the vacancy may be temporarily filled from among the officers of the Bank by unanimous vote of the remaining directors. The action by the designated director shall be limited to the emergency action necessary, and the term shall cease within a reasonable time from the termination of the emergency or upon election of the replacement director, whichever comes earlier. The Bank must notify the SEC **within three (3) days from the creation of the emergency Board**, stating therein the reason for its creation.

A directorship to be filled by reason of an increase in the number of directors shall be filled only by an election at a regular or at a special meeting of stockholders duly called for the purpose, or in the same meeting authorizing the increase of directors if so stated in the notice of the meeting.

At least on an annual basis, the Corporate Governance Committee (CGC) shall review the status of the Board and consider if the criteria set forth (i.e. composition of the Board, qualifications of directors, limits, etc.) are being met. It shall determine if there is reason to believe that one or more director slots shall become vacant within the remaining term and if any, shall report the same including its recommendation(s) to the Board. When searching for candidates to fill in a vacancy(ies) in the Board, the use of professional search firms or external sources may be resorted to.

In all elections to fill vacancies, the procedure set forth in Sections 23 and 25 of the Revised Corporation Code shall apply.

13. Cessation from Office of Director or Corporate Officer

Should a director or corporate officer (i.e. President, Treasurer, Corporate Secretary and other officers named in the By-laws) die, resign or in any manner cease to hold office, the Corporate Secretary, or a director or officer of the Bank, shall, **within seven (7) days from knowledge thereof**, report in writing such fact to the SEC.

14. Interlocking Directorships and/or Officerships⁶³

Effective sharing of managerial and technical expertise across institutions promotes economies of scale and organizational synergies, as well as broadens perspectives in strategy formulation and risk management. In this regard, the Bank is expected to have an effective governance process in place to ensure that the benefits of having directors or officers with interlocking positions in other entities are optimized, that the concerned directors or officers devote sufficient time and attention necessary to effectively carry out their duties and responsibilities, and that excessive concentration of economic power, unfair competitive advantage, abusive practices, and conflict of interest situations are prevented.

⁶³ **BSP Circular No. 1129** re: Amendments to Corporate Governance Guidelines for BSP-Supervised Financial Institutions

In this regard, the Bank shall observe the following rules for interlocking positions held by directors and/or officers in accordance with the Bank's *Board-approved Policy on Interlocking Positions*:

- a. **Interlocking Directorships.** Interlocking directorships in banks are allowed except in cases involving banks belonging to the same category. In this respect, interlocking directorships in banks belonging to the same category shall only be allowed if the banks:
 - (i) Are part of the same banking group; or
 - (ii) Have different business models and are serving different markets or clients.

For purposes of determining interlocking directorship, a director and his/her spouse, whether legitimate or common-law, shall be considered as one (1) and the same person.

- b. **Interlocking Directorships and Officerships.** Interlocking directorships and officerships are allowed provided that the positions do not pose conflict of interests. For this purpose, the appointment should be consistent with the policy adopted by the Bank.
- c. **Interlocking Directorship and/or Officership With an Investment House.** Consistent with Section 6 of Presidential Decree No 129, as amended by Batas Pambansa Blg. 66, entitled "Governing the Establishment, Operation and Regulation of Investment Houses", interlocking directorship and officership between a bank and an investment house is allowed by the BSP subject to the requirements of this Section and other applicable laws and regulations provided, however that interlocking officerships between a bank and an investment house may only be allowed where the majority or all of the equity of the investment house is owned by the Bank.

The Board of Directors or the appropriate authority designated in the Bank shall approve the interlocking positions held by the directors. The documents supporting the approval shall reflect the assessment done by the approving authority consistent with the policy adopted in the Bank and the expectations in this Section.

Aside from submitting the BSP-required **Annual Report on Interlocking Positions of Directors and Officers (ARIPDO)**, the Bank shall keep a complete record of all interlocking positions of its directors and documentation of the assessments conducted by the Board of Directors or appropriate authority designated in the Bank on existing and new interlocking directorship positions and shall maintain a system of updating said records which shall be made available during examination by the BSP or when required for submission for verification.

15. Multiple Board Seats

As a general rule, the Non-Executive Directors of the Board may concurrently serve as directors up to a **maximum of five (5) Publicly Listed Companies (PLCs)** in order to ensure that they have sufficient time to fully prepare for meetings, challenge Management's proposals/views, and oversee the long-term strategy of the Bank⁶⁴. Nonetheless, the ability of such directors to diligently and effectively perform their duties & responsibilities, the nature and kind of corporations they may also be directors of as well as the limitations on concurrent/interlocking directorship between Banks or

⁶⁴ **Recommendation #4.2 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)
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between a Bank and a quasi-Bank under existing BSP regulations should always be taken due consideration.

The President/other executive directors may be covered by a lower indicative limit for membership in other Boards. A similar limit may apply to independent or non-executive directors who, at the same time, serve as full-time executives in other corporations. In any case, the capacity of the directors to diligently and efficiently perform their duties and responsibilities of the Boards they serve shall not be compromised⁶⁵.

Hence, a director should seek the approval of the designated approving authority before accepting a directorship (or officership position in the case of Non-Executive Directors) in another company (whether publicly-listed or not) for proper handling in accordance with the Bank's *Board-approved Policy on Interlocking Positions*⁶⁶. This is for the designated approving authority to be able to assess if his/her present responsibilities and commitment to the Bank will be affected, if there will be no resulting conflict of interest and if the director can still adequately provide what is expected of him/her.⁶⁷

16. Specific Duties and Responsibilities of a Director

a. Remain fit and proper for the position for the duration of his term

A director is expected to remain fit and proper for the position for the duration of his term. He should possess unquestionable credibility to make decisions objectively and resist undue influence. He shall treat Board directorship as a profession and shall have a clear understanding of his duties and responsibilities as well as his role in promoting good governance. Hence, he shall maintain his professional integrity and continuously seek to enhance his skills, knowledge and understanding of the activities that the Bank is engaged in or intends to pursue as well as the developments in the banking industry including regulatory changes through continuing education or training.

b. Conduct fair business transactions with the Bank and to ensure that personal interest does not bias Board decisions

Directors should, whenever possible, avoid situations that would give rise to a conflict of interest. If transactions with the Bank cannot be avoided, it should be done in the regular course of business and upon terms not less favorable to the Bank than those offered to others. The basic principle to be observed is that a director should not use his position to make profit or to acquire benefit or advantage for himself and/or his related interests. He should avoid situations that would compromise his impartiality.

c. Act honestly and in good faith, with loyalty and in the best interest of the Bank, its stockholders, regardless of the amount of their stockholdings, and other stakeholders such as its depositors, investors, borrowers, other clients and the general public

A director must always act in good faith, with the care which an ordinarily prudent man would exercise under similar circumstances. While a director should always strive to promote the interest of all stockholders, he should also give due regard to the rights and interests of other stakeholders.

⁶⁵ SEC Memo. Cir. No. 6 S2009

⁶⁶ Amending Memorandum to the Board of Directors dated 24 May 2018 issued by the Board Chairman.

⁶⁷ Recommendation #4.3 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

d. Devote time and attention necessary to properly discharge their duties and responsibilities

Directors should devote sufficient time to familiarize themselves with the Bank's business. They must be constantly aware of the Bank's condition and be knowledgeable enough to contribute meaningfully to the Board's work. They must attend and actively participate in Board and committee meetings, request and review meeting materials, ask questions, and request explanations. If a person cannot give sufficient time and attention to the affairs of the Bank, he should neither accept his nomination nor run for election as member of the Board.

e. Act judiciously

Before deciding on any matter brought before the Board, every director should thoroughly evaluate the issues, ask questions and seek clarifications when necessary.

f. Contribute significantly to the decision-making process of the Board

Directors should actively participate and exercise objective independent judgment on corporate affairs requiring the decision or approval of such Board.

g. Exercise independent judgment

A director should view each problem/situation objectively. When a disagreement with others occurs, he should carefully evaluate the situation and state his position. He should not be afraid to take a position even though it might be unpopular. Corollary, he should support plans and ideas that he thinks will be beneficial to the Bank.

h. Have a working knowledge of the statutory and regulatory requirements affecting the Bank, including the content of its articles of incorporation and by-laws, the requirements of the BSP and where applicable, the requirements of other regulatory agencies

A director should also keep himself informed of the industry developments and business trends in order to safeguard the Bank's competitiveness.

i. Observe confidentiality

Directors must observe the confidentiality of non-public information acquired by reason of their position as directors. They may not disclose said information to any other person without the authority of the Board.

17. Orientation and Continuing Education

a. Orientation for First-Time Director

It is critical that new directors receive the training they need in order to be an effective member of the Board and help lead the Bank in the right direction. The Bank shall furnish all its first-time directors with a copy of the general responsibility and specific duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and of a director. The Bank must keep on file and submit the said Certification under Oath of the directors concerned that they have received copies of such general responsibility and specific duties and responsibilities and that they fully understand and accept the same. Except for those persons exempted from this training requirement under existing BSP rules as well as those who have already attended the same course in other company(ies) of which they also sit as directors, they shall also attend a **CG seminar re: Basic/Orientation Program for 1st-time Directors** to be conducted by SEC and BSP-accredited training providers in accordance with the BSP-prescribed syllabus on the same,

as applicable, which should be held for **at least eight (8) hours**⁶⁸ and conducted **not later than twelve (12) months** from the date of election. The Bank shall keep on file and submit the certification to the appropriate department of the BSP, together with a copy of the Certificate of Attendance in said Corporate Governance (CG) seminar.

Not later than three (3) months from the date of their election and committee membership appointment, newly elected directors shall also be briefed by the respective committee secretariats of their respective committees' roles/mandates, their duties and responsibilities, the pertinent overarching policies and reporting frameworks and other relevant matters as embodied in the Charters of the Board-level committees of which they were appointed as members, of which copies of such materials shall likewise be provided to them.

b. Annual Continuing Education Program

The Board as a group and as individual directors should have sufficient knowledge relevant to the Bank's activities to provide effective governance and oversight. They should be continuously informed of the developments in the business and regulatory environments, including emerging risks relevant to the Bank. The program shall include courses on corporate governance matters relevant to the Bank, including audit, internal controls, risk management, sustainability and strategy. The Corporate Governance Committee (CGC) is mandated, among others, to make recommendations to the Board regarding the continuing education of directors. In this regard, the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) shall liaise with internal and/or external training providers for the training and seminars of directors. Unless otherwise exempted by existing regulations, all Directors and Key Officers are required to attend for a **minimum of four (4) hours of training every year**, a program on Corporate Governance conducted by training providers duly accredited by the SEC or through an SEC-approved in-house corporate governance training, covering all the mandated topics including financial reporting and auditing. Key Officers, for purposes of this requirement, refer to all officers with the rank of Senior Vice President (SVP) & up (Principal Officers) and those officers named in the Bank's By-Laws, the Chief Audit Executive (CAE) and the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO).

18. Retirement Policy for Directors

Except for certain persons such as Filipino citizens with recognized stature, influence and reputation in the banking and business community and whose business practices stand as testimonies to good corporate governance, the Bank observes an age limit of **seventy-five (75) years old** as a general rule for directors. As such, a director may be elected or re-elected until the calendar year in which he/she turns 75 years of age. Upon the recommendation of the Corporate Governance Committee, however, said age limit for directors may be waived by the Board of Directors if such a waiver is deemed to be for the best interest of the Bank.⁶⁹

C. Chairman of the Board, Vice-Chairman, President and the Corporate Secretary

The roles of the Chairman of the Board, Vice-Chairman and the President shall be separate to foster an appropriate balance of power, increased accountability and

⁶⁸ Recommendation #1.3 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

⁶⁹ Recommendation #2.4 under SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs) re: adoption of a policy on retirement age.

better capacity for independent decision-making by the Board. Their respective powers and duties are delineated in the Bank's By-Laws.⁷⁰

1. Chairman of the Board

- a. Roles of the Chairman of the Board.** The Chairman of the board of directors shall provide leadership in the board of directors. He shall ensure effective functioning of the board of directors, including maintaining a relationship of trust with members of the board of directors.

He shall:

- 1) Ensure that the meeting agenda focuses on strategic matters including discussion on risk appetites, and key governance concerns;
- 2) Ensure a sound decision-making process;
- 3) Encourage and promote critical discussion;
- 4) Ensure that dissenting views can be expressed and discussed within the decision-making process;
- 5) Ensure that members of the board of directors receive accurate, timely, and relevant information;
- 6) Ensure the conduct of proper orientation for first-time directors and provide training opportunities for all directors; and
- 7) Ensure conduct of performance evaluation of the board of directors at least once a year.

- b. Qualifications of the Chairman of the Board.** To promote checks and balances:

- 1) Chairman of the Board of Directors shall be a non-executive director or an independent director, and must not have served as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Bank within the past three (3) years.

In exceptional cases, former CEOs shall be allowed to immediately assume the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors, provided, that, this is consistent with the provisions of its succession plan; and there are no major supervisory concerns in the quality of the Bank's governance, risk management systems, and internal controls and compliance systems, and the Bank is not subject to escalated enforcement action.⁷¹

- 2) The positions of Chairman and CEO shall not be held by one (1) person.
- 3) In exceptional cases where the position of chairperson of the Board of Directors and CEO is allowed to be held by one (1) person as approved by the Monetary Board, a lead independent director shall be appointed.

For this purpose, the board of directors shall define the responsibilities of the lead independent director, which shall be documented in this CG Manual. The board of directors shall ensure that the lead independent director functions in an environment that allows him to effectively challenge the CEO as circumstances may warrant. The lead independent director shall perform a more enhanced function over the other independent directors and shall: (1) lead the independent directors at board of directors meetings in raising queries and pursuing matters; and (2) lead meetings of independent directors, without the presence of the executive directors.

⁷⁰ SEC Memo. Cir. 6, s2009

⁷¹ BSP Circular No. 1129 re: Amendments to Corporate Governance Guidelines for BSP-Supervised Financial Institutions

Without prejudice to the specific powers, duties and responsibilities of the Chairman of the Board as embodied in the Bank's By-Laws, the following are his specific roles:

- a. Makes certain that the meeting agenda focuses on strategic matters, including the overall risk appetite of the Bank, considering the developments in the business and regulatory environments, key governance concerns, and contentious issues that will significantly affect operations;
- b. Guarantees that the Board receives accurate, timely, relevant, insightful, concise, and clear information to enable it to make sound decisions;
- c. Facilitates discussions on key issues by fostering an environment conducive for constructive debate and leveraging on the skills and expertise of individual directors;
- d. Ensures that the Board sufficiently challenges and inquires on reports submitted and representations made by Management;
- e. Assures the availability of proper orientation for first-time directors and continuing training opportunities for all directors; and
- f. Makes sure that performance of the Board is evaluated, at least once a year and discussed/ followed up on.⁷²

2. Vice-Chairman

In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman designated by the Board shall act in his stead and shall perform any and all such duties pertaining to the office of the Chairman. The Vice-Chairman shall also perform such duties as the Board may prescribe.

3. President/Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

The President/CEO shall be the overall-in-charge for the management of the business and affairs of the Bank governed by the strategic direction and risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors. He shall be primarily accountable to the Board of Directors in championing the desired conduct and behavior, implementing strategies, and in promoting the long-term interest of the Bank. He shall have the primary responsibility of carrying out the policies and implementing strategies in order to meet the objectives approved by the Board. He is ultimately responsible for managing and implementing the Bank's business strategies and day-to-day operations.

While his detailed powers, duties and responsibilities are outlined in the Bank's By-Laws, the following are his roles & responsibilities, among others:

- a. Determines the Bank's strategic direction and formulates and implements its strategic plan on the direction of the business;
- b. Communicates and implements the Bank's vision, mission, values and overall strategy and promotes any organization or stakeholder change in relation to the same;
- c. Oversees the operations of the Bank and manages human and financial resources in accordance with the strategic plan;
- d. Has a good working knowledge of the Bank's industry and market and keeps up-to-date with its core business purpose;
- e. Directs, evaluates and guides the work of the key officers of the Bank;
- f. Manages the Bank's resources prudently and ensures a proper balance of the same;
- g. Provides the Board with timely information and interface between the Board and the employees;
- h. Builds the Bank's corporate culture and motivates the employees; and
- i. Serves as the link between internal operations and external stakeholders.⁷³

⁷² **Recommendation #2.3 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

⁷³ **Recommendation #5.4 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

4. Corporate Secretary

The Corporate Secretary should be a separate individual from the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) and must be a Filipino citizen of good moral character. He/She shall be professionally trained in legal, accountancy, or company secretarial practices and shall possess the necessary administrative and interpersonal skills to effectively advise the Board on its fiduciary duties and statutory obligations. He/She should not be a member of the Board of Directors and should annually attend a training on corporate governance. He shall be primarily responsible to the Bank and its shareholders, and not to the Chairman or President.

In addition to and without prejudice to the duties of the Corporate Secretary as stated in the Bank's By-laws, he shall have the following roles & responsibilities, among others:

- a. Assists the Board and the board committees in the conduct of their meetings, including preparing an annual schedule of Board and committee meetings and the annual board calendar, and assisting the chairs of the Board and its committees to set agendas for those meetings;
- b. Safekeeps and preserves the integrity of the minutes of the meetings of the Board and its committees, as well as other official records of the Bank;
- c. Keeps abreast on relevant laws, regulations, all governance issuances, relevant industry developments and operations of the Bank, and advises the Board and the Chairman on all relevant issues as they arise;
- d. Works fairly and objectively with the Board, Management and stockholders and contributes to the flow of information between the Board and management, the Board and its committees, and the Board and its stakeholders, including shareholders;
- e. Advises on the establishment of board committees and their terms of reference;
- f. Informs members of the Board, in accordance with the by-laws, of the agenda of their meetings **at least five (5) working days in advance**, and ensures that the members have before them accurate information that will enable them to arrive at intelligent decisions on matters that require their approval;
- g. Attends all Board meetings, except when justifiable causes, such as illness, death in the immediate family and serious accidents, prevent him/her from doing so;
- h. Performs required administrative functions;
- i. Oversees the drafting of the by-laws and ensures that they conform with regulatory requirements;
- j. Ensure that suitable equipment and facilities are available for the conduct of meeting by remote communication (i.e. reliable internet connection, high bandwidth availability capable of supporting numerous simultaneous connections, etc.);⁷⁴
- k. Ensure that the attendees are able to hear and see the other participants clearly during the course of the meeting and that attendees should be able to communicate and understood by the other party;
- l. Ensure that the visual and audio recording of the meeting are secured;
- m. Ensure that the visual and audio recordings of the election/meeting are current and on-going and that there is no stoppage or interruption. Should

⁷⁴ SEC Memorandum Circular No. 6 s2020 re: Guidelines on the attendance and participation of directors, stockholders, members, and other persons of corporations in regular and special meetings through teleconferencing, video conferencing and other remote or electronic means of communication.

- an interruption or stoppage occur, the recording shall restart from the point where it was stopped or interrupted with proper statement or points of time;
- n. Ensure to safekeep and perpetuate in updated data storage equipment or facility the visual and audio recordings; and
 - o. Performs such other duties and responsibilities as may be provided by the SEC and other regulators.⁷⁵

3. Board Committees

To aid the Board in its various tasks, increase efficiency and provide greater focus in its oversight and other functions on different key areas, the following Board-level committees, among others, have been created:

1. Executive Committee (ExCom)

This committee regularly reviews and approves credit proposals within its limits. It recommends additional conditions and requirements on loan applications for Board approval. It may also act, by majority vote of all its member-directors, on such other specific matters within the competence of the Board as may be delegated to it in the Bank's By-Laws or by a majority vote of the Board except for matters exclusive to the Board.

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the **ExCom Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Credit Administration Group (CAG)**.

2. Audit Committee (AuditCom)

This committee provides independent oversight of internal controls and financial reporting, risk management, ethical environment, compliance with laws and regulations, and the internal and external audit activities. This is the Board-level committee reporting line of the Bank's Internal Audit Group (IAG) as headed by the Chief Audit Executive (CAE) and the Fraud Management Group (FMG) as headed by the Fraud Management Group Head.

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the **AuditCom Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Internal Audit Group (IAG)**.

3. Risk Oversight Committee (ROC)

This committee is responsible for the development and oversight of the Bank and its trust unit's *Risk Management Program* and of the management of sustainability and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)-related matters as the direct reporting line of the Bank's Chief Risk and Sustainability Officer (CRSO). It oversees a system of limits to discretionary authority that the Board delegates to management, ensures that the system remains effective, the limits are observed and immediate corrective actions are taken whenever limits are breached. This is the Board-level committee reporting line of the Bank's Risk Management Office (RMO) headed by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO).

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the **ROC Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Risk Management Office (RMO)**.

4. Corporate Governance Committee (CGC)

This committee assists the Board in fulfilling its duties and responsibilities, monitoring the Bank's adherence to the corporate governance principles and guidelines set forth in this Manual, and overseeing the development and effective implementation of the Bank's *Compliance System*. This committee also reviews, evaluates/pre-screens and shortlists all candidates nominated to

⁷⁵ Recommendation #1.5 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

become a member of the Board in accordance with the required minimum qualifications and disqualifications. It shall likewise establish, review, maintain and oversee a formal and transparent procedure for developing a policy on executive remuneration and for fixing the remuneration packages of the Bank's directors, senior management and other key personnel consistent with the Bank's corporate culture, strategy and control environment. This is the Board-level committee reporting line of the Bank's Compliance Office (CO) headed by the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO).

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the **CGC Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Compliance Office (CO)**.

5. Related Party Transactions Committee (RPTC)

This committee assists the Board in reviewing and ensuring that transactions with related parties are conducted at arms-length, appropriate restrictions are followed, and corporate resources are judiciously used.

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the **RPTC Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Compliance Office (CO)**.

6. Trust Committee (TrustCom)

This is a special committee that reports directly to the Board and is primarily responsible for overseeing the operations of trust and other fiduciary and investment management activities of the Bank. It shall ensure an appropriate degree of independence between the activities of the Bank proper and its Trust Division.

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the Bank's **Trust Manual** and in the **TrustCom Charter** that are being maintained by the Bank's **Trust Division (TD)**.

7. Anti-Money Laundering Oversight Committee (AMLOC)

This committee is tasked to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibility over the Bank's compliance management to make sure that the Bank complies with the provisions of the AMLA, as amended, its Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations (RIRRs) and BSP AML regulations to the end that the Bank shall not be used as a vehicle to legitimize the proceeds of unlawful activity or to facilitate or finance terrorism.

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the **AMLOC Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Compliance Office (CO)**.

The Board of Directors shall review, update and approve **at least annually** or whenever there are significant changes therein, the respective charters of each of the above Board-level committees. The Board shall also consider occasional rotation of committee members and chairs to avoid undue concentration of power and promote fresh perspective.

The creation and annual review/updating/revision of Board-level committee charters shall be subject to the following procedures⁷⁶:

1. All such new and annual review/updating (including proposed changes, if any) of existing Board-level committee charters shall initially pass through

⁷⁶ Pursuant to **parent-MBTC's Procedures Circular No. 052-2019**, re: "Standard Template for Board-level Committee Charters".

Compliance Office (CO) for review in terms of adherence to said standard charter template;

2. Upon CO's clearance and after securing the endorsement of their respective Board-level committees, the respective committee secretariats shall submit them to the Board of Directors for approval or, in case there are no changes/updates (retention) or if there are changes but are just minor/insignificant, for confirmation; and
3. Once approved by the Board of Directors, the respective committee secretariats shall then convert the approved charters to PDF format with proper standard document classification and cause the uploading of the same to the ICentral and corporate website with the assistance of the CO.

SECTION 2. SENIOR MANAGEMENT OVERSIGHT

i. Senior Management

Senior Management, headed by the President, consists of a core group of senior officers responsible for overseeing the Bank's day-to-day operations. They have the necessary skills to manage businesses under their supervision, as well as impose appropriate control over key individuals in these areas. They contribute to good governance by supervising line managers in specific business areas consistent with Board-approved policies and procedures.

ii. Selection Process for Senior Management

The Bank shall have pre-defined Job Descriptions (JDs) for its Senior Management positions (i.e. those to be held by officers ranking at least an Assistant Vice President) whereby the qualifications of any internal and/or external candidates to any such available roles are to be assessed on. Each candidate shall undergo a series of interview by the Line Head, Customer Experience and Human Resources Group Head and the President. Any hiring or appointment to the role shall be endorsed by the *Management-level* Personnel Committee (PERCOM) for approval of the President and the Board of Directors.

iii. Management Committees

To assist Senior Management in overseeing the Bank's day-to-day operations, increase efficiency and provide greater focus on various key areas of operations, the following Management-level committees, among others, have been created by the Board:

1. Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO)

This committee is tasked to manage the Bank's assets and liabilities consistent with the Bank's liquidity, capital adequacy, growth, risk tolerance & appetite and profitability goals.

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the **ALCO Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Treasury Group (TG)**.

2. Credit Committee (CreCom)

This committee regularly reviews and approves credit proposals within the authority and limits provided by the Board to it to decide on consumer or commercial loan proposals. In addition to such limits, these approvers shall be given authority to decide on certain exceptions to standard product parameters or policy criteria.

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the **CreCom Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Credit Administration Group (CAG)**.

3. Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Committee (AMLCC)

This committee is designated by the Board to receive, evaluate and decide whether or not a Suspicious Transaction Report (STR) and/or Report on Crimes and Losses (RCL) shall be filed with the Anti-Money Laundering Council Secretariat (AMLCS) and/or with Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) for cases/incidents elevated/reported by various business/operating units of the Bank. It also provides support to the Bank's Compliance Office in terms of AML policy review/development and addressing AML deficiencies/adverse findings.

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the **AMLCC Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Compliance Office (CO)**.

4. Outsourcing Oversight Committee (OOC)

This committee is tasked to oversee the accreditation of service providers, review and approval/endorsement of outsourcing and in-sourcing proposals, performance monitoring, post-implementation reviews and contract renewals.

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the Bank's Board-approved risk-based Outsourcing, In-sourcing Service Arrangements and Vendor Accreditation Policy Guidelines pursuant to existing BSP rules and regulations on outsourcing and in-sourcing and the **OOC Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Finance Group (FG) – Vendor Management**.

5. IT Steering Committee (ITSC)

This committee is tasked to cohesively monitor IT performance and institute appropriate actions to ensure achievement of desired results. It is accountable for designing and implementing the Board-approved Information Technology Risk Management System (ITRMS).

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the **ITSC Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Information Technology Group (ITG)**.

6. Emergency Committee (EMCOM)

This committee is tasked to manage and monitor the effective implementation of the Bank's Business Continuity Plan (BCP). It aims to provide the Bank the capability to continue its critical functions and processes by identifying, assessing and managing emergency scenarios and other business interruptions.

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the Bank's **BCP General Guidelines** and **EMCOM Charter** that are being maintained by the Bank's **Branch Banking and Operations Group (BBOG)/EMCOM Secretariat & Coordinator**.

7. Policy Committee (POLCOM)

This committee is tasked to review and oversee policies and procedures of business & operations/support units as well as resolve policy-related issues which require escalation or cross-functional discussion for resolution.

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the **POLCOM Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Customer Experience & Human Resources Group (CXHRG) - Policies and Procedures Development Division (PPDD)**.

8. Personnel Committee (PERCOM)

This committee is tasked to assist Senior Management in evaluating the performance and career growth/advancement of the Bank's employees, deciding on grave/major employee offenses/administrative cases, reviewing employee benefits other than those in the CBA and maintaining personnel policies and procedures including the Bank's Code of Conduct.

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the **PERCOM Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Customer Experience Human Resources Group (CXHRG)**.

9. Retirement Committee (RETCOM)

This committee is exclusively tasked to administer the Bank's Gratuity and Retirement Benefit Plan for its employees.

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the **RETCOM Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Trust Division (TD)**.

10. Related Party Transactions Management Committee (RPTMC)

This committee shall assist the *Board-level* RPTC and the Board of Directors in ensuring that transactions with related parties, with respect to those considered as "**Non-material**" (i.e. below/within the set transaction materiality thresholds), are conducted at fair/arms-length terms and that corporate or business resources of the Bank are not misappropriated or misapplied.

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the **RPTMC Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Compliance Office (CO)**.

11. Investment Committee (INCOM)

This committee is tasked to establish investment guidelines and oversee the investment activities of the Bank. It monitors and reports the overall investment results and reviews compliance with investment objectives and guidelines.

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the **INCOM Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Treasury Group**.

12. Occupational Safety and Health Committee (OSHCOM)

This committee serves as the official planning and policy-making group of the Bank in all matters pertaining to safety and health pursuant to Rule 1040 of the DOLE's Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Standards.

Its membership composition, standing/authority, specific duties and responsibilities are embodied in the **OSHCOM Charter** that is being maintained by the Bank's **Customer Experience & Human Resources Group (CXHRG) - People Wellness and Safety Division (PWSD)**.

Except for the charters of the Credit Committee (CreCom)⁷⁷ and Retirement Committee (RETCOM)⁷⁸ whereby any proposed updates/revisions to be effected thereto are subject to approval of the Board of Directors, updates/revisions effected

⁷⁷ CreCom's approving authorities emanate from the Board of Directors via the Board-approved credit approval delegations.

⁷⁸ The power to appoint the members of the RETCOM rests with the Board of Directors and because the administration of the Employees' Retirement Fund is beyond the scope of the Bank Proper.

to the rest of the Management-level committee charters are subject to approval of the President as delegated by the Board of Directors⁷⁹.

i. Officers

The Bank's By-Laws enumerated the various officers of the Bank and defined their respective duties and responsibilities. Other officers may be appointed and their duties defined by the Board as the exigencies of the service may require.

Each officer shall contribute his share in the pursuit of good corporate governance. His service shall be characterized by honesty and integrity, diligence and dedication, efficiency and effectiveness, loyalty and fidelity, adherence to sound banking practices and the rule of law, as well as fairness and equity to all depositors and clients constituting the banking public; his peers and colleagues in the Bank and the banking community, the Board and senior officers, and the public in general.

1. Qualifications of an Officer

An officer must be fit and proper for the position he is being appointed to. In determining whether a person is fit and proper for a particular position, the following matters must be considered: integrity/probity, education/training, and possession of competencies relevant to the function such as knowledge and experience, skills and diligence, and concurrent positions in the same Bank and interlocking positions in other entities that may pose conflict of interest⁸⁰.

In assessing an officer's integrity/probity, consideration shall be given to the officer's market reputation, observed conduct and behavior, as well as his ability to continuously comply with company policies and applicable laws and regulations, including market conduct rules, and the relevant requirements and standards of any regulatory body, professional body, clearing house or exchange, or government and any of its instrumentalities/agencies.

An appointed officer has the burden to prove that he possesses all the foregoing minimum qualifications and none of the disqualifications/prohibitions.

An officer shall submit to the Bangko Sentral the required certifications and other documentary proof of such qualifications ***within twenty (20) banking days*** from the date of meeting of the board of directors in which the officer is appointed/promoted. Non-submission of complete documentary requirements within the prescribed period shall be construed as his/her failure to establish his/her qualifications for the position and results to his/her removal therefrom.

The Bangko Sentral shall also consider its own records in determining the qualifications of an officer.

The foregoing qualifications for officers shall be in addition to those required or prescribed under R.A. No. 8791 and other applicable laws and regulations.

2. Disqualifications of Officers or Persons Prohibited to Become Officers⁸¹

a. The disqualifications for directors and disqualification procedures for directors shall likewise apply to officers.

⁷⁹ PSBank Board Resolution No. 2018-082 dated 21 May 2018.

⁸⁰ BSP Circular No. 1129 re: Amendments to Corporate Governance Guidelines for BSP-Supervised Financial Institutions

⁸¹ Section 137 of the MORB, as amended by BSP Circular No. 1076 dated 18 February 2020
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- b. The spouses or relatives ***within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity*** are prohibited from holding officership positions across the following functional categories within a Bank:
- 1) Decision making and senior management function, e.g., President/Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Operating Officer (COO), General Manager, and Chief Financial Officer (CFO);
 - 2) Treasury function, e.g., Treasurer or Treasury Head;
 - 3) Recordkeeping and financial reporting functions, e.g., Controller and Chief Accountant;
 - 4) Safekeeping of assets, e.g., Chief Cashier;
 - 5) Risk management function, e.g., Chief Risk Officer (CRO);
 - 6) Compliance function, e.g., Chief Compliance Officer (CCO); and
 - 7) Internal audit function, e.g., Chief Audit Executive (CAE).
- c. The spouse or a relative within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity of any person holding the position of Manager, Cashier, or Accountant of a branch or branch-lite unit of the Bank or their respective equivalent positions is prohibited from holding or being appointed to any of said positions in the same branch or branch-lite unit.
- d. Any appointive or elective public official, whether full time or part time, except in cases where such service is incidental to the financial assistance provided by the government or government owned or -controlled corporations (GOCCs) or in cases allowed under existing laws.

3. Interlocking Officerships. As a general rule, interlocking officerships shall not be allowed except⁸²:

- a. Held **in the same capacity within a banking group** as: (1) ***Corporate Secretary, (2) Security Officer, (3) Chief Risk Officer, (4) Chief Compliance Officer, (5) Chief Audit Executive/Internal Audit Group Head*** or (6) other positions performing similar functions as those of (1)-(5) hereof, Provided, That: The assumption of interlocking officerships is consistent with the enterprise risk management approach of the Bank and the banking group where the concerned entities belong.
- b. As ***Corporate Secretary*** or ***Assistant Corporate Secretary*** **between/among entities which are not part of the same banking group/conglomerate**; provided that:
- (1) Proof of disclosure to and consent from all of the involved entities on the interlocking officerships are obtained; and
 - (2) The positions do not pose conflict of interest and that the officer holding interlocking positions will still be able to devote sufficient time and attention to effectively carry out his/her duties and responsibilities.

The appropriate authority designated in the Bank shall approve the interlocking positions held by the officers which shall be handled in accordance with the *Board-approved Policy on Interlocking Positions*. The documents supporting the approval shall reflect the assessment done by the approving authority consistent with the policy adopted in the Bank and the expectations in this Section. Should there be a change in the position of an officer covered with an existing interlocking officership approval of the designated approving authority, an approval on such change on interlocking officership position shall be

⁸² **BSP Circular No. 1129** re: Amendments to Corporate Governance Guidelines for BSP-Supervised Financial Institutions

obtained again in order to re-evaluate their new officership positions vis-à-vis their existing concurrent/interlocking officerships with such other institutions.

Aside from submitting the BSP-required **Annual Report on Interlocking Positions of Directors and Officers (ARIPDO)**, the Bank shall keep a complete record of all interlocking positions of its officers and documentation of the assessments conducted by the appropriate authority designated in the Bank on existing and new interlocking officership positions and shall maintain a system of updating said records which shall be made available during examination by the BSP or when required for submission for verification.

For purposes of the above, members of a group or committee, including sub-groups or sub-committees, whose duties include functions of management such as those ordinarily performed by regular officers, shall likewise be considered as officers.

4. Secondment

The Bank may second or transfer its employee to another entity for temporary assignment: *Provided*, That it has a Board-approved policy on secondment and that the transfer of the employee is approved by the appropriate authority of the Bank; *Provided, further*, That the secondee or the transferred employee shall relinquish all his duties, responsibilities, and authorities in the Bank, and shall receive remuneration and other incentives from the host entity. The Bank shall submit a notice ***within ten (10) banking days from the approval*** of secondments of employees to the appropriate supervising department of the BSP.

5. Confirmation of Appointment of Officers

The appointment of the Bank's ***Chief Compliance Officer (CCO), Chief Audit Executive (CAE), Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and Trust Officer*** shall be subject to confirmation by the **BSP-Financial Supervision Sector (FSS) Committee**, regardless of rank⁸³, *provided*, that the Bank shall report to the BSP, any succeeding resignation, retirement, or replacement thereof ***within 20 banking days after such resignation/retirement/replacement***.

As enumerated under **Part III-Reportorial Requirements** herein, the required certifications and other documentary proof of qualifications for the confirmation of the appointment of said officers shall be submitted to the BSP within the set deadline under existing BSP rules & regulations. Non-submission of complete documentary requirements within the prescribed period shall be construed as his/her failure to establish his/her qualifications for the position.

The appointment of above officers shall be deemed to have ***been confirmed by the BSP***, if ***after sixty (60) banking days from receipt of the complete required reports***, the appropriate supervising department of the BSP does not advise the Bank against said appointment.

An officer whose appointment was not confirmed for failure to submit the complete documentary requirements shall be deemed removed from office after due notice to the Board of Directors of the Bank, even if he/she has assumed the position to which he/she was appointed, pursuant to Section 16 of R.A. No. 8791.

BSP-FSS Committee confirmation shall not be required in the following cases:

⁸³ **BSP Circular No. 1136** re: "Amendments to the Regulations on Confirmation of the Election/Appointment of Directors/Officers". *Except for the CCO, CAE, CRO and Trust Officer regardless of rank, all other officers of the Bank (which is not a UB/KB) including those ranking SVP & up are no longer subject to BSP confirmation.*

- a. Promotion of an officer, other than to that which requires:
 - 1) Prior Monetary Board confirmation, or
 - 2) A different set of minimum qualifications, or
 - 3) A different level of confirming authority in the same bank or appointment/transfer to another bank, QB, trust corporation, and NBFIs with trust authority within a banking group.

Provided, that the officer concerned has been previously confirmed by the Monetary Board, or if previously confirmed by the BSP-FSS Committee, his/her promotion/transfer requires the same level of confirming authority, *Provided further*, that said officer has had continuous service within the same bank or banking group. For this purpose, the term “**banking group**” shall refer to the parent-bank and its subsidiary banks, QBs, trust entities, and other NBFIs (other than stand-alone and trust corporations) as well as other banks, QBs, trust entities, and other NBFIs (other than stand-alone and trust corporations) over which the parent bank has the power to exercise “**control**”. This exemption shall apply to directors confirmed by the MB starting 01 January 2011.

- b. The appointment of officers other than the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO), Chief Audit Executive (CAE), Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and Trust Officer, regardless of rank.

6. Duties and Responsibilities of Officers

Duties and responsibilities of officers shall include among others the following:

- a. ***To set the tone the good governance from the top.*** Bank officers shall promote the good governance practices within the Bank by ensuring that policies on governance as approved by the Board are consistently adopted across the Bank.
- b. ***To oversee the day-to-day management of the Bank.*** Bank officers shall ensure that Bank’s activities and operations are consistent with the Bank’s strategic objectives, risk strategy, corporate values and policies as approved by the Board. They shall establish a bank-wide management system characterized by strategically aligned and mutually reinforcing performance standards across the organization.
- c. ***To ensure that duties are effectively delegated to the staff and to establish a management structure that promotes accountability and transparency.*** Bank officers shall establish measurable standards, initiatives and specific responsibilities and accountabilities for each Bank personnel. Bank officers shall oversee the performance of these delegated duties and responsibilities and shall ultimately be responsible to the Board for the performance of the Bank.
- d. ***To promote and strengthen checks and balances systems in the Bank.*** Bank officers shall promote sound internal controls and avoid activities that shall compromise the effective dispense of their functions. Further, they shall ensure that they give due recognition to the importance of the internal audit, compliance and external audit functions.

7. Succession Planning for Officers

The Bank’s succession planning program aims to ensure continuity and viability of its business. Under this program, officer positions that are considered critical for business continuity shall be determined and next-in-line officers shall be identified and evaluated as “**Ready Now**” and “**Ready Later**” replacements, which process shall be reviewed regularly. Potential successors

shall be subjected to Individual Development Plans, which is a combination of classroom training, cross postings, immersions, and developmental assignments. Further, strategic workforce planning shall also be pursued to ensure that critical positions are filled up and that Talent Acquisition is ready to provide external talents if deemed necessary.

8. Retirement Policy for Officers

The compulsory retirement age for the Bank's regular employees (officers and staff) is at **fifty-five (55) years old**. Such has been established in the Bank's Retirement and Gratuity Plan, duly approved by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). To aid in workforce planning, the Bank shall review the roster of its employees who shall be reaching the compulsory retirement age before the end of the applicable year. Appropriate notification shall be arranged and deferential treatment shall be accorded to the retired employee ensure that they receive the compensations for their loyal service within thirty (30) days after their effective date of retirement.

SECTION 3. COMPLIANCE SYSTEM, RISK MANAGEMENT AND INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE

A. Compliance System

1. Compliance Risk Management

The Bank shall establish a dynamic and responsive compliance risk management system. The compliance risk management system shall be designed to specifically identify and mitigate risks that may erode the franchise value of the Bank such as risks of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or loss to reputation, the Bank may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with laws, rules, related self-regulatory organization standards, and codes of conduct applicable to its activities. Said risk may also arise from failure to manage conflict of interest, treat customers fairly, or effectively manage risks arising from money laundering and terrorist financing activities. Compliance risk management should be an integral part of the culture and risk governance framework of the Bank. In this respect, it shall be the responsibility and shared accountability of all personnel, officers, and the Board of Directors of the Bank.

2. Compliance Function

The Bank's compliance function shall have a formal status within the organization. It shall be established by a **Compliance Charter** approved by the Board of Directors that defines the compliance function's standing, authority and independence. It shall have the right to obtain access to information necessary to carry out its responsibilities, conduct investigations of possible breaches of the compliance policy, and shall directly report to and have direct access to the board of directors or appropriate board-level committee.

The compliance function shall facilitate effective management of compliance risk by:

- 1) Advising the Board of Directors and Senior Management on relevant laws, rules and standards, including keeping them informed on developments in the area;
- 2) Apprising Bank personnel on compliance issues, and acting as a contact point within the Bank for compliance queries from Bank personnel;
- 3) Establishing written guidance to staff on the appropriate implementation of laws, rules and standards through policies and procedures and other documents such as compliance manuals, internal codes of conduct and practice guidelines;

- 4) Identifying, documenting and assessing the compliance risks associated with the Bank's business activities, including new products and business units;
- 5) Assessing the appropriateness of the Bank's compliance procedures and guidelines, promptly following up any identified deficiencies, and where necessary, formulating proposals for amendments;
- 6) Monitoring and testing compliance by performing sufficient and representative compliance testing; and
- 7) Maintaining a constructive working relationship with the Bangko Sentral and other regulators.

3. Bank Compliance Program

The **Bank Compliance Program (BCOP)**, which is being maintained by the Bank's Compliance Office (CO), shall set out the planned activities of the compliance function, such as the review and implementation of specific policies and procedures; compliance risk assessment; compliance testing; educating staff on compliance matters; monitoring compliance risk exposures; and reporting to the Board of Directors and Board-level committee(s). The program shall espouse a risk-based approach and shall have appropriate coverage across businesses and units.

The Board of Directors, through its Corporate Governance Committee, shall oversee and ensure that the defined BCOP is effectively implemented and that compliance issues are resolved expeditiously. It shall ensure that Bank personnel and affiliated parties adhere to the pre-defined compliance standards.

The implementation of the BCOP rests collectively with Senior Management, of which the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) is the lead operating officer on compliance. Senior Management, through the CCO, should periodically report to the Board of Directors or its Corporate Governance Committee matters that affect the design and implementation of the BCOP. Any changes, updates and amendments to the BCOP must be approved by the Board of Directors upon the Corporate Governance Committee's endorsement. However, any material breaches shall be reported to and promptly addressed by the CCO within the mechanisms defined by the BCOP. A compliance system found to be materially inadequate shall be construed as unsafe or unsound banking.

The compliance program shall be updated on a regular basis or **at least annually**.

4. Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)

The Board shall appoint a full-time Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) to manage the Compliance Program. Given the importance of the compliance function, the CCO is a senior officer with a rank of *at least a Vice President (VP)*⁸⁴ functionally reporting to the Corporate Governance Committee (CGC), Related Party Transactions Committee (RPTC) for RPT matters and AML Oversight Committee (AMLOC) for Anti-Money Laundering/Combating Terrorism Financing matters as well as to the Board of Directors. Such an appointment/designation shall require **confirmation of the BSP-FSS Committee**.

The CCO should have the necessary qualifications, experience, and professional background and should have a sound understanding of relevant laws and regulations and their potential impact on the Bank's operations. The CCO

⁸⁴ Notwithstanding SEC's Recommendation #1.6 per SEC Memo. Cir. No. 19 s2016 re: at least SVP rank for the CCO position, the CCO has adequate stature and authority in the Bank necessary to effectively carry out his duties & responsibilities in implementing the Bank's compliance program.

should be up-to-date with the developments in laws, rules and standards maintained through continuous training.

The CCO shall oversee the identification and management of the Bank's compliance risk and shall supervise the compliance function staff. He is expected to liaise with the Bangko Sentral and other regulatory bodies on compliance-related issues and shall also be responsible for ensuring the integrity and accuracy of all regulatory documentary submissions. He shall functionally meet/report to the CGC, RPTC, AMLOC and Board of Directors and such meetings shall be duly minuted and adequately documented. In this regard, the Board of Directors, through the CGC, RPTC and the AMLOC, shall review and approve the performance and compensation of the CCO, as well as the budget of the compliance function.

Similar to the Corporate Secretary, the CCO is primarily liable to the Bank and its shareholders, and not to the Chairman or President of the Bank. He/she has, among other, the following duties and responsibilities:

- a. Ensures proper on-boarding of new directors (i.e., orientation on the Bank's business, charter, articles of incorporation and by-laws, among others);
- b. Monitors, reviews, evaluates and ensures the compliance by the Bank, its officers and directors with the relevant laws, this CG Manual, rules and regulations and all governance issuances of regulatory agencies;
- c. Reports the matter to the Board if violations are found and recommends the imposition of appropriate disciplinary action on the responsible parties and the adoption of measures to prevent a repetition of the violation;
- d. Reports to the President and the Board through the Corporate Governance Committee (CGC), significant compliance issues, the general status of Bank's level of compliance and also the relevant regulations, updates & other compliance matters
- e. Ensures the integrity and accuracy of all documentary submissions to regulators;
- f. Appears before the SEC when summoned in relation to compliance with this CG Manual;
- g. Collaborates with other departments to properly address compliance issues, which may be subject to investigation;
- h. Identifies possible areas of compliance issues and works towards the resolution of the same;
- i. Ensures the attendance of board members and key officers to relevant trainings; and
- j. Performs such other duties and responsibilities as may be provided by the SEC, BSP and other regulatory bodies.⁸⁵

5. Compliance Charter

This **Compliance Charter**, which is being maintained by the Bank's Compliance Office, establishes and sets forth the fundamental principles of the Bank's Compliance Function and defines the standing, authority, independence, duties and responsibilities of the Compliance Office as promulgated by the Board of Directors in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP). This Charter is being maintained by the Bank's **Compliance Office (CO)**.

The Bank's Compliance Function, through its Compliance Office, also exercises specific statutory responsibility e.g. compliance with Anti-Money Laundering laws, rules & regulations as defined in the Bank's Money Laundering & Terrorism Financing Prevention Program (MLTFPP).

B. Risk Management

1. Risk Management Function⁸⁶

The Bank should have a separate risk management function to identify, assess and monitor key risk exposures.

The risk management function shall be responsible for identifying, measuring, monitoring and reporting risk on an enterprise-wide basis as part of the second line of defense. It shall be responsible for overseeing the risk-taking activities across the Bank, as well as in evaluating whether these remain consistent with the Bank's risk appetite and strategic direction. It shall ensure that the risk governance framework remain appropriate relative to the complexity of risk taking activities of the Bank.

The risk management function involves the following activities, among others:

- a. Defining a risk management strategy;
- b. Identifying the key risk exposures and assessing and measuring the extent of risk exposures of the Bank and its trust operations;
- c. Identifying and analyzing key risk exposures relating to economic, environmental, social and governance (EESG) factors and the achievement of the Bank's strategic objectives;
- d. Evaluating and categorizing each identified risk using the Bank's predefined risk categories and parameters;
- e. Establishing a risk register with clearly defined, prioritized and residual risks;
- f. Developing a risk mitigation plan for the most important risks to the Bank, as defined by the risk management strategy;
- g. 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;
- h. Monitoring and assessing decisions to accept particular risks whether these are consistent with Board-approved policies on risk tolerance and the effectiveness of the corresponding risk mitigation measures;
- i. Communicating and reporting significant risk exposures including business risks (e.g, strategic, compliance, operational, financial and reputational risks), control issues and risk mitigation plan to the Risk Oversight Committee (ROC);
- j. Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the Bank's risk management processes; and
- k. Reporting on a regular basis to senior management, Risk Oversight Committee (ROC) and Board of Directors of the results of assessment and monitoring.

The Risk Management personnel shall possess sufficient experience and qualifications, including knowledge on the banking business, the developments in the market, industry and product lines, as well as mastery of risk disciplines. They shall have the ability and willingness to challenge business lines regarding all aspects of risk arising from the Bank's activities.

2. Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

The Board shall appoint a Chief Risk Officer (CRO) who shall be independent from executive functions and business line responsibilities, operations and revenue-generating functions. Such an appointment/designation shall require **confirmation of the BSP-FSS Committee**. The appointment, dismissal and other changes to the CRO shall have prior approval of the Board of Directors. In cases, when the CRO will be replaced, the Bank shall report the same to the

⁸⁶ Recommendation #12.4 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

appropriate supervising department of the Bangko Sentral ***within five (5) days*** from the time it has been approved by the Board of Directors.

The CRO shall have sufficient stature, authority, and seniority within the Bank. He/she shall have access to such information as he/she deems necessary to form his/her judgment. The CRO shall have direct access to the Board of Directors and the Risk Oversight Committee (ROC) without any impediment. The CRO shall serve on a full-time basis and shall functionally meet/report to the Board of Directors or ROC and such meetings shall be duly minuted and adequately documented. In this regard, the Board of Directors/ROC shall review and approve the performance and compensation of the CRO, and budget of the risk management function.

The CRO should have the knowledge and skills necessary to oversee the Bank's risk management activities. This will be assessed based on the ability of the CRO to influence decisions that affect the Bank's exposure to risk. The CRO should have the ability to interpret and articulate risk in a clear and understandable manner and, without compromising his/her independence, can engage in a constructive dialogue with the Board of Directors, President/Chief Executive Officer, and other Senior Officers on key risk issues.

The CRO shall be responsible for overseeing the risk management function and shall support the Board of Directors in the development of the risk appetite and risk appetite statement of the Bank and for translating the risk appetite into a risk limits structure. The CRO shall likewise propose enhancements to risk management policies, processes, and systems to ensure that the Banks risk management capabilities are sufficiently robust and effective to fully support strategic objectives and risk-taking activities.

The CRO has the following functions, among others:⁸⁷

- a. Supervises the entire ERM process and spearheads the development, implementation, maintenance and continuous improvement of ERM processes and documentation;
- b. Communicates top risks and the status of the implementation of risk management strategies and action plans to the Risk Oversight Committee;
- c. Collaborates with the President/CEO in updating and making recommendations to the Risk Oversight Committee;
- d. Suggests ERM policies and related guidance, as may be needed; and
- e. Provide insights on the following:
 - o Risk management processes are performing as intended;
 - o Risk measures reported are continuously reviewed by risk owners for effectiveness; and
 - o Established risk policies and procedures are being complied with.

There should be clear communication between the Risk Oversight Committee and the CRO.

C. Internal Controls and Independent Assurance

1. Internal Control System

The minimum internal control mechanisms for Management's operational responsibility shall center on the President being ultimately accountable for the Bank's organizational and procedural controls. The Bank should have an effective system of internal control that will ensure the integrity of its financial

⁸⁷ **Recommendation #12.5 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

reports and protection of its assets for the benefit of all stockholders and other stakeholders.⁸⁸

The scope and particulars of a system of effective organizational and procedural controls shall be based on the following factors:

- Nature and complexity of business and the business culture;
- Volume, size and complexity of transactions;
- Degree of risk;
- Degree of centralization and delegation of authority;
- Extent and effectiveness of information technology;
- Extent and effectiveness of information technology; and
- Extent of regulatory compliance.

2. Independent Assurance by Internal Audit Function⁸⁹

An effective and efficient internal audit function constitutes the third line of defense in the system of internal control.

The Bank should have in place an independent, objective assurance and consulting function established to examine, evaluate and improve the effectiveness of internal control, risk management and governance systems and processes, which helps management and the Board of Directors in protecting the Bank and its reputation. The internal audit function shall both assess and complement operational management, risk management, compliance and other control functions. In this respect, internal audit shall be conducted in frequencies commensurate with the assessed levels of risk in specific banking areas.

The following are the functions of the internal audit, among others as provided in the Manual of Regulations for Banks:

- a. Provides an independent risk-based assurance service to the Board, Audit Committee and Management, focusing on reviewing the effectiveness of governance and control processes in (1) promoting the right values and ethics; (2) ensuring effective performance management and accounting in the organization; (3) communicating risk and control information; and (4) coordinating the activities and information among the Board, external and internal auditors, and Management;
- b. Performs regular and special audit as contained in the annual audit plan and/or based on the Bank's risk assessment;
- c. Performs consulting and advisory services related to governance and control as appropriate for the Bank;
- d. Perform compliance audit of relevant laws, rules and regulations, contractual obligations and other commitments, which could have a significant impact on the Bank;
- e. Reviews, audits and assesses the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal control system of all areas of the Bank;
- f. Evaluates operations or programs to ascertain whether results are consistent with established objectives and goals, and whether the operations or programs are being carried out as planned;
- g. Evaluates specific operations at the request of the Board or Management, as appropriate; and
- h. Monitors and evaluates governance processes.

⁸⁸ **SEC Memo Cir. 9, s2014** as amended by **SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

⁸⁹ **Recommendation #12.2 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

A Bank's internal audit activity may be a fully resourced activity housed within the Bank or may be outsourced to qualified independent-third party service providers.

3. Chief Audit Executive (CAE)⁹⁰

The Bank's Internal Audit Group (IAG) shall be headed by the Chief Audit Executive (CAE) who is a senior officer appointed by the Board. The CAE shall oversee and be responsible for the internal audit activity of the Bank, including any portion that is outsourced to a third party service provider. In case of a fully outsourced internal audit activity, a qualified independent executive or Senior Management personnel should be assigned the responsibility for managing the fully outsourced internal audit activity.

The CAE must have an unassailable integrity, relevant education/experience/training, and has an understanding of the risk exposures of the bank, as well as competence to audit all areas of its operations. For the Bank as a complex thrift bank, the CAE must be, as a minimum requirement, a graduate of any accounting, business, finance or economics course with technical proficiency on the conduct of internal audit and must have at least five (5) years experience in the regular audit (internal or external) of a thrift bank, national coop bank or, at least three (3) years experience in the regular audit (internal or external) of a UB/KB. The CAE's appointment/designation shall require **confirmation of the BSP-FSS Committee**.

The CAE shall be appointed or re-appointed or replaced with prior approval of the Bank's Audit Committee. In cases when the CAE will be replaced, the Bank shall report the same and the corresponding reason for replacement to the appropriate supervising department of the BSP **within five (5) days** from the time it has been approved by the Board of Directors.

The CAE, in order to achieve the necessary independence to fulfill his/her responsibilities, directly reports functionally to the Board of Directors or the Audit Committee and such, meetings shall be duly minuted and adequately documented. In this regard, the Board of Directors/Audit Committee shall review and approve the performance and compensation of the CAE, and budget of the internal audit function.

The following are the responsibilities of the CAE, among others as provided in the Manual of Regulations for Banks:

- a. Periodically reviews the Internal Audit Charter and presents it to Senior Management and the Audit Committee and Board for approval;
- b. Establishes a risk-based internal audit plan, including policies and procedures, to determine the priorities of the internal audit activity, consistent with the Bank's goals;
- c. Communicates the internal audit activity's plans, resource requirements and impact of resource limitations, as well as significant interim changes, to Senior Management and the Audit Committee for review and approval;
- d. Spearheads the performance of the internal audit activity to ensure it adds value to the Bank;
- e. Reports periodically to the Audit Committee on the internal audit activity's performance relative to its plan; and
- f. Presents findings and recommendations to the Audit Committee and gives advice to Senior Management and the Board on how to improve internal processes.

⁹⁰ Recommendation #12.3 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

D. External Auditor

An independent External Auditor shall be selected and appointed by the stockholders upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee. The Bank shall engage only those External Auditors that are included in the **BSP's List of Selected External Auditors for BSFIs** which shall be valid for five (5) years or one (1) year, as may be determined by the BSP. The Bank shall only appoint an External Auditor belonging to the same category or from categories higher than the category of the Bank. The External Auditor appointed by the Bank shall likewise audit its Trust Division. The Audit Committee shall ensure that the scope of external audit work appropriately covers areas relevant to the Bank's operations and risk exposures.⁹¹ The External Auditor shall not at the same time provide the services of an internal auditor. The Bank shall ensure that other non-audit work shall not be in conflict with the functions of the External Auditor.

The Bank's External Auditor shall be rotated or the handling partner shall be changed every five (5) years or earlier.

If an External Auditor believes that the statements made in the Bank's annual report, information statement or proxy statement filed during his engagement is incorrect or incomplete, he shall present his views in said reports.

The reason/s for the resignation, dismissal or cessation from service and the date thereof of an External Auditor shall be reported in the Bank's annual and current reports. Said report shall include a discussion of any disagreement with said former External Auditor on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure.

SECTION 4. CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT & ETHICS

The Bank's **Code of Conduct** defines standards that the Bank's officers and staff must follow in all their business dealings and relationships with the various stakeholders of the Bank.

The Code includes the following provisions:

- Disciplinary process;
- General policies to establish a professional working environment and secure a favorable reputation for our Bank;
- Corrective measures for unacceptable behavior or failure to comply with our rules, such as on Financial Consumer Protection (FCP), Anti-Money Laundering/Combating Financing of Terrorism, Information Security, Data Privacy, policies and procedures;
- Schedule of penalties for attendance and punctuality, required corporate attire, conduct and behavior, dishonesty, health, safety and security, reporting of violations, and information security; and
- Provisions on management of personal finances, conflict of interest, anti-sexual harassment, non-disclosure of information and insider information.

In addition, the Bank has also instituted its **Treasury Group's Code of Conduct & Ethical Standards** to ensure that the Bank's treasury activities are conducted with a high degree of integrity and are compliant with market conduct rules and relevant requirements of regulatory bodies.⁹²

SECTION 5. REMUNERATION POLICY

The Bank's directors and officers shall be provided with an industry competitive compensation package to attract, motivate, and retain highly qualified people. The salary scales of its officers shall be generally based on the nature of their jobs,

⁹¹ **BSP Circular No. 1210** re: **Revised Framework on the Selection of External Auditors**

⁹² In compliance with **BSP Circular No. 889** re: Treasury Activities of BSP-supervised FIs

positions, and ranks. These shall be reviewed yearly vis-à-vis annual performance scorecards so structured to achieve business objectives. Consistent with the philosophy of meritocracy, the Bank's compensation and rewards programs shall be geared towards providing incentives to employees who have contributed to the success of the Bank.

The Bank's compensation package for its non-officers/rank & file employees shall be in accordance with the labor law requirements and shall be linked to both performance and the Bank's contractual obligation under a Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) which include loyalty bonuses to reward loyal employees.

The Bank shall grant fixed bonuses, including a 13th-month pay in accordance with law and may also provide performance bonus (non-guaranteed) based on the Bank's overall performance, individual performance and market conditions.

The Board of Directors, through its Corporate Governance Committee, shall ensure that this remuneration strategy is regularly reviewed to ensure that the policy is commensurate with corporate and individual performance, aligned with the Bank's operating and risk culture, long-term interests, compliant with labor laws & regulations, and benchmarked against our industry peers and other market considerations, while also maintaining internal equity.

Except for the President/Chief Executive Officer, each director shall receive a monthly professional fee for attending Board and committee meetings. This is also in consideration of their valuable contributions in the formulation of the Bank's overall strategy.

SECTION 6. DISCLOSURE & TRANSPARENCY

The essence of corporate governance is transparency. It is therefore essential that all material information about the Bank which could adversely affect its viability or the interests of the stockholders and other stakeholders should be publicly and timely disclosed. Such information should include, among others, earnings results, acquisition or disposition of assets⁹³, off balance sheet transactions, related party transactions, relevant and material information on individual Board members and key executives⁹⁴ and policies and procedure for setting Board and executive /management remuneration as well as the level and mix of the same, including termination and retirement provisions in the **Integrated-Annual Corporate Governance Report (I-ACGR)**⁹⁵.

The Board shall therefore commit at all times to full disclosure of material information /dealings. It shall cause the filing of all required information through the appropriate Exchange mechanisms for listed companies and submissions to the SEC for the interest of its stockholders and other stakeholders⁹⁶. All disclosure/transparency requirements of the BSP and other regulatory authorities should also be complied with.

⁹³ Pursuant to **Recommendation #8.6 per SEC Memorandum Circular No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs), the Bank shall make a full, fair, accurate and timely disclosure to the public of every material fact or event that occurs, *particularly on the acquisition or disposal of significant assets*, which could adversely affect the viability or the interest of its stakeholders. Further, the Board shall appoint an independent party to evaluate the fairness of the transaction price on the acquisition or disposal of assets.

⁹⁴ **Recommendation #8.3 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs) to evaluate their experience and qualifications, and assess any potential conflicts of interest that might affect their judgment (e.g. directors and key officers' qualifications, share ownership in the company, membership of other boards, other executive positions, continuous trainings attended and identification of independent directors).

⁹⁵ **Recommendation #8.4 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

⁹⁶ SEC Memo Cir. No. 9, s2014 as amended by SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

Likewise, the minimum information required to be posted on the company's website, arranged under SEC-recommended topic headings, shall be retained for a period of five (5) years. Any items in the required website template prescribed by the SEC could be added or removed any time as the need arises⁹⁷.

The Bank shall include media and analysts' briefings as channels of communication to ensure the timely and accurate dissemination of public, material and relevant information to its shareholders and other investors.⁹⁸

The Bank shall also maintain an open communication line and use feedback from its various stakeholders to develop better policies, products, and services as well as to accommodate requests for information on the management of the Bank, shareholders rights, or any other Bank-related matters, while remaining mindful of the disclosure limitations under existing laws on the secrecy of bank deposits and data privacy. For this matter, stakeholder engagement touch-points (i.e. via hotlines and other contact details) of **Customer Experience (CX)** shall be maintained for customer-related concerns and of **Corporate Affairs Division (CAD)/Investor Relations Office (IRO)** for all other concerns, especially for shareholders to continually engage with the Bank beyond its Annual Stockholders' Meeting (ASM).⁹⁹

SECTION 7. DIVIDENDS POLICY

In line with upholding the shareholders' right to receive dividends, the Bank commits to regularly and timely declare and pay out dividends provided that they are declared and paid out of the Bank's unrestricted retained earnings and that the pertinent rules and regulations of the SEC, the PSE and the BSP based on applicable laws are duly complied with and in accordance with the Bank's *Board-approved Dividend Policy*.

Unless approved via *majority vote* of the Board of Directors at a different rate or otherwise restricted/prohibited from declaring/paying dividends, the Bank shall regularly declare and pay cash dividends at a rate of **Seventy-Five Centavos (PhP0.75) per share** on a **quarterly basis**.

Dividends are to be paid **within thirty (30) days** from the dates they were declared/approved by the Board or, as applicable, upon receipt of the necessary regulatory approval.

Circumstances which could restrict the payment of cash dividends include, but are not limited to, when the Bank undertakes major projects and developments requiring substantial cash expenditures or when it is restricted from paying cash dividends by its loan covenants.

SECTION 8. WHISTLE-BLOWING POLICY

The Bank's whistleblower policy requires all its employees to report any impropriety or malpractice committed by co-employee/s or third party or parties to their Group Heads or to the Customer Experience & Human Resources Group Head, the Fraud Management Group Head/Division Heads, or the Chief Audit Executive/ Internal Audit Group Head for evaluation if it would warrant an investigation. Under the Bank's Code of Conduct, concealment or non-reporting of which is considered as an impropriety or malpractice in itself. The whistleblower shall be protected from any form of harassment as a result of any disclosure which was made in good faith believing the disclosure to be true and was not made maliciously or for personal gain.

⁹⁷ SEC Memo Cir. No. 11, s2014

⁹⁸ Recommendation #11.1 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

⁹⁹ Recommendation #14.3 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

The policy also considers any attempt to determine the whistleblower's identities as a breach of confidentiality which is subject to disciplinary sanctions.

SECTION 9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (RPT) POLICY

The Bank's **RPT Policy** provides for specific guidelines and handling procedures to ensure that dealings with related parties are made in the regular course of business upon terms not less favorable to the Bank than those offered to others, Bank's resources are not misappropriated and disclosure requirements on significant RPTs are complied with, among others. This policy is primarily driven by the Bank's *Board-level* Related Party Transactions Committee (RPTC) and *Management-level* Related Party Transactions Management Committee (RPTMC) which help ensure that transactions with related parties are conducted at arm's length and in accordance with Board-approved specific RPT guidelines and handling procedures vis-à-vis the set transaction materiality thresholds, exposure limits and certain restrictions & conditions.

SECTION 10. POLICY AGAINST INSIDER TRADING

Under this policy, reporting insiders (i.e. directors and officers) are required to disclose their and their associates' initial beneficial ownership in the Bank's shares and any changes thereof within two (2) trading days after their election/appointment in office and from date of said changes, respectively. They are likewise prohibited from selling or buying Bank's shares during "black-out periods" i.e. upon obtaining material non-public information up to two (2) trading days after such information is disclosed.

SECTION 11. POLICY ON ENGAGEMENT OF ADVISERS¹⁰⁰

Advisers are individuals who possess specialized knowledge, skills, work experience and expertise and are engaged by the Bank to provide expert and professional advice and make non-binding recommendations to the Bank's Board of Directors, the President and Management with respect to matters within the areas of their experience and expertise. Their role shall be purely advisory only. As such, they have no influence on the Board and the Bank and have no voting rights. They are only expected to enhance discussions by serving as trusted advisors and industry experts.

An appointed adviser must be fit and proper for the position. In selecting advisers, the following must be considered by the Board, among others: integrity/probity; physical/mental fitness; relevant education/financial literacy/training; possession of competencies relevant to the job, such as knowledge and experience, skills, diligence and independence of mind; sufficiency of time to fully carry out responsibilities; and recognized stature, influence and reputation in the banking community and/or other relevant field of expertise.

Advisers shall be appointed/re-appointed by the Board of Directors on an annual basis. The Board shall have the sole authority and discretion to appoint/re-appoint an adviser and in such number as it may deem necessary and to remove any adviser any time for any reason with or without cause.

SECTION 12. CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

To ensure that the Bank's interests are duly safeguarded, this policy requires all employees to make sure that their personal interests and those of their affiliates do not conflict with the duties which they perform for the Bank or with the duties which the Bank perform for its clients. This policy prohibits employees from venturing into certain conflict of interest situations and mandates disclosure procedures in case of possible/potential conflict of interest scenarios.

SECTION 13. LEARNING & DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The Bank maintains a policy on the continuous learning and development of its employees as it aims to continuously improve the products and services it offers and

¹⁰⁰ As aligned with that of parent-MBTC

provides to its customers. As such, the Bank provides for certain training and development programs.

SECTION 14. EMPLOYEE HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE POLICY

The Bank advocates a work environment free of work hazards and conducive to the well-being and professional development of its employees. As such, the Bank has instituted certain programs and policies pertaining to employees' health/wellness and family welfare as well as occupational health and safety. The Bank also complies with relevant laws & regulations on the protection of rights in the workplace and the control of infectious diseases.

SECTION 15. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

The Bank recognizes and places an importance on the interdependence between its business and society and promotes a mutually beneficial relationship that allows it to grow its business, while contributing to the advancement of the society where it operates as a way of sharing its success with the community through its various CSR partners. As such, the Bank continually and actively participates in various CSR activities such as educational, medical and environmental causes, promotion of integrity and other interactive outreach programs.

SECTION 16. ANTI-BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION POLICY

The Bank conducts its business in a legal, honest and ethical way and does not tolerate any form of bribery or corruption to obtain an unfair advantage. It shall not offer, pay or receive bribes directly or indirectly. It shall comply with this Policy (as also embodied in the Bank's Code of Conduct for its employees), Republic Act No. 3019 (or the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act) and all applicable anti-bribery and corruption laws and/or regulations that penalize such acts. This policy shall apply to dealings and transactions of the Bank, its directors and employees, with its clients, service providers, counterparties and other third parties.

Towards this end, all directors and employees of the Bank are prohibited from:

- a. Soliciting, arranging or accepting a bribe, facilitation payments and kickbacks for the benefit of the Bank, its director or employee or for the benefit of his/her family, friends, associate or acquaintances;
- b. Offering, promising or giving a bribe to public officials or other private individuals, directly or indirectly on behalf of the Bank; and
- c. Abusing entrusted power and authority.

No director or employee shall be sanctioned or admonished for refusing to pay a bribe or misuse entrusted power and authority regardless of the financial impact to the Bank. On the other hand, a breach to this policy shall result in sanctions, regardless of any benefit to the Bank that may have arisen as a result of the bribe or misuse of entrusted power and authority.

Any knowledge of bribery/corruption may be reported following existing guidelines under the Bank's Whistle Blowing Policy.

SECTION 17. SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

More than just its participation to CSR activities, the Bank aims to be socially responsible in all its dealings with the communities where it operates. As such, it shall ensure that its interactions serve its environment and stakeholders in a positive and progressive manner that is fully supportive of its comprehensive and balanced development. It shall ensure that its value chain is environmentally friendly and is consistent with promoting sustainable development. It shall exert efforts to interact positively with the communities in which it operates.¹⁰¹

¹⁰¹ **Recommendation #16.1 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

Guided by SEC and BSP rules & regulations and standards, the Bank shall have a clear and focused policy on the disclosure of material and reportable non-financial information, with emphasis on the management of **Economic, Environmental, Social and Governance (EESG)** issues of its business, which underpin sustainability. For this matter, the Bank adopts a globally recognized standard and framework in reporting sustainability and non-financial issues¹⁰², specifically the **Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)**.¹⁰³

SECTION 18. CAPITAL ADEQUACY AND DEBT STRUCTURE REVIEW PROCESS

In compliance with existing BSP rules and regulations, the Bank has an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) which aims to identify, measure and manage all material risks to ensure that it holds sufficient capital beyond minimum regulatory and internal capital requirements as aligned with its risk appetite, business strategy and stress testing. It aims to proactively assess the Bank's capital strength, resiliency and recoverability under pressures arising from economic, geopolitical, domestic, international or environment-related events. Embedded also in the ICAAP process is the identification of remedial actions to preserve capital adequacy and liquidity during these scenarios. The results of these ICAAP exercises are reported quarterly to the Bank's ICAAP Management Team (IMT). Approvals of the Risk Oversight Committee (ROC) and the Board of Directors are obtained as part of the Bank's annual ICAAP activities of which results are also submitted to parent-Metrobank. Regular updates on the Bank's compliance with ICAAP-related ratios, semi-annual or as needed, are also provided by the IMT to the ROC and the Board.

On the other hand, the Bank's debt structure is also regularly reviewed by the Board-level Risk Oversight Committee (ROC) and Management-level Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) by analyzing its funding mix, leverage ratios and asset-liability matching to ensure solvency and regulatory compliance. Key focus areas include the ratio of stable customer deposits versus volatile wholesale funding, liquidity coverage, maturity profile of liabilities, debt-to-equity leverage and asset quality.

SECTION 19. SAFEGUARDING CREDITORS' RIGHTS

The Bank shall treat all its creditors (e.g. depositors, bond/note holders and service providers) fairly and transparently. It shall adhere to all applicable laws, rules and regulations governing creditors' rights and ensures that its obligations are timely met and that its legal covenants/contractual commitments are fulfilled/duly honoured which are all anchored on reputational risk management, transparent communication and strict compliance with legal frameworks. It shall always uphold its creditors' rights to timely payment, access to financial information and redress to resolve disputes through internal and external mechanisms.

SECTION 20. ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING & COMBATING THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM (AML/CFT)

The Bank subscribes to and adopts the State's policy to preserve the integrity and confidentiality of accounts by ensuring that it shall not be used as a money laundering/terrorism financing/proliferation financing site and/or conduit for the proceeds of unlawful activities; and to protect life, liberty and property from acts of terrorism by condemning such acts and those who support and finance it as a crime against the Filipino people, against humanity and against the law of nations. Towards these ends, the Bank shall ensure that it executes transactions with its customers in accordance with the AML/CFT policy guidelines, procedures, tools, and controls set

¹⁰² Pursuant to Recommendation #10.1 per SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs) and **SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 4 s2019** re: "Sustainability Reporting Guidelines for PLCs"

¹⁰³ While also transitioning towards full compliance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) S1-General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and S2-Climate-related Disclosures by 2028 as mandated under **SEC Memorandum Circular No. 16 s2025** dated 22 December 2025.

forth in its annually updated **Money Laundering & Terrorism Financing Prevention Program (MTPP)** pursuant to existing AML/CFT laws, rules & regulations.

SECTION 21. FINANCIAL CONSUMER PROTECTION

With customers at the forefront of the Bank's priorities, the Bank adopts a **Financial Consumer Protection (FCP) Compliance Program** or framework to ensure that its financial consumers' rights are upheld at all times and that consumer protection laws, rules and regulations, standards and practices are duly observed and embedded in its business operations. This framework revolves around the core principles of consumer protection, namely: disclosure and transparency, protection of client information, fair treatment, effective recourse, protection of consumer assets against fraud and misuse and financial education and awareness.

SECTION 22. DATA PRIVACY

The Bank respects and values data privacy rights and makes sure that all personal data collected from its data subjects (i.e. employees, clients & customers, suppliers, etc.) are processed in adherence to the principles of transparency, legitimate purpose, proportionality, quality and security in compliance with existing Data Privacy laws, rules & regulations. Towards this end, the Bank processes its data subjects' personal information in accordance with its **Data Privacy Policy Manual (DPPM)** which encapsulates the privacy and data protection protocols/security measures directed towards the fulfilment and realization of the rights of its data subjects and protection of personal data against natural and human dangers.

PART III- REPORTORIAL REQUIREMENTS

The following regulatory reportorial requirements shall be complied with:

| A. | FOR MB/BSP-FSS COMMITTEE CONFIRMATION OF DIRECTORS & OFFICERS | | |
|----|---|---|--|
| | - Within twenty (20) banking days from the date of election/re-election of the directors or meeting of the Board in which the officers are appointed/promoted | | |
| | Requiring MB/BSP-FSS Conf. | Not Requiring BSP Conf. | |
| | Directors | President/CEO, Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Audit Executive, Chief Risk Officer and Trust Officer | Officers requiring a different set of minimum qualifications e.g. Security Officer, Head/In-charge of E/FCDU Operations, and Head/In-charge of Import and Export Financing Operations |
| 1 | Letter-request for BSP confirmation signed by the President/CEO with an affirmative statement that the Bank has conducted a fit and proper test on the subject director/s and is taking full responsibility thereon on ensuring that the director meets the eligibility requirement & qualifications | Letter-request for BSP confirmation signed by President/CEO (or by the CG Committee or Board Chairman in case of the appointment of President/CEO) with an affirmative statement that the Bank has conducted a fit and proper test on the officer(s) concerned and is taking full responsibility thereon on ensuring that the officer meets the eligibility requirement & qualifications | N/A |
| 2 | Secretary's Certificate under oath attesting the following: a) Resolution of the stockholders or Board of | Secretary's Certificate under oath attesting the following: a) Resolution of the Board of Directors approving the | N/A |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-----|
| | Directors approving the election; and b) For re-elected director, attendance by the director concerned to the Board meetings held for the last twelve (12) months covering the term of service, indicating percentage of attendance to Board meetings. | appointment; and b) For a foreigner appointed as officer, that the corresponding Alien Employment Permit issued by the Department of Labor and Employment was secured. | |
| 3 | Bio-data with a photograph (2" x 2") taken within the last six (6) months ^{104 105} - for the above directors and officers, <u>including officers ranking SVP & up for their appointment/promotion together with a letter signed by President/CEO with an affirmative statement that the Bank has conducted a fit and proper test on the officer(s) concerned and is taking full responsibility thereon on ensuring that the officer meets the eligibility requirement & qualifications and the duly notarized authorization form for querying the Bangko Sentral Records per Appendix 80.</u> | | |
| 4 | <u>Certification Under Oath</u> of the director concerned that: a) He/she possesses all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to become a director b) For first-time directors in a particular bank/banking group: ▪ He/she has attended the seminar on corporate governance in accordance with the BSP-prescribed syllabus on the same, as applicable; ▪ He/she received copies of the duties and responsibilities of the board of directors and of a director and that he/she fully understands and accepts the same. | <u>Certification Under Oath</u> of the officer concerned that: a) He/she possesses all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to become an officer b) For officers who are holding concurrent positions in government/gov't-owned and controlled corporations (GOCC), written permission from the government agency as required by the Civil Service Commission, allowing him/her to become a an officer of the Bank was obtained and provided to the Bank | N/A |

¹⁰⁴ The Bio-data shall be updated and submitted to the BSP in cases of change of name due to **change in civil status** and **change in residential address within twenty (20) banking days** from the date the change occurred. For officers other than those subject to BSP confirmation, those requiring a different set of minimum qualifications and those ranking SVP & up, the Bank shall not be required to submit their Bio-data to BSP. The Bank shall, however, keep a complete record of the Bio-data of all its directors and officers and shall maintain a system of updating said records which shall be made available during on-site examination and offsite verification by the BSP.

¹⁰⁵ Bio-data shall be electronically submitted to the BSP using the prescribed template and control prooflist in accordance with **BSP Memorandum No. 2019-027** dated 15 November 2019.

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| | <p>c) For directors who are holding concurrent positions in government/gov't-owned and controlled corporations (GOCC), written permission from the government agency as required by the Civil Service Commission, allowing him/her to become a director of the Bank was obtained and provided to the Bank</p> <p>d) For Independent Directors, he/she is an independent director as defined under BSP regulations</p> | | |
| 5 | <p>For first-time directors in a particular bank/banking group, duly accomplished and notarized Authorization for Querying (AFQ) the BSP Watchlist files/records for screening applicants and confirming appointments of directors and officers <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>For first-time officers to be subject to BSP confirmation in a particular bank with trust authority/trust corporation/banking group, duly accomplished and notarized Authorization for Querying (AFQ) the BSP Watchlist files/records for screening applicants and confirming appointments of directors and officers</p> | N/A |
| 6 | <p><u>Duly Notarized List of Incumbent Directors and Officers</u> and <u>List of Members of the Board of Directors and Officers (LDTO)</u> – using the BSP-prescribed format and via electronic submission</p> | | |
| <p>B. OTHER REGULATORY REPORTS</p> | | | |
| | Other Reports | Regulator | Deadline |
| 1 | <p><u>Annual Report on Conglomerate Structures</u> disclosing all entities in the group structure where the Bank belongs either as a parent company bank or subsidiary/affiliate company</p> | BSP thru MBTC | Within 30 calendar days after the end of every calendar year |
| 2 | <p><u>Quarterly Report on Material or Significant Related Party Transactions</u> between entities in the group and involving any-BSP regulated entity</p> | BSP thru MBTC | Within 20 calendar days after the end of the reference quarter |
| 3 | <p><u>Annual Report (AR)</u> and accompanying <u>Annual Report Assessment Checklist (ARAC)</u>¹⁰⁶ – the function of overseeing the preparation of the Bank's Annual Report (AR) has been delegated by the Board of Directors to the Corporate Governance Committee (CGC)¹⁰⁷</p> | BSP | Within 180 calendar days after the close of the calendar year |

¹⁰⁶ BSP Memo. No. M-2014-007 as amended by BSP Cir. 956 dated 17 April 2017.

¹⁰⁷ PSBank Board Resolution No. 2018-047 dated 15 March 2018.

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| 4 | Integrated-Annual Corporate Governance Report (I-ACGR)¹⁰⁸ | SEC | Annually Not Later Than May 30 of the following year |
| | Filing with the SEC of at least one (1) complete and duly notarized hardcopy copy bearing original and manual signatures of the Chairman of the Board, the President, all Independent Directors, the Chief Compliance Officer and the Corporate Secretary | | |
| | Posting in the Bank's website | | Within five (5) banking days after hardcopy submission/filing with the SEC |
| 5 | Certificate of Attendance to CG Trainings¹⁰⁹ – for all key officers and members of the Board of PLCs to attend at least annually a program on corporate governance conducted by training providers duly accredited by the SEC | SEC | Within 10 days from the completion of CG training program |
| 6 | Annual Report on Chinese Wall Policy – as prescribed under Rule 34.11.4 of the 2015 SRC IRR ¹¹⁰ | SEC | Not later than every March 15 covering the immediately preceding calendar year beginning March 15, 2017 covering the Y2016 |
| 7 | Certification of Independent Director¹¹¹ - in SEC-prescribed form which includes disclosure of any pending criminal administrative investigation or proceedings, positions held in GOCCs and written consent/permission of head of government department/agency | SEC | Together with the submission of Information Statements (SEC Form 20-IS) |
| 8 | General Information Sheet (GIS) - with Beneficial Owner Declaration page | SEC | Annually within 30 calendar days from date of Annual Stockholders' Meeting and within 7 days after any relevant changes |
| 9 | Consolidated List of Stockholders and their Stockholding (CLSS) | BSP | 12 banking days after end of reference calendar year or after end of reference quarter if with changes |
| 10 | Annual Report of all Interlocking Positions of its Directors and Officers (ARIPDO) | BSP | Annually within twenty (20) banking days from the end of each reference year starting December 31, 2021 |
| 11 | Minutes of the Bank's Annual Stockholders' Meeting (ASM) and, if any, Special Stockholder's Meeting (SSM) including their drafts – for | SEC | Within five (5) business days from the date the meeting took place |

¹⁰⁸ SEC Memo Cirs. 5 & 9, S2013

¹⁰⁹ SEC Memo Cir. 19, S2016

¹¹⁰ SEC Notice dated 01 April 2016

¹¹¹ SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 5 s2017 dated 10 March 2017

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| | uploading in the Bank's corporate website ¹¹² | | |
| 12 | <p>Other SEC & PSE Reportorial or Disclosure Requirements – such as SEC Forms 20-IS, 17-C, 17-Q, 17-A, etc. for the interest of its stockholders and other stakeholders.¹¹³</p> <p>Unless already incorporated in the SEC Form 17-A re: Annual Report, the required Sustainability Reporting (SR) for PLCs using the SEC-prescribed reporting template shall be attached thereto.</p> | SEC & PSE | Within the submission deadlines set forth under existing SEC and PSE rules and regulations |

PART IV- PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

A. Annual Performance Self-Assessment

The Board shall perform an internal performance evaluation to determine and measure compliance with this Manual by the Board as a body, each of its directors and its committees, the Chairman, the President, the various management committees, the lead control officers (i.e. the Chief Risk and Sustainability Officer, the Chief Audit Executive, the Chief Compliance & Data Protection Officer and the Fraud Management Group Head), the directors and officers with interlocking positions and the entire Bank itself.

Using scorecards via online survey (or in hardcopy as may be preferred and requested) and based on a combination of quantitative data and qualitative assessment, these exercises aim to gauge their effectiveness and determine areas for improvement vis-à-vis set performance standards that are consistent with the Bank's strategic objectives and business plans designed to continuously create value to all our stakeholders.

These exercises¹¹⁴ shall be conducted on an annual basis **within the first quarter of the following year** for which results shall be submitted to the Bank's Compliance Office for tabulation and for the Corporate Governance Committee's review and endorsement to the Board for notation during the following month's Board Meeting, to wit:

1. Board of Directors

The Board, each of its directors and its respective committees shall conduct an annual performance evaluation/assessment to check their compliance with this Manual and determine areas of improvements for the following¹¹⁵:

- a. Board as a Body** - c/o Corporate Governance Committee
- b. Each of the Directors** – individual self-rating
- c. Each of the Board's Committees** – committee self-rating, as follows:

¹¹² SEC Memo Cir. 11, s2024 re: Minutes of the Meeting of Stockholders

¹¹³ SEC Memo Cir. 9, s2014 as amended by SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs)

¹¹⁴ Either through manual hardcopy routing or via online/electronic means, whichever is practicable.

¹¹⁵ Per Recommendation #6.1 under SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016 (New CG Code for PLCs), the Bank may hire the services of an external/independent facilitator (e.g. consulting firm, academic institution or professional organization) to support these Board performance assessments **every three (3) years starting 2017.**

- 1) **Risk Oversight Committee**
- 2) **Related Party Transactions Committee**
- 3) **Trust Committee**
- 4) **Audit Committee**
- 5) **Corporate Governance Committee**
- 6) **Anti-Money Laundering Oversight Committee**
- 7) **Executive Committee**

d. **Chairman of the Board** - c/o the Board of Directors¹¹⁶

2. **Management**

A similar annual performance evaluation system shall likewise be undertaken to also gauge the performance and effectiveness of all Management-level committees vis-à-vis set performance standards that are consistent with the Bank's strategic objectives and business plans, as follows:

a. **President** - c/o the Corporate Governance Committee

b. **Management Committees** – committee self-rating

- 1) **Assets and Liabilities Committee**
- 2) **Credit Committee**
- 3) **Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Committee**
- 4) **Outsourcing Oversight Committee**
- 5) **IT Steering Committee**
- 6) **Emergency Committee**
- 7) **Policy Committee**
- 8) **Personnel Committee**
- 9) **Retirement Committee**
- 10) **Related Party Transactions Management Committee**
- 11) **Investment Committee**
- 12) **Occupational Safety and Health Committee (OSHCOM)**

c. **Lead Control Officers**¹¹⁷

- 1) **Chief Risk Officer** – c/o the Risk Oversight Committee
- 2) **Chief Audit Executive** – c/o the Audit Committee
- 3) **Chief Compliance Officer** – c/o the CG Committee
- 4) **Fraud Management Group Head** – c/o the Audit Committee

Discussions and deliberations on the performance assessments of the above heads of control functions as conducted by their respective committees, especially on areas noted for improvement, shall be duly documented in their minutes of meeting.¹¹⁸

3. **Directors and Officers with Interlocking Positions in accordance with the Bank's Policy on Interlocking Positions** – c/o designated committees; and

4. **Entire Bank vis-à-vis the CG principles/standards prescribed under SEC Memorandum Circular No. 19 s2016** – c/o the Corporate Governance Committee.

¹¹⁶ **Recommendation #6.1** under **SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs) also requires the Board to conduct an annual self-assessment of its performance, including the performance of the Chairman, individual members and committees

¹¹⁷ **Recommendation #2.8** per **SEC Memorandum Cir. No. 19 s2016** (New CG Code for PLCs)

¹¹⁸ This addresses BSP's directive of enhancing corporate governance per its Report of Examination (ROE) as of 31 March 2025.

The respective secretariats of the above *Board-level* and *Management-level* committees shall ensure that their respective CG performance self-rating scorecards are likewise updated and aligned to ensure consistency with their latest committee charters.

Items subject to rating are the pertinent standards that are consistent with the Bank's strategic objectives and business plans designed to continuously create value to all our stakeholders, as well as their duties and responsibilities, under a 3-point rating scale, to wit: **"3"-Meets Standards (MS)**, **"2"-Needs Improvement (NI)**, and **"1"-Not Observed (NO)**, with an enjoiner to provide suggestions on how to address the deficiencies/improve performance on items rated either "1" or "2".

B. Determining Areas for Improvement & Tracking Resolution

Based on the results of the annual CG performance self-rating exercises above, items rated "1" and "2" shall be addressed with recommended action plans and corresponding timelines which shall be regularly tracked, monitored and reported to the Corporate Governance Committee until resolved.

On the other hand for directors and officers with interlocking positions, should the results of the evaluation reflect that the performance of the director/officer of his/her function in the Bank has been adversely affected by the interlocking positions held by the director/officer, the designated rating committee/body and the concerned committee shall immediately take appropriate action.

C. Other Corporate Governance Scorecards

The SEC may require the Bank to accomplish annually a scorecard. Additionally, BSP, PSE and other institutions such as the Institute of Corporate Directors (ICD), may require the Bank to participate in their own corporate governance survey through a scorecard for banks.

PART V – COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND SANCTIONS

The Bank's Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) shall monitor compliance with this Manual and related laws, rules & regulations of the SEC, PSE and BSP. If any significant or major violations are found, he/she shall report the matter to the Corporate Governance Committee (CGC) for evaluation. The CGC shall, if deemed proper after due process of notice and hearing, recommend to the Chairman of the Board the imposable penalty/appropriate disciplinary action(s) on the responsible parties including the adoption of measures to prevent recurrence, for further review and approval of the Board of Directors.

PART VI – POLICY REVIEW AND UPDATING

This Manual shall be reviewed by the Bank's Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) **at least annually** and as soon as necessary to incorporate relevant regulatory updates and industry best practices. Any further changes to be effected herein in line with said review or updating shall be subject to the review and endorsement of the **Corporate Governance Committee (CGC)** for approval of the **Board of Directors (BOD)**.