



PSBank

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

Metrobank Group

April 14, 2026

Philippine Stock Exchange

6/F PSE Tower, 28th St. cor. 5th Ave.

Bonifacio Global City (BGC)

Taguig City, Philippines

Attention: ATTY. JOHANNE DANIEL M. NEGRE
Officer-in-Charge, Disclosure Department

Subject: Submission of SEC 17-A - Annual Report

Dear Atty. Negre,

Relative to the submission of the SEC 17-A or Annual Report, we hereby submit the following documents:

1	SEC 17-A Annual Report
2	Return Receipt from the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) on the eSubmission of AFS
3	Exhibits and Reports on SEC Form 17-C
	1. Schedule of Bank/Branch Sites Owned by the Bank
	2. Schedule of Bank/Branch Sites Under Lease Agreements
	3. SEC Form 17-C
	4. Statement of Management Responsibility
	5. Audited Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and for the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023; and Independent Auditor's Report
	6. Independent Auditors' Report on Supplementary Schedules
	7. Independent Auditors' Report on Components of Financial Soundness Indicators
	8. Supplementary Schedules
	• Reconciliation of retained earnings available for dividend declaration
	• Map showing the relationships between and among the company and its ultimate parent company, middle parent, subsidiaries or co-subsidiaries, and associates, wherever located or registered
	• Supplementary schedules as required by Revised SRC Rule 68 - Annex 68- J
	• Schedule of financial soundness indicators
	• Supplementary Schedule Required under SEC Memorandum Circular 18, series of 2024
	9. Sustainability Report

We hope that you will find everything in order.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Leah M. Zamora
Controller and Corporate Secretary
lmzamora@psbank.com.ph / 02-88858816

SEC Number 15552
FILE Number

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK
(COMPANY'S NAME)

PSBank Center 777 Paseo de Roxas cor. Sedeño St., Makati City 1226
(COMPANY'S ADDRESS)

8885-82-08
(TELEPHONE NUMBER)

DECEMBER 31
(FISCAL YEAR ENDING MONTH & DAY)

SEC FORM 17-A
(FORM TYPE)

December 31, 2025
(PERIOD ENDED DATE)

Government Securities Eligible Dealer
(SECONDARY LICENSE TYPE AND FILE NUMBER)

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC FORM 17-A**

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17
OF THE SECURITIES REGULATIONS CODE AND SECTION 141
OF CORPORATION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES**

1. For the fiscal year ended : **December 31, 2025**
2. SEC Identification No. : **15552**
3. BIR Tax Identification No. : **000-663-983-000**

4. Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter : **Philippine Savings Bank**
5. Province, Country or other jurisdiction or organization : **Metro Manila, Philippines**
6. Industry Classification Code : (SEC Use only)
7. Address of principal office : **777 Paseo de Roxas corner
Sedeño Sts., Makati City 1226**
8. Registrant's telephone No. : **(632) 8885- 8208**
9. Former name, address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report : **Not Applicable**
10. Securities registered pursuant to Section 8 & 12 of the SRC
Title of each class : **Common Shares**
Number of shares outstanding : **As of December 31, 2025 –
426,859,416**

11. Are any or all of these securities listed with the Philippine Stock Exchange : **Yes**
12. Check whether the issuer:
 1. has filed all report required to be filed under Section 17 of the SRC and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Section 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder and Section 26 and 141 of The Corporation Code of the Philippines during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) : **Yes**

 2. has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days : **Yes**

13. The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant. The aggregate market value shall be computed by reference to the price at which the stock was sold or the average bid and asked prices of such stock, as of a specified date (March 31, 2026) within sixty (60) days prior to the date of filing. If a determination as to whether a particular person or entity is an affiliate cannot be made without involving unreasonable effort and expense, the aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates may be calculated on the basis of assumptions reasonable under the circumstances, provided the assumptions are set forth in this Form.

**49,579,386 common shares @ P56.50 market value per share as of March 31, 2026*

APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN INSOLVENCY/SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS:

14. Check whether the issuer has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court of the Commission. : **Not Applicable**

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

15. If any of the following documents are incorporated by reference, briefly describe them and identify the part of SEC Form 17-1 Into which the document is incorporated:
- (a) Any annual report to security holders;
 - (b) Any proxy or information statement filed pursuant to SRC Rule 20 and 17.1(b);
 - (c) Any prospectus filed pursuant to SRC Rule 8.1-1

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PART I. BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Business

Description of Business

1. Business Development

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

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank had 250 branches. In 2025, the Bank had 271 Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in the branches (on-site) and 238 in other locations (off-site) bringing its total number of ATMs to 509 as of December 31, 2025 and 528 as of December 31, 2024.

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company (MBTC), the Bank's ultimate parent, owned 88.38% of the Bank.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has a 30% interest in Sumisho Motor Finance Corporation (SMFC), a partnership with Sumitomo Corporation. SMFC is not listed in the stock exchange.

The Bank continues to grow its core business which is primarily consumer banking. It offers deposit and loan products to retail customers and small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The Bank's financial performance in 2025 is the direct result of its agility and strength that enabled the organization to quickly deploy and redeploy resources where needed, adapt to volatile market conditions, navigate the new normal, and stay attuned to its customers' preferences, whether onsite or online.

As of December 31	Total Assets	Net Income	Branch
2025	₱237.30 billion	₱3.50 billion	250 branches
2024	₱216.36 billion	₱5.21 billion	250 branches
2023	₱238.43 billion	₱4.53 billion	250 branches

In **2025**, the Bank reported a net income of ₱3.5 billion for the year 2025. Sustained growth in the loan portfolio drove net interest income to rise by 7% year-on-year to ₱13.17 billion. Total Loans expanded by 8% to ₱155 billion with gross non-performing loan (NPL) ratio ending at 3.68%. Increase in operating expenses was capped at 3.6% to ₱9.56 billion. Compared to 2024, net income was lower due to higher credit provisions in 2025. This reflects the Bank's continued focus on strengthening its balance sheet.

Total deposits grew by 9% to ₱180 billion while total capital reached ₱46 billion, up 5% year-on-year. Capital adequacy ratio stood at 24.3%, while Common Equity Tier 1 ratio was at 23.3%. Both ratios are

above the minimum requirements by the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* and are among the highest in the industry.

During the year, Philippine Rating Services Corporation reaffirmed PSBank's highest Issuer Credit rating of PRS Aaa (corp.) with a Stable Outlook. The Bank also completed a bond offering that attracted demand of more than six times the base offer in one day, providing the additional long-term funding.

PSBank also received recognitions in 2025 from the Asia-Pacific Stevie Awards, SSS *Balik ng Bayan* Awards, Marketing Excellence Awards Philippines, HR Excellence Awards Philippines, Philippine Quill Awards, and the Golden Arrow Award from the Institute of Corporate Directors for corporate governance.

In **2024**, the Bank posted an all-time high net income of ₱5.21 billion for the year 2024, up 15% from ₱4.53 billion in 2023. This resulted in a higher return on equity of 12.4% compared to 11.7% last year. The robust double-digit growth in loans, coupled with significant improvements in asset quality, fueled the Bank's outstanding financial performance. Core revenues, composed of net interest income, service fees and commissions, rose by 4% to ₱14.11 billion. Increase in operating expenses remained under control at 4% as the Bank pursued its cost optimization strategies.

The Bank's total assets closed at ₱216 billion while total deposits reached ₱165 billion by year-end 2024. Capital funds improved by 10% to ₱44 billion, translating to a total capital adequacy ratio and common equity tier 1 ratio of 23.6% and 22.5%, respectively. Both ratios are above the regulatory minimum set by the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* and are among the highest in the industry.

PSBank achieved remarkable results in 2024, posting an all-time high net income of ₱5.21 billion, a 15% increase from the previous year. This performance reflects the bank's ongoing focus on its core strengths: productivity and efficiency. It also reflects the ability to adapt to market changes and meet the evolving needs of our customers.

This combination of financial discipline, operational improvements, and a strong market position has enabled the Bank to consistently achieve record results for the third consecutive year.

In **2023**, the Bank reported a record-high net income of ₱4.53 billion for the full year 2023, up 23% from ₱3.68 billion in 2022. This translates to a return on equity of 11.7%. The Bank's strong financial performance came from the double-digit growth in loans, higher investment revenues and muted costs brought by operational efficiencies. Net interest income improved to ₱11.83 billion, increasing by 7% year-on-year while operating expenses declined by 1% due to continuous cost optimization efforts of the Bank.

As of December 31, 2023, total assets closed at ₱238 billion while total deposits reached ₱190 billion. The Bank's capital registered at PhP40 billion with total capital adequacy ratio and common equity tier 1 ratio at a sturdy level of 24.5% and 23.6%, respectively. The capital ratios are above the minimum levels set by the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* and among the highest in the industry.

PSBank garnered various awards and accolades in 2023. The Bank was recognized as an Outstanding Stakeholder by the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* and received the Double Golden Arrow Recognition for Excellence in Corporate Governance from the Institute of Corporate Directors. It attained the highest credit rating from PhilRatings and was included in Forbes' list of the World's Best Banks, ranking 7th among Philippine banks. The Bank was also honored as the Best Disbursement Partner in the Thrift Bank Category in the SSS *Balik ng Bayan* Awards and was awarded with Gold and Silver Anvil Awards by the Public Relations Society of the Philippines for the use of social media and for its Tap campaign online videos, respectively.

These recognitions and record-breaking performance served as a testament to the Bank's dedication and continuous efforts to provide exceptional PSBanking experience to all its clients and stakeholders.

2. Business of Issuer

a. Products and Services

Philippine Savings Bank (PSBank) is the consumer and retail thrift bank arm of the Metrobank Group, one of the Philippines' largest and leading banks. For more than 60 years, PSBank has built a reputation for its

Simple Lang. Maaasahan (simple and reliable) brand of banking. Enabled by digital technology, we are able to delight our customers at every encounter. The core business of PSBank is focused on expansion of the consumer business by growing its retail deposit and consumer loans, including SME, through various channels which include, but are not limited to, branch and digital channels.

Deposits	
Savings Accounts	Time Deposit Accounts
PSBank Kiddie & Teen Savings	PSBank Peso Time Deposit
PSBank Peso Personal ATM Savings	
PSBank Peso Passbook Savings	Foreign Currency Accounts
PSBank Peso OFW ATM Savings	PSBank USD Passbook Savings
Checking Accounts	PSBank Dollar Time Deposit
PSBank Peso Regular Checking	PSBank Euro Passbook Savings
PSBank Premium Peso Checking	
Consumer Loans	
PSBank Auto Loan with Prime Rebate	PSBank Home Construction Loan
PSBank Flexi Personal Loan with Prime Rebate	PSBank Multipurpose Loan
PSBank Home Loan with Prime Rebate	PSBank Payroll Cash Advance (VALE)
PSBank Home Credit Line	
Commercial Loans	
PSBank SME Business Credit Line	PSBank Credit Line
PSBank SME Term Loan with Prime Rebate	PSBank Standby Credit Line Certification
PSBank Domestic Bills Purchase Line	
Trust Products and Services	
PSBank e-Trust	PSBank Investment Management Account
PSBank Money Market Fund	PSBank Escrow Account
PSBank Employee Benefit/ Retirement Fund Management	PSBank Personal Management Trust
Other Products and Services & Digital Offerings	
PSBank Debit Mastercard	PSBank Mobile Time Deposit Placement
PSBank Prepaid Mastercard	PSBank QR Code
PSBank Credit Mastercard	PSBank Toll RFID & Mobile Reload
PSBank Online	PSBank PaSend Mobile Remittance
PSBank Mobile	PSBank Remittance Services
PSBank e-Credit	PSBank & AXA Bancassurance
PSBank Online Account Opening	PSBank Bills Payment Collection
PSBank Mobile Check Deposit	PSBank LiveChat
PSBank Business Online Buddy (Corporate Internet Banking)	PSBank ISSA Chatbot Service
PSBank Online Loan Application (Auto and Flexi Personal Loans)	PSBank Cardless Withdrawal
	PSBank Payme

b. Business Contribution

	December 31					
	(In Millions)					
	2025	%	2024	%	2023	%
INTEREST INCOME ON						
Loans and receivables	₱14,535		₱12,854		₱11,479	
Investment securities	2,686		3,317		4,311	
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements	197		348		419	
Due from BSP	56		345		1,398	
Due from other banks	8		10		16	
	17,482		16,873		17,624	
INTEREST EXPENSE ON						
Deposit liabilities	4,085		4,475		5,663	

December 31						
(In Millions)						
	2025	%	2024	%	2023	%
Bonds payable	117		-		21	
Lease Liabilities	78		80		79	
Bills payable	30		20		35	
	4,310		4,576		5,798	
NET INTEREST INCOME	13,172	83%	12,298	80%	11,826	78%
NET SERVICE FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME	1,644	10%	1,816	11%	1,727	11%
OTHER OPERATING INCOME (CHARGES)	1,098	7%	1,205	8%	1,592	10%
SHARE IN NET EARNINGS OF A JOINT VENTURE	50	0%	68	0%	86	1%
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME BEFORE OPEX AND INCOME TAX	₱15,964	100%	₱15,386	100%	₱15,231	100%

c. Distribution Methods of Products and Services

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank had 250 branches. In 2025, the Bank had 271 Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in the branches (on-site) and 238 in other locations (off-site) bringing its total number of ATMs to 509 as of December 31, 2025 and 528 as of December 31, 2024.

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

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

The Bank's assets generating revenues are all located in the Philippines.

The Bank presented the disclosure requirements prescribed under PFRS in Note 6 of the Audited Financial Statements (Exhibit 5).

d. Status of any publicly-announced new products or services

Achieving growth is an exciting milestone, but it also brings the challenge of staying ahead—remaining relevant, deepening customer loyalty, and avoiding the stagnation that can erode market share. For PSBank, growth means staying agile and forward-looking, ensuring that our innovations are scalable, sustainable, and responsive to the evolving needs of a growing and increasingly diverse customer base.

In 2025, PSBank sharpened its focus on delivering a seamless customer experience across every touchpoint. Central to this effort was the launch of a **fully digital account opening process** through the PSBank Mobile App. Designed with convenience and accessibility in mind, this paperless solution allows new customers to open a Peso Savings or Prepaid account using only a smartphone, a valid primary ID, and a selfie.

Powered by **e-KYC (Electronic Know Your Customer)** technology, the onboarding process uses automated ID recognition and facial verification, eliminating the need for branch visits, manual reviews, or video call verification. Within minutes of approval, customers can begin using their account through the app—making fund transfers, paying bills, and performing cardless withdrawals. Customers may also opt to have their ATM card delivered directly to their home.

This self-service feature reflects PSBank's commitment to making banking simpler, faster, and more accessible—allowing customers to open an account anytime, anywhere.

Digital Onboarding Benefits

- **Self-Service Onboarding:** Designed to be completed entirely through the app in just a few taps.
- **Automatic Verification:** Utilizes automated ID recognition and facial recognition (selfie) technology, replacing the previous manual, manual review, and video-call verification methods.
- **No Initial Deposit/Branch Visit:** New applicants can open a savings account with no initial deposit or maintaining balance.
- **Quick Approval and Functionality:** The account is immediately active for use in the mobile app once approved, allowing for immediate fund transfers, bill payments, and cardless withdrawals.
- **Optional Card Delivery:** Customers still have the option to request for an ATM card to be delivered to their home.

Another key digital innovation in 2025 was the enhancement of **ISSA (Interactive Speedy and Simple Assistant)** PSBank's Facebook Messenger chatbot. Already providing round-the-clock assistance for customer inquiries, ISSA now offers expanded capabilities that allow customers to request copies of loan documents and schedule the release or claiming of original loan documents.

These new features significantly reduce processing time while improving transparency and convenience for customers. By combining automation with responsive digital support, ISSA continues to play an important role in making everyday banking interactions easier and more efficient.

Through these innovations, PSBank continues to anticipate customer needs and adapt to a rapidly evolving digital landscape—ensuring that as we grow, we remain firmly focused on delivering better experiences for every customer we serve.

e. Competition

The Philippine banking system, as well as the thrift banks, is sound, stable, and supportive of both strong and inclusive economic growth. According to Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) as of December 31, 2025, the country's banking system comprised of 44 universal banks and commercial banks, 42 thrift banks, 371 rural & cooperative banks and 6 digital banks.

As the thrift banking arm of the Metrobank Group, Philippine Savings Bank (PSBank) continues to persevere in steadfast dedication to deliver its promise of making things simple and reliable for its customers. Combined with financial discipline, constant investment in innovation and information technology, and constant retooling and relearning among its people, 'copability' is what made PSBank tick.

PSBank accounted for 17% of total assets among thrift banks as of end-December 2025 based on the latest published financial statements of the BSP. The Bank's performance was a result of its continuing efforts to make the organization strong and flexible to ensure that the Bank is prepared to face the uncertainties of an ever-changing business environment.

f. Innovations and Promotions

Beyond customer-facing innovations, PSBank also invested in strengthening internal systems and processes in 2025 to support faster, more reliable, and more efficient service delivery.

Enhancements to **PSBank Mobile and PSBank Online** improved overall system performance and user experience. These included server upgrades for faster document uploads during online account opening and ATM service requests, improved login and account display performance, enhanced application speed and efficiency, and the introduction of international login capabilities. Security features were also strengthened to ensure safer and more reliable digital banking transactions.

On the operational side, PSBank rolled out several initiatives to streamline processes across the organization. The **Account Opening Module** was implemented across all branches nationwide, strengthening the efficiency and consistency of deposit account processing. The deposit application process for branches was also refined to improve workflow and reduce processing time. Additionally, instructions

for **Debit ATM card activation and PIN changes** were integrated across the PSBank website, mobile app, and online platform, ensuring customers receive consistent guidance regardless of the channel they use.

Significant improvements were also made to **ILAPS (Intranet Loan Application Processing System)** for SME lending. Enhancements across the entire workflow—from encoding to credit decision—enabled faster processing times, more accurate data capture, automated credit scoring, and improved productivity in loan evaluation.

To further strengthen internal systems, PSBank deployed **Infobanker (Trust System)** across all Head Office and branch users, replacing the previous platform with a more efficient and reliable solution. Meanwhile, **iCentral**, the Bank's intranet portal, was upgraded with **Invenire**, an AI-powered chat and search tool that allows employees to quickly locate policies, procedures, and answers to common queries.

Together, these improvements reinforce PSBank's commitment to continuous innovation—not only in customer-facing products but also in the systems and processes that enable the Bank to serve its customers more effectively.

g. Customer/Clients

There is no single customer that accounts for 20% or more of the Bank's deposits and loans.

h. Transactions with and/or dependence on related parties

Transactions with related parties and with certain directors, officers, stockholders and related interests (DOSRI) are discussed in Note 29 of the Audited Financial Statements (Exhibit 5).

i. Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights, Licenses, Franchises, etc.

The Bank sells its products and services thru the PSBank trademarks and/or trade names.

j. Government approval of principal products or services

Its authority to operate as a thrift bank governs the Bank's principal products and services. Existing products and services are within the scope allowed under the Bank's regulatory licenses.

Effect of Existing or Probable Government Regulations

Regulatory Qualifying Capital

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

In addition, the risk-based capital ratio of a bank, expressed as a percentage of qualifying capital to risk-weighted assets, should not be less than 10.00% for both solo basis and consolidated basis. Qualifying capital and risk-weighted assets are computed based on BSP regulations.

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

On January 15, 2013, the BSP issued Circular No. 781, Basel III Implementing Guidelines on Minimum Capital Requirements which states the implementing guidelines on the revised risk-based capital adequacy framework, particularly on the minimum capital and disclosure requirements for universal banks and commercial banks, as well as their subsidiary banks and quasi-banks, in accordance with the Basel III standards. The Circular took effect on January 1, 2014.

On March 29, 2022, the BSP issued Circular No. 1142, Amendments to the Guidelines on the Computation of Minimum Required Capital and Risk-Based Capital Adequacy Ratio, which provides amended guidelines on the computation of the minimum required capital and the risk-based capital adequacy ratio.

The Bank considered BSP regulations, which set out a minimum CET1 ratio of 6.00% and Tier 1 capital ratio of 7.50%, and require capital conservation buffer of 2.50% comprised of CET1 capital. The BSP's existing requirement for Total CAR remains unchanged at 10.00% and these ratios shall be maintained at all times.

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

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

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has complied with the requirements of BSP Circular No. 781 and BSP Circular No. 538.

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

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

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

BASEL III Leverage Ratio (BLR)

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

The Basel III Leverage Ratio is designed to act as a supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements. The Basel III Leverage Ratio is defined as the capital measure (the numerator) divided by the exposure measure (the denominator), with this ratio expressed as percentage. Capital measure is the Tier 1 capital. Exposure measure is the sum of on-balance sheet exposures, derivative exposures, security financing exposures and off-balance sheet items. The leverage ratio shall not be less than 5.0 percent computed on both solo (head office plus branches) and consolidated bases (including subsidiary financial allied undertakings but excluding insurance companies).

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank maintains these ratios above minimum requirements as shown in the table below (in millions):

	2025	2024
Capital Measure	₱40,452	₱38,475
Exposure Measure	233,520	212,648
Basel III Leverage Ratio (A/B)	17.32%	18.09%

Summary Comparison of Accounting Assets and Common Disclosure vs. Leverage Ratio Exposures as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are shown in the table below (in millions):

Summary Comparison of Accounting Assets vs. Leverage Ratio Exposure	2025		2024		Common Disclosure vs. Leverage Ratio Exposure	2025		2024	
	Total consolidated assets	₱236,039	₱214,892	On-balance sheet exposures		₱233,505	₱212,623		
Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	–	–	Derivative exposures	–	–				
Adjustments for securities financial transactions	–	–	Securities financing transaction exposures	–	–				
Adjustments for off-balance sheet items	15	25	Other off-balance sheet exposures	15	25				
Other adjustments	(2,534)	(2,269)	Tier 1 capital	40,452	38,475				
			Total Leverage Ratio exposures	₱233,520	₱212,648				
Leverage Ratio Exposures	₱233,520	₱212,648	Basel III Leverage Ratio	17.32%	18.09%				

Meanwhile, the reconciliation requirement that details the source(s) of material differences between Banks' total balance sheet assets in its financial statements and on-balance sheet exposures in the common disclosure template are shown in the table below (in millions):

	On-balance sheet exposures	Audited	Variances
Cash on Hand	₱1,687	₱1,687	₱–
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	401	401	–
Due from Other Banks	1,533	1,538	(5)
Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) Investments	–	–	–
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	33,245	33,119	126
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost	28,602	28,602	–
Loan Portfolio (Net)	156,944	157,000	(56)
Sales Contract Receivable (Net)	2	2	–
Accrued Interest Income from Financial Assets (Net)	2,548	2,566	(18)
Equity Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures (Net)	904	904	–
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixture and Equipment (Net)	3,118	3,055	63
Real and Other Properties Acquired (Net)	2,759	3,533	(774)
Goodwill (Net)	30	53	(23)
Other Intangible Assets (Net)	382	382	–
Deferred Tax Asset	1,961	1,433	528
Other Assets (Net)	1,923	3,025	(1,102)
Total Assets (FRP / AFS)	236,039	237,300	(1,261)
Reconciling Items:			
Add: General Loan Loss Provision (GLLP)	924	–	924
Less: Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 Capital	(3,458)	–	(3,458)
On-balance sheet exposures (BLR) Total Assets (AFS)	₱233,505	₱237,300	(₱3,795)

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

On March 10, 2016 and February 8, 2018, the BSP issued Circular Nos. 905 and 996, respectively, which include guidelines on LCR, and LCR disclosure standards that are consistent with the Basel III framework. The LCR is the ratio of high-quality liquid assets (HQLAs) to total net cash outflows. To promote the short-

term resilience of the liquidity risk profile of the Bank, it shall maintain an adequate stock of unencumbered HQLAs that consists of cash or assets that can be converted into cash at little or no loss of value in private markets, to meet its liquidity needs under stressed conditions. The stock of liquid assets should enable the Bank to withstand significant liquidity shocks for at least thirty (30) calendar days, which would give time for corrective actions to be taken by the Bank’s management and/or the BSP.

On March 15, 2019, the BSP issued Circular No. 1035 which approved the: (1) extension of the observation period of the minimum Basel III LCR requirement to December 31, 2019 for subsidiary banks and quasi-banks (QBs) of universal and commercial banks (U/KBs), (2) adoption of a seventy percent (70.00%) LCR floor for subsidiary banks and QBs during the observation period, (3) minimum requirement of one hundred (100.00%) starting January 1, 2020.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the LCR in single currency as reported to the BSP is shown in the table below (in millions):

	2025	2024
A. Total Stock of High-Quality Liquid Assets	₱63,452	₱57,005
B. Total Net Cash Outflows	39,182	31,384
C. Liquidity Coverage Ratio [A/B]	161.94%	181.64%

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

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

On March 15, 2019, the BSP issued Circular No. 1034 which approved the extension of the observation period for the Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards - NSFR for subsidiary banks/quasi-banks.

The implementation of the minimum NSFR shall be phased in to help ensure that the covered banks/QBs can meet the standard through reasonable measures without disrupting credit extension and financial market activities. In order to facilitate compliance, covered banks/QBs shall undergo an observation period before the NSFR becomes a minimum requirement. Subsidiary banks/QBs of U/KBs shall be subject to an NSFR floor of seventy percent (70.00%) during the observation period. Starting January 1, 2020, the minimum NSFR for subsidiary banks/quasi-banks of universal and commercial banks (UBs/KBs) shall be 100.00%.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the NSFR as reported to the BSP is shown in the table below (in millions):

	2025	2024
A. Available Stable Funding	₱180,205	₱171,479
B. Required Stable Funding	145,936	136,112
C. Net Stable Funding Ratio [A/B]	123.48%	125.98%

Basel III Countercyclical Capital Buffer

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

- Capital Conservation buffer (CCB) of two and a half percent (2.50%); and
- Countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) of zero percent (0.00%) subject to upward adjustment to a rate determined by the Monetary Board of the BSP when systemic conditions warrant but not to exceed two and a half percent (2.50%). Any increase in the CCyB rate shall be effective 12 months after its announcements. Decreases shall be effective immediately.

The prescribed ratios shall be maintained at all times.

Applicable Tax Regulations

Under Philippine tax laws, the Bank is subject to percentage and other taxes (presented as ‘Taxes and licenses’ in the statements of income) as well as income taxes. Percentage and other taxes paid consist principally of gross receipts tax (GRT) and documentary stamp tax (DST). Income taxes include corporate income tax, further discussed below, and final taxes paid at the rate of 20.00%, which is a final withholding tax on gross interest income from government securities and other deposit substitutes.

On March 26, 2021, RA No. 11534, otherwise known as Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act was signed into law. CREATE reduced the RCIT rate from 30.00% to 25.00% effective July 1, 2020. With the implementation of this Act, the allowable deduction for interest expense was reduced from 33% to 20.00% of the interest income subject to final tax.

The regulations also provide for MCIT of 2.00% (prior to CREATE) and 1.00% from (July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023 before reverting to 2.00%) on modified gross income and allow a NOLCO. The MCIT and NOLCO may be applied against the Bank’s income tax liability and taxable income, respectively, over a three-year period from the year of inception. For the taxable years 2020, 2021 and 2022, the NOLCO incurred can be carried over as a deduction for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years, pursuant to Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 25-2020.

Starting July 1, 2008, the Optional Standard Deduction (OSD) equivalent to 40.00% of gross income may be claimed as an alternative deduction in computing for the RCIT. The Bank elected to claim itemized expense deductions instead of the OSD in computing for the RCIT in 2025 and 2024.

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

Income derived by the FCDU from foreign currency-denominated transactions with non-residents OBUs, local commercial banks, including branches of foreign banks, is tax exempt. However, interest income on foreign currency loans from residents other than OBUs or other depository banks under the expanded system is subject to a 10% income tax. In addition, interest income on deposit placements with other FCDUs and offshore banking units (OBUs) is taxed at 15%. A uniform 20% final tax on interest income from any currency deposit, regardless of tenor, will apply beginning July 1, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Trading gains from long-term bonds issued on or after July 1 2025, are subject to income tax.

k. Research and Development Costs

There are no major expenses on research and development activities. Expenses incurred related to these activities are included into the regular business expense of the Bank.

l. Employees

2025: YEAR FOR GROWTH AND EFFICIENCY

PSBank, the country’s consumer and retail bank of choice and the largest thrift bank in the Philippines, kicked off the year with a bold shift in how performance is defined and rewarded - moving from expected to exceptional.

In line with the President’s mandate on growth and efficiency articulated during the 2025 Business Plan, the Bank launched the Growth and Efficiency Alignment Review (GEAR) - a refreshed performance management framework that replaces the Performance Appraisal and Development Plan (PADP). More than a new form, GEAR is a new way of thinking about performance, designed to:

- Reinforce a strong, performance-driven culture
- Encourage meaningful contributions beyond core roles
- Recognize and reward truly exceptional employees

Building on the momentum of the Year for the People (2023) and the Year for Workplace Wellness (2024), the 2025 theme once again responds directly to the Bank’s most pressing business imperative - driving sustainable growth with improved efficiency, accountability, and impact.

PEOPLE RESULTS

HR's efforts led to great results as shown by the following success metrics:

Workforce Engagement Scale or WES-60

- *Company Policies and Goals: VERY HIGH (3.76/4.00)*
- *Dedication: VERY HIGH (3.75/4.00)*
- *Working Relationships: VERY HIGH (3.69/4.00)*
- *Job Performance: VERY HIGH (3.68/4.00)*
- *Company Support: VERY HIGH (3.62/4.00)*

Employee Net Promoter Score or e-NPS: +77

- *Promoters = 2,324*
- *Passives = 519*
- *Detractors = 75*

Overall Attrition Rate: 9.65%; Voluntary Attrition Rate: 8.88%

Way lower than industry rates

Fill Rate: 91.40% (higher vs 2024's 90.59%; target is only 84.0%)

PSBank's Employer Branding is stronger than ever:

- Earn & Learn was further strengthened as PSBank's recruitment battlecry
- A total of 267 new PSBankers joined the #EffortlessPSBanking family
- Talent Findr was the top source of new PSBankers – producing close to 40% of new hires, attesting to PSBankers' commitment to become advocates and promoters of PSBank as an employer
- LinkedIn likewise lived up to being a reliable recruitment channel with 18% of new hires sourced from the platform; People Stories and other contents also helped increase the Bank's following to 65,000.

ON EMPLOYEE LEARNING & DEVELOPMENT

The Bank remains firmly committed to the belief that training and education are vital to strengthening employee skills and competencies – alongside supporting professional and personal growth.

To bring this commitment to life, learning requirements are clearly defined per job function, ensuring relevance and consistency across the organization. Serving as the Bank's strategic learning hub, the PSBank Business Campus (PBC) delivers accelerated, targeted, and immersive programs that enable continuous learning, capability building, and performance excellence.

PBC delivered 133,657 training hours, higher by 23% vs 2024. Other milestones include the following:

- 100 students joined the Apprenticeship Cumulative Experience for Students (ACES) Program, the Bank's flagship program for student internship.
- 267 new employees attended in-person New Employees Orientation (NEO).
- 110 graduated from PBC management training programs:
 - 37 Head Office-based leads concluded their Ladderized Programs.
 - 9 participants completed their Information Technology Officership Program (ITOP).
 - 41 participants passed the SPEED Accelerated Learning (AX-L) Program for Branch Service and Control Officer (BSCO) positions.
 - 23 Branch Heads graduated from Redefining Institutional Sales Efficiency (RISE) Program.
- 118 got certified as Customer Service Associate-New Accounts Clerks (CSA-NACs) from the four (4) cycles of the NAC Step-Up Program.
- 11 CSA-Tellers and CSA-NACs participated in the first localized SPEED AX-L run in Mindanao.

- 54 branch personnel joined the simultaneous Satellite Learning Hubs programs in North Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao areas.
- 25 Branch Heads participated in the Branch Elevation Strategic Training (BEST) Program.
- 341 Branch Banking personnel attended the Branch Operations Upgrade Training (BOUT) to reinforce roles and responsibilities on internal controls, risk management, customer experience, employee engagement and discipline, and operational efficiency.

ON EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT & LOYALTY

The Bank launched a new platform for employee communication, collaboration, and engagement – **Humand** which brought renewed excitement and value to PSBank as it empowered PSBankers to reimagine their tasks – and go beyond. The Bank recorded milestones since launching the super-app in July:

- 100% activation in the first week of launch
- 95% weekly active users
- +10 hours saved in ticket (issues) resolution time

EMPLOYEE CLUBS

In 2025, PSBank continued to strengthen employee engagement by supporting initiatives of its Employee Clubs, which played a vital role in fostering camaraderie, wellness, creativity, and volunteerism among PSBankers. These clubs provided opportunities for employees to pursue shared interests while promoting holistic wellbeing and strengthening the Bank’s culture of collaboration and belonging.

Various clubs led initiatives that supported physical wellness, arts and culture, environmental awareness, and community involvement.

- **PSBank Chorale** – PSBank Chorale showcased their musical talents through performances at institutional events and community activities, including benefit concerts and outreach programs. Building on the success of initiatives such as P.S. I Love You: A Pre-Valentine Benefit Concert, and 2-Day Caroling initiative which generated #PSBayanihan funds directly benefiting the 200 children of Sandiwaan Center for Learning in Tondo, Manila. This reflects the Chorale’s commitment to touching lives and uplifting communities through their talent and passion.
- **Windows, Mirrors, and Portals: the PSBook Club** – dedicated to exploring the power of literature, the book club encouraged insightful discussions on books that served as windows into other worlds, mirrors reflecting personal experiences, and portals to new perspectives. This year, WMP also broadened its horizons by participating in book fairs including the *Philippine Book Festival, Dia Del Libro @ Ayala Triangle, Manila International Book Fair, and Big Bad Wolf Book Fair* – connecting its members with the vibrant literary community and discovering fresh literary gems.
- **ARTe Club** – the Arte Club served as the official documentation team for PSBank employee events in 2025, capturing memorable moments through photography and visual storytelling. Beyond event coverage, members enjoyed enriching experiences such as a museum visit to the National Museum of Fine Arts, providing exposure to arts and culture. By joining Arte Club, employees not only enhance their creative and photography skills but also contribute to preserving company memories, build a portfolio of their work, and connect with fellow PSBankers who share a passion for the arts. In celebration of World Art Day, PSBankers also visited the National Museum of Fine Arts appreciating and celebrating Filipino artistry.
- **Eco-Warriors Club** – joined impactful initiatives in 2025, including Coastal Clean-Up Drive during the World Oceans Day and Environment Month last June, and International Coastal Clean-Up (ICC) last September 2025. Through the club’s partnership with Green Media Events, they were able to take part on the tree planting activity in Tanay, Rizal where they planted 80 seedlings.
- **Indayog Club** – the Indayog Club kept the rhythm alive, as members joined 37 Let’Z Dance Zumba Sessions which energized employees, fostered teamwork, and championed wellness throughout the year.

- **Power Striders** – the Power Striders, PSBank’s official running club exemplified dedication, camaraderie, and growth throughout the year. Many members who started as beginners have now confidently joined fun runs and marathons, a testament to the effectiveness of their weekly training sessions held every Thursday at the Ayala Triangle. The club’s commitment goes beyond personal fitness—members proudly represented PSBank in Takbo para sa Kalikasan, supporting environmental advocacy and demonstrating how passion for wellness can align with meaningful causes. Through perseverance, teamwork, and a shared love for running, the Power Striders have not only strengthened their own skills but have also elevated PSBank’s presence in both the fitness and advocacy communities.
- **Basketball Club** – The PSBank Hoopers proved that passion, teamwork, and perseverance lead to victory. They are the champion of the New Hoops Basketball League – Corporate Division Season 4, triumphing over 17 strong and competitive teams.

ON EMPLOYEE PURPOSE

The strong employee engagement also reinforced the Bank’s Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), sustainability initiatives, and the employee-driven volunteer initiatives through PSBayanihan. The culture of engagement empowered PSBankers to extend their efforts toward sustainability and community development initiatives. These efforts are designed to help PSBank journey towards discovering their Employee Purpose.

In 2025, PSBankers generously volunteered their time and resources to support cause-oriented organizations as part of the Bank’s employee engagement programs. These initiatives are the following:

Type of Activity, Venue	Description of the activity/project	Number of Beneficiaries	Area of Implementation
P.S. I Love You: A Mini-Valentine Benefit Concert	A Valentine Mini-Concert was held as a special celebration of Valentine's Day with PSBankers, fostering connection and camaraderie through music. The event also marked the official launch of the PSBank Band, providing a platform for PSBankers to showcase their musical talents and creativity. Through this initiative, the Bank continues to support employee engagement by encouraging self-expression and strengthening a vibrant workplace culture.	PSBank HO Employees	PSBank Head Office
Immersion Activity @ Resources for the Blind	<p>In partnership with Resources for the Blind, who conducted an Immersion Activity at Batino Elementary School, PSBank Volunteers took part in meaningful interactive sessions — including storytelling and braille reading exercises. These activities helped deepen their understanding of how to properly assist individuals who are visually impaired and gain greater empathy for those experiencing similar challenges.</p> <p>Resources for the Blind is one of PSBank’s beneficiaries for 21 years, supporting the education of indigent and visually impaired children.</p>	#PSBayanihan volunteers	Batino Elementary School

Type of Activity, Venue	Description of the activity/project	Number of Beneficiaries	Area of Implementation
Quarter 1 Blood Donation Drive	PSBank's Quarterly Blood Donation Drive, in partnership with Manila Doctors Hospital, continues to be one of the Bank's meaningful corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives with our #PSBayani. The Blood Drive is held quarterly at PSBank Head Office in Makati and is strongly supported by PSBankers across the building and branches — a true testament to our shared commitment to saving lives and giving back to the community.	42 PSBayani-blood donors	PSBank Head Office
Takbo Para sa Kalikasan: Fire Run	In collaboration with Power Striders, the official Running Club of PSBank, they supported the first element of Takbo Para sa Kalikasan last May 4, 2025. With its theme "Ignite Change", proceeds support the Climate Foundation.	15 PSBankers with 25 family and friends	Quirino Grandstand, Manila
Brigada Eskwela in Tondo, Manila	#PSBayanihan at Amado Elementary School, Tondo, Manila — an annual activity where PSBankers come together to help students start their school year with a bright and welcoming learning environment. Our volunteers generously lend their time and effort last June 6, 2025 by repainting walls and classrooms and helping with general cleaning as part of Brigada Eskwela.	#PSBayanihan volunteers	Tondo, Manila
World Oceans Day and Coastal Clean Up Drive	In celebration of World Oceans Day, PSBankers took part in a coastal clean-up at SM By the Bay, working together to collect and remove 88 kilograms of plastic waste on June 6, 2025. Through this effort, we continue to show our commitment to protecting our oceans and preserving a cleaner, healthier environment for all.	#PSBayanihan volunteers and Eco-warriors	SM By the Bay
Takbo Para sa Kalikasan: Water Run	On the month of July, despite the unstable weather the commitment to nature is unshaken. Power Striders continues to be part of Takbo Para sa Kalikasan in its second elemental run in Pasay City, Manila.	13 PSBankers with 26 family and friends	SM Mall of Asia, Pasay City
Philippine Environmental Month x Payday Pop-Up with the Good store	During the month of June, PSBank observes the country's environmental month in partnership with one of its Payday Pop-Up Merchant, The Good Store. Encouraging to use tumblers to help lessen plastic cup waste and reusing old but still good paper bags.	#PSBayanihan volunteers and Eco-warriors	PSBank Head Office
Quarter 2 Blood Donation Drive	The quarterly blood drive not only helps Manila Doctors Blood Bank maintain enough supply but also ensure that PSBankers and their families have access on the blood they need in times of emergency.	38 PSBayani-blood donors	PSBank Head Office

Type of Activity, Venue	Description of the activity/project	Number of Beneficiaries	Area of Implementation
Rebagging of Saplings in Quezon City	PSBankers gave their time as they came together at the Million Trees Nursery & Eco-Learning Center in Quezon City on September 20, 2025 to repack saplings and give back to Mother Earth. With true heartwork, the team successfully rebagged 221 saplings of Reed Cotton Plant.	#PSBayanihan volunteers and Eco-warriors	Million Trees Nursery & Eco-Learning Center in Quezon City
Quarter 3 Blood Donation Drive	Quarterly blood donation drive helped our CSR partner - Manila Doctors Hospital maintain enough supply of blood for their bank to help those in need. Thus was held on October 3, 2025.	PSBankers were able to donate 29 bags of blood	PSBank Head Office
Tree Planting @ Tanay, Rizal	As a component of the Takbo Para sa Kalikasan (TPSK) series, PSBank runners and volunteers were given the opportunity to take part in a tree planting activity at Barangay Cuyambay, Tanay, Rizal, in partnership with Green Media Events - the team behind TPSK.	With floods and typhoons in season in Q3, initiatives that protect and preserve our environment play a crucial role in building community resilience. Through this tree planting activity, 15 PSBankers were able to contribute to environmental conservation by planting 80 seedlings.	Barangay Cuyambay, Tanay, Rizal
Takbo Para sa Kalikasan - Air Run	Air Run is the third element of the Takbo Para sa Kalikasan series happened last November 16, 2025 at the Mall of Asia Concert Grounds, Pasay City. This Air Run series designed to promote healthy lifestyle while raising support for bird conservation and their habitat as well as broader ecosystem restoration.	With 18 PSBankers joined Air Run 2025, we turned every stride into purpose, proving that when PSBankers move together, we create positive impact for the people and the planet and 22 of their family and friends.	Mall of Asia Concert Grounds
Coastal Reforestation Tree Planting	This Coastal Reforestation project is in partnership with the Mariano Marcos State University (MMSU) and part of the Toyota Environmental Challenge (TEC) 2030, which aims to achieve harmony with nature through sustainable environmental initiatives, including the goal of planting one million trees by the year 2030.	BH Mark Louie Corpuz, AO Russel Mandac, and NAC Marc Joshua Agpaoa from PSBank Laoag Branch and Laoag SD took part in coastal reforestation at Barangay Davila, Ilocos Norte where 110 volunteers planted 1,750 mangrove seedlings.	Barangay Davila, Ilocos, Norte

Type of Activity, Venue	Description of the activity/project	Number of Beneficiaries	Area of Implementation
Takbo Para sa Kalikasan - Earth Run	The 4th and final series of Takbo Para sa Kalikasan. This is the culminating leg of an environmental advocacy race series dedicated to protecting the planet and promoting sustainable action. Organized by Green Media Events Company at Quirino Grandstand.	14 PSBankers participated in the Earth Run, showing that every step counts toward a healthier planet. And 10 family and friends.	Quirino Grandstand, Manila
#Tuestainability: Your Sustainability Tips Provider every Tuesday	A weekly release of infographics every Tuesday that shares practical sustainability tips to help PSBankers build awareness and take small but meaningful actions towards a more sustainable workplace and community. The consistent weekly release builds anticipation and recall for #Tuestainability, increasing engagement with sustainability content, encourage small actions, and help embed sustainability into the lifestyle of PSBankers.	All PSBankers	PSBank Head Office
Pamaskong Handog sa mga Batang Sandiwaan Year 4	Now on its 4th year, this gift giving activity for 200 kids of the Sandiwaan Center for Learning located in Tondo, Manila is also the culmination of the #PSBayanihan efforts for the year. PSBankers gave toys, food, and gifts for the Sandiwaan kids.	200 kids and their families	Sandiwaan Center for Learning, Tondo, Manila
Blood Donation to PSBank Families	Blood donors during the Blood Drive were able to give 10 bags of blood to PSBankers and their families during emergency.	5 employees benefited from the blood donation of their fellow PSBankers	PSBank Head Office

ON EMPLOYEE WELLNESS & WELL-BEING

Given the realities and the challenges on the different dimensions of health – **physical, mental and emotional, social (including financial), and spiritual** – **the Bank continued with its mission of helping PSBankers improve their OVER-ALL WELL-BEING.**

To push for the Year of Growth and Efficiency, the Bank also encouraged employees to optimize available resources and take advantage of opportunities to improve their health. It further helped PSBankers develop discipline in making lifestyle changes that are consistent and sustainable; embrace work-life fit not just as a concept but as a way of life; and to take their health seriously and make it a top priority again in 2025 thru the umbrella program **PSBank Wellness 360**.

PHYSICAL WELLNESS

For Physical Wellness – aside from the Annual Physical Exam (APE) and Executive Check-Up (ECU) and the activation of more sports clubs, the Bank conducted initiatives aimed at keeping PSBankers physically fit and well including the following:

- **Let’s Dance! Zumba Dance Classes** – in 2025, a total of 37 Zumba sessions were conducted for PSBankers. Each Tuesday dance session was sponsored by an identified group.
- **Desk-xercise Programs – Healthy Eating, Healthy You Branch Visits** – the People Wellness and Safety team spearheaded branch visits to teach employees desk-friendly exercises to improve posture, reduce stiffness, and stay active throughout the day. Share video tutorials These visits included interactive discussions, aimed at promoting physical wellness.
- **Vaccination Drives** – the Bank’s Benefits team also rolled out vaccination drives for Flu, Pneumonia (Prevenar 13 and Pneumovax 23), and Cervical (Gardasil 4 and Gardasil 9), and Shingles.

- **Let's Ask Doc!** – *Guide to a Healthy Diet for PSBankers*, which aimed at promoting proper nutrition and healthy lifestyle practices among employees, the talk was facilitated by a Nutritionist and a Dietician).
- **Weight Loss Challenges** – different teams launched weight loss programs to encourage their teams to live and eat healthier. This aims to create a comprehensive anti-obesity program that promotes the overall health and well-being of PSBankers, based on the APE/ECU results. These efforts pushed for straightforward and effective weight loss – promoting healthy habits and supporting employees in achieving their fitness goals. Among those challenges were the following: Biggest Loser of Fraud Management, Finance, and Information Security teams; Wellness Journey of Collections and Remedial Management team; and Slimdown Showdown of Customer Experience and Human Resources team.
- **Wednesday Wellness @ Canteen** – partnered with providers of healthy food options to give PSBankers access to healthier alternatives for their meals.
- **It's a G! Gym Time, Good Time** – also continued partnering with fitness centers to encourage PSBankers to go to the gym for the first time; or to RTG (return-to-gym) for those who already tried before but stopped. Gym exercises remain very popular as they help boost energy, promote better sleep, improve mood, combat health condition and diseases, strengthen body, and even develop confidence – so the corporate discount offered for PSBankers remains to be a g(ood) deal!

MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL WELLNESS

PSBank, among the first organizations to institutionalize a Mental Health Policy has been committed to ensuring that the mental and emotional wellness of PSBankers are given attention and action. Among the key initiatives on this front included the following:

Annual Mental and Well-being (AMEW) Check-up – serves as the counterpart of the usual APE and ECU (for physical wellness). AMEW Check-up consists of different psychological tests for PSBankers which aims to gain an insight on the mental state, and as needed – to get help in addressing these concerns the soonest. The AMEW checkup helped assess employees on different aspects: intrapersonal, interpersonal, stress and stress management, adaptability, general mood, total EQ, depression, anxiety, burnout/emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal achievement.

- **Annual Mental and Emotional Well-being (AMEW) Check-up 2025**

Annual Mental and Emotional Well-being Participation	
2024	2025
2,132 participants	2,672 participants

The AMEW Check-up 2025 is a bank-wide initiative that promotes psychological health, ensures compliance with the Mental Health Act (RA 11036), and offers timely interventions. Conducted in February 2025, the program had 2,132 participants, compared to 2,672 participants in 2024.

The number of intake interviews decreased from 76 to 71 participants. These individuals were screened after reaching risk scores in more than five dimensions; they were then invited for interviews to confirm their results and assess their current well-being. With psychologist-approved criteria, these 71 participants also completed supplemental burnout and stress questionnaires to further identify those in need of specific support. Consequently, seven employees were identified and referred to a psychologist, with four of them receiving direct interventions.

- **Psychological Consultations from January to December 2025**

Resident Psychologists provided essential support to PSBankers throughout the year. The referral system is managed by the Bank’s Health and Safety team in close coordination with the Occupational Safety and Health Committee.

- **#SelfcareSunday and Mental Health Tuesday** contents via Humand – the Bank’s Health and Safety team released collaterals throughout the year to further reinforce Mental and Emotional Wellness.

SOCIAL WELLNESS

The Social component, while responding to the need for belonging and interactions also takes action on some of the feedback provided by employees in the Workforce Engagement Scale or WES-60 and the employee Net Promoter Score or e-NPS the previous year.

Aside from the Employee Clubs, teams across the Bank also created opportunities to regroup, talk about operational and institutional updates, and share thoughts on different matters; providing micro-learning opportunities and showcasing that indeed, there is **Hope, Help and Health in a Huddle**.

Under this component, the Bank also created opportunities for PSBankers to improve their **FINANCIAL WELLNESS** through Financial Literacy sessions. These helped empower PSBankers to make sound financial decisions, develop healthy money habits, and achieve their financial goals.

SPIRITUAL WELLNESS

The last component takes into account PSBank's commitment to champion diversity and inclusion – making access to resources and activities that enrich one's soul or spiritual life possible. While predominantly Catholic, there are PSBankers who are practicing Muslim, Protestants, Christians, and members of other religious denominations. This further proves the Bank's dedication to provide a safe space for all employees regardless of their religious beliefs or affiliations.

Among the related efforts that continued in 2025 were the following:

- **First Friday Mass** – Holy Mass every First Friday at PSBank Hall which aims to nurture the faith and spiritual well-being of Catholic PSBankers. Holy Masses are also celebrated during Holidays of Obligation.
- **Spiritual Journey through Holy Week – through the Lenten Lessons from Fr. Robin Plata, the Bank's resident priest** – PSBankers were given prompts for reflection and prayers for each day of the Holy Week (from Holy Monday to Good Friday). This aimed at helping PSBankers enhance and deepen their introspection and contemplation during Holy Week.
- **Musalla for Muslim-PSBankers** – Musallas or Prayer Rooms for Muslim-PSBankers were prepared during Ramadan as this is their sacred time to focus on their spiritual growth. This fosters inclusivity and respect to the spiritual beliefs of PSBankers, reinforcing a more positive work environment for all.
- **#FellowshipForAll (Spiritual Break)** – a monthly gathering for PSBankers to come together to dedicate some time to their spiritual well-being and connect with their colleagues at the Bank, regardless of where they are in journey towards understanding and/or deepening their faith. All PSBankers, regardless of religious backgrounds or beliefs were welcomed to attend this mid-day gathering, creating an inclusive spiritual community that encouraged unity and tolerance among diverse belief systems.

ON ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTITY

All these efforts led to accolades and affirmations from various organizations, attesting to the effectiveness of the Bank's People Programs, making the Year for Growth and Efficiency @ PSBank another success story:

- **One the Philippines Best Employers for 2025, PH's Top 300 Employers**, Philippine Daily Inquirer and Statista – the Bank is again recognized among employers under Banking and Financial Services, receiving the highest rating among thrift banks.
- **Finalist, Excellence in HR Communication Strategy and Excellence in Work-Life Harmony, HR Excellence Awards 2025** – the Bank was recognized as a Finalist in both Excellence in HR Communication Strategy and Excellence in Work-Life Harmony categories, joining other top organizations from different industries.
- **Excellence in Employee Volunteerism – Bronze, HR Excellence Awards 2025** – the Bank was recognized for PSBayanihan, its umbrella program for employee-driven volunteer initiatives.

Manpower Complement

The following table shows the Bank's existing manpower complement:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Senior Officers	59	60
Junior Officers	1,133	1,162
Staff	1,672	1,639
Total	2,864	2,861

m. Risk Management

PSBank is exposed to all business risks that confront all banks in general, such as credit, market, interest, liquidity, legal, regulatory and operational risk. The Bank's risk management structure and process that serve as mechanism to identify, assess and manage these risks are further discussed in Note 5 of the Audited Financial Statements (Exhibit 5).

Item 2. Properties

The Bank owns the premises it occupies for the Head Office and 28 of its branches. These offices and branches are all in good condition and there is no mortgage or lien on any of these properties owned by the Bank. Schedule of owned branch sites are shown in Exhibit 1.

The Bank leases the premises occupied by its branches for periods ranging from 1 to 30 years renewable under certain terms and conditions. Various lease contracts include escalation clauses, most of which bear an annual rent increase of 10.00%.

The Bank recognized interest expense on lease liabilities (included in 'Interest expense' in the statements of income) amounting to ₱77.5 million, ₱80.2 million and ₱78.9 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, rent expense from short-term leases and leases of low-value assets amounting (included in 'Occupancy and equipment-related costs' in the statements of income) to ₱118.8 million in 2025, ₱127.8 million in 2024 and ₱111.9 million in 2023. The Bank has no immediate plans to acquire properties in relation to its branch expansion programs.

Please refer to Exhibit 2 for the schedule of branch sites under lease agreements.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

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

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matter was submitted during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report to a vote of security holders through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise.

PART II. OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 5. Market for Issuer’s Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

1. Market Information

PSBank common shares were listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) in 1994. The shares are traded under the symbol “PSB”.

The high and low sales prices of the Shares as reported in the PSE for each quarter in the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024 and subsequent interim periods were as follows:

	Highest	Lowest
2026:		
January 31	₱58.95	₱57.00
February 28	57.90	55.65
March 31	57.00	55.65
2025:		
First quarter	60.80	56.00
Second quarter	59.70	53.10
Third quarter	59.20	55.00
Fourth quarter	57.95	52.55
2024:		
First quarter	56.00	52.00
Second quarter	57.00	51.50
Third quarter	61.70	53.15
Fourth quarter	61.50	57.70

Closing price as of March 31, 2026 was at ₱56.50 per share.

2. Holders

As of March 31, 2026, the Bank has 1,420 stockholders.

Top 20 Stockholders as of March 31, 2026

	Name of Stockholders	No. of Shares	% to Total
1	METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY ¹	377,279,068	88.3849%
2	DE LEON, MARIA SOLEDAD S.	26,982,249	6.3211%
3	PCD NOMINEE CORPORATION (FILIPINO) ²	5,635,168	1.3201%
4	DE LEON, GIAN CARLO SERRANO	3,054,440	0.7156%
5	DE LEON, LEONARD FREDERICK SERRANO	2,895,061	0.6782%
6	DE LEON, ALVIN BENJAMIN SERRANO	2,716,290	0.6363%
7	DE LEON, KEVIN ANTHONY SERRANO	2,682,950	0.6285%
8	PCD NOMINEE CORPORATION (NON-FILIPINO)	2,387,264	0.5593%
9	GO, JAMES	334,723	0.0784%
10	GRAND ASIA REALTY INVESTMENT CORPORATION	325,958	0.0764%
11	QUE, LIONG H.	75,834	0.0178%
12	CHOA, JOHNNY K.	72,247	0.0169%
13	DY BUNCIO, ANJANETTE TY ³	72,158	0.0169%
14	CHOA, VICTORIA K.	68,940	0.0162%
15	TY, ALEJANDRO	63,893	0.0150%
16	SY, VICTOR GAN	45,654	0.0107%
17	PEREZ, MA. GEORGINA V.	44,418	0.0104%
18	PEOPLE'S GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION	41,776	0.0098%
19	ROSARIO, ROLAND R.	41,762	0.0098%
20	ONG, FRANCISCO	38,081	0.0089%

¹ Includes 206,331,982 shares lodged with PCD Nominee Corp

² Net of 206,331,982 shares owned by Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company, 18 shares owned by Arthur Ty and 29,448 shares owned by Anjanette Ty Dy Buncio

³ Includes 29,448 shares lodged with PCD Nominee Corp

Minimum Public Ownership

	Public Ownership		Foreign Ownership	
	Number of Shares	% of Ownership	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
December 31, 2025	49,579,386	11.61%	2,446,464	0.57%
March 31, 2026	49,579,386	11.61%	2,411,893	0.57%

3. Dividends and Dividend Policy

Dividends to be paid in cash are subject to the approval by a majority of the Board of Directors. Dividends to be paid in the form of stocks require the approval of a majority of the Board and the approval of shareholders representing no less than two-thirds of the Bank's outstanding capital stock. The Dividend Policy of the Bank is presented in Part II. Management Report on Compliance with Leading Practices on Corporate Governance.

Dividends Paid and Proposed

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

Cash Dividends				
Date of declaration	Per share	Total amount	Record date	Payment date
January 26, 2023	₱0.75	₱320,144,562	February 10, 2023	February 27, 2023
April 27, 2023	0.75	320,144,562	May 15, 2023	May 29, 2023
July 20, 2023	0.75	320,144,562	August 4, 2023	August 22, 2023
October 19, 2023	0.75	320,144,562	November 8, 2023	November 20, 2023
January 18, 2024	0.75	320,144,562	February 2, 2024	February 19, 2024
April 25, 2024	0.75	320,144,562	May 13, 2024	May 27, 2024
July 25, 2024	0.75	320,144,562	August 9, 2024	August 27, 2024
October 17, 2024	0.75	320,144,562	November 4, 2024	November 18, 2024
January 16, 2025	0.75	320,144,562	February 3, 2025	February 17, 2025
April 24, 2025	0.75	320,144,562	May 13, 2025	May 26, 2025
July 24, 2025	0.75	320,144,562	August 8, 2025	August 26, 2025
October 23, 2025	0.75	320,144,562	November 10, 2025	November 24, 2025

Stock Dividends				
Date of declaration	Per share	Total amount	Record date	Payment date
March 12, 2019	11.42%	₱-	January 31, 2020	February 21, 2020

No unregistered securities were sold or offered for sale by the Bank for the year 2025.

Cash Dividend Declaration

On January 15, 2026, the BOD of the Bank approved the declaration of a 7.50% regular cash dividend for the fourth quarter of 2025 for stockholders on record as of January 30, 2026 amounting to ₱320.1 million or ₱0.75 per share, to be paid on February 16, 2026.

Item 6. Management’s Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operations

The audited financial statements of the Bank are presented in Exhibit 5 as an attachment to this report. Details of the Bank’s financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 are presented below.

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

STATEMENTS OF CONDITION

	December 31				Amount		%		Amount		%	
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2025 vs 2024	2024 vs 2023	2024 vs 2023	2023 vs 2022	2023 vs 2022	2023 vs 2022	2023 vs 2022	
ASSETS												
Cash and Other Cash Items	₱1,686,770,344	₱1,781,441,158	₱1,653,554,961	₱1,930,720,274	(₱94,670,814)	₱127,886,197	7.73%	(₱277,165,313)	-14.36%			
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	400,670,316	1,183,357,292	9,745,633,911	37,553,243,574	(782,686,976)	(8,562,276,619)	-87.86%	(27,807,609,663)	-74.05%			
Due from Other Banks	1,538,017,617	1,815,099,522	1,764,229,676	2,910,493,038	(277,081,905)	50,869,846	2.88%	(1,146,263,362)	-39.38%			
Interbank Loans Receivable and Securities												
Purchased Under Resale Agreements	5,602,790,000	400,000,000	6,989,635,680	2,669,609,031	5,202,790,000	(6,589,635,680)	-94.28%	4,320,026,649	161.82%			
Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVPL) Investment	40,224	300,599,156	414,298,313	35,875	(300,558,932)	(113,699,157)	-27.44%	414,262,438	1154738.50%			
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other												
Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	33,118,680,691	25,892,190,851	54,359,693,631	69,660,715,882	7,226,489,841	(28,467,502,780)	-52.37%	(15,301,022,251)	-21.97%			
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost	28,602,390,495	30,096,321,212	29,893,168,043	30,422,284,704	(1,493,930,717)	203,153,169	0.68%	(529,116,661)	-1.74%			
Loans and Receivables	154,687,949,618	143,823,452,568	122,764,412,226	109,697,304,552	10,864,497,051	21,059,040,341	17.15%	13,067,107,675	11.91%			
Investment in a Joint Venture	904,205,415	892,036,809	870,178,530	816,284,853	12,168,606	21,858,279	2.51%	53,893,677	6.60%			
Property and Equipment	3,054,792,516	3,193,122,788	3,141,957,377	3,126,723,127	(138,330,272)	51,165,411	1.63%	15,234,250	0.49%			
Investment Properties	3,532,606,835	3,640,816,902	3,934,950,184	4,031,471,065	(108,210,068)	(294,133,282)	-7.47%	(96,520,881)	-2.39%			
Deferred Tax Assets	1,432,778,226	1,318,508,161	1,257,607,610	280,113,544	114,270,065	60,900,552	4.84%	977,494,066	348.96%			
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	435,403,135	460,788,987	298,197,196	333,890,899	(25,385,852)	162,591,791	54.52%	(35,693,703)	-10.69%			
Other Assets	2,303,270,822	1,559,037,180	1,345,778,616	988,118,816	744,233,642	213,258,564	15.85%	357,659,800	36.20%			
	237,300,366,254	216,356,772,586	238,433,295,954	264,421,009,233	20,943,593,669	(22,076,523,368)	-9.26%	(25,987,713,279)	-9.83%			
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY												
Liabilities												
Deposit Liabilities												
Demand	₱25,828,500,998	₱25,535,370,093	₱25,325,912,039	₱26,602,133,863	₱293,130,905	₱209,458,054	0.83%	(₱1,276,221,824)	-4.80%			
Savings	48,722,934,515	47,745,087,366	46,463,448,245	46,933,474,339	977,847,149	1,281,639,121	2.76%	(470,026,094)	-1.00%			
Time	105,287,540,700	91,272,571,647	112,749,125,906	135,158,982,248	14,014,969,053	(21,476,554,259)	-19.05%	(22,409,856,342)	-16.58%			
Long-term Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	179,838,976,213	164,553,029,106	189,622,703,788	213,772,192,978	15,285,947,107	(25,069,674,682)	-13.22%	(24,149,489,190)	-11.30%			
Bills Payable	-	-	271,896,461	1,185,944,975	-	(271,896,461)	-100.00%	(914,048,514)	-77.07%			
Bonds Payable	4,961,054,417	-	-	4,648,449,939	4,961,054,417	-	0.00%	(4,648,449,939)	-100.00%			
Treasurer’s, Cashier’s and Manager’s Checks	815,692,218	1,615,438,412	1,514,065,655	1,014,225,796	(799,746,194)	101,372,757	6.70%	499,839,859	49.28%			
Accrued Taxes, Interest and Other Expenses	2,318,882,604	2,246,446,273	2,663,537,503	2,506,216,736	72,436,331	(417,091,230)	-15.66%	157,320,767	6.28%			
Income Tax Payable	864,613	-	-	-	864,613	-	0.00%	-	0.00%			
Other Liabilities	3,265,002,531	3,835,930,737	4,206,934,631	4,154,367,586	(570,928,206)	(371,003,894)	-8.82%	52,567,045	1.27%			
	191,200,472,596	172,250,844,528	198,279,138,038	227,281,398,010	18,949,628,067	(26,028,293,510)	-13.13%	(29,002,259,972)	-12.76%			

(Forward)

	December 31				Amount		Amount		Amount	
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2025 vs 2024	%	2024 vs 2023	%	2023 vs 2022	%
Equity										
Common Stock	₱4,268,594,160	₱4,268,594,160	₱4,268,594,160	₱4,268,594,160	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Capital Paid in Excess of Par Value	11,418,563,257	11,418,563,257	11,418,563,257	11,418,563,257	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Surplus Reserves	1,051,658,376	1,049,164,351	1,046,398,969	1,043,979,211	2,494,025	0.24%	2,765,382	0.26%	2,419,758	0.23%
Surplus	30,599,066,022	28,380,653,357	24,455,554,572	21,207,490,714	2,218,412,665	7.82%	3,925,098,785	16.05%	3,248,063,858	15.32%
Fair Value Reserves on Financial Assets at FVOCI	(176,586,764)	16,969,886	70,794,457	(48,782,635)	(193,556,650)	-1140.59%	(53,824,571)	76.03%	119,577,092	-245.12%
Remeasurement Losses on Retirement Plan	(1,073,523,112)	(1,038,514,167)	(1,129,174,728)	(748,523,773)	(35,008,945)	3.37%	90,660,561	8.03%	(380,650,955)	50.85%
Equity in Remeasurement Gains on Retirement Plan of a Joint Venture	2,347,778	2,421,056	6,178,352	2,877,392	(73,278)	-3.03%	(3,757,296)	-60.81%	3,300,960	114.72%
Equity in Hedge Reserves of a Joint Venture	-	-	9,707,213	(12,144,581)	-	0.00%	(9,707,213)	100.00%	21,851,794	-179.93%
Cumulative Translation Adjustment	9,773,941	8,076,158	7,541,664	7,557,479	1,697,783	21.02%	534,494	7.09%	(15,815)	0.21%
	46,099,893,658	44,105,928,058	40,154,157,916	37,139,611,224	1,993,965,601	4.52%	3,951,770,142	9.84%	3,014,546,692	8.12%
	₱237,300,366,254	₱216,356,772,586	₱238,433,295,954	₱264,421,009,234	₱20,943,593,668	9.68%	(₱22,076,523,368)	-9.26%	₱ (25,987,713,280)	-9.83%

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended December 31				Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2025 vs 2024		2024 vs 2023		2023 vs 2022	
INTEREST INCOME										
Loans and receivables	₱14,535,165,652	₱12,853,958,647	₱11,479,459,384	₱10,159,518,037	₱1,681,207,005	13.08%	₱1,374,499,263	11.97%	₱1,319,941,347	12.99%
Financial assets at FVOCI and investment securities at amortized cost	2,674,333,025	3,272,624,033	4,307,661,938	2,574,256,913	(598,291,008)	-18.28%	(1,035,037,905)	-24.03%	1,733,405,025	67.34%
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	55,667,071	345,049,668	1,397,792,663	1,254,216,130	(289,382,597)	-83.87%	(1,052,742,995)	-75.31%	143,576,533	11.45%
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements	196,812,668	347,567,262	419,381,106	195,778,577	(150,754,594)	-43.37%	(71,813,844)	-17.12%	223,602,529	114.21%
Due from other banks	8,386,654	9,906,500	16,474,592	4,101,643	(1,519,846)	-15.34%	(6,568,092)	-39.87%	12,372,949	301.66%
FVTPL investments	11,564,999	44,019,337	3,495,728	2,152	(32,454,338)	-73.73%	40,523,609	1159.23%	3,493,576	162340.89%
	17,481,930,069	16,873,125,447	17,624,265,411	14,187,873,452	608,804,622	3.61%	(751,139,964)	-4.26%	3,436,391,959	24.22%
INTEREST EXPENSE										
Deposit liabilities	4,085,181,665	4,475,126,221	5,663,176,485	2,811,393,495	(389,944,556)	-8.71%	(1,188,050,264)	-20.98%	2,851,782,990	101.44%
Lease Liabilities	77,483,169	80,201,164	78,902,394	79,873,386	(2,717,995)	-3.39%	1,298,770	1.65%	(970,992)	-1.22%
Bills payable	30,222,248	20,257,951	35,278,313	21,919,260	9,964,297	49.19%	(15,020,362)	-42.58%	13,359,053	60.95%
Bonds payable	116,627,960	-	20,731,311	224,036,617	116,627,960	0.00%	(20,731,311)	-100.00%	(203,305,306)	-90.75%
	4,309,515,042	4,575,585,336	5,798,088,503	3,137,222,758	(266,070,294)	-5.82%	(1,222,503,167)	-21.08%	2,660,865,745	84.82%
NET INTEREST INCOME	13,172,415,027	12,297,540,111	11,826,176,908	11,050,650,694	874,874,916	7.11%	471,363,203	3.99%	775,526,214	7.02%
Service fees and commission income	1,721,680,513	1,905,435,829	1,792,742,915	1,732,841,894	(183,755,316)	-9.64%	112,692,914	6.29%	59,901,021	3.46%
Service fees and commission expense	78,028,783	89,857,094	65,583,938	51,309,070	(11,828,311)	-13.16%	24,273,156	37.01%	14,274,868	27.82%
NET SERVICE FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME	1,643,651,730	1,815,578,735	1,727,158,977	1,681,532,824	(171,927,005)	-9.47%	88,419,758	5.12%	45,626,153	2.71%
OTHER OPERATING INCOME (CHARGES)										
Trading and securities gains (losses) - net	412,039,934	14,291,108	5,293,898	2,455,186	397,748,826	2783.19%	8,997,210	169.95%	2,838,712	115.62%
Gain (loss) on foreclosure and sale of chattel mortgage properties - net	(384,471,310)	210,233,861	619,971,252	700,214,707	(594,705,171)	-282.88%	(409,737,391)	-66.09%	(80,243,455)	-11.46%
Gain on foreclosure and sale of investment properties - net	378,693,979	420,709,766	361,931,299	801,738,724	(42,015,787)	-9.99%	58,778,467	16.24%	(439,807,425)	-54.86%
Foreign exchange gain - net	16,864,173	8,280,983	17,627,813	(6,075,489)	8,583,190	103.65%	(9,346,830)	53.02%	23,703,302	390.15%
Gain on sale of property and equipment	5,047,984	3,864,437	3,895,058	12,079,779	1,183,547	30.63%	(30,621)	-0.79%	(8,184,721)	-67.76%
Miscellaneous	669,619,358	547,977,595	582,860,969	777,775,337	121,641,763	22.20%	(34,883,374)	-5.98%	(194,914,368)	-25.06%
	1,097,794,118	1,205,357,750	1,591,580,289	2,288,188,244	(107,563,632)	-8.92%	(386,222,539)	-24.27%	(696,607,955)	-30.44%
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	₱15,913,860,875	₱15,318,476,596	₱15,144,916,174	₱15,020,371,762	₱595,384,279	3.89%	₱173,560,422	1.15%	₱124,544,412	0.83%

(Forward)

	Years Ended December 31				Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2025 vs 2024		2024 vs 2023		2023 vs 2022	
OTHER EXPENSES										
Compensation and fringe benefits	₱4,088,335,417	₱4,088,667,958	₱3,811,715,458	₱3,640,553,887	₱ (332,541)	-0.01%	₱276,952,500	7.27%	₱171,161,571	4.70%
Taxes and licenses	1,501,624,971	1,520,977,423	1,672,526,981	1,612,926,317	(19,352,452)	-1.27%	(151,549,558)	-9.06%	59,600,664	3.70%
Provision for credit and impairment losses	2,363,799,968	214,439,037	1,451,089,796	1,306,242,436	2,149,360,931	1002.32%	(1,236,650,759)	-85.22%	144,847,360	11.09%
Depreciation	1,073,190,387	951,779,982	840,135,760	755,952,721	121,410,405	12.76%	111,644,222	13.29%	84,183,039	11.14%
Security, messengerial and janitorial services	596,441,016	564,124,597	431,238,658	413,011,422	32,316,419	5.73%	132,885,939	30.81%	18,227,236	4.41%
Occupancy and equipment-related costs	337,985,586	355,258,322	338,465,479	344,568,484	(17,272,736)	-4.86%	16,792,843	4.96%	(6,103,005)	-1.77%
Amortization of intangible assets	143,499,494	111,357,953	106,212,859	102,850,715	32,141,541	28.86%	5,145,094	4.84%	3,362,144	3.27%
Miscellaneous	1,822,892,047	1,642,264,312	1,690,846,708	2,130,720,607	180,627,735	11.00%	(48,582,395)	-2.87%	(439,873,899)	-20.64%
	11,927,768,886	9,448,869,584	10,342,231,699	10,306,826,589	2,478,899,302	26.23%	(893,362,114)	-8.64%	35,405,110	0.34%
INCOME BEFORE SHARE IN NET INCOME OF A JOINT VENTURE AND INCOME TAX	3,986,091,989	5,869,607,011	4,802,684,475	4,713,545,173	(1,883,515,022)	-32.09%	1,066,922,536	22.22%	89,139,302	1.89%
SHARE IN NET INCOME OF A JOINT VENTURE	50,221,867	68,022,771	86,340,894	83,418,474	(17,800,904)	-26.17%	(18,318,123)	-21.22%	2,922,420	3.50%
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	4,036,313,856	5,937,629,782	4,889,025,369	4,796,963,647	(1,901,315,926)	-32.02%	1,048,604,413	21.45%	92,061,722	1.92%
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX										
Current	637,429,334	820,308,105	1,208,573,920	783,316,316	(182,878,771)	-22.29%	(388,265,815)	-32.13%	425,257,604	54.29%
Deferred	(102,600,416)	(91,120,738)	(850,610,415)	335,219,072	(11,479,678)	12.60%	759,489,677	-89.29%	(1,185,829,487)	-353.75%
	534,828,918	729,187,367	357,963,505	1,118,535,388	(194,358,449)	-26.65%	371,223,862	103.70%	(760,571,883)	-68.00%
NET INCOME	₱3,501,484,938	₱5,208,442,415	₱4,531,061,864	₱3,678,428,259	₱ (1,706,957,477)	-32.77%	₱677,380,551	14.95%	₱852,633,605	23.18%
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share	₱8.20	₱12.20	₱10.61	₱8.62						

A. Plan of Operation

The core business of PSBank is focused on the expansion of the consumer business by growing its retail deposits and consumer loans, including small and medium enterprises, through its various channels and digital ecosystem. Ultimately, the aim is to make things simple for the customers by providing them solutions based on actual need and enhancing their 24/7 banking experience – at every encounter in their most preferred platform.

The bank has a network of 250 branches and 505 ATMs strategically located nationwide as at end-March 2026.

B. Management's Discussion And Analysis

Analysis of Statements of Condition

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

In 2025, the Bank recorded Total Assets at ₱237.30 billion, ₱20.94 billion higher as compared to the December 2024 level of ₱216.36 billion. The increase was primarily due to the improvement in the Bank's loans and investment portfolio, including Interbank Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased under resale agreement.

Loans and Receivables, net of allowance and unearned interest and discounts, representing 65.19% of total assets were posted at ₱154.69 billion, higher by ₱10.86 billion from December 2024 level of ₱143.82 billion. Auto Loans and Mortgage Loans grew by 8.18% and 6.55%, respectively.

Interbank Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased under Resale Agreements went up to ₱5.60 billion in December 2025 or 1300.70% increase from ₱0.40 billion in 2024.

Total investment securities which composed of Fair Value through Profit or Loss Investments (FVTPL), Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) and Investment Securities at Amortized Cost amounted to ₱61.72 billion as of December 31, 2025 went up by ₱5.43 billion or 9.65% versus ₱56.29 billion level in December 2024. This represented 26.01% and 26.02% of the total assets as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. FVOCI went up by ₱7.23 billion or 27.91% to ₱33.12 billion from ₱25.89 billion in December 2024. Investment securities at amortized cost amounted to ₱28.60 billion in December 2025, ₱1.49 billion lower compared to December 2024 level of ₱30.10 billion. FVTPL amounted to ₱0.04 million and ₱300.60 million in December 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Due from Other Banks was recorded at ₱1.54 billion, ₱277.08 million or 15.27% lower than the December 2024 level of ₱1.82 billion. Cash and Other Cash Items went down to ₱1.69 billion versus ₱1.78 billion in December 2024. Further, Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas declined by ₱782.69 million or 66.14% to ₱0.40 billion from ₱1.18 billion year on year.

Investment in a joint venture went up by ₱12.17 million or 1.36% to ₱904.21 million from ₱892.04 million in December 2024 due to the recognition of PSBank's share in the net earnings of Sumisho Motor Finance Corporation (SMFC), a joint venture between PSBank and Sumitomo Corporation. The increase from the recognition of share in net earnings was partially reduced by the dividend received by the Bank from SMFC. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank's ownership interest in SMFC is 30.00%.

Investment Properties decreased by ₱108.21 million or 2.97% to ₱3.53 billion as of December 31, 2025 from ₱3.64 billion as of December 31, 2024 due to sale of foreclosed investment properties. Property and Equipment also went down by ₱138.33 million or 4.33% to ₱3.05 billion as of December 31, 2025 from ₱3.19 billion in 2024.

Deferred Tax Asset was higher at ₱1.43 billion by ₱114.27 million or 8.67% in December 2025 from ₱1.32 billion in December 2024. Goodwill and Intangible Assets decreased by ₱25.39 million or 5.51% to ₱435.40 million in December 2025 from ₱460.79 million in December 2024. Other Assets was higher by ₱744.23 million or 47.74% to ₱2.30 billion from ₱1.56 billion as of December 31, 2024.

The Bank's deposit level comprising of 94.06% of total liabilities reached ₱179.84 billion as of December 31, 2025, 9.29% higher than the ₱164.55 billion posted last year.

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank's Bonds Payable, net of prepaid expenses, amounted to ₱4.96 billion. On August 18, 2025, the Bank issued fixed rate bonds amounting to ₱5.00 billion with a tenor of two (2) years and due on August 18, 2027 with interest rate of 5.88% per annum payable quarterly.

Treasurer's, Cashier's and Manager's Checks went down by ₱799.75 million or 49.51% to ₱0.82 billion from ₱1.62 billion last December 31, 2024. Accrued Taxes, Interest and Other Expenses increased by ₱72.44 million or 3.22% to ₱2.32 billion in December 2025 from ₱2.25 billion as of December 31, 2024. Income Tax Payable was recorded at ₱0.86 million in December 2025. Other Liabilities went down to ₱3.27 billion, ₱570.93 million or 14.88% lower from ₱3.84 billion posted last year.

Total Capital remained strong at ₱46.10 billion, ₱1.99 billion or 4.52% higher from the ₱44.11 billion posted as of December 31, 2024. The Bank reflected a (₱176.59) million Fair Value Reserves on Financial Assets at FVOCI in December 2025 compared to ₱16.97 million same period last year.

Return on Average Equity (ROAE) decreased to 7.76% in December 2025 versus 12.36% in December 2024. Return on Average Assets (ROAA) was lower at 1.54% in 2025 from 2.29% in 2024.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023

In 2024, the Bank recorded Total Assets at ₱216.36 billion, ₱22.08 billion lower as compared to the December 2023 level of ₱238.43 billion. The decrease was primarily due to the reduction in the Bank's investment portfolio, including placements in the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP).

Loans and Receivables, net of allowance and unearned interest and discounts, representing 66.48% of total assets were posted at ₱143.82 billion, higher by ₱21.06 billion from December 2023 level of ₱122.76 billion. Auto Loans and Mortgage Loans grew by 20.48% and 6.25%, respectively.

Interbank Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased under Resale Agreements decreased by 94.28% from ₱6.99 billion in 2023 to ₱0.40 billion in December 2024.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, Investment securities represented 26.02% and 35.51% of the total assets, respectively. These were composed of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI), which decreased by ₱28.47 billion or 52.37% to ₱25.89 billion from ₱54.36 billion in December 2023. Investment securities at amortized cost amounted to ₱30.10 billion in December 2024, ₱203.15 million or 0.68% higher compared to December 2023 level of ₱29.89 billion. Fair Value through Profit or Loss Investments (FVTPL) amounted to ₱300.60 million and ₱414.30 million in December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Due from Other Banks was recorded at ₱1.82 billion, ₱50.87 million or 2.88% higher than the December 2023 level of ₱1.76 billion. Cash and Other Cash Items increased to ₱1.78 billion versus ₱1.65 billion in December 2023. Further, Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas was lower by ₱8.56 billion or 87.86% to ₱1.18 billion from ₱9.75 billion year on year.

Investment in a joint venture went up by ₱21.86 million or 2.51% to ₱892.04 million from ₱870.18 million in December 2023 due to the recognition of PSBank's share in the net earnings of Sumisho Motor Finance Corporation (SMFC), a joint venture between PSBank and Sumitomo Corporation. The increase from the recognition of share in net earnings was partially reduced by the dividend received by the Bank from SMFC. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank's ownership interest in SMFC is 30.00%.

Investment Properties decreased by ₱294.13 million or 7.47% to ₱3.64 billion as of December 31, 2024 from ₱3.93 billion as of December 31, 2023 due to sale of foreclosed investment properties. Property and Equipment increased by ₱51.17 million or 1.63% to ₱3.19 billion as of December 31, 2024 from ₱3.14 billion in 2023.

Deferred Tax Asset was higher at ₱1.32 billion in December 2024 from ₱1.26 billion in December 2023. Goodwill and Intangible Assets increased to ₱460.79 million in December 2024 from ₱298.20 million in December 2023. Other Assets rose to ₱1.56 billion from ₱1.35 billion as of December 31, 2023.

The Bank's deposit level comprising of 95.53% of total liabilities reached ₱164.55 billion as of December 31, 2024, 13.22% lower than the ₱189.62 billion posted last year.

Treasurer's, Cashier's and Manager's Checks went up by ₱101.37 million or 6.70% to ₱1.62 billion from ₱1.51 billion last December 31, 2023. Accrued Taxes, Interest and Other Expenses decreased by ₱417.09 million or 15.66% to ₱2.25 billion in December 2024 from ₱2.66 billion as of December 31, 2023. Income Tax Payable was nil as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. Other Liabilities went down to ₱3.84 billion, ₱371.00 million or 8.82% lower than ₱4.21 billion posted last year.

Total Capital remained strong at ₱44.11 billion, ₱3.95 billion or 9.84% higher from the ₱40.15 billion posted as of December 31, 2023. The Bank reflected a ₱16.97 million Fair Value Reserves on Financial Assets at FVOCI, ₱53.83 million lower than the ₱70.79 million in December 2023.

Return on Average Equity (ROAE) increased to 12.36% in December 2024 versus 11.72% in December 2023. Return on Average Assets (ROAA) was higher at 2.29% in 2024 from 1.80% in 2023.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

In 2023, the Bank recorded Total Assets at ₱238.43 billion, ₱25.99 billion lower as compared to the December 2022 level of ₱264.42 billion. The decrease was primarily due to the reduction in the Bank's investment portfolio, including placements in the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP).

Loans and Receivables, net of allowance and unearned interest and discounts, representing 51.49% of total assets were posted at ₱122.76 billion, higher by ₱13.07 billion from December 2022 level of ₱109.70 billion. Auto Loans grew by 23.70%, while Mortgage Loans decreased by 2.18%.

Interbank Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased under Resale Agreements increased by 161.82% from ₱2.67 billion in 2022 to ₱6.99 billion in December 2023.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, Investment securities represented 35.51% and 37.85% of the total assets, respectively. These were composed of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI), which decreased by ₱15.30 billion or 21.97% to ₱54.36 billion from ₱69.66 billion in December 2022. Investment securities at amortized cost amounted to ₱29.89 billion in December 2023, ₱529.12 million or 1.74% lower compared to December 2022 level of ₱30.42 billion. Fair Value through Profit or Loss Investments (FVTPL) amounted to ₱414.30 million and ₱0.04 million in December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Due from Other Banks was recorded at ₱1.76 billion, ₱1.15 billion or 39.38% lower than the December 2022 level of ₱2.91 billion. Cash and Other Cash Items decreased to ₱1.65 billion versus ₱1.93 billion in December 2022. Further, Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas decreased by ₱27.81 billion or 74.05% to ₱9.75 billion from ₱37.55 billion year on year.

Investment in a joint venture went up by ₱53.89 million or 6.60% to ₱870.18 million from ₱816.28 million in December 2022 due to the recognition of PSBank's share in the net earnings of Sumisho Motor Finance Corporation (SMFC), a joint venture between PSBank and Sumitomo Corporation. The increase from the recognition of share in net earnings was partially reduced by the dividend received by the Bank from SMFC. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank's ownership interest in SMFC is 30.00%.

Investment Properties decreased by ₱96.52 million or 2.39% to ₱3.93 billion as of December 31, 2023 from ₱4.03 billion as of December 31, 2022 due to sale of investment properties. Property and Equipment increased by ₱15.23 million or 0.49% to ₱3.14 billion as of December 31, 2023 from ₱3.13 billion in 2022.

Deferred Tax Asset was higher at ₱1.26 billion in December 2023 from ₱280.11 million in December 2022. Goodwill and Intangible Assets decreased to ₱298.20 million in December 2023 from ₱333.89 million in December 2022. Other Assets jumped to ₱1.35 billion from ₱0.99 billion as of December 31, 2022.

The Bank's deposit level comprising of 95.63% of total liabilities reached ₱189.62 billion as of December 31, 2023, 11.30% lower than the ₱213.77 billion posted last year.

Treasurer's, Cashier's and Manager's Checks increased by ₱499.84 million or 49.28% to ₱1.51 billion from ₱1.01 billion last December 31, 2022. Likewise, Accrued Taxes, Interest and Other Expenses increased by ₱157.32 million or 6.28% to ₱2.66 billion in December 2023 from ₱2.51 billion as of December 31, 2022. Income Tax Payable was nil as of December 31, 2022 and 2023. Other Liabilities went up to ₱4.21 billion, ₱52.57 million or 1.27% higher than ₱4.15 billion posted last year.

Total Capital remained strong at ₱40.15 billion, ₱3.01 billion or 8.12% higher from the ₱37.14 billion posted as of December 31, 2022. The Bank reflected a ₱70.79 million Fair Value Reserves on Financial Assets at FVOCI, ₱119.58 million higher than the negative ₱48.78 million in December 2022.

Return on Average Equity (ROAE) increased to 11.72% in December 2023 versus 10.21% in December 2022. Return on Average Assets (ROAA) was higher at 1.80% in 2023 from 1.40% in 2022.

Analysis of Results of Operations

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

For the year ended December 31, 2025, net income was recorded at ₱3.50 billion, decreased by ₱1.71 billion or 32.77% from ₱5.21 billion in 2024.

Total Interest Income was recorded at ₱17.48 billion, higher by ₱608.80 million or 3.61% than ₱16.87 billion recorded last year. Total Interest Expense went down to ₱4.31 billion from ₱4.58 billion in 2024. Net Interest Income increased by ₱874.87 million or 7.11% to ₱13.17 billion from the ₱12.30 billion posted last year.

Interest income on Loans and Receivables was recorded at ₱14.54 billion, ₱1.68 billion or 13.08% higher than the ₱12.85 billion recorded last year. Interest income on Financial Assets at FVOCI and Investment Securities at Amortized cost was lower by 18.28% or ₱598.29 million to ₱2.67 billion from ₱3.27 billion in 2024. Meanwhile, Interest Income on FVTPL Investments decreased to ₱11.56 million from ₱44.02 million in 2024. Interest earned from deposits with BSP went down by ₱289.38 million to ₱55.67 million from ₱345.05 million in 2024. Interest earned from Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA was recorded at ₱196.81 million, ₱150.75 million or 43.37% lower than the ₱347.57 million in 2024. Interest income from deposits with other banks decreased to ₱8.39 million from ₱9.91 million last year.

Interest Expense on the Bank's deposit liabilities decreased by ₱389.94 million or 8.71% to ₱4.09 billion from ₱4.48 billion year on year. The Bank recorded Interest Expense on Bonds Payable amounting to ₱116.63 million for the year 2025. Meanwhile, Interest Expense on Bills Payable was recorded at ₱30.22 million in 2025, ₱9.96 million or 49.19% higher than the ₱20.26 million recorded in 2024.

The Bank recognized interest expense on lease liabilities amounting to ₱77.48 million and ₱80.20 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Prior to adoption of PFRS 16, rentals charged against profit or loss under these lease contracts is included in Occupancy and Equipment – related cost account.

The Bank's Net Interest Income increased by 7.11% or ₱874.87 million versus last year. This was primarily due to the increase in Interest Income on Loans and Receivables and decrease in cost of funds.

Net Service Fees and Commission Income decreased by ₱171.93 million or 9.47% to ₱1.64 billion in 2025 versus ₱1.82 billion in 2024.

The Bank's Other Operating Income of ₱2.74 billion was lower year-on-year by ₱279.49 million or 9.25% primarily due to lower net gain (loss) on foreclosure and sale of chattel mortgage and investment properties recorded in 2025.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Bank posted a net gain on the foreclosure and sale of investment properties amounting to ₱378.69 million, 9.99% lower compared with the ₱420.71 million gains last year. Likewise, net gain (loss) on foreclosure and sale of chattel mortgage properties went down to (₱384.47) million from ₱210.23 million in 2024. Miscellaneous Income was higher by ₱121.64 million or 22.20% to ₱669.62 million versus ₱547.98 million in 2024. Meanwhile, Foreign Exchange Gain was posted at ₱16.86 million for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Other Operating Expenses, excluding provision for impairment and credit losses increased by 3.57% to ₱9.56 billion from ₱9.23 billion in 2024. Taxes and Licenses went down by ₱19.35 million or 1.27% to ₱1.50 billion from ₱1.52 billion posted last year. Compensation and Fringe Benefits amounted to ₱4.09 billion while Occupancy and equipment-related cost amounted to ₱337.99 million in 2025. Depreciation and amortization of Bank's properties and leasehold improvements went up to ₱1.07 billion in 2025 from ₱0.95 billion in 2024. Security, messengerial and janitorial services was posted at ₱596.44 million in 2025. Meanwhile, amortization

of software was recorded at ₱143.50 million in 2025. Miscellaneous Expenses was higher by 11.00% to ₱1.82 billion in 2025 from ₱1.64 billion in 2024.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Bank set aside ₱2.36 billion in provision for impairment and credit losses versus ₱0.21 billion in 2024.

The Bank also reported share in net income from its investment in Sumisho Motor Finance Corporation (SMFC) amounting to ₱50.22 million and ₱68.02 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

The Bank posted an all-time high net income of ₱5.21 billion for the year 2024, up by 14.95% from ₱4.53 billion in 2023. The robust double-digit growth in loans, coupled with significant improvements in asset quality, fueled the Bank's outstanding financial performance.

Total Interest Income was recorded at ₱16.87 billion, lower by 4.26% than ₱17.62 billion recorded last year. Total Interest Expense went down to ₱4.58 billion from ₱5.80 billion in 2023. Net Interest Income increased by 3.99% or ₱0.47 billion to ₱12.30 billion from the ₱11.83 billion posted last year.

Interest income on Loans and Receivables was recorded at ₱12.85 billion, 11.97% higher than the ₱11.48 billion recorded last year. Interest income on Financial Assets at FVOCI and Investment Securities at Amortized cost was lower by 24.03% or ₱1.04 billion to ₱3.27 billion from ₱4.31 billion in 2023. Interest Income on FVTPL Investments rose to ₱44.02 million from ₱3.50 million in 2023. Interest earned from deposits with BSP went down by ₱1.05 billion to ₱0.35 billion from ₱1.40 billion in 2023. Interest earned from Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA was recorded at ₱347.57 million, 17.12% lower than the ₱419.38 million in 2023. Interest income from deposits with other banks slid to ₱9.91 million from ₱16.47 million last year.

Interest Expense on the Bank's deposit liabilities decreased by 20.98% to ₱4.48 billion from ₱5.66 billion year on year. The Bank recorded nil and ₱20.73 million in Interest Expense on Bonds Payable for the year 2024 and 2023, respectively. This is due to the maturity of the Peso Fixed Rate Bonds on February 4, 2023. Meanwhile, Interest Expense on Bills Payable was recorded at ₱20.26 million in 2024, 42.58% lower than the ₱35.28 million recorded in 2023.

The Bank recognized interest expense on lease liabilities amounting to ₱80.20 million and ₱78.90 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively. Prior to adoption of PFRS 16, rentals charged against profit or loss under these lease contracts is included in Occupancy and Equipment – related cost account.

Net Service Fees and Commission Income increased by 5.12% to ₱1.82 billion in 2024 versus ₱1.73 billion in 2023.

The Bank's Net Interest Income went up by 3.99% or ₱471.36 million versus last year. This was primarily due to the increase in Interest Income on Loans and Receivables and decrease in cost of funds.

The Bank's Other Operating Income of ₱3.02 billion was lower year-on-year by 8.97% primarily due to lower gain on foreclosure and sale of chattel mortgage recorded in 2024.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Bank posted a net gain on the foreclosure and sale of investment properties amounting to ₱420.71 million, 16.24% higher compared with the ₱361.93 million gains last year. However, gain on foreclosure and sale of chattel mortgage properties slid to ₱210.23 million from ₱619.97 million in 2023. Miscellaneous Income was lower by ₱34.88 million or 5.98% to ₱547.98 million versus ₱582.86 million in 2023 mostly from reduced bancassurance income in 2023. Meanwhile, Foreign Exchange Gain was posted at ₱8.28 million for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Other Operating Expenses, excluding provision for impairment and credit losses increased by 3.86% to ₱9.23 billion from ₱8.89 billion in 2023. Taxes and Licenses went down by ₱151.55 million or 9.06% to ₱1.52 billion from ₱1.67 billion posted last year. Compensation and Fringe Benefits amounted to ₱4.09 billion while Occupancy and equipment-related cost amounted to ₱355.26 million in 2024. Depreciation and amortization of Bank's properties and leasehold improvements went up to ₱951.78 million in 2024 from ₱840.14 million in 2023. Security, messengerial and janitorial services was posted at ₱564.12 million in 2024. Meanwhile,

amortization of software was recorded at ₱111.36 million in 2024. Miscellaneous Expenses was lower by 2.87% to ₱1.64 billion in 2024 from ₱1.69 billion in 2023.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Bank set aside ₱214.44 million in provision for impairment and credit losses versus ₱1.45 billion in 2023.

The Bank also reported share in net income from its investment in Sumisho Motor Finance Corporation (SMFC) amounting to ₱68.02 million and ₱86.34 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

The Bank ended 2023 with a net income of ₱4.53 billion, a growth of 23.18% or ₱852.63 million compared to ₱3.68 billion in 2022. The Bank's strong financial performance came from the double-digit growth in loans, higher investment revenues and muted costs brought by operational efficiencies.

Total Interest Income was recorded at ₱17.62 billion, higher by 24.22% than ₱14.19 billion recorded last year. Total Interest Expense went up to ₱5.80 billion from ₱3.14 billion in 2022. Net Interest Income increased by 7.02% or ₱0.78 billion to ₱11.83 billion from the ₱11.05 billion posted last year.

Interest income on Loans and Receivables was recorded at ₱11.48 billion, 12.99% higher than the ₱10.16 billion recorded last year. Interest income on Financial Assets at FVOCI and Investment Securities at Amortized cost was better by 67.34% or ₱1.73 billion to ₱4.31 billion from ₱2.57 billion in 2022. Interest Income on FVTPL Investments rose to ₱3.50 million from ₱0.002 million in 2022. Further, Interest earned from deposits with BSP increased by ₱143.58 million to ₱1.40 billion from ₱1.25 billion in 2022. Interest earned from Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA was recorded at ₱419.38 million, 114.21% higher than the ₱195.78 million in 2022. Interest income from deposits with other banks jumped to ₱16.47 million from ₱4.10 million last year.

Interest Expense on the Bank's deposit liabilities increased by 101.44% to ₱5.66 billion from ₱2.81 billion year on year. The Bank recorded ₱20.73 million in Interest Expense on Bonds Payable for the year 2023, ₱203.31 million or 90.75% lower than the ₱224.04 million in 2022 due to the maturity of the Peso Fixed Rate Bonds on February 4, 2023. Meanwhile, Interest Expense on Bills Payable was recorded at ₱35.28 million in 2023, 60.95% higher than the ₱21.92 million recorded in 2022.

The Bank recognized interest expense on lease liabilities amounting to ₱78.90 million and ₱79.87 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively. Prior to adoption of PFRS 16, rentals charged against profit or loss under these lease contracts is included in Occupancy and Equipment – related cost account.

Net Service Fees and Commission Income increased by 2.71% to ₱1.73 billion versus ₱1.68 billion in 2022.

The Bank's Net Interest Income went up by 7.02% versus last year. This was primarily due to the increase in Interest Income on Loans and Receivables and Financial asset at FVOCI/Investment securities at amortized cost amounting to ₱11.48 billion and ₱4.31 billion, respectively.

The Bank's Other Operating Income of ₱3.32 billion was lower year-on-year by 16.40% despite Net Service Fees and Commission Income increasing by ₱45.63 million to ₱1.73 billion this year from higher loan bookings.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Bank posted a net gain on the foreclosure and sale of investment properties amounting to ₱361.93 million, 54.86% lower compared with the ₱801.74 million gains last year. Also, gain on foreclosure and sale of chattel mortgage properties slid to ₱619.97 million from ₱700.21 million in 2022. Miscellaneous Income was lower by ₱194.91 million or 25.06% to ₱582.86 million versus ₱777.78 million in 2022 mostly from reduced bancassurance income in 2023. Meanwhile, Foreign Exchange Gain was posted at ₱17.63 million for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Other Operating Expenses, excluding provision for impairment and credit losses decreased by 1.22% to ₱8.89 billion from ₱9.00 billion in 2022. Taxes and Licenses went up by ₱59.60 million or 3.70% to ₱1.67 billion from ₱1.61 billion posted last year. Compensation and Fringe Benefits amounted to ₱3.81 billion while Occupancy and equipment-related cost amounted to ₱338.47 million in 2023. Depreciation and amortization of Bank's properties and leasehold improvements went up from ₱755.95 million to ₱840.14 million in 2023. Security, messengerial and janitorial services was posted at ₱431.24 million in 2023. Meanwhile, amortization

of software was recorded at ₱106.21 million in 2023. Miscellaneous Expenses was lower by 20.64% to ₱1.69 billion in 2023 from ₱2.13 billion in 2022.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Bank set aside ₱1.45 billion in provision for impairment and credit losses. This was higher than ₱1.31 billion the previous year.

The Bank also reported share in net income from its investment in Sumisho Motor Finance Corporation (SMFC) amounting to ₱86.34 million and ₱83.42 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Analysis of Financial Soundness Indicators

		2025	2024	2023	2022
Return on Average Assets	ROAA	1.54%	2.29%	1.80%	1.40%
Return on Average Equity	ROAE	7.76%	12.36%	11.72%	10.21%
Net Interest Margin on					
Average Earning Assets	NIM	6.51%	6.00%	5.18%	4.66%
Debt-Equity Ratio	DER	4.15:1	3.91:1	4.94:1	6.11:1
Asset-to-Equity Ratio	AER	5.15:1	4.91:1	5.94:1	7.11:1
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	IRCR	1.94:1	2.30:1	1.84:1	2.52:1
Liquidity/Current Ratio	LR	14.74%	20.09%	48.89%	62.41%
Capital-to-Risk Assets Ratio	CAR	24.35%	23.56%	24.46%	24.85%
Earnings per share	EPS	₱8.20	₱12.20	₱10.61	₱8.62

2025 vs. 2024 Comparative highlights on key performance indicators

1. Return on Average Assets (ROAA) decreased to 1.54% in 2025 from 2.29% in 2024. ROAA is calculated by dividing the net income by the year-on-year average of the outstanding total assets.
2. Return on Average Equity (ROAE) decreased to 7.76% in 2025 from 12.36% in 2024. ROAE measures how well the Bank is using common shareholders' invested money. It is calculated by dividing the net income by the year-on-year average of the outstanding shareholders' equity.
3. Net Interest Margin on Average Earning Assets (NIM) went up from 6.00% in 2024 to 6.51% in 2025. NIM is calculated by dividing the net interest income by the average earning assets.
4. Debt-to-Equity Ratio (DER) increased to 4.15:1 as of December 31, 2025 versus 3.91:1 as of December 31, 2024. DER measures the Bank's financial leverage. This is computed by dividing total liabilities by total stockholder's equity.
5. Asset-to-Equity Ratio (AER) went up to 5.15:1 in 2025 versus 4.91:1 in 2024. AER is computed by dividing the total assets by total shareholder's equity.
6. Interest Rate Coverage Ratio (IRCR) decreased to 1.94:1 as of December 31, 2025 and 2.30:1 as of December 31, 2024. IRCR is a measure of the Bank's ability to meet its interest payments on outstanding debt. It is calculated by dividing the total earnings before interest and taxes over interest expense.
7. Liquidity Ratio (LR) decreased in 2025 at 14.74% compared to 20.09% in 2024. LR measures the Bank's ability to meet its short-term liabilities. It is derived from dividing the current assets by current liabilities.
8. Capital-to-Risk Assets Ratio (CAR) was higher at 24.35% in 2025 versus 23.56% in 2024. CAR is the measure of the Bank's capital strength. It is calculated by dividing the qualified capital by risk-weighted assets as defined by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP).
9. Earnings per Share (EPS) was lower at ₱8.20 in 2025 from ₱12.20 in 2024. EPS is the net profit the Bank has generated per common share. It is computed by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares.

2024 vs. 2023 Comparative highlights on key performance indicators

1. Return on Average Assets (ROAA) increased to 2.29% in 2024 from 1.80% in 2023. ROAA is calculated by dividing the net income by the year-on-year average of the outstanding total assets.
2. Return on Average Equity (ROAE) increased to 12.36% in 2024 from 11.72% in 2023. ROAE measures how well the Bank is using common shareholders' invested money. It is calculated by dividing the net income by the year-on-year average of the outstanding shareholders' equity.
3. Net Interest Margin on Average Earning Assets (NIM) went up from 5.18% in 2023 to 6.00% in 2024. NIM is calculated by dividing the net interest income by the average earning assets.
4. Debt-to-Equity Ratio (DER) decreased to 3.91:1 as of December 31, 2024 versus 4.94:1 as of December 31, 2023. DER measures the Bank's financial leverage. This is computed by dividing total liabilities by total stockholder's equity.
5. Asset-to-Equity Ratio (AER) went down to 4.91:1 in 2024 versus 5.94:1 in 2023. AER is computed by dividing the total assets by total shareholder's equity.
6. Interest Rate Coverage Ratio (IRCR) increased to 2.30:1 as of December 31, 2024 and 1.84:1 as of December 31, 2023. IRCR is a measure of the Bank's ability to meet its interest payments on outstanding debt. It is calculated by dividing the total earnings before interest and taxes over interest expense.
7. Liquidity Ratio (LR) decreased in 2024 at 20.09% compared to 48.89% in 2023. LR measures the Bank's ability to meet its short-term liabilities. It is derived from dividing the current assets by current liabilities.
8. Capital-to-Risk Assets Ratio (CAR) was lower at 23.56% in 2024 versus 24.46% in 2023. CAR is the measure of the Bank's capital strength. It is calculated by dividing the qualified capital by risk-weighted assets as defined by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP).
9. Earnings per Share (EPS) improved to ₱12.20 in 2024 from ₱10.61 in 2023. EPS is the net profit the Bank has generated per common share. It is computed by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares.

2023 vs. 2022 Comparative highlights on key performance indicators

1. Return on Average Assets (ROAA) increased to 1.80% in 2023 from 1.40% in 2022. ROAA is calculated by dividing the net income by the year-on-year average of the outstanding total assets.
2. Return on Average Equity (ROAE) increased to 11.72% in 2023 from 10.21% in 2022. ROAE measures how well the Bank is using common shareholders' invested money. It is calculated by dividing the net income by the year-on-year average of the outstanding shareholders' equity.
3. Net Interest Margin on Average Earning Assets (NIM) went up from 4.66% in 2022 to 5.18% in 2023. NIM is calculated by dividing the net interest income by the average earning assets.
4. Debt-to-Equity Ratio (DER) went down to 4.94:1 as of December 31, 2023 versus 6.11:1 as of December 31, 2022. DER measures the Bank's financial leverage. This is computed by dividing total liabilities by total stockholder's equity.
5. Asset-to-Equity Ratio (AER) was lower at 5.94:1 in 2023 versus 7.11:1 in 2022. AER is computed by dividing the total assets by total shareholder's equity.
6. Interest Rate Coverage Ratio (IRCR) was lower at 1.84:1 as of December 31, 2023 and 2.52:1 as of December 31, 2022. IRCR is a measure of the Bank's ability to meet its interest payments on outstanding debt. It is calculated by dividing the total earnings before interest and taxes over interest expense.
7. Liquidity Ratio (LR) decreased in 2023 at 48.89% compared to 62.41% in 2022. LR measures the Bank's ability to meet its short-term liabilities. It is derived from dividing the current assets by current liabilities.

8. Capital-to-Risk Assets Ratio (CAR) was lower at 24.46% in 2023 versus 24.85% in 2022. CAR is the measure of the Bank's capital strength. It is calculated by dividing the qualified capital by risk-weighted assets as defined by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP).
9. Earnings per Share (EPS) improved to ₱10.61 in 2023 from ₱8.62 in 2022. EPS is the net profit the Bank has generated per common share. It is computed by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares.

C. Key Variables and Other Qualitative and Quantitative Factors

Liquidity

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

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

With the Bank's high capitalization, current liquidity position, strong deposit growth trend, continuing development of retail and corporate accounts, and prudent liquidity management, PSBank does not anticipate encountering any cash flow or liquidity problems in the next 12 months. It remains confident of its ability to meet its obligations and is committed to providing the necessary funding to support the projected loan growth, investment activities and expenditures for 2025.

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

Events that will Trigger Direct or Contingent Financial Obligation

In the normal course of the Bank's operations, there are various outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities such as guarantees and commitments to extend credit, which are part of its lending and related businesses but due to their nature, may not be reflected in the accompanying financial statements. The Bank, however, does not anticipate significant losses as a result of these transactions.

Also, several suit and claims, in behalf or against the Bank in relation to its operations, including labor-related cases are pending before the courts and quasi-judicial bodies. In the opinion of management, these suits and claims, if decided adversely, will not involve an amount having a material effect on the financial statements.

Material Off-Balance Sheet Transactions, Arrangements and Obligations

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

	2025	2024	2023
Trust department accounts	₱9,714,688,709	₱10,249,018,666	₱9,295,113,015
Spot foreign exchange and contracts sale	88,185,000	28,922,500	27,685,000
Stand-by credit lines	29,441,474	79,885,313	41,100,000
Items held for safekeeping	255,700	258,875	215,511
Late deposits/payments received	-	-	290,311
Others	43,885	49,957	57,244

None of these off-balance sheet transactions, arising in the ordinary course, either individually or in the aggregate, are expected to have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial condition.

Material Commitments for Capital Expenditures

The Bank's capital expenditures in 2025 includes expenses for IT-related activities on systems and licenses, and upgrade of bank premises including infrastructure, furniture, fixtures and equipment. Capital expenditures were sourced from the Bank's capital.

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

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

Known Trends, Events or Uncertainties or Seasonal Aspects

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

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted by the Bank are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except that it has adopted new accounting pronouncements starting January 1, 2025. These new and revised accounting standards are presented in Note 2 of the Audited Financial Statements. Please refer to Exhibit 5.

Unless otherwise indicated, these new and revised accounting standards have no impact to the Bank.

Item 7. Financial Statements

Please refer to Exhibit 4 for the Bank's Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 and Exhibit 5 for the Audited Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Information on Independent Accountant and Other Related Matters

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co. (SGV & Co.), independent certified public accountants, audited the Bank's financial statements without qualification and in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing and has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of its examination, in its report to the stockholders and Board of Directors.

The following table sets out the aggregate fees billed for each of the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 for professional services rendered by SGV & Co for the audit of the Bank's annual financial statements.

	2025	2024
Total Audit Fees (including Trust and Retirement Fund)	₱3,151,891*	₱3,004,365*
Non-audit services fee:		
Other assurance services	3,000,000	–
Tax services	–	–
All other services	396,200	44,000
Total Non-audit Fees	3,396,200	44,000
Total Audit and Non-audit Fees	₱6,548,091	₱3,048,365

**Exclusive of 10% out-of-pocket expenses and (OPEs) and 12% value added tax (VAT).*

In 2025, non-audit fees paid by the Bank to its external auditors pertain to professional services rendered for PSBank Annual Stockholders Meeting as well as interim financial statement reviews and issuance of comfort letters in line with the Bank's peso fixed-rate bond issuances and organizational assessment review while audit-related fees pertain to regular year-end financial statement audit. Nonetheless, to ensure that the existing arrangements do not compromise our external auditor's independence, separate engagement agreements and teams handled the said services.

Fees for Services of other Tax Consultant

The Bank also engaged the services of Du-Baladad and Associates for tax consultancy. From 2023 to 2025, the collective fees amounted to ₱266,112.

Audit Committee's Approval Policies and Procedures for Above Services

As Metrobank subsidiary, the Bank adopted the Parent's policies and procedures on audit engagement contract for external auditors. The same was discussed and approved by the Audit Committee.

Included in the duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee as provided for in the Audit Committee Charter are to recommend to the Board for approval the appointment, re-appointment, dismissal, and fees of external auditors; to assess and monitor the integrity, independence, and objectivity of external auditor; and to discuss and agree the terms of the engagement letter provided by the external auditor as to the nature, audit approach, fees, and scope of work prior to the approval of the engagement.

The following are the members of Bank's Audit Committee:

Audit Committee (AuditCom)

Members	Position	Attendance	%
Eduardo A. Sahagun <i>Independent Director</i>	Chairperson	13/14	93%
Cecilia C. Borromeo <i>Independent Director</i>	Member	9/9	100%
Rufino Luis T. Manotok <i>Independent Director</i>	Member	14/14	100%
Ronald Luis S. Goseco <i>Independent Director</i>	Member	14/14	100%
Sherwin U. Lee <i>Chief Audit Executive</i>	Secretary	14/14	100%

Item 8. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

SGV & Co. has acted as the Bank's external auditors since 1979. Mr. Bryan Chrisnel Baes has succeeded Ms. Veronica Mae A. Arce as the new certifying partner at SGV and Co., in compliance with the 7-year rotation requirement.

The Bank has no disagreements on accounting and financial disclosures with its current external auditors for the same periods or any subsequent interim period.

The Bank intends to retain SGV as its external auditors for the year 2025 and is submitting the same to the stockholders for ratification as endorsed by the Audit Committee with the approval of the Board of Directors.

Representatives of SGV are expected to be present at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting and will have the opportunity to make a statement if they desire to do so and will be available to answer appropriate questions.

PART III. CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

Item 9. Directors and Executive Officers of the Issuer

A. Directors and Executive Officers

Directors

The following are the Directors for 2025 – 2026:

Name/ Position	Age	Citizenship	Business Experience and Present and Past Directorship with Other Companies for the last five (5) years	Relatives up to 4 th Civil degree
Vicente R. Cuna, Jr. Chairman	64	Filipino	<p><u>Present Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman, since April 2023 / Director since April 2013, Philippine Savings Bank* • Director, Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company* since 2014 • Senior Executive Vice President/Head, Enterprise Services Sector – Metropolitan Bank and Trust Corporation* since 2018 <p><u>Past Experiences/ Positions Held</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vice Chairman, Philippine Savings Bank* from 2018 to 2023 • Chairman, ORIX Metro Leasing & Finance Corporation from 2016 to 2022 • Chairman, ORIX Auto Leasing Philippines Corporation from 2016 to 2022 • Chairman, ORIX Rental Corporation from 2016 to 2022 • Chairman, OMLF International Trading Development Corp. from 2016 to 2022 • Chairman, OMLF Insurance Agency, Inc. from 2016 to 2022 • President, Philippine Savings Bank* from 2013 to 2018 • Senior Executive Vice President/Head, Metrobank* – Institutional Banking Sector from 2012 to 2013 • Executive Vice President/Head, Metrobank* – Corporate Banking Group from 2006 to 2012 • Adviser, Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company* from 2007 to 2009 • Director, FMIC from 2011 to 2015 • Chairman, Metro Remittance Center, Inc. (California) from 2010 to 2013 • Vice Chairman, Metro Remittance Center Inc. (U.S.A) from 2010 to 2013 • Chairman, Metro Remittance Inc. (Canada) from 2010 to 2013 • Vice Chairman, MB Remittance Center Ltd. (Hawaii) from 2010 to 2013 • Vice Chairman, PSBank* from 2009 to 2011 • Director, Asia Pacific Top Mgt., Int'l., Resources Corp. from 2008 to 2013 • Adviser, FMIIC-HK from 2006 to 2008 • Director, SMBC Metro Investment Corp. from 2006 to 2009 • Vice - President, Citibank Manila from 1995 to 2006 <p><u>Academic Qualifications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursued further studies (MBA) at the Ateneo de Manila Graduate School of Business • AB Economics, De La Salle University Manila 	None

Name/ Position	Age	Citizenship	Business Experience and Present and Past Directorship with Other Companies for the last five (5) years	Relatives up to 4 th Civil degree
Arthur V. Ty Vice Chairman	59	Filipino	<p><u>Present Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vice Chairman, Philippine Savings Bank* since April 2001 • Chairman, Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company* since 2012 • Chairman/President since 2024 / Director since 1997, Horizon Royale Holdings, Inc. • Chairman since 2019 / Trustee since 2006, Metrobank Foundation, Inc. • Chairman since 2008 / Director since 2007, Grand Titan Capital Holdings, Inc. • Director, GT Capital Holdings*, Inc. since 2007 • Chairman / President, Nove Ferum Holdings, Inc. since 2009 • Chairman / President, Jam Holdings Inc. since 2022 • Chairman, Metropolitan Bank (China) Ltd. since 2009 • Chairman / Director, Ferum Cee Inc. since 2011 • Chairman since 2019 / Trustee since 2009, GT Foundation Inc. • Chairman / President, Milgen Holdings Inc. since 2016 • Chairman / President, Philippine Securities Corporation since 2024 • Trustee, Metrobanker Foundation Inc. since 2007 • Trustee, Norberto & Tytana Ty Foundation Inc. since 1994 <p><u>Past Experiences/ Positions Held</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President, Philippine Savings Bank* from 2000 to 2001 • President, Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company* from 2006 to 2012 • Chairman from 2006 to 2023 / Director from 2006 to 2024, Great Mark Resources Corporation • Vice Chairman, Metrobank Foundation, Inc. since 2006 to 2018 • Chairman, Manila Medical Services, Inc. from 2017 to 2019 • Vice Chairman / Director, First Metro Investment Corporation since 2012 to 2020 • Chairman, Global Treasure Holdings Inc. since 2006 to 2019 • Chairman, GT Capital Holdings Inc.* from 2016 to 2022 • Adviser since 2023 to 2025 / Vice Chairman from 2017 to 2023 / Director from 2016 to 2023, Philippine AXA Life Insurance • President, Philippine Securities Corp. from 2003 to 2023 • Senior Adviser, First Metro Investment Corporation from 2020 to 2024 • Director, Federal Land, Inc. from 2006 to 2024 • President/Director, Horizon Royale Holdings Inc. from 1997 to 2024 <p><u>Academic Qualifications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBA, Columbia University • BS Economics, University of California (Los Angeles) 	None
Jose Vicente L. Alde Director/President	59	Filipino	<p><u>Present Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President since April 2018 / Director since April 2016, Philippine Savings Bank* • Chairman / Director, Sumisho Motor Finance Corporation since 2016 	None

Name/ Position	Age	Citizenship	Business Experience and Present and Past Directorship with Other Companies for the last five (5) years	Relatives up to 4 th Civil degree
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director, Metropolitan Bank and Trust Corporation* since 2022 • Director, First Metro Insurance and Reinsurance Brokers, Inc. (FMIRBI) since 2024 • Trustee, Chamber of Thrift Banks since 2020 <p><u>Past Experiences/ Positions Held</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trustee/ Trustee-in-Charge from 2020 to 2021, ELECOM Member from 2018 to 2021, Chamber of Thrift Banks • Executive Vice President from July 2010-April 2018 / Senior Vice President from 2007 – June 2010, Philippine Savings Bank* • Director, Metrobank Card Corporation from 2015 to 2016 • Vice President from 1999 to 2007 / Assistant Vice President from 1995 to 1999, ABN AMRO BANK <p><u>Academic Qualifications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master in Business Management, Asian Institute of Management • Bachelor of Computer Science, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City 	
Eduardo A. Sahagun Independent Director	68	Filipino	<p><u>Present Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Director, Philippine Savings Bank* since April 2017 • Chairman, Edcommerce Corporation since 2017 • President & CEO since 2017 / Director since 2010, Union Galvasteel Corporation since 2017 • President & CEO, Phinma Solar Energy Corporation since 2017 • President & CEO, Philcement Corporation since 2017 • President & CEO, Union Insulated Panel Corporation since 2022 • President & CEO, Philcement Mindanao Corporation since 2024 • Member, Board of Trustees, Phinma Foundation Inc. since 2019 • Director, Phinma Property Holdings Corporation since 2016 • Director, T-O Insurance Brokers, Inc. since 2019 • Director, Phinma Corporation* since 2021 • Director, Song Lam Cement Joint Stock Company since 2021 • Director, Cagayan De Oro College, Inc. since 2021 • Director, First Batangas Hotel Corporation since 2021 <p><u>Past Experiences/ Positions Held</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President from 2013 to 2017 / Director from 2010 to 2017, Holcim Philippines, Inc. • Chief Executive Officer, Holcim Philippines Inc. from 2013 to 2016 • Senior Vice President –Sales, Marketing, Technical Services & Commercial, Holcim Philippines, Inc. from 2007 - 2012 • Chief Financial Officer, Holcim Philippines, Inc. from 2002 - 2007 • Chairman, Holcim Mining and Development Corporation from 2013 to 2017 • Director, Holcim Philippines Manufacturing Corporation from 2013 to 2017 	None

Name/ Position	Age	Citizenship	Business Experience and Present and Past Directorship with Other Companies for the last five (5) years	Relatives up to 4 th Civil degree
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member, Board of Trustees, Cement Manufacturers Association of the Philippines from 2013 to 2016 • Member, Board of Trustees, Philippine Business for the Environment, Inc. from 2014 to 2016 <p><u>Academic Qualifications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masters in Management Science, Arthur D. Little Management Education Institute, (now Hult International Business School) Boston, USA • Masters in Business Administration, Ateneo Graduate School of Business • BS Commerce, Major in Accounting, Holy Angel University • Senior Management Program, Senior Leadership Program, Managing Change Program, IMD, Switzerland 	
Rufino Luis T. Manotok Independent Director	75	Filipino	<p><u>Present Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Director, Philippine Savings Bank* since April 2023 • Independent Director, Manila Medical Services, Inc. since 2019 • Independent Director, Cebu Landmasters, Inc. since 2017 • Chairman, Manarsa Holdings Corporation since 2016 • Director, Manotok Bros., Inc. since 1997 <p><u>Past Experiences/ Positions Held</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Director, First Metro Investment Corporation from 2014 to 2023 • Chairman, Ayala Automotive Holdings Corporation from 2009 to 2012 • Chairman, Ayala Aviation Corporation from 1998 to 2008 • Chairman and President, Honda Cars Makati, Inc. from 1994 to 2012 • Chairman and President, Isuzu Automotive Dealership from 1996 to 2012 • Director, Family Savings Bank from 2002 to 2012 • Chief Finance Officer / Head of Strategic Planning, Ayala Corporation from 1987 to 2010 <p><u>Academic Qualifications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AB Economics, Ateneo De Manila University • Master of Business Management, Asian Institute of Management • Advanced Management Program, Harvard Business School 	None
Ronald Luis S. Goseco, Jr. Independent Director	70	Filipino	<p><u>Present Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Director, Philippine Savings Bank* since September 2023 • Director, Finex Institute since 2026 • Director, Automated Fare Payment Inc. since 2022 • Chairman, Guagua National Colleges since 2019 • President, South Luzon Thermal Energy, Inc. since 2022 • President, ETM Philippines Holdings Inc. since 2022 <p><u>Past Experiences/ Positions Held</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trustee, Finex Research and Development Foundation, Inc. since 2023 to 2025 • Independent Director, Philippine Dealing System Holdings from 2019 to 2020 	None

Name/ Position	Age	Citizenship	Business Experience and Present and Past Directorship with Other Companies for the last five (5) years	Relatives up to 4 th Civil degree
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treasurer, Finex Academy since 2018 to 2025 • Director, Northwind Power Devt. Corporation, Ace Mariveles GP Corporation, Ace Dinginin GP Corporation and Kauswagan Power Holdings Inc. from 2013 to 2016 • Director, Northern Luzon Renewable Energy from 2013 to 2015 • COO, Iconic Dealership, Inc. from 2016 to 2018 • Treasurer, Philnewriver Corporation and Quadriver from 2011 to 2016 • Treasurer, Monte Solar from 2015 to 2016 • Treasurer, Ilocos Wind Energy Corporation from 2013 to 2016 • Treasurer, Viage Corporation from 2012 to 2016 • CFO, AC Infra from 2014 to 2016 • CFO, AC Energy Holdings, Inc, from 2011 to 2016 • CFO, South Luzon Thermal Energy Corporation from 2011 to 2012 • Division Head, Globe Telecom from 2003 to 2011 <p><u>Past experiences/ Positions held in Government Service</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military Pilot, Armed Forces of the Philippines from 1977 to 1985 <p><u>Academic Qualifications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Science, Philippine Military Academy • Masters in Business Administration, Major in International Finance, University of Southern California • Fellow in Finance, Netherlands Institute of Management – MAASTRICHT 	
Cecilia C. Borromeo Independent Director	66	Filipino	<p><u>Present Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Director, Philippine Savings Bank* since January 2025 • Independent Director, Philippine Bank of Communications* since February 2026 • Director and Chairperson, Upgrade Energy and Philippines, Inc. since February 2025 • Independent Director, Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Company of Manila since 2024 • Independent Director, Philippine Life Financial Assurance Corporation since 2024 • Independent Director, Cosco Capital, Inc.* since 2023 <p><u>Past experiences/ Positions held in Government Service</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President & CEO, Land Bank of the Philippines from 2019 to 2023 • President & CEO, Development Bank of the Philippines from 2017 to 2019 • Held various positions from Project Assistant to Executive Vice President, Land Bank of the Philippines from 1989 to 2016 <p><u>Academic Qualifications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BS Agribusiness, University of the Philippines • Pursued further studies (MBA units) at the De La Salle Business School • Pacific Rim Bankers Program, University of Washington Executive Education Foster School of Business • International Study on Rural Banking and Finance, Massey University 	None

Name/ Position	Age	Citizenship	Business Experience and Present and Past Directorship with Other Companies for the last five (5) years	Relatives up to 4 th Civil degree
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance Bank Management Program, Asian Institute of Management 	
Ferlou I. Evangelista Director	65	Filipino	<p><u>Present Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, Philippine Savings Bank* since April 2024 Consultant/Lecturer, Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company* since 2024 <p><u>Past Experiences/ Positions Held</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior Vice President / Head, Commercial Banking Group , Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company* from 2017 to 2023 First Vice President, Metro Manila Center Head under Commercial Banking Group, Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company* from 2014 to 2017 Vice President, Division Head under Metro Manila Center - Commercial Banking Group, Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company* from 2011 to 2014 Assistant Vice President, Senior Assistant Vice President and Vice President, Security Bank Corporation* from 2000 to 2011 <p><u>Academic Qualifications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certified Public Accountant (CPA) MBA (Undergraduate), Ateneo de Manila University Bachelor of Science in Commerce Major in Accounting, San Beda University 	None
Frances Gail E. Male Director	50	Filipino	<p><u>Present Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, Philippine Savings Bank* since April 2024 Senior Vice President / Head of Credit Cards, Personal Loans and Retail Digital Channels Group under Consumer Business Sector, Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company* since 2022 <p><u>Past Experiences/ Positions Held</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior Vice President / Head of Digital Strategies, Lending and Insurance Division, Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company* from 2020 to 2022 Senior Vice President for Digital Acquisition and Partnerships, Citibank PH from 2010 to 2020 Marketing Manager, Globe Telecom, Inc.* from 2004 to 2010 <p><u>Academic Qualifications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masters in Business Management, Asian Insitute of Management Business Management, University of the Philippines, Cebu 	None

*Company listed at The Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.

b) Executive Officers

Name/ Position	Age	Citizenship	Experience	Relatives up to 4 th Civil degree
Jose Vicente L. Alde President/Director	59	Filipino	<p><u>Present Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> President since April 2018 Chairman, Sumisho Motor Finance Corporation since 2016 Trustee, Chamber of Thrift Banks since 2020 Director, MBTC* since 2022 	None

Name/ Position	Age	Citizenship	<u>Experience</u>	Relatives up to 4 th Civil degree
			<p><u>Past Experiences/ Positions Held</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director since 2016/ Executive Vice President from July 2010-April 2018, Senior Vice President from 2007 – June 2010 Philippine Savings Bank* • Director, Metrobank Card Corporation from 2015 to 2016 • Vice President, ABN AMRO BANK from 1999 to 2007 • Assistant Vice President, ABN AMRO BANK from 1995 to 1999 • Business Development Manager, Household Development from 1993 to 1994 • Key Account Manager, Johnson and Johnson from 1992 to 1993 • Computer Programmer, World Health Organization from 1988 to 1990 <p><u>Academic Qualifications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Computer Science (Cum Laude), University of the Philippines, Diliman – 1984 to 1988 • Master in Business Management, Asian Institute of Management – 1990 to 1992 	
Francis C. Llanera Executive Vice President	54	Filipino	<p><u>Present Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EVP since June 1, 2025 and Head of Branch Banking and Operations Group since January 2025. <p><u>Past Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SVP from October 2016 to May 2025 and Head of Branch Banking Group until December 2024 • FVP and Head of PSBank Loans Operations Group from January 2011 to October 2012 • Remedial Management Division Head from December 2007 to December 2010 • Held various positions in the following Banks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senior Manager and Credit Card Collections Head at Union Bank from May 2001 – November 2007 - Assistant Manager, Credit Risk at AIG from May 2000 – April 2001 - Assistant Cashier, Credit Card Department at Far East Bank & Trust Co from July 1993 – April 2000 <p><u>Academic Qualifications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSC-Commerce, University of Sto. Tomas – 1989 to 1993 • MBA, Ateneo Graduate School of Business, 2016 to 2019 	None
Neil C. Estrellado Senior Vice President	54	Filipino	<p><u>Present Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SVP since 2015 and Head of PSBank's* IT Group since 2002 <p><u>Past Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held various positions in the following Banks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Leader, Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation (OCBC), Singapore from 2001 - 2002 - Lead IT Analyst, Development Bank of Singapore from 2000 – 2001 - Manager, DBS Philippines Inc. (formerly Bank of Southeast Asia) from 1997 - 2000 - Assistant Manager, BPI* (formerly Citytrust Banking Corporation) from 1992 - 1996 - Systems Analyst, Bank of the Philippine Islands 	None

Name/ Position	Age	Citizenship	<u>Experience</u>	Relatives up to 4 th Civil degree
			<u>Academic Qualifications</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BS Mathematics, Ateneo De Manila University – 1988 to 1992 	
Mary Jane M. Valero Senior Vice President	57	Filipino	<u>Present Involvement</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SVP since December 2020 and Head PSBank-Customer Experience and Human Resources Group <u>Past Involvements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FVP and Group Head of PSBank- Customer Experience and Human Resources Group from September 2019 to Nov 2020 • FVP and Group Head of PSBank- Customer Experience and People Development Group from January 2019 to September 2019 • FVP and Group Head of PSBank- Customer Experience Group from July 2017 to January 2019 • VP and Division Head of Customer Experience Division from November 2014 to July 2017 • VP and Division Head of Customer Service Division from February 2008 to November 2014 • VP and Division Head of Service Quality Division from August 2004 to January 2008 • AVP and Division Head of Service Quality Division from August 2002 to July 2004 • Part-Time Professor of Enderun Colleges from June 2013 to June 2014 • Front Office Manager of Mandarin Oriental Manila from January 1999 to August 2002 • Duty Manager of Westin Philippine Plaza from January 1992 to January 1999. <u>Academic Qualifications</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BS Psychology, St. Scholasticas College – 1986 to 1990 • AB Guidance and Counseling, St. Scholastica’s College – 1986 to 1990 • Masters in Industrial Psychology, University of Sto. Tomas – 2010 to 2013 • PHD in Clinical Psychology, University of Sto. Tomas – 2014 to 2019 	None
Leah M. Zamora Senior Vice President	52	Filipino	<u>Present Involvement</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SVP since December 2020 and Controller and Finance Group Head of PSBank-Finance Group <u>Past Involvements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FVP and Controller and Finance Group Head of PSBank-Finance Group from January 2017 to November 2020 • FVP and Division Head of Business Information Management Services Division from April 2010 to December 2016 • Held various positions in the following Banks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VP, FP&A Manager of GE Money Brank from May 2006 to April 2010 - Senior Manager of Banco de Oro Universal Bank from March 2000 to May 2006 - Administrative Officer of Equitable Banking Corporation from June 1993 to June 1998 <u>Academic Qualifications</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Science in Accountancy, De La Salle University – 1989 to 1992 • Academic Units for Masters in Business Administration, De La Salle University – 1995 to 1998 	None

Name/ Position	Age	Citizenship	<u>Experience</u>	Relatives up to 4 th Civil degree
Dan Jose D. Duplito Senior Vice President	51	Filipino	<p><u>Present Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SVP since September 1, 2022 and Chief Information Security Officer of Information Security Division <p><u>Past Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FVP and Chief Information Security Officer of ISD from July 1, 2017 to August 31, 2022 • VP and Chief Information Security Officer of ISD from March 20, 2017 to June 30, 2017 • VP and Information Security Division Head from May 8, 2013 to March 19, 2017 • VP and Information Security Department Head from March 1, 2011 to May 7, 2013 • AVP and Information Security Department Head from May 1, 2007 to February 28, 2011 • Senior Manager and Information Security Department Head from March 7, 2005 to April 30, 2007 • Held various positions in the following Private Institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security Analyst Consultant of Total Information Management from October 1, 2003 to December 1, 2004 - Security Tester Consultant of Isentry Security Services from December 1, 2002 to March 1, 2003 - Webmaster and Linux Network Admin of Powerhomes Inc. from October 1, 2000 to October 1, 2003 - Lead Web Developer Consultant of Writer’s Edge Inc. from October 1, 2003 to December 1, 2005 - Production Shift Supervisor of Steel Asia Mfg. Corp. from September 1, 1997 to July 1, 2000 <p><u>Academic Qualifications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BS Mechanical Engineering, University of the Philippines Diliman – 1991 to 1996 	None
Edeza A. Que Senior Vice President	53	Filipino	<p><u>Present Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SVP since September 1, 2022 and Chief Risk and Sustainability Officer of Risk Management Office • Director, Bankers Institute of the Phils. Inc. since July 1, 2022 <p><u>Past Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FVP and Chief Risk and Sustainability Officer from April 7, 2021 to August 31, 2022 • FVP and Chief Risk Officer from March 1, 2016 to April 6, 2021 • FVP and Chief Risk Manager from May 1, 2014 to February 9, 2016 • VP and Credit Risk Manager from October 17, 2005 to April 30, 2014 • Director, Bankers Institute of the Philippines from July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2022 <p><u>Academic Qualifications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BS Statistics, University of the Philippines – 1990 to 1993 • MS Statistics, University of the Philippines – 1993 to 1996 	None

*Company listed at The Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.

None of the Bank’s directors and officers works with the government. All of the above-mentioned officers have been involved in the banking industry for more than five years.

Significant Employees

Except for the above-mentioned executives, there are no other significant employees as contemplated under the Securities Regulations Code.

Nomination Procedures

- 1 A stockholder may submit nominations for directorial positions to the Corporate Governance Committee.
- 2 The nominating stockholder shall submit his proposed nomination in writing to the Corporate Governance Committee together with the biodata, acceptance and conformity by the would-be nominee. In 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 auditor.
- 3 The Corporate Governance Committee shall screen the nomination of directors prior to the submission of the Definitive Information Statement and come up with the Final List of Candidates.
- 4 Only nominees whose names appear in the Final List of Candidates shall be eligible for election as director.
- 5 The nomination process of the Bank is incorporated in the company’s amended Code of By-Laws duly approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission as early as September 27, 2006 and also in the Bank’s annually updated and Board-approved Corporate Governance Manual.

The following are the members of the Bank’s Corporate Governance Committee:

Name	Position
Cecilia C. Borromeo, Independent Director	Chairperson
Eduardo A. Sahagun, Independent Director	Member
Rufino Luis T. Manotok, Independent Director	Member
Gilbert L. Nunag, Chief Compliance Officer	Secretary

Nominee Directors

The following have been duly nominated to become members of the Bank’s 2026-2027 Board of Directors:

Incumbent Directors:*

- Vicente R. Cuna, Jr.
- Arthur V. Ty
- Jose Vicente L. Alde
- Rufino Luis T. Manotok
- Ronald Luis S. Goseco, Jr.
- Cecilia C. Borromeo
- Ferlou I. Evangelista
- Maria Cristina R. Opinion
- Ramon Jaime L. Vivencio Del Rosario

*Please refer to Item 9.a Directors for brief professional background.

New Nominees:
 Maria Cristina R. Opinion
 Ramon Jaime L. Vivencio Del Rosario

Name/ Position	Age	Citizenship	Business Experience and Present and Past Directorship with Other Companies for the last five (5) years	Relatives up to 4 th Civil degree
Maria Cristina R. Opinion Independent Director	56	Filipino	<p><u>Present Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Director, Philippine Savings Bank*, April 2026 • Independent Director, PruLife UK since 2022 • Independent Director, Acquisition Apps Inc. since 2021 • President & CEO, BNEXT Inc. since 2018 <p><u>Past experiences/ Positions held</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Director, Cebuana Lhuillier Rural Bank in 2026 • Independent Director, PJLhuillier PawnCos from 2025 to 2026 • Group Chief Information Officer, JG Summit Holdings, Inc. from 2011 to 2018 • Senior Vice President for IT, SM Investments Corp. from 2009 to 2011 • Managing Director, KAISA Consulting Company from 2005 to 2009 • Vice President for Information Technology, RAMCAR Group of Companies from 2005 to 2009 • Senior Consulting Director, Integrated Solutions Technology from 1999 to 2004 • Managing Consultant, SAP Philippines in 1999 • IT Applications Manager, Unilever Philippines from 1997 to 1999 • Project Manager, San Miguel Corporation from 1993 to 1997 • Systems Analyst, American International Group from 1991 to 1993 <p><u>Academic Qualifications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Science Major in Applied Mathematics minor in Actuarial and Computer Sciences, University of the Philippines • Masters Degree in Business Administration, University of the Philippines • Executive Courses on Strategic Information Technology and Mergers and Acquisitions, Stanford University Graduate School of Business, Palo Alto, California, USA • Executive Course on Digital Transformation, Institute for Management Development, Lausanne, Switzerland. 	None
Ramon Jaime L. Vivencio Del Rosario Director	49	Filipino	<p><u>Present Involvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Director, Philippine Savings Bank*, April 2026 • Executive Vice President/Head, Consumer Business Sector, Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company* since 2019 • Director, TransUnion InformationSolutions since 2019 • Director, Vela Mayor Holdings, Inc. since 2024 • OpsCom Member, BancNet since 2024 	None

Name/ Position	Age	Citizenship	Business Experience and Present and Past Directorship with Other Companies for the last five (5) years	Relatives up to 4 th Civil degree
			<u>Past experiences/ Positions held</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director, Philippine AXA Life Insurance from 2023 to 2025 • Treasurer , Vela Mayor Holdings, Inc. from 2022 to 2024 • President, Metrobank Card Corporation in 2019 • Held various positions from Cards Product Manager to Director for Cards and Loans, CitiBank N.A. from 1999 to 2019 <u>Academic Qualifications</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Business Management, University of the Philippines Cebu College 	

**Company listed at The Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.*

All nominations were submitted, evaluated and approved by the Bank’s Corporate Governance Committee. As such, all nominees possess the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to become directors of the Bank for 2026-2027.

Of the above-named nominees, Mr. Rufino Luis T. Manotok, Mr. Ronald Luis S. Goseco, Jr., Ms. Cecilia C. Borromeo and Ms. Maria Cristina R. Opinion have been nominated as Independent Directors by Mr. Samson C. Lim, Mr. Joaquin Aligguy, Ms. Dulce D. Arcebal, and Ms. Jeanne Frances T. Chua, respectively, with whom they are not related. Based on the Bank’s Manual of Corporate Governance and as required by existing laws and regulations, the stockholders must elect 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, as Independent Directors.

Mr. Manotok, Mr. Goseco, Ms. Borromeo and Ms. Opinion possess the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to become independent directors. The certificates of qualifications from the nominated independent directors are attached as Annex E – Certification of Independent Directors.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

To the knowledge and information of the Bank, none of its directors and executive officers are involved or have been involved for the past five (5) years in any legal proceeding which will have material or substantial effect to the Bank, its operation, reputation, or financial condition.

To the knowledge and information of the Bank, none of its directors and executive officers have been involved or subject of the following legal proceedings during the past five (5) years up to latest date that are material to an evaluation of their ability or integrity:

- (a) Any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;
- (b) Any conviction by final judgment, in a criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign;
- (c) Being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities or banking activities; and
- (d) Being found by a domestic or foreign court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Commission or comparable foreign body, or a domestic or foreign Exchange or other organized trading market or self-regulatory organization, to have violated a securities or commodities law or regulation, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated.

Item 10. Executive Compensation

Name and Principal Position	2026 (Estimates)		
	Salary	Bonus	*Others (Per Diem)
Jose Vicente L. Alde – President			
Francis C. Llanera – Executive Vice President			
Neil C. Estrellado - Senior Vice President			
Dan Jose D. Duplito - Senior Vice President			
Leah M. Zamora - Senior Vice President			
TOTAL*	₱77.93 million	₱35.09 million	
ALL OFFICERS (AVP UP)*	₱201.87 million	₱97.75 million	
Vicente R. Cuna Jr. - Chairman			
Arthur Ty - Vice Chairman			
Jose Vicente L. Alde - Director / President			
Eduardo A. Sahagun - Independent Director			
Rufino Luis T. Manotok - Independent Director			
Ronald Luis S. Goseco - Independent Director			
Ferlou I. Evangelista – Director			
Frances Gail E. Male – Director			
Cecilia C. Borromeo – Independent Director			
ALL DIRECTORS			₱19.09 million

* Estimated (Increased 2026 figures by 6% except directors' fee)

Name and Principal Position	2025		
	Salary	Bonus	Others (Per Diem)
Jose Vicente L. Alde – President			
Francis C. Llanera – Executive Vice President			
Neil C. Estrellado - Senior Vice President			
Dan Jose D. Duplito - Senior Vice President			
Leah M. Zamora - Senior Vice President			
TOTAL	₱73.66 million	₱33.10 million	
ALL OFFICERS (AVP UP)	₱190.44 million	₱92.22 million	
Vicente R. Cuna Jr. - Chairman			
Arthur Ty - Vice Chairman			
Jose Vicente L. Alde - Director / President			
Eduardo A. Sahagun - Independent Director			
Rufino Luis T. Manotok - Independent Director			
Ronald Luis S. Goseco - Independent Director			
Ferlou I. Evangelista – Director			
Frances Gail E. Male – Director			
Cecilia C. Borromeo – Independent Director			
ALL DIRECTORS			₱19.09 million

Name and Principal Position	2024		
	Salary	Bonus	Others (Per Diem)
Jose Vicente L. Alde – President			
Noli S. Gomez – Executive Vice President*			
Neil C. Estrellado - Senior Vice President			
Dan Jose D. Duplito - Senior Vice President			
Leah M. Zamora - Senior Vice President			
TOTAL	₱71.11 million	₱30.79 million	
ALL OFFICERS (AVP UP)	₱184.07 million	₱91.16 million	
Vicente R. Cuna Jr. - Chairman			

Name and Principal Position	2024		
	Salary	Bonus	Others (Per Diem)
Arthur Ty - Vice Chairman			
Jose Vicente L. Alde - Director / President			
Eduardo A. Sahagun - Independent Director			
Francisco S. Magsajo - Independent Director**			
Rufino Luis T. Manotok - Independent Director			
Ronald Luis S. Goseco - Independent Director			
Ferloul I. Evangelista – Director			
Frances Gail E. Male – Director			
Rosanna F. De Vera – Director***			
ALL DIRECTORS			₱17.31 million

* Resigned as of December 31, 2024

** Term ended on September 17, 2024 (deceased)

*** Resigned as of April 2024

Each director receives a monthly professional fee for attending Board and committee meetings. The total per diem paid to the directors of the Bank are as follows (in millions):

	2025	2024
Board Meetings	₱17.58	₱16.06
Board Committee Meetings	1.51	1.25
	₱19.09	₱17.31

The directors receive per diem, bonuses and allowances that are already included in the amounts stated above. Aside from said amounts, they have no other compensation plan or arrangement with the bank. The Directors receive a per diem of ₱163,000 for attending Board meetings and ₱14,000 for Committee meetings. The executive officers receive salaries, bonuses and other usual bank benefits that are also included in the amounts stated above. Aside from these, they have no other compensation plan or arrangement with the bank.

For the protection and security of its directors and officers, the Bank is unable to provide their individual compensation.

There are no warrants or options held by the Bank's officers and directors.

Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners and Management

Control and Compensation Information

Voting Securities and Principal Holders Thereof

- a) No. of Shares outstanding as of March 31, 2026 : **426,859,416 Common Shares**
No. of votes to which each share is entitled : **one (1) vote per share**
- b) Record date to determine stockholders entitled to
Notice and to vote at the regular meeting : **February 27, 2026**
- c) Election of Directors:

Majority vote is required for the election of directors. Security holders shall have the right to cumulative voting. Cumulative voting is allowed provided that the total votes cast by a stockholder shall not exceed the number of shares registered in the name of that security holder in the books of the Bank as of the record date multiplied by the whole number of directors to be elected. There is no condition precedent to the exercise of the right to cumulative voting.

- d) Arthur V. Ty is the person authorized to vote the MBTC shares in PSBank.
- e) Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners and Management

(1) Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners

As of March 31, 2026, the following stockholder owns more than 5% of the common voting securities:

Title of Class	Name, address of Record Owner and relationship with issuer	Name of Beneficial Owner and relationship with Record Owner	Citizenship	No. of Shares Held	Percent
Common Stock	Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company GT Tower International, 6813 Ayala Ave., corner H.V. Dela Costa St., Brgy. Bel-Air, 1227, Makati City (Parent Company of PSBank)	Arthur V. Ty, Chairman of Metrobank	Filipino	377,279,068	88.38%
Common Stock	Ma. Soledad D.S. De Leon 310 Country Club Drive, Ayala Alabang Village, Alabang, Muntinlupa City	Ma. Soledad D.S. De Leon	Filipino	26,982,249	6.32%

There is no person who holds more than 5% of the Bank's securities lodged with PCD Nominee Corporation.

Security Ownership of Directors and Management

As of March 31, 2026, the following directors and management** as a group held a total of 962 common voting securities, broken down as follows:

Title of Class	Name of Stockholder	Position	Citizenship	Beneficial Ownership		% of Ownership
				No. of Shares	Nature	
Common stock	Vicente R. Cuna, Jr.	Chairman	Filipino	111	Direct	0.000026%
Common stock	Arthur V. Ty*	Vice Chairman	Filipino	129	Direct	0.000030%
Common stock	Jose Vicente L. Alde	Director/President	Filipino	111	Direct	0.000026%
Common stock	Eduardo A. Sahagun	Independent Director	Filipino	111	Direct	0.000026%
Common stock	Rufino Luis T. Manotok	Independent Director	Filipino	100	Direct	0.000023%
Common stock	Ronald Luis S. Goseco	Independent Director	Filipino	100	Direct	0.000023%
Common stock	Cecilia C. Borromeo	Independent Director	Filipino	100	Direct	0.000023%
Common stock	Ferlou I. Evangelista	Director	Filipino	100	Direct	0.000023%
Common stock	Frances Gail E. Male	Director	Filipino	100	Direct	0.000023%
Aggregate Shareholdings of Directors and Management** as a Group				962		0.000225%

* Includes 18 shares lodged with PCD Nominee Corp.

** Except for the above-mentioned list which included Mr. Jose Vicente L. Alde as Director and President, there are no other officers holding PSBank shares.

Voting Trust Holders of 5% or more

There is no person who holds more than 5% of the Bank's securities under a voting trust or similar agreement.

Changes in Control

There is no arrangement that may result in a change in control of the registrant. There is no change in control that has occurred since the beginning of the last fiscal year.

Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

As required under existing BSP rules and regulations, the Bank discloses loans and other credit accommodations granted to its DOSRI. These loans and other credit accommodations were made substantially on the same terms as with other individuals and businesses of comparable risks and were subject of prior BOD approval and entailing BSP reportorial requirements.

Existing banking regulations also limit the total amount of credit exposure to each of the Bank's DOSRIs, at least 70.00% of which must be secured, to the total of their respective deposits and book value of their respective unencumbered deposits and, if any, book value of their respective paid-in capital contribution in the Bank. In the aggregate, the Bank's total credit exposure to all its DOSRIs should not exceed its net worth or 15.00% of its total loan portfolio, whichever is lower, with any unsecured portion thereof not exceeding the lower between 30.00% of the aggregate limit or of the total actual exposure. However, loans and other credit accommodations to DOSRIs that are secured by assets considered by the BSP as non-risk are exempt from these

ceilings. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank's credit exposures to DOSRI are within the said regulatory limits.

BSP Circular No. 423 dated March 15, 2004, as amended by BSP Circular No. 914 dated June 23, 2016, provide the rules and regulations governing credit exposures to DOSRI. The following table shows information relating to the loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees classified as DOSRI accounts under regulations existing prior to BSP Circular No. 423 and new DOSRI loans and other credit accommodations granted under said circular as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025		2024	
	DOSRI Loans	Related Party Loans	DOSRI Loans	Related Party Loans
Total outstanding loans	₱183,642	₱1,118,642	₱186,375	₱1,121,375
Percent of DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	0.12%	0.72%	0.13%	0.78%
Percent of unsecured DOSRI/Related Party loans to total DOSRI/Related Party loans	98.76%	99.80%	98.57%	99.76%
Percent of past-due DOSRI /Related Party loans to total DOSRI/Related Party loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Percent of non-performing DOSRI/Related Party loans to total DOSRI /Related Party loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Total interest income from DOSRI loans amounted to ₱11.4 million in 2025, ₱11.2 million in 2024 and ₱3.9 million 2023.

All of the Bank's directors do not have any self-dealing/related party transactions with PSBank directly by themselves in 2025.

Further discussion on transactions with related parties are found in Note 36 of the Audited Financial Statements.

Others

No director has resigned or declined to stand for re-election because of any disagreement with the Bank on any matter relating to the Bank's operations, policies or practices.

No director has informed the Bank in writing that he intends to oppose any action to be taken by the Bank at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

PART IV. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Item 13. Corporate Governance

Corporate governance ensures that we stay accountable and transparent — even when no one is looking.

This is why well-governed organizations are comprised of people driven by a common purpose: to continually build the trust and confidence of stakeholders, going beyond mere compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

At PSBank, people and culture are at the heart of good corporate governance. These determine how we run our business in a prudent and sound manner, remain fair and transparent in all our dealings, and provide reliable and better service amidst the ever-growing expectations of our customers while at the same time working with integrity and accountability.

CORE GOVERNANCE POLICIES

Our annually updated Corporate Governance Manual contains the policies and guidelines that we follow. The Manual is posted on our website, www.psbank.com.ph, and on our intranet site, iCentral, for the guidance of all our stakeholders. The policies and guidelines primarily revolve around three basic values that we observe:

Fairness

We see to it that we conduct fair dealings with counterparties and other stakeholders. We ensure that such dealings, especially with our related parties, are made in the regular course of our business, and upon mutually favorable terms. Our Board-level Related Party Transactions Committee (RPTC), entirely composed of Non-Executive Directors, and Management-level Related Party Transactions Management Committee (RPTMC), help ensure that our transactions with related parties are conducted at arm's length terms and conditions, and that our resources are not misappropriated.

These are in accordance with our Board-approved Related Party Transactions (RPT) policy and its specific guidelines and handling procedures vis-à-vis set transaction materiality thresholds and exposure limits. Our RPT policy is regularly reviewed and updated on an annual basis. It was last updated in November 2025 to articulate/clarify some of its provisions and to duly document existing RPT reporting practices.

Our transaction materiality thresholds for RPTs were set on a per transaction type basis, taking into account the high end of their historical ticket sizes, their nature, and our risk appetite. These thresholds are applied on a per single transaction basis for one-time or non-recurring transactions, or the aggregate amount of multiple transactions expected in a year for some arrangements with recurring/continuing transactions. Except for loan transactions to Directors, Officers, Stockholders, and their Related Interests (DOSRI), as well as to subsidiaries and affiliates requiring prior approval of the Board of Directors under existing Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) rules regardless of their amounts, RPTs with amounts within these thresholds are subject to the review and approval of the Management-level RPTMC and endorsement of the Board-level RPTC for the Board of Directors' confirmation. On the other hand, those beyond such thresholds are considered "material" and shall pass through the Board-level RPTC for review and endorsement for Board approval prior to their consummation and for stockholders' confirmation in the Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

Our RPT policy likewise requires our Directors and Officers with personal interest in our transaction (e.g., they themselves or any of their close family members act as our counterparty) to inhibit or abstain from the discussion, approval, and management of such a transaction, except to provide material information to the RPTC or Board about the transaction. Provisions against conflict of interest situations are also stipulated in our Board approved "Code of Conduct" such as the prohibition of self-dealing transactions. Pursuant to Memorandum Circular No. 10 s2019 of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), or the "Rules on Material Related Party Transactions for Publicly-Listed Companies," the Bank also adopted since August 2019 a Board-approved Material Related Party Transactions (MRPT) policy that exclusively applies to related party transaction(s) amounting to at least 10% of its Total Assets based on its latest Audited Financial Statement (AFS), either individually or in aggregate over a 12-month period with the same related party. Save for a few differences in terms of scope, approval, reportorial and disclosure requirements, this separate policy espouses the same key principles in handling related party transactions and is likewise posted in our corporate website and intranet site.

We also ensure that our stockholders are treated equally and without discrimination by preserving stockholders' rights and protecting our minority stockholders' interests, including the latter's right to nominate candidates to our Board of Directors.

Integrity and Accountability

We uphold at all times the value of honesty as the best policy. We believe that our reputation precedes us in the business of trust and confidence. We continue to enhance a working culture of integrity, guided by a Code of Conduct that defines the standards that we must follow in our business dealings and relationships.

Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct is our guide in defining the norms, rules, and responsibilities of each and every PSBanker. It includes provisions on:

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

On the other hand, our Corporate Governance Manual (CGM) also serves as our Board's Charter and Code of Conduct providing due guidance to all our directors as to the proper discharge of their roles, duties and responsibilities and accountabilities, among other Board-related matters.

Insider Trading

Under our Policy Against Insider Trading, reporting insiders are required to disclose their and their associates' initial beneficial ownership in PSBank shares and any changes thereof on the next trading day after their election/appointment and from the date of changes thereof, respectively. They are likewise prohibited from selling or buying PSBank shares during "blackout periods," i.e., upon obtaining material non-public information up to two trading days after such information is disclosed. This policy was updated in November 2025 to realign with that of parent-Metrobank and to include a provision on persons prohibited from holding the Bank's listed/traded bond issuances in compliance with existing BSP rules.

The Bank did not have any trading transactions with reporting insiders and/or their associates in 2025. Incumbent Directors' level of share ownership and movements throughout 2025 are summarized in the table below:

Name of Director	Position	Rollforward of Common Shares					
		Beginning		Movements		End	
		12/31/2024	%	Additions	Deductions	12/31/2025	%
Vicente R. Cuna, Jr.	Chairman & Non-Executive Director	111	0.000026	-	-	111	0.000026
Arthur V. Ty	Vice Chairman & Non-Executive Director	129	0.000030	-	-	129	0.000030
Rufino Luis T. Manotok	Independent Director	100	0.000023	-	-	100	0.000023
Ronald Luis S. Goseco	Independent Director	100	0.000023	-	-	100	0.000023
Eduardo A. Sahagun	Independent Director	111	0.000026	-	-	111	0.000026
Cecilia C. Borromeo*	Independent Director	-	0.000000	100	-	100	0.000023
Jose Vicente L. Alde	Executive Director/President	111	0.000026	-	-	111	0.000026
Ferloul I. Evangelista	Non-Executive Director	100	0.000023	-	-	100	0.000023
Frances Gail E. Male	Non-Executive Director	100	0.000023	-	-	100	0.000023

*One (1) Board seat was vacant as of end-December 2024 due to the demise of Independent Director Mr. Francisco S. Magsajo Jr. in September 2024 and was filled in January 2025 with the election of Independent Director Cecilia C. Borromeo.

Interlocking Positions

To ensure that any interlocking positions of directors and officers will not result in excessive concentration of economic power, unfair competitive advantage and abusive practices, PSBank maintains a Policy on Interlocking Positions which sets forth the measures, requirements and limits pursuant to the pertinent rules and regulations governing interlocking positions. This policy was updated in November 2025 to include the Fraud Management Group (FMG) Head as among those lead control officers whose interlocking position(s), if any, is subject to the approval of the Corporate Governance Committee (CGC) upon the endorsement of the Audit Committee (AC).

Whistleblowing

PSBank's whistleblowing policy requires our employees to report immediately any impropriety or malpractice committed by co-employee/s or third party/ies to their group heads or directly to the Group Head of Internal Audit, Fraud Management, or Human Resources, for evaluation if it would warrant an investigation. Under the Code of Conduct, concealment or non-reporting is considered an impropriety or malpractice in itself. The whistleblower is 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. The policy considers any attempt to determine the whistleblower's identity as a breach of confidentiality which is subject to disciplinary sanctions.

The Bank has whistleblowing hotlines such as iag-expose@psbank.com.ph and fire@psbank.com.ph which can only be accessed by the Internal Audit Group Head and by the Fraud Management Group Head, respectively.

Anti-Money Laundering/Combating Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT)

PSBank 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.

We ensure that we execute transactions with our customers in accordance with the AML/CFT policy guidelines, procedures, tools, and controls set forth in our annually updated Money Laundering & Terrorism Financing Prevention Program (MTPP).

Our MTPP, as posted in our intranet site for the guidance of all our implementing personnel, primarily revolves around the following basic AML/CFT controls required under existing AML/CFT laws, rules and regulations:

1. Know Your Customer (KYC)/Customer Due Diligence (CDD) and Know Your Employee (KYE);
2. Ongoing Monitoring of Customers and their Transactions;
3. Covered and Suspicious Transactions Reporting;
4. Records Keeping and Retention;
5. Employee Training and Continuing Education; and
6. Compliance with Freeze Orders, KYC Requests, Bank Inquiries, Targeted Financial Sanctions and other AML/CFT rules and regulations of the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) and the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP).

Our MTPP was last updated in October 2025 to incorporate recent AML/CFT-related regulatory issuances and the AML advisories issued by our Compliance Office. Compliance with the requirements of this MTPP is continuously monitored by our Board-designated AML Compliance Officer (AMLCO) as lead implementer under the Compliance Office.

Transparency and Open Communication

As a publicly listed company and a responsible financial institution, we abide by the various disclosure requirements of the BSP, the SEC, and the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). We ensure that we are transparent to our stakeholders by posting the latest public disclosures on the Investor Relations section of our website and in our press releases. In compliance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 11 s2014, we regularly update our website to include all required disclosures in accordance with the SEC-prescribed web template for our stakeholders to readily check our corporate governance practices.

We also maintain an open communication line and use feedback from our stakeholders to develop better policies, products, and services. We likewise accommodate requests for information on the management of our

Bank, stockholders rights, or any other Bank-related matters, while remaining mindful of disclosure limitations under existing laws on the secrecy of bank deposits and data privacy.

Our Corporate Governance Manual (CGM) serves as a valuable guide and reference in our implementation of corporate governance rules and regulations, and standards of both the BSP and the SEC. Our CGM is reviewed on an annual basis and was last updated in September 2025 to incorporate recent CG-related regulatory issuances and to streamline the annual review/updating process for Board-level committee charters.

Financial Consumer Protection

With customers at the forefront of our priorities and in compliance with BSP Circular No. 857, as amended by BSP Circular No. 1048 and BSP Circular No. 1160 re: “Regulations on Financial Consumer Protection to Implement Republic Act No. 11765, otherwise known as the Financial Products and Services Consumer Protection Act (FCPA)”, our corporate governance system and culture includes a Financial Consumer Protection (FCP) Framework to ensure that 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 our business operations.

This framework comprises FCP Policies and Procedures, FCP Code of Conduct, Consumer Assistance Management System, FCP Training Program, FCP Risk Management System, FCP Compliance Program, FCP Audit Program, and Financial Consumer Education and Awareness Program. The framework revolves around the core principles of consumer protection, namely:

1. Disclosure and transparency;
2. Protection of client information;
3. Fair treatment;
4. Effective recourse;
5. Protection of consumer assets against fraud and misuse; and
6. Financial education and awareness.

This FCP Compliance Program was updated in October 2025 to streamline its annual review/updating process.

The Board of Directors, jointly with the Senior Management, is ultimately responsible in establishing an effective oversight over our consumer protection programs as well as in ensuring that consumer protection practices are embedded in our business operations.

As part of our corporate-wide risk management system spearheaded by our Risk Management Office (RMO), an FCP Risk Management System (FCPRMS) is instituted to identify, measure, monitor, and control consumer protection risks (both risks to the financial consumers and the Bank) inherent in our operations.

PSBank aims to differentiate itself from other banks by providing excellent customer experience. Being attentive and proactive to all customer feedback is one of the effective means of doing so. While positive feedback is welcome, we are more vigilant about negative feedback or complaints as they cover areas for improvement. For data analytics purposes, complaints received from clients are lodged in an automated tracking system to manage our defined turnaround time in resolving them and to serve as a database of all customer complaints, including the record of actions taken. This process is implemented in four steps, namely:

- (1) Acknowledgement;
- (2) Decision/Disposition by designated senior officers;
- (3) Investigation and communication of feedback to the customer concerned; and
- (4) Resolution of complaint.

While all personnel are given access to the system for the reporting of customer complaints and feedback, the investigation and resolution are handled by the following:

- **Service Recovery Team (SRT):** consists of the Consumer Assistance Management Department. The team is responsible for investigation, resolution, and documentation of all customer complaints and feedback received across all channels. The SRT also works with other departments, divisions, or groups in the implementation of interim and long-term resolution (e.g., process improvement efforts, policy revision, system enhancement, personnel training).

- **Designated Senior Officers:** consists of senior officers or group heads tasked to provide decision/disposition to the customer complaint.

• **Customer Issue Response Team:** All complaints/feedback that are qualified under fraud or those that may be classified as high risk are immediately escalated to the Customer Issue Response team which consists of the Executive Vice President (EVP), the Customer Experience and Human Resource Group (CXHRG) head, Information Technology Group (ITG) head, Collections and Remedial Management Division Head and Chief Compliance & Data Protection Officer. Issues requiring PR solutions or those with media impact are also submitted to the Corporate Communications Head – Marketing Group

• **Process Owner Representative:** respondents to the complaint. They can also be subject matter experts who may provide valuable inputs in the immediate resolution of the complaint.

• **FCPA Roundtable:** a top-level advisory and action group led by a Senior Officer who acts as a coach. The FCPA roundtable’s primary objective is to create a venue for discussion of customer issues, develop and recommend actions that will lead to continuous structural improvements.

At the end of each day, all customer issues received are reported to a pool of senior officers, including the President and the Executive Vice President. The consolidated report is likewise submitted to the Risk Management Office (RMO) on a monthly basis as part of the Key Risk Indicator (KRI) reports.

Each valid complaint arising from a service/process lapse shall have a corresponding one demerit point against the responsible personnel’s performance rating.

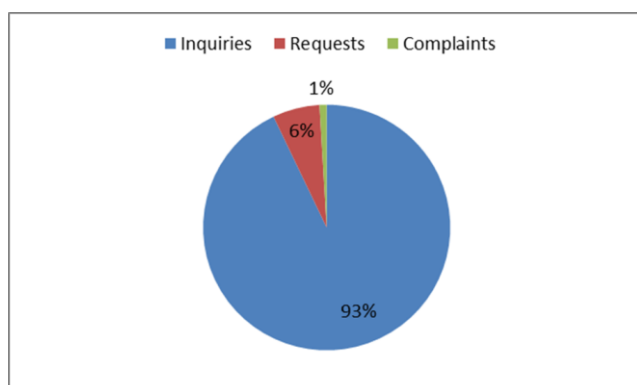
Safeguarding Creditors’ Rights

The Bank treats all its creditors (e.g. depositors, bond/note holders and service providers) fairly and transparently. It adheres 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 always upholds its creditors’ rights to timely payment, access to financial information and redress to resolve disputes through internal and external mechanisms. All required disclosures are promptly provided through the Bank’s website and the PSE Edge.

CUSTOMER INTERACTION: Aside from the branches, we offer other channels for customer interaction. The Customer Experience Operations Division handles loan and deposit inquiries, requests, and complaints coursed through Direct Banking, Call Banking, email, LiveChat, SMS, website, PSBank Online, PSBank Mobile and social media. All these channels are managed 24/7, except for Direct Banking which caters to walk-in clients.

Utilization/engagement per Channel:

Nature	TOTAL	%
Inquiries	568,432	93%
Requests	37,628	6%
Complaints	3,671	1%
	609,731	100%



Complaints:

NATURE OF COMPLAINT	TOTAL	%
Environment	1	0.03%
Personnel	0	0.00%
Policy	2	0.05%
Process	38	1.04%
System	3,630	98.88%
	3,671	100%

Data Privacy

PSBank 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 Republic Act No. 10173 otherwise known as “The Data Privacy Act of 2012”, its Implementing Rules and Regulations and the related issuances of the National Privacy Commission (NPC). Our Board-approved Data Privacy Policy Manual (DPPM) encapsulates the privacy and data protection protocols/security measures that need to be observed and carried out within the Bank for specific circumstances (i.e. from collection to destruction) directed towards the fulfilment and realization of the rights of our data subjects and protection of personal data against natural dangers such as accidental loss or destruction, and human dangers such as unlawful access, fraudulent misuse, unlawful destruction, alteration and contamination. It was updated in September 2025 to integrate by way of reference the Bank’s Board-approved Artificial Intelligence (AI) Policy, realign with the Bank’s updated Policy on Retention and Disposal of Records Containing Personal Information and newly established Data Privacy Policy Governing the Use of CCTV Systems, articulate on its independent compliance testing process and incorporate the recent regulatory issuances of the NPC.

BOARD OVERSIGHT

The Board of Directors sets the corporate governance tone in our organization by ensuring adherence to principles and standards. It is accountable to our stakeholders in running our Bank in a prudent and sound manner to ensure long-term sustainability and success. It is primarily responsible for developing, reviewing, and approving our strategic objectives annually and thereafter monitoring and overseeing their effective implementation with due consideration of our risk strategies, corporate governance and corporate values. It monitors management’s performance against set targets and makes sure that appropriate controls and systems of checks and balances are in place and operating effectively.

There are nine (9) Directors in our Board, four (4) of whom are Independent Directors, four (4) are Non-Executive Directors, and one (1) is an Executive Director who is also the President of the Bank. They are all qualified business professionals with the required expertise and experience in directing our strategic path. Their selection was based on their qualifications (i.e., integrity/probity, physical/mental fitness, competence, relevant education/financial literacy/training, diligence and knowledge/experience) without discrimination against gender, age, and ethnic, political, religious, or cultural backgrounds, and therefore achieving diversity in the Board.

We have consistently maintained Independent Directors who provide independent judgment, outside experience, and objectivity. In our nine-seat Board, we have four (4) Independent Directors. This is more than the required minimum number of Independent Directors. We do not have any Non-Executive Director holding a total of more than five Board seats in publicly listed companies.

Non-Executive Directors, including Independent Directors, meet regularly on an annual basis, other than in meetings of the Audit, Risk Oversight, Corporate Governance and other Board-level committees in the absence of any Executive Director and Senior Management, with the external auditor and the heads of internal audit, compliance and risk management functions to scrutinize management’s performance particularly in meeting our goals and objectives and to determine the integrity of our internal controls and effectiveness of risk management systems. Further, the Board also meets annually with the Audit Committee without the presence of the President/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and any other management team members to discuss and resolve any significant issues.

Our Chairman provides active leadership by ensuring that our Board and its various committees function effectively, including maintaining a relationship of trust among Board members. Our Chairman also ensures that our Board follows a sound decision making process.

Individual Directors are tasked to observe the fit-and-proper rule. They are expected to conduct fair business dealings, avoid conflict of interest, and observe confidentiality. They must act honestly, judiciously and in good faith, and uphold the best interest of our Bank and its stakeholders. They must also devote time and attention to their duties and responsibilities and contribute to our Board's decision-making process. They must exercise independent judgment and have a working knowledge of laws, rules and regulations applicable to our Bank.

Our Board has access to our Corporate Secretary who manages the flow of information to the Board prior to the meetings. The Office of the Corporate Secretary plays a significant role in supporting the Board in discharging its responsibilities as it administers, attends, and prepares the agenda and minutes of Board meetings, and ensures that notices required under the By-Laws and/or applicable rules are given to all Directors and stockholders. Regular Board meetings are also scheduled in advance which are normally set every third Thursday of the month. Directors typically attend Board meetings in person or face-to-face and are given the access/option also to attend virtually whenever necessary or as applicable. This is to provide flexibility and convenience to the members of the Board.

Our Board also reviews and approves all policy manuals to ensure that regulatory changes and best practices are included. They have access to a permanent compilation of documents related to past Board activities. They can readily seek clarification from Senior Management should they have concerns about our Bank or any item submitted for their consideration.

Continuing Education

All new members of the Board of Directors are furnished with a copy of their duties and responsibilities and are provided with a comprehensive training on corporate governance, as part of the BSP's requirements in confirming elected bank Directors. Together with our principal officers, our Directors attended in October 2025 an annual refresher program on Corporate Governance via Zoom webinar pursuant to SEC Memorandum Circular No. 20 s2013 and as conducted by Reyes Tacandong & Co., a SEC-accredited training provider. Topics covered in said webinar are (1) Governance in a High Velocity Risk Environment; (2) Board Oversight into a Converging Risk Landscape; (3) Cyber Resilience and Third Party Risk; (4) Financial Crime and AML; (5) Basel IV, Operational Risk and Data Analytics; and (6) Ensuring Top-level Preparedness for Core Banking System Disruptions.

Board Committees

A number of Board-level committees were created to aid our Board in its various tasks to ensure efficiency and provide greater focus. Four of these committees are in charge of governance oversight functions, as follows:

The **Corporate Governance Committee (CGC)** is tasked to assist our Board in fulfilling its duties and responsibilities and monitoring our adherence to the corporate governance principles and guidelines set forth in our Corporate Governance Manual, including the functions formerly assigned to the Nomination Committee and Compensation and Remuneration Committee which were both dissolved and integrated into this committee since 2017. It also oversees the development and effective implementation of our compliance system. The Committee is composed of three Directors, all of whom are Independent Directors, including the committee Chairperson. The Committee meets monthly and is supported by our Compliance Office (CO).

The **Risk Oversight Committee (ROC)** is responsible for the development and oversight of our risk management program and of the management of sustainability and ESG-related matters as the direct reporting line of the Bank's Chief Risk and Sustainability Officer (CRSO). The Committee is composed of four members of the Board of Directors. Three or majority of its voting members are Independent Directors, including its Chairperson, who is neither the Chairman of the Board nor of any other Board-level committee. The ROC members possess a range of expertise and adequate knowledge of our risk exposures, which is needed to develop appropriate strategies for preventing or minimizing losses. The Committee meets monthly and is supported by our Risk Management Office (RMO).

The **AML Oversight Committee (AMLOC)** is tasked to assist our Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility over our AML compliance management. It ensures that we comply with the provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA), as amended, its Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations (RIRRs), the provisions of the Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA), the Anti-Financing of Terrorism Act (AFTA), the Strategic

Trade Management Act (STMA) and their Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRRs); the regulatory issuances and orders of the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) and BSP AML/CFT 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. The Committee is composed of three Directors, all of whom are Non-Executive Directors. The Committee meets monthly and is supported by our Compliance Office (CO).

The **Audit Committee (AuditCom)** is designated to provide independent oversight for our financial reporting process, system of internal control and risk management, internal and external audits, as well as fraud management functions, and monitoring of compliance with Bank policies, applicable laws, rules, regulations, and Code of Conduct. It is composed of four Non-Executive Directors, all of whom are independent, including the committee Chairperson, who is not the Chairman of the Board of Directors or of any other Board-level committee. The committee members have accounting, auditing, or related financial management expertise or experience commensurate with the size, complexity of operations and risk profile of the Bank. The Committee meets monthly and as needed, and is supported by our Internal Audit Group (IAG) and Fraud Management Group (FMG).

Other Board-level committees are as follows:

The **Executive Committee (ExCom)** is primarily tasked to review and approve credit proposals within its limits, as well as provide recommendations or conditions to lending. The Committee is composed of four (4) Directors including the President as voting members, and is supported by our Credit Operations Group Head as non-voting member.

The **Related Party Transactions Committee (RPTC)** is tasked to assist the Board in ensuring that transactions with related parties are reviewed, appropriate restrictions are followed, and corporate resources are judiciously used. The Committee is composed of three Non-Executive Directors, two or majority of whom are Independent Directors, including the committee Chairperson. It meets monthly and is supported by our Compliance Office (CO).

The **Trust Committee (TrustCom)** is a special committee tasked to be primarily responsible for overseeing the fiduciary activities of the Bank. It is composed of five members, namely: the President, the Trust Officer, two non-executive directors, one of whom is the committee chairperson, and an independent professional. It meets quarterly, and is supported by our Trust Division.

Corporate Governance Committee (CGC)

Members	Position	Attendance	%
Cecilia C. Borromeo* Independent Director	Chairperson	11/11	100%
Eduardo A. Sahagun Independent Director	Member	9/12	75%
Rufino Luis T. Manotok Independent Director	Member	12/12	100%
Gilbert L. Nunag Chief Compliance & Data Protection Officer	Secretary	12/12	100%

*Elected in January 2025 and served as CGC Chairperson beginning February 2025.

Risk Oversight Committee (ROC)

Members	Position	Attendance	%
Ronald Luis S. Goseco Independent Director	Chairperson	12/12	100%
Jose Vicente L. Alde Executive Director/President	Member	12/12	100%
Eduardo A. Sahagun Independent Director	Member	12/12	100%
Cecilia C. Borromeo* Independent Director	Member	8/8	100%
Edeza A. Que Chief Risk & Sustainability Officer	Secretary	12/12	100%

*Appointed in April 2025 and served as member beginning May 2025

AML Oversight Committee (AMLOC)

Members	Position	Attendance	%
Ferlou I. Evangelista Non-Executive Director	Chairperson	12/12	100%
Vicente R. Cuna, Jr. Non-Executive Director	Member	12/12	100%
Cecilia C. Borromeo* Independent Director	Member	3/3	100%
Frances Gail E. Male** Non-Executive Director	Member	8/8	100%
Gilbert L. Nunag Chief Compliance & Data Protection Officer	Secretary	12/12	100%

*Served as member from February 2025 until April 2025

**Appointed in April 2025 and served as member beginning May 2025

Audit Committee (AuditCom)

Members	Position	Attendance	%
Eduardo A. Sahagun Independent Director	Chairperson	13/14	93%
Rufino Luis T. Manotok Independent Director	Member	14/14	100%
Ronald Luis S. Goseco Independent Director	Member	14/14	100%
Cecilia C. Borromeo* Independent Director	Member	9/9	100%
Sherwin U. Lee Chief Audit Executive	Secretary	14/14	100%

*Appointed in April 2025 and served as member beginning May 2025

Executive Committee (ExCom)

Members	Position	Attendance	%
Vicente R. Cuna, Jr. Non-Executive Director	Chairman	12/12	100
Arthur V. Ty Non-Executive Director	Member	11/12	92
Jose Vicente L. Alde Executive Director/President	Member	12/12	100
Ferlou I. Evangelista Non-Executive Director	Member	12/12	100
Mary Myleen M. Masanque Credit Operations Group Head	Non-voting Member	11/12	92
Jose M. Manuel, Jr. Legal Services Division Head	Secretary	12/12	100
Arlyn S. Montebon Legal Documentation Department Head	Alternate Secretary		

Related Party Transactions Committee (RPTC)

Members	Position	Attendance	%
Rufino Luis T. Manotok Independent Director	Chairperson	12/12	100%
Ronald Luis S. Goseco Independent Director	Member	12/12	100%
Frances Gail E. Male Non-Executive Director	Member	12/12	100%
Gilbert L. Nunag Chief Compliance & Data Protection Officer	Secretary and Resource Person	12/12	100%
Sherwin U. Lee Chief Audit Executive	Resource Person	12/12	100%

Trust Committee (TrustCom)

Members	Position	Attendance	%
Frances Gail. E. Male* Non-Executive Director	Chairperson	4/4	100%
Ferlou I. Evangelista** Non-Executive Director	Member	3/3	100%
Jose Vicente L. Alde Executive Director/President	Member	4/4	100%
Rommel Enrico C. Dionisio Independent Professional	Member	4/4	100%
Reuel R. Javier*** Trust Officer	Member	1/1	100%
Judy C. Singayan*** Trust Officer	Member	3/3	100%

*Served as member since January 2025 before her appointment as Chairperson in April 2025

**Appointed as member in April 2025

***Mr. Javier served as Trust Officer/member until January 2025 and has resigned and was succeeded by Ms. Singayan effective February 2025.

Board Meetings. In 2025, our Board had 13 meetings, in addition to the annual stockholders' meeting (ASM) and organizational meeting. Directors logged a **99.15%** attendance rate. Attendance records to Board meetings in 2025 are summarized below.

MEMBERS	ATTENDANCE	%	ASM
Vicente R. Cuna, Jr. Chairman and Non-Executive Director	13/13	100	YES
Arthur V. Ty Vice Chairman and Non-Executive Director	12/13	92	YES
Rufino Luis T. Manotok Independent Director	13/13	100	YES
Ronald Luis S. Goseco Independent Director	13/13	100	YES
Eduardo A. Sahagun Independent Director	13/13	100	YES
Cecilia C. Borromeo Independent Director	13/13	100	YES
Jose Vicente L. Alde President and Executive Director	13/13	100	YES
Ferlou I. Evangelista Non-Executive Director	13/13	100	YES
Frances Gail E. Male Non-Executive Director	13/13	100	YES

SENIOR MANAGEMENT OVERSIGHT

Senior Management. Our Senior Management team, headed by our President as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), consists of a core group of senior officers who manage our day-to-day operations and business affairs. They exercise good governance by ensuring that line managers under their respective areas of responsibility execute their activities in a manner consistent with Board-approved policies and strategic directions. These should be aligned with applicable laws, rules and regulations, as well as standards of good practice.

Management Committees. To achieve efficiency and provide greater focus for our Senior Management in overseeing key areas of banking operations, we have various Management-level committees tasked as follows:

- The **Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO)** manages our assets and liabilities consistent with our liquidity, capital adequacy, growth, risk tolerance and appetite, and profitability goals.
- The **Credit Committee (CRECOM)** regularly reviews and approves credit proposals within the authority and limits set by our Board.
- The **Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Committee (AMLCC)** is designated by the Board to receive, evaluate, and decide whether or not a Suspicious Transaction Report (STR) shall be filed with the Anti-Money

Laundering Council Secretariat (AMLCS) for cases or incidents reported or elevated by various business or operating units of the Bank. It also provides support to our Compliance Office in terms of AML policy review/development, and in addressing AML deficiencies/adverse findings.

- The **Outsourcing Oversight Committee (OOC)** oversees the accreditation of service providers, review and approval/endorsement of outsourcing and in-sourcing proposals, performance monitoring, post-implementation reviews including materiality, environment and social risk assessment and contract renewals in accordance with our 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.
- The **IT Steering Committee (ITSC)** monitors IT performance and institutes appropriate actions to ensure achievement of desired results. It is accountable for designing and implementing our Board-approved Information Technology Risk Management System (ITRMS).
- The **Emergency Committee (EMCOM)** manages and monitors the effective implementation of our Business Continuity Plan (BCP). It aims to provide our Bank with the capability to continue its critical functions and processes by identifying, assessing and managing emergency scenarios and other business interruptions.
- The **Policy Committee (POLCOM)** resolves policy and/or procedure-related issues that require escalation or cross-functional discussion for resolution.
- The **Personnel Committee (PERCOM)** assists our Senior Management in evaluating the performance and career advancement of our employees, deciding on employee offenses/administrative cases, and in maintaining personnel policies and procedures, including our Code of Conduct.
- The **Retirement Committee (RETCOM)** exclusively administers our Gratuity and Retirement Benefit Plan.
- The **Related Party Transactions Management Committee (RPTMC)** assists 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., within the set transaction materiality thresholds) are conducted at arm’s length/fair terms and conditions.
- The **Investment Committee (INCOM)** establishes investment guidelines and oversees the investment activities of the Bank. It monitors and reports the overall investment results and reviews compliance with investment objectives and guidelines.
- The **Occupational Safety and Health Committee (OSHCOM)** 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.

OUR GOVERNANCE VANGUARDS

Our compliance risk management and internal audit functions are the forerunners in our relentless drive to promote and uphold the noblest tenets and highest standards of good corporate governance across all our business operations.

Compliance

Ensuring our compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations, as a minimum requirement, is our collective duty and team effort. It begins with our Board and Senior Management at the top and down the line to our various business and operating units in accordance with our Board-approved compliance system. The design and implementation of this program is administered and annually updated by our Compliance Office, led by our Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) who directly reports to our Corporate Governance Committee and to our Board.

Our annually updated Bank Compliance Program adopts a three-pronged, risk-based approach to effectively manage our compliance risks by ensuring compliance with pertinent banking laws, rules and regulations, codes of conduct, policies and standards of good practice. Its priority, focus and compliance testing frequency depends on the pre-assessed level of risk the business/operating units are inherently exposed relative to the number and magnitude or severity of pertinent requirements applicable to them. It was updated in October 2025 to rationalize, simplify and standardize its compliance risk rating system into just three (3) risk levels (i.e. Low, Medium and High) and to streamline its annual review/updating process.

This three-pronged strategy is structured to be operated by three key players, namely:

1. The line units as the first line of defense being the risk owners and managers.
2. The Compliance Office (CO) as the second line of defense and the compliance risk overseers.
3. The Internal Audit Group (IAG) as the third line of defense being the independent assurance provider.

Aside from monitoring and controlling compliance risk, our Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) also tracks our Bank's adherence to our Corporate Governance Manual, which is aligned with the SEC's Revised Code of Corporate Governance for Publicly-Listed Companies, and embodies all CG-related rules and regulations of the BSP. Cases of non-compliance are required to be reported to our Board Chairman who ensures due process and determines appropriate sanctions. The Bank fully and continually complies with the material requirements of the SEC's Revised Code of Corporate Governance for Publicly-Listed Companies as embodied in its Board-approved Corporate Governance Manual.

Our Compliance Office continually strives to maintain our strong compliance culture in the midst of an ever-dynamic banking regulatory landscape. It proactively identifies and monitors, assesses, and addresses emerging compliance issues, vigorously promotes continuing education through formal/informal trainings, compliance awareness testing, compliance checking, and advisory service through a clear and open communication line; and fosters good corporate governance culture by benchmarking against industry best practices and standards.

Internal Audit

The Internal Audit Group (IAG) is established by the Board of Directors. Its responsibilities are defined by the Audit Committee (AuditCom) as part of its oversight function. The purpose of the internal audit function is to strengthen the Bank's ability to create, protect and sustain value by providing the Board and Management with independent, risk-based and objective assurance, advice, insight, and foresight.

IAG is led by the Chief Audit Executive (CAE), who reports functionally to the Board through the Audit Committee and administratively to the President. Internal audit activities are governed by the Board-approved Internal Audit Charter, which complies with the Institute of Internal Auditors' Global Internal Audit Standards and relevant regulatory guidelines.

IAG remains free of conditions that could compromise internal auditors' ability to carry out their responsibilities impartially, including engagement selection, scope, procedures, frequency, timing, and communication. IAG, with strict accountability for confidentiality and the safeguarding of records and information, has unrestricted access to all Bank functions, records, personnel, and property relevant to any engagement. Internal auditors have no direct responsibility or authority over the activities they review.

IAG periodically communicates the results of IAG's independent assessments and evaluations of the adequacy, effectiveness, and efficiency of the Bank's governance, risk management, and control processes to the Board through the Audit Committee, Senior Management, and key stakeholders. The CAE also annually confirms to the Board the organizational independence of the internal audit function and its conformance with the Standards.

OUR REMUNERATION POLICY

Our Directors and officers are provided with an industry competitive compensation package to attract, motivate, and retain highly qualified people. The salary scales of our officers, including that of our President or Chief Executive Officer (our sole Executive Director), are generally based on the nature of their jobs, positions, and ranks. These are reviewed annually vis-à-vis annual performance scorecards so structured to achieve business objectives and adjusted as needed, based on performance.

Our compensation package for non-officers/rank-and-file employees is in accordance with labor law requirements and is linked to both performance and our contractual obligation under a collective bargaining agreement which include loyalty bonuses for long-term employees.

We also grant fixed bonuses, including a 13th-month pay in accordance with the law, and a performance bonus (non-guaranteed) based on our overall performance, individual performance, and market conditions.

Our Board sees to it that this remuneration strategy is regularly reviewed to ensure that the policy is commensurate with corporate and individual performance, aligned with our long-term interests, compliant with

labor laws and 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 receives 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.

The total per diem and transportation allowance paid to directors for their attendance in Board meetings for the period January to December 2025 was **Php19.09 Million**. Our remuneration policy for Directors indicates that the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and each of the Directors receive reasonable per diems for attendance at any Board meeting. There is nothing in the By-Laws that prevents any Director from serving any other capacity and receiving compensation.

We have been consistent in preaching the philosophy of meritocracy, such that our total rewards programs are geared towards providing incentives to employees who have contributed to the success of the Bank.

- **Merit Increase.** Annual increases are given to employees based on their relative performance within the organization. The Bank has adopted an increase matrix that rewards high performers without neglecting those rated as standard performers, or those who were able to perform as expected. Rewarding the most productive encourages others to perform better. This procedure on merit increase comes immediately after the performance appraisal exercise for the employees to relish the fruits of their hard work and contributions to the growth of the Bank.

- **HE1GHTS: Reaching the Peak of Top-notch Performance.** This productivity-based award is given quarterly and annually to an individual or team for achieving exceptional performance. In 2025, top-performing PSBankers from Branch Banking Group, Credit Operations Group, and Indirect Sales Channel Group were recognized for achieving 100% or higher of their target productivity.

- **Job Evaluation.** We regularly conduct job evaluation to measure and benchmark Bank positions vis-à-vis the banking industry and for certain niche roles, with other industries too.

- **Salary Structure Program.** We conduct salary restructuring to ensure that the salaries of the employees are equitable to what the industry offers. The Bank recognizes the need to attract and retain top talent, thus it reviews the existing scale periodically to ensure competitiveness.

OUR SENIOR MANAGEMENT SELECTION PROCESS

The Bank has pre-defined job descriptions for its Senior Management positions (i.e., those to be held by officers ranking Assistant Vice President & up). It evaluates the qualifications of internal and/or external candidates for the available positions.

Every candidate undergoes a series of interviews by the line head, Customer Experience and Human Resources Group, and the President. Any hiring or appointment to the role is subject to the approval of the President and the Board of Directors.

OUR DIRECTOR NOMINATION PROCESS

In accordance with our By-Laws, Directors are elected by the vote of the holders of common stock of the Bank in accordance with Section 23 of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines and other pertinent applicable laws.

In identifying potential candidates, the Bank may consult whatever resources it deems appropriate, including but not limited to, referrals from existing Directors and officers, recommendations from a third-party search firm or suggestions from stockholders or by checking on the external databases of the Institute of Corporate Directors (ICD) or other professional search firms.

Any stockholder may submit nominations for Directorial positions to the Corporate Governance Committee. Nominating stockholders are required to submit their nominations in writing, together with the Bio-data, acceptance/conformity of the would-be nominee and, in case of a nominee for independent director, a certification that he/she qualifies as such. The Corporate Governance Committee then screens all persons

nominated to the Board prior to the Bank's submission of the Definitive Information Statement (DIS) with the SEC which includes the review and evaluation of their qualifications (including the determination of any grounds for disqualification) and whether they 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, risk profile and strategic directions; have a record of integrity and good repute; have sufficient time to carry out their responsibilities; and have the ability to promote a smooth interaction between Board members. Only nominees whose names appear in the Final List of Candidates shall be eligible for election as director.

OUR RETIREMENT AND SUCCESSION POLICY

As a matter of policy, the compulsory retirement age for our regular employees (officers and staff) is at 55 years old. This has been established in our Retirement and Gratuity Plan, duly approved by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. To aid in workforce planning, we review the roster of employees reaching the compulsory retirement age before the end of the applicable year.

Appropriate notification is arranged, and deferential treatment is accorded to retired employees, ensuring that they receive the compensation for their loyal service within 30 days after their effective date of retirement.

In 2025, succession was again among our focus areas for Talent Management. The Bank continued with its comprehensive Succession Planning Program which consists of five stages: (1) identification of the successor, (2) assessment of the gap, (3) addressing the gap, (4) evaluation, and (5) implementation. This instituted program helps ensure the continuity and viability of the business. Positions that are critical to the business have identified "Ready Now", "Ready in 1 Year", "Ready in 2 Years" and "Ready in 3 Years" replacements, which are reviewed periodically. Potential successors are subjected to Individual Development Plans, which are a combination of classroom trainings, cross-postings, immersions, and/or development assignments. Strategic workforce planning is also implemented annually to ensure that critical positions are filled up and that Talent Acquisition is ready to provide external talents if deemed necessary.

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, we have adopted an age limit of 75 years old as a general rule for Directors. Upon the recommendation of the Corporate Governance Committee, this age limit for Directors may be waived by the Board if such a waiver is deemed to the best interest of the Bank. Our Independent Directors may only serve as such for a maximum cumulative term of nine years, after which the Independent Director shall be perpetually barred from re-election, but may continue to qualify for nomination and election as a non-independent or regular Director. Succession or filling up any vacancies in the Board of Directors shall be made by the vote of at least a majority of the remaining Directors, if still constituting a quorum. Vacancies occurring by reason of removal by the stockholders, by expiration of term, or by an increase in the number of Directors, however, shall be filled by the stockholders in a regular or special meeting called for this purpose.

OUR DIVIDEND POLICY

Dividends to be paid in cash are subject to the approval by a majority of the Board of Directors. Dividends to be paid in the form of stocks require the approval of a majority of the Board and the approval of shareholders representing no less than two-thirds of our outstanding capital stock.

Consistent with SEC rules, cash dividends declared by the Bank must have a record date of not less than 10 but not more than 30 business days from the date the cash dividends are declared/approved by the Board. With respect to stock dividends, the record date should not be less than 10 but not more than 30 business days from the date of the stockholders' approval; provided, however, that the set record date should not be less than 10 business days after the PSE has received the notice of declaration of stock dividend. BSP regulations have since allowed banks to fix the record date and payment date on the date of dividend declaration, and pay such dividends without prior BSP approval, with the exception of banks with major supervisory concerns. In the event that a stock dividend is declared in connection with an increase in authorized capital stock, the corresponding record date is to be fixed by the SEC.

Unless approved by a majority vote of the Board at a different rate depending on our earnings/results of operations, cash flow, financial condition and other factors or otherwise restricted/prohibited from declaring/paying dividends, the Bank regularly declares out of its unrestricted retained earnings and pays cash dividends at a payout ratio of Php3.00 per share per annum or Php0.75 per share per quarter, provided that these comply with the regulatory requirements of the SEC and the BSP.

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

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. Provided likewise that the Bank is not restricted/prohibited from declaring/paying dividends and that all such regulatory requirements are complied with, the Bank may also declare out of its unrestricted retained earnings and pay out special cash dividends (on top of its regular quarterly cash dividends) at such rate as may also be approved via majority vote of the Board of Directors.

The aggregate amount of quarterly cash dividends declared by the Bank in 2025 stood at ₱1.28 Billion.

OUR 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 ratio and asset quality indicators.

OUR GOVERNANCE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Every first quarter of each year, our Board, individual directors, their respective oversight committees, and all other Board-level committees, as well as the Chairman of the Board, the President and all Management-level committees, the lead control officers (i.e. the Chief Risk and Sustainability Officer, the Chief Audit Executive, the Chief Compliance and Data Protection Officer and the Fraud Management Group Head), as well as directors and officers with interlocking positions conduct annual self-rating exercises on their performance during the immediately preceding calendar year. These annual performance rating exercises also include that of the entire Bank vis-à-vis the CG principles prescribed under SEC Memorandum Circular No. 19 s2016.

Using scorecards via online survey and based on a combination of quantitative data and qualitative assessment, this exercise aims to gauge their effectiveness and determine areas for improvement vis-à-vis set performance standards that are consistent with our strategic objectives and business plans designed to continuously create value to all our stakeholders. Items subject to rating are the pertinent standards, 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 enjoinder to provide suggestions on how to address the deficiencies/improve performance on items rated either "1" or "2".

Our Corporate Governance Committee reviews the scorecard results, which are then summarized and reported to our Board of Directors for notation and, thereafter, regularly tracked in terms of the status of addressing the areas needing improvement.

In 2025, these exercises were completed and reported to the Board in March for which noted areas for improvement pertaining to policy updating relative to succession planning, timeliness in the release of minutes of meeting of a Management-level committee and a couple of officers having interlocking positions whose business performance were rated "barely meets standards" were already addressed accordingly.

Trainings

In 2025, the PSBank Business Campus (PBC) continued to deliver a strategic mix of in-person and virtual learning programs, ensuring year-round access to development opportunities for PSBankers across the

organization. Through this hybrid learning approach, employees were able to participate in Learning and Development initiatives regardless of location, allowing the Bank to sustain capability building while maintaining operational efficiency.

One of the key beneficiaries of these targeted learning interventions was the Information Technology Group (ITG), one of the Bank’s largest and most critical employee groups. Recognizing the increasing importance of digital capabilities in banking, ITG remained a priority learning segment in 2025. The programs delivered were designed to strengthen the Bank’s readiness for Industry 4.0, equipping IT professionals with the technical expertise and digital competencies needed to support the Bank’s evolving technology landscape.

Among the IT capability-building initiatives implemented during the year, the following programs recorded the highest participation among IT personnel:

IT Training Programs (Technical and Developmental)	Number of Participants
AI Literacy Essentials	235
Cloud Security Fundamentals	29
Project Contract Management	25
Oracle 19C: Advanced PL/SQL	24
ITIL 4 Foundation Workshop	17
Windows Operating System Installation and Administration	16
Basic Scripting Linux	13
Banking Bootcamp: Building Financial Foundations	12
Basic Excel	11
Root Cause Analysis	11
Introduction to SQL	10
Agile Project Management	10

Beyond technical training, PBC also continued to strengthen the Bank’s internal technology leadership pipeline through the IT Officership Program (ITOP). In 2025, nine (9) ITOP participants were promoted to officer rank as Systems Analysts, now assigned across key technology units such as CEM Solutions, Core Deposit, Core Outsourcing, Infrastructure Engineering, Mobile and Web Platforms, and Shared Applications. These newly promoted officers now play critical roles in addressing complex system issues and supporting major technology initiatives of the Bank.

As advocates of continuous learning, ITG personnel also proactively pursued external learning opportunities, including short courses, certifications, and specialized technical programs. Many of these were self-initiated and accessed through free or open learning platforms, allowing employees to expand their knowledge beyond internal training offerings. In 2025 alone, a total of 1,657 learning sessions were completed, including 613 online learning programs and 1,044 self-paced external courses.

To further enhance the learning experience, HR–Learning & Development (L&D) continued its close collaboration with ITG in 2025, particularly in supporting the Bank’s transition from MOODLE (Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment) to Humand – which now serves as the Bank’s communication, engagement, and learning platform. This migration aims to provide a more integrated and user-friendly learning ecosystem that supports self-paced development, digital learning pathways, and continuous capability growth for PSBankers.

PART V. EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

Item 14. Exhibits and Reports on SEC Form 17-C

(a) Reports on SEC Form 17-C

Refer to Exhibit 3 for the reports filed during the year to the date of filing the SEC Form 17-A.

(b) Exhibits

1	Schedule of Bank/Branch Sites Owned by the Bank
2	Schedule of Bank/Branch Sites Under Lease Agreements
3	SEC Form 17-C
4	Statement of Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements
5	Audited Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and for the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 and Independent Auditor's Report
6	Independent Auditors' Report on Supplementary Schedules
7	Independent Auditors' Report on Components of Financial Soundness Indicators
8	Index to the Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules
Annex 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reconciliation of retained earnings available for dividend declaration
Annex 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Map showing the relationships between and among the company and its ultimate parent company, middle parent, subsidiaries or co-subsidiaries, and associates, wherever located or registered
Annex 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supplementary schedules as required by Revised SRC Rule 68 - Annex 68- J
Annex 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Schedule of financial soundness indicators
Annex 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supplementary Schedule Required under SEC Memorandum Circular 18, series of 2024
9	Sustainability Report

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Makati on April 14, 2026.

JOSE VICENTE L. ALDE
President

FRANCIS C. LLANERA
Principal Operating Officer

ELMER K. MERCADO
Treasurer

LEAH M. ZAMORA
Controller and Corporate Secretary

NOEL C. ANG
Principal Accounting Officer

APR 14 2026

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me at Makati City this _____, affiants exhibiting to me their passports/social security/UMID/driver's license as follow:

Name	Passport/SSS/UMID No./Driver's License	Date of Issue	Place of Issue
Jose Vicente L. Alde		-	-
Francis C. Llanera		-	-
Leah M. Zamora			
Elmer K. Mercado			
Noel C. Ang		-	-

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Page No. **99**
Book No. **2026**
Series of 2026



MYRA S.J. SAN BUENAVENTURA
Notary Public for Makati until 12.31.2026 (M-28)
Roll No. 51202
PTR 10765430/1.05.26/Makati
IBP 966428/12.16.25 (2026) /Cam. Sur
Unit 403B, MG Bldg., 150 Amorsolo St.
Legaspi Village, 1229 Makati (Tel. 09228365212)
MCLE VIII-0001111 Issued 12.12.22 v/u 4.14.28

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK
SCHEDULE OF BANK/BRANCH SITES OWNED BY THE BANK
As of December 31, 2025

NO.	BRANCH NAME	LOCATION
1	Head Office	G/F PSBank Center, 777 Paseo De Roxas cor. Sedeno St., Makati City
2	Angeles	Miranda Ext. cor. Sadie St. San Nicolas, Angeles City
3	Baguio	35 G Perfecto St., Malcolm Square, Baguio City, Benguet
4	Binakayan	PSBank Bldg., Tirona Highway, National Rd. Binakayan, Kawit, Cavite
5	Blumentritt	PSBank Bldg., 1680 Blumentritt cor. Oroquieta Sts., Sta. Cruz Manila
6	Camiling	Arellano St., Poblacion Camiling, Tarlac
7	Candelaria	Argao St., cor. Rizal Ave. Candelaria, Quezon
8	Cebu-Jones	Osmena Blvd. cor. Sanciangko St., Cebu City
9	Dasmarinas	PSBank Bldg., E. Aguinaldo Highway cor. Mangubat St., Dasmarinas, Cavite
10	Gil J. Puyat - Tindalo	G/F Skyland Plaza Condominium, Sen. Gil Puyat Ave. cor. Tindalo St., Makati City
11	J.P. Rizal	PSBank Bldg., J.P. Rizal, cor. Legaspi Sts., Makati City
12	Laoag	F.R. Castro St., Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
13	Las Pinas - Almanza	G/F PSBank Bldg. Alabang Zapote Rd., Brgy. Almanza Las Pinas Metro Manila
14	Lemery	Ilustre Avenue cor. J.P. Rizal St., Lemery, Batangas
15	Lipa	C.M. Recto Ave cor. Soliman St., Lipa City
16	Los Banos	PSBank Bldg., Lopez Ave., Batong Malake, Los Banos, Laguna
17	Lucena	Quezon Ave. cor. Evangelista St. Lucena City, Quezon
18	Marikina - Concepcion	20 Bayan-Bayanan Avenue, Concepcion, Marikina City
19	Maypajo	132 A. Mabini St. near cor. Dimasalang, Maypajo, Caloocan City
20	Meycauayan	PSBank Bldg., McArthur Highway, Calvario, Meycauayan, Bulacan
21	Paniqui	Paniqui Commercial Complex, McArthur Highway Ext., Poblacion Norte, Paniqui, Tarlac
22	Pasay Taft	2336 Taft Ave., near cor. Villareal St., Pasay City
23	Quezon Boulevard	358 Quezon Blvd. cor. Arlegui Sts., Quiapo, Manila.
24	Roosevelt	PSBank Bldg. 348 Roosevelt Ave., San Francisco Del Monte, Quezon City
25	San Juan	No. 5 F. Blumentritt cor. N. Domingo Sts., San Juan City
26	Tanauan	J.P. Laurel Highway, Tanauan City, Batangas
27	Tarlac	PSBank Bldg., F. Tanedo St., Tarlac, Tarlac
28	Valenzuela	ARTY Subdivision, Mc Arthur Highway cor. J.P. Rizal St., Karuhatan, Valenzuela City

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK
SCHEDULE OF BANK/BRANCH SITES UNDER LEASE AGREEMENTS
As of December 31, 2025

NO	BRANCH	LOCATION / ADDRESS	RENTAL RATE PER MONTH	TERM	CONTRACT PERIOD FROM	TO
1	ACROPOLIS (formerly Libis)	G/F The Spa Bldg. No. 80 E. Rodriguez Jr. Avenue Bagumbayan Quezon City	362,710.43	5 Years	1-Mar-23	29-Feb-28
2	AKLAN - KALIBO	19 Martyr's corner G. Pastrana St. Kalibo, Aklan	97,978.62	5 Years	16-Jan-24	15-Jan-29
3	ALABANG	Estrellita Bldg. 236 Montillano St. Alabang Muntinlupa City	357,195.49	1 Year	1-Sep-25	31-Aug-26
4	ALABANG - ACACIA	Kingston Tower, Blk 2 Lot 1, Acacia Ave., Madrigal Business Park, Ayala Alabang Muntinlupa City	216,645.30	5 Years	15-Oct-21	14-Oct-26
5	ALABANG - MADRIGAL PARK	Admiralty Bldg., 1101 Alabang Zapote Rd., Madrigal Business Park, Ayala Alabang, Muntinlupa City	308,874.46	5 Years	1-Sep-21	31-Aug-26
6	ALABANG - ZAPOTE	Sycamore Arcade Building, Alabang-Zapote Road, Alabang, Muntinlupa City 1770 PH	272,683.94	5 Years	16-Dec-21	15-Dec-26
7	ALBAY - TABACO	Unit A to D, VICAR Bldg., Ziga Ave., Brgy Basud, Tabaco City, Albay	162,520.10	5 Years	15-Oct-25	14-Oct-30
8	AMORANTO	157, N.S. Amoranto corner Retiro St., Maharlika, Quezon City	176,708.89	10 Years	1-Feb-18	31-Jan-28
9	ANGELES - BALIBAGO	G/F Fields Plaza Condominium, McArthur Hi-way, Balibago, Angeles City	150,491.25	5 Years	1-Aug-21	31-Jul-26
10	ANTIPOLO	75 Claveria Bldg., Circumferential Road, Brgy. San Roque, Antipolo City	140,358.15	5 Years	1-Nov-22	31-Oct-27
11	ANTIPOLO - SAN JOSE	Budgetlane Arcade Provincial Road, Brgy. San Jose, Antipolo City, Rizal	147,262.50	5 Years	1-Nov-23	31-Oct-28
12	ANTIPOLO - MASINAG	G/F Tripolee Bldg., Marcos Highway, Brgy. Mayamot, Antipolo City, Rizal	188,362.13	5 Years	1-Jun-22	31-May-27
13	ANTIQUÉ - SAN JOSE	GF, D123C Bldng., Moscoso St. cor. Tobias Fornier St. San Jose De Buenavista, Antique	85,085.44	5 Years	1-Jun-24	31-May-29
14	ARNAIZ AVENUE	GF, Unit 2 818 Bldg., 818 Arnaiz Ave. San Lorenzo Village Makati City	395,677.44	5 Years	1-Apr-23	31-May-28
15	BACLARAN	2935 Bagvpi Trade Center, FB Harrison St., cor. Ortigas St., Pasay City	229,519.25	6 Years	1-Jan-21	31-Dec-26
16	BACOLOD	G/F A. Yu Bldg. Locsin St. (between Gonzaga and Luzurriaga Sts.) Bacolod City	122,359.78	5 Years	1-Jul-25	30-Jun-30
17	BACOLOD - NORTH DRIVE	Del Rio 2 Building, BS Aquino Drive, Bacolod City (G/F Riverside Pharmacy Bldg., BS Aquino Drive, Bacolod City)	66,895.89	1 Year	16-Oct-24	15-Oct-25
18	BALANGA	G/F SHP Building II, Don Manuel Banzon Avenue, Balanga, Bataan	143,630.70	20 Years	1-Oct-08	30-Sep-28
19	BALIC-BALIC	PSBANK Bldg., G Tuazon Cor Calabash A, Balic Balic, Brgy. 549, Sampaloc, Metro Manila	310,273.96	3 Years	15-Nov-25	14-Nov-28
20	BALINTAWAK	1238 GO SOC Bldg. Edsa Balintawak Q.C.	182,825.02	5 Years	1-Sep-22	31-Aug-27
21	BANAWE	REAP Center, 2 Atok St. cor. Banawe St. Brgy. Sto. Domingo, Quezon City	127,570.10	5 Years	1-Nov-23	31-Oct-28
22	BATANGAS	P. Burgos St., Brgy. 16, Batangas City,	123,981.09	5 Years	1-Dec-22	30-Nov-27
23	BATANGAS - BALAYAN	GF, Commercial Bldg, Plaza Rizal St. corner Fe St., Balayan, Batangas	84,115.00	5 Years	15-Aug-24	14-Aug-29
24	BATANGAS - BAUAN	Era Building, Kapitan Ponso St. corner Ylagan St. Poblacion IV, Bauan, Batangas	157,894.74	3 Years	1-Oct-24	30-Sep-27
25	BATANGAS - STO. TOMAS	GF, New Bldng Maharlika Hway, Brgy. San Antonio, Sto. Tomas, Batangas	156,172.21	5 Years	21-Jul-24	20-Jul-29
26	BENGUET - LA TRINIDAD	GF, Ramon Bldng., JB-25 Km 4, Brgy. Pico, La Trinidad, Benguet	108,483.93	15 Years	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-29
27	BF HOMES	#11 President Ave.corner Elizalde St., BF Homes Paranaque City	318,378.66	5 Years	1-Sep-21	31-Aug-26
28	BF RESORT DRIVE	#1 Alice Crisostomo cor. BF Resort Drive, BF Resort Village, Las Pinas City 1740	59,509.72	3 Years	1-Apr-24	31-Mar-27
29	BICUTAN	#40 Doña Soledad Ave., Better Living Subd., Paranaque City 1711	224,471.72	5 Years	8-Oct-22	7-Oct-27
30	BINAN	PSBank Bldg, A.Bonifacio St. Brgy Canlalay, Binan, Laguna	241,576.50	10 Years	1-Jan-20	31-Dec-29
31	BONI AVENUE	641 Cifra Bldg. Boni Avenue, Mandaluyong City	196,862.40	5 Years	8-Oct-23	7-Oct-28
32	BONI SERRANO (St. Ignatius)	G/F PSMBFI Building, Boni Serrano Avenue, corner 1st and 2nd Streets, West Crame, San Juan City	100,426.16	5 Years	1-Jun-24	31-May-29
33	BONIFACIO GLOBAL CITY	Unit 1 G/F Bonifacio Technology Center, 31st St cor 2nd St Bonifacio Global City, Taguig	221,235.00	1 Year	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-24
34	BUKIDNON - MALAYBALAY	Ramos Bldg, Fortich Street, Malaybalay City, Bukidnon 8700F	120,000.00	5 Years	1-Oct-25	30-Sep-30

NO	BRANCH	LOCATION / ADDRESS	RENTAL RATE PER MONTH	TERM	CONTRACT PERIOD FROM	TO
35	BUKIDNON - VALENCIA	G/F Tamay Lang Arcade, Alkuino St. Cor. Manuel A. Roxas St., Valencia City Bukidnon	143,446.01	5 Years	1-Jul-25	30-Jun-30
36	BULACAN - BALAGTAS	BAGS building Mc Arthur Highway San Juan Balagtas Bulacan	140,710.04	15 Years	1-Oct-11	30-Sep-26
37	BULACAN - BALIUAG	B.S. Aquino Ave. cor Lopez Jaena St. Bagong Nayon, Baliwag, Bulacan	92,373.28	15 Years	1-Aug-11	31-Jul-26
38	BULACAN - MARILAO	GF, RCH Bldg., Mc Arthur Highway corner Magalang St., Brgy. Ibayo, Marilao, Bulacan	82,162.14	5 Years	1-Oct-24	30-Sep-29
39	BULACAN - PLARIDEL	GF Javier Building, Pan Philippine Highway, Banga 1st, Plaridel Bulacan	132,500.00	5 Years	1-Mar-24	28-Feb-29
40	BULACAN - PULILAN	Doña Remedios Trinidad Highway, Sto Cristo, Pulilan, Bulacan	120,492.25	5 Years	1-Dec-22	31-Dec-27
41	BULACAN - SAN JOSE DEL MONTE	G/F FLB Building Provincial Road Brgy. Tungkong Mangga San Jose Del Monte Bulacan	141,322.88	5 Years	15-Nov-22	14-Nov-27
42	BUSTILLOS - LEGARDA	GF, #415 EEC Bldg. J. Figueras St., Sampaloc, Manila	243,101.25	5 Years	31-Jul-25	30-Jul-30
43	BUTUAN	J.C. Aquino Avenue corner Ochua Avenue, Butuan City, Agusan Del Norte	90,790.80	20 Years	1-Nov-08	31-Oct-28
44	CABANATUAN	782 – 784 Century Ent. Bldg., Melencio St. cor. Paco Roman St., Dimasalang, Cabanatuan City 3100	165,375.00	5 Years	1-Jan-22	31-Dec-26
45	CAGAYAN DE ORO	BJS Building Don A Velez corner A. Mabini Sts. Cagayan de Oro, Misamis Oriental	164,251.76	5 Years	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-26
46	CAGAYAN DE ORO - LAPASAN	Unit 11-12, Puregold CDO, Claro M. Recto Ave., Lapasan, Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental	126,983.97	10 Years	4-Nov-15	3-Nov-25
47	CAINTA	G/F Ortigas Royale Condominium, Ortigas Avenue Extension, Brgy. San Juan, Cainta, Rizal	124,791.98	5 Years	1-Mar-22	28-Feb-27
48	CAINTA - FELIX AVENUE	Cainta Business Center Building, Felix Ave., Cor Vista Verde Ext., Gate 2, Cainta, Rizal	147,121.16	5 Years	15-May-21	14-May-26
49	CALAMBA	Ground Floor Andenson Building I, Parian, National Highway, Calamba City	147,634.48	10 Years	1-Jan-17	31-Dec-26
50	CALOOCAN - EDSA	#382 Galauran compound Edsa Caloocan City	170,850.14	5 Years	1-Sep-23	31-Aug-28
51	CALOOCAN - SAMSON ROAD	G/F Erlinda Go Bldg. Samson Road corner Torres St. Caloocan City	214,549.78	5 Years	1-Sep-21	31-Aug-26
52	CAMARIN	G/F Zabarte Town Center 588 Camarin Road, Kalookan City	148,177.56	5 Years	1-Jan-25	31-Dec-29
53	CAMARINES NORTE - DAET	GF, New Bldg., F. Pimentel Ave. corner V. Basit St. Brgy. 8, Daet, Camarines Norte	105,263.16	5 Years	1-Jul-24	30-Jun-29
54	CAPITOL HILLS DRIVE	G/F Bellevue Commercial Building, Capitol Hills Drive, Quezon City	117,280.41	5 Years	1-Jul-24	30-Jun-29
55	CAVITE - BACOR	G/F Heritage Bldg. KM 16 Aguinaldo Hiway Niog Bacoor, Cavite	109,408.39	5 Years	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-26
56	CAVITE - CARMONA	GF, 88 Bldg., Gov. Drive, Brgy. Maduya, Carmona, Cavite	101,530.00	5 Years	30-Aug-25	29-Aug-30
57	CAVITE - GEN. TRIAS	Florida Sun Estates, Governor's Drive, Brgy. Manggahan, Gen. Trias, Cavite	223,389.60	1 Year	1-Jan-25	31-Dec-25
58	CAVITE - GMA	Gov. Drive, Gen. Mariano Alvarez, Cavite	97,341.41	15 Years	16-Jan-12	15-Jan-27
59	CAVITE - IMUS ANABU	Kingsway Commercial Complex No. 9040 E. Aguinaldo Highway, Anabu, Imus, Cavite	138,915.00	1 Year	2-May-25	1-May-26
60	CAVITE - IMUS LANCASTER	The Square, Retail 2 Unit 101, Advincula Ave., Lancaster New City, Brgy. Alapan 2, Imus City, Cavite	102,953.38	5 Years	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-27
61	CAVITE - IMUS TANZANG LUMA	G/F VCV Bldg. Aguinaldo Highway Brgy. Tanzang Luma Imus City, Cavite	170,646.00	5 Years	1-Jan-25	31-Dec-29
62	CAVITE - MOLINO	G/F golden Oasys Bldg., Molino 4, Bacoor Cavite	209,699.05	5 Years	1-Jan-23	31-Dec-27
63	CAVITE - TAGAYTAY	Rotonda Star Plaza, Brgy. Silang Junction, Tagaytay City, Cavite	211,065.07	5 Years	1-May-23	30-Apr-28
64	CAVITE - TANZA	G/F Annie's Plaza A. Soriano Highway, Daang Amay, Tanza Cavite	110,000.00	5 Years	16-Sep-25	15-Sep-30
65	CAVITE - TRECE MARTIRES	GF, New Bldg., Governors Drive, Trece Martires, Cavite	134,047.42	5 Years	22-Sep-24	21-Sep-29
66	CAVITE - SILANG	G/F, O.C. Building, M.H. Del Pilar cor. Kiamzon Sts., Silang, Cavite	104,186.25	5 Years	1-Jun-22	31-May-27
67	CEBU - AYALA BUSINESS PARK	G/F Insular Life Cebu Business Centre, Mindanao Avenue corner Biliran Road, Cebu Business Center, Cebu City, Cebu 6000	313,654.10	5 Years	16-May-21	15-May-26
68	CEBU - CAPITOL	The Strip, Osmeña Blvd., Capitol Site, Cebu City	225,620.00	1 Year	1-Sep-24	31-Aug-25
69	CEBU - COLON	Pelaez corner Colon Sts., Cebu City	121,550.63	15 Years	3-Apr-11	2-Apr-26
70	CEBU - IT PARK	GF, Stall 101, eBlock 4, Jose Maria Del Mar St., Cebu IT Park, Cebu City	98,047.10	1 Year	1-Nov-25	31-Oct-26
71	CEBU - LAPU-LAPU	Gaisano Mactan Island Mall, Lapu Lapu City, Cebu	126,695.80	5 Years	1-Sep-22	31-Aug-27
72	CEBU - MANDAUE A.C. CORTEZ	N & N Cortes Arcade, A.C. Cortes ave., Mandaue City Cebu	83,157.13	5 Years	1-Aug-24	31-Jul-29

NO	BRANCH	LOCATION / ADDRESS	RENTAL RATE PER MONTH	TERM	CONTRACT PERIOD FROM	TO
73	CEBU - CONSOLACION	G/F Orosia Building, Highway Cansaga, Consolacion Cebu	158,400.00	1 Year	1-Aug-25	31-Jul-26
74	CEBU - BANILAD	G/F Gaisano Country Mall, Banilad, Cebu City	208,335.57	2 Years	1-Apr-24	31-Mar-26
75	CEBU - CARBON	Plaridel cor. Progreso Sts. Cebu City, 6000	258,292.47	1 Year	1-Jan-26	31-Dec-26
76	CENTRAL MARKET	1633 Fugoso St., cor M. Natividad St., Sta Cruz Manila	93,806.69	10 Years	1-Feb-19	31-Jan-29
77	CHINO ROCES AVENUE	G/F ENCM Bldg., 1099 Chino Roces Ave., cor. Mascardo St., Sta. Cruz, Makati City	197,856.14	5 Years	26-Sep-23	25-Sep-28
78	COMMONWEALTH	2211 F&L Centre Commonwealth Avenue, Quezon City	500,950.56	10 Years	1-Jun-16	31-May-26
79	CONGRESSIONAL AVE. (Visayas)	45 Congressional Avenue Extension, Quezon City	140,000.00	3 Years	1-Nov-24	31-Oct-27
80	DAGUPAN	43 Burgos Street Dagupan City, Pangasinan 2400	242,105.26	10 Years	1-Jul-18	30-Jun-28
81	DAVAO - BAJADA	88 building, J.P. Laurel Street, Bajada Davao City	200,000.00	5 Years	1-Oct-25	30-Sep-30
82	DAVAO - DIGOS	Door 1 & 2 USPD Arita Commercial Complex Rizal Ave Zone 3 Digos City Davao Del Sur	90,187.55	5 Years	15-Apr-21	14-Apr-26
83	DAVAO - MADRAZO	PSBank Bldg. Quirino St. corner Cayetano Bangoy St. (formerly Ponciano Reyes) Davao City, Davao Del Sur	219,035.10	30 Years	1-Dec-07	30-Nov-37
84	DAVAO - MATINA	G/F Saito Building, McArthur Highway, Matina, Davao City	218,534.95	9 Years	15-Mar-20	14-Mar-29
85	DAVAO - MONTEVERDE	88 T. Monteverde Avenue, Davao City	229,201.83	10 Years	1-Jun-17	31-May-27
86	DAVAO - TAGUM	PSBank Bldg. National Highway corner Pioneer Ave. Tagum City, Davao Del Norte	110,000.00	5 Years	1-Jun-24	31-May-29
87	DEL MONTE	182 A Del Monte Avenue, Barangay St. Peter, Quezon City.	415,941.97	1 Year	1-Oct-25	30-Sep-26
88	DIPOLOG	Lopez Skyroom. Corner Rizal Avenue and C.P. Garcia St., Dipolog City	126,000.00	5 Years	1-May-24	30-Apr-29
89	DOWNTOWN CENTER	628 Wellington Bldg. Plaza Lorenzo Ruiz Binondo Manila, Philippines	663,439.34	10 Years	1-Jan-16	31-Dec-25
90	DUMAGUETE	G/F Hotel Palwa, Dr. V. Locsin St., Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental	125,773.40	5 Years	5-Nov-24	4-Nov-29
91	E. RODRIGUEZ	Seneca Plaza Building, 1152 E. Rodriguez Sr. Ave. New Manila, Quezon City	156,888.99	5 Years	7-Oct-21	7-Oct-26
92	EDSA EXTENSION - MACAPAGAL	G/F Met Live, EDSA Extension cor. Macapagal Ave., Pasay City	246,618.28	5 Years	1-Jun-23	31-May-28
93	ESPAÑA	Unit G, G/F España Tower, 2203 España Blvd. Manila	146,895.15	5 Years	1-Jan-24	31-Dec-28
94	FAIRVIEW	GF, No 71 Commonwealth Ave., Brgy. East Fairview, Quezon City	181,505.40	10 Years	15-Jul-16	14-Jul-26
95	G. ARANETA AVENUE	314 G. Araneta Avenue, Brgy. Dona Imelda, Quezon City 1113	227,809.55	10 Years	8-Dec-18	8-Dec-28
96	GENERAL SANTOS	Santiago Boulevard, Corner Naranjita St., General Santos City, South Cotabato	182,503.52	5 Years	1-Aug-21	31-Jul-26
97	GIL PUYAT - N. GARCIA	Unit 101-A, ITC Bldg., Sen. Gil Puyat Ave., Makati City 1200 PH	179,280.17	2 Years	1-Mar-24	28-Feb-26
98	GILMORE HEIGHTS	G/F Gilmore Heights Condominium, #18 Granada cor Castilla St., Brgy Valencia Quezon City	195,068.44	5 Years	1-Jan-23	31-Dec-27
99	TAGUIG - GLOBAL CITY- 4TH AVE	Shop 4 The Luxe Residence 28th St., cor. 4th Avenue, Global City, Taguig City, 1634 PH	661,746.96	3 Years	1-Sep-22	31-Aug-25
100	GRACE PARK	647 Rizal Avenue Ext., 10th Avenue, Grace Park, Kalookan City	249,842.96	5 Years	15-Jan-21	14-Jan-26
101	GREENHILLS	#3 Missouri cor Nevada Sts. Greenhills, San Juan	472,500.00	5 Years	8-Sep-24	7-Sep-29
102	ROXAS BOULEVARD - VITO CRUZ	G/F Legaspi Towers 300 Inc. Roxas Blvd. Cor Vito Cruz Malate Manila	299,861.08	5 Years	1-Dec-25	30-Nov-30
103	HOLY SPIRIT DRIVE	Unit L1, Lot 7,8,10, Blk 7, Holy Spirit Drive, Isidora Hills Subd., Quezon City	215,634.63	10 Years	29-Nov-15	28-Nov-25
104	ILOCOS SUR - CANDON	G/F, Imperial Building, National Highway, Poblacion, Brgy San Jose, Candon City, Ilocos Sur	227,703.66	5 Years	1-Aug-24	31-Jul-29
105	ILOILO - IZNART	533 Iznart St., Brgy Ed Ganzon, Iloilo City	110,237.92	15 Years	1-Jan-2011	31-Dec-25
106	ILOILO - JARO	E. Lopez corner Jalandoni St. Jaro, Iloilo City	81,607.36	25 Years	1-Jun-12	31-May-37
107	ILOILO - QUEZON	23 C Quezon Street, Iloilo City	188,008.45	5 Years	15-Feb-22	14-Feb-27
108	ISABELA - CAUAYAN	#135 National Highway, San Fermin, Cauayan City, Isabela	197,000.00	5 Years	14-Jan-25	13-Jan-30
109	J. ABAD SANTOS	1939 Jose Abad Santos Avenue Tondo, Manila 1012 PH	164,431.34	5 Years	1-Oct-25	30-Sep-30
110	JABONEROS	467 Jaboneros Corner Ilang-Ilang Sts., Binondo Manila	170,305.40	5 Years	1-Sep-25	31-Aug-30
111	KALENTONG	55 Shaw Blvd. near corner Kalentong St. Mandaluyong City	192,092.85	20 Years	15-Oct-07	14-Oct-27
112	KAMIAS	PHA Building, 14 Kamias Road Quezon City	163,510.93	5 Years	1-Aug-21	31-Jul-26
113	KATIPUNAN	GF, Palodoma Bldg. 313 Katipunan Ave., Loyola Heights, Quezon City.	410,069.26	5 Years	1-Jan-25	31-Dec-29
114	LA UNION	G/F Nisce Building Quezon Ave. San Fernando, La Union	80,457.48	5 Years	1-Jul-22	30-Jun-27
115	LAGRO	Lot 5 Blk 2 Sacred Heart Village, Quirino Highway, Lagro, Quezon City	120,058.07	5 Years	1-Nov-24	31-Oct-29

NO	BRANCH	LOCATION / ADDRESS	RENTAL RATE PER MONTH	TERM	CONTRACT PERIOD FROM	TO
116	LAGUNA - CABUYAO	GF, New Bldg, JP Rizal St. corner A. Bonifacio St. Brgy. 2, Cabuyao, Laguna	186,159.39	5 Years	15-Sep-24	14-Sep-29
117	LAGUNA - CALAMBA	GF, The Calamba Executive Center, Brgy. Uno, Crossing, Calamba City, Laguna	165,475.01	5 Years	1-Jul-24	30-Jun-29
118	LAGUNA - PASEO DE STA. ROSA	Paseo De Sta. Rosa, Arcadia Bldng, Unit 1, Upper Ground Floor, San Bruno Drive corner Tagaytay-Balibago Road, Sta. Rosa City, Laguna	297,899.91	2 Years	1-Sep-22	31-Aug-24
119	LAGUNA - SAN PABLO MAHARLIKA HWAY	GF, Acosta Bldg. II Km. 80, Maharlika Hway, Brgy. San Rafael San Pablo City, Laguna	147,041.99	5 Years	15-Oct-25	14-Oct-30
120	LAGUNA - SAN PEDRO NATIONAL HWAY	GF, Sunshine Square Bldg., National Hway, Brgy. Landayan, San Pedro City, Laguna	140,358.27	10 Years	8-Jan-16	7-Jan-26
121	LAS PINAS	G/F Fairland Bldg., Alabang-Zapote Road Cor V. Guinto St., Pamplona, Las Pinas City	326,761.41	5 Years	11-Sep-20	10-Sep-25
122	LAS PINAS - PAMPLONA	Alabang Zapote Road, Pamplona 2, Las Pinas City	307,494.84	5 Years	1-Nov-21	31-Oct-26
123	LEGASPI – PALANCA	Doña Angela Garden Condominium, 110 C. Palanca St., Legaspi Vill., Makati City	210,000.00	5 Years	14-Jan-24	13-Jan-29
124	LEGASPI – SALCEDO	G/F 195 Casmer Bldg Salcedo St, Legaspi Vill Makati City	229,952.52	3 Years	1-Dec-24	30-Nov-27
125	LEGAZPI	Ground Floor, Tower Bldg. II, Landco Business Park, Legazpi City, Albay 4500	129,764.34	5 Years	1-Jun-24	31-May-29
126	LIPA - J.P. LAUREL HIGHWAY	Autoplex building JP laurel Highway Sabang, Lipa City	102,091.50	3 Years	1-Jan-24	31-Dec-26
127	LUCENA - ENRIQUEZ	G/F, AQC Building, Enriquez St. corner San Fernando St. Brgy. 6, Lucena City	132,300.00	5 Years	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-27
128	MAGALLANES	1052 MPI Building, EDSA cor Lapu-lapu Avenue, Magallanes Village Makati City	305,106.00	3 Years	1-Jun-24	31-May-27
129	MAKATI AVENUE	690 Makati Avenue cor. Jupiter St., Bel-Air Village, Makati	247,284.40	5 Years	1-Jun-22	31-May-27
130	MALABON	685 Rizal Ave. ext. San Agustin St.,Malabon City	150,246.47	5 Years	1-Nov-22	31-Oct-27
131	MALABON - GOV. PASCUAL	Gov. Pascual corner Maria Clara St. Acacia, Malabon City	84,533.43	20 Years	1-May-11	30-Apr-31
132	MALOLOS	Paseo Del Congreso, Barangay Liang, Malolos City, Bulacan	369,363.87	10 Years	1-Dec-17	30-Nov-27
133	MALOLOS - MCARTHUR	Units 2, 3 & 4, Twins Plaza Complex, McArthur Highway, Bulihan, Malolos, Bulacan	132,867.08	2 Years	1-Jun-25	31-May-27
134	MANDALUYONG WACK WACK	Unit 1-A Ground Floor , Lee Gardens Condominium, Shaw Blvd ., Wack Wack, Mandaluyong City	322,259.19	2 Years	1-May-24	30-Apr-26
135	CEBU - MANDAUE SUBANGDAKU	Unit 101-102 G/F KRC Bldg., National Highway , Subangdaku, Mandaue City , Cebu 6014	164,403.52	1 Year	16-Sep-25	15-Sep-26
136	MANGGAHAN	454 Amang Rodriguez Avenue, Manggahan, Pasig City	186,296.51	5 Years	16-Sep-25	15-Sep-30
137	MARIKINA - BLUE WAVE	Bluewave Strip Mall, Sumulong Highway cor. Fernando Ave., Marikina City	183,846.74	3 Years	1-May-22	30-Apr-25
138	MARIKINA - MARCOS HIGHWAY	Unit 13 G/F M&R Complex Marcos Highway corner Gil Fernando Avenue and Marcos Highway, San Roque, Marikina	274,424.85	5 Years	1-Feb-22	31-Jan-27
139	MARIKINA - PARANG	76 B.G. Molina corner E. Rodriguez Streets., Parang, Marikina City 1809	92,358.33	20 Years	1-Jan-09	31-Dec-28
140	MARIKINA - SUMULONG	G/F Algiers Bldg. Sumulong Highway Cor. E. Jacinto St. Brgy. Sto. Nino, Marikina City	374,867.71	10 Years	1-Aug-21	31-Jul-31
141	MARIKINA - RIVERBANKS	A1-24 Riverbanks Arcade, Riverbanks Center, 84 A. Bonifacio Avenue, Marikina City	255,400.86	2 Years	1-Sep-25	31-Aug-27
142	MINDANAO AVENUE	Unit A & B, L Bldg., 4 Mindanao Ave. cor. Congressional Ave., Bahay Toro, Proj. 8, QC.	125,303.56	5 Years	5-Nov-23	4-Nov-28
143	MINDORO - CALAPAN	GF HM Home Mark Building, JP Rizal St., Brgy. Camilmil, Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro	162,889.46	5 Years	1-Mar-24	28-Feb-29
144	MUNTINLUPA	DLA BLDG., Ground fl National Road Bgy Putatan Muntinlupa	142,469.88	5 Years	15-Feb-21	14-Feb-26
145	N DOMINGO	Joyce Appartelle 128 N. Domingo St., San Juan City	256,474.80	5 Years	16-Dec-22	15-Dec-27
146	NAGA	G/F DECA Centro Bldg., cor dinaga street Panganiban drive Naga City Camarines Sur	120,432.50	5 Years	17-Jan-26	16-Jan-31
147	NAVOTAS	873 M. Naval St. ,Sipac-Almacen, Navotas City	230,000.00	5 Years	1-Jan-26	31-Dec-30
148	NOVALICHES	877 G/F Gatmaitan Building, Quirino Highway, Gulod, Novaliches, Quezon City	195,957.25	10 Years	3-Nov-15	2-Nov-25
149	NUEVA ECIJA - GAPAN	GF, Planters Bldg., Tinio St., Bucana, Gapan City, Nueva Ecija	98,800.00	5 Years	1-Aug-24	31-Jul-29

NO	BRANCH	LOCATION / ADDRESS	RENTAL RATE PER MONTH	TERM	CONTRACT PERIOD FROM	TO
150	NUEVA ECIIJA - SAN JOSE	GF, Mario O. Salvador Bldg., Maharlika Highway, Brgy. Malasin, San Jose City, Nueva Ecija	100,000.00	5 Years	1-Oct-24	30-Sep-29
151	NUEVA VIZCAYA - SOLANO	GF, Ongtao Bldg., Maharlika Highway Burgos St., Brgy. Quirino, National Hwy, Solano, Nueva Vizcaya	147,000.00	3 Years	15-Jul-24	14-Jul-27
152	OLONGAPO	KT Tower, 18th St., East Bajac Bajac, Olongapo City, Zambales	189,000.00	10 Years	28-Jul-23	27-Jul-33
153	GONZALO PUTAY (formerly ONGPIN)	Units 1 and 2, Gold Arcade 580 Gonzalo Puyat St. , Brgy. 303, Sta. Cruz, Manila 1003	336,596.40	5 Years	1-Jun-22	31-May-27
154	ORMOC	Units 1 & 2 G/F Ormoc Centrum Aviles cor. San Pedro St., Ormoc City, Leyte	143,808.13	5 Years	29-Sep-25	28-Sep-30
155	ORTIGAS	Unit 110 Parc Chateau Condominium, Onyx cor. Sapphire & Garnet Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City	141,750.00	5 Years	1-Nov-22	31-Oct-27
156	ORTIGAS - SAN MIGUEL	Ground level, The Crescent Bldg., 21 San Miguel Ave., Ortigas Center, Pasig City	216,967.86	5 Years	1-Nov-22	31-Oct-27
157	OZAMIZ	Rizal Ave. corner Capistrano St. 50th District, Ozamiz City, Misamis Occidental	120,421.52	5 Years	16-Apr-24	15-Apr-29
158	P. TUAZON	247 P. Tuazon Blvd., cor. 15th Ave., Brgy. Socorro, Cubao, Quezon City	291,060.00	3 Years	1-Jun-23	1-May-26
159	P. TUAZON - 7TH AVENUE	G/F Universal Aquarius Building, 158 P. Tuazon corner 7th Avenue, Cubao, Quezon City	337,958.59	5 Years	15-Sep-24	15-Sep-29
160	PACO	G/F Unit 14 & 15, JCS Building, 1521 Paz Street, Paco, Manila	224,952.00	5 Years	1-Jan-22	31-Dec-26
161	PADRE FAURA	G/F Padre Faura Wing, Robinsons Place Manila, Padre Faura St., Ermita, Manila	660,580.60	15 Years	11-Nov-12	30-Nov-27
162	PAGADIAN BRANCH	G/F Mendoza Building, J.P. Rizal Avenue , corner B. Aquino Street, Brgy. Gatas, Pagadian City	118,795.90	5 Years	16-Jan-26	15-Jan-31
163	PALLOCAN WEST	G/f CS Rayos Bldg. Pallocan West, Batangas City	190,051.05	15 Years	1-Jun-10	31-May-25
164	PAMPANGA - APALIT	G/F ABCDEQQ Bldg., McArthur Highway San Vicente, Apalit, Pampanga	77,566.41	5 Years	15-Oct-25	14-Oct-30
165	PAMPANGA - GUAGUA	G/F, MPS Plaza, Plaza Burgos, Guagua, Pampanga	140,764.57	5 Years	15-Oct-23	14-Oct-28
166	PAMPANGA - SAN FERNANDO SINDALAN	GF, Pinmara Square Bldg., Mc Arthur Hwy, Sindalan, San Fernando City, Pampanga	110,513.67	5 Years	1-Jul-25	30-Jun-30
167	PANGASINAN - ALAMINOS	# 24 Quezon Ave. Brgy. Poblacion, Alaminos City, Pangasinan.	81,141.94	10 Years	1-Oct-22	30-Sep-32
168	PANGASINAN - URDANETA	Poblacion, Mc- Arthur Hi-way, Urdaneta City, Pangasinan	89,792.82	20 Years	1-Sep-12	31-Aug-32
169	PARANAQUE	8387 Dr. A. Santos Ave., San Antonio Paranaque City	230,668.36	5 Years	1-Dec-21	30-Nov-26
170	PARANAQUE - LA HUERTA	Quirino Avenue Corner M. Rodriguez St., La Huerta, Paranaque 1700	278,887.09	6 Years	22-Dec-20	30-Jun-26
171	PASIG - C. RAYMUNDO AVENUE	#1 C. Raymundo Ave. Cor. Mercedes Ave., Caniogon, Pasig City	251,204.13	4 Years	1-Dec-23	30-Sep-27
172	PASIG BOULEVARD	G/F 162 Vision Building, Pasig Blvd, Bagong Ilog Pasig City	288,400.00	4 Years	1-Nov-23	30-Sep-27
173	PASIG MUTYA	Mariposa Bldg. Caruncho Ave., Corner Suarez Ave. Palatiw, Pasig City 1600	218,791.13	5 Years	1-Oct-21	30-Sep-26
174	PATEROS	G/F Sanz Building, 506 M. Almeda St., San Roque, Pateros, Metro Manila	161,627.02	10 Years	1-Jul-20	30-Jun-30
175	PLAZA BONIFACIO	A. Mabini Street corner Alcalde Jose St., Kapasigan Pasig City	553,824.18	5 Years	1-Feb-23	31-Jan-28
176	PUERTO PRINCESA	248 Rizal Avenue, Manggahan, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan	222,300.00	5 Years	25-Aug-25	24-Aug-30
177	QUEZON AVENUE	GF, Coher Center, 1424 Quezon Ave., South Triangle, Quezon City	122,037.81	10 Years	15-Jun-16	14-Jun-26
178	MATALINO - Q.C.	G/F Sir Thomas Square Bldg. 18 Matalino cor Matatag Sts., Brgy. Central, Quezon City	566,214.00	5 Years	1-Nov-24	31-Oct-29
179	QUIAPO PALANCA	202 Carlos Palanca St. cor. Villalobos St. Quiapo Manila 1001	241,464.24	5 Years	1-Nov-24	31-Oct-29
180	QUIRINO HWAY (FORMERLY CUBAO - ARANETA CENTER)	484 Quirino Highway, Novaliches Quezon City	238,382.00	10 Years	8-Nov-18	8-Nov-28
181	RIZAL - ANGONO	G/F ARC One Bldg., Quezon Ave., Sunstrip, Angono, Rizal	149,404.24	5 Years	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-27
182	RIZAL - MONTALBAN	Imelda Nocon Bldg., #240 E. Rodriguez Highway, Montalban, Rizal	119,723.76	5 Years	1-Oct-22	30-Sep-27
183	RIZAL - SAN MATEO	GF, Saint Claire Bldg., Gen Luna St., Brgy Ampid I, San Mateo, Rizal	110,495.36	5 Years	15-Sep-24	15-Sep-29
184	RIZAL - TANAY	GF, Tanay Market Center, Market Road, Brgy. Plaza Aldea, Tanay Rizal	155,132.82	5 Years	1-Aug-24	31-Jul-29
185	RIZAL AVENUE	552-554 Rizal Avenue Sta. Cruz, Manila	258,600.00	3 Years	1-Aug-24	31-Jul-27
186	ROXAS	G/F Tan Bldg., Arnaldo Boulevard cor Datiles St., Brgy Tanque, Roxas City, Capiz	98,073.68	5 Years	16-Apr-24	15-Apr-29
187	SAN ANDRES ADRIATICO	Unit 1E, 1535 M. Adriatico St. Ermita Manila	273,761.78	5 Years	1-Jan-23	31-Dec-27
188	SAN FERNANDO	HPT Building Mc Arthur Highway, Dolores. City of San Fernando, Pampanga.	191,250.00	3 Years	1-Jun-23	31-May-26
189	SAN PABLO	PSBank San Pablo, Rizal Avenue, San Pablo City, Laguna	250,305.93	25 Years	1-Aug-03	31-Jul-28

NO	BRANCH	LOCATION / ADDRESS	RENTAL RATE PER MONTH	TERM	CONTRACT PERIOD	
					FROM	TO
190	SAN PEDRO	No 21 A. Mabini Street, Poblacion San Pedro, Laguna	201,518.15	10 Years	1-Feb-20	31-Jan-30
191	SANTIAGO	G/F Insular Life Bldg., Maharlika Highway Brgy. Villasis , Santiago City, Isabela	116,216.00	1 Year	1-Nov-24	31-Oct-25
192	SOLER	Athena Tower, 1258 Soler St. Cor Benavidez St, Binondo, Manila	332,531.82	5 Years	1-Mar-22	1-Mar-27
193	SORSOGON	UGF, Sorsogon Shopping Center, Magsaysay St., Sorsogon City, Sorsogon	235,848.43	10 Years	15-Jan-15	14-Jan-25
194	STA. MARIA	Corazon de Jesus St. Poblacion, Sta. Maria , Bulacan	149,657.89	4 Years	1-May-24	30-Apr-28
195	STA. ROSA - BALIBAGO	Dragon Arcade Balibago- Tagaytay National Road Brgy Don Jose Sta. Rosa Laguna	189,991.74	20 Years	1-Jun-04	31-May-24
196	TABORA	817-819 Tabora St., Binondo, Manila	326,259.40	20 Years	16-Feb-08	15-Feb-28
197	TACLOBAN	Ground Floor Tacloban Plaza Bldg., Justice Romualdez St., Tacloban City, Leyte	262,226.86	5 Years	11-Jan-24	10-Jan-29
198	TAGBILARAN	#152 Ideal Cinema Bldg., CPG Avenue, Tagbilaran City, Bohol	310,704.41	5 Years	1-Jan-23	31-Dec-27
199	TAGUIG - GEN. LUNA	G/F Paulina Bldg. # 8 Gen. Luna Ave., Tuktukan, Taguig City	163,944.73	10 Years	1-Sep-21	31-Aug-31
200	TAGUIG - KALAYAAN	Shop 10 Philplans Corporate Center, 1012 North Triangle Drive, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig	462,277.14	5 Years	1-Apr-24	31-Mar-29
201	TAGUIG - MCKINLEY HILL	GF, Morgan Suites Executive Residences, Taguig City	174,614.00	1 Year	1-Aug-24	31-Jul-25
202	TANDANG SORA	R Syjoco Building Kalaw Hills New Era Tandang Sora Quezon City	122,523.03	10 Years	1-Jan-19	1-Jan-29
203	TARLAC - CAPAS	Ground Floor Puregold Supermarket Sto. Domingo 1st, Capas, Tarlac	105,532.53	15 Years	1-Oct-10	30-Sep-25
204	TARLAC - MCARTHUR HIGHWAY	GF, Conrado Bldg., Mc Arthur Hway, San Sebastian Village, Tarlac City	101,722.81	5 Years	12-Oct-25	11-Oct-30
205	TAYTAY	Ison Bldg. JP Rizal Ave., corner Ison St. Brgy Dolores,Taytay Rizal	168,829.92	5 Years	1-Jan-25	31-Dec-29
206	TAYTAY - MANILA EAST	Manila East Road corner Ignacio St Brgy San Juan Taytay	133,232.39	20 Years	15-Feb-12	14-Feb-32
207	TIMOG	#58 Castro Bldg. Barangay Laging Handa, Timog Ave. Quezon City	399,000.00	5 Years	1-Apr-23	31-Mar-28
208	T.M. KALAW	G/F Sunview Palace Condominium T.M. Kalaw cor M.H. del Pilar Sts. Ermita, Manila	321,227.99	5 Years	1-May-24	30-Apr-29
209	TUGUEGARAO	Luna cor Del Rosario Streets, Centro 7, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan	160,971.92	5 Years	14-Sep-20	13-Sep-25
210	U.N. AVENUE	G/F Linsangan Admiralty Bldg. 1225 UN Avenue Paco, Manila.	145,524.96	5 Years	31-Oct-23	31-Oct-28
211	VALENZUELA - MALANDAY	G/F One Centrum Place, #618 Mc Arthur Highway, Malanday, Valenzuela City	169,541.41	5 Years	1-Sep-21	31-Aug-26
212	VALENZUELA - PASO DE BLAS	141 Paso De Blas St., Valenzuela City	106,925.72	20 Years	1-Jul-10	30-Jun-30
213	VIGAN	G/F PM Prime Bldg. Florentino cor Jacinto St., Brgy 1, Vigan City, Ilocos Sur	105,263.16	7 Years	1-Oct-22	30-Sep-29
214	VITO CRUZ - TAFT	R. Square Mall, 2622 Taft Ave. Cor.P. Ocampo St. Malate Manila	111,720.00	5 Years	1-Oct-24	30-Sep-29
215	WEST AVENUE	49 West Avenue, Brgy. Paltok, Quezon City	231,497.12	5 Years	1-Mar-25	28-Feb-30
216	WILSON	#1 Barasoain cor. Wilson St., Little Baguio, San Juan City	175,918.74	5 Years	1-Dec-22	30-Nov-27
217	YLAYA	999 – 1003 Ylaya Street Tondo, Brgy 3 Zone 001, Manila 1012	175,339.61	5 Years	21-Apr-24	20-Apr-29
218	ZAMBALES - IBA	GF, Iba Town Center, National Road Zone 1, Poblacion, Iba Zambales	192,535.98	1 Year	15-Aug-25	14-Aug-26
219	ZAMBALES - SUBIC TOWN	GF, Unity Developers Corp Bldg., National Highway, Baraca - Camachile, Subic, Zambales	139,619.54	10 Years	21-Nov-15	20-Nov-25
220	ZAMBOANGA	Mayor Vitaliano Agan Avenue, Camino Nuevo, Zamboanga City	99,056.44	5 Years	15-Jul-24	14-Jul-29
221	ZAMBOANGA - GUIWAN	MCLL Highway, Guiwan, Zamboanga City	66,000.00	5 Years	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-26
222	ZAMBOANGA - PILAR	G/F Martha Bldg. Pilar Street, Zone 4, Zamboanga City	125,583.71	5 Years	1-Sep-25	31-Aug-30

EXHIBIT 3

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK
EVENTS REPORTED UNDER FORM 17-C
(Reports filed during the year 2025)

No.	Particulars	Date Reported
1	PSBank reported the following information as of December 31, 2024: 1. Top 20 Stockholders 2. Top 100 Stockholders 3. Statement of Beneficial Ownership 4. Summary Report on Distribution of Stockholdings by Nationality 5. List of Major PSBank Stockholders Owning 5% or more 6. List of Stockholders and their Stockholdings 7. Changes in Stockholdings of Stockholders	January 17, 2025
2	PSBank reported that the Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 16 January 2025, passed a resolution declaring a 7.5% Regular Cash Dividend for the fourth quarter of 2024 amounting to Php 320.14 million equivalent to Php 0.75 per share. This will be payable to all common stockholders as of the Record Date of 03 February 2025 and will be paid no later than the Payment Date of 17 February 2025.	January 17, 2025
3	PSBank reported that the Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 16 January 2025, passed a resolution on the following: 1) Scheduling of the Annual Stockholders Meeting on April 24, 2025 at Three o'clock in the afternoon (3:00 PM). Final mode of conduct of the meeting shall be determined at a later date and shall be pursuant to all applicable SEC regulations; 2) Setting February 28, 2025 as the Record Date for determining stockholders entitled to notice and to vote in the Meeting; and 3) Grant of authority to Mr. Jose Vicente L. Alde, PSBank President, to change the date, time, place and/or mode of conduct of the Meeting as well as the record date and to decide on such other related matters as may be required by the regulators and other exigencies; and to sign, execute and deliver any and all documents and to do and perform any and all acts as may be necessary to carry into effect the intents and purposes of the foregoing.	January 17, 2025
4	PSBank reported that in its regular Board meeting held on January 16, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Philippine Savings Bank approved the following matters as endorsed by the Bank's Corporate Governance Committee (CGC): 1. Election of Ms. Cecilia C. Borromeo as Independent Director, subject to the required confirmation by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas with her existing interlocking positions; and, 2. Appointment of Ms. Borromeo as the Chairperson of the Corporate Governance and Trust Committees and as Member of the AML Oversight Committee Ms. Borromeo will serve the remaining unexpired term and fill in the vacant committee seats left by former Independent Director Francisco S. Magsajo, Jr.	January 17, 2025
5	PSBank reported the SEC Form 23-A of the newly-elected Independent Director, Ms. Cecilia C. Borromeo, who is covered by the Bank's policy on Insider Trading.	January 20, 2025
6	PSBank reported the attendance of the Board of Directors with a corresponding certification issued by our Corporate Secretary, Ms. Leah M. Zamora and also the attendance of the Principal / Key Officers of Philippine Savings Bank in the Corporate Governance Seminars / Webinars in 2024.	January 30, 2025
7	PSBank reported its financial results for year-end 2024.	March 4, 2025
8	In compliance with the SEC Notice (Feb-2024) on the alternative mode for distributing and providing copies of the Notice of Meeting, Information Statement, and other documents in connection with the holding of Annual Stockholders' Meeting ("ASM") for 2025, PSBank informed the Commission that the Philippine Savings Bank's 2025 Notice of Annual Stockholders' Meeting was published in two (2) newspapers of general circulation (print and online) on March 25 and 26, 2025. Accordingly, the same had been disclosed to the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) pursuant to applicable PSE regulations.	March 28, 2025
9	PSBank reported the following information as of March 31, 2025: 1. Top 20 Stockholders 2. Top 100 Stockholders 3. Statement of Beneficial Ownership 4. Summary Report on Distribution of Stockholdings by Nationality 5. List of Major PSBank Stockholders Owning 5% or more	April 22, 2025

No.	Particulars	Date Reported
	6. List of Stockholders and their Stockholdings 7. Changes in Stockholdings of Stockholders	
10	PSBank reported that the Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 24 April 2025, passed a resolution declaring a 7.5% Regular Cash Dividend for the first quarter of 2025 amounting to Php 320.14 million equivalent to Php 0.75 per share. This will be payable to all common stockholders as of the Record Date of 12 May 2025 and will be paid no later than the Payment Date of 26 May 2025.	April 29, 2025
11	PSBank reported the promotion of Senior Vice President Francis C. Llanera to Executive Vice President	April 29, 2025
12	PSBank reported the results of its Annual Stockholders' Meeting held on 24 April 2025.	April 29, 2025
13	PSBank reported the results of its Organizational Meeting held on 24 April 2025.	April 29, 2025
14	PSBank reported its financial results for first quarter of 2025.	May 5, 2025
15	PSBank reported the information regarding PSBank's issuer rating with PhilRatings	July 3, 2025
16	PSBank reported the following information as of June 30, 2025: 1. Top 20 Stockholders 2. Top 100 Stockholders 3. Statement of Beneficial Ownership 4. Summary Report on Distribution of Stockholdings by Nationality 5. List of Major PSBank Stockholders Owning 5% or more 6. List of Stockholders and their Stockholdings 7. Changes in Stockholdings of Stockholders	July 16, 2025
17	PSBank reported that the Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 24 July 2025, passed a resolution declaring a 7.5% Regular Cash Dividend for the second quarter of 2025 amounting to Php 320.14 million equivalent to Php 0.75 per share. This will be payable to all common stockholders as of the Record Date of 08 August 2025 and will be paid no later than the Payment Date of 26 August 2025.	July 25, 2025
18	PSBank reported a press release regarding PSBank to Issue Peso Bonds Under Php40 Billion Bond Programme.	August 5, 2025
	PSBank reported a press release regarding PSBank shortened offer period for its latest bond issuance.	August 6, 2025
19	PSBank reported its financial results for first half of 2025.	August 8, 2025
20	PSBank reported a press release regarding PSBank's Listing of Php5 Billion Fixed-Rate Bonds on PDEX.	August 18, 2025
21	PSBank reported the following information as of September 30, 2025: 1. Top 20 Stockholders 2. Top 100 Stockholders 3. Statement of Beneficial Ownership 4. Summary Report on Distribution of Stockholdings by Nationality 5. List of Major PSBank Stockholders Owning 5% or more 6. List of Stockholders and their Stockholdings 7. Changes in Stockholdings of Stockholders	October 15, 2025
22	PSBank reported that the Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 23 October 2025, passed a resolution declaring a 7.5% Regular Cash Dividend for the third quarter of 2025 amounting to Php 320.14 million equivalent to Php 0.75 per share. This will be payable to all common stockholders as of the Record Date of 10 November 2025 and will be paid no later than the Payment Date of 24 November 2025.	October 27, 2025
23	PSBank reported its financial results for third quarter of 2025.	November 7, 2025



PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK
Metrobank Group

EXHIBIT 4

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
7907 Makati Avenue, Salcedo Village,
Barangay Bel-Air, Makati City, 1209

**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The management of **Philippine Savings Bank** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the stockholders or members.

SyCip, Gorres, Velayo & Co., the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has audited the financial statements of the company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders or members, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

VICENTE R. CUNA, JR.
Chairman of the Board

JOSE VICENTE L. ALDE
President

LEAH M. ZAMORA
Controller

Signed this day of FEB 20 2026.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

CITY OF MAKATI) S.S.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this FEB 20 2026 affiants exhibiting to me their government-issued identification cards as follows:

Name	Passport/SSS	Date of Issue	Place of Issue
Vicente R. Cuna, Jr.			
Jose Vicente L. Alde		-	-
Leah M. Zamora			

Doc. No. 206
Page No. 53
Book No. 15
Series of 2026.

Atty. MIGUEL ANGELO B. DIRAIN
Notary Public for Makati City
Until December 31, 2026
Notarial Commission Appt. No. M-103
PTR No. 2936839 / Jan 5, 2026 / Bacoor City
Rol# No. 85489
IBP No. 572188 / Dec. 28, 2025 / Pasig City
MCLE Compliance No. VIII - 0008337/04-14-28
Unit 17-LJ2, Burgundy Corporate Tower,
252 Sen. Gil J. Puyat Ave., Makati City, Metro Manila

From: eafs@bir.gov.ph [mailto:eafs@bir.gov.ph]
Sent: Wednesday, March 18, 2026 10:26 AM
To: Bardon Maria Teresa D - PSB
Cc: MDANTIPASADO@PSBANK.COM.PH
Subject: Your BIR AFS eSubmission uploads were received



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Hi PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK,

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- EAFS000663983RPTTY122025.pdf
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Transaction Code: **AFS-0-SM1232X088LG9GLEPP4SWWNX09HJ6LF6G**
Submission Date/Time: **Mar 18, 2026 10:25 AM**
Company TIN: **000-663-983**

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- The submitted forms, documents and attachments are complete, truthful and correct based on the personal knowledge and the same are from authentic records;
- The submission is without prejudice to the right of the BIR to require additional document, if any, for completion and verification purposes;
- The hard copies of the documents submitted through this facility shall be submitted when required by the BIR in the event of audit/investigation and/or for any other legal purpose.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Philippine Savings Bank
PSBank Center
777 Paseo de Roxas corner Sedeño Street
Makati City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Philippine Savings Bank (the Bank), which comprise the statements of condition as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of income, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.



We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Adequacy of allowance for credit losses on loans and receivables

The Bank's application of the expected credit loss (ECL) model in calculating the allowance for credit losses on loans and receivables is significant to our audit as it involves the exercise of significant management judgment. Key areas of judgment include: segmenting the Bank's credit risk exposures; determining the method to estimate ECL; defining default; identifying exposures with significant deterioration in credit quality; determining assumptions to be used in the ECL model such as the counterparty credit risk rating, the expected life of the financial asset and expected recoveries from defaulted accounts, and impact of any financial support and credit enhancements extended by any party; and incorporating forward-looking information (called overlays) in calculating ECL.

Allowance for credit losses on loans and receivables as of December 31, 2025 amounted to ₱4.3 billion. Provision for credit losses of the Bank in 2025 amounted to ₱2.4 billion.

The disclosures related to the allowance for credit losses on loans and receivables are included in Note 15 to the financial statements.

Audit response

We obtained an understanding of the board-approved ECL methodologies and models used for the Bank's different credit exposures and assessed whether these considered the requirements of PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, to reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money, and the best available forward-looking information.

We (a) assessed the Bank's segmentation of its credit risk exposures based on homogeneity of credit risk characteristics; (b) tested the definition of default and significant increase in credit risk criteria against historical analysis of accounts and credit risk management policies and practices in place; (c) tested the Bank's application of internal credit risk rating system by reviewing the ratings of sample credit exposures; (d) assessed whether expected life is different from the contractual life by testing the maturity dates reflected in the Bank's records and considering management's assumptions regarding future collections, advances, extensions, renewals and modifications; (e) tested loss given default by inspecting historical recoveries including the timing, related direct costs, write-offs and collateral valuations, and the effects of any financial support and credit enhancements provided by any party; (f) tested exposure at default considering outstanding commitments and repayment scheme; (g) evaluated the forward-looking information used for overlay through statistical test and corroboration using publicly available information and our understanding of the Bank's lending portfolios and broader industry knowledge; and (h) tested the effective interest rate used in discounting the expected loss.



Further, we compared the data used in the ECL models from source system reports to the data warehouse and from the data warehouse to the loss allowance analysis/models and financial reporting systems. To the extent that the loss allowance analysis is based on credit exposures that have been disaggregated into subsets of debt financial assets with similar risk characteristics, we traced or re-performed the disaggregation from source systems to the loss allowance analysis. We also assessed the assumptions used where there are missing or insufficient data.

We recalculated impairment provisions on a sample basis. We involved our internal specialists in the performance of the above procedures. We reviewed the completeness of the disclosures made in the financial statements.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 17-A, SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement) and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2025 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The SEC Form 17-A, SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement) and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2025 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audits of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Section 174 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB) and Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Section 174 of the MORB in Note 36 and Revenue Regulations No. 15-2010 in Note 37 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and Bureau of Internal Revenue, respectively, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of Philippine Savings Bank. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Bryan Chrisnel M. Baes.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Bryan Chrisnel M. Baes
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 128627

Tax Identification No. 275-229-188

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, April 16, 2024, valid until August 23, 2026

SEC Partner Accreditation No. 128627-SEC (Group A)

Valid to cover audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements

SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)

Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-193-2025, October 1, 2025, valid until September 30, 2028

PTR No. 10765008, January 2, 2026, Makati City

February 19, 2026



PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK
STATEMENTS OF CONDITION

	December 31	
	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Cash and Other Cash Items	₱1,686,770,344	₱1,781,441,158
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Notes 7 and 16)	400,670,316	1,183,357,292
Due from Other Banks (Note 29)	1,538,017,617	1,815,099,522
Interbank Call Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased		
Under Resale Agreements (Note 7)	5,602,790,000	400,000,000
Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) Investments (Note 8)	40,224	300,599,156
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) (Note 8)	33,118,680,691	25,892,190,851
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost (Note 8)	28,602,390,495	30,096,321,212
Loans and Receivables (Note 9)	154,687,949,618	143,823,452,568
Investment in a Joint Venture (Notes 10 and 29)	904,205,415	892,036,809
Property and Equipment (Note 11)	3,054,792,516	3,193,122,788
Investment Properties (Note 12)	3,532,606,835	3,640,816,902
Deferred Tax Assets (Note 27)	1,432,778,226	1,318,508,161
Intangible Assets and Goodwill (Note 13)	435,403,135	460,788,987
Other Assets (Note 14)	2,303,270,822	1,559,037,180
	₱237,300,366,254	₱216,356,772,586
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Deposit Liabilities (Note 16)		
Demand	₱25,828,500,998	₱25,535,370,093
Savings	48,722,934,515	47,745,087,366
Time	105,287,540,700	91,272,571,647
	179,838,976,213	164,553,029,106
Bonds Payable (Note 17)	4,961,054,417	–
Treasurer's, Cashier's and Manager's Checks	815,692,218	1,615,438,412
Accrued Taxes, Interest and Other Expenses (Note 18)	2,318,882,604	2,246,446,273
Income Tax Payable	864,613	–
Other Liabilities (Note 19)	3,265,002,531	3,835,930,737
	191,200,472,596	172,250,844,528
Equity		
Common Stock (Note 21)	4,268,594,160	4,268,594,160
Capital Paid in Excess of Par Value (Note 21)	11,418,563,257	11,418,563,257
Surplus Reserves (Note 30)	1,051,658,376	1,049,164,351
Surplus (Note 21)	30,599,066,022	28,380,653,357
Fair Value Reserves on Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 8)	(176,586,764)	16,969,886
Remeasurement Losses on Retirement Plan (Note 24)	(1,073,523,112)	(1,038,514,167)
Equity in Remeasurement Gains on Retirement Plan of a Joint Venture (Note 10)	2,347,778	2,421,056
Cumulative Translation Adjustment	9,773,941	8,076,158
	46,099,893,658	44,105,928,058
	₱237,300,366,254	₱216,356,772,586

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK
STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended December 31		
	2025	2024	2023
INTEREST INCOME			
Loans and receivables (Note 9)	₱14,535,165,652	₱12,853,958,647	₱11,479,459,384
Financial assets at FVOCI and investment securities at amortized cost (Note 8)	2,674,333,025	3,272,624,033	4,307,661,938
Interbank call loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements (Note 7)	196,812,668	347,567,262	419,381,106
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Note 7)	55,667,071	345,049,668	1,397,792,663
FVTPL investments (Note 8)	11,564,999	44,019,337	3,495,728
Due from other banks	8,386,654	9,906,500	16,474,592
	17,481,930,069	16,873,125,447	17,624,265,411
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Deposit liabilities (Note 16)	4,085,181,665	4,475,126,221	5,663,176,485
Bonds payable (Note 17)	116,627,960	–	20,731,311
Lease liabilities (Note 25)	77,483,169	80,201,164	78,902,394
Bills payable (Note 17)	30,222,248	20,257,951	35,278,313
	4,309,515,042	4,575,585,336	5,798,088,503
NET INTEREST INCOME	13,172,415,027	12,297,540,111	11,826,176,908
Service fees and commission income (Note 22)	1,721,680,513	1,905,435,829	1,792,742,915
Service fees and commission expense (Note 22)	78,028,783	89,857,094	65,583,938
NET SERVICE FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME	1,643,651,730	1,815,578,735	1,727,158,977
OTHER OPERATING INCOME (CHARGES)			
Trading and securities gains - net (Note 8)	412,039,934	14,291,108	5,293,898
Gain (loss) on foreclosure and sale of chattel mortgage properties - net (Note 14)	(384,471,310)	210,233,861	619,971,252
Gain on foreclosure and sale of investment properties - net (Note 12)	378,693,979	420,709,766	361,931,299
Foreign exchange gain - net	16,864,173	8,280,983	17,627,813
Gain on sale of property and equipment (Note 11)	5,047,984	3,864,437	3,895,058
Miscellaneous (Notes 12, 23, 25 and 29)	669,619,358	547,977,595	582,860,969
	1,097,794,118	1,205,357,750	1,591,580,289
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	15,913,860,875	15,318,476,596	15,144,916,174
OTHER EXPENSES			
Compensation and fringe benefits (Notes 24 and 29)	4,088,335,417	4,088,667,958	3,811,715,458
Provision for credit and impairment losses (Note 15)	2,363,799,968	214,439,037	1,451,089,796
Taxes and licenses	1,501,624,971	1,520,977,423	1,672,526,981
Depreciation (Note 11)	1,073,190,387	951,779,982	840,135,760
Security, messengerial and janitorial services	596,441,016	564,124,597	431,238,658
Occupancy and equipment-related costs (Note 25)	337,985,586	355,258,322	338,465,479
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 13)	143,499,494	111,357,953	106,212,859
Miscellaneous (Notes 12, 26 and 29)	1,822,892,047	1,642,264,312	1,690,846,708
	11,927,768,886	9,448,869,584	10,342,231,699

(Forward)



	Years Ended December 31		
	2025	2024	2023
INCOME BEFORE SHARE IN NET INCOME OF A JOINT VENTURE AND INCOME TAX	₱3,986,091,989	₱5,869,607,012	₱4,802,684,475
SHARE IN NET INCOME OF A JOINT VENTURE (Notes 10 and 29)	50,221,867	68,022,770	86,340,894
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	4,036,313,856	5,937,629,782	4,889,025,369
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX (Note 27)			
Current	637,429,334	820,308,105	1,208,573,920
Deferred	(102,600,416)	(91,120,738)	(850,610,415)
	534,828,918	729,187,367	357,963,505
NET INCOME	₱3,501,484,938	₱5,208,442,415	₱4,531,061,864
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share (Note 28)	₱8.20	₱12.20	₱10.61

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31		
	2025	2024	2023
NET INCOME	₱3,501,484,938	₱5,208,442,415	₱4,531,061,864
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
<i>Items that recycle to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Fair value reserves on debt securities at FVOCI (Note 8)	(197,648,791)	(60,771,043)	112,803,154
Cumulative translation adjustment	1,697,783	534,494	(15,815)
Equity in hedge reserves of a joint venture (Note 10)	–	(9,707,213)	21,851,794
	(195,951,008)	(69,943,762)	134,639,133
<i>Items that do not recycle to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Remeasurement gains (losses) on retirement plan (Note 24)	(46,678,594)	120,880,748	(507,534,607)
Fair value reserves on equity securities at FVOCI (Note 8)	4,092,141	6,946,472	6,773,938
Equity in remeasurement gains (losses) on retirement plan of a joint venture (Note 10)	(73,278)	(3,757,296)	3,300,960
Income tax effect (Notes 24 and 27)	11,669,649	(30,220,187)	126,883,652
	(30,990,082)	93,849,737	(370,576,057)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX	(226,941,090)	23,905,975	(235,936,924)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX	₱3,274,543,848	₱5,232,348,390	₱4,295,124,940

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Common Stock (Note 21)	Capital Paid in Excess of Par Value (Note 21)	Surplus Reserves (Note 30)	Surplus (Note 21)	Fair Value Reserves on Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 8)	Remeasurement Losses on Retirement Plan (Note 24)	Equity in Remeasurement Gains on Retirement Plan of a Joint Venture (Note 10)	Equity in Hedge Reserves of a Joint Venture (Note 10)	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	₱4,268,594,160	₱11,418,563,257	₱1,049,164,351	₱28,380,653,357	₱16,969,886	(₱1,038,514,167)	₱2,421,056	₱-	₱8,076,158	₱44,105,928,058
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	3,501,484,938	(193,556,650)	(35,008,945)	(73,278)	-	1,697,783	3,274,543,848
Cash dividends (Note 21)	-	-	-	(1,280,578,248)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,280,578,248)
Appropriation of surplus to trust business (Note 30)	-	-	2,494,025	(2,494,025)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	₱4,268,594,160	₱11,418,563,257	₱1,051,658,376	₱30,599,066,022	(₱176,586,764)	(₱1,073,523,112)	₱2,347,778	₱-	₱9,773,941	₱46,099,893,658
Balance at January 1, 2024	₱4,268,594,160	₱11,418,563,257	₱1,046,398,969	₱24,455,554,572	₱70,794,457	(₱1,129,174,728)	₱6,178,352	₱9,707,213	₱7,541,664	₱40,154,157,916
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	5,208,442,415	(53,824,571)	90,660,561	(3,757,296)	(9,707,213)	534,494	5,232,348,390
Cash dividends (Note 21)	-	-	-	(1,280,578,248)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,280,578,248)
Appropriation of surplus to trust business (Note 30)	-	-	2,765,382	(2,765,382)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	₱4,268,594,160	₱11,418,563,257	₱1,049,164,351	₱28,380,653,357	₱16,969,886	(₱1,038,514,167)	₱2,421,056	₱-	₱8,076,158	₱44,105,928,058
Balance at January 1, 2023	₱4,268,594,160	₱11,418,563,257	₱1,043,979,211	₱21,207,490,714	(₱48,782,635)	(₱748,523,773)	₱2,877,392	(₱12,144,581)	₱7,557,479	₱37,139,611,224
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	4,531,061,864	119,577,092	(380,650,955)	3,300,960	21,851,794	(15,815)	4,295,124,940
Cash dividends (Note 21)	-	-	-	(1,280,578,248)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,280,578,248)
Appropriation of surplus to trust business (Note 30)	-	-	2,419,758	(2,419,758)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	₱4,268,594,160	₱11,418,563,257	₱1,046,398,969	₱24,455,554,572	₱70,794,457	(₱1,129,174,728)	₱6,178,352	₱9,707,213	₱7,541,664	₱40,154,157,916

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31		
	2025	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax	₱4,036,313,856	₱5,937,629,782	₱4,889,025,369
Adjustments to reconcile income before income tax to net cash generated from operations:			
Provision for credit and impairment losses (Note 15)	2,363,799,968	214,439,037	1,451,089,796
Depreciation (Note 11)	1,073,190,387	951,779,982	840,135,760
Realized gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (Note 8)	(409,422,012)	(24,247,623)	(677,047)
Loss (gain) on foreclosure and sale of:			
Chattel mortgage properties (Note 14)	384,471,310	(210,233,861)	(619,971,252)
Investment properties (Note 12)	(378,693,979)	(420,709,766)	(361,931,299)
Amortization of:			
Intangible assets (Note 13)	143,499,494	111,357,953	106,212,859
Debt issuance costs (Note 17)	8,103,654	-	1,550,061
Amortization of premium (discount) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment securities at amortized cost	126,100,492	(1,523,050,996)	(2,448,385,863)
Accretion of lease liabilities (Note 25)	77,483,169	80,201,164	78,902,394
Share in net income of a joint venture (Note 10)	(50,221,867)	(68,022,770)	(86,340,894)
Accretion of modified loans (Notes 9 and 23)	(15,029,634)	(40,054,727)	(70,125,024)
Gain on sale of property and equipment (Note 11)	(5,047,984)	(3,864,437)	(3,895,058)
Fair value loss (gain) on fair value through profit or loss investments (Note 8)	(3,221,817)	4,980,604	(1,763,136)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in:			
Fair value through profit or loss investments	303,780,749	108,718,553	(412,499,302)
Loans and receivables	(18,532,301,099)	(24,882,732,846)	(16,690,866,036)
Other assets	(299,380,141)	(25,746,297)	(25,085,315)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Deposit liabilities	15,286,801,222	(25,069,407,062)	(24,149,496,905)
Treasurer's, cashier's and manager's checks	(799,746,194)	101,372,757	499,839,859
Accrued taxes, interest and other expenses	72,438,953	(417,090,487)	157,320,735
Other liabilities	(572,728,655)	(259,449,880)	(313,236,832)
Net cash generated from (used in) operations	2,810,189,872	(45,434,130,920)	(37,160,197,130)
Income taxes paid	(636,564,721)	(820,308,105)	(1,208,573,920)
Dividends received from joint venture investment (Note 10)	37,979,981	32,699,984	57,599,971
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	2,211,605,132	(46,221,739,041)	(38,311,171,079)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of:			
Financial assets at FVOCI	(61,016,751,415)	(228,142,099,166)	(522,049,795,033)
Investment securities at amortized cost	(2,001,469,525)	(1,927,310,139)	(890,227,702)
Property and equipment (Notes 11 and 32)	(213,168,718)	(319,208,849)	(388,426,720)
Other intangible assets (Note 13)	(159,622,711)	(273,949,744)	(70,519,156)
Proceeds from sale/maturities of:			
Financial assets at FVOCI (Note 8)	53,969,380,272	257,872,403,928	540,298,330,000
Investment securities at amortized cost	3,942,849,086	1,955,737,250	1,027,002,760
Chattel mortgage properties (Note 14)	3,406,104,012	3,243,570,913	2,006,025,248
Investment properties (Note 12)	731,893,156	877,066,090	780,498,824
Property and equipment (Note 11)	51,609,289	37,246,262	51,992,160
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(1,289,176,554)	33,323,456,545	20,764,880,381
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Availments of bills payable (Note 32)	7,493,491,318	2,175,310,919	5,067,696,543
Settlement of bills payable (Note 32)	(7,493,491,318)	(2,447,207,380)	(5,981,745,057)
Issuance of bonds payable (Note 32)	4,952,950,763	-	-
Dividends paid (Note 21)	(1,280,578,248)	(1,280,578,248)	(1,280,578,248)
Payment of lease liabilities (Notes 25 and 32)	(547,236,257)	(522,142,339)	(533,555,296)
Settlement of bonds payable	-	-	(4,650,000,000)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	3,125,136,258	(2,074,617,048)	(7,378,182,058)
Effect of exchange rate differences	37,329	12,638	(399)

(Forward)



	Years Ended December 31		
	2025	2024	2023
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	₱4,047,602,165	(₱14,972,886,906)	(₱24,924,473,155)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			
Cash and other cash items	1,781,441,158	1,653,554,961	1,930,720,274
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas - gross (Notes 7 and 16)	1,183,357,292	9,745,633,911	37,553,243,574
Due from other banks - gross	1,816,578,180	1,765,438,984	2,925,163,812
Interbank call loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements (Note 7)	400,000,000	6,989,635,680	2,669,609,031
	5,181,376,630	20,154,263,536	45,078,736,691
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR			
Cash and other cash items	1,686,770,344	1,781,441,158	1,653,554,961
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas - gross (Notes 7 and 16)	400,670,316	1,183,357,292	9,745,633,911
Due from other banks - gross	1,538,748,135	1,816,578,180	1,765,438,984
Interbank call loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements (Note 7)	5,602,790,000	400,000,000	6,989,635,680
	₱9,228,978,795	₱5,181,376,630	₱20,154,263,536
OPERATIONAL CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST			
Interest paid	₱4,310,392,592	₱4,770,082,953	₱5,786,661,627
Interest received	17,343,511,283	15,383,148,818	15,417,117,332

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

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

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank had 250 branches. In 2025, the Bank had 271 Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in the branches (on-site) and 238 in other locations (off-site) bringing its total number of ATMs to 509 as of December 31, 2025 and 528 as of December 31, 2024.

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company (MBTC), the Bank's ultimate parent, owned 88.38% of the Bank.

2. Material Accounting Policy Information

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) that have been measured at fair value. All values are rounded to the nearest peso unless otherwise stated.

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



The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period. In addition, the Bank presents an additional statement of condition at the beginning of the earliest period presented when there is a retrospective application of an accounting policy, a retrospective restatement, or a reclassification of items in financial statements.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards as adopted by the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC).

Presentation of Financial Statements

The Bank presents its statements of condition in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery of assets or settlement of liabilities within twelve (12) months after the statement of condition date (current) and more than 12 months after the statement of condition date (non-current) is presented in Note 20.

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

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

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of amendments effective as at January 1, 2025. The Bank has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Unless otherwise indicated, adoption of these amendments did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Bank.

- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of Exchangeability*

The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.



Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements are presented in PHP, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

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

RBU

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

FCDU

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

Fair Value Measurement

The Bank measures financial instruments, such as FVTPL investments, financial assets at FVOCI and derivative financial instruments, at fair value at each statement of condition date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost and non-financial assets such as investment properties are disclosed in Note 4.

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

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

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



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

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price (e.g., an input from a dealer market), the price between the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances shall be used to measure fair value regardless of where the input is categorized within the fair value hierarchy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and other cash items, due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) and other banks, interbank call loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements (SPURA) that are convertible to known amounts of cash which have original maturities of three months or less from date of placements and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Due from BSP includes the statutory reserves required by the BSP which the Bank considers as cash equivalents as withdrawals can be made to meet the Bank's cash requirements as allowed by the BSP.

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

Date of recognition

Purchases or sales of financial assets, except for derivatives, that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the settlement date. Derivative financial instruments are recognized on a trade date basis. Deposits, amounts due to banks and loans and receivables are recognized when cash is received by the Bank or advanced to the borrowers.



Initial recognition of financial instruments

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

Day 1' difference

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value from other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Bank recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a 'Day 1' difference) in the statement of income. In cases where the transaction price used is made of data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the statement of income when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Bank determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' difference amount.

Financial Instruments – Classification and Subsequent Measurement

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

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

Investments at FVTPL

Financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

Financial instruments held-for-trading

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

Derivatives recorded at FVTPL

Derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value on the date at which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair values of derivatives (except those accounted for as cash flow hedges) are taken directly to the statements of income and are included in 'Foreign exchange gain - net'. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, derivatives consist of Republic of the Philippines (ROP) paired warrants acquired to manage the Bank's foreign currency risk, lower the risk-weighted assets and improve the capital adequacy ratio of the Bank.



Financial assets at FVOCI

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

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

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

Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

Other financial liabilities carried at amortized cost

This category represents issued financial instruments or their components, which are not designated at FVTPL and comprises deposit liabilities, bills payable, subordinated notes, treasurer's, cashier's and manager's checks, accrued interest payable, accrued other expenses payable, accounts payable, bills purchased-contra, other credits, dividends payable, deposits for keys-safety deposit boxes (SDB), and



overages, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Bank having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

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

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

Financial Guarantees and Undrawn Loan Commitments

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

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets

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

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

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



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

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

Modification of financial assets

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new asset, with the difference between its carrying amount and the fair value of the new asset recognized as a derecognition gain or loss in profit or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

The Bank considers both qualitative and quantitative factors in assessing whether a modification of financial asset is substantial or not. When assessing whether a modification is substantial, the Bank considers the following factors, among others:

- Change in currency
- Introduction of an equity feature
- Change in counterparty
- If the modification results in the asset no longer considered "SPPI"

The Bank also performs a quantitative assessment similar to that being performed for modification of financial liabilities. In performing the quantitative assessment, the Bank considers the new terms of a financial asset to be substantially different if the present value of the Stats under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows discounted at the original EIR (or credit-adjusted EIR for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets) and recognizes a modification gain or loss in the statement of income.

When the modification of a financial asset results in the derecognition of the existing financial asset and the subsequent recognition of a new financial asset, the modified asset is considered a 'new' financial asset. Accordingly, the date of the modification shall be treated as the date of initial recognition of that financial asset when applying the impairment requirements to the modified financial asset. The newly recognized financial asset is classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new financial asset is deemed to be originated as credit impaired (POCI).

Financial liabilities

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



Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements

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

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

Reclassification of Financial Assets

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

Expected credit loss methodology

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

In select circumstances, accounts are individually assessed to ensure that provisions are appropriate and adequate. Manual loan classification reviews additional qualitative factors and prescribes much higher provisions that is based on portfolio historical experience.

Staging assessment

For non-credit-impaired financial instruments:

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



For credit-impaired financial instruments:

- Financial instruments are classified as Stage 3 when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that have occurred after initial recognition with a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of a loan or a portfolio of loans. The ECL model requires that lifetime ECL be recognized for impaired financial instruments.

Definition of “default” and “cure”

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Bank considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. The Bank’s definition of default is aligned with the non-performing loan criteria as prescribed in BSP Circular No. 941. Defaults refer to loans, investments, receivables, or any financial asset, even without any missed contractual payments, that satisfy any of the following conditions (1) impaired under existing accounting standards, (2) classified as doubtful or loss, (3) in litigation, (4) and/or there is evidence that full repayment of principal and interest is unlikely without foreclosure of collateral, if any. All other loans, even if not considered impaired, shall be considered non-performing if any principal and/or interest are unpaid for more than ninety (90) days from contractual due date, or accrued interests for more than ninety (90) days have been capitalized, refinanced, or delayed by agreement. Restructured loans shall be considered non-performing. However, if prior to restructuring, the loans were categorized as performing, such classification shall be retained. Defaults are characterized by financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date and as such classified under Stage 3 ECL treatment.

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

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary by portfolio and include quantitative changes in probabilities of default and qualitative factors, including a backstop based on delinquency. The credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if, based on the Bank’s quantitative models, the borrower or counterparty’s credit rating has deteriorated by at least 2 notches. On the other hand, if based on the Bank’s internal credit assessment, the borrower or counterparty is determined to require close monitoring or with well-defined credit weaknesses, then credit risk may have significantly increased as well. Moreover, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due threshold, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which amortized payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the borrower. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer a SICR since initial recognition, the Bank shall revert to recognizing a 12-month ECL.

ECL parameters and methodologies

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

The PD represents the likelihood that a credit exposure will not be repaid and will go into default in either a 12-month horizon for Stage 1 or lifetime horizon for Stage 2. The PD for each individual instrument is modelled based on historical data and is estimated based on current market conditions and reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions. The Bank segmented its credit exposures based on homogenous risk characteristics and developed a corresponding PD methodology for each portfolio. The PD methodology for each relevant portfolio is determined based



on the underlying nature or characteristic of the portfolio, behavior of the accounts and materiality of the segment as compared to the total portfolio.

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

Economic overlays and multiple economic scenarios

The Bank incorporates economic overlays into the measurement of ECL to add a forward-looking risk measure parallel to multiple future macroeconomic atmosphere expectations. A broad range of economic indicators were considered for the economic inputs, such as GDP, GIR change, CPI change, PSE indices, foreign exchange rates and other BSP statistical indicators. The inputs and models used for calculating ECL may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To address this, quantitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

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

Restructured loans

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

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

Management continuously reviews restructured loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subjected to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original EIR if the original loan has a fixed interest rate and the current repriced rate if the original loan is repriced. The difference between the recorded value of the original loan and the present value of the restructured cash flows, discounted at the applicable interest rate, is recognized in 'Provision for credit and impairment losses' in the statements of income.

Investment in a Joint Venture

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Property and Equipment

Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value, while depreciable properties, including building, furniture, fixtures and equipment, and leasehold improvements, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of property and equipment consists of its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged against profit or loss in the year in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional cost of property and equipment.



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

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

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

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

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

Leases

Bank as lessee

The Bank assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Bank applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Bank recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i. Right-of-use assets

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

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

ii. Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Bank recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Bank and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Bank exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease



payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

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

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

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

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

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

iii. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

Investment Properties

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



Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment in value, except for land which is stated at cost less impairment in value. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the remaining useful lives from the time of acquisition of the investment properties. The estimated useful life of building and condominium units ranges from 10 to 40 years.

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

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

Chattel Mortgage Properties

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

Chattel mortgage properties are derecognized when they have either been disposed of or when the chattel mortgage property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from its disposal.

Any gains or losses on disposal of chattel mortgage properties are recognized in the statements of income under 'Gain (loss) on foreclosure and sale of chattel mortgage properties- net' in the year of disposal.

Intangible Assets

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

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

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



expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statements of income under 'Amortization of intangible assets'.

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

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

Branch licenses

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

Software costs

Software costs are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any impairment in value. Given the history of rapid changes in technology, computer software are susceptible to technological obsolescence. Therefore, it is likely that their useful life is short. Software costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over five years but maybe shorter depending on the period over which the Bank expects to use the asset.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Property and equipment, investment properties and chattel mortgage properties

At each statement of condition date, the Bank assesses whether there is any indication that its non-financial assets may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank makes a formal estimate of the recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed as part of the CGU to which it belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples and other available fair value indicators.

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

An assessment is made at each statement of condition date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Bank estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no



impairment loss been previously recognized. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of income. After such reversal, the depreciation expense is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining life.

Goodwill

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

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

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at December 31 of each year, either individually or at the CGU level, as appropriate.

Intangible assets with finite lives are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Investment in a joint venture

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

Common Stock

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

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized upon transfer of services to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Bank expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

The Bank assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as a principal or agent. The Bank concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

Service fees and commission income

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



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

Revenue outside the scope of PFRS 15

Interest income

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

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

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

Recovery on charged-off assets

Income arising from collections on accounts or recoveries from impairment of items previously written off are recognized in the year of recovery.

Trading and securities gains - net

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

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

Gain on disposal of investments securities at amortized cost

Gain on disposal of investment securities at amortized cost represents gain realized from sale of peso-denominated debt securities measured at amortized cost.

Rental income

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

Expense Recognition

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



Interest expense

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

Other expense

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

Goodwill

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

Retirement Cost

Defined benefit plan

The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the statement of condition date reduced by the fair value of plan assets, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

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

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

- a. service cost;
- b. net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset; and
- c. remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset.

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

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

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

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Bank, nor can they be paid directly to the Bank. The fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is



available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

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

Termination benefits

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

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

Employee leave entitlement

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

Provisions

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

Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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



Debt Issue Costs

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

Income Taxes

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

Earnings Per Share

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



Dividends on Common Shares

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

Segment Reporting

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

Fiduciary Activities

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

Subsequent Events

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

Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. The Bank intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective. Adoption of these pronouncements is not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2026

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
- PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*
- PFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability*
- Amendments to PAS 21, *Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency*

Deferred effectivity

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



3. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities affected in future periods. The effects of any change in judgments, estimates and assumptions are reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

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

Judgments

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

(a) *Fair value of financial instruments*

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of condition or disclosed in the notes to financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility for longer-dated derivatives and discount rates, prepayments and default rates assumptions. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

The fair values of the Bank's financial instruments are disclosed in Note 4.

(b) *Classification of financial assets*

The Bank classifies its financial assets depending on the business model for managing those financial assets and whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

The Bank performs the business model assessment based on observable factors such as:

- Performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Bank's key management personnel
- Risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed
- Compensation of business units whether based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected
- Expected frequency, value and timing of sales

In performing the SPPI test, the Bank applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, the period for which the interest rate is set, contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows, leverage features,



prepayment and extension terms and other features that may modify the consideration for the time value of money.

(c) *Leases*

Bank as lessor

The Bank has entered into commercial property leases on its investment properties portfolio and over various items of furniture, fixtures and equipment. The Bank has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements (i.e., the lease does not transfer ownership of the asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term, the lessee has no option to purchase the asset at a price that is expected to be sufficiently lower than the fair value at the date the option is exercisable and the lease term is not for the major part of the asset's economic life), that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties which are leased out on operating leases.

Bank as lessee

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

Extension and termination options

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

Estimating the IBR for lease liabilities

The Bank cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its IBR to measure lease liabilities. The IBR for lease liabilities is the rate of interest that the Bank would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The Bank estimates the IBR for lease liabilities using observable inputs (by reference to prevailing risk-free rates) adjusted to take into account the entity's credit risk (i.e., credit spread).

The carrying values of the Bank's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are disclosed in Notes 11, 19 and 25, respectively.

(d) *Evaluation of business model in managing financial assets*

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

In determining the classification of a financial instrument under PFRS 9, the Bank developed business models which reflect how it manages its portfolio of financial instruments. The Bank's business models need not be assessed at entity level or as a whole but applied at the level of a portfolio of financial instruments (i.e., group of financial instruments that are managed together by the Bank) and not on an instrument-by-instrument basis (i.e., not based on intention or specific characteristics of individual financial instrument). The Bank evaluates in which business model a



financial instrument or a portfolio of financial instruments belong to taking into consideration the objectives of each business model established by the Bank.

In addition, PFRS 9 emphasizes that if more than an infrequent and more than an insignificant sale is made out of a portfolio of financial assets carried at amortized cost, an entity should assess whether and how such sales are consistent with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows. In making this judgment, the Bank considers certain circumstances documented in its business model manual to assess that an increase in the frequency or value of sales of financial instruments in a particular period is not necessarily inconsistent with a held-to-collect (HTC) business model if the Bank can explain the reasons for those sales and why those sales do not reflect a change in the Bank's objective for the business model.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of condition date, which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next period, are described below. The Bank based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances beyond the control of the Bank. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Credit losses on financial assets

The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Significant factors affecting the estimates on the ECL model include:

- Segmentation of the portfolio, where the appropriate model or ECL approach is used
- The criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a lifetime ECL basis and the qualitative assessment. The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs. In 2025, the Bank enhanced its ECL models to reflect prevailing economic conditions and optimize capital efficiency. These refinements involved the updates to the Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), and Overlay Models across the consumer loan portfolios.
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

The ECL model performance is reviewed periodically, and appropriate measures are taken to ensure provisions for credit losses are adequate.

The gross carrying amounts of financial assets subject to ECL as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the related allowance for credit losses are disclosed in Notes 5 and 15, respectively.



(b) Impairment of investment properties and chattel mortgage properties

The Bank assesses impairment on its non-financial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Bank considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- significant negative industry or economic trends.

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

The carrying values of the Bank's investment properties and chattel mortgage properties are disclosed in Notes 12 and 14, respectively.

(c) Present value of retirement obligation

The cost of defined benefit pension plans as well as the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases, and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, defined benefit obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each statement of condition date.

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

The details of assumptions used in the actuarial valuation and carrying value of the net pension liability are disclosed in Note 24.

(d) Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The estimates of future taxable income indicate that certain temporary differences will be realized in the future. The recognized net deferred assets and unrecognized deferred tax assets for the Bank are disclosed in Note 27.

(e) Contingent liabilities

The Bank is a defendant in legal actions arising from its normal business activities. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, resulting from these cases will not have a material effect on the Bank's financial statements are disclosed in Note 31.



4. Fair Value Measurement

Financial Instruments

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

Cash and other cash items, due from BSP, due from other banks, interbank call loans receivable and SPURA, accounts receivable, accrued interest receivable, bills purchased, returned checks and other cash items (RCOCI), shortages, petty cash fund, and liquidity requirement for e-money - Carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the relatively short-term maturities of these assets.

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

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

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

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

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

The discount rates used are the following:

	Discount Rates	
	2025	2024
Receivable from customers	3.00% to 36.22%	3.00% to 36.22%
Bonds payable	5.88%	-
Time deposits	0.35% to 5.50%	0.35% to 6.28%

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

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

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

Non-financial Assets

Investment properties - Fair values of the investment properties have been determined based on valuations performed by independent external and in-house appraisers using valuation technique with significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (Level 3). The valuation of



investment properties was based on the Sales Comparison Approach and considered recent sales of similar or substitute properties in the same areas where the investment properties are located, taking into account the economic conditions prevailing at the time of the valuation. Other factors considered were the location and shape of the properties, environmental issues, development controls such as the height restriction, building coverage and floor area ratio restrictions among others. Other significant unobservable inputs include shape, location, time element, discount and corner influence. The fair value of investment properties is based on its highest and best use, which is its current use.

The following tables summarize the carrying amount and fair values of the Bank's financial instruments and investment properties, analyzed based on the hierarchy described in Note 2 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2025				Total Fair Value
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets measured at fair value:					
Financial Assets					
FVTPL investments					
HFT - government securities	₱40	₱40	₱-	₱-	₱40
Financial assets at FVOCI					
Government debt securities	32,737,881	887,445	31,850,436	-	32,737,881
Private debt securities	342,344	247,167	95,177	-	342,344
Equity securities	38,456	38,456	-	-	38,456
	₱33,118,721	₱1,173,108	₱31,945,613	₱-	₱33,118,721
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:					
Financial Assets					
Investment securities at amortized cost					
Government	₱28,591,836	₱17,369,322	₱10,792,483	₱-	₱28,161,805
Private	10,554	10,676	-	-	10,676
Loans and receivables					
Receivables from customers					
Consumption loans	94,893,950	-	-	99,830,040	99,830,040
Real estate loans	46,407,729	-	-	49,209,201	49,209,201
Commercial loans	8,425,427	-	-	8,689,570	8,689,570
Personal loans	1,670,020	-	-	1,842,438	1,842,438
Sales contract receivable	3,667	-	-	3,657	3,657
Security deposits	220,688	-	-	312,499	312,499
Non-Financial Assets					
Investment properties	3,532,607	-	-	6,445,054	6,445,054
	₱183,756,478	₱17,379,998	₱10,792,483	₱166,332,459	₱194,504,940
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Deposit liabilities - time	₱105,287,541	₱-	₱-	₱107,590,909	₱107,590,909
Bonds payable	4,961,054,417	-	-	4,961,490,000	4,961,490,000
	₱5,066,341,958	₱-	₱-	₱5,069,080,909	₱5,069,080,909

	December 31, 2024				Total Fair Value
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets measured at fair value:					
Financial Assets					
FVTPL investments					
HFT - government securities	₱300,599	₱300,599	₱-	₱-	₱300,599
Financial assets at FVOCI					
Government debt securities	25,518,904	9,294,431	16,224,473	-	25,518,904
Private debt securities	338,923	242,082	96,841	-	338,923
Equity securities	34,364	34,364	-	-	34,364
	₱26,192,790	₱9,871,476	₱16,321,314	₱-	₱26,192,790
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:					
Financial Assets					
Investment securities at amortized cost					
Government	₱29,020,885	₱18,000,375	₱9,759,936	₱-	₱27,760,311
Private	1,075,436	1,069,001	-	-	1,069,001
Loans and receivables					
Receivables from customers					
Consumption loans	87,967,008	-	-	92,582,152	92,582,152
Real estate loans	43,347,882	-	-	46,505,431	46,505,431
Commercial loans	7,435,282	-	-	7,567,451	7,567,451
Personal loans	1,731,395	-	-	1,875,938	1,875,938
Sales contract receivable	3,861	-	-	4,055	4,055
Security deposits	209,110	-	-	283,964	283,964
Non-Financial Assets					
Investment properties	3,640,817	-	-	6,547,753	6,547,753
	₱174,431,676	₱19,069,376	₱9,759,936	₱155,366,744	₱184,196,056
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Deposit liabilities - time	₱91,272,572	₱-	₱-	₱93,931,631	₱93,931,631
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-	-
	₱91,272,572	₱-	₱-	₱93,931,631	₱93,931,631



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

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

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurement.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank determined the market value of its warrants to be zero due to the absence of an active market for the Bank's ROP warrants, as evidenced by the unavailability of quoted market prices.

5. Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives

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

- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Liquidity risk

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

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

Board of Directors (BOD)

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

Risk Oversight Committee (ROC)

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

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

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



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

Risk Management Office (RMO)

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

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

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

The Risk Management Function is responsible for:

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

President

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

Risk management

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



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

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

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

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

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

Credit Approval

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

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

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

Borrower Eligibility

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

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

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



Loan Structure

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

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

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

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

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

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

Credit Management

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

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

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

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

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

In 2024, the Bank enhanced its credit models for both scoring and provisioning to strengthen risk management and improve decision-making. Pandemic-era overlay models for consumer loans were updated to improve stability and reliability, while Application and Behavioral scoring models were recalibrated to enhance risk assessment. The Bank also refined its Probability of Default (PD) and



Loss Given Default (LGD) models to better reflect current economic conditions and optimize capital use. Separately, the Bank continues to enhance its integration of bureau and alternative data sources, further improving borrower evaluation and lending decisions. As part of its ongoing efforts to maintain portfolio quality, the Bank actively manages the credit risk of its incoming portfolio through data analytics. Regular monitoring enables timely adjustments, such as underwriting refinements and stricter credit parameters, when certain segments show elevated risk. These measures ensure that risk-taking activities remain well-controlled and aligned with the Bank's prudent credit risk management framework. These efforts reinforce the Bank's commitment to a forward-looking, data-driven approach to credit risk management.

In 2025, the Bank built on these enhancements by continuing its consumer loan model optimization agenda, further refining key ECL components to keep risk measurement responsive to current portfolio performance. Updates were complemented by sustained portfolio monitoring and disciplined underwriting controls. As risk indicators increased in the Auto Loans portfolio, the Bank implemented targeted actions such as score based adjustments, tighter credit parameters, and closer segment level review to manage incoming risk. These measures helped ensure that provisioning remained timely and appropriately reflected the direction of portfolio risk, while maintaining overall portfolio discipline.

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk

The tables below show the analysis of the maximum exposure to credit risk of the Bank's financial instruments, excluding those where the carrying values as reflected in the statement of condition and related notes already represent the financial instrument's maximum exposure to credit risk, after taking into account collateral held or other credit enhancements (in thousands):

2025				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value of Collateral	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	Financial Effect of Collateral or Credit Enhancement
Due from other banks	₱1,538,018	₱3,377,388	₱144,424	₱1,393,594
Receivables from customers				
Consumption loans	94,893,950	102,582,982	1,802,803	93,091,147
Real estate loans	46,407,729	79,572,807	10,570,252	35,837,477
Commercial loans	8,425,427	15,377,005	4,143,516	4,281,911
Other receivables				
Accrued interest receivable	2,565,546	858,026	1,707,520	858,026
Sales contract receivable	3,667	4,351	-	3,667
Total credit exposure	₱153,834,337	₱201,772,559	₱18,368,515	₱135,465,822
2024				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value of Collateral	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	Financial Effect of Collateral or Credit Enhancement
Due from other banks	₱1,815,100	₱3,290,311	₱515,841	₱1,299,259
Receivables from customers				
Consumption loans	87,967,008	97,643,010	1,088,271	86,878,737
Real estate loans	43,347,882	73,153,677	10,202,405	33,145,477
Commercial loans	7,435,282	13,444,223	3,617,334	3,817,948
Other receivables				
Accrued interest receivable	2,319,968	941,576	1,378,391	941,577
Sales contract receivable	3,861	8,075	-	3,861
Total credit exposure	₱142,889,101	₱188,480,872	₱16,802,242	₱126,086,859



An analysis of the maximum credit risk exposure relating to financial assets under Stage 3 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is shown below:

2025				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value of Collateral	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	Financial Effect of Collateral or Credit Enhancement
Receivables from customers				
Consumption loans	₱2,666,440	₱3,638,841	₱27,906	₱2,638,534
Real estate loans	1,221,202	1,756,506	387,666	833,536
Commercial loans	79,764	408,744	20,135	59,629
Other receivables				
Accrued interest receivable	85,961	74,384	11,577	74,384
Sales contract receivable	3,667	4,351	-	3,667
Total credit exposure	₱4,057,034	₱5,882,826	₱447,284	₱3,609,750
2024				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value of Collateral	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	Financial Effect of Collateral or Credit Enhancement
Receivables from customers				
Consumption loans	₱1,491,677	₱2,006,167	₱36,580	₱1,455,097
Real estate loans	886,020	1,382,206	272,997	613,023
Commercial loans	32,429	251,421	5,141	27,288
Other receivables				
Accrued interest receivable	65,480	42,043	23,437	42,043
Sales contract receivable	3,842	6,567	-	3,842
Total credit exposure	₱2,479,448	₱3,688,404	₱338,155	₱2,141,293

Collateral and Other Credit Enhancements

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

The main types of collaterals obtained are as follows:

- For Due from other banks: investment securities
- For SPURA: investment securities
- For commercial lending: mortgages over real estate properties, deposit accounts and securities
- For consumer lending: mortgages over real estate and chattel

Management monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for credit and impairment losses.

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

The Bank holds collateral against loans and receivables in the form of real estate and chattel mortgages, guarantees, and other registered securities over assets. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of the collateral assessed at the time of borrowing and generally are updated every two years and when a loan is assessed to be impaired, whenever applicable. The Bank is not allowed to sell or re-pledge collateral held under SPURA in the absence of default by the counterparty. Collateral is usually not held against holdings in investment securities, and no such collateral was held as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Concentration of risk is managed by borrower, by group of



borrowers, by geographical region and by industry sector. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the maximum credit exposure to any borrower, before taking into account any collateral or other credit enhancement amounted to ₱1.0 billion.

The distribution of the Bank's financial assets before taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements can be analyzed by the following geographical regions (in thousands):

2025					
	Loans and Receivables	Loans and Advances to Banks*	Investment Securities**	Others***	Total
Luzon	₱128,583,118	₱7,542,208	₱61,727,839	₱272,917	₱198,126,082
Visayas	16,328,863	–	–	–	16,328,863
Mindanao	14,039,098	–	–	–	14,039,098
	158,951,079	7,542,208	61,727,839	272,917	228,494,043
Less allowance for credit losses	4,263,129	731	6,728	–	4,270,588
Total	₱154,687,950	₱7,541,477	₱61,721,111	₱272,917	₱224,223,455

* Composed of due from BSP and due from other banks, interbank call loans receivable and SPURA

** Composed of FVTPL investments, financial assets at FVOCI (excluding equity securities not exposed to credit risk) and investment securities at amortized cost

*** Composed of financial assets classified under other assets (such as RCOCI, security deposits, other investments, and shortages) and stand-by credit lines amounting to ₱29.4 million

2024					
	Loans and Receivables	Loans and Advances to Banks*	Investment Securities**	Others***	Total
Luzon	₱121,533,652	₱3,399,935	₱56,300,349	₱306,138	₱181,540,074
Visayas	13,811,209	–	–	–	13,811,209
Mindanao	12,457,470	–	–	–	12,457,470
	147,802,331	3,399,935	56,300,349	306,138	207,808,753
Less allowance for credit losses	3,978,878	1,479	11,238	–	3,991,595
Total	₱143,823,453	₱3,398,456	₱56,289,111	₱306,138	₱203,817,158

* Composed of due from BSP and due from other banks, interbank call loans receivable and SPURA

** Composed of FVTPL investments, financial assets at FVOCI (excluding equity securities not exposed to credit risk) and investment securities at amortized cost

*** Composed of financial assets classified under other assets (such as RCOCI, security deposits, other investments, and shortages) and stand-by credit lines amounting to ₱79.9 million

Additionally, the tables below show the distribution of the Bank's financial assets and off-balance sheet items before taking into account any collateral or other credit enhancements analyzed by industry sector as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 (in thousands):

2025					
	Loans and Receivables	Loans and Advances to Banks*	Investment Securities**	Others***	Total
Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated goods and services and producing activities of households for own use	₱100,140,774	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱100,140,774
Financial and insurance activities	1,406,872	7,542,208	61,727,839	243,476	70,920,395
Real estate activities	41,536,324	–	–	–	41,536,324
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,203,139	–	–	10,200	3,213,339
Administrative and support service activities	1,208,482	–	–	19,241	1,227,723
Transportation and storage	1,179,982	–	–	–	1,179,982
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	896,787	–	–	–	896,787
Manufacturing	734,887	–	–	–	734,887
Construction	706,500	–	–	–	706,500
Accommodation and food service activities	522,004	–	–	–	522,004
Education	206,167	–	–	–	206,167
Agricultural, forestry and fishing	183,804	–	–	–	183,804
Professional, scientific and technical services	149,280	–	–	–	149,280
Human health and social work activities	105,556	–	–	–	105,556
Arts, entertainment and recreation	81,521	–	–	–	81,521
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	73,408	–	–	–	73,408
Information and communication	71,473	–	–	–	71,473
Mining and quarrying	4,422	–	–	–	4,422
Other service activities	6,539,697	–	–	–	6,539,697
	158,951,079	7,542,208	61,727,839	272,917	228,494,043
Less allowance for credit losses	4,263,129	731	6,728	–	4,270,588
Total	₱154,687,950	₱7,541,477	₱61,721,111	₱272,917	₱224,223,455

* Composed of due from BSP and due from other banks, interbank call loans receivable and SPURA

** Composed of FVTPL investments, financial assets at FVOCI (excluding equity securities not exposed to credit risk) and investment securities at amortized cost

*** Composed of financial assets classified under other assets (such as RCOCI, security deposits, other investments and shortages) and stand-by credit lines amounting to ₱29.4 million



	2024				
	Loans and Receivables	Loans and Advances to Banks*	Investment Securities**	Others***	Total
Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated goods and services and producing activities of households for own use	₱92,786,160	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱92,786,160
Financial and insurance activities	2,036,559	3,399,935	56,300,349	226,253	61,963,096
Real estate activities	39,208,698	-	-	-	39,208,698
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,132,435	-	-	-	3,132,435
Transportation and storage	993,717	-	-	-	993,717
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	941,191	-	-	-	941,191
Construction	739,949	-	-	79,885	819,834
Manufacturing	703,363	-	-	-	703,363
Accommodation and food service activities	293,915	-	-	-	293,915
Administrative and support service activities	290,909	-	-	-	290,909
Agricultural, forestry and fishing	187,331	-	-	-	187,331
Education	184,153	-	-	-	184,153
Professional, scientific and technical services	141,580	-	-	-	141,580
Information and communication	89,275	-	-	-	89,275
Human health and social work activities	86,864	-	-	-	86,864
Arts, entertainment and recreation	80,570	-	-	-	80,570
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	63,316	-	-	-	63,316
Mining and quarrying	5,018	-	-	-	5,018
Other service activities	5,837,328	-	-	-	5,837,328
	147,802,331	3,399,935	56,300,349	306,138	207,808,753
Less allowance for credit losses	3,978,878	1,479	11,238	-	3,991,595
Total	₱143,823,453	₱3,398,456	₱56,289,111	₱306,138	₱203,817,158

* Composed of due from BSP and due from other banks, interbank call loans receivable and SPURA

** Composed of FVTPL investments, financial assets at FVOCI (excluding equity securities not exposed to credit risk) and investment securities at amortized cost

*** Composed of financial assets classified under other assets (such as RCOCI, security deposits, other investments and shortages) and stand-by credit lines amounting to ₱79.9 million

Credit Quality

The Bank uses the standard below in defining credit quality.

High Grade exposures show low levels of expected loss. For loans, these accounts should neither be past due nor impaired. The Bank classifies those accounts under current or 1 to 30 days past due status and are not impaired (Stage 1 & 2).

Standard Grade exposures show moderate levels of expected loss. For loans, these accounts should neither be past due nor impaired.

Sub Standard Grade requires a special degree of attention given the increased risk of default. For loans, these accounts should neither be past due nor impaired.

Past Due but Not Credit Impaired are applicable to loan accounts which are classified as delinquent (31-90 days past due) but are not subject to impairment (Stage 2) as of statement of condition date.

Past Due and Credit Impaired. These include loan accounts considered to be delinquent (91+ days past due), non-performing as defined by BSP Circular No. 941.

Description of the internal credit rating system for loans, receivables and stand-by credit lines:

Internal Credit Rating System (ICRS)

The Bank rates accounts on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the best, based on the Board-approved credit ratings which utilize the expected credit loss and qualitative assessments. ICRS rating assessment considers both borrower and facility features.



High Grade (ICRS Rating 1 - 4)

1 - Excellent

An excellent rating is given to a borrower with a very low probability of going into default and/or low loss given default. The Bank's internal rating system has given an outstanding rating to the borrower, indicative of excellent ability to meet credit obligation in full and consistently meet payment commitments. Accounts with excellent rating may have collateral, further diminishing any losses in case of a default.

2 - Strong

This rating is given to borrowers with low probability of going into default in the coming year with low to moderate loss given default. The Bank's internal rating system has given a high rating to the borrower. The borrower has the ability to meet credit obligation in full, except that the borrower may have a history of missing a payment.

3 - Good

This rating is given to borrowers with low to moderate probability of going into default in the coming year with moderate loss given default. These are largely characterized by borrowers with good rating and have historically missed several payments.

4 - Satisfactory

A 'satisfactory' rating is given to a borrower where clear risk elements exist and probability of default is somewhat greater with moderate to high loss given default. These are characterized by borrowers with good rating with a history of default.

Standard Grade (ICRS Rating 5)

5 - Acceptable

An 'acceptable' rating is given to a borrower whose risk elements are sufficiently pronounced although borrower should still be expected to meet their credit obligations in full. These are characterized by borrowers with moderate rating.

Substandard Grade (ICRS Rating 6-8)

6 or 7 - Loan Especially Mentioned

An account assessed to have potential weaknesses which when left uncorrected, may affect the repayment of the account and thus increase credit risk to the Bank, will be assigned this rating.

8 - Substandard

These accounts or portion thereof involves a substantial and an unreasonable degree of risk to the Bank because of unfavorable record or unsatisfactory characteristics. These accounts show possibility of future loss to the Bank unless given closer supervision and well-defined weaknesses that jeopardize the account liquidation.

Past Due but Not Credit Impaired

Otherwise known as under-performing loans, these accounts are characterized as showing signs of deterioration. These include loans that are delinquent by 31-90 days and are not subject to impairment (Stage 2) regardless of ICRS rating.

Past Due and Credit Impaired

Otherwise known as non-performing loans, these accounts are already impaired. These include accounts under Stage 3 ECL, delinquent by 91+ days and considered non-performing as defined by BSP Circular No. 941 regardless of ICRS rating. The following credit ratings will always be classified as credit impaired:



9 - Doubtful

Given to an account assessed to have characteristics where collection and liquidation in full is highly improbable and in which substantial loss is probable.

10 - Loss

Given to an account assessed to loans or portions thereof are considered uncollectible or worthless and of such little value that their continuance as bankable assets are not warranted.

The credit quality of receivables from customers, gross of allowance for credit losses, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 follows (in thousands):

	2025						Total
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Consumption Loans:							
High Grade	₱-	₱77,481,462	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱77,481,462
Standard Grade	-	7,749,219	-	-	-	-	7,749,219
Sub-standard Grade	-	-	-	3,429,751	-	-	3,429,751
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	5,052,384	-	-	5,052,384
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	4,147,357	-	4,147,357
	-	85,230,681	-	8,482,135	4,147,357	-	97,860,173
Real Estate Loans:							
High Grade	-	41,119,753	-	-	-	-	41,119,753
Standard Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard Grade	-	-	-	2,890,789	-	-	2,890,789
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	1,315,782	-	-	1,315,782
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	1,330,695	-	1,330,695
	-	41,119,753	-	4,206,571	1,330,695	-	46,657,019
Commercial Loans:							
High Grade	-	8,093,432	-	-	-	-	8,093,432
Standard Grade	-	26,541	-	-	-	-	26,541
Sub-standard Grade	-	16,634	-	269,195	-	-	285,829
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	254,118	-	254,118
	-	8,136,607	-	269,195	254,118	-	8,659,920
Personal Loans:							
High Grade	-	436,390	-	-	-	-	436,390
Standard Grade	-	137,442	-	-	-	-	137,442
Sub-standard Grade	-	-	-	1,048,379	-	-	1,048,379
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	108,273	-	-	108,273
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	177,104	-	177,104
	-	573,832	-	1,156,652	177,104	-	1,907,588
Total Receivables from Customer:							
High Grade	-	127,131,037	-	-	-	-	127,131,037
Standard Grade	-	7,913,202	-	-	-	-	7,913,202
Sub-standard Grade	-	16,634	-	7,638,114	-	-	7,654,748
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	6,476,439	-	-	6,476,439
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	5,909,274	-	5,909,274
	₱-	₱135,060,873	₱-	₱14,114,553	₱5,909,274	₱-	₱155,084,700

	2024						Total
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Consumption Loans:							
High Grade	₱-	₱71,766,544	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱71,766,544
Standard Grade	-	9,004,975	-	-	-	-	9,004,975
Sub-standard Grade	-	-	-	3,755,240	-	-	3,755,240
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	3,625,060	-	-	3,625,060
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	2,306,915	-	2,306,915
	-	80,771,519	-	7,380,300	2,306,915	-	90,458,734
Real Estate Loans:							
High Grade	-	37,963,620	-	-	-	-	37,963,620
Standard Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard Grade	-	-	-	3,563,113	-	-	3,563,113
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	1,187,181	-	-	1,187,181
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	1,057,327	-	1,057,327
	-	37,963,620	-	4,750,294	1,057,327	-	43,771,241

(Forward)



	2024						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Commercial Loans:							
High Grade	P-	P453,682	P-	P-	P-	P-	P453,682
Standard Grade	-	135,883	-	-	-	-	135,883
Sub-standard Grade	-	-	-	191,959	-	-	191,959
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	27,773	-	-	27,773
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	217,624	-	217,624
	-	7,231,816	-	219,732	217,624	-	7,669,172
Personal Loans:							
High Grade	-	453,682	-	-	-	-	453,682
Standard Grade	-	135,883	-	-	-	-	135,883
Sub-standard Grade	-	-	-	1,229,425	-	-	1,229,425
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	23,961	-	-	23,961
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	151,875	-	151,875
	-	589,565	-	1,253,386	151,875	-	1,994,826
Total Receivables from Customer:							
High Grade	-	117,365,052	-	-	-	-	117,365,052
Standard Grade	-	9,191,467	-	-	-	-	9,191,467
Sub-standard Grade	-	-	-	8,739,737	-	-	8,739,737
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	4,863,976	-	-	4,863,976
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	3,733,741	-	3,733,741
	P-	P126,556,519	P-	P13,603,713	P3,733,741	P-	P143,893,973

The credit quality of other receivables, gross of allowance for credit losses, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 follows (in thousands):

	2025						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Accrued Interest Receivable:							
High Grade	P-	P2,177,420	P-	P-	P-	P-	P2,177,420
Standard Grade	-	72,198	-	-	-	-	72,198
Sub-standard Grade	-	85	-	113,822	-	-	113,907
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	137,887	-	-	137,887
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	135,853	-	135,853
	-	2,249,703	-	251,709	135,853	-	2,637,265
Accounts Receivable:							
High Grade	-	676,031	-	-	-	-	676,031
Standard Grade	-	37	-	-	-	-	37
Sub-standard Grade	-	-	-	29,787	-	-	29,787
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	12,672	-	-	12,672
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	506,525	-	506,525
	-	676,068	-	42,459	506,525	-	1,225,052
Sales Contract Receivable:							
High Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Standard Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	3,814	-	3,814
	-	-	-	-	3,814	-	3,814
Total Other Receivables:							
High Grade	-	2,853,451	-	-	-	-	2,853,451
Standard Grade	-	72,235	-	-	-	-	72,235
Sub-standard Grade	-	85	-	143,609	-	-	143,694
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	150,559	-	-	150,559
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	646,192	-	646,192
	P-	P2,925,771	P-	P294,168	P646,192	P-	P3,866,131

	2024						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Accrued Interest Receivable:							
High Grade	P-	P1,921,600	P-	P-	P-	P-	P1,921,600
Standard Grade	-	82,467	-	-	-	-	82,467
Sub-standard Grade	-	58	-	148,943	-	-	149,001
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	123,719	-	-	123,719
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	90,895	-	90,895
	-	2,004,125	-	272,662	90,895	-	2,367,682

(Forward)



	2024							Total
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI		
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective				
Accounts Receivable:								
High Grade	P-	P1,016,552	P-	P-	P-	P-	P1,016,552	
Standard Grade	-	19	-	-	-	-	19	
Sub-standard Grade	-	-	-	23,314	-	-	23,314	
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	11,391	-	-	11,391	
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	485,175	-	485,175	
	-	1,016,571	-	34,705	485,175	-	1,536,451	
Sales Contract Receivable:								
High Grade	-	18	-	-	-	-	18	
Standard Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sub-standard Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	4,207	-	4,207	
	-	18	-	-	4,207	-	4,225	
Total Other Receivables:								
High Grade	-	2,938,170	-	-	-	-	2,938,170	
Standard Grade	-	82,486	-	-	-	-	82,486	
Sub-standard Grade	-	58	-	172,257	-	-	172,315	
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	135,110	-	-	135,110	
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	580,277	-	580,277	
	P-	P3,020,714	P-	P307,367	P580,277	P-	P3,908,358	

The credit quality of other financial assets which include RCOCI, security deposits, other investments, shortages and liquidity requirement for electronic money products, gross of allowance for credit losses amounting as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 follows (in thousands):

	2025							Total
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI		
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective				
Other Financial Assets								
High Grade	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	
Standard Grade	-	384,563	-	-	-	-	384,563	
Sub-standard Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	P-	384,563	P-	P-	P-	P-	384,563	

	2024							Total
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	Individual	Collective	
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective				
Other Financial Assets								
High Grade	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	
Standard Grade	-	382,376	-	-	-	-	382,376	
Sub-standard Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Past Due but Not Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-performing Individually Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	P-	P382,376	P-	P-	P-	P-	P382,376	

Movements of receivables from customers as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 follow (in thousands):

	2025							Total
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI		
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective				
Consumption Loans								
Balance as of January 1, 2025	P-	P80,771,519	P-	P7,380,300	P2,306,915	P-	P90,458,734	
New assets originated	-	33,595,445	-	1,586,798	1,080,760	-	36,263,003	
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(23,028,636)	-	(3,734,395)	(1,555,856)	-	(28,318,887)	
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(3)	(542,674)	-	(542,677)	
Transfers to Stage 1	-	2,403,933	-	(2,318,201)	(85,732)	-	-	
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(6,501,612)	-	6,597,236	(95,624)	-	-	
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(2,009,968)	-	(1,029,600)	3,039,568	-	-	
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	85,230,681	-	8,482,135	4,147,357	-	97,860,173	

(Forward)



	2025						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Real Estate Loans							
Balance as of January 1, 2025	P-	₱37,963,620	P-	₱4,750,294	₱1,057,327	P-	₱43,771,241
New assets originated	-	9,538,725	-	-	538	-	9,539,263
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(5,330,118)	-	(1,024,370)	(298,997)	-	(6,653,485)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	1,610,857	-	(1,522,643)	(88,214)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(2,318,127)	-	2,448,422	(130,295)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(345,204)	-	(445,132)	790,336	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	41,119,753	-	4,206,571	1,330,695	-	46,657,019
Commercial Loans							
Balance as of January 1, 2025	-	7,231,816	-	219,732	217,624	-	7,669,172
New assets originated	-	2,993,172	-	-	-	-	2,993,172
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(1,932,725)	-	(27,627)	(42,072)	-	(2,002,424)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	21,913	-	(21,913)	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(112,250)	-	112,250	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(65,319)	-	(13,247)	78,566	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	8,136,607	-	269,195	254,118	-	8,659,920
Personal Loans							
Balance as of January 1, 2025	-	589,565	-	1,253,386	151,875	-	1,994,826
New assets originated	-	445,355	-	353,712	2,122	-	801,189
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(439,434)	-	(369,227)	(12,653)	-	(821,314)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(15,887)	(51,226)	-	(67,113)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	92,198	-	(92,181)	(17)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(96,468)	-	96,840	(372)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(17,384)	-	(69,991)	87,375	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	573,832	-	1,156,652	177,104	-	1,907,588
Total Receivable from Customer							
Balance at January 1, 2025	-	126,556,520	-	13,603,712	3,733,741	-	143,893,973
New assets originated	-	46,572,697	-	1,940,510	1,083,420	-	49,596,627
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(30,730,913)	-	(5,155,619)	(1,909,578)	-	(37,796,110)
Amounts written off	-	(1,903)	-	(15,890)	(593,900)	-	(609,790)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	4,128,901	-	(3,954,938)	(173,963)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(9,028,457)	-	9,254,748	(226,291)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(2,437,875)	-	(1,557,970)	3,995,845	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	P-	₱135,060,873	P-	₱14,114,553	₱5,909,274	P-	₱155,084,700

	2024						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Consumption Loans							
Balance as of January 1, 2024	P-	₱66,866,116	P-	₱5,602,677	₱2,588,653	P-	₱75,057,446
New assets originated	-	38,208,861	-	1,372,461	661,533	-	40,242,855
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(18,216,916)	-	(4,012,839)	(1,524,993)	-	(23,754,748)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(113,217)	(973,602)	-	(1,086,819)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	1,138,674	-	(1,067,396)	(71,278)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(6,026,831)	-	6,123,848	(97,017)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(1,198,385)	-	(525,234)	1,723,619	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	80,771,519	-	7,380,300	2,306,915	-	90,458,734
Real Estate Loans							
Balance as of January 1, 2024	-	21,175,066	-	18,700,596	1,301,558	-	41,177,220
New assets originated	-	8,943,325	-	74,970	47,063	-	9,065,358
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(3,862,639)	-	(2,283,661)	(325,037)	-	(6,471,337)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	12,742,296	-	(12,650,949)	(91,347)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(926,250)	-	1,251,227	(324,977)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(108,178)	-	(341,890)	450,068	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	37,963,620	-	4,750,293	1,057,328	-	43,771,241
Commercial Loans							
Balance as of January 1, 2024	-	6,249,102	-	196,051	304,086	-	6,749,239
New assets originated	-	3,056,702	-	18,230	-	-	3,074,932
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(2,009,561)	-	(56,545)	(88,893)	-	(2,154,999)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	20,211	-	(17,463)	(2,748)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(79,282)	-	81,597	(2,315)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(5,356)	-	(2,138)	7,494	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	7,231,816	-	219,732	217,624	-	7,669,172

(Forward)



	2024						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Personal Loans							
Balance as of January 1, 2024	₱-	₱937,606	₱-	₱966,769	₱198,724	₱-	₱2,103,099
New assets originated	-	489,283	-	362,115	14,197	-	865,595
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(584,308)	-	(230,263)	(45,578)	-	(860,149)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(33,359)	(80,360)	-	(113,719)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	75,291	-	(75,215)	(76)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(314,403)	-	314,501	(98)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(13,904)	-	(51,163)	65,067	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	589,565	-	1,253,385	151,876	-	1,994,826
Total Receivable from Customer							
Balance at January 1, 2024	-	95,227,890	-	25,466,093	4,393,021	-	125,087,004
New assets originated	-	50,698,171	-	1,827,776	722,793	-	53,248,740
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(24,673,424)	-	(6,583,308)	(1,984,501)	-	(33,241,233)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(146,576)	(1,053,962)	-	(1,200,538)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	13,976,472	-	(13,811,023)	(165,449)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(7,346,766)	-	7,771,173	(424,407)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(1,325,823)	-	(920,425)	2,246,248	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	₱-	₱126,556,520	₱-	₱13,603,710	₱3,733,743	₱-	₱143,893,973

Movements of other receivables as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 follow (in thousands):

	2025						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Accrued Interest Receivable							
Balance as of January 1, 2025	₱-	₱2,004,125	₱-	₱272,662	₱90,895	₱-	₱2,367,682
New assets originated	-	332,245	-	49,305	39,429	-	420,979
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(15,152)	-	(83,361)	(52,883)	-	(151,396)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	53,575	-	(51,595)	(1,980)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(96,034)	-	98,722	(2,688)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(29,056)	-	(34,024)	63,080	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	2,249,703	-	251,709	135,853	-	2,637,265
Sales Contract Receivable							
Balance at January 1, 2025	-	18	-	-	4,207	-	4,225
New assets originated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(18)	-	-	(393)	-	(411)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	3,814	-	3,814
Total Other Receivables							
Balance at January 1, 2025	-	2,004,143	-	272,662	95,102	-	2,371,907
New assets originated	-	332,245	-	49,305	39,429	-	420,979
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(15,170)	-	(83,361)	(53,276)	-	(151,807)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	53,575	-	(51,595)	(1,980)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(96,034)	-	98,722	(2,688)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(29,056)	-	(34,024)	63,080	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	₱-	₱2,249,703	₱-	₱251,709	₱139,667	₱-	₱2,641,079

	2024						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Accrued Interest Receivable							
Balance as of January 1, 2024	₱-	₱1,749,129	₱-	₱511,827	₱137,734	₱-	₱2,398,690
New assets originated	-	396,042	-	43,885	25,385	-	465,312
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(218,176)	-	(164,604)	(113,540)	-	(496,320)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	189,903	-	(186,936)	(2,967)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(91,877)	-	98,603	(6,726)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(20,896)	-	(30,113)	51,009	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	2,004,125	-	272,662	90,895	-	2,367,682
Sales Contract Receivable							
Balance at January 1, 2024	-	421	-	228	6,302	-	6,951
New assets originated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(564)	-	(67)	(2,095)	-	(2,726)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	161	-	(161)	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	18	-	-	4,207	-	4,225

(Forward)



	2024						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Total Other Receivables							
Balance at January 1, 2024	P=	P1,749,550	P=	P512,055	P144,036	P=	P2,405,641
New assets originated	-	396,042	-	43,885	25,385	-	465,312
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(218,740)	-	(164,671)	(115,635)	-	(499,046)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	190,064	-	(187,097)	(2,967)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(91,877)	-	98,603	(6,726)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(20,896)	-	(30,113)	51,009	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	P=	P2,004,143	P=	P272,662	P95,102	P=	P2,371,907

External Ratings

For investment securities, in ensuring quality investment portfolio, the Bank uses the credit risk rating from published data providers like Moody's, Standard & Poor's (S&P) or other reputable rating agencies.

Presented here is Moody's rating – equivalent S&P rating and other rating agencies applies:

Credit Quality	External Rating									
High grade	Aaa	Aa1	Aa2	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3
Standard grade	Ba1	Ba2	Ba3	B1	B2	B3				
Substandard grade	Caa1	Caa2	Caa3	Ca	C					

High grade - represents those investments which fall under any of the following grade:

Aaa - fixed income obligations are judged to be of the highest quality, with the smallest degree of risk.

Aa1, Aa2, Aa3 - fixed income are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk, but their susceptibility to long-term risks appears somewhat greater.

A1, A2, A3 - fixed income obligations are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk, but have elements present that suggest a susceptibility to impairment over the long term.

Baa1, Baa2, Baa3 - fixed income obligations are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium grade and as such protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable.

Standard grade - represents those investments which fall under any of the following grade:

Ba1, Ba2, Ba3 - obligations are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B1, B2, B3 - obligations are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Substandard grade - represents those investments which fall under any of the following grade:

Caa1, Caa2, Caa3 - are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca - are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C - are the lowest rated class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.



As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the following tables show the credit quality of loans and advances to banks (in thousands).

	2025						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Due from BSP High Grade	₱400,670	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱400,670
Due from other banks High Grade	1,538,748	-	-	-	-	-	1,538,748
Total Loans and Advances to Banks High Grade	₱1,939,418	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱1,939,418

	2024						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Due from BSP High Grade	₱1,183,357	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱1,183,357
Due from other banks High Grade	1,816,578	-	-	-	-	-	1,816,578
Total Loans and Advances to Banks High Grade	₱2,999,935	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱2,999,935

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the following table shows the credit quality of the Bank's investment securities (in thousands):

	2025						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
FVTPL - Government Debt Securities High Grade	₱40	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱40
	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
FVOCI - Government Debt Securities High Grade	32,737,881	-	-	-	-	-	32,737,881
	₱32,737,881	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱32,737,881
FVOCI - Private Debt Securities Standard Grade	₱342,344	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱342,344
	₱342,344	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱342,344
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost - Government Debt Securities High Grade	₱28,598,538	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱28,598,538
	₱28,598,538	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱28,598,538
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost - Private Debt Securities Standard Grade	₱10,580	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱10,580
	₱10,580	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱10,580
Total Investment Securities High Grade	₱61,336,459	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱61,336,459
Standard Grade	352,924	-	-	-	-	-	352,924
	₱61,689,383	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱61,689,383

	2024						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
FVTPL - Government Debt Securities High Grade	₱300,599	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱300,599
	₱300,599	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱300,599
FVOCI - Government Debt Securities High Grade	₱25,518,904	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱25,518,904
	₱25,518,904	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱25,518,904
FVOCI - Private Debt Securities Standard Grade	₱338,923	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱338,923
	₱338,923	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱338,923
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost - Government Debt Securities High Grade	₱29,031,234	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱29,031,234
	₱29,031,234	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱29,031,234
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost - Private Debt Securities Standard Grade	₱1,076,325	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱1,076,325
	₱1,076,325	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱1,076,325
Total Investment Securities High Grade	₱54,850,737	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱54,850,737
Standard Grade	1,415,248	-	-	-	-	-	1,415,248
	₱56,265,985	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱56,265,985



All of the Bank's loan commitments and financial guarantees amounting to ₱29.4 million and ₱79.8 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, are classified as high grade under Stage 1.

ECL Methodology Overview

Two modelling approaches are employed to build a consistent framework for the development of all ECL models of the Bank. Both modeling approaches consider past events, current conditions and forecast of economic conditions in assessing impairment.

The complex model approach is used for portfolios with a significant number of historical defaults. This approach is applied to the consumer loan portfolios. These quantitative models are built by applying statistical, economic, financial or mathematical theories, techniques and assumptions to calculate provisions. Where historical data are insufficient to develop statistical models, such as for Business Loans, Account Receivables, Sales Contract Receivables, etc. the simplified ECL approach is employed. The Bank observes the historical PD and LGD of the portfolio and applies forward looking economic data on PD to calculate the ECL.

Classification of Individual/Collective Impairment

The Bank calculates provisions either in a collective or individual basis.

Collective impairment calculates risk provisions by grouping exposures into smaller homogeneous portfolios based on a combination of borrower and account characteristics. Accounts with similar risk attributes (i.e. facility, security, credit rating, months-on-books, utilization and collateral type, etc.) are pooled together for calculating provisions based on the expected credit loss models. All Stage 1 accounts of the Bank are categorized under collective impairment.

Individual impairment is applicable for all accounts under Stage 3 or accounts deemed as significant exposures and show objective evidence of impairment. The indicators may be default in payment, restructuring, litigation or probable foreclosure.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, an analysis by past due status of receivables from customers wherein the SICR is based only on the past due information is as follows:

	2025					
	Number of days past due					
	Up to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	180 days	Total
Receivables from customers						
Consumption loans	₱230,051	₱3,674,264	₱1,617,814	₱1,722,878	₱1,964,857	₱9,209,864
Real estate loans	667,366	1,104,735	391,952	310,404	547,318	3,021,775
Commercial loans	155,639	70,570	6,516	12,341	218,875	463,941
Personal loans	65,550	16,259	10,989	29,004	91,961	213,763
Total	₱1,118,606	₱4,865,828	₱2,027,271	₱2,074,627	₱2,823,011	₱12,909,343

	2024					
	Number of days past due					
	Up to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	180 days	Total
Receivables from customers						
Consumption loans	₱106,279	₱2,641,709	₱1,061,729	₱1,137,327	₱1,002,401	₱5,949,445
Real estate loans	573,541	1,040,297	263,701	177,224	538,867	2,593,630
Commercial loans	20,632	17,781	9,992	363	204,518	253,286
Personal loans	57,409	16,250	9,403	24,231	80,481	187,774
Total	₱757,861	₱3,716,037	₱1,344,825	₱1,339,145	₱1,826,267	₱8,984,135



b. Market risk

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

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

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

Trading activities

The Bank's trading portfolios consist of peso- and dollar-denominated debt securities that are marked-to-market daily. We use BSP-approved Type 3 Derivative License for plain vanilla FX forwards to manage our FX risk against adverse exchange rate movements.

VaR is a statistical measure that calculates the maximum potential loss from a portfolio over a holding period, within a given confidence level. The Bank's current VaR model is based on a historical simulation methodology with a one-day holding period and a 99% confidence level. The Bank establishes limits for trading portfolios and VaR, and comply with regulatory standards. VaR reports are prepared to closely monitor potential losses against approved VaR limit. In addition, actual daily profit and loss levels are monitored against loss triggers. If there is a breach in the VaR limit or loss triggers, Treasury Group is expected to close or reduce their position and bring it down within the limit. Breaches in the limit requires approval of ALCO, President, or ROC/Board, as appropriate.

The Bank performs back testing to validate the VaR model. Results are reported to the ROC and BOD on a monthly basis. Stress testing is also conducted based on historical maximum percentage daily movement and on various ad-hoc rate shock scenarios to estimate potential losses in a crisis situation.

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

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

- a. VaR is a statistical estimate and thus, does not give the precise amount of loss;
- b. VaR is not designed to give the probability of bank failure, but only attempts to quantify losses that may arise from a bank's exposure to market risk;
- c. Historical simulation does not involve any distributional assumptions, scenarios that are used in computing VaR are limited to those that occurred in the historical sample; and



- d. VaR systems are backward-looking. It attempts to forecast likely future losses using past data. As such, this assumes that past relationships will continue to hold in the future. Major shifts therefore (i.e., an unexpected collapse of the market) are not captured and may inflict losses much bigger than anything the VaR model may have calculated.

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

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Peso	USD	Peso	USD
Year-end	0	-	1	-
Average	1	-	2	-
High	2	-	7	-
Low	0	-	0	-

Non-trading activities

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

One method by which the Bank measures the sensitivity of its assets and liabilities to interest rate fluctuations is by way of "gap" analysis. This analysis provides the Bank with a static view of the maturity and repricing characteristics of the positions in its statement of condition. An interest rate gap report is prepared by classifying all assets and liabilities into various time period categories according to contracted maturities or anticipated repricing dates, whichever is earlier. Items lacking definitive repricing schedule (e.g., current and savings accounts) are assigned to repricing tenor buckets based on analysis of deposit behavioral patterns, past experience and/or expert judgment. The difference in the amount of assets and liabilities maturing or being repriced in any time period category would then give the Bank an indication of the extent to which it is exposed to the risk of potential changes in net interest income.

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

EaR measures the possible decline in the Bank's net interest income as a result of adverse interest rate movements, given the current repricing profile. It is a tool used to evaluate the sensitivity of the accrual portfolio to changes in interest rates in the adverse direction over the next twelve (12) months. The Bank's EaR limits are based on a percentage of the Bank's projected earnings for the year or capital whichever is lower. The Bank also performs stress-testing to measure the impact of various scenarios based on interest rate volatility and shift in the yield curve. The EaR and stress testing reports are prepared on a monthly basis.

The ALCO is responsible for managing the Bank's structural interest rate exposure. The ALCO's goal is to achieve a desired overall interest rate profile while remaining flexible to interest rate movements and changes in economic conditions. The RMO and ROC review and oversee the Bank's interest rate risks.



The table below demonstrates the sensitivity of equity. Equity sensitivity was computed by calculating mark-to-market changes of debt securities at FVOCI, assuming a parallel shift in the yield curve.

	2025		2024	
	Change in basis points	Sensitivity of equity	Change in basis points	Sensitivity of equity
Currency				
PHP	+10	(P150,160,502)	+10	(P63,063,125)
USD	+10	(110,971)	+10	(112,495)
Currency				
PHP	-10	151,055,705	-10	63,359,147
USD	-10	111,955	-10	113,580

The table below demonstrates the sensitivity of net interest income using the EAR model. Net interest income sensitivity was computed by calculating the changes in the banking book gaps assuming a parallel shift in the yield curve.

	2025		2024	
	Change in basis points	Sensitivity of NII	Change in basis points	Sensitivity of NII
Currency				
PHP	+10	(P44,444,567)	+10	(P31,359,106)
USD	+10	(8,885,634)	+10	(8,945,289)
Currency				
PHP	-10	44,444,567	-10	31,359,106
USD	-10	8,855,634	-10	8,945,289

The Bank employs the Delta EVE model to measure the overall change in the economic value of the bank at one point. It reflects the changes in the net present value of its banking book at different interest rate shocks and stress scenarios. ΔEVE is calculated by slotting the notional repricing cash flows arising from rate-sensitive assets and liabilities into pre-defined tenor buckets. The present value of the net repricing cash flows is then calculated using various interest rate scenarios prescribed by Basel, as well as scenarios internally developed by the Bank.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk of an investment's value changing due to an adverse movement in currency exchange rates. It arises due to a mismatch in the Bank's foreign currency assets and liabilities. The Bank uses BSP-approved Type 3 Derivative License for plain vanilla FX forwards to manage our FX risk against adverse exchange rate movements.

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

	2025 ¹	2024 ¹
As of year-end	P585	P59
Average	1,084	785
High	1,666	1,676
Low	397	59

¹Using Historical Simulation VaR



As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk.

c. Liquidity risk

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

The main tool that the Bank uses for monitoring its liquidity is the Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO) reports, which is also called liquidity gap or maturity matching gap reports. The MCO is a useful tool in measuring and analyzing the Bank's cash flow projections and monitoring liquidity risks.

The MCO is generated by distributing the cash flows of the Bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items to time bands based on cash flow expectations such as contractual maturity, nature of the account, behavioral patterns and projections on business strategies. The incorporation of behavioral cash flow assumptions and business projections or targets results in a dynamic gap report that realistically captures the behavior of the products and creates a forward-looking cash flow projection.

Cash flows from assets are considered as cash inflows, while cash flows from liabilities are considered cash outflows. The net cash flows are determined for each given time period. If the inflows exceed the outflows, the Bank is said to have a positive liquidity gap or has excess funds for the given time bucket. Conversely, if the outflows exceed the inflows, the Bank is said to have a negative liquidity gap or has funding needs for the given time bucket.

The Bank's Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan (LCFP) projects the Bank's funding position during stress to help evaluate the Bank's funding needs and strategies under various stress conditions.

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

To mitigate potential liquidity problems caused by unexpected withdrawals of significant deposits, the Bank takes steps to cultivate good business relationships with clients and financial institutions, maintains high level of high-quality liquid assets, monitors the deposit funding concentrations and regularly updates the Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan. The Bank's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) are managed on a daily basis to ensure compliance with the required regulatory ratios.



Financial assets

Analysis of equity and debt securities at FVTPL and financial assets at FVOCI into maturity groupings is based on the expected date on which these assets will be realized. For other assets, the analysis into maturity grouping is based on the remaining period from the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date or if earlier, the expected date the assets will be realized.

Financial liabilities

The maturity grouping is based on the remaining period from the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date and does not consider the behavioral pattern of the creditors. When the counterparty has a choice of when the amount is paid, the liability is allocated to the earliest period in which the Bank can be required to pay.

Analysis of Financial Assets and Liabilities by Remaining Maturities

The tables below show the maturity profile of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations (in millions):

	2025							Total
	On demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 to 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 to 12 months	Total within 1 year	Beyond 1 year	
Financial Assets								
Financial assets at FVTPL	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government securities	-	-	50	-	73	123	32,615	32,738
Private securities	-	-	-	-	247	247	95	342
Quoted equity securities	38	-	-	-	-	38	-	38
Investment securities at amortized cost								
Government bonds	-	-	-	1,499	-	1,499	27,100	28,599
Private securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Loans and receivables								
Loans and advances to banks								
Due from BSP	401	-	-	-	-	401	-	401
Due from other banks	1,539	-	-	-	-	1,539	-	1,539
Interbank call loans receivable and SPURA	5,603	-	-	-	-	5,603	-	5,603
Receivables from customers								
Consumption loans	36	23	111	301	1,475	1,946	95,916	97,862
Real estate loans	143	126	373	496	1,127	2,265	44,452	46,717
Commercial loans	331	753	1,305	484	906	3,779	4,880	8,659
Personal loans	145	64	160	217	662	1,248	661	1,909
Other receivables								
Accrued interest receivable	141	57	268	1,029	15	1,510	1,127	2,637
Accounts receivable	1,182	5	29	8	-	1,224	-	1,224
Sales contract receivable	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Other assets								
Security deposits	-	2	4	8	19	33	189	222
RCOCI	22	-	-	-	-	22	-	22
	₱9,585	₱1,030	₱2,300	₱4,042	₱4,524	₱21,481	₱207,046	₱228,527
Financial Liabilities								
Deposit liabilities								
Demand	₱25,829	P-	P-	P-	P-	₱25,829	P-	₱25,829
Savings	48,723	-	-	-	-	48,723	-	48,723
Time	447	60,611	22,274	3,805	1,285	88,422	19,169	107,591
LTNCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	74,999	60,611	22,274	3,805	1,285	162,974	19,169	182,143
Treasurer's, cashier's and manager's checks	816	-	-	-	-	816	-	816
Bills payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest payable	320	-	-	-	-	320	-	320
Accrued other expenses payable	1,999	-	-	-	-	1,999	-	1,999
Other liabilities								
Accounts payable	1,462	-	-	-	-	1,462	-	1,462
Lease liabilities	-	38	76	110	209	433	714	1,147
Other credits	231	-	-	-	-	231	-	231
Deposit for keys	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	₱79,828	₱60,649	₱22,350	₱3,915	₱1,494	₱168,236	₱19,883	₱188,119



	2024							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 to 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 to 12 months	Total within 1 year	Beyond 1 year	Total
Financial Assets								
Financial assets at FVTPL	₱301	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱301	₱-	₱301
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government securities	-	8,469	-	49	180	8,698	16,821	25,519
Private securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	339	339
Quoted equity securities	34	-	-	-	-	34	-	34
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government bonds	-	578	-	-	1,728	2,306	26,724	29,030
Private securities	-	-	229	72	775	1,076	-	1,076
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from BSP	1,183	-	-	-	-	1,183	-	1,183
Due from other banks	1,817	-	-	-	-	1,817	-	1,817
Interbank call loans receivable and SPURA	400	-	-	-	-	400	-	400
Receivables from customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption loans	86	50	224	512	1,259	2,131	88,330	90,461
Real estate loans	151	129	374	494	1,105	2,253	41,592	43,845
Commercial loans	213	641	807	691	899	3,251	4,417	7,668
Personal loans	131	63	167	216	726	1,303	692	1,995
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest receivable	531	963	108	-	12	1,614	753	2,367
Accounts receivable	1,026	27	6	6	9	1,074	463	1,537
Sales contract receivable	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	1	1	2	15	19	190	209
RCOCI	17	-	-	-	-	17	-	17
	₱5,894	₱10,921	₱1,916	₱2,042	₱6,708	₱27,481	₱180,321	₱207,802
Financial Liabilities								
Deposit liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demand	₱25,535	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱25,535	₱-	₱25,535
Savings	47,745	-	-	-	-	47,745	-	47,745
Time	420	50,916	19,529	2,175	895	73,935	19,997	93,932
LTNCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	73,700	50,916	19,529	2,175	895	147,215	19,997	167,212
Treasurer's, cashier's and manager's checks	1,615	-	-	-	-	1,615	-	1,615
Bills payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest payable	321	-	-	-	-	321	-	321
Accrued other expenses payable	191	-	1,734	-	-	1,925	-	1,925
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	2,072	-	-	-	-	2,072	-	2,072
Lease liabilities	-	35	70	106	199	410	782	1,192
Other credits	222	-	-	-	-	222	-	222
Deposit for keys	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	₱78,122	₱50,951	₱21,333	₱2,281	₱1,094	₱153,781	₱20,779	₱174,560

6. Segment Information

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

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

These segments are the bases on which the Bank reports its primary segment information. The Bank evaluates performance on the basis of information about the components of the Bank that senior management uses to make decisions about operating matters. There are no other operating segments than those identified by the Bank as reportable segments. There were no inter-segment revenues and



expenses included in the financial information. The Bank has no single customer with revenues from which is 10.00% or more of the Bank's total revenue.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. Primary segment information (by business segment) for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 follows (in thousands):

	2025				Total
	Consumer Banking	Corporate Banking	Branch Banking	Treasury	
Operating income					
Interest income	₱6,151,466	₱268,098	₱8,115,602	₱2,946,764	₱17,481,930
Service fees and commission	689,274	17,875	1,014,532	-	1,721,681
Other operating income	93,462	11,688	563,740	428,904	1,097,794
Total operating income	6,934,202	297,661	9,693,874	3,375,668	20,301,405
Non-cash expenses					
Provision for credit and impairment losses	2,303,219	9,939	55,706	(5,064)	2,363,800
Depreciation	387,878	3,280	681,261	771	1,073,190
Amortization of intangible assets	102,894	1,051	35,283	4,271	143,499
Total non-cash expenses	2,793,991	14,270	772,250	(22)	3,580,489
Interest expense	-	-	2,435,070	1,874,445	4,309,515
Service fees and commission expense	31,239	810	45,980	-	78,029
Subtotal	31,239	810	2,481,050	1,874,445	4,387,544
Compensation and fringe benefits	1,148,709	70,582	2,838,570	30,474	4,088,335
Taxes and licenses	509,810	10,024	514,269	467,522	1,501,625
Occupancy and equipment-related costs	121,207	417	216,220	142	337,986
Security, messengerial and janitorial services	235,388	3,066	357,419	568	596,441
Miscellaneous	664,215	10,975	1,056,772	90,931	1,822,893
Subtotal	2,679,329	95,064	4,983,250	589,637	8,347,280
Income before share in net income of a joint venture and income tax	1,429,643	187,517	1,457,324	911,608	₱3,986,092
Share in net income of a joint venture					50,222
Income before income tax					4,036,314
Provision for income tax					534,829
Net income					₱3,501,485
Segment assets	₱122,385,438	₱3,561,919	₱52,568,340	₱56,447,686	₱234,963,383
Investment in a joint venture					904,205
Deferred tax assets					1,432,778
Total assets					₱237,300,366
Segment liabilities	₱1,761,458	₱142,331	₱130,632,809	₱58,663,875	₱191,200,473

	2024				Total
	Consumer Banking	Corporate Banking	Branch Banking	Treasury	
Operating income					
Interest income	₱4,498,367	₱228,609	₱8,126,983	₱4,019,166	₱16,873,125
Service fees and commission	686,995	17,365	1,201,076	-	1,905,436
Other operating income	459,255	8,126	715,405	22,572	1,205,358
Total operating income	5,644,617	254,100	10,043,464	4,041,738	19,983,919
Non-cash expenses					
Provision for credit and impairment losses	73,939	22,986	119,968	(2,454)	214,439
Depreciation	291,761	3,276	656,306	437	951,780
Amortization of intangible assets	50,255	857	55,922	4,324	111,358
Total non-cash expenses	415,955	27,119	832,196	2,307	1,277,577
Interest expense	-	-	2,494,013	2,081,572	4,575,585
Service fees and commission expense	32,398	819	56,640	-	89,857
Subtotal	32,398	819	2,550,653	2,081,572	4,665,442
Compensation and fringe benefits	1,098,412	67,928	2,890,106	32,222	4,088,668
Taxes and licenses	454,804	9,773	550,830	505,570	1,520,977
Occupancy and equipment-related costs	103,817	556	250,795	90	355,258
Security, messengerial and janitorial services	202,418	2,701	358,746	260	564,125
Miscellaneous	504,893	10,278	1,039,274	87,820	1,642,265
Subtotal	2,364,344	91,236	5,089,751	625,962	8,171,293
Income before share in net income of a joint venture and income tax	2,831,920	134,926	1,570,864	1,331,897	₱5,869,607
Share in net income of a joint venture					68,023
Income before income tax					5,937,630
Provision for income tax					729,188
Net income					5,208,442
Segment assets	₱111,122,145	₱3,085,367	₱50,235,843	₱49,702,873	214,146,228
Investment in a joint venture					892,037
Deferred tax assets					1,318,508
Total assets					₱216,356,773
Segment liabilities	₱1,875,800	₱146,764	₱116,459,188	₱53,769,093	₱172,250,845



	2023				Total
	Consumer Banking	Corporate Banking	Branch Banking	Treasury	
Operating income					
Interest income	₱3,818,782	₱593,849	₱7,918,866	₱5,292,768	₱17,624,265
Service fees and commission	586,757	12,506	1,193,480	–	1,792,743
Other operating income	953,163	7,814	607,681	22,922	1,591,580
Total operating income	5,358,702	614,169	9,720,027	5,315,690	21,008,588
Non-cash expenses					
Provision for credit and impairment losses	1,267,662	50,112	138,210	(4,894)	1,451,090
Depreciation	209,247	2,932	626,693	1,264	840,136
Amortization of intangible assets	37,485	944	67,087	697	106,213
Total non-cash expenses	1,514,394	53,988	831,990	(2,933)	2,397,439
Interest expense	–	–	2,514,801	3,283,288	5,798,089
Service fees and commission expense	21,465	458	43,661	–	65,584
Subtotal	21,465	458	2,558,462	3,283,288	5,863,673
Compensation and fringe benefits	981,002	59,622	2,736,065	35,026	3,811,715
Taxes and licenses	409,260	11,358	513,802	738,107	1,672,527
Occupancy and equipment-related costs	89,823	571	247,741	330	338,465
Security, messengerial and janitorial services	134,936	2,006	293,958	339	431,239
Miscellaneous	476,514	9,635	1,065,178	139,519	1,690,846
Subtotal	2,091,535	83,192	4,856,744	913,321	7,944,792
Income before share in net income of a joint venture and income tax	₱1,731,308	₱476,531	₱1,472,831	₱1,122,014	₱4,802,684
Share in net income of a joint venture					86,341
Income before income tax					4,889,025
Benefit from income tax					357,963
Net income					₱4,531,062
Segment assets	₱96,310,679	₱2,287,007	₱46,653,000	₱91,054,823	₱236,305,509
Investment in a joint venture					870,179
Deferred tax assets					1,257,608
Total assets					₱238,433,296
Segment liabilities	₱1,401,753	₱94,864	₱138,894,328	₱57,888,193	₱198,279,138

7. Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Interbank Call Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements

Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

This account consists of the following:

	2025	2024
Demand deposit (Note 16)	₱400,670,316	₱1,183,357,292

Due from BSP - Overnight Deposit Facility (ODF) bears annual interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 5.25% in 2025, from 5.25% to 6.00% in 2024 and from 5.00% to 6.00% in 2023. On the other hand, due from BSP - Term Deposit (TD) bears annual interest rates ranging from 5.76% to 5.95% in 2025, from 6.06% to 6.67% in 2024, and from 6.28% to 6.71% in 2023.

Interbank Call Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements (SPURA)

This account consists of the following:

	2025	2024
Interbank call loans receivable	₱5,602,790,000	₱400,000,000

Interbank call loans (IBCL) represent short-term lending with counterparty banks and other financial institutions. These are highly liquid instruments which mature within one to five days.



SPURA are lending to counterparties collateralized by government securities. The Bank is not permitted to sell or repledge the related collateral in the absence of default by the counterparty.

Foreign currency-denominated IBCLs bear annual interest ranging from 3.50% to 4.50% in 2025, from 5.00% to 5.51% in 2024 and from 4.00% to 4.50% in 2023, while peso-denominated IBCL of the Bank bear annual interest rate ranging from 4.56% to 5.94% in 2025, from 5.91% to 6.59% in 2024 and from 6.19% to 6.41% in 2023. SPURA of the Bank bears annual interest rates ranging from 4.75% to 6.00 % in 2025, from 5.95% to 6.58% in 2024 and from 5.50% to 6.40% in 2023.

Interest income on due from BSP, interbank call loans receivable and SPURA are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Due from BSP	₱55,667,071	₱345,049,668	₱1,397,792,663
IBCL and SPURA			
IBCL (Note 29)	148,059,877	109,478,588	24,751,029
SPURA	48,752,791	238,088,674	394,630,077
	196,812,668	347,567,262	419,381,106
	₱252,479,739	₱692,616,930	₱1,817,173,769

8. Investment Securities

Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) Investments

FVTPL investments consist of the following:

	2025	2024
Government debt securities	₱40,224	₱300,599,156

The unrealized portion of the trading securities gains/(losses) on FVTPL investments amounted to ₱3.2 million in 2025, (₱5.0 million) in 2024 and ₱1.8 million in 2023.

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

Financial assets at FVOCI consist of the following:

	2025	2024
Debt securities		
Government	₱32,737,881,005	₱25,518,903,960
Private	342,343,526	338,922,873
Equity securities		
Quoted	38,456,160	34,364,018
	₱33,118,680,691	₱25,892,190,851

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank deposited financial assets at FVOCI with total carrying value of ₱119.7 million and ₱119.5 million, respectively, in the form of government bonds with BSP, in compliance with trust regulations (Note 30).



As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the ECL on financial assets at FVOCI (included in ‘Fair value reserves on financial assets at FVOCI’) amounted ₱0.9 million and to ₱0.7 million (Note 15). Movements in the fair value reserves on financial assets at FVOCI follow:

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	₱16,969,886	₱70,794,457
(Gain) from sale of financial assets at FVOCI realized in profit or loss	(409,422,012)	(24,247,623)
Changes in allowance for ECL (Note 15)	194,406	(74,924)
Fair value gain (loss) recognized in OCI	215,670,956	(29,502,024)
Balance at end of year	(₱176,586,764)	₱16,969,886

Investment Securities at Amortized Cost

Investment securities at amortized cost consist of the following:

	2025	2024
Debt securities		
Government	₱28,598,538,381	₱29,031,233,731
Private	10,580,000	1,076,325,394
	28,609,118,381	30,107,559,125
Less allowance for credit losses (Note 15)	6,727,886	11,237,913
	₱28,602,390,495	₱30,096,321,212

In 2025 and 2024, investment securities at amortized cost include Bureau of Treasury bonds pledged by the Bank to MBTC to secure its payroll account, with total carrying value of ₱63.0 million and ₱63.2 million, respectively.

Interest income on investment securities consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Interest income recognized using EIR			
Financial assets at FVOCI	₱1,331,028,195	₱1,962,062,126	₱2,948,166,683
Investment securities at amortized cost	1,343,304,830	1,310,561,907	1,359,495,255
	2,674,333,025	3,272,624,033	4,307,661,938
Interest income recognized using nominal interest rates			
FVTPL investments	11,564,999	44,019,337	3,495,728
	₱2,685,898,024	₱3,316,643,370	₱4,311,157,666

EIR on peso-denominated financial assets at FVOCI investments as of December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 range from 5.54% to 6.04%, from 5.98% to 6.73% and from 6.34% to 6.74%, respectively. EIR on foreign currency-denominated financial assets at FVOCI investments as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 range from 4.63% to 4.84%, from 4.44% to 4.98% and from 6.34% to 6.74%, respectively.

On the other hand, EIR on peso-denominated investment securities at amortized cost range from 5.28% to 5.52% in 2025, from 5.02% to 5.39% in 2024 and from 4.99% to 5.55% in 2023, while EIR on foreign currency-denominated investment securities at amortized cost range from 3.18% to 3.39% in 2025, from 3.27% to 3.49% in 2024 and from 3.28% to 3.65% in 2023.



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

	2025	2024	2023
Financial assets at FVOCI	₱409,422,012	₱24,247,623	(₱677,047)
FVTPL investments (Note 29)	2,617,922	(9,956,515)	5,970,945
	₱412,039,934	₱14,291,108	₱5,293,898

9. Loans and Receivables

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Receivables from customers		
Consumption loans	₱97,860,338,357	₱90,460,340,931
Real estate loans	46,716,550,004	43,844,550,817
Commercial loans	8,659,919,776	7,669,171,911
Personal loans (Note 29)	1,907,588,421	1,994,825,782
	155,144,396,558	143,968,889,441
Less unearned discounts and capitalized interest	59,696,079	74,916,465
	155,084,700,479	143,893,972,976
Other receivables		
Accrued interest receivable	2,637,264,631	2,367,681,595
Accounts receivable (Note 29)	1,225,052,199	1,536,451,201
Sales contract receivables	3,813,871	4,224,875
Bills purchased (Note 19)	247,234	-
	158,951,078,414	147,802,330,647
Less allowance for credit losses (Note 15)	4,263,128,796	3,978,878,079
	₱154,687,949,618	₱143,823,452,568

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

As of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, 33.93%, 33.73%, and 35.65%, respectively, of the total receivables from customers are subject to periodic interest repricing with average EIR of 8.34%, 8.45%, and 8.50% in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Remaining receivables earn average annual fixed interest rates of 17.25%, 16.96%, and 16.43%, in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Interest income on loans and receivables consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Receivables from customers			
Consumption loans	₱9,626,903,663	₱8,235,230,464	₱6,871,709,159
Real estate loans	3,828,948,675	3,598,209,707	3,504,027,484
Personal loans (Note 29)	588,127,308	515,338,079	627,081,379
Commercial loans	490,788,676	505,100,429	476,440,498
Other receivables			
Sales contract receivables	397,330	79,968	200,864
	₱14,535,165,652	₱12,853,958,647	₱11,479,459,384

Interest income from restructured loans amounted to ₱4.3 million, ₱7.1 million, and ₱10.7 million in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.



On March 24, 2020, Republic Act (RA) No. 11469, otherwise known as the Bayanihan to Heal as One Act (“Bayanihan 1 Act”) was enacted. Bayanihan 1 Act provides that all covered institutions shall implement a 30-day grace period for all loans with principal and/or interest and lease amortization falling due within the Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) Period without incurring interest on interest, penalties, fees and other charges. Subsequently, on September 11, 2020, RA No. 11494, otherwise known as the Bayanihan to Recover as One Act (“Bayanihan 2 Act”), was enacted. Under Bayanihan 2 Act, a one-time sixty (60)-day grace period is granted for the payment of all existing, current and outstanding loans falling due, or any part thereof, on or before December 31, 2020, without incurring interest on interests, penalties, fees, or other charges and thereby extending the maturity of the said loans. Furthermore, a minimum 30-day grace period shall also be granted by covered institutions to all payments due within the period of community quarantine on rent and utility-related expenditures without incurring penalties, interest, and other charges.

Accretion of modified loans amounted to ₱15.0 million, ₱40.1 million and ₱70.1 million in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively (Note 23).

10. Investment in a Joint Venture

The Bank’s investment in a joint venture represents its 30.00% interest in Sumisho Motor Finance Corporation (SMFC) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

SMFC was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on November 26, 2009. It started commercial operations in March 2010. Its principal office is located at 12th Floor, PSBank Center, 777 Paseo de Roxas corner Sedeño Street, Makati City.

SMFC is engaged in the business of lending or leasing to retail customers for their purchase of motorcycles.

Management has assessed that the Bank continues to have joint control over SMFC together with GT Capital, Sumitomo Japan, and Sumitomo Corporation of the Philippines (Sumitomo Group), as all investors are bound by all terms and conditions of the original Joint Venture Agreement between the Bank and Sumitomo Group, where unanimous consent is required from all the parties for SMFC’s relevant activities.

The investment is measured using the equity method. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Bank’s investment in a joint venture amounted to ₱904.2 million and ₱892.0 million, respectively. Movement in this account follows (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	₱892,037	₱870,179
Share in net income (Note 29)	50,222	68,023
Share in remeasurement losses on retirement plan (Note 29)	(73)	(3,757)
Share in hedge reserves (Note 29)	-	(9,707)
Dividends received (Note 29)	(37,981)	(32,701)
Balance at end of year	₱904,205	₱892,037



The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of SMFC (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Current assets	₱3,323,810	₱3,365,975
Non-current assets	3,326,194	3,009,267
Current liabilities	(3,562,180)	(3,322,004)
Non-current liabilities	(73,806)	(79,782)
Net assets	₱3,014,018	₱2,973,456

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	₱351,272	₱473,387
Current financial liabilities	(3,556,073)	(3,307,846)
Non-current financial liabilities	(41,047)	(42,169)

	2025	2024	2023
Revenues	₱1,972,034	₱1,720,970	₱1,803,734
Less: Costs and expenses	1,718,214	1,419,524	1,539,695
	253,820	301,446	264,039
Less: Provision for (benefit from) income tax	86,413	74,703	(23,764)
Net income	167,407	226,743	287,803
Add: Other comprehensive income	(243)	(44,882)	(32,357)
Total comprehensive income	₱167,163	₱181,861	₱255,446

	2025	2024	2023
Interest income	₱1,629,058	₱1,768,569	₱1,715,112
Interest expense	176,477	259,724	240,397
Depreciation and amortization	111,560	116,796	96,437
Income tax expense	91,700	74,703	62,536

Cost of the investment as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to ₱600.0 million.

On June 19, 2025, SMFC declared dividends of ₱6.33 per share amounting to a total of ₱126.6 million. The same was paid to shareholders on July 14, 2025.

On June 28, 2024, SMFC declared dividends of ₱5.45 per share amounting to a total of ₱109.0 million. The same was paid to shareholders on July 23, 2024.

SMFC is a private company and there is no quoted market price available for its shares. The net assets of SMFC consist mainly of financial assets and financial liabilities.

The Bank has no share in any contingent liabilities or capital commitments of SMFC as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. There are also no agreements entered into by SMFC that may restrict dividends and other capital contributions to be paid, loans and advances to be made or repaid to or from the Bank as of the said dates.



11. Property and Equipment

The composition of and movements in this account follow:

2025						
	Land	Building	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Right-of-use Assets: Building	Total
Cost						
Balance at beginning of the period	₱976,443,676	₱1,170,665,641	₱3,629,982,990	₱1,154,075,306	₱1,974,787,786	₱8,905,955,399
Acquisitions/Additions	–	31,244,800	172,684,717	9,239,201	424,872,914	638,041,632
Disposals/Retirement	–	–	(128,155,672)	–	(376,374,814)	(504,530,486)
Others	–	–	–	–	(15,359,807)	(15,359,807)
Balance at end of the period	976,443,676	1,201,910,441	3,674,512,035	1,163,314,507	2,007,926,079	9,024,106,738
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance at beginning of the period	–	670,430,083	2,984,801,478	1,096,905,753	960,695,297	5,712,832,611
Depreciation	–	36,778,074	223,347,900	24,527,238	445,157,387	729,810,599
Disposals/Retirement	–	–	(112,070,017)	–	(374,266,756)	(486,336,773)
Others	–	389,523	19,943,645	–	(7,325,383)	13,007,785
Balance at end of the period	–	707,597,680	3,116,023,006	1,121,432,991	1,024,260,545	5,969,314,222
Net Book Value	₱976,443,676	₱494,312,761	₱558,489,029	₱41,881,516	₱983,665,534	₱3,054,792,516

2024						
	Land	Building	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Right-of-use Assets: Building	Total
Cost						
Balance at beginning of the period	₱976,443,676	₱1,164,846,258	₱3,415,338,919	₱1,131,384,796	₱1,963,591,638	₱8,651,605,287
Acquisitions/Additions	–	5,819,383	290,698,956	22,690,510	451,270,041	770,478,890
Disposals/Retirement	–	–	(76,054,885)	–	(440,073,893)	(516,128,778)
Balance at end of the period	976,443,676	1,170,665,641	3,629,982,990	1,154,075,306	1,974,787,786	8,905,955,399
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance at beginning of the period	–	634,324,894	2,835,102,506	1,070,267,248	969,953,262	5,509,647,910
Depreciation	–	35,717,687	192,372,030	26,638,505	430,815,928	685,544,150
Disposals/Retirement	–	–	(42,673,058)	–	(440,073,893)	(482,746,951)
Others	–	387,502	–	–	–	387,502
Balance at end of the period	–	670,430,083	2,984,801,478	1,096,905,753	960,695,297	5,712,832,611
Net Book Value	₱976,443,676	₱500,235,558	₱645,181,512	₱57,169,553	₱1,014,092,489	₱3,193,122,788

Gain on sale of property and equipment amounted to ₱5.0 million in 2025 and ₱3.9 million in 2024 and 2023.

The details of depreciation under the statements of income follow:

	2025	2024	2023
Property and equipment	₱729,810,599	₱685,544,150	₱638,017,299
Chattel mortgage properties (Note 14)	259,984,753	177,285,886	109,360,006
Investment properties (Note 12)	83,395,035	88,949,946	92,758,455
	₱1,073,190,387	₱951,779,982	₱840,135,760

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, property and equipment of the Bank with gross carrying amounts of ₱2.5 billion and ₱2.4 billion, respectively, are fully depreciated but are still being used.



12. Investment Properties

The composition of and movements in this account follow:

	2025		
	Land	Building Improvements	Total
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,329,617,968	₱3,001,618,060	₱4,331,236,028
Additions (Note 32)	107,646,007	440,696,452	548,342,459
Disposals	(193,438,428)	(466,527,943)	(659,966,371)
Balance at end of year	1,243,825,547	2,975,786,569	4,219,612,116
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at beginning of year	–	506,028,887	506,028,887
Depreciation (Note 11)	–	83,395,035	83,395,035
Disposals	–	(71,307,494)	(71,307,494)
Balance at end of year	–	518,116,428	518,116,428
Allowance for Impairment Losses			
Balance at beginning of year	59,761,915	124,628,324	184,390,239
Provisions for the year (Note 15)	(2,313,985)	11,003,668	8,689,683
Disposals	(5,523,298)	(18,667,771)	(24,191,069)
Balance at end of year	51,924,632	116,964,221	168,888,853
Net Book Value	₱1,191,900,915	₱2,340,705,920	₱3,532,606,835

	2024		
	Land	Building Improvements	Total
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,404,474,771	₱3,221,547,911	₱4,626,022,682
Additions (Note 32)	112,105,951	360,751,014	472,856,965
Disposals	(186,962,754)	(580,680,865)	(767,643,619)
Balance at end of year	1,329,617,968	3,001,618,060	4,331,236,028
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at beginning of year	–	486,395,513	486,395,513
Depreciation (Note 11)	–	88,949,946	88,949,946
Disposals	–	(69,316,572)	(69,316,572)
Balance at end of year	–	506,028,887	506,028,887
Allowance for Impairment Losses			
Balance at beginning of year	56,127,134	148,549,851	204,676,985
Provisions (reversals) for the year (Note 15)	4,325,980	12,233,573	16,559,553
Disposals	(691,199)	(36,155,100)	(36,846,299)
Balance at end of year	59,761,915	124,628,324	184,390,239
Net Book Value	₱1,269,856,053	₱2,370,960,849	₱3,640,816,902

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

	2025	2024
Real estate properties acquired in settlement of loans and receivables	₱3,465,277,918	₱3,569,659,560
Bank premises leased to third parties and held for capital appreciation	67,328,917	71,157,342
	₱3,532,606,835	₱3,640,816,902

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the aggregate fair value of investment properties amounted to ₱6.4 billion and ₱6.5 billion, respectively. Fair value of the properties was determined using sales comparison approach. Fair values are based on valuations performed by accredited external and in-house appraisers.



Gain on foreclosure of investment properties amounted to ₱211.3 million, ₱205.1 million, and ₱233.5 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Gain on sale of investment properties amounted to ₱167.4 million, ₱215.6 million, and ₱128.4 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Rental income on investment properties included in 'Miscellaneous income' amounted to ₱63.3 million, ₱59.1 million, and ₱47.2 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively (Notes 23 and 25).

Operating expenses incurred in maintaining investment properties (included under miscellaneous expense - 'Repairs and maintenance') amounted to ₱8.7 million, ₱9.3 million, and ₱10.2 million in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively (Note 26).

13. Intangible Assets and Goodwill

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Goodwill	₱53,558,338	₱53,558,338
Intangible assets		
Software costs	344,721,060	370,106,912
Branch licenses	37,123,737	37,123,737
	381,844,797	407,230,649
	₱435,403,135	₱460,788,987

Movements in intangible assets follow:

	2025		
	Software Costs	Branch Licenses	Total)
Balance at beginning of year	₱370,106,912	₱37,123,737	₱407,230,649
Additions	118,113,642	-	118,113,642
Amortization	(143,499,494)	-	(143,499,494)
Balance at end of year	₱344,721,060	₱37,123,737	₱381,844,797

	2024		
	Software Costs	Branch Licenses	Total)
Balance at beginning of year	₱207,515,121	₱37,123,737	₱244,638,858
Additions	273,949,744	-	273,949,744
Amortization	(111,357,953)	-	(111,357,953)
Balance at end of year	₱370,106,912	₱37,123,737	₱407,230,649



14. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Financial assets		
Security deposits (Note 29)	₱220,687,690	₱209,109,716
Liquidity requirement for electronic money products	141,087,333	156,123,260
RCOCI	22,337,336	16,695,847
Others*	450,940	447,040
	384,563,299	382,375,863
Non-financial assets		
Chattel mortgage properties - net	1,258,748,718	855,404,299
Prepayments (Note 29)	299,182,419	165,991,028
Net retirement assets (Note 24)	186,580,171	63,522,505
Stationeries and supplies on hand	39,936,333	38,662,995
Documentary stamps on hand	14,568,120	28,949,779
Creditable withholding tax	—	24,116,778
Others**	119,691,762	13,933
	1,918,707,523	1,176,661,317
	₱2,303,270,822	₱1,559,037,180

* Others under financial assets comprise petty cash fund, shortages, and other investments

** Others under non-financial assets comprise inter-office float items, sundry debits, deferred charges, postages stamps

Liquidity requirement for electronic money products represents the amount set up to be held in trust for the specific purpose of liquidation of balances of electronic money (e-money) products of the Bank in compliance with BSP Circular No. 1166, *Amendments to the Regulations on Electronic Money (e-money) and the Operations of Electronic Money Issuers (EMI) in the Philippines* which was released by BSP on February 7, 2023. The BSP requires BSP-supervised financial institutions (BSFIs) to have sufficient liquid assets to always meet e-money redemptions by its customers. Such amount held in the trust account shall not fall below the required minimum balance of at least 50% of the outstanding e-money balances.

Prepayments represent prepaid insurance, rent, taxes, and other prepaid expenses.

Creditable withholding tax (CWT) pertains to the excess credits after applying CWT against income tax payable.

Movements in chattel mortgage properties - net follow:

	2025	2024
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	₱929,114,203	₱736,797,092
Additions (Note 32)	5,206,376,190	3,922,282,431
Disposals	(4,773,438,012)	(3,729,965,320)
Balance at the end of year	1,362,052,381	929,114,203
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance at beginning of year	73,609,508	68,762,517
Depreciation (Note 11)	259,984,753	177,285,886
Disposals	(232,972,267)	(172,438,895)
Balance at the end of year	100,621,994	73,609,508

(Forward)



	2025	2024
Allowance for Impairment Losses		
Balance at beginning of year	₱100,396	₱142,544
Provisions (Note 15)	6,912,105	606,596
Disposals	(4,330,832)	(648,744)
Balance at end of year	2,681,669	100,396
Net Book Value	₱1,258,748,718	₱855,404,299

Gain on foreclosure of chattel mortgage properties amounted to ₱208.8 million, ₱523.5 million and ₱491.9 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Gain (loss) on sale of chattel mortgage properties amounted to (₱593.3) million, (₱313.3) million and ₱128.0 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

15. Allowance for Credit and Impairment Losses

An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances for loans and advances to banks as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 follows (in thousands):

	2025							Total
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI		
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective				
Due from BSP	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	
Balance as of January 1, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Due from other banks								
Balance at January 1, 2025	1,479	-	-	-	-	-	1,479	
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assets derecognized or repaid	(2,210)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,210)	
Balance at December 31, 2025	(731)	-	-	-	-	-	(731)	
Total loans and advances to banks								
Balance at January 1, 2025	1,479	-	-	-	-	-	1,479	
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assets derecognized or repaid	(2,210)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,210)	
Balance at December 31, 2025	(₱731)	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	(₱731)	

	2024							Total
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI		
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective				
Due from BSP	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	
Balance as of January 1, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Due from other banks								
Balance at January 1, 2024	1,209	-	-	-	-	-	1,209	
New assets originated or purchased	269	-	-	-	-	-	269	
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at December 31, 2024	1,478	-	-	-	-	-	1,478	
Total loans and advances to banks								
Balance at January 1, 2024	1,209	-	-	-	-	-	1,209	
New assets originated or purchased	269	-	-	-	-	-	269	
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at December 31, 2024	₱1,478	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱1,478	



An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances for investment securities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 follows (in thousands):

	2025						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Financial assets at FVOCI							
Balance at January 1, 2025	₱671	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱671
New assets originated or purchased	195	-	-	-	-	-	195
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	866	-	-	-	-	-	866
Investment at amortized cost							
Balance at January 1, 2025	11,238	-	-	-	-	-	11,238
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or repaid	(4,510)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,510)
Balance at December 31, 2025	6,728	-	-	-	-	-	6,728
Total investment securities							
Balance at January 1, 2025	11,909	-	-	-	-	-	11,909
New assets originated or purchased	195	-	-	-	-	-	195
Assets derecognized or repaid	(4,510)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,510)
Balance at December 31, 2025	₱7,594	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱7,594
	2024						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Financial assets at FVOCI							
Balance at January 1, 2024	₱746	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱746
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or repaid	(75)	-	-	-	-	-	(75)
Balance at December 31, 2024	671	-	-	-	-	-	671
Investment at amortized cost							
Balance at January 1, 2024	13,886	-	-	-	-	-	13,886
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or repaid	(2,648)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,648)
Balance at December 31, 2024	11,238	-	-	-	-	-	11,238
Total investment securities							
Balance at January 1, 2024	14,632	-	-	-	-	-	14,632
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or repaid	(2,723)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,723)
Balance at December 31, 2024	₱11,909	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱11,909

An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances for receivables from customers as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 follows (in thousands):

	2025						
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	Total
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Consumption Loans							
Balance at January 1, 2025	₱-	₱917,021	₱-	₱759,468	₱815,238	₱-	₱2,491,727
New assets originated or purchased	-	445,738	-	77,830	313,027	-	836,595
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(68,432)	-	(212,481)	(107,188)	-	(388,101)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	(542,677)	-	(542,677)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	209,015	-	(183,893)	(25,122)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(112,778)	-	140,814	(28,036)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(35,121)	-	(122,742)	157,863	-	-
Impact on change in assumptions	-	(638,428)	-	309,295	897,813	-	568,680
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	717,015	-	768,291	1,480,918	-	2,966,224
Real Estate Loans							
Balance at January 1, 2025	-	81,582	-	170,469	171,307	-	423,358
New assets originated or purchased	-	15,013	-	1,272	10,754	-	27,039
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(3,872)	-	(14,049)	(38,627)	-	(56,548)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	51,702	-	(43,446)	(8,256)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(7,294)	-	20,023	(12,729)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(1,351)	-	(16,612)	17,963	-	-
Impact on change in assumptions	-	(65,590)	-	(48,051)	(30,919)	-	(144,560)
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	70,190	-	69,606	109,493	-	249,289

(Forward)



	2025						Total
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Commercial Loans							
Balance at January 1, 2025	₱-	₱32,386	₱-	₱16,307	₱185,196	₱-	₱233,889
New assets originated or purchased	-	15,987	-	1,711	380	-	18,078
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(5,603)	-	(2,161)	(12,860)	-	(20,624)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	468	-	(468)	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(143)	-	143	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(42)	-	(419)	461	-	-
Impact on change in assumptions	-	(2,383)	-	4,353	1,178	-	3,148
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	40,670	-	19,466	174,355	-	234,491
Personal Loans							
Balance at January 1, 2025	-	47,644	-	72,263	143,525	-	263,432
New assets originated or purchased	-	21,595	-	12,290	17,686	-	51,571
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(14,729)	-	(18,292)	(237)	-	(33,258)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	(67,112)	-	(67,112)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	2,221	-	(2,204)	(17)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(22,042)	-	22,364	(322)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(5,605)	-	(9,658)	15,263	-	-
Impact on change in assumptions	-	(5,540)	-	(22,362)	50,839	-	22,937
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	23,544	-	54,401	159,625	-	237,570
Total Receivables from Customers							
Balance at January 1, 2025	-	1,078,633	-	1,018,507	1,315,266	-	3,412,406
New assets originated or purchased	-	498,333	-	93,103	341,847	-	933,283
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(92,636)	-	(246,983)	(158,912)	-	(498,531)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	(609,789)	-	(609,789)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	263,406	-	(230,011)	(33,395)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(142,257)	-	183,344	(41,087)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(42,119)	-	(149,431)	191,550	-	-
Impact on change in assumptions	-	(711,941)	-	243,235	918,911	-	450,205
Balance at December 31, 2025	₱-	₱851,419	₱-	₱911,764	₱1,924,391	₱-	₱3,687,574

	2024						Total
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Consumption Loans							
Balance at January 1, 2024	₱-	₱2,017,898	₱-	₱609,879	₱1,289,692	₱-	₱3,917,469
New assets originated or purchased	-	548,317	-	131,756	218,429	-	898,502
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(168,720)	-	(134,311)	(165,630)	-	(468,661)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(113,217)	(973,602)	-	(1,086,819)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	116,573	-	(95,879)	(20,694)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(220,163)	-	248,315	(28,152)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(53,564)	-	(67,668)	121,232	-	-
Impact on change in assumptions	-	(1,323,320)	-	180,593	373,963	-	(768,764)
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	917,021	-	759,468	815,238	-	2,491,727
Real Estate Loans							
Balance at January 1, 2024	-	194,310	-	573,099	195,520	-	962,929
New assets originated or purchased	-	41,333	-	2,697	4,274	-	48,304
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(8,314)	-	(46,662)	(31,703)	-	(86,679)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	332,614	-	(324,461)	(8,153)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(8,648)	-	39,612	(30,964)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(1,090)	-	(17,764)	18,854	-	-
Impact on change in assumptions	-	(468,623)	-	(56,052)	23,479	-	(501,196)
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	81,582	-	170,469	171,307	-	423,358
Commercial Loans							
Balance at January 1, 2024	-	28,414	-	14,923	184,839	-	228,176
New assets originated or purchased	-	5,404	-	1,106	-	-	6,510
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(10,434)	-	(512)	(6,638)	-	(17,584)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	2,001	-	(574)	(1,427)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(131)	-	418	(287)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(17)	-	(214)	231	-	-
Impact on change in assumptions	-	7,149	-	1,160	8,478	-	16,787
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	32,386	-	16,307	185,196	-	233,889

(Forward)



	2024						Total
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Personal Loans							
Balance at January 1, 2024	₱-	₱70,708	₱-	₱217,699	₱184,753	₱-	₱473,160
New assets originated or purchased	-	44,926	-	19,128	10,805	-	74,859
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(19,358)	-	(2,798)	(19,483)	-	(41,639)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(33,359)	(80,360)	-	(113,719)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	18,435	-	(18,398)	(37)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(41,423)	-	41,500	(77)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(1,638)	-	(14,261)	15,899	-	-
Impact on change in assumptions	-	(24,006)	-	(137,248)	32,025	-	(129,229)
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	47,644	-	72,263	143,525	-	263,432
Total Receivables from Customers							
Balance at January 1, 2024	-	2,311,330	-	1,415,600	1,854,804	-	5,581,734
New assets originated or purchased	-	639,980	-	154,687	233,508	-	1,028,175
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(206,826)	-	(184,283)	(223,454)	-	(614,563)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(146,576)	(1,053,962)	-	(1,200,538)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	469,623	-	(439,312)	(30,311)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(270,365)	-	329,845	(59,480)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(56,309)	-	(99,907)	156,216	-	-
Impact on change in assumptions	-	(1,808,800)	-	(11,547)	437,945	-	(1,382,402)
Balance at December 31, 2024	₱-	₱1,078,633	₱-	₱1,018,507	₱1,315,266	₱-	₱3,412,406

An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances for other receivables as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 follows (in thousands):

	2025						Total
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Accrued Interest Receivable							
Balance as of January 1, 2025	₱-	₱9,554	₱-	₱12,744	₱25,423	₱-	₱47,721
New assets originated or purchased	-	4,254	-	1,502	9,903	-	15,659
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(939)	-	(3,613)	(19,305)	-	(23,857)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	2,565	-	(2,329)	(236)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(1,599)	-	1,871	(272)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(520)	-	(2,139)	2,659	-	-
Impact on change in assumptions	-	(6,028)	-	6,503	31,720	-	32,195
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	7,287	-	14,539	49,892	-	71,718
Sales Contract Receivable							
Balance as of January 1, 2025	-	-	-	-	364	-	364
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	-	-	-	(34)	-	(34)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on change in assumptions	-	-	-	-	(183)	-	(183)
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	147	-	147
Total Other Receivables							
Balance as of January 1, 2025	-	₱9,554	-	12,744	25,787	-	48,085
New assets originated or purchased	-	4,254	-	1,502	9,903	-	15,659
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(939)	-	(3,613)	(19,339)	-	(23,891)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	2,565	-	(2,329)	(236)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(1,599)	-	1,871	(272)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(520)	-	(2,139)	2,659	-	-
Impact on change in assumptions	-	(6,028)	-	6,503	31,537	-	32,012
Balance at December 31, 2025	₱-	₱7,287	₱-	₱14,539	₱50,039	₱-	₱71,865

	2024						Total
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Accrued Interest Receivable							
Balance as of January 1, 2024	₱-	₱19,026	₱-	₱15,088	₱38,113	₱-	₱72,227
New assets originated or purchased	-	5,652	-	1,666	6,928	-	14,246
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(2,052)	-	(4,398)	(32,563)	-	(39,013)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	2,559	-	(2,297)	(262)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(2,785)	-	3,185	(400)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(584)	-	(1,433)	2,017	-	-
Impact on change in assumptions	-	(12,262)	-	933	11,590	-	261
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	9,554	-	12,744	25,423	-	47,721

(Forward)



	2024						Total
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	POCI	
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective			
Sales Contract Receivable							
Balance as of January 1, 2024	₱-	₱6	₱-	₱20	₱546	₱-	₱572
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(6)	-	(6)	(176)	-	(188)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	14	-	(14)	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(14)	-	-	(6)	-	(20)
Impact on change in assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	364	-	364
Total Other Receivables							
Balance as of January 1, 2024	-	19,032	-	15,108	38,659	-	72,799
New assets originated or purchased	-	5,652	-	1,666	6,928	-	14,246
Assets derecognized or repaid	-	(2,058)	-	(4,404)	(32,739)	-	(39,201)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	2,573	-	(2,311)	(262)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(2,785)	-	3,185	(400)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(598)	-	(1,433)	2,011	-	(20)
Impact on change in assumptions	-	(12,262)	-	933	11,590	-	261
Balance at December 31, 2024	₱-	₱9,554	₱-	₱12,744	₱25,787	₱-	₱48,085

The ECL allowance on accounts receivables of the Bank based on their aging as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 follows:

Age of accounts receivables	2025	2024
Up to 1 month	₱17,818,590	₱23,990,829
> 1 to 2 months	1,792,032	1,105,543
> 2 to 3 months	1,555,267	1,259,561
More than 3 months	482,344,401	492,031,135
	₱503,690,290	₱518,387,068

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank's undrawn portion of committed credit lines amounted to ₱4.4 billion and ₱4.2 billion, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, provision on undrawn portion of committed credit lines amounted to ₱29.6 million and ₱38.9 million, respectively (Note 19).

The details of provisions (reversals) under the statements of income follow:

	2025	2024	2023
Loans and receivables (Note 9)	₱2,353,261,941	₱199,726,806	₱1,456,586,418
Investment properties (Note 12)	8,689,683	16,559,553	12,184,936
Chattel mortgage (Note 14)	6,912,105	606,596	674,171
Due from other banks	(748,139)	269,350	(13,461,465)
Investment securities	(4,315,622)	(2,723,268)	(4,894,264)
	₱2,363,799,968	₱214,439,037	₱1,451,089,796

Model optimizations implemented in recent years have resulted in a more risk responsive ECL framework. The refined models produce more appropriate provisioning across exposures based on observed risk profiles, while also being more sensitive to shifts in portfolio conditions. In 2025, as risk indicators in the Auto Loans portfolio increased, the updated ECL models reflected the higher risk through increased expected loss estimates, resulting in higher provision levels aligned with the portfolio's updated risk profile and loss expectations.



16. Deposit Liabilities

Interest expense on deposit liabilities consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Time (Note 29)	₱3,989,317,182	₱4,367,299,538	₱5,307,552,802
Demand (Note 29)	50,078,921	50,131,705	50,405,931
Savings	45,785,562	44,979,521	44,377,682
LTNCD	–	12,715,457	260,840,070
	₱4,085,181,665	₱4,475,126,221	₱5,663,176,485

Peso-denominated deposit liabilities earn annual fixed interest rates ranging from 0.10% to 5.50% in 2025, from 0.10% to 6.28% in 2024 and from 0.10% to 6.25% in 2023, while foreign currency-denominated deposit liabilities earn annual fixed interest rates ranging from 0.05% to 4.30% in 2025, 0.05% to 4.95% in 2024 and from 0.05% to 6.25% in 2023. Effective interest rates on deposit liabilities range from 0.05% to 4.67% in 2025, from 0.10% to 5.15% in 2024, and from 0.10% to 5.30% in 2023.

In 2024, the BSP issued BSP Circular No. 1201 reducing the reserve requirements against deposits to 1.00% from 2.00% for thrift banks. The required reserves can be kept in the form of deposit maintained in the demand deposit accounts with the BSP and any government securities used as compliance until they mature. In March 2025, the BSP issued Circular No. 1211 reducing the reserve requirements against deposits to 0% for thrift banks.

Further, BSP Circular No. 1100 issued in 2020 and amended by BSP Circular No. 1155 issued in 2022 allowing banks to use peso denominated loans that are granted after March 15, 2020 to (1) micro-small-and-medium-enterprises (MSMEs) and (2) large enterprise excluding banks and non-bank financial institutions with quasi-banking functions that met the definition of MSMEs/large enterprise as alternative compliances with the reserve requirements. The use of MSMEs loans/loans to large enterprises as allowable alternative compliance with reserve requirements was available until June 30, 2023 only. In the case of TBs, RBs, and Coop banks, the outstanding MSME loans of these banks that are utilized as alternative compliance with the reserve requirement as of June 30, 2023 shall remain eligible for such purpose until said loans are fully paid but not later than December 31, 2025. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, due from BSP amounting to ₱0.4 billion and ₱1.2 billion, respectively, and MSME loans amounting to ₱0.3 billion and ₱0.5 billion, respectively, were set aside as reserves for deposit liabilities. As reported to the BSP, the Bank is in compliance with such regulations as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

On July 13, 2018, the BSP authorized the Bank to issue LTNCDs up to ₱15.0 billion through one or multiple tranches over a period of one year. On August 9, 2018, the Bank issued the first tranche of LTNCDs amounting to ₱5.1 billion with a tenor of five (5) years and six (6) months and due on February 9, 2024.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, deferred financing cost on LTNCDs amounted to nil. Amortization of deferred financing cost amounted to nil and ₱0.3 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively.



17. Bills Payable and Bonds Payable

Bills Payable

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, bills payable amounted to nil.

Annual interest rate on dollar-denominated securities under resale agreement (SSURA) ranges from 4.40% to 4.63%, 5.09% to 5.91%, 4.79% to 5.91%, in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Interest expense on bills payable in 2025, 2024, and 2023 amounted to ₱30.2 million, ₱20.3 million, and ₱35.3 million, respectively (Note 29).

Bonds Payable

On August 18, 2025, the Bank issued fixed rate bonds amounting to ₱5.0 billion with tenor of two (2) years and interest rate of 5.875% per annum, payable quarterly, and due on August 18, 2027. The minimum investment size for the bonds payable is ₱0.1 million with increments of ₱0.1 thousand thereafter. As of December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of the bonds payable is ₱4.96 billion. Debt issuance cost related to the issuance amounted to ₱47.0 million.

Interest expense incurred on bonds payable amounted to ₱116.6 million in 2025, nil in 2024 and ₱20.7 million in 2023. Amortization of debt issuance costs amounted to ₱8.1 million in 2025, nil in 2024 and ₱1.6 million in 2023.

18. Accrued Taxes, Interest and Other Expenses

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Accrued interest payable	₱320,331,164	₱321,208,714
Accrued other taxes and licenses payable	416,414,740	320,636,725
Accrued other expenses payable (Note 29)	1,582,136,700	1,604,600,834
	₱2,318,882,604	₱2,246,446,273

Accrued other expenses payable consists of:

	2025	2024
Compensation and fringe benefits	₱870,045,740	₱741,950,774
Litigation	268,839,017	357,433,281
Insurance (Note 29)	175,421,048	166,683,439
Information technology (Note 29)	137,530,396	130,879,980
Security, messengerial and janitorial	69,239,458	36,204,686
ATM maintenance	26,440,150	20,400,132
Donations	14,652,956	14,517,956
Advertising	6,084,569	10,510,397
Miscellaneous	13,883,366	126,020,189
	₱1,582,136,700	₱1,604,600,834



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

Miscellaneous include accruals for utilities, repairs and maintenance, rental for ATM offsites, membership fees & dues and other expenses.

19. Other Liabilities

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable (Note 29)	₱1,461,989,916	₱2,071,731,704
Lease liabilities (Note 25)	1,145,649,615	1,190,529,789
Other credits	230,901,514	221,609,042
Overages	5,629,700	4,895,091
Deposit for keys – SDB	724,395	734,395
Bills purchased – contra (Note 9)	247,234	–
	2,845,142,374	3,489,500,021
Non-financial liabilities		
Sundry credits	105,059,730	91,964,895
Due to the Treasurer of the Philippines	98,252,645	89,391,301
Withholding taxes payable	95,131,032	40,721,456
Provision on undrawn portion of committed credit lines (Note 15)	29,565,554	38,893,036
SSS, Medicare, ECP and HDMF premium payable	24,913,150	22,387,898
Miscellaneous (Note 29)	66,938,046	63,072,130
	419,860,157	346,430,716
Total	₱3,265,002,531	₱3,835,930,737

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

Other credits represent long-outstanding unclaimed cashier's checks.

Sundry credits represent various items or transactions which cannot be classified immediately under any credit account and subsequently classified to proper accounts the following month.



20. Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

The following table shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analyzed according to whether they are expected to be recovered or settled within one year and beyond one year from the statement of condition dates (in thousands):

	December 31					
	2025			2024		
	Within One Year	Beyond One Year	Total	Within One Year	Beyond One Year	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱1,686,770	₱-	₱1,686,770	₱1,781,441	₱-	₱1,781,441
Due from BSP - gross	400,670	-	400,670	1,183,357	-	1,183,357
Due from other banks - gross	1,538,748	-	1,538,748	1,816,578	-	1,816,578
Interbank call loans receivable and SPURA - gross (Note 7)	5,602,790	-	5,602,790	400,000	-	400,000
FVTPL investments (Note 8)	40	-	40	300,599	-	300,599
Financial assets at FVOCI (Note 8)	408,256	32,710,425	33,118,681	8,732,721	17,159,470	25,892,191
Investment securities at amortized cost – gross (Note 8)	1,498,577	27,110,541	28,609,118	3,383,179	26,724,380	30,107,559
Loans and receivables - gross (Note 9)	11,972,499	147,038,275	159,010,774	12,844,071	135,033,176	147,877,247
Other assets* (Note 14)	196,061	188,504	384,565	192,173	190,203	382,376
	23,304,411	207,047,745	230,352,156	30,634,119	179,107,229	209,741,348
Nonfinancial Assets						
Investment in a joint venture (Note 10)	-	904,205	904,205	-	892,037	892,037
Property and equipment - gross (Note 11)	-	9,024,107	9,024,107	-	8,905,955	8,905,955
Investment properties - gross (Note 12)	-	4,219,612	4,219,612	-	4,331,236	4,331,236
Deferred tax assets (Note 27)	-	1,432,778	1,432,778	-	1,318,508	1,318,508
Intangible assets and goodwill – gross	-	578,903	578,903	-	572,147	572,147
Other assets - gross** (Note 14)	1,473,907	548,104	2,022,011	257,734	992,637	1,250,371
	1,473,907	16,707,709	18,181,616	257,734	17,012,520	17,270,254
Less: Allowance for credit and impairment losses (Note 15)			4,442,158			4,176,085
Accumulated depreciation and amortization (Notes 11, 12, 13 and 14)			6,731,552			6,403,829
Unearned discounts and capitalized interest (Note 9)			59,696			74,916
			11,233,406			10,654,830
			₱237,300,366			₱216,356,772

* Other assets under financial assets comprise security deposits, liquidity requirement for electronic money products, RCOCI, petty cash fund, shortages and other investments

** Other assets under nonfinancial assets comprise chattel mortgage properties, net retirement assets, prepayments, documentary stamps on hand, stationeries and supplies on hand, creditable withholding tax, inter-office float items, sundry debits, deferred charges, postages stamps.

	December 31					
	2025			2024		
	Within One Year	Beyond One Year	Total	Within One Year	Beyond One Year	Total
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities (Note 16)	₱162,672,584	₱17,166,392	₱179,838,976	₱146,990,994	₱17,562,035	₱164,553,029
Bonds payable (Note 17)	-	4,961,054	4,961,054	-	-	-
Treasurer's, cashier's and manager's checks	815,692	-	815,692	1,615,438	-	1,615,438
Accrued other expenses payable (Note 18)	1,582,137	-	1,582,137	1,604,601	-	1,604,601
Accrued interest payable (Note 18)	320,331	-	320,331	321,209	-	321,209
Other liabilities* (Note 19)	2,131,403	713,739	2,845,142	2,707,917	781,583	3,489,500
	167,522,147	22,841,185	190,363,332	153,240,159	18,343,618	171,583,777
Nonfinancial Liabilities						
Accrued other taxes and licenses payable (Note 18)	416,415	-	416,415	320,637	-	320,637
Other liabilities** (Note 19)	217,412	203,313	420,725	213,744	132,687	346,431
	633,827	203,313	837,140	534,381	132,687	667,068
	₱168,155,974	₱23,044,498	₱191,200,472	₱153,774,540	₱18,476,305	₱172,250,845

* Other liabilities under financial liabilities comprise accounts payable, lease liabilities, bills purchased contra, other credits, overages, and deposit for safety deposit box.

** Other liabilities under nonfinancial liabilities comprise provision on undrawn portion of committed credit lines, withholding taxes payable, sundry credits, due to the treasurer of the Philippines, SSS, Medicare, ECP & HDMF premium payable, and miscellaneous liabilities.

21. Equity

Issued Capital

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank's capital stock consists of:

	2025		2024	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Authorized common stock - ₱10.0 par value	600,000,000	₱6,000,000,000	600,000,000	₱6,000,000,000
Issued and outstanding				
Beginning balance	426,859,416	4,268,594,160	426,859,416	4,268,594,160
Ending balance	426,859,416	₱4,268,594,160	426,859,416	₱4,268,594,160



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

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

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the total number of stockholders is 1,421 and 1,432 with share price closed at ₱54.00 and ₱58.20, respectively.

Dividends Paid and Proposed

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

Cash Dividends				
Date of declaration	Per share	Total amount	Record date	Payment date
January 26, 2023	₱0.75	₱320,144,562	February 10, 2023	February 27, 2023
April 27, 2023	0.75	320,144,562	May 15, 2023	May 29, 2023
July 20, 2023	0.75	320,144,562	August 4, 2023	August 22, 2023
October 19, 2023	0.75	320,144,562	November 8, 2023	November 20, 2023
January 18, 2024	0.75	320,144,562	February 2, 2024	February 19, 2024
April 25, 2024	0.75	320,144,562	May 13, 2024	May 27, 2024
July 25, 2024	0.75	320,144,562	August 9, 2024	August 27, 2024
October 17, 2024	0.75	320,144,562	November 4, 2024	November 18, 2024
January 16, 2025	0.75	320,144,562	February 3, 2025	February 17, 2025
April 24, 2025	0.75	320,144,562	May 13, 2025	May 26, 2025
July 24, 2025	0.75	320,144,562	August 8, 2025	August 26, 2025
October 23, 2025	0.75	320,144,562	November 10, 2025	November 24, 2025

Stock Dividends				
Date of declaration	Per share	Total amount	Record date	Payment date
March 12, 2019	11.42%	₱-	January 31, 2020	February 21, 2020

On October 9, 2015, the BSP issued Circular No. 888, Amendments to Regulations on Dividend Declaration and Interest Payments on Tier 1 Capital Instruments, which liberalized said rules in the sense that prior BSP verification and approval is no longer required except for banks with major supervisory concerns. However, banks are bound to comply with the provisions of Section X136 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB) and its subsections, including the submission of documentary requirements under Subsection X136.4 of the MORB. Otherwise, banks, subsequently found to have violated the provisions on dividend declaration or have falsely certified/submitted misleading statements shall be reverted to the prior BSP verification wherein the bank can only make an announcement or communication on the declaration of the dividends or payment of dividends thereon upon receipt of BSP advice thereof. The Bank is compliant with the said circular.

The computation of surplus available for dividend declaration in accordance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 11 issued in December 2008 differs to a certain extent from the computation following BSP guidelines.

In compliance with BSP regulations, 10.00% of the Bank's profit from trust business is appropriated to surplus reserves. This annual appropriation is required until the surplus reserves for trust business equals 20.00% of the Bank's authorized capital stock.

A portion of the surplus corresponding to the accumulated net earnings of a joint venture is not available for dividend declaration until receipt of cash dividends from the investee.



Capital Management

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

The Bank manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Bank may adjust the amount of dividend payments to shareholders or issue capital securities. The major activities in this area include the following:

- The Bank issued additional common shares for its qualified stockholders in 2008 and 2006 through stock rights offerings that raised ₱2.0 billion and ₱750.0 million in capital, respectively.
- On October 21, 2016, the BOD approved the Bank's updated Dividend Policy which provides, among others, the declaration and payment of cash dividends at a rate of ₱0.75 per share on a quarterly basis unless approved by a majority vote of the BOD at a different rate or otherwise restricted/prohibited from declaring/paying dividends.

Regulatory Qualifying Capital

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

In addition, the risk-based capital ratio of a bank, expressed as a percentage of qualifying capital to risk-weighted assets, should not be less than 10.00% for both solo basis and consolidated basis. Qualifying capital and risk-weighted assets are computed based on BSP regulations.

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

On January 15, 2013, the BSP issued Circular No. 781, Basel III Implementing Guidelines on Minimum Capital Requirements which states the implementing guidelines on the revised risk-based capital adequacy framework, particularly on the minimum capital and disclosure requirements for universal banks and commercial banks, as well as their subsidiary banks and quasi-banks, in accordance with the Basel III standards. The Circular took effect on January 1, 2014.

On March 29, 2022, the BSP issued Circular No. 1142, Amendments to the Guidelines on the Computation of Minimum Required Capital and Risk-Based Capital Adequacy Ratio, which provides amended guidelines on the computation of the minimum required capital and the risk-based capital adequacy ratio.



The Bank considered BSP regulations, which set out a minimum CET1 ratio of 6.00% and Tier 1 capital ratio of 7.50%, and require capital conservation buffer of 2.50% comprised of CET1 capital. The BSP's existing requirement for Total CAR remains unchanged at 10.00% and these ratios shall be maintained at all times.

The CAR of the Bank as of December 31, as reported to the BSP, based on BSP Circular No. 781 and BSP Circular No. 538, respectively, are shown in the table below (amounts in millions).

	2025	2024
Tier 1 capital	₱43,910	₱41,887
CET1 capital	43,910	41,887
Less: Required deductions	3,458	3,412
Total Tier 1 Capital	40,452	38,475
Total Tier 2 capital	1,748	1,767
Total qualifying capital	42,200	40,242
Risk weighted assets	₱173,305	₱170,838
Tier 1 ratio	23.34%	22.52%
CET1 ratio	23.34%	22.52%
Capital adequacy ratio	24.35%	23.56%

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

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

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has complied with the requirements of BSP Circular No. 781 and BSP Circular No. 538.

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



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

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

BASEL III Leverage Ratio (BLR)

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

The Basel III Leverage Ratio is designed to act as a supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements. The Basel III Leverage Ratio is defined as the capital measure (the numerator) divided by the exposure measure (the denominator), with this ratio expressed as percentage. Capital measure is the Tier 1 capital. Exposure measure is the sum of on-balance sheet exposures, derivative exposures, security financing exposures and off-balance sheet items. The leverage ratio shall not be less than 5.0 percent computed on both solo (head office plus branches) and consolidated bases (including subsidiary financial allied undertakings but excluding insurance companies).

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank maintains these ratios above minimum requirements as shown in the table below (in millions):

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
A. Capital Measure	₱40,452	₱38,475
B. Exposure Measure	233,520	212,648
C. Basel III Leverage Ratio (A/B)	17.32%	18.09%

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

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



On March 15, 2019, the BSP issued Circular No. 1035 which approved the: (1) extension of the observation period of the minimum Basel III LCR requirement to December 31, 2019 for subsidiary banks and quasi-banks (QBs) of universal and commercial banks (U/KBs), (2) adoption of a seventy percent (70.00%) LCR floor for subsidiary banks and QBs during the observation period, (3) minimum requirement of one hundred (100.00%) starting January 1, 2020. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the LCR in single currency as reported to the BSP, is 161.94% and 181.64%, respectively.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

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

On March 15, 2019, the BSP issued Circular No. 1034 which approved the extension of the observation period for the Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards - NSFR for subsidiary banks/quasi-banks.

The implementation of the minimum NSFR shall be phased in to help ensure that the covered banks/QBs can meet the standard through reasonable measures without disrupting credit extension and financial market activities. In order to facilitate compliance, covered banks/QBs shall undergo an observation period before the NSFR becomes a minimum requirement. Subsidiary banks/QBs of U/KBs shall be subject to an NSFR floor of seventy percent (70.00%) during the observation period. Starting January 1, 2020, the minimum NSFR for subsidiary banks/quasi-banks of universal and commercial banks (UBs/KBs) shall be 100.00%. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the NSFR as reported to the BSP is at 123.48% and 125.98%, respectively.

Basel III Countercyclical Capital Buffer

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

- Capital Conservation buffer (CCB) of two and a half percent (2.50%); and
- Countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) of zero percent (0.00%) subject to upward adjustment to a rate determined by the Monetary Board of the BSP when systemic conditions warrant but not to exceed two and a half percent (2.50%). Any increase in the CCyB rate shall be effective 12 months after its announcements. Decreases shall be effective immediately.

The prescribed ratios shall be maintained at all times.



22. Net Service Fees and Commission Income

This account consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Service Fees and Commission Income			
Credit-related fees and commissions	₱1,175,984,544	₱1,306,628,705	₱1,140,696,592
Deposit-related and other fees received (Note 29)	492,522,730	548,708,615	605,852,203
Trust fees	53,173,239	50,098,509	46,194,120
	1,721,680,513	1,905,435,829	1,792,742,915
Service Fees and Commission Expense			
Commissions	64,095,189	83,856,797	59,629,263
Brokerage	13,933,594	6,000,297	5,954,675
	78,028,783	89,857,094	65,583,938
Net Service Fees and Commission Income	₱1,643,651,730	₱1,815,578,735	₱1,727,158,977

23. Miscellaneous Income

This account consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Recovery of charged-off assets	₱392,522,028	₱295,591,196	₱311,361,694
Insurance commission income	107,122,371	72,774,013	85,545,555
Rental income (Notes 12, 25 and 29)	64,311,818	60,258,207	48,255,017
Others (Notes 9 and 29)	105,663,141	119,354,179	137,698,703
	₱669,619,358	₱547,977,595	₱582,860,969

Rental income arises from the lease of investment properties and safety deposit boxes of the Bank. Rent income on investment properties amounted to ₱63.3 million, ₱59.1 million, and ₱47.2 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Rent income on safety deposit boxes amounted to ₱1.0 million in 2025 and ₱1.1 million in 2024 and 2023.

Other miscellaneous income includes renewal fees, checkbook charges, break funding cost and other miscellaneous income. Accretion of modified loans amounted to ₱15.0 million, ₱40.1 million and ₱70.1 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively (Note 9).



24. Retirement Benefits

The Bank has a funded, noncontributory defined benefit plan covering substantially all of its employees. The benefits are based on years of service and final compensation.

The plan administered by the Retirement Committee is composed of five (5) members appointed by the BOD of the Bank. The Retirement Committee has all the powers necessary or useful in the discharge of its duties of administration including, but not limited to determining the rights of Members under the Plan. The Retirement Committee may adopt such rules and regulations as it deems necessary and desirable, including those governing the establishment of procedures, the use of necessary forms, and the setting up of minimum periods where notice is required. The Retirement Committee may seek advice of counsel, and may appoint an independent accountant to audit the Plan and actuary to value the plan periodically, whose professional fees and expenses may be charged to the Fund.

Under the existing regulatory framework, RA No. 7641, *Retirement Pay Law*, requires a provision for retirement pay to qualified private sector employees in the absence of any retirement plan in the entity, provided however that the employee's retirement benefits under any collective bargaining and other agreements shall not be less than those provided under the law. The law does not require minimum funding of the plan.

The date of the latest actuarial valuation is December 31, 2025.

The amounts of pension expense included in 'Compensation and fringe benefits' in the statements of income follow:

	2025	2024
Current service cost	₱264,873,922	₱267,677,595
Net interest cost (income)	(15,445,992)	4,486,598
	₱249,427,930	₱272,164,193



The net retirement liability/retirement asset shown under ‘Other liabilities’/‘Other assets’ recognized in the Bank’s statements of condition follows (in thousands):

2025												
Remeasurements in other comprehensive income												
	Net benefit cost				Benefits paid	Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Subtotal	Contribution by employer	December 31, 2025
	January 1, 2025	Current service cost	Net Interest	Subtotal								
Present value of defined benefit obligation	₱3,936,447	₱264,874	₱230,116	₱494,990	(₱307,700)	₱-	₱77,711	₱-	(₱32,267)	₱45,444	₱-	₱4,169,181
Fair value of plan assets	(3,999,970)	-	(245,561)	(245,561)	307,700	1,234	-	-	-	1,234	(419,164)	(4,355,761)
Net retirement asset (Note 14)	(₱63,523)	₱264,874	(₱15,445)	₱249,429	₱-	₱1,234	₱77,711	₱-	(₱32,267)	₱46,678	(₱419,164)	(₱186,580)

2024												
Remeasurements in other comprehensive income												
	Net benefit cost				Benefits paid	Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Subtotal	Contribution by employer	December 31, 2023
	January 1, 2024	Current service cost	Net Interest	Subtotal								
Present value of defined benefit obligation	₱3,851,397	₱267,678	₱222,572	₱490,250	(₱269,373)	₱-	₱31,359	₱-	(₱167,186)	(₱135,827)	₱-	₱3,936,447
Fair value of plan assets	(3,610,379)	-	(218,085)	(218,085)	269,373	14,946	-	-	-	14,946	(455,825)	(3,999,970)
Net retirement asset (Note 14)	₱241,018	₱267,678	₱4,487	₱272,165	₱-	₱ 14,946	₱31,359	₱-	(₱167,186)	(₱120,881)	(₱455,825)	(₱63,523)

The maximum economic benefit available is a combination of expected refunds from the plan and reductions in future contributions.

The Bank expects to contribute ₱273.1 million to its noncontributory defined benefit plan in 2026.



The fair values of plan assets by each class as at the statements of condition date are as follows:

	2025	2024
Investment in debt securities		
Government	₱3,363,309,321	₱2,690,915,727
Private	598,065,058	700,006,391
Special deposit account	211,793,918	446,377,610
Investment in equity securities	105,907,392	99,316,495
Unit Investment Trust Fund (UITF)	41,824,362	40,245,085
Other assets	38,617,813	26,555,952
	4,359,517,864	4,003,417,260
Other liabilities	3,755,691	3,447,387
	₱4,355,762,173	₱3,999,969,873

The person exercising voting right for the foregoing equity instruments is currently a senior officer of the Bank.

The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining retirement liability as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are shown below:

	2025	2024
Discount rate	6.24%	6.12%
Turnover rate	3.63%, 10.23%	3.63%, 10.23%
Future salary increases	5.50%	5.50%

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

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Possible Fluctuations	Increase (decrease)	Possible Fluctuations	Increase (decrease)
Discount rate	+1.00%	(₱266,819,926)	+1.00%	(₱255,515,760)
	-1.00%	299,099,468	-1.00%	286,976,419
Turnover rate	+1.00%	(25,885,886)	+1.00%	(28,772,009)
	-1.00%	28,727,462	-1.00%	31,952,822
Future salary increase rate	+1.00%	318,085,889	+1.00%	304,782,425
	-1.00%	(288,344,542)	-1.00%	(275,809,790)

The Retirement Committee ensures that there will be sufficient assets to pay pension benefits as they fall due and maintains the plan on an actuarially sound basis considering the benefits to members.

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

	2025	2024
Less than one year	₱460,364,588	₱352,484,510
One to less than five years	1,827,206,340	1,887,979,250
Five to less than 10 years	2,743,923,655	2,500,669,586
10 to less than 15 years	3,248,114,671	2,997,019,022
15 to less than 20 years	1,945,037,331	1,925,401,359
20 years and above	1,722,195,821	1,713,674,949



The average duration of the expected benefit payments at the statement of condition date is 8.65 years.

25. Leases

The Bank leases the premises occupied by its branches for periods ranging from 1 to 30 years renewable under certain terms and conditions. Various lease contracts include escalation clauses, most of which bear an annual rent increase of 10.00%.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included in 'Other Liabilities' in Note 19) are as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,190,529,789	₱1,181,200,923
Additions	424,872,914	451,270,041
Accretion of interest	77,483,169	80,201,164
Payments	(547,236,257)	(522,142,339)
	₱1,145,649,615	₱1,190,529,789

The Bank recognized interest expense on lease liabilities (included in 'Interest expense' in the statements of income) amounting to ₱77.5 million, ₱80.2 million and ₱78.9 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, rent expense from short-term leases and leases of low-value assets amounting (included in 'Occupancy and equipment-related costs' in the statements of income) to ₱118.8 million in 2025, ₱127.8 million in 2024 and ₱111.9 million in 2023.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancelable operating leases are as follows:

	2025	2024
Within one year	₱518,021,560	₱481,051,172
After one year but not more than five years	778,900,632	797,059,051
More than five years	54,556,510	77,561,045
	₱1,351,478,702	₱1,355,671,268

The Bank has also entered into commercial property leases on its surplus office space. These non-cancelable leases have remaining non-cancelable lease terms between 1 and 5 years. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there is no contingent rental income. Rental income of the Bank related to these property leases amounting to ₱62.9 million, ₱59.1 million, and ₱47.2 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively are shown under 'Miscellaneous income' in the statements of income (Notes 12 and 23).

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancelable operating leases are as follows:

	2025	2024
Within one year	₱56,802,720	₱56,510,721
After one year but not more than five years	65,529,815	114,302,499
	₱122,332,535	₱170,813,220



26. Miscellaneous Expenses

This account consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Insurance (Note 29)	₱505,501,245	₱344,301,873	₱388,308,751
Information technology (Note 29)	496,942,590	479,504,386	424,653,503
Litigation	298,534,461	273,379,634	242,115,429
Communications	117,322,283	121,314,009	134,362,180
Repairs and maintenance (Note 12)	93,947,226	123,423,586	116,111,217
Advertising	65,778,293	52,213,710	52,841,936
Transportation and traveling	56,030,048	63,572,316	57,354,683
Stationery and supplies	55,247,321	49,749,544	41,097,311
Supervision and examination fees	54,616,509	50,165,101	73,281,388
Management and professional fees	17,586,019	18,174,426	25,393,062
Banking activities expenses	13,237,891	12,800,975	12,585,850
Training and seminars	12,224,526	19,465,802	14,607,368
Donations and charitable contributions	10,475,000	11,528,000	11,148,601
Fines, penalties and other charges	5,818,887	5,545,657	86,521,098
Membership fees and dues	3,605,271	4,373,086	2,937,377
Others	16,024,477	12,752,207	7,526,954
	₱1,822,892,047	₱1,642,264,312	₱1,690,846,708

Insurance expense includes premiums paid to the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC) amounting to ₱345.8 million, ₱344.3 million, and ₱388.3 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Other expenses include entertainment, amusement and recreation (EAR), rewards and incentives, meeting allowance, sponsorship expenses, home free loan expenses, appraisal fees and notarial fees. These also include payments to union members amounting to ₱10.5 million, ₱10.0 million and ₱9.5 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, for the successful completion of the collective bargaining agreement.

27. Income and Other Taxes

Under Philippine tax laws, the Bank is subject to percentage and other taxes (presented as ‘Taxes and licenses’ in the statements of income) as well as income taxes. Percentage and other taxes paid consist principally of gross receipts tax (GRT) and documentary stamp tax (DST). Income taxes include corporate income tax, further discussed below, and final taxes paid at the rate of 20.00%, which is a final withholding tax on gross interest income from government securities and other deposit substitutes.

On March 26, 2021, RA No. 11534, otherwise known as Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act was signed into law. CREATE reduced the RCIT rate from 30.00% to 25.00% effective July 1, 2020. With the implementation of this Act, the allowable deduction for interest expense was reduced from 33% to 20.00% of the interest income subject to final tax.

The regulations also provide for MCIT of 2.00% (prior to CREATE) and 1.00% from (July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023 before reverting to 2.00%) on modified gross income and allow a NOLCO. The MCIT and NOLCO may be applied against the Bank’s income tax liability and taxable income, respectively, over a three-year period from the year of inception. For the taxable years 2020, 2021 and 2022, the



NOLCO incurred can be carried over as a deduction for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years, pursuant to Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 25-2020.

Starting July 1, 2008, the Optional Standard Deduction (OSD) equivalent to 40.00% of gross income may be claimed as an alternative deduction in computing for the RCIT. The Bank elected to claim itemized expense deductions instead of the OSD in computing for the RCIT in 2025 and 2024.

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

Income derived by the FCDU from foreign currency-denominated transactions with non-residents OBUs, local commercial banks, including branches of foreign banks, is tax exempt. However, interest income on foreign currency loans from residents other than OBUs or other depository banks under the expanded system is subject to a 10% income tax. In addition, interest income on deposit placements with other FCDUs and offshore banking units (OBUs) is taxed at 15%. A uniform 20% final tax on interest income from any currency deposit, regardless of tenor, will apply beginning July 1, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Trading gains from long-term bonds issued on or after July 1 2025, are subject to income tax.

Provision for income tax consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Current:			
Final tax	₱473,104,827	₱695,239,876	₱1,131,814,810
Current income tax	164,324,507	125,068,229	76,759,110
	637,429,334	820,308,105	1,208,573,920
Deferred	(102,600,416)	(91,120,738)	(850,610,415)
	₱534,828,918	₱729,187,367	₱357,963,505

Net deferred tax assets consist of the following tax effects:

	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets on:		
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	₱1,118,129,803	₱1,053,726,274
Remeasurement losses on retirement plan	357,841,037	346,171,389
Unamortized pension cost contribution	133,539,039	140,308,708
Accumulated depreciation of assets foreclosed or dacioned	109,486,007	107,421,228
Lease liabilities	286,412,404	297,632,447
Loan modification	14,912,924	18,670,332
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	51,352	-
Net unrealized loss on fair value of FVOCI	48,408,012	6,073,967
	2,068,780,578	1,970,004,345
Deferred tax liabilities on:		
Net unrealized gain on investment properties	(391,792,462)	(398,490,237)
Right-of-use assets	(244,209,890)	(251,768,713)
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	-	(1,237,234)
	(636,002,352)	(651,496,184)
	₱1,432,778,226	₱1,318,508,161



As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank did not recognize deferred tax assets on allowance for credit and impairment losses amounting to ₱0.2 million and ₱0.7 million, respectively. Income tax effect credited (debited) in OCI amounted to ₱11.7 million, (₱30.2 million), and ₱126.9 million in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

The Bank believes that it is not reasonably probable that the tax benefits of these temporary differences will be realized in the future.

Details of the excess MCIT over RCIT credits of the Bank follow:

	Amount	Used/Expired	Balance	Expiry Year
2022	₱35,228,014	₱35,228,014	₱–	2025
2024	32,008,649	–	32,008,649	2027
2025	21,500,774	–	21,500,774	2028
	₱88,737,437	₱35,228,014	₱53,509,423	–

The reconciliation between the statutory income tax and effective income tax follows (in thousands):

	2025	2024	2023
Statutory income tax	₱1,009,078	₱1,484,407	₱1,222,256
Tax effects of:			
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets and others	(54,341)	(748,115)	(851,611)
Non-taxable, tax-paid and tax-exempt income	(560,699)	(199,081)	(307,780)
Nondeductible expenses	150,207	177,000	306,566
FCDU income	(9,416)	14,976	(11,467)
Effective income tax	₱534,829	₱729,187	₱357,964

28. Earnings Per Share

The following table presents information used to calculate basic EPS:

	2025	2024	2023
a. Net income	₱3,501,484,938	₱5,208,442,415	₱4,531,061,864
b. Weighted average number of common shares for basic earnings per share	426,859,416	426,859,416	426,859,416
c. Basic/Diluted EPS (a/b)	8.20	12.20	10.61

As of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, there were no potential common shares with dilutive effect on the basic EPS of the Bank.



29. Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. The Bank's related parties are as follows:

- Bank's Directors, Officers, Stockholders and their Related Interests (DOSRI) as defined per BSP's existing DOSRI rules and regulations;
- Close Family Members (i.e., second degree relatives) of the Bank's Directors, Officers with rank of SVP and up, and Individual Substantial Stockholders;
- Bank's Subsidiaries and Affiliates as defined per BSP's existing rules and regulations on lending to subsidiaries and affiliates;
- Any party that the Bank exerts direct or indirect control over or that exerts direct or indirect control over the Bank;
- Subsidiaries, Affiliates and Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) of any party that the Bank exerts direct or indirect control over or that exerts direct or indirect control over the Bank;
- Corresponding Persons in Affiliated Companies as defined in the Bank's Related Party Transaction (RPT) Policy; and
- Any natural person or juridical entity whose interest may pose potential conflict with the Bank's interest.

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

Transactions with the Retirement Plan

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

Under PFRS Accounting Standards, certain post-employment benefit plans are considered as related parties. The Bank has business relationships with its retirement plan pursuant to which it provides trust and management services to the said plan. The retirement plan of the employees of the Bank is being managed and maintained by the Trust Division of the Bank. The total fair value of the retirement fund as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to ₱4.4 billion and ₱4.0 billion, respectively. The details of the assets of the fund as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are disclosed in Note 24.

The following table shows the amount of outstanding balances of related party transactions of the Bank with the retirement plan of the employees of the Bank as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Related Party	Nature of Transaction	2025	
		Statement of Condition	Statement of Income
Philippine Savings Bank	Savings Deposit	₱16,328,854	₱-
	Investment in Money Market Fund*	41,824,362	-
	Income from UITF**	-	1,579,277
	Interest income	-	16,103
First Metro ETF	Equity investment***	22,397,659	-

*Includes fair value gains of ₱4.0 million

**Includes fair value gains of ₱1.6 million

***Includes fair value loss of (₱1.9 million)



Related Party	Nature of Transaction	2024	
		Statement of Condition	Statement of Income
Philippine Savings Bank	Savings Deposit	₱17,827,917	₱-
	Investment in Money Market Fund*	40,245,085	-
	Income from UITF**	-	1,775,901
	Interest income	-	17,250
First Metro ETF	Equity investment***	23,417,750	-

*Includes fair value gains of ₱2.4 million
**Includes fair value loss of ₱0.5 million
***Includes fair value loss of ₱0.9 million

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

Remunerations of Directors and Other Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank, directly or indirectly. The Bank considers the members of the Management Committee to constitute key management personnel for purposes of PAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures*.

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

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	₱417,555,568	₱392,774,784
Post-employment pension benefits	5,222,451	7,185,126
	₱422,778,019	₱399,959,910

Short-term employee benefits include salaries and other non-monetary benefits.

Remunerations given to directors, as approved by the Board Remuneration Committee, amounted to ₱19.1 million, ₱17.3 million, and ₱19.1 million in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

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

Other Related Party Transactions

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

Category	December 31, 2025		
	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature, Terms and Conditions
Parent Company			
Due from other banks	₱94,336	₱1,388,778	Short term peso and foreign-currency denominated deposits with fixed rates ranging from 0.05% to 5.00%
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	60,000	Pledged for security of payroll account with MBTC
Interbank call loans receivable			Peso denominated lending with fixed interest rate ranging from 5.94% to 6.59% maturities ranging from 1 to 5 days, secured
Placements	533,959,000	-	
Maturities	(528,415,000)	-	
Accounts receivable	1,454	4,433	Outstanding ATM service fees, rental and utility receivables, non-interest bearing; no impairment
Prepaid expenses	40,849	40,849	
Miscellaneous assets	(320)	1,393	Security deposits on lease contracts

(Forward)



December 31, 2025

Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature, Terms and Conditions
Miscellaneous liabilities	₱4,929	₱17,182	Advance payments of security deposits from various tenants
Deposit liabilities	88,061	141,759	Short term peso and foreign-currency denominated deposits
Accrued other expense payable	(18,494)	22,990	Outstanding information technology expense payable
Interest income	127,291	–	Income on deposits and interbank call loans receivables
Rental income	29,615	–	Income from leasing agreements with various lease terms ranging from 1 to 5 years
Rent expense	–	–	Payment of rent
Information technology expense	181,987	–	Payment of information technology transactions
Interest expense	2,916	–	Interest from bills payable
Securities transactions			
Outright purchases	10,151,800	–	Outright purchase of FVOCI investments
Outright sales	8,400,000	–	Outright sale of FVOCI investments
Joint Venture			
Investment in a joint venture	12,169	904,205	Outstanding balance of capital investment in SMFC
Dividends from joint venture	37,980	–	Dividends from SMFC
Accounts receivable	(217)	846	Outstanding rental and utility receivables, non-interest bearing
Deposit liabilities	80,246	311,072	Demand and short-term peso time deposits with annual fixed rates of 0.25% to 5.75%
Accrued interest payable	(80)	737	Interest payable on deposit liabilities
Miscellaneous liabilities	–	10,540	Advance payment of security deposits
Rental income	18,782	–	Income from leasing agreements
Interest expense	15,473	–	Interest on deposit liabilities
Other Related Parties (DOSRI/Indirect)			
Receivable from customers		1,108,014	Peso denominated lending which earn 5.04% to 6.00% with maturity terms from 1 to 15 years (excluding key personnel); mostly
Placements	–	–	– unsecured, with ECL
Maturities	12,481	–	– unsecured, with ECL
Accrued Interest Receivable	5,694	5,694	Accrued interest on loans
Miscellaneous assets	65	2,773	Security deposits
Accounts receivable	(1,754)	1,002	Outstanding ATM service fees, rental and utility receivables, non interest bearing
Prepaid insurance	762	5,654	Payment of various motor car vehicles, fire, money, security, payroll and robbery insurance
Deposit liabilities	1,835,398	3,829,440	Demand, savings and short-term peso and foreign currency time deposits with fixed rates ranging from 0.00% to 5.88%
Accrued other expense payable	(446)	–	Outstanding group life insurance
Accrued interest payable	20,266	25,728	Interest payable on deposit liabilities
Accounts payable	255	461	Various personal and car insurance payable
Miscellaneous liabilities	(1,811)	5,067	Advance payment of security deposits
Rental income	9,087	–	Income from leasing agreements with various lease terms
Interest income	47,569	–	Income on loans receivables
Miscellaneous income	52,711	–	Miscellaneous income from insurance
Insurance expense	60,451	–	Payment of insurance premium
Interest expense	371,019	–	Interest on deposit liabilities
Rent expense	279	–	Payment of rent expense to various lessors
Securities transactions			
Outright purchases			Outright purchase of Financial Assets at amortized cost
Key Personnel			
Receivables from customers		15,376	Unsecured, no impairment, with annual fixed interest rates of 3.00% to 6.00%
Availments	2,968	–	– and maturities ranging from 1 to 15 years
Maturities	1,743	–	– and maturities ranging from 1 to 15 years
Interest income	1,251	–	Interest income from loans

December 31, 2024

Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature, Terms and Conditions
Parent Company			
Due from other banks	₱165,388	₱1,294,442	Short term peso and foreign-currency denominated deposits with fixed rates ranging from 0.05% to 5.00%
Financial assets at amortized cost	–	60,000	Pledged for security of payroll account with MBTC
Interbank call loans receivable	–	–	Peso denominated lending with fixed interest rate ranging from 5.94% to 6.59% maturities ranging from 1 to 5 days, secured
Placements	–	–	
Maturities	–	–	
Accounts receivable	(444)	2,980	Outstanding ATM service fees, rental and utility receivables, non-interest bearing; no impairment
Miscellaneous assets	856	1,713	Security deposits on lease contracts
Miscellaneous liabilities	8,695	12,253	Advance payments of security deposits from various tenants
Deposit liabilities	–	53,698	Short term peso and foreign-currency denominated deposits
Accrued other expense payable	16,182	41,485	Outstanding information technology expense payable
Interest income	94,208	–	Income on deposits and interbank call loans receivables
Rental income	23,183	–	Income from leasing agreements with various lease terms ranging from 1 to 5 years
Rent expense	2,338	–	Payment of rent

(Forward)



December 31, 2024			
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature, Terms and Conditions
Information technology expense	₱165,206	₱-	Payment of information technology transactions
Interest expense	6,938	-	Interest from bills payable
Securities transactions			
Outright purchases	24,187,700	-	Outright purchase of FVOCI investments
Joint Venture			
Investment in a joint venture	48,188	892,037	Outstanding balance of capital investment in SMFC
Dividends from joint venture	32,701	-	Dividends from SMFC
Accounts receivable	779	1,064	Outstanding rental and utility receivables, non-interest bearing
Deposit liabilities	(158,225)	230,826	Demand and short-term peso time deposits with annual fixed rates of 0.25% to 5.75%
Accrued interest payable	818	818	Interest payable on deposit liabilities
Miscellaneous liabilities	2,679	10,540	Advance payment of security deposits
Rental income	18,855	-	Income from leasing agreements
Interest expense	22,830	-	Interest on deposit liabilities
Other Related Parties (DOSRI/Indirect)			
Receivable from customers		1,120,495	Peso denominated lending which earn 5.04% to 6.00% with maturity terms from 1 to 15 years (excluding key personnel);
Placements	-	-	mostly unsecured, with ECL
Maturities	(20,587)	-	
Miscellaneous assets	(1,430)	2,708	Security deposits
Accounts receivable	1,711	2,756	Outstanding ATM service fees, rental and utility receivables, non interest bearing
Prepaid insurance	667	4,893	Payment of various motor car vehicles, fire, money, security, payroll and robbery insurance
Deposit liabilities	(1,773,070)	1,994,042	Demand, savings and short-term peso and foreign currency time deposits with fixed rates ranging from 0.00% to 5.88%
Accrued other expense payable	-	446	Outstanding group life insurance
Accrued interest payable	-	5,462	Interest payable on deposit liabilities
Accounts payable	661	206	Various personal and car insurance payable
Miscellaneous liabilities	2,101	6,878	Advance payment of security deposits
Rental income	11,745	-	Income from leasing agreements with various lease terms
Miscellaneous income	21,851	-	Miscellaneous income from insurance
Insurance expense	53,370	-	Payment of insurance premium
Interest expense	313,314	-	Interest on deposit liabilities
Rent expense	222	-	Payment of rent expense to various lessors
Securities transactions			
Outright purchases	3,160,000	-	Outright purchase of Financial Assets at amortized cost
Key Personnel			
Receivables from customers		14,151	Unsecured, no impairment, with annual fixed interest rates of 3.00% to 6.00% and maturities ranging from 1 to 15 years
Availments	3,067	-	
Maturities	2,830	-	
Interest income	1,193	-	Interest income from loans
December 31, 2023			
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature, Terms and Conditions
Parent Company			
Due from other banks	(₱462,999)	₱1,129,054	Short term peso and foreign-currency denominated deposits with fixed rates ranging from 0.00% to 5.00%
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	60,000	Pledged for security of payroll account with MBTC
Interbank call loans receivable		-	Peso denominated lending with fixed interest rate ranging from 6.19% to 6.41% maturities ranging from 1 to 5 days, secured
Placements	27,000,000		
Maturities	(27,000,000)		
Accounts receivable	2,118	3,424	Outstanding ATM service fees, rental and utility receivables, non-interest bearing; no impairment
Miscellaneous assets	857	857	Security deposits on lease contracts
Miscellaneous liabilities	1,189	3,558	Advance payments of security deposits from various tenants
Deposit liabilities	-	36,782	Short term peso and foreign-currency denominated deposits
Accrued other expense payable	(128,137)	25,303	Outstanding information technology expense payable
Interest income	9,717	-	Income on deposits and interbank call loans receivables
Rental income	9,039	-	Income from leasing agreements with various lease terms ranging from 1 to 5 years
Rent expense	122	-	Payment of rent
Information technology expense	112,411	-	Payment of information technology transactions
Securities transactions			
Joint Venture			
Investment in a joint venture	27,564	843,849	Outstanding balance of capital investment in SMFC
Dividends from joint venture	57,600	-	Dividends from SMFC
Accounts receivable	(716)	285	Outstanding rental and utility receivables, non-interest bearing
Deposit liabilities	313,170	389,051	Short term peso time-deposits deposits with annual fixed rates ranging from 5.50% to 5.75%

(Forward)



December 31, 2023			
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature, Terms and Conditions
Miscellaneous liabilities	₱-	₱7,861	Advance payment of security deposits
Rental income	12,204	-	Income from leasing agreements
Interest expense	20	-	Interest on deposit liabilities
Other Related Parties (DOSRI/Indirect)			
Receivable from customers		1,141,082	Peso denominated lending with interest rates ranging from 3.00% to
Placements	950,000	-	4.83% with maturity terms of 14 days to 5 years (excluding key
Maturities	(951,433)	-	personnel); mostly unsecured, with ECL
Miscellaneous assets	4,138	4,138	Security deposits
Accounts receivable	372	1,045	Outstanding ATM service fees, rental and utility receivables, non-
			interest bearing
Prepaid insurance	(2,220)	4,226	Payment of various motor car vehicles, fire, money, security, payroll
			and robbery insurance
Deposit liabilities	225,907	3,767,112	Demand, savings and short-term peso and foreign currency time
			deposits with fixed rates ranging from 0.00% to 2.00%
Accrued other expense payable	(705)	446	Outstanding group life insurance
Accounts payable	(8,304)	(455)	Various personal and car insurance payable
Miscellaneous liabilities	2,905	4,777	Advance payment of security deposits
Rental income	42,771	-	Income from leasing agreements with various lease terms
Insurance expense	29,846	-	Payment of insurance premium
Interest expense	244	-	Interest on deposit liabilities
Rent expense	165	-	Payment of rent expense to various lessors
Securities transactions			
Outright purchases	236,792	-	Outright purchase of Financial Assets at amortized cost
Key Personnel			
Receivables from customers		13,914	Unsecured, no impairment, with annual fixed interest rates of 6.00%
Availments	2,975	-	and maturities ranging from 2 to 10 years
Maturities	(557)	-	
Interest income	1,038	-	Interest income from loans

30. Trust Operations

Securities and other resources held by the Bank in fiduciary or agency capacity for its customers are not included in the accompanying statements of condition since these are not assets of the Bank.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank deposited government securities with carrying value of ₱119.7 million and ₱119.5 million, respectively, in compliance with trust regulations (Note 8).

In compliance with existing banking regulations, the Bank transferred from surplus to surplus reserve the amount of ₱2.5 million and ₱2.8 million, which corresponds to 10.00% of the net income realized from the Bank's Trust Department in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

31. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

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



Commitments and Contingencies

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

	2025	2024
Trust department accounts (Note 30)	₱9,714,688,709	₱10,249,018,666
Spot foreign exchange and contracts sale	88,185,000	28,922,500
Stand-by credit lines	29,441,474	79,885,313
Items held for safekeeping	255,700	258,875
Others	43,885	49,957

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

32. Notes to Statements of Cash Flows

The following is a summary of principal non-cash activities that relate to the analysis of the statements of cash flows:

	2025	2024	2023
Additions to chattel mortgage in settlement of loans (Note 14)	₱5,206,376,190	₱3,922,282,431	₱2,320,586,633
Additions to investment properties in settlement of loans (Note 12)	548,342,459	472,856,965	660,520,059
Recognition of right-of-use assets (Note 11) and lease liabilities (Note 25)	424,872,914	451,270,041	312,921,930
Fair value changes in financial assets at FVOCI (Note 8)	215,670,956	(29,502,024)	119,107,530
Cumulative translation adjustment	(37,329)	12,638	399

The table below provides for the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities in 2025 and 2024 (in millions):

	Bills Payable	Bonds Payable	Lease Liabilities	Total Liabilities from Financing Activities
January 1, 2025	₱-	₱-	₱1,191	₱1,191
Cash flows from availments	7,493	4,953	-	12,446
Cash flows from settlement	(7,493)	-	(522)	(8,015)
Others	-	8	477	485
December 31, 2025	₱-	₱4,961	₱1,146	₱6,107



	Bills Payable	Bonds Payable	Lease Liabilities	Total Liabilities from Financing Activities
January 1, 2024	₱272	₱-	₱1,181	₱1,453
Cash flows from availments	2,175	-	-	2,175
Cash flows from settlement	(2,447)	-	(522)	(2,969)
Others	-	-	532	532
December 31, 2024	₱-	₱-	₱1,191	₱1,191

Others include amortization of bills payable and bonds payable, additions to lease liabilities, and accretion and termination of lease liabilities.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank recognized allowance for credit losses from 'Due from other banks' amounting to ₱0.7 million and ₱1.5 million, respectively.

33. Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

PFRS 7 requires the Bank to disclose information about rights of offset and related arrangements (such as collateral posting requirements) for financial instruments under an enforceable master netting agreements or similar arrangements. There are no financial assets and liabilities subject to offsetting.

34. Approval for the Release of the Financial Statements

The accompanying comparative financial statements by the Bank were authorized for issue by the BOD on February 19, 2026.

35. Subsequent Events

Cash Dividend Declaration

On January 15, 2026, the BOD of the Bank approved the declaration of a 7.50% regular cash dividend for the fourth quarter of 2025 for stockholders on record as of January 30, 2026 amounting to ₱320.1 million or ₱0.75 per share, to be paid on February 16, 2026.



36. Supplementary Information Required Under Section 174 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB)

Financial Performance

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

	2025	2024	2023
Return on average equity	7.76%	12.36%	11.72%
Return on average assets	1.54%	2.29%	1.80%
Net interest margin on average earning assets	6.51%	6.00%	5.18%
Current ratio	14.74%	20.09%	48.89%
Debt-to-equity ratio	4.15:1	3.91:1	4.94:1
Asset-to-equity ratio	5.15:1	4.91:1	5.94:1
Interest rate coverage ratio	1.94:1	2.30:1	1.84:1

Capital Instruments Issued

The Bank considers common stock as capital instruments eligible as Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Significant Credit Exposures as to Industry/Economic Sector

Loan concentration as to economic activity follows (gross of unearned discounts, modification loss and allowance for credit losses):

	2025	%	2024	%
Activities of households as employers and undifferentiated goods-and-services producing activities of households for own use	₱100,138,267,046	64.55%	₱92,786,857,517	64.45%
Real estate activities	41,179,121,322	26.54%	38,835,820,396	26.98%
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,180,854,875	2.05%	3,110,538,171	2.16%
Administrative and support service activities	1,200,094,754	0.77%	288,086,340	0.20%
Transportation and storage	1,171,992,306	0.76%	982,491,678	0.68%
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	878,441,607	0.57%	920,106,743	0.64%
Manufacturing	729,022,243	0.47%	697,689,888	0.48%
Construction	700,765,363	0.45%	735,228,153	0.51%
Accommodation and food service activities	518,275,305	0.33%	291,754,290	0.20%
Financial and insurance	256,335,906	0.17%	1,239,899,254	0.86%
Education	204,727,439	0.13%	182,850,945	0.13%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	182,917,456	0.12%	186,258,606	0.13%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	147,889,626	0.10%	140,749,477	0.10%
Human health and social work activities	102,809,396	0.07%	84,219,024	0.06%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	80,681,813	0.05%	79,791,327	0.06%
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	72,848,786	0.05%	62,903,638	0.04%
Information and communication	71,065,858	0.05%	88,713,932	0.06%
Mining and quarrying	4,396,923	0.00%	4,981,931	0.00%
Others	4,323,888,534	2.77%	3,249,948,131	2.26%
	₱155,144,396,558	100.00%	₱143,968,889,441	100.00%

Others relate to other service activities including the activities of membership organizations, repair of computers, personal and household goods and a variety of personal service activities not covered elsewhere in the classification above.



Breakdowns of Total Loans as to Security

The breakdown of loans and receivables from customers (gross of unearned discounts, modification loss and allowance for credit losses) as to secured and unsecured and as to type of security follows:

	2025	%	2024	%
Secured by:				
Chattel	₱83,629,953,271	53.90%	₱68,038,515,264	47.26%
Real estate	35,867,983,056	23.12%	33,098,088,594	22.99%
Deposit hold-out	496,866,201	0.32%	500,495,894	0.35%
	119,994,802,528	77.34%	101,637,099,752	70.60%
Unsecured	35,149,594,030	22.66%	42,331,789,689	29.40%
	₱155,144,396,558	100.00%	₱143,968,889,441	100.00%

Breakdown of Total Loans as to Status

Details of non-performing loans (NPL) follow:

	2025	2024
Secured	₱4,653,162,424	₱2,595,185,248
Unsecured	1,258,125,455	1,140,410,717
	₱5,911,287,879	₱3,735,595,965

Generally, NPLs refer to loans, investments, receivables, or any financial asset, even without any missed contractual payments, that satisfy any of the following conditions:

1. Impaired under existing accounting standards;
2. Classified as doubtful or loss;
3. In litigation, and/or;
4. There is evidence that full repayment of principal and interest is unlikely without foreclosure of collateral, if any.

All other loans, even if not considered impaired, shall be considered non-performing if any principal and/or interest are:

1. Unpaid for more than ninety (90) days from contractual due date, or accrued interests for more than ninety (90) days have been capitalized, refinanced, or delayed by agreement.
2. Microfinance and other small loans with similar credit characteristics shall be considered non-performing after contractual due date or after it has become past due.
3. Restructured loans shall be considered non-performing. However, if prior to restructuring, the loans were categorized as performing, such classification shall be retained.

The NPLs of the Bank not fully covered by allowance for credit losses follow:

	2025	2024
Total NPLs	₱5,911,287,879	₱3,735,595,965
Less NPLs fully covered by allowance for credit losses	877,898,202	435,552,212
	₱5,033,389,677	₱3,300,043,753



Restructured loans as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to ₱46.4 million and ₱63.1 million, respectively. The Bank's loan portfolio includes non-risk loans as defined under BSP regulations totaling ₱0.5 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Information on Related Party Loans

As required under existing BSP rules and regulations, the Bank discloses loans and other credit accommodations granted to its DOSRI. These loans and other credit accommodations were made substantially on the same terms as with other individuals and businesses of comparable risks and were subject of prior BOD approval and entailing BSP reportorial requirements.

Existing banking regulations also limit the total amount of credit exposure to each of the Bank's DOSRIs, at least 70.00% of which must be secured, to the total of their respective deposits and book value of their respective unencumbered deposits and, if any, book value of their respective paid-in capital contribution in the Bank. In the aggregate, the Bank's total credit exposure to all its DOSRIs should not exceed its net worth or 15.00% of its total loan portfolio, whichever is lower, with any unsecured portion thereof not exceeding the lower between 30.00% of the aggregate limit or of the total actual exposure. However, loans and other credit accommodations to DOSRIs that are secured by assets considered by the BSP as non-risk are exempt from these ceilings. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank's credit exposures to DOSRI are within the said regulatory limits.

BSP Circular No. 423 dated March 15, 2004, as amended by BSP Circular No. 914 dated June 23, 2016, provide the rules and regulations governing credit exposures to DOSRI. The following table shows information relating to the loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees classified as DOSRI accounts under regulations existing prior to BSP Circular No. 423 and new DOSRI loans and other credit accommodations granted under said circular as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025		2024	
	DOSRI Loans	Related Party Loans	DOSRI Loans	Related Party Loans
Total outstanding loans	₱183,642	₱1,118,642	₱186,375	₱1,121,375
Percent of DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	0.12%	0.72%	0.13%	0.78%
Percent of unsecured DOSRI/Related Party loans to total DOSRI/Related Party loans	98.76%	99.80%	98.57%	99.76%
Percent of past-due DOSRI /Related Party loans to total DOSRI/Related Party loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Percent of non-performing DOSRI/Related Party loans to total DOSRI /Related Party loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Total interest income from DOSRI loans amounted to ₱11.4 million in 2025, ₱11.2 million in 2024 and ₱3.9 million in 2023.

Aggregate Amount of Secured Liabilities and Assets Pledged as Security

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, investment securities at amortized cost include Bureau of Treasury bonds pledged by the Bank to MBTC to secure its payroll account with the Bank, with total carrying value of ₱63.0 million and ₱63.2 million, respectively.



Commitments and Contingencies

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

	2025	2024
Trust department accounts (Note 30)	₱9,714,688,709	₱10,249,018,666
Spot foreign exchange and contracts sale	88,185,000	28,922,500
Stand-by credit lines	29,441,474	79,885,313
Items held for safekeeping	255,700	258,875
Others	43,885	49,957

37. Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 15-2010

On November 25, 2010, the BIR issued RR No. 15-2010 to amend certain provisions of RR No. 21-2002. The regulations provide that starting 2010, the notes to financial statements shall include information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year.

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

Taxes and Licenses

For the taxable year ended December 31, 2025, taxes and licenses of the Bank consist of:

Gross receipts tax	₱912,207,733
Documentary stamps tax	494,887,850
Local taxes	87,000,809
Fringe benefit tax	7,528,579
	₱1,501,624,971

Withholding Taxes

As of December 31, 2025, total remittances and balance of withholding taxes are as follows:

	Total Remittances	Balance
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	₱489,086,701	₱23,865,926
Final withholding taxes	686,550,711	61,601,072
Expanded withholding taxes	110,643,798	9,592,919
VAT on Digital Services	1,041,540	71,115
	₱1,287,322,750	₱95,131,032

Tax Assessment

The Bank has no ongoing tax assessment as of December 31, 2025.

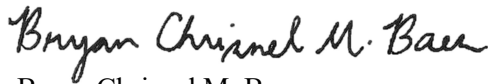


INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Philippine Savings Bank
PSBank Center
777 Paseo de Roxas corner Sedeño Street
Makati City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of Philippine Savings Bank (the Bank) as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and have issued our report thereon dated February 19, 2026. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules listed in the Index to the Supplementary Schedules are the responsibility of the Bank's management. These schedules are presented for purposes of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, and are not part of the basic financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly state, in all material respects, the financial information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Bryan Chrisnel M. Baes
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 128627

Tax Identification No. 275-229-188

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, April 16, 2024, valid until August 23, 2026

SEC Partner Accreditation No. 128627-SEC (Group A)

Valid to cover audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements

SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)

Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-193-2025, October 1, 2025, valid until September 30, 2028

PTR No. 10765008, January 2, 2026, Makati City

February 19, 2026

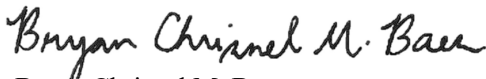


INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Philippine Savings Bank
PSBank Center
777 Paseo de Roxas corner Sedeño Street
Makati City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of Philippine Savings Bank (the Bank) as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and have issued our report thereon dated February 19, 2026. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The Supplementary Schedule on Financial Soundness Indicators, including their definitions, formulas, calculation, and their appropriateness or usefulness to the intended users, are the responsibility of the Bank's management. These financial soundness indicators are not measures of operating performance defined by Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. This schedule is presented for the purpose of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards. The components of these financial soundness indicators have been traced to the Bank's financial statements as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025 and no material exceptions were noted.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Bryan Chrisnel M. Baes
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 128627

Tax Identification No. 275-229-188

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, April 16, 2024, valid until August 23, 2026

SEC Partner Accreditation No. 128627-SEC (Group A)

Valid to cover audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements

SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)

Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-193-2025, October 1, 2025, valid until September 30, 2028

PTR No. 10765008, January 2, 2026, Makati City

February 19, 2026



PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK
INDEX TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

- I. Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration (Annex 68-D)
- II. Map of the Relationships of the Companies within the Group
- III. Supplementary Schedules Required by Annex 68-J
 - A. Financial Assets
 - B. Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)
 - C. Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are Eliminated During the Consolidation of Financial Statements
 - D. Long-term Debt
 - E. Indebtedness to Related Parties (Long-Term Loans from Related Companies)
 - F. Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers
 - G. Capital Stock

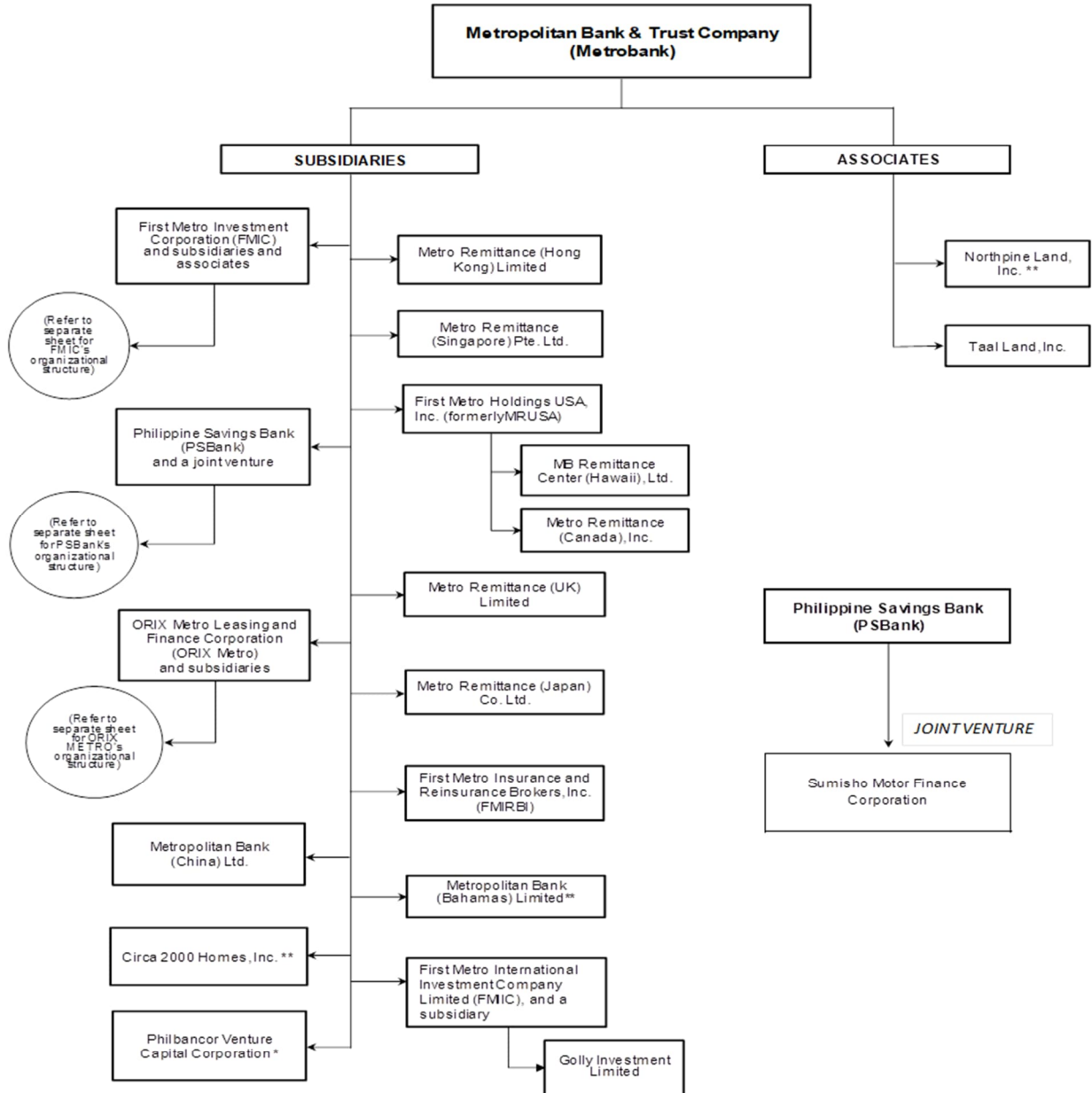
PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK**RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND
DECLARATION (ANNEX 68-D)**

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, beginning of reporting period		₱25,524,506,107
Less: Category B: Items that are directly debited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings		
Dividend declaration during the reporting period	(1,280,578,248)	
Retained Earnings appropriated during the reporting period	(2,494,025)	(1,283,072,273)
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, as adjusted		24,241,433,834
Add/Less: Net Income (loss) for the current year		3,501,484,938
Less: Category C.1: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)		
Equity in net income of associate/joint venture, net of dividends declared	12,241,886	
Unrealized foreign exchange gains, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	–	
Unrealized fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	–	
Unrealized fair value gain of Investment Property	1,175,377,385	
Sub-total		1,187,619,271
Add: Category C.3: Unrealized income recognized in profit or loss in prior periods but reversed in the current reporting period (net of tax)		
Reversal of previously recorded foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	3,711,703	
Reversal of previously recorded fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains) of financial instruments at FVTPL	–	
Reversal of previously recorded fair value gain of Investment Property	1,195,470,712	
Sub-total		1,199,182,415
Adjusted Net Income/Loss		3,513,048,082
Add/Less: Category F: Other items that should be excluded from the determination of the amount of available for dividends distribution		
Net movement of deferred tax asset not considered in the reconciling items under the previous categories	(98,326,627)	
Net movement in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liabilities related to same transaction, e.g. set up of right of use asset and lease liability	3,661,220	
Sub-total		(94,665,407)
Total Retained Earnings, end of the reporting period available for dividend		₱27,659,816,509

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

MAP OF THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THE COMPANIES WITHIN THE GROUP AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025



* In process of dissolution
** In process of liquidation

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES REQUIRED BY ANNEX 68-J

SCHEDULE A – FINANCIAL ASSETS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

Name of Issuing Entity and Association of Each Issue (i)	Number of Shares or Principal Amount of Bonds and Notes	Amount shown in the Statement of Condition (ii)	Valued based on Market Quotation at End of Reporting Period (iii)	Interest Income Accrued as at End of Reporting Period
Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) Investments				
Government Bonds	₱46,521	₱40,224	₱40,224	₱669
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)				
Debt Securities				
Government Bonds				
Peso-denominated	₱31,075,006,467	₱31,850,435,667	₱31,850,435,667	₱643,084,412
Dollar-denominated	881,850,000	887,445,338	887,445,338	13,497,204
	31,956,856,467	32,737,881,005	32,737,881,005	656,581,616
Private Corporation				
Peso-denominated	350,000,000	342,343,526	342,343,526	2,713,846
	32,306,856,467	33,080,224,531	33,080,224,531	659,295,462
Equity Securities	6,594,720	38,456,160	38,456,160	–
	₱32,313,451,187	₱33,118,680,691	₱33,118,680,691	₱659,295,462
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost				
Government Bonds				
Peso-denominated	₱17,991,057,000	₱17,988,224,603	₱18,101,089,076	₱200,637,669
Dollar-denominated	8,849,776,280	10,603,611,785	10,060,715,432	280,383,234
	26,840,833,280	28,591,836,388	28,161,804,508	481,020,903
Private Corporation				
Peso-denominated	10,580,000	10,554,107	10,676,014	121,248
	₱26,851,413,280	₱28,602,390,495	₱28,172,480,522	₱481,142,151
	₱59,164,910,988	₱61,721,111,410	₱61,291,201,437	₱1,140,438,282

- (i) Each issue shall be stated separately, except that reasonable grouping, without enumeration may be made of (a) securities issued or guaranteed by the Philippine Government or its agencies and (b) securities issued by others for which the amounts in the aggregate are not more than two per cent of total assets.
- (ii) State the basis of determining the amounts shown in the column. This column shall be totaled to correspond to the respective Statements of Condition caption or captions.
- (iii) This column may be omitted if all amounts that would be shown are the same as in the immediate preceding column.

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES REQUIRED BY ANNEX 68-J

SCHEDULE B – AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, RELATED PARTIES, AND PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS (OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES)

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

Name and Designation of Debtor (i)	Balance at Beginning of the Period	Additions	Amounts Collected (ii)	Amounts Written-off (iii)	Current	Not Current	Balance at End of Period
---	---	------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------	--------------------	---------------------------------

NONE TO REPORT

Note: Transactions to these parties are made in the ordinary course of business.

- (i) Show separately accounts receivables and note receivable. In case of notes receivable, indicate pertinent information such as the due date, interest rate, terms or repayment and collateral, if any.
- (ii) If collection was other than in cash, explain.
- (iii) Give reasons for write-off.

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES REQUIRED BY ANNEX 68-J

**SCHEDULE C – AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED PARTIES WHICH ARE
ELIMINATED DURING THE CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Name and Designation of debtors	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions	Amounts Collected (i)	Amounts Written Off (ii)	Current	Not Current	Balance at End of Period
--	---------------------------------------	------------------	------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------	--------------------	---------------------------------

NOT APPLICABLE

- (i) If collection was other than in cash, explain.
- (ii) Give reasons for write off.

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK**SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES REQUIRED BY ANNEX 68-J****SCHEDULE D – LONG-TERM DEBT****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Title of Issue and Type of Obligation (i)	Amount Authorized by Indenture	Amount shown under Caption “Current Portion of Long-Term Debt” in related Statement of Condition (ii)	Amount shown under Caption “Long-Term Debt” in related Statement of Condition (iii)	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
Bonds Payable	₱5,000,000,000	₱–	₱4,961,054,417	5.875%	August 18, 2027

(i) Include in this column each type of obligation authorized.

(ii) This column is to be totaled to correspond to the related Statements of Condition caption.

(iii) Include in this column details as to interest rates, amounts or number of periodic installments, and maturity dates.

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES REQUIRED BY ANNEX 68-J

SCHEDULE E – INDEBTEDNESS TO RELATED PARTIES (LONG-TERM LOANS FROM RELATED COMPANIES)

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

Name of Related Party (i)	Balance at Beginning of Period	Balance at the End of Period (ii)
--------------------------------------	---	--

NONE TO REPORT

- (i) The related parties named shall be grouped as in Schedule C. The information called for shall be stated separately for any persons whose investments were shown separately in such related schedule.
- (ii) For each affiliate named in the first column, explain in a note hereto the nature and purpose of any material increase during the period that is in excess of ten per cent (10%) of the related balance at either the beginning or end of the period.

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES REQUIRED BY ANNEX 68-J

SCHEDULE F – GUARANTEES OF SECURITIES OF OTHER ISSUERS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

Name of Issuing Entity of Securities Guaranteed by the Company for which this Statement is filed	Title of Issue of each Class of Securities Guaranteed	Total Amount Guaranteed and Outstanding (i)	Amount Owned by Person for which Statement is Filed	Nature of Guarantee (ii)
---	--	--	--	-------------------------------------

NONE TO REPORT

- (i) Indicate in a note any significant changes since the date of the last Statements of Condition filed. If this schedule is filed in support of Consolidated Financial Statements, there shall be set forth guarantees by any person included in the consolidation except such guarantees of securities which are included in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.
- (ii) There must be a brief statement of the nature of the guarantee, such as “Guarantee of principal and interest”, “Guarantee of interest”, or “Guarantee of dividends”. If the guarantee is of interest, dividends, or both, state the annual aggregate amount of interest or dividends so guaranteed.

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK**SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES REQUIRED BY ANNEX 68-J****SCHEDULE G – CAPITAL STOCK****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Title of Issue (i)	Number of Shares Authorized	Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding as shown under related Statement of Condition Caption	Number of Shares Reserved for Options, Warrants, Conversion and Other Rights	Number of Shares Held by Related Parties (ii)	Directors, Officers, and Employees	Others (iii)
Common Stock - ₱10 par value	600,000,000	426,859,416	–	377,279,068	962	49,579,386

(i) Include in this column each type of issue authorized.

(ii) Related Parties referred to include persons for which separate financial statements are filed and those included in consolidated financial statements, other than the issuer of the particular security.

(iii) Indicate in a note any significant changes since the date of the last Statements of Condition filed.

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK**SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE ON FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATOR****(ANNEX 68-E)****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024**

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
PROFITABILITY RATIOS		
Return on Assets		
<u>Net Income</u> Average Total Resources	1.54%	2.29%
Return on Equity		
<u>Net Income</u> Average Stockholders' Equity	7.76%	12.36%
Net Interest Margin		
<u>Net Interest Income</u> Average Earning Assets	6.51%	6.00%
Cost to Income Ratio		
Operating Expenses Excluding Provision <u>for Impairment and Credit Losses and Income Taxes</u> Net Interest Income + Operating Income	60.29%	60.51%
SOLVENCY RATIOS		
Debt to Equity Ratio		
<u>Total Liabilities</u> Total Stockholders' Equity	4.15:1	3:91:1
Asset-to-Equity Ratio		
<u>Total Assets</u> Total Stockholders' Equity	5.15:1	4:91:1
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio		
<u>Earnings Before Interest and Taxes</u> Interest Expense	1.94:1	2:30:1
LIQUIDITY RATIOS		
Liquidity/Current Ratio		
<u>Current Assets</u> Current Liabilities	14.74%	20.09%
Loans to Deposit Ratio		
<u>Gross Loans*</u> Total Deposits	86.24%	87.45%
Capital Adequacy Ratio		
<u>Total Qualifying Capital</u> Total Risk-Weighted Assets	24.35%	23.56%

*Loans and receivables, net of unearned discounts and capitalized interest (before allowance for credit losses)

PHILIPPINE SAVINGS BANK
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR
FEE-RELATED INFORMATION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

	2025	2024
Total Audit Fees ¹ (including Trust and Retirement Fund)	₱3,151,891	₱3,004,365
Non-audit services fee:		
Other assurance services	3,000,000	–
Tax services	–	–
All other services	396,200	44,000
Total Non-audit Fees ²	3,396,200	44,000
Total Audit and Non-audit Fees	₱6,548,091	₱3,048,365

Notes:

- ^{1.} *Disclose agreed fees (excluding out of pocket expenses and VAT) with the external auditor/audit firm and its network firms (as applicable) for the audit of the covered company's stand-alone financial statements on which the external auditor/audit firm expresses an opinion. These do not include fees for special purpose audit or review of financial statements.*
- ^{2.} *Section 2.1 b: Disclose charged or billed fees (excluding out of pocket expenses and VAT) by the external auditor/audit firm or a network firm (as applicable) for non-audit services to the covered company on which the external auditor/audit firm expresses an opinion. These include other assurance services such as special purpose audit or review of financial statements.*

PSBANK

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

2025 FINANCIAL YEAR



ABOUT THE REPORT



The **Sustainability Report of Philippine Savings Bank (PSBank)** provides an overview of the Bank's environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance. It outlines the commitments, key initiatives and impacts toward sustainable growth, responsible banking, and stakeholder engagement for the period **1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025**.

This Report should be read alongside the PSBank Annual Report 2025 for a holistic understanding of the Bank's financial and non-financial performance. It also discusses the steps the Bank has taken to integrate the Sustainable Finance agenda into its core business strategy.



ABOUT THE REPORT

Reporting Frameworks and Disclosures

PSBank adheres to globally recognized sustainability reporting frameworks and standards to ensure transparency, accountability and comparability. These include:

Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) guidelines and Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) guidelines: The Bank complies with local regulatory requirements for reports and sustainable finance.



United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs): PSBank aligns its sustainability initiatives with the relevant UN SDGs to contribute to global development goals.

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI): The report follows the GRI Standards to disclose material sustainability topics, performance indicators, and management approaches.

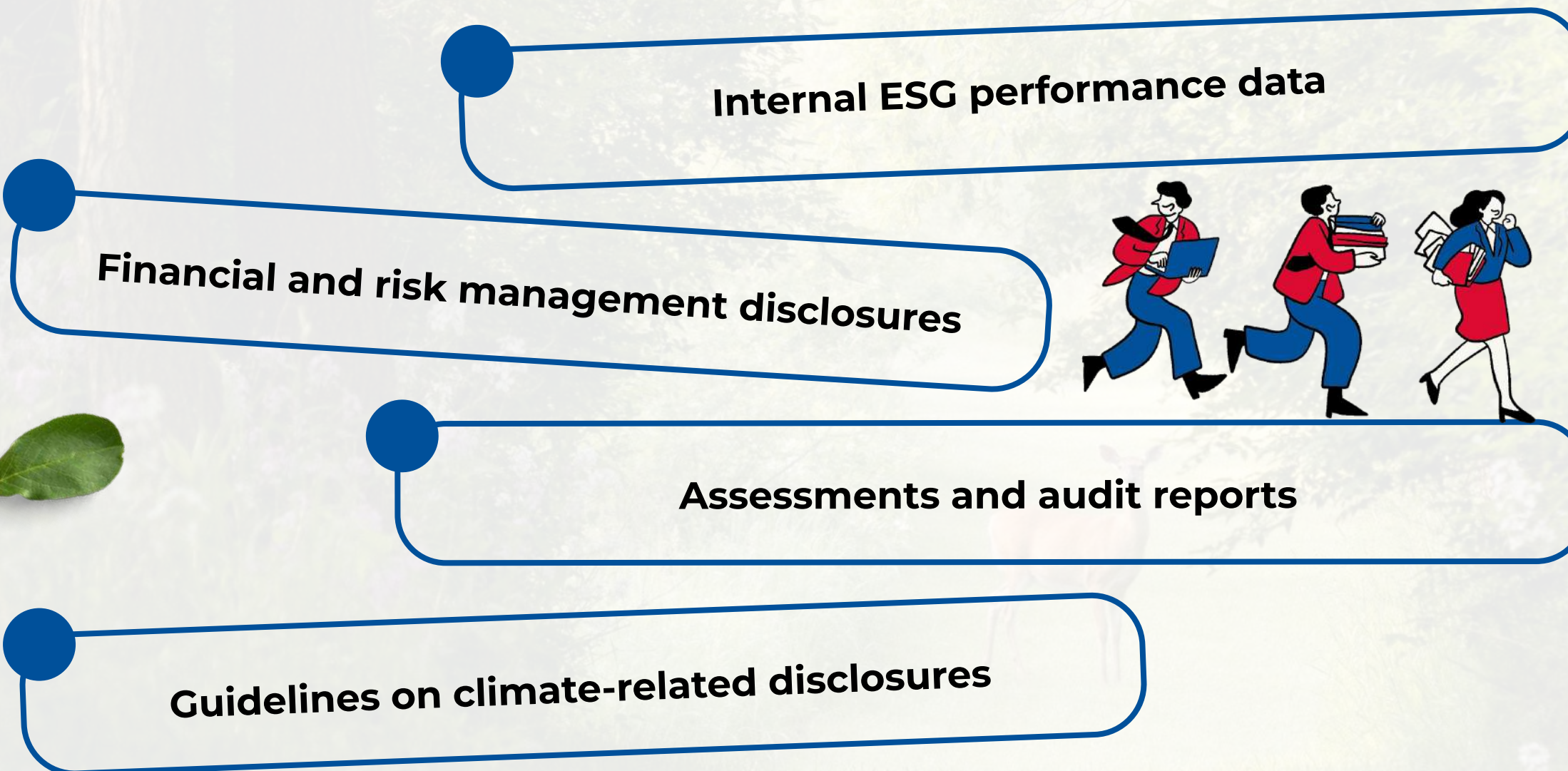
Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS): The Bank commenced the alignment of its disclosures to PFRS in preparation for the tiered mandatory adoption of the framework.

ABOUT THE REPORT



Data Sources

The information presented in this report are derived and verified with internal and external sources covering the period **1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025**. These sources include:



All quantitative and qualitative information for relevant indicators have been disclosed for two years, where applicable, to the best of the Bank's knowledge and in good faith. These may be amended or revised as necessary without prior notice.



ABOUT THE REPORT

Disclosure Principles

PSBank adheres to key disclosure principles to ensure clarity, completeness, and credibility in its sustainability reporting:



- **Materiality:** Prioritizing ESG topics that are significant to the Bank's operations and stakeholders.
- **Completeness:** Providing a comprehensive view of sustainability performance, including progress and challenges.
- **Balance:** Ensuring objectivity by reporting both achievements and areas for improvement.
- **Comparability:** Presenting consistent data to enable trend analysis and benchmarking.
- **Accuracy and Reliability:** Using verified data sources and independent assessments where applicable.

This report reflects PSBank's commitment to sustainability and responsible banking, highlighting its progress, challenges, and future plans in fostering long-term economic, environmental, and social well-being.



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ABOUT PSBANK

Philippine Savings Bank (hereafter referred to as “PSBank” or the “Bank”), a subsidiary of the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company (Metrobank), is headquartered in Makati City. To date, its physical channel footprint is composed of 250 branches, 509 onsite and offsite ATMs, 1 onsite Cash Acceptance Machine (CAM), 3 warehouses and 2 Business Recovery Centers strategically located nationwide.





It offers a wide range of banking products and services: deposits, loans, treasury products, digital banking services, bancassurance and trust. Its core customers are those in the consumer and retail markets.

Throughout its more than 60 years of operation, the Bank's service philosophy is to always be responsive to the needs of clients and deliver them exceptionally and consistently across all touch points.

As the Bank gears towards being more sustainable and attain its commitments for sustainable finance, it continuously improves its products, service channels and overall customer service experience to provide more positive social and environmental impact.

PSBank takes advantage of available and emerging technologies, not just to introduce innovative product offerings but also to improve on systems and processes for better operational efficiency and lower operating costs. It aims to improve energy efficiency and tap alternative sources to reduce reliance on purchased electricity.



With its customers in mind, the Bank strives to consistently make its banking processes simpler, allowing customers to perform their banking needs the fastest, simplest, and safest way possible. Through its Online and Mobile Banking facilities, existing and new clients can open and maintain their accounts, send money, and pay bills conveniently anytime and anywhere. These allow them to save time and lower their carbon footprint.

The Bank provides affordable and competitively priced loan products that are easily accessible through multiple channels, including its digital platform. It provides convenient means of swift transactions and seamless processing and documentation across its loan products.

- Open an account ✓
- Transfer funds ✓
- Pay bills ✓





It is committed to deliver a credit decision within 24 hours for its Auto Loan and Personal Loan applications, within one day for Home Loans with brand-new condominium units and properties from accredited developers, and within five days or less for other Home Loan applications.

PSBank provides financial literacy to the country’s banking public through its flagship campaign – “Be Aware”. This aims to educate, update, and increase the awareness on the latest scams and modus operandi that try to victimize unsuspecting clients as they perform their financial transactions. This covers campaigns on phishing, pharming, vishing, skimming, SMSing, email scam, social media scam, identity theft, check fraud, clickbaits, shopping scam, travel scam, unwanted loans and obligations, employment scam, and ransomware.

The Bank increasingly considers the economic, environmental, and social impacts of its banking operations, cognizant of the inherent risks and strategic opportunities they may bring. Through continuing education, engagement, community partnerships, and financial inclusion measures, it aims to address and mitigate more complex risks and issues associated with financial assets and investments.

PSBank recognizes the need to manage investments based on local and global norms to prevent reputational harm, brand damage, or even taxes and lawsuits. It continues to intensify the protection of data privacy and security. With these effort, the Bank can, directly or indirectly, reduce the likelihood of extraordinary expenses, improve market share, or even decrease liabilities.

BOARD STATEMENT



Key to our strategy and plan are **initiatives to help make PSBank a more resilient and responsible organization.** Apart from a culture strategy re-imagined to address ongoing disruptions to the world of work, **we are also taking significant strides to embrace Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) principles in all that we do.**

SUSTAINABILITY AT PSBANK



PSBank's commitment to sustainability is rooted in its mission to enable products, services, and operations that contribute to social and environmental sustainability. In pursuit of this commitment, it reports its environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impacts to promote transparency, accountability, and responsible banking.

The Bank's sustainability principles and roles are embedded within its Corporate Governance Committee, Audit Committee, and Risk Oversight Committee Charters. It implements sustainability with the Board of Directors providing strategic oversight. The Chief Risk and Sustainability Officer is responsible to integrate these in the enterprise risk management. The Senior Management executes the sustainability strategies, ensuring alignment of its products, services, and day-to-day operations.

Its Sustainable Finance Framework delineates the guiding principles on environmental sustainability, social sustainability, and good governance in accordance with BSP Circular No. 1085.

These principles support the Philippines Development Plan and UN Sustainable Development Goals by strengthening its capabilities, aligning with local and international standards on limiting adverse effects environmental and social impacts, and supporting financing that promote lasting benefit for both clients and society while reducing pressures on the environment.

Supplement to the Bank's Sustainable Finance Framework is the Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) Policy Manual which provides the guidelines for addressing environmental and social risks in its operations, credit business and investment activities to comply with the requirements under BSP Circular No. 1128 and 1147.

SUSTAINABILITY AT PSBANK



The ESRM system adopts a five-point cycle that includes Risk Identification and Assessment, Risk Measurement, Risk Mitigation and Control, Monitoring, and Reporting of E&S risks. These points enable robust policies, processes, and controls to meet the low appetite for E&S risks and strengthen its capability to withstand disruptions, quickly resume operations, and continue to provide financial services to its clients.

The Bank performs assessment of physical risks involving assets, loans with collateral, and third-party service providers. These consider severity and frequency of climate hazards, enabling to mitigate and further reduce residual risk exposure. In-house tools allow measurement and management of its E&S risk and physical risk exposures based on industry acceptable parameters. It endeavors to extend these tools to cover climate risks.

In addition, Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) exercise includes an assessment of Bank's resilience against transition risk arising from evolving environmental, social, and governance initiatives, as well as geopolitical disruptions. The ICAAP results are reported regularly to the Risk Oversight Committee.

The Bank identifies its Business Loans that contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation based on Philippines Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Guidelines as set forth in BSP Circular No. 1187. These are likewise reported to the Risk Oversight Committee quarterly, along with the Bank's contributions in the three focus SDGs, outstanding E&S risk and physical risk exposures, and other sustainability-related initiatives.

The Bank has Sustainability Reporting Policy manual that provides guidance and standards for data collection, aggregation, analysis, and reporting of ESG information consistent with the requirements of SEC and BSP.



Focus UN SDGs

The Bank formalized its Sustainable Finance Framework in September 2021 to articulate the integration of environmental, social, and governance criteria into its day-to-day business operations, products and services, and distribution channels. It provides the basis for defining targets and metrics to deliver on its commitment to support sustainable economic growth and the transition to a low-carbon economy through the Bank's identified three focus Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). These are: (1) SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth, (2) SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, and (3) SDG 13 – Climate Action.




DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.



CLIMATE ACTION

The urgent action to combat climate change and its impact.

Sustainability Highlights



PSBank considers the economic, environmental, and social impacts of its banking operations, products, and services as they provide strategic opportunities and financial risks.

TOPICS	DISCLOSURES
ECONOMIC	The Bank generates, distributes and sustains value.
Direct Economic Value Generated and Distributed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Value Generated at PHP 13.68 Bn • Economic Value Distributed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Taxes given to government at PHP 2.14 Bn ○ Dividends given to stockholders and interest payments to loan providers at PHP 1.28 Bn ○ Payment to local suppliers at PHP 4.01 Bn ○ Investment to communities at PHP 10.47 Mn
Anti-Corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-corruptions policies and procedures communicated to all employees and business partners • Anti-corruption training attended by all employees, directors and management • Zero incidents of corruption
ENVIRONMENT	The Bank measures and manages its resource consumption and the impact to the environment, and ensures compliance with relevant environmental laws.
Resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Consumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Renewable sources: 19,630.92 GJ ○ Electricity: 15,078,669.98 kWh ○ Gasoline: 401.73 GJ ○ LPG: 0 GJ ○ Diesel: 5,086.84 GJ • Water Consumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water withdrawal: 855.50 cubic meters ○ Water consumption: 67,833.56 cubic meters ○ Water recycled: 0 cubic meters • Materials Used <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Renewable: 49,517.22 kg ○ Non-renewable: 48.42 kg



TOPICS **DISCLOSURES**

ENVIRONMENT

The Bank measures and manages its resource consumption and the impact to the environment, and ensures compliance with relevant environmental laws.

Resource management

- Ecosystems and Biodiversity
 - No operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas
 - No habitats protected or restored
 - No IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by our operations

Environmental impact management

- Air Emissions - GHG
 - Scope 1 absolute emission at 371.73 tCO₂e, which includes the Bank’s mobile and stationary combustion
 - Scope 2 absolute emission: location-based at 4,560.77 tCO₂e; market-based at 857.21 tCO₂e
 - Scope 3 absolute emission at 147,428.11 tCO₂e, covering the emissions from business travel, leased assets, and auto loans
- Air Emissions - Pollutants
 - Zero NOx, SOx, Persistent organic pollutants (POPs), Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), Particulate matter (PM)
- Solid Waste: 95,987.40 kg
- Hazardous Waste: 38.00 kg
- Zero effluents discharged and recycled

Environmental compliance

- Zero monetary fines for non-compliance with environmental laws and/or regulations
- Zero non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental laws and/or regulations
- Zero cases resolved through dispute resolution mechanism

SOCIAL

The Bank continues to advance its social performance through initiatives that support employee development, stakeholder engagement and community well-being

Employee Management

- Employee Hiring
 - Total count: 2,864
 - Attrition rate: -0.31%
 - Ratio of lowest paid employee against minimum wage: Zero
- Employee Benefits
 - Statutory: SSS, PhilHealth, Pag-IBIG
 - Fringe and other benefits: medical, employee loan, burial assistance, group life insurance, death benefit, paid leaves, and other incentives
- Employee Training and Development
 - Total training hours provided to employees: 45,059 hours male; 88,598 hours female
 - Average training hours provided to employees: 48 hours/employee male; 44 hours/employee female
- Labor Management Relations
 - All rank and file employees including probationary employees are covered with Collective Bargaining Agreements.



TOPICS	DISCLOSURES
SOCIAL	The Bank continues to advance its social performance through initiatives that support employee development, stakeholder engagement and community well-being
Employee Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Diversity and Equal Opportunity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 64% female, 36% male ○ 311 employees from vulnerable sector ○ Zero employees from indigenous communities
Workplace Conditions, Labor Standards, and Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Occupational Health and Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5,670,720 safe man-hours ○ 3 work-related injuries ○ Zero work-related fatalities and ill-health ○ 3 safety drills conducted ● Labor Laws and Human Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Zero legal actions or employee grievances involving forced or child labor ○ There are policies on forced labor, child labor, human rights that explicitly disallows of labor laws and human rights in the workplace
Supply Chain Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are policies for supplier accreditation. These consider forced labor, child labor, human rights, bribery and corruption.
Relationship with Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No operations with significant impacts on local communities.
Customer Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Customer satisfaction study with result of customer effort score at 6 out 7. ● Zero substantiated complaints on product or service health and safety, marketing and labelling and customer privacy ● 1,558 addressed complaints on customer privacy ● Zero customers, users and account holders whose information is used for secondary purposes
Data Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Zero data breaches, including leaks, thefts and losses of data that are reportable to NPC
UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	The Bank has identified three SDGs as its areas of focus.
SDG 8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PHP 7.03Bn outstanding SME loans ● PHP 3.45Bn SME loans extended to new clients
SDG 9 — Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continued development of sustainability-related technologies focusing on process optimization, automation and digitization ● Improved IT project process to include measurement of sustainability benefits like efficiency gains, cost reduction, stronger controls, and increased system usage.
SDG 13 – Climate Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extended contract for 100% renewable energy source with I-REC for head office ● Los Baños branch installed with solar panels with net metering ● Continued assessment of branches for solar panel installation



Materiality Assessment

The Bank follows an internal process review (Exhibit 1) to identify topics that are material to environmental, social, governance and economic priorities and their impacts to both its business and stakeholders from employees, clients, suppliers, regulators, and investors. With the Board of Directors, Senior Management, and employees, the Bank strategizes to ensure that the high material issues are managed well for its continuous delivery of its sustainable finance commitment. The results of the materiality assessment are summarized in Exhibit 2.

EXHIBIT 1. MATERIALITY PROCESS



Based on the assessment, the material topics are summarized below.

EXHIBIT 2. MATERIAL TOPICS AND RANKING PER PRIORITY LEVEL

Economic

EC1	Financial Performance and Economic Value
EC2	Market Presence and Economic Value Creation
EC3	Sustainable Investing and ESG-Aligned Products and Services
EC4	Supply Chain Management and Due Diligence
EC5	Systemic and Climate Risk Management
EC6	Business Model Resilience and Innovation

Environmental

EN1	Climate and Resource Resilience
EN2	Environmental Compliance
EN3	Waste and Hazardous Materials Management
EN4	Energy and Resource Efficiency
EN5	Ecological and Biodiversity Impact
EN6	Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and Carbon Management

Social

S1	Data Security and Customer Privacy
S2	Customer Welfare and Safety
S3	Workplace Health and Safety
S4	Labor Relations and Human Rights
S5	Workforce Engagement, Capability, and Future Readiness
S6	Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
S7	Community Relations and Social Responsibility in Business Partnerships

Governance

G1	Regulatory Compliance and Adaptation
G2	Anti-Fraud, Anti-Bribery, and Anti-Corruption / Whistleblower
G3	Digital and AI Risk Governance
G4	Business Ethics and Good Governance
G5	Financial and Systemic Risk Governance
G6	Investor and Analyst Engagement

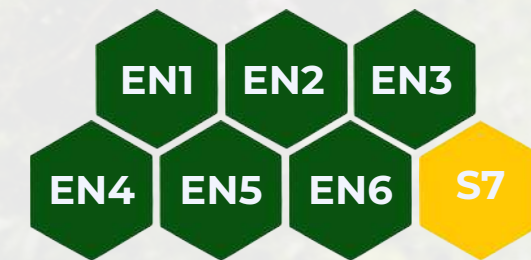
HIGH



MEDIUM



LOW



Note: Material topics are ranked based on their weighted average score derived from stakeholder assessment result.

ECONOMIC

Economic Performance

GRI 201-1, GRI 201-2

Direct Economic Value Generated and Distributed

The Bank generates direct economic value through its core financial activities while investing in internal and external stakeholders who support its operations, creating alignment between business performance and shared growth.



EXHIBIT 3. ECONOMIC VALUE. DECEMBER 2024 VS DECEMBER 2025

ECONOMIC METRIC ¹	2024 DEC 31	2025 DEC 31	% CHANGE
Direct economic value generated (revenue)	15.26	13.68	(10.38%)
Direct economic value distributed:			
Operating Cost	3.70	4.04	9.30%
Employee wages and benefits	4.09	4.09	(0.01%)
Payments to suppliers, other operating costs ²	4.40	4.61	5%
Payments to local suppliers	3.88	4.01	3.27%
Dividends given to stockholders and interest payments to loan providers	1.28	1.28	0.00%
Taxes given to government	2.35	2.14	(8.85%)
Investments to community (e.g. donations, CSR)	0.01	0.01	(9.13%)

¹In PHP billion, except for Investments to community

²Includes supplies and services



Management of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

GRI 201-2

The Bank has ESRM framework that aligns with Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Circular 1128, to effectively identify, measure, manage, monitor, and report environmental-related risks, including physical and transition risks across the Bank.

Physical risks concerning the operations and Bank’s assets generally arise from natural disasters (e.g., flooding, storm surge, landslides, and typhoon). The Bank applies Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) to measure the likelihood and severity of impact across its assets (e.g. head office, branches, warehouses, employee and supplier locations). CRA results are considered in the planning and selection of operation sites. In the event of climate hazards, the Bank’s Business Continuity Plan (BCP) may be initiated to ensure the key business operations are uninterrupted and their supporting technology are functional. The Bank ensures that its BCP stays updated and relevant through continuous testing and incorporating lessons learned from exercises and events.

CRA is likewise utilized for loans secured by real estate property. Physical risk parameters affect the valuation of collateral and the loan terms. For transition risk, scenarios such as stricter government policies are considered in stress testing for financial planning and forecasting of the Bank’s portfolio. Furthermore, the Philippine Sustainable Finance Taxonomy is integrated into the banks' credit assessment framework, ensuring climate change adaptation and mitigation activities are accurately identified within the portfolio.

PSBank remains committed to strengthening its climate risk management strategies, ensuring resilience and sustainability in its operations and services amidst evolving environmental risks and opportunities.



Procurement Practices

GRI 204-1

Proportion of spending on local suppliers

The Bank supports the local economy through purchase of supplies and services from local suppliers.

Transactions are subject to internal procurement policies, outsourcing policies, and Related Party Transactions evaluation to promote ethical practices and prevent any potential conflicts of interest.

EXHIBIT 4. PERCENTAGE OF PROCUREMENT BUDGET SPENT ON LOCAL SUPPLIERS. FY 2025

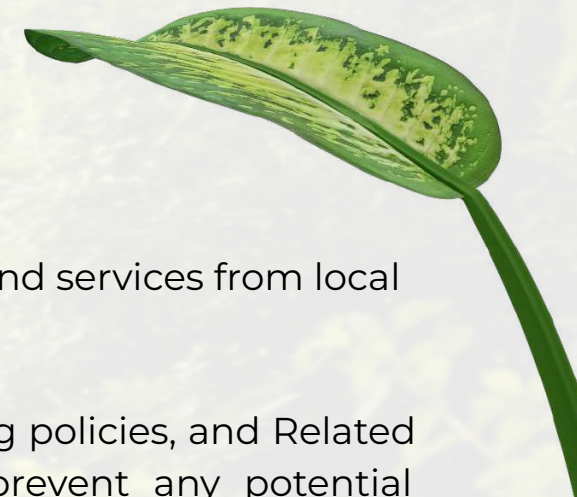
DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
Percentage of procurement budget used for significant locations of operations that is spent on local suppliers	86.97%

Anti-Corruption

GRI 205

Training on Anti-corruption Policies and Procedures

The Bank’s anti-corruption programs and procedures are documented in the Bank’s manuals regarding Reporting of Impropriety or Malpractice and Code of Conduct which include policies against Bribery and Corruption and provisions on (1) Disciplinary process; (2) General policies to establish a professional working environment and secure a favorable reputation for the Bank; (3) Corrective measures for unacceptable behavior or failure to comply with rules, such as on Financial Consumer Protection and on Anti-Money Laundering/Terrorism Financing/Proliferation Financing policies and procedures; (4) 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; (5) Provisions on management of personal finances, conflict of interest, bribery and corruption, anti-sexual harassment, non-disclosure of information, data privacy and information, and insider information.



The Bank implements regular anti-corruption training programs and assessments to ensure that all employees as well as individuals with direct contractual agreements with PSBank, are well-informed and continuously reminded of these policies and procedures.

Upon onboarding, all employees are briefed on the Bank’s Code of Conduct. Regular corporate communications and training sessions reinforce the Bank’s zero-tolerance policy on corruption.

EXHIBIT 5. TRAININGS ON ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES. FY 2025

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
Percentage of employees to whom the organization’s anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated	100%
Percentage of business partners to whom the organization’s anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated	100%
Percentage of directors and management that have received anti-corruption training	100%
Percentage of employees that have received anti-corruption training	100%

Incidents of Corruptions

The Bank upholds its commitment to integrity and ethical business practices through its strong governance framework and continued efforts promoting transparency and accountability across all operations.

EXHIBIT 6. INCIDENTS OF CORRUPTION. FY 2025

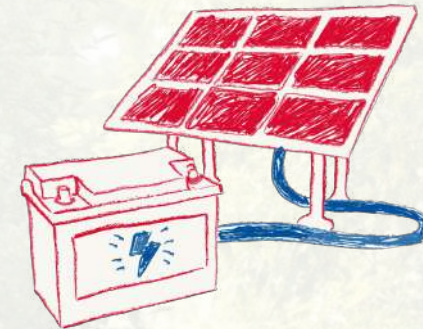
DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
Number of incidents in which directors were removed or disciplined for corruption	0
Number of incidents in which employees were dismissed or disciplined for corruption	0
Number of incidents when contracts with business partners were terminated due to incidents of corruption	0

ENVIRONMENT

Resource Management

Energy Consumption

GRI 302-1



The Bank's energy consumption is mainly from its branches, followed by the head office, offsite ATMs, and warehouses. The head office sources its 100% electricity from renewable energy, while a branch in Los Baños, Laguna integrates solar energy into its electricity supply, alongside grid-sourced power.

The Bank monitors and reports fuel consumption from both mobile and stationary sources. Mobile fuel consumption includes fuel used by bank-owned vehicles for loan collection, general services, and other operational activities. On the other hand, stationary fuel consumption is primarily from generator sets that provide backup power to the head office, branches, and warehouses. The Bank also tracks fuel usage by type, specifically gasoline, diesel, and LPG. Gasoline is used exclusively for transportation while diesel is utilized for both transportation and generator sets. The Bank does not consume LPG in its operations.

EXHIBIT 7. ENERGY CONSUMPTION. FY 2024 VS FY 2025

DISCLOSURE	2024	2025	% Change
Energy consumption in GJ (renewable sources)	21,568.42	19,630.92	(8.98%)
Energy consumption in GJ (gasoline)	392.44	401.73	2.37%
Energy consumption in GJ (LPG)	0	0	0
Energy consumption in GJ (diesel)	4,781.46	5,086.84	6.39%
Energy consumption in kWh (electricity)	16,428,522.61	15,078,669.98	(8.22%)



Energy Reduction

GRI 302-4

The Bank measures and monitors its energy reduction with the previous year as the baseline.

EXHIBIT 8. ENERGY REDUCTION. FY 2025

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
Energy reduction in GJ (gasoline)	(9.29)
Energy reduction in GJ (LPG)	0
Energy reduction in GJ (diesel)	(305.38)
Energy reduction in kWh (electricity)	1,349,852.63

Energy Intensity

GRI 302-3

The Bank continuously monitors and optimizes its energy consumption across operations based on intensity. Energy intensity is measured in terms of electricity and fuel usage per million PHP revenue, full-time employee, and square meter of premises.

EXHIBIT 9. ENERGY INTENSITY PER METRIC. FY 2024 VS FY 2025

INTENSITY	ELECTRICITY (IN MWH)		FUEL (IN LITERS)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Per million PHP Revenue	1.08	1.10	8.87	10.49
Per Full Time Employee	5.72	5.26	47.13	50.12
Per Square Meter of Premises	0.12	0.11	1.00	0.97



Water Consumption

GRI 303-13, GRI 303-5

Water for the Bank’s head office and most of its leased and owned facilities is primarily sourced from local water utility providers. Six branches rely on water extracted from deep wells.

EXHIBIT 10. WATER CONSUMPTION. FY 2024 VS FY 2025 (in cubic meters)

DISCLOSURE	2024	2025	% CHANGE
Water withdrawal	778.48	855.50	9.89%
Water consumption	69,613.55	67,833.56	(2.56%)
Water recycled and reused	0	0	-

The Bank remains committed to responsible water management by monitoring consumption trends and exploring conservation technologies and measures such as installation of more efficient water faucet and regular maintenance.

Materials Used

GRI 301-1, GRI 301-2

The Bank measures the total weight of materials used in its operations. Renewable materials used include paper for bank forms, bank transactions, and correspondences. Non-renewable materials used include plastics for debit cards and flexi loan cards. The Bank seeks to explore sustainable alternatives made from bio-based and recycled plastic materials.

EXHIBIT 11. MATERIALS USED. FY 2025 (in kg)

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
Renewable materials	49,517.22
Non-renewable materials	48.42
Percentage of recycled input materials used to manufacture the organization’s primary products and services	0%

The Bank implements various initiatives and develops platforms that promote digitalization to reduce paper usage. These efforts include electronic Statements of Account (SOAs) and correspondence, online account opening, and online form fulfillment.

Ecosystems and Biodiversity

GRI 101-5

PSBank has established policies governing the selection of location for its branches, off-site ATMs, and warehouses.

EXHIBIT 12. ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	None
Habitats protected or restored	None
IUCN* Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	None

*International Union for Conservation of Nature

The Bank recognizes its products and services may have indirect environmental impact. In accordance with its Environmental and Social Risk Management System (ESRMS), all proposals for loans and other credit accommodations undergo a thorough environmental and social risk and impact assessment. This forms part of the overall assessment of borrowers’ eligibility for financing. The Bank also adheres to the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Guidelines set forth by BSP to identify and grow activities that contribute to climate mitigation, adaptation or both.

Beyond its internal sustainability initiatives, PSBank actively supports community-driven environmental protection and conservation programs, such as clean-up drives and tree-planting activities.



Environmental Impact Management

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

GRI 305-1, GRI 305-2, GRI 305-3, GRI 305-6

The Bank’s greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are calculated in reference with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, IFRS S1 – General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and IFRS S2 – Climate-related Disclosures. The methodology follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) to ensure transparency and comparability. The emission factors used in the calculations are based on the latest values released by the Department of Energy (DOE), the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), and the GHG Protocol. Additionally, the Global Warming Potential (GWP) values are derived from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).

The Bank’s GHG emissions primarily comprise of Scope 1 emissions from fuel consumption, Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity, and Scope 3 emissions from financed emissions, leased assets, and employee business travel. For comprehensive disclosure of absolute gross GHG emissions generated during the reporting period, all relevant gases are aggregated into CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) values and expressed in metric tonnes.

The Bank procures and retires International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs) covering the head office’s electricity use. This allows reporting of lower Scope 2 emissions under the market-based method while maintaining location-based disclosures for transparency.

EXHIBIT 13. ABSOLUTE GHG EMISSIONS GENERATED. FY 2024 VS FY 2025 (in tonnes CO₂e)

DISCLOSURE	2024	2025	% CHANGE
Direct (Scope 1) GHG Emissions	351.09	371.73	5.88%
Energy Indirect (Scope 2 Location-based) GHG Emissions	4990.88	4560.77	(8.62%)
Energy Indirect (Scope 2 Market-based) GHG Emissions	-	857.21	-
Other Indirect (Scope 3) GHG Emissions	121,232.77	147,428.11	15.04%
Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	0	0	0
Total	126,574.74	152,360.60	21.05%

Emissions per Type of Gas

GRI 305-1, GRI 305-2, GRI 305-3

The Bank measures greenhouse gases listed under the Kyoto Protocol and aligns reporting with IFRS requirements.

EXHIBIT 14. EMISSION PER TYPE OF GAS. FY 2024 vs FY 2025 (in tonnes)

TYPE OF GAS	2024	2025
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	125,824.42	151,459.86
Methane (CH ₄),	5.09	6.65
Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O).	2.19	2.57

Scope 3 – Indirect Emissions

GRI 305-3

The Bank calculates its indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from upstream and downstream activities, also known as Scope 3 emissions.

The key Scope 3 categories include Category 6 (Business Travel) for emissions from transportation and hotel accommodation for business-related activities, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) for emissions from the operation of leased assets, and Category 15 (Financed Emissions) for emissions associated with the Bank’s auto loan portfolio, following the PCAF methodology.

EXHIBIT 15. SCOPE 3 GHG EMISSIONS PER CATEGORY. FY 2024 vs FY 2025 (in tonnes CO₂e)

SCOPE 3 CATEGORY	2024	2025
Category 6 Business Travel	72.09	71.88
Category 8 Upstream Leased Assets	6,516.64	5997.20
Category 15 Financed Loans*	114,644.04	141,359.03

*Emissions from auto loan portfolio only

GHG Emission Intensity

GRI 305-4

The Bank measures GHG emission intensity relative to business metrics, such as revenue, number of full-time employees, and total premises area. This allows understanding of the Bank’s carbon footprint in relation to its operational scale and economic output.

EXHIBIT 16. GHG EMISSION INTENSITY. FY 2024 vs FY 2025

GHG EMISSION INTENSITY	SCOPE 1		SCOPE 2			SCOPE 3	
	2024	2025	2024 Location-based	2025 Location-based	2025 Market-based	2024	2025
Per million Php Revenue	0.023	0.027	0.33	0.33	0.063	8.29	11.20
Per Full Time Employee	0.12	0.13	1.74	1.59	0.30	44.07	53.50
Per Square Meter of Premises	0.0026	0.0025	0.037	0.031	0.058	0.94	1.04

Air Pollutants

GRI 305-7

The Bank does not generate any air pollutants in its operations.

EXHIBIT 17. AIR POLLUTANTS. FY 2025 (in kg)

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
NOx	0
SOx	0
Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)	0
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	0
Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs)	0
Particulate matter (PM)	0

Solid Waste

GRI 306-3, GRI 306-4, GRI 306-5

The Bank remains committed to responsible waste management by ensuring proper segregation and disposal of physical wastes across head office, branches, and warehouse. Waste management practices are enforced and monitored through the Experience-Driven Workspace. The Bank also engages with a recycling center that collects and repurposes waste such as paper, plastic, e-waste and glass.

EXHIBIT 18: SOLID WASTE GENERATED. FY 2025 (in kg)

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
Total Solid Waste Generated	95,987.40
Reusable	5,414.00
Recyclable	50,513.40
Composted	0.00
Incinerated	0.00
Residuals/Landfilled	40,060.00

Non-Hazardous and Hazardous Waste

GRI 306-3, GRI 306-4, GRI 306-5

Both non-hazardous and hazardous wastes are disposed of through city-accredited garbage collectors. The Bank’s third-party service providers are required to certify the proper disposal and handling of hauled wastes from the head office.

EXHIBIT 19: HAZARDOUS WASTE. FY 2025 (in kg)

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
Total weight of hazardous waste generated	38.00
Total weight of hazardous waste transported	38.00

Effluents

GRI 306-3, GRI 306-4, GRI 306-5

The Bank does not generate any effluents In its operations.

EXHIBIT 20: EFFLUENTS. FY 2025 (in cubic meters)

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
Total volume of water discharges	0
Percent of wastewater recycled	0

Environmental Compliance

GRI 2-27

The Bank remains committed to managing the environmental impact of its owned buildings and operations while ensuring compliance with relevant environmental regulations. For leased properties, environmental management responsibilities are coordinated with the respective lessors.

Amongst the environmental laws the Bank complies with are Republic Act (RA) 8749 (Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999), RA 6969 (Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990), RA 9275 (Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004), and RA 11285 (Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act). Any citation for violation is resolved within acceptable turnaround time.

Instrumental to the Bank’s compliance with the environmental laws are the designated certified Pollution Control Officers and Managing Heads across the head office and branch clusters.

EXHIBIT 21. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE. FY 2025

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
Total amount of monetary fines for non-compliance with environmental laws and/or regulations	0
No. of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental laws and/or regulations	0
No. of cases resolved through dispute resolution mechanism	0



SOCIAL

Employee Management



Workforce Diversity

GRI 2-7, GRI 405-1

The Bank believes in the value of diversity to promote innovation, inclusive growth, and a collaborative organizational environment.

EXHIBIT 22. EMPLOYEE DATA. FY 2025

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
Total number of employees	2,864
Number of female employees	1,832
Number of male employees	1,032
Attrition Rate	(0.31%)
Ratio of lowest paid employee against minimum wage	0

*Adopted from SEC no. 4 of 2019

Attrition Rate = (no. of new hires – no. of turnover)/(average of total no. of employees of previous year and total no. of employees of current year)



New Employee Hires and Employee Turnover

GRI 401-1

PSBank regularly conducts programs to protect and sustain its workforce. It starts with organizational requirements to meet its objectives and long-term goals. Job descriptions are designed to match the different roles and functions that employees perform. Workforce patterns are analyzed to account for changes and better forecast requirements. These consider expected business growth, planned employee retirements, and historical employee separations. Moreover, the Bank strives for employee retention through talent management and professional development programs.

Programs for recruitment include tie-up with reputable universities and colleges to target graduating classes. Prospecting of skilled and experienced personnel is done through reliable professional platforms, online employment market places, and other recruitment initiatives.

HR regularly reviews the roster of employees and their competencies, and prepares for employee movements for a smooth transition for both employee and affected business unit.

EXHIBIT 23. NEW EMPLOYEE HIRES AND TURNOVER COUNT. FY 2025

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
Number of New Hires	267
Number of Turnover	276

Employee Benefits

GRI 201-3; GRI 401-2

The Bank provides government-mandated and voluntary benefits to its employees. These include leaves, salary and other loan options, medical benefits, wellness and well-being support, among others. Benefits administration is facilitated through the internal systems for efficiency.

The Bank provides fair compensation in accordance with labor laws. For rank and file employees, the compensation is linked to both performance and the Bank’s contractual obligation under its Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA). The Bank’s directors and officers are provided with industry competitive compensation packages.

EXHIBIT 24. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AVAILMENT. FY 2025

LIST OF BENEFITS	PROVIDED? (Y/N)	% OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES WHO AVAILED	% OF MALE EMPLOYEES WHO AVAILED
SSS	Y	28%	18%
PhilHealth	Y	6%	5%
Pag-IBIG	Y	18%	11%
Parental leaves	Y	33%	30%
Vacation leaves	Y	95%	95%
Sick leaves	Y	62%	64%
Medical benefits (aside from PhilHealth) ¹	Y	100%	37%
Housing assistance (aside from Pag-ibig)	Y	-	-
Retirement fund (aside from SSS)	Y	0.87%	0.29%
Further education support	Y	0.16%	0.19%
Company Stock Options	N	-	-
Telecommuting	N	-	-
Flexible work Arrangement	N	-	-
Other Incentives ²	Y	40%	28%

¹ Medical subsidy availment

² Teller’s Incentive, Perfect attendance, Board Passer

Employee Training and Development

GRI 404-1

The Bank recognizes learning and capability development as essential to strengthening employee skills, organizational readiness, and the achievement of growth and efficiency objectives. Targeted and role-based learning programs are designed according to job functions to ensure relevance, effectiveness, and operational impact. These accelerated and immersive learning initiatives are delivered through the PSBank Business Campus (PBC) to support sustained performance and key business priorities.

Below are the PBC employee trainings and development programs:

- New Employees Orientation (NEO)
- Management Trainings: Ladderized Programs for Head Office Units, Information Technology Officership Program (ITOP), Staff Professional Enhancement and Educational Development Accelerated Learning (SPEED AX-L) Program for Branch Banking, Redefining Institutional Sales Efficiency (RISE) Program
- Competency-based programs: NAC Step-Up Program, Branch Operations Upgrade Training (BOU), Branch Elevation Strategic Training (BEST)

EXHIBIT 25. EMPLOYEE TRAINING. FY 2025

EMPLOYEE GROUP	TOTAL TRAINING HOURS PROVIDED (HOURS)	AVERAGE TRAINING HOURS PROVIDED (HOURS/EMPLOYEE)
Gender		
Female	88,598	48
Male	45,059	44
Job Level		
Rank and File	81,562	49
Junior Management	42,223	48
Middle Management	8,641	33
Senior Management	1,231	21

Labor Management Relations

GRI 402-1, GRI 407-1

The Bank continues to ensure that it provides a competitive compensation and benefit package for its employees based on remuneration policies approved by the Board. In addition, it recognizes employees that meet and exceed performance standards. This is determined by measuring output versus committed plans which include activities for the Bank’s sustainable operations, products, and services.

As a unionized organization, the Bank maintains an agreement with the PSBank Employee’s Union (PSBEU) with the intent and purpose of promoting and improving the economic and social relationship between the Bank and the Union through the Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) held every three years, the most recent in 2024 for the 2025-2027 cycle.

The CBA covers all rank and file employees including probationary employees. It establishes a better understanding relative to the rates of pay, hours of work and other terms and conditions of employment, providing expeditious means for the amicable adjustment of all industrial disputes, and to otherwise mutually confirm industrial peace and harmony.

EXHIBIT 26. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT. FY 2025

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
% of employees covered with Collective Bargaining Agreements	58
Number of consultations conducted with employees concerning employee-related policies	12

The Bank and PSBEU continue to align regularly through the Labor Management Council’s Talks on Employee Affairs and other Matters (TEAM). The Council is composed of three representatives each from Management and Union and meets once a month to discuss any or all matters affecting the employees of the Bank.

Diversity and Equal Opportunity

The Bank continues to ensure equal opportunities for all employees regardless of gender, while promoting fair and inclusive treatment across different age groups and vulnerable sectors.

EXHIBIT 27. DIVERSITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY. FY 2025

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
% of female workers in the workforce	64%
% of male workers in the workforce	36%
Number of employees from indigenous communities and/or vulnerable sector*	311

*Vulnerable sector includes, elderly, persons with disabilities, vulnerable women, refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons, people living with HIV and other diseases, solo parents, and the poor or the base of the pyramid (BOP; Class D and E).

EXHIBIT 28. EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS BY AGE AND JOB LEVEL. FY 2025

DISCLOSURE	FEMALE	MALE
Age Group		
< 30 y.o.	26%	25%
30-50 y.o.	64%	66%
> 50 y.o.	10%	9%
Job Level		
Rank and File	61%	54%
Junior Management	20%	24%
Middle Management	17%	19%
Senior Management	2%	3%

Workplace Conditions, Labor Standards, and Human Rights

GRI 403

Workplace Conditions and Labor Standards

PSBank commits to provide a healthy and safe working environment for all its employees, contractors, customers and visitors. The Bank’s occupational health and safety policies comply with the requirements of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). These serve as a key reference in managing and controlling the risks and adverse impacts of identified health and safety hazards on the wellness of its covered persons.

The Bank ensures it has adequate pool of first aiders and safety officers and closely monitors its recordable injuries to continuously improve its health and safety practices and reduce risk incidents.

EXHIBIT 29. WORKPLACE SAFETY. FY 2025

HEALTH AND SAFETY METRICS	QUANTITY
Safe Man-Hours	5,670,720 Man-hours
No. of work-related injuries	3
No. of work-related fatalities	0
No. of work-related ill-health	0
No. of safety drills	3

The Bank conducts BCP refresher trainings annually. Safety drills for fire, earthquake, and bomb threats are regularly carried out to ensure safety and minimize casualties. The employees are provided Go Bags designed for immediate evacuation and contain essential survival items needed during unforeseen events.

Employee Well-being and Engagement

GRI 403-6

The over-all employee well-being and workforce wellness remain in the Bank’s top priorities. The Bank organizes campaigns for wellness based on the results of the Annual Physical Exam (APE) and Annual Mental and Emotional Wellbeing checkup (AMEW) of its employees. These are categorized into four programs – Physical Wellness, Mental and Emotional Wellness, Social Wellness, and Spiritual Wellness.

Physical Wellness

Aside from the APE and sports clubs, the Bank conducts initiatives aimed at keeping PSBankers physically fit and active. These include the following.

- Zumba sessions
- *Healthy Eating, Healthy You* branch visits by the wellness team
- Weight loss programs of various units
- Nutritional awareness sessions facilitated by nutritionists and dietitians

Medical assistance and services are accessible to the Bank’s employees through:

- Health insurance plan renewed annually for its employees and enrolled dependents
- Mobile APE availment



Mental and Emotional Wellness

PSBank ensures that the mental and emotional wellness of PSBankers are given attention and action. Among the key initiatives are the following.

- The AMEW check-up using different psychological tests aim to gain insights on employees' mental state, and provide the necessary intervention at the earliest opportunity
- #SelfcareSunday and Mental Health Tuesday contents via the Bank's main platform for employee communication and engagement
- Psychological consultations and other interventions with resident psychologists.



Social Wellness

The Bank's employee clubs and their engagement activities serve to support the social wellness of PSBankers.



Spiritual Wellness

The Bank respects and considers the diversity of religions and spiritual beliefs among its employees by providing access to resources and activities that meet their spiritual needs.



Employee Engagement

The Bank is committed to a better employee engagement and meaningful experience. To know, understand and take action on the voice of the employees, the Bank deploys the internally-developed annual survey called the Workforce Engagement Scale or WES-60. To measure employee loyalty and advocacy, the Bank uses the universal employee-Net Promoter Score or e-NPS.



Through the Bank's main platform for employee communication, employees converse and engage with each other.

Labor Laws and Human Rights

The Bank maintains policies against forced labor, child labor, and human rights violations.

EXHIBIT 30. LEGAL ACTIONS OR GRIEVANCES INVOLVING CHILD LABOR. FY 2025

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
No. of legal actions or employee grievances involving forced or child labor	0

EXHIBIT 31. POLICIES WHICH DISALLOW VIOLATIONS OF LABOR LAWS AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

TOPIC	IN PLACE? (Y/N)	REFERENCE
Forced labor	Yes	Bank's Code of Conduct
Child labor	Yes	Bank's Code of Conduct
Human rights	Yes	Bank's Code of Conduct, CBA provisions, Occupational Safety and Health, Employee Leave Benefits

Supply Chain Management

The Bank maintains outsourcing, in-sourcing and vendor accreditation policies. These consider environmental performance, forced labor, child labor, human rights, and bribery and corruption.

EXHIBIT 32. POLICIES THAT SUPPORT SUPPLIER ACCREDITATION.

TOPIC	IN PLACE? (Y/N)	REFERENCE
Environmental performance	Yes	Vendor environmental and social (e&s) risk self assessment
Forced labor	Yes	Vendor environmental and social (e&s) risk self assessment
Child labor	Yes	Vendor environmental and social (e&s) risk self assessment
Human rights	Yes	Vendor environmental and social (e&s) risk self assessment
Bribery and corruption	Yes	Vendor environmental and social (e&s) risk self assessment

Relationship with Community

Significant Impacts on Local Community

The Bank has no operations with significant impacts on local communities.

EXHIBIT 33. SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES. FY 2025

OPERATIONS WITH SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES	LOCATION	VULNERABLE GROUPS	THE PARTICULAR OPERATIONS HAVE IMPACTS ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE? (Y/N)	COLLECTIVE OR INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS THAT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED THAT OR PARTICULAR CONCERN FOR THE COMMUNITY	MITIGATING MEASURE OR ENHANCEMENT MEASURE
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

EXHIBIT 34. CERTIFICATES CONCERNING IMPACTS ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES. FY 2025

CERTIFICATES	QUANTITY
Free, Prior, and Informed Consent process is still undergoing	0
Certificate Pre-conditions secured	0



Customer Management

The Bank’s vision and mission are centered on enhancing the experience of its stakeholders. By leveraging cutting-edge technology and robust customer management processes, the Bank consistently delivers excellent service.

Customer Satisfaction

To ensure ease of access, clients can raise inquiries, requests, or complaints through their preferred touchpoints. These include 24/7 CX support (accessible via chat on the Bank’s digital platforms or through the hotline), two-way SMS, email, official social media accounts, or in-person visits to any branch or the head office.



Customer concerns are addressed and resolved through the Bank’s 4-Step Customer Issues Resolution Process – Acknowledgment, Disposition, Investigation and Tracking, and Closing – within turnaround time (TAT) standards compliant with BSP regulations.

EXHIBIT 35. CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SCORE. FY 2025

DISCLOSURE	SCORE	A THIRD A PARTY CONDUCT THE CUSTOMER SATISFACTION STUDY? (Y/N)
Customer satisfaction	6/7	N

Health and Safety

The Bank implements physical security measures and health protocols in its head office, branches, and warehouses. It ensures its facilities and materials post no health and safety hazard to its employees and visitors.

EXHIBIT 36. HEALTH AND SAFETY RELATED COMPLAINTS. FY 2025

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
No. of substantiated complaints on product or service health and safety*	0
No. of complaints addressed	0

Marketing and Labelling

The Bank’s Financial Consumer Protection (FCP) policies provide guidance for implementing its consumer protection standards and strategies. These are reflected in sound and compliant marketing and labelling practices, supported by defined layers of review and approval involving relevant product managers and business units. Third-party service providers engaged for marketing activities undergo an accreditation process and are required to comply with the Bank’s consumer protection standards.

EXHIBIT 37. COMPLAINTS ON MARKETING AND LABELLING. FY 2025

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
No. of substantiated complaints on marketing and labelling*	0
No. of complaints addressed	0

*Substantiated complaints include complaints from customers that went through the organization’s formal communication channels and grievance mechanism as well as complaints that were lodged to and acted upon by government agencies.



Customer Privacy

GRI 418-1

The Bank protects customer data through multiple layers of security, as well as policies that are closely intertwined with its business processes. The Data Protection Officer is responsible for ensuring compliance with the guidelines and directives of the country's strict data privacy and confidentiality laws.

EXHIBIT 38. COMPLAINTS ON CUSTOMER PRIVACY. FY 2025

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
No. of substantiated complaints on customer privacy*	0
No. of complaints addressed	1,558
No. of customers, users and account holders whose information is used for secondary purposes	0

*Substantiated complaints include complaints from customers that went through the organization's formal communication channels and grievance mechanism as well as complaints that were lodged to and acted upon by government agencies.

Data Security

GRI 418-1

The Bank takes data privacy and information security very seriously. It protects its subjects' (i.e. employees, clients and customers, suppliers, and other stakeholders) data through multiple layers of security in its infrastructure and policies, which are closely intertwined with business processes, such as but not limited to the following:

- Bank applications that collect data from clients use strong network encryption and go through a rigorous and regular application security testing by both internal and 3rd-party security testing teams.
- Critical databases in the Bank are actively monitored for suspicious activities.
- Additional approvals from the Data Protection Officer (DPO) and the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) are required before any client data can be exported, extracted, processed or shared with other groups in the Bank or with third party entities.
- Secure disposal of hard drives is in place such that digital data are securely wiped out and the drives physically destroyed beyond recovery.
- Security controls are in place for remote VPN and Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) users where the Bank utilizes Mobile Device Management (MDM) technologies to separate company data from personal data in the personal devices of employees.

These are aligned with the Bank's processes that adhere to the principles of transparency, legitimate purpose, proportionality, quality and security in compliance with Republic Act No. 10173 otherwise known as "The Data Privacy Act of 2012", its Implementing Rules and Regulations and the related issuances of the National Privacy Commission (NPC).

Aside from the Bank's Information Security and Cyber Security policies and procedures, its regularly updated and Board-approved Data Privacy Policy Manual (DPPM) encapsulates the privacy and data protection protocols/security measures that need to be observed and carried out within the Bank for specific circumstances (i.e. from collection to destruction) directed towards the fulfilment and realization of the rights of its data subjects and protection of personal data against natural dangers such as accidental loss or destruction, and human dangers such as unlawful access, fraudulent misuse, unlawful destruction, alteration and contamination.

Complementing the said DPPM is the Bank's Policy on Retention and Disposal of Records Containing Personal Information which sets forth the standards on how and for how long PSBank retains records containing personal information that are necessary for its ongoing business operations, legal, audit, and regulatory compliance. It likewise prescribes the secure and orderly disposal of such records, thereby promoting efficient records management while safeguarding data subjects' privacy rights. In September 2025, the Bank also adopted a Data Privacy Policy Governing the Use of CCTV Systems in compliance with the requirements of the National Privacy Commission (NPC) Circular No. 2024-02 re: Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) Systems in order to ensure that its use of CCTV systems adheres to the general privacy principles and upholds data subjects' rights and freedoms.

The Bank's Data Protection Officer (DPO) is responsible for ensuring compliance with the guidelines and directives of the country's strict data privacy laws, and is also tasked with creating a culture of heightened awareness in data privacy within the Bank through annual Data Privacy refresher training courses and continuing awareness campaigns. Its Information Security Group supports this objective with the mandatory information security training for the Bank employees, security awareness campaign for its partners and third party service providers and the "Be Aware!" fraud awareness program for its customers. Security awareness modules are likewise included in the Bank's ladderized program curricula. The learning collaterals are released every month through the Bank's internal media platform. Phishing email simulations are conducted throughout the year to ensure that all employees and business partners remain vigilant and adhere to the Bank's security processes for a more secure banking.

EXHIBIT 39. DATA SECURITY. FY 2025

DISCLOSURE	QUANTITY
No. of data breaches, including leaks, thefts and losses of data	0

GOVERNANCE

Board Oversight

GRI 405-1

The Board is composed of leaders with a range of diverse skills, backgrounds, experience, and viewpoints. Individually and as a whole, the directors hold the necessary qualifications to provide effective oversight and challenge, as well as insightful strategic guidance. It ensures the sustainability strategy is aligned with business goals.

EXHIBIT 40. BOARD DIVERSITY. FY 2025

DIRECTOR'S PROFILE BY GENDER	QUANTITY
Female	2
Male	7



Systemic Risk Management

PSBank conducts an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), in coordination with its parent company, to determine whether the Bank's qualifying capital can support its mid-term risk asset growth under normal and crisis conditions. Base-case financial projections over the next five years are prepared using business assumptions under normal economic and political environment. Crisis-level indicators per scenario are then applied to stress the base-case financials, including the capital adequacy ratio. The exercise is designed to approximate a "black swan" environment with minimal or no management intervention. The objective of the ICAAP is 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.

Stress Scenarios Used in the Past Three Years include:

- The Big One: ≥ 8.0 Magnitude Earthquake in the West Valley Fault Line
- Climate Stress
- Armed Conflict in the Philippines / Geopolitical Crisis
- Trade Blockade in the Philippines
- Consumption Crunch
- Hybrid Electric Vehicle / Full Electric Vehicle Aggressive Push

Results of the current ICAAP exercise show that the Bank maintains a strong capital and liquidity position that can support its mid-term risk asset growth and have recovery strategies in place in cases of adverse conditions to mitigate financial deterioration during these stress events.

Business Ethics

GRI 205

The Bank subscribes to and adopts the State's policy to protect the: (1) integrity and confidentiality of accounts and to ensure that it shall not be used as a vehicle to legitimize the proceeds of unlawful activity, facilitate/finance terrorism, or proliferate/finance the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; and (2) 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. It ensures that it executes all transactions with its customers in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering (AML) / Counter Financing of Terrorism (CFT) / Counter Proliferation Financing (CPF) policy guidelines, procedures, tools, and controls set forth in its regularly updated Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Prevention Program (MTPP). Its MTPP, as posted in its intranet site for the guidance of all implementing personnel, primarily revolves around the basic AML/CFT/CPF controls required under existing AML/CFT/CPF laws, rules and regulations, namely:

1. Know Your Customer (KYC)/Customer Due Diligence (CDD) and Know Your Employee (KYE);
2. Ongoing monitoring of customers and their transactions;
3. Covered and Suspicious Transactions Reporting;
4. Records keeping and retention;
5. Employee training and continuing education; and
6. Compliance with Freeze Orders, KYC requests, bank inquiries, Targeted Financial Sanctions and other AML/CFT/CPF rules and regulations of the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) and the BSP.

Compliance with the requirements of the MTPP is continuously monitored by the Board-designated AML Compliance Officer (AMLCO) under the Compliance Office as the lead implementer.

There were no monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with money laundering in 2025.

Grievance Mechanism for Whistleblowers

GRI 2-25

The Bank encourages all stakeholders to communicate, confidentially and without the risk of reprisal, legitimate concerns about illegal, unethical or questionable practices and transactions entered by any of its employees and officers.

The Bank has guidelines on reporting impropriety or malpractice, dishonesty or fraud committed by co-employee/s or third party or parties to anyone of Human Resources Group head, Fraud Management Group head, or Chief Audit Executive/Internal Audit Group head, or informant's Group head, for evaluation if it would warrant an investigation. Under the Code of Conduct, concealment or non-reporting is considered as an impropriety or malpractice in itself.

A whistleblowing report must be made in good faith, believing it is true and not made maliciously or for personal gain. The whistleblower's identity and right to privacy is protected by the Bank to ensure that he/she is protected from any form of harassment. The policies consider any attempt to determine the whistleblower's identity as a breach of confidentiality which is subject to disciplinary sanctions.



Stakeholder Management



The Bank is dedicated to leveraging its resources and relationships to encourage stakeholders to embrace and integrate sustainable business practices. These stakeholders are categorized based on their interests and needs.

For its customers, PSBank delivers products and services known for being simple and *maaasahan* (reliable). With a nationwide network of 250 branches and 509 ATMs, the Bank ensures accessibility through its 24/7 digital banking channels, including PSBank Mobile and PSBank Online. Customers can also reach PSBank via its Customer Experience Hotline, PSBank LiveChat, ISSA Chatbot, official social media accounts, and two-way SMS.

PSBank is also committed to financial literacy through its award-winning campaign, Be Aware! It upholds stringent information security and data protection policies in compliance with regulatory and industry standards on data privacy, cybersecurity, and financial consumer protection.

The Bank considers the well-being, diversity, and growth of its employees among its top priorities. It fosters a safe and collaborative work environment that promotes work-life balance and professional development. Employees benefit from comprehensive compensation packages, talent management programs, and career advancement opportunities. The Bank's Personnel Committee evaluates performance, oversees career progression, addresses employee-related cases, and reviews personnel policies, including the Code of Conduct. Meanwhile, its Retirement Committee manages the Gratuity and Retirement Benefit Plan.

For service providers, PSBank follows Board-approved policies governing third-party engagements, including accreditation, outsourcing, performance monitoring, and contract renewal. A materiality assessment framework is applied to outsourced services, evaluating factors such as importance, impact, cost efficiency, service provider exposure, compliance controls, and data protection. The outsourcing scorecard also incorporates environmental and social risk assessment criteria.

EXHIBIT 41. STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT.

Customers



- Products that are known for being simple and *maaasahan* (reliable)
- Superior and seamless customer service through the Customer Experience Management
- Reliable and secured digital services through PSBank Mobile and PSBank Online Banking
- Data privacy
- Financial literacy

Employees



- Continuous growth through training and development programs
- A workplace that promotes safety, teamwork, work-life balance and overall well-being
- Comprehensive and competitive compensation and benefit packages
- Recognition for contributions

Service Providers



- Fair and compliant engagements
- Effective collaboration through regular correspondence

Investors



- Active dialogue
- Long term commitment
- Value creation
- Adequate information and relevant disclosures

Communities



- Financial literacy
- Corporate responsibility through contributions to education, health, society, and environment

Regulators



- Compliance and risk management
- Strategic engagement and communication
- Continuous relationship building



UN SDG CONTRIBUTIONS

SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth

The Bank’s contribution to SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth as defined in its Sustainable Finance Framework is to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all by increasing its non-retail portfolio specially its Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) loan portfolio.

The Bank offers term loans, credit lines, letters of credit and trust receipts, bills purchase, and discounting lines which are integral to support SME capital requirements, acquisition of fixed assets, and funding for day-to-day operations. By financing the requirements of the country’s SME sector, the Bank indirectly supports employment growth and boosts production of goods and services which in part contributes to the Philippine’s National Development Goals to lower the country’s unemployment rate by 2030.



EXHIBIT 42. SME LOAN PORTFOLIO BY SDG CONTRIBUTION. FY 2025

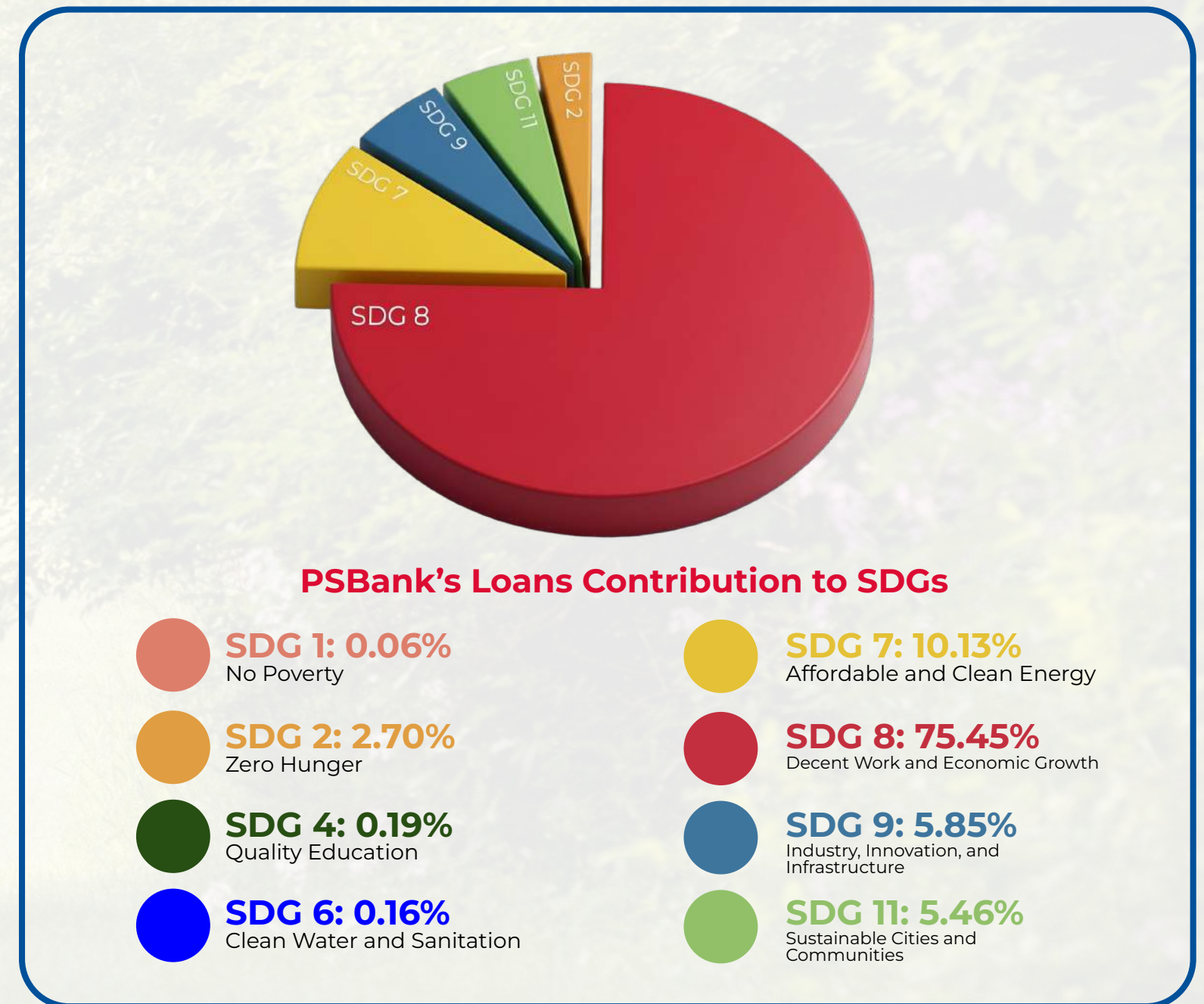
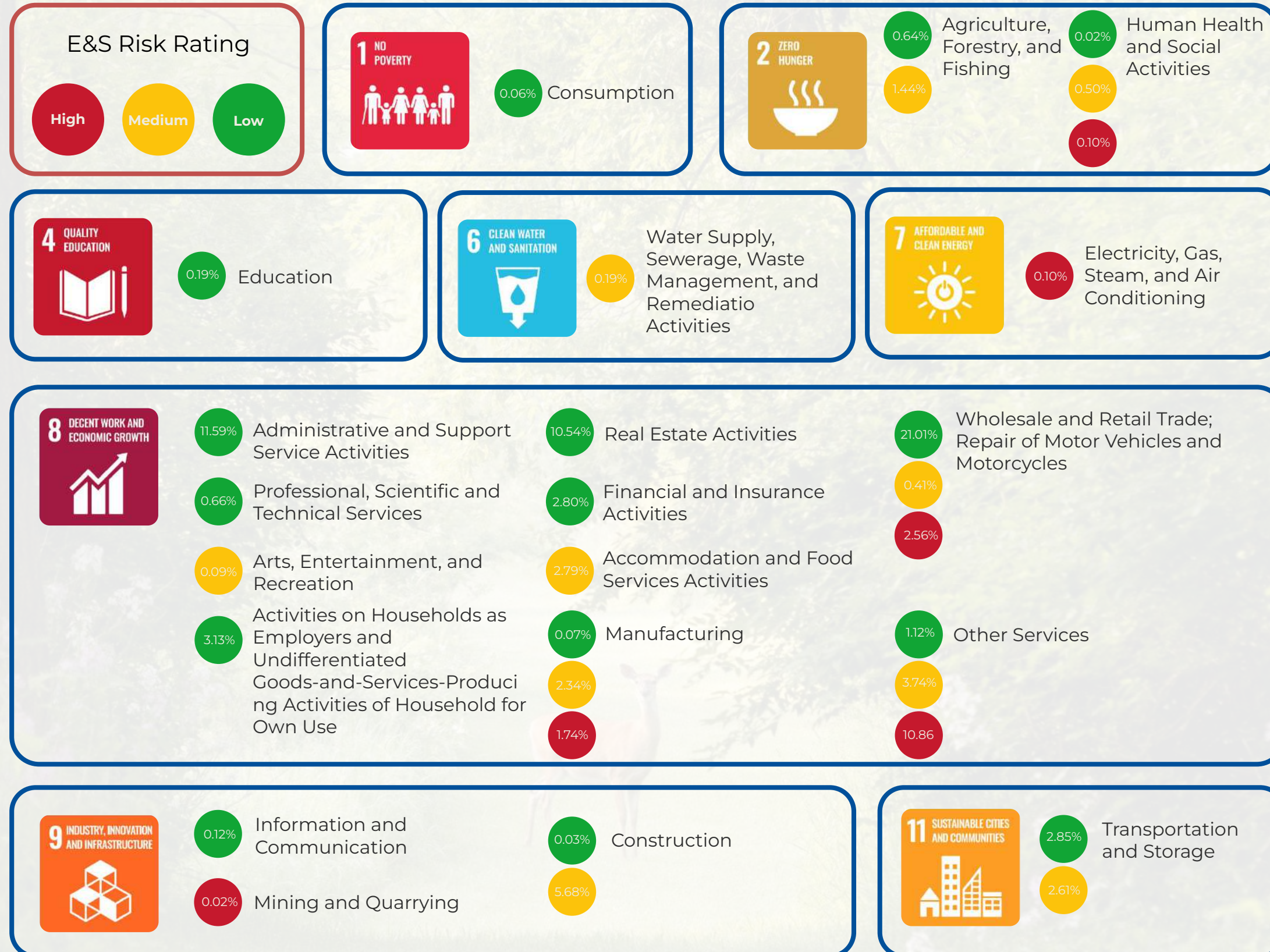


EXHIBIT 43. SME LOANS E&S RISK RATING BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY. FY 2025



The Bank assesses environmental and social risks associated with financed activities. It classifies exposures into low, medium or high E&S risk following recognized industry frameworks.

SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

The Bank strives to build sustainable industrialization and foster innovation that creates lasting value for stakeholders covering key areas, including the following.

- People**
 To enhance the experience of its employees, the Bank continues to implement in-house system enhancements. These include digital tools for HR support, training, communication and engagement.
- Systems, Policies and Procedures**
 To strengthen governance and risk management through digital transformation, the Bank's system upgrade initiatives help address risks associated with obsolescence or unsupported application, while improving security, performance and reliability. It continues to strengthen capabilities to improve efficiency, accuracy, and data consistency across critical processes, reducing manual intervention and operational risk. It also continues to enhance the monitoring tools for security risk assessments to remain aligned with the changing risk environment. It improves access to policies, procedures and operational guidelines with AI-enabled information retrieval tool.
- Products and Services**
 To develop innovative, inclusive and accessible sustainable financial solutions to meet evolving customer market needs, the Bank continues to enhance its products and services. Improvements in its mobile and digital platforms provide clients with more convenient access to transaction information, account services, and self-service features. The Bank continues to strengthen customer notifications to support immediate, automated, personalized, and actionable messages.

The Bank's Information Technology Group is composed of highly skilled personnel up to date with the latest and more effective technology solutions. They undergo professional development programs relevant to the product or project requirements. They ensure that the system enhancements and developments follow governance policies and have adequate documentations that include sustainability benefits of these initiatives.

SDG 13 – Climate Action

GRI 303-4

Low Carbon Operations and Renewable Energy

The Bank's head office sources its electricity from 100% renewable energy, reducing carbon emissions and operational costs compared to traditional non-renewable energy sources. This is formalized through a contracted renewable energy supply supported with International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs).

The branch in Los Baños, Laguna reduces its carbon footprint and reliance on non-renewable power through its solar panels. It has net metering that allows excess energy generated to be fed back to the grid and thus generates additional cost savings. The Bank conducts technical site assessment, financial viability analysis, operational and impact evaluation, regulatory and legal scoping for other bank-owned branches for solar panel installation.

The Bank continues its energy-saving measures with the opportunistic conversion to LED light fixtures and signages, transparent roofing for warehouses, turning off lights during lunch breaks in different head office units, and seeking for additional renewable energy alternatives. These initiatives are aligned with the Bank's commitment to SDG 13 Climate Action.



Sustainable Finance and Climate-Aligned Investments

In support of sustainable finance, the Bank refined its taxonomy guidelines for its financial products and investments in accordance with BSP Circular 1187 on Philippine Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Guidelines. This helps classify activities that contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation while meeting regulatory expectations.

The Bank considers transition risk in E&S risk evaluation by industry classification. Accounts classified as high E&S risk are subject to stress testing based on internal policies.

The Bank also supports the Philippine government's move towards a greener mobility by financing hybrid and electric vehicles (EV) through its Auto loan facility.

EXHIBIT 44. HYBRID AND EV AUTO LOANS. DECEMBER 2025

HYBRID AND EV AUTO LOANS	2025 DEC 31
Count	4,455
Outstanding Balance (in billion PHP)	4.03
Growth (YOY)	61.35%

In terms of investments, the Bank has successfully invested a total of Php110 Mn in sustainability-linked bonds.

PSBank's approach to address climate change risks in its lending business continues to evolve. Diligent review of its existing processes, policies, and tools is carried out with the collaboration of the Bank's Credit, Risk Management and business units to ensure continued relevance, comprehensiveness and effectiveness.

The Bank annually conducts Sustainable Finance training to its employees. The materials include climate change adaptation and mitigation, climate-related risks and opportunities, environmental and social risks, environmental laws, and sustainable finance taxonomy.



Sustainability Data Mapping

PER SEC AND GRI REQUIREMENTS

Below is a mapping of the Bank’s Sustainability Report discussions against the SEC and GRI requirements.



SEC STANDARD DISCLOSURE	GRI CONTENT INDEX	PSBANK SR SECTION NAME
GENERAL DISCLOSURES		
Company Details	GRI 2-1: Organizational details	About PSBank
Materiality Process	GRI 3-1: Process to determine material topics	Materiality Assessment
ECONOMIC		
Economic Performance – Direct Economic Value Generated and Distributed	GRI 201-1: Direct economic value generated and distributed	Economic Performance – Direct Economic Value Generated and Distributed
Climate-related Risks and Opportunities	GRI 201-2: Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	Economic Performance – Management of Environmental Risks and Opportunities
Procurement Practices – Proportion of Spending on Local Suppliers	GRI 204-1: Proportion of spending on local suppliers	Procurement Practices – Proportion of Spending on Local Suppliers
Anti-corruption – Training on Anti-Corruption Policies and Procedures	GRI 205-2: Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	Anti-corruption – Training on Anti-Corruption Policies and Procedures
Anti-corruption – Incidents of Corruption		Anti-corruption – Incidents of Corruption



SEC STANDARD DISCLOSURE	GRI CONTENT INDEX	PSBANK SR SECTION NAME
ENVIRONMENT		
Resource Management – Energy Consumption within the Organization	GRI 302-1: Energy consumption within the organization	Resource Management – Electricity Consumption
Resource Management – Reduction of Energy Consumption	GRI 302-1: Energy consumption within the organization	Resource Management – Energy Reduction
Resource Management – Water Consumption within the Organization	GRI 303-1: Interactions with water as a shared resource GRI 303-3: Water withdrawal	Resource Management – Water Consumption
Resource Management – Materials Used by the Organization	GRI 301-1: Materials used by weight or volume GRI 301-2: Recycled input materials used	Resource Management – Materials Used
Resource Management – Ecosystems and Biodiversity	GRI 101-5: Locations with biodiversity impacts	Resource Management – Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Environmental Impact Management – Air Emissions - GHG	GRI 305-1: Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions GRI 305-2: Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions GRI 305-3: Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions GRI 305-4: GHG emissions intensity GRI 305-6: Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	Environmental Impact Management – Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions, Emissions per Type of Gas, Scope 3 – Indirect Emissions, GHG Emission Intensity
Environmental Impact Management – Air Emissions – Air Pollutants	GRI 305-7: Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions	Environmental Impact Management – Air Emissions – Air Pollutants
Solid and Hazardous Wastes – Solid Wastes	GRI 306-3: Waste generated GRI 306-4: Waste diverted from disposal GRI 306-5: Waste directed to disposal	Environmental Impact Management – Solid Waste
Solid and Hazardous Wastes – Hazardous Wastes	GRI 306-3: Waste generated GRI 306-4: Waste diverted from disposal GRI 306-5: Waste directed to disposal	Environmental Impact Management – Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Wastes

Sustainability Data Mapping

PER SEC AND GRI REQUIREMENTS

Below is a mapping of the Bank's Sustainability Report discussions against the SEC and GRI requirements.

SEC STANDARD DISCLOSURE	GRI CONTENT INDEX	PSBANK SR SECTION NAME
ENVIRONMENT		
Solid and Hazardous Wastes – Effluents	GRI 306-3: Waste generated GRI 306-4: Waste diverted from disposal GRI 306-5: Waste directed to disposal	Environmental Impact Management – Effluents
Environmental Compliance – Non-compliance with Environmental Laws and Regulations	GRI 2-27: Compliance with laws and regulations	Environmental Compliance – Compliance with Environmental Laws and Regulations
SOCIAL		
Employee Management – Employee Hiring and Benefits – Employee data	GRI 2-7: Employees GRI 405-1: Diversity of governance bodies and employees GRI 401-1: New employee hires and employee turnover	Employee Management – Workforce Diversity, New employee Hires and Employee Turnover
Employee Management – Employee Hiring and Benefits – Employee benefits	GRI 201-3: Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans GRI 401-2: Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part time employees	Employee Management – Employee Benefits
Employee Management – Employee Training and Development	GRI 404-1: Average hours of training per year per employee	Employee Management – Employee Training and Development
Employee Management – Labor-Management Relations	GRI 402-1: Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes GRI 407-1: Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	Employee Management – Labor Management Relations
Employee Management – Diversity and Equal Opportunity	GRI 405-1: Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Employee Management – Diversity and Equal Opportunity
Workplace Conditions, Labor Standards, and Human Rights – Occupational Health and Safety	GRI 403: Occupational safety and health	Workplace Conditions, Labor Standards, and Human Rights– Occupational Safety and Health

SEC STANDARD DISCLOSURE	GRI CONTENT INDEX	PSBANK SR SECTION NAME
SOCIAL		
Workplace Conditions, Labor Standards, and Human Rights – Labor Laws and Human Rights	GRI 408: Child labor GRI 409: Forced or compulsory labor	Employee Management – Labor Laws and Human Rights
Supply Chain Management	GRI 204-1: Proportion of spending on local Suppliers	Supply Chain Management
Relationship with Community – Significant Impacts on Local Communities	GRI 413-1: Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Relationship with Community – Significant Impacts on Local Communities
Customer Management – Customer Satisfaction	–	Customer Management – Customer Satisfaction
Customer Management – Health and Safety	GRI 416: Customer health and safety	Customer Management – Health and Safety
Customer Management – Marketing and Labelling	GRI 417: Marketing and labelling	Customer Management – Marketing and Labelling
Customer Management – Customer Privacy	GRI 418: Customer privacy	Customer Management – Customer Privacy
Data Security	GRI 410: Security practices GRI 418: Customer privacy	Data Security
GOVERNANCE		
–	GRI 2-12: Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	Board Oversight
–	–	Systemic Risk Management
–	GRI 205-2: Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	Business Ethics
–	GRI 2-25: Processes to remediate negative impacts GRI 2-29: Stakeholder engagement	Grievance Mechanism for Whistleblowers Stakeholder Management
UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS		
Product or Service Contribution to UN SDGs	–	Contributions to UN Sustainable Development Goals





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