



26 February 2021

PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE, INC.

Disclosure Department
6F PSE Tower One Bonifacio High Street
28th Street corner 5th Avenue Bonifacio Global City Taguig
City

Attention: MS. JANET A. ENCARNACION
Head - Disclosure Department

PHILIPPINE DEALING & EXCHANGE CORP.

Philippine Dealing System Holdings Corp. & Subsidiaries
29th Floor, BDO Equitable Tower
8751 Paseo de Roxas, Makati City, 1227

Attention: ATTY. MARIE ROSE M. MAGALLEN-LIRIO
Head- Issuer Compliance and Disclosure Department

Mesdames,

Please find attached Audited Financial Statements of China Banking Corporation and its Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and the corresponding Notes to Financial Statements.

For your information and guidance.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "A Escucha". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

ALEXANDER C. ESCUCHA
Senior Vice President & Head Investor &
Corporate Relations Group

CHINA BANKING CORPORATION
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China Banking Corporation and Subsidiaries

Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
and for the years ended December 31, 2020,
2019 and 2018

and

Independent Auditor's Report



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
China Banking Corporation

Report on the Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of China Banking Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the parent company financial statements of China Banking Corporation, which comprise the consolidated and parent company balance sheets as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the consolidated and parent company statements of income, consolidated and parent company statements of comprehensive income, consolidated and parent company statements of changes in equity and consolidated and parent company statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020, and notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and parent company financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and their financial performance and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and parent company financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and parent company 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 Consolidated and Parent Company 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 consolidated and parent company 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 consolidated and parent company financial statements.

Applicable to the audit of the Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements

Adequacy of allowance for credit losses

The Group's and the Parent Company'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 Group's and the Parent Company's credit risk exposures; determining the method to estimate ECL; defining default; identifying exposures with significant deterioration in credit quality, taking into account extension of payment terms and payment holidays provided as a result of the coronavirus pandemic; determining assumptions to be used in the ECL model such as the counterparty credit risk rating, the expected life of the financial asset, expected recoveries from defaulted accounts, and impact of any financial support and credit enhancements extended by any party; and incorporating forward-looking information, including the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, in calculating ECL.

Allowance for credit losses for loans and receivables as of December 31, 2020 for the Group and the Parent Company amounted to ₱14.74 billion and ₱12.53 billion, respectively. Provision for credit losses of the Group and the Parent Company in 2020 amounted to ₱8.87 billion and ₱7.98 billion, respectively.

Refer to Notes 3 and 16 of the financial statements for the disclosure on the details of the allowance for credit losses using the ECL model.

Audit Response

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

We (a) assessed the Group's and the Parent Company'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, credit risk management policies and practices in place, and management's assessment of the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the counterparties; (c) tested the Group's and the Parent Company's application of internal credit risk rating system, including the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the borrowers, 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 Group's and the Parent Company's records and considering management's assumptions regarding future collections, advances, extensions, renewals and modifications; (e) tested loss given default by inspecting historical recoveries and related 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) checked the



forward-looking information used for overlay through corroboration of publicly available information and our understanding of the Group's and the Parent Company's lending portfolios and broader industry knowledge, including the impact of the coronavirus pandemic; and (h) tested the effective interest rate used in discounting the expected loss.

Further, we checked the data used in the ECL models by reconciling data 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 involved our internal specialist in the performance of the above procedures. We recalculated impairment provisions on a sample basis.

Accounting for disposals of investment securities under a hold-to-collect business model

In 2020, the Parent Company disposed investment securities managed under the hold-to-collect (HTC) business model with aggregate carrying amount of ₱30.14 billion. The disposals resulted in a gain of ₱2.19 billion. Investment securities held under a hold-to-collect business model, which are classified as 'Investment securities at amortized cost', are managed to realize cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the life of the instrument.

The accounting for the disposals is significant to our audit because the amounts involved are material (12.97% and 13.28% of the total investment securities at amortized cost of the Group and the Parent Company, respectively). Moreover, it involves the exercise of significant judgment by management in assessing whether the disposals are consistent with the HTC business model and that it would not impact the measurement of the remaining securities in the affected portfolios.

The disclosures related to the disposals of investment securities are included in Notes 3 and 9 to the financial statements.

Audit response

We obtained an understanding of the Parent Company's objectives for disposals of investment securities at amortized cost through inquiries with management and review of approved internal documentations, including governance over the disposals. We evaluated management's assessment of the impact of the disposals in reference to the Parent Company's business models and the provisions of the relevant accounting standards and regulatory issuances. We also reviewed the calculation of the gains on the disposals and the measurement of the remaining securities in the affected portfolios.

We reviewed the disclosures related to the disposals based on the requirements of PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, PFRS 9 and Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS 1), *Presentation of Financial Statements*.



Impairment testing of goodwill and branch licenses with indefinite useful life

Under PFRS, the Group and the Parent Company are required to perform annual impairment test of goodwill and branch licenses with indefinite useful life. As of December 31, 2020, the goodwill recognized in the consolidated and parent company financial statements amounting to ₱222.84 million is attributed to the Parent Company's Retail Banking Business (RBB) segment, while goodwill of ₱616.91 million in the consolidated financial statements is attributed to the subsidiary bank, China Bank Savings, Inc. (CBSI). In addition, the respective branches are identified as the cash-generating unit (CGU) for purposes of impairment testing of branch licenses. The Group and the Parent Company performed the impairment testing using the CGUs' value-in-use.

Management's assessment process requires significant judgment and is based on assumptions which are subject to higher level of estimation uncertainty due to the current economic conditions which have been impacted by the coronavirus pandemic, specifically loan and deposit growth rates, discount rate and the long-term growth rate. Hence, the annual impairment test is significant to our audit.

The Group's disclosures about goodwill and branch licenses are included in Notes 3 and 14 to the financial statements.

Audit Response

We involved our internal specialist in evaluating the methodologies and the assumptions used. These assumptions include loan and deposit growth rates, discount rate and the long-term growth rate. We compared the key assumptions used, such as loan and deposit growth and long-term growth rates against the historical performance of the branches, RBB and CBSI, industry/market outlook and other relevant external data, taking into consideration the impact associated with the coronavirus pandemic. We tested the parameters used in the determination of the discount rate against market data. We also reviewed the Group's disclosures about those assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment test is most sensitive; specifically those that have the most significant effect on the determination of the recoverable amount of goodwill and branch licenses.

Applicable to the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Recoverability of deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2020, the deferred tax assets of the Group amounted to ₱5.17 billion. The recognition of deferred tax assets is significant to our audit because it requires significant judgment and is based on assumptions such as availability of future taxable income and the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences that are affected by expected future market or economic conditions and the expected performance of the Group. The estimation uncertainty on the Group's expected performance has increased as a result of the uncertainties brought about by the coronavirus pandemic.

The disclosures in relation to deferred income taxes are included in Notes 3 and 28 to the financial statements.



Audit Response

We involved our internal specialist in interpreting the tax regulations, testing the temporary differences identified by the Group and the applicable tax rate. We also re-performed the calculation of the deferred tax assets. We reviewed the management's assessment on the availability of future taxable income in reference to financial forecast and tax strategies. We evaluated management's forecast by comparing the loan portfolio and deposit growth rates to the historical performance of the Group and the industry, including future market circumstances and taking into consideration the impact associated with the coronavirus pandemic. We also reviewed the timing of the reversal of future taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2020, but does not include the consolidated and parent company financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2020 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated and parent company 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 consolidated and parent company 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 consolidated and parent company 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 Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated and parent company financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's and Parent 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 Group and the Parent Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's and Parent Company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and parent company 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 consolidated and parent company 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 consolidated and parent company 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 Group's and Parent Company'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 Group's and Parent Company'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 consolidated and parent company 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 Group and the Parent Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.



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.

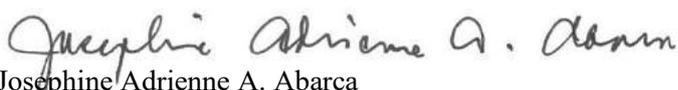
From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and parent company financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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 Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Circular No. 1074 and Revenue Regulations 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 BSP Circular No. 1074 in Note 38 and Revenue Regulations 15-2010 in Note 39 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the BSP 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 China Banking Corporation. 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 Josephine Adrienne A. Abarca.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Josephine Adrienne A. Abarca
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 92126
SEC Accreditation No. 0466-AR-4 (Group A),
November 13, 2018, valid until November 12, 2021
Tax Identification No. 163-257-145
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-061-2020,
December 3, 2020, valid until December 2, 2023
PTR No. 8534208, January 4, 2021, Makati City

February 24, 2021



CHINA BANKING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

BALANCE SHEETS

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
ASSETS				
Cash and Other Cash Items	₱15,984,210	₱16,839,755	₱13,724,265	₱14,856,844
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Notes 7 and 17)	152,156,449	100,174,398	141,811,190	88,109,650
Due from Other Banks (Note 7)	18,228,721	9,900,642	17,197,750	8,645,547
Interbank Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased under Resale Agreements (Note 8)	18,290,851	17,036,460	15,604,167	10,027,609
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (Note 9)	13,406,863	18,500,111	11,641,778	18,444,101
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Note 9)	20,244,403	26,133,360	18,345,520	24,170,629
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost (Note 9)	202,240,631	168,202,728	196,794,826	164,231,583
Loans and Receivables (Notes 10 and 30)	557,214,484	568,919,164	491,994,476	502,930,197
Accrued Interest Receivable (Notes 4 and 16)	8,529,872	7,158,494	6,833,616	6,526,475
Investment in Subsidiaries (Note 11)	–	–	15,754,791	15,129,118
Investment in Associates (Note 11)	912,647	704,169	912,647	704,169
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment and Right-of-use Assets (Note 12)	8,422,717	9,155,234	6,876,959	7,468,646
Investment Properties (Note 13)	3,984,939	4,337,184	1,478,933	1,496,987
Deferred Tax Assets (Note 28)	5,172,435	3,370,949	3,732,048	2,287,956
Intangible Assets (Note 14 and 16)	3,881,669	4,066,078	833,936	945,916
Goodwill (Note 14)	839,748	839,748	222,841	222,841
Other Assets (Note 15)	6,501,010	6,887,507	3,367,991	3,982,129
	₱1,036,011,649	₱962,225,981	₱947,127,734	₱870,180,397
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Liabilities				
Deposit Liabilities (Notes 17 and 30)				
Demand	₱212,466,949	₱186,955,056	₱194,231,249	₱170,279,879
Savings	256,406,867	224,872,421	238,601,774	210,191,063
Time	366,357,014	363,600,383	318,139,885	307,293,511
	835,230,830	775,427,860	750,972,908	687,764,453
Bonds Payable (Note 18)	52,065,678	37,394,398	52,065,678	37,394,398
Bills Payable (Note 19)	23,655,851	33,381,406	23,655,851	33,381,406
Manager's Checks	1,568,232	1,998,678	1,066,098	1,535,936
Income Tax Payable	846,090	540,662	825,270	479,923
Accrued Interest and Other Expenses (Note 20)	3,905,945	4,121,302	3,579,619	3,650,339
Derivative Liabilities (Note 26)	1,216,771	1,036,052	1,216,771	1,036,052
Derivative Contract Designated as Hedge (Note 26)	521,209	51,949	521,209	51,949
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 28)	1,116,362	1,083,378	–	–
Other Liabilities (Note 21)	10,899,319	11,014,701	8,262,468	8,722,696
	931,026,287	866,050,386	842,165,872	774,017,152
Equity				
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company				
Capital stock (Note 24)	26,858,998	26,858,998	26,858,998	26,858,998
Capital paid in excess of par value (Note 24)	17,122,626	17,122,626	17,122,626	17,122,626
Other equity – stock grants (Note 24)	140,924	–	140,924	–
Surplus reserves (Notes 24 and 29)	2,874,004	3,598,275	2,874,004	3,598,275
Surplus (Notes 24 and 29)	58,659,768	48,558,760	58,659,768	48,558,760
Net unrealized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 9)	294,115	417,576	294,115	417,576
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit asset (Note 25)	(426,996)	(368,531)	(426,996)	(368,531)
Cumulative translation adjustment	5,535	6,835	5,535	6,835
Remeasurement gain (loss) on life insurance reserves	(45,903)	20,655	(45,903)	20,655
Cash flow hedge reserve	(521,209)	(51,949)	(521,209)	(51,949)
	104,961,862	96,163,245	104,961,862	96,163,245
Non-controlling Interest (Note 11)	23,500	12,350	–	–
	104,985,362	96,175,595	104,961,862	96,163,245
	₱1,036,011,649	₱962,225,981	₱947,127,734	₱870,180,397

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



CHINA BANKING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Years Ended December 31					
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
INTEREST INCOME						
Loans and receivables (Notes 10 and 30)	₱35,135,866	₱36,051,051	₱28,195,915	₱ 30,372,019	₱30,824,138	₱23,488,872
Investment securities at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 9)	10,023,174	9,828,076	5,875,928	9,734,684	9,362,427	5,559,557
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and other banks and securities purchased under resale agreements (Notes 7 and 8)	1,270,850	1,113,206	727,337	889,552	702,422	516,944
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	707,741	692,482	413,323	707,741	692,482	413,323
	47,137,631	47,684,815	35,212,503	41,703,996	41,581,469	29,978,696
INTEREST EXPENSE						
Deposit liabilities (Notes 17 and 30)	9,637,175	18,567,168	11,621,063	8,193,587	15,915,107	9,736,014
Bonds payable, bills payable and other borrowings (Notes 18 and 19)	3,425,286	2,802,104	665,254	3,425,286	2,800,843	665,254
Lease payable (Note 27)	232,584	264,246	–	182,821	207,744	–
	13,295,045	21,633,518	12,286,317	11,801,694	18,923,694	10,401,268
NET INTEREST INCOME	33,842,586	26,051,297	22,926,186	29,902,302	22,657,775	19,577,428
Trading and securities gain (loss) - net (Note 9)	3,233,872	884,482	(271,552)	3,193,171	837,875	(275,964)
Service charges, fees and commissions (Note 22)	2,698,726	3,296,673	2,777,283	1,217,030	1,624,703	1,529,727
Gain on disposal of investment securities at amortized cost (Note 9)	2,187,006	1,381,871	–	2,187,006	1,299,360	–
Trust fee income (Note 29)	409,916	357,080	305,753	409,916	357,080	305,338
Foreign exchange gain - net (Note 24)	212,419	221,104	215,963	213,464	243,764	187,064
Gain on sale of investment properties (Note 22)	187,176	864,383	1,015,622	65,913	721,893	925,831
Share in net income of an associate (Note 11)	152,441	184,661	101,009	152,441	184,661	101,009
Gain (loss) on asset foreclosure and dacion transactions (Note 12)	(22,757)	47,479	252,477	42,885	81,294	57,676
Share in net income of subsidiaries (Note 11)	–	–	–	790,482	770,628	695,356
Miscellaneous (Notes 22 and 28)	952,250	1,193,056	1,261,741	847,735	1,062,795	1,130,134
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	43,853,635	34,482,086	28,584,482	39,022,345	29,841,828	24,233,599
Provision for (reversal from) impairment and credit losses (Note 16)	8,868,919	2,570,168	141,076	7,983,206	2,205,062	(1,957)
Compensation and fringe benefits (Notes 25 and 30)	7,527,441	6,622,664	6,139,001	5,893,272	5,029,191	4,610,265
Taxes and licenses	4,041,457	3,884,183	2,925,870	3,498,440	3,155,849	2,307,948
Insurance	1,999,111	1,875,977	1,669,618	1,727,893	1,624,065	1,447,890
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 12, 13 and 14)	1,894,899	1,942,660	1,297,685	1,460,780	1,463,092	947,908
Occupancy cost (Notes 27 and 30)	1,758,872	1,801,154	2,336,639	1,339,284	1,308,482	1,713,888
Professional fees, marketing and other related services	538,928	412,146	352,159	475,554	329,959	261,931
Transportation and traveling	454,355	566,572	484,514	345,964	432,157	370,980
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	420,641	477,761	380,166	317,774	342,034	262,489
Stationery, supplies and postage	252,365	258,425	284,436	196,668	194,990	220,651
Repairs and maintenance	134,158	159,816	131,158	93,279	120,245	102,834
Miscellaneous (Notes 22 and 28)	2,499,935	2,322,938	2,054,634	2,140,996	1,890,022	1,619,159
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	30,391,081	22,894,464	18,196,956	25,473,110	18,095,148	13,863,986
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	13,462,554	11,587,622	10,387,526	13,549,235	11,746,680	10,369,613
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 28)	1,391,104	1,512,650	2,271,422	1,486,598	1,677,720	2,259,233
NET INCOME	₱12,071,450	₱10,074,972	₱8,116,104	₱12,062,637	₱10,068,960	₱8,110,380
Attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Parent Company (Note 31)	₱12,062,637	₱10,068,960	₱8,110,380			
Non-controlling interest	8,813	6,012	5,724			
	₱12,071,450	₱10,074,972	₱8,116,104			
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share (Note 33)	₱4.49	₱3.75	₱3.02			

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



CHINA BANKING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Years Ended December 31					
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
NET INCOME	¥12,071,450	¥10,074,972	¥8,116,104	¥12,062,637	¥10,068,960	¥8,110,380
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)						
<i>Items that recycle to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>						
Changes in fair value of:						
Debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:						
Fair value gain (loss) for the year, net of tax	2,929,713	1,002,634	(414,273)	2,864,317	926,208	(369,977)
Loss (gain) taken to profit or loss (Note 22)	(3,173,881)	(269,478)	2,104	(3,145,147)	(240,310)	2,451
Share in changes in other comprehensive income (loss) of an associate (Note 11)	119,180	152,452	(126,713)	119,180	152,452	(126,713)
Share in changes in other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries (Note 11)	–	–	–	19,536	207,510	(64,109)
Cumulative translation adjustment	(5,165)	98,830	(52,900)	7,211	81,520	(58,791)
Loss on cash flow hedges	(469,260)	(51,949)	–	(469,260)	(51,949)	–
<i>Items that do not recycle to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>						
Changes in fair value of equity financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:						
Fair value gain (loss) for the year, net of tax	3,037	160,375	(37,593)	6,488	14,643	(11,814)
Share in changes in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries (Note 11)	–	–	–	53,626	(56,353)	88,642
Share in changes in other comprehensive income of an associate (Note 11)	(63,143)	4,486	31,374	(63,143)	4,486	31,374
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit asset, net of tax (Note 25)	(57,188)	(489,722)	(165,213)	(111,852)	(432,210)	(255,359)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX	(716,707)	607,628	(763,214)	(719,044)	605,997	(764,296)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	¥11,354,743	¥10,682,600	¥7,352,890	¥11,343,593	¥10,674,957	¥7,346,084
Total comprehensive income attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Parent Company	¥11,343,593	¥10,674,957	¥7,346,084			
Non-controlling interest	11,150	7,643	6,806			
	¥11,354,743	¥10,682,600	¥7,352,890			

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



CHINA BANKING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Consolidated											
	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company											
	Capital Stock (Note 24)	Capital Paid in Excess of Par Value (Note 24)	Other Equity - Stock Grants (Note 24)	Surplus Reserves (Notes 24 and 29)	Surplus (Notes 24 and 29)	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Note 9)	Remeasurement Gain (Loss) on Defined Benefit Asset or Liability (Note 25)	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Remeasurement Gain (Loss) on Life Insurance Reserves	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Non- Controlling Interest (Note 11)	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2020	¥26,858,998	¥17,122,626	¥-	¥3,598,275	¥48,558,760	¥417,576	(¥368,531)	¥6,835	¥20,655	(¥51,949)	¥12,350	¥96,163,245
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	12,062,637	(123,461)	(58,465)	(1,300)	(66,558)	(469,260)	11,150	11,354,743
Stock grants	-	-	140,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,924
Transfer from surplus to surplus reserves	-	-	-	40,992	(40,992)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of retained earnings (Note 16)	-	-	-	(765,263)	765,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - ¥1.00 per share	-	-	-	-	(2,685,900)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,685,900)
Balance at December 31, 2020	¥26,858,998	¥17,122,626	¥140,924	¥2,874,004	¥58,659,768	¥294,115	(¥426,996)	¥5,535	(¥45,903)	(¥521,209)	¥23,500	¥104,985,362
Balance at January 1, 2019	¥26,858,998	¥17,122,626	¥-	¥4,031,009	¥40,497,255	(¥702,509)	¥117,047	(¥91,700)	¥19,154	¥-	¥4,707	¥87,856,587
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	10,068,960	1,043,488	(485,578)	98,535	1,501	(51,949)	7,643	10,682,600
Transfer from surplus to surplus reserves	-	-	-	35,708	(35,708)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of retained earnings (Note 16)	-	-	-	(468,442)	468,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Realized loss on sale of equity securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	(76,597)	76,597	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - ¥0.88 per share	-	-	-	-	(2,363,592)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,363,592)
Balance at December 31, 2019	¥26,858,998	¥17,122,626	¥-	¥3,598,275	¥48,558,760	¥417,576	(¥368,531)	¥6,835	¥20,655	(¥51,949)	¥12,350	¥96,163,245
Balance at January 1, 2018	¥26,847,717	¥17,096,229	¥-	¥3,659,318	¥34,987,863	¥417,576	¥283,763	(¥38,699)	(¥12,220)	¥-	(¥2,099)	¥82,695,316
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	8,110,380	(575,953)	(166,716)	(53,001)	31,374	-	6,806	7,352,890
Transfer from surplus to surplus reserves	-	-	-	31,282	(31,282)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of retained earnings (Note 16)	-	-	-	340,409	(340,409)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of common shares (¥31.00 per share)	11,281	26,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,678
Cash dividends - ¥0.83 per share	-	-	-	-	(2,229,297)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,229,297)
Balance at December 31, 2018	¥26,858,998	¥17,122,626	¥-	¥4,031,009	¥40,497,255	(¥702,509)	¥117,047	(¥91,700)	¥19,154	¥-	¥4,707	¥87,856,587

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



	Parent Company										
	Capital Stock (Note 24)	Capital Paid in Excess of Par Value (Note 24)	Other Equity - Stock Grants (Note 24)	Surplus Reserves (Notes 24 and 29)	Surplus (Notes 24 and 29)	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Note 9)	Remeasurement Gain (Loss) on Defined Benefit Asset or Liability (Note 25)	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Remeasurement Gain (Loss) on Life Insurance Reserves	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2020	₱26,858,998	₱17,122,626	₱-	₱3,598,275	₱48,558,760	₱417,576	(₱368,531)	₱6,835	₱20,655	(₱51,949)	₱96,163,245
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	12,062,637	(123,461)	(58,465)	(1,300)	(66,558)	(469,260)	11,343,593
Stock grants	-	-	140,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,924
Transfer from surplus to surplus reserves	-	-	-	40,992	(40,992)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of retained earnings (Note 16)	-	-	-	(765,263)	765,263	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - ₱1.00 per share	-	-	-	-	(2,685,900)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,685,900)
Balance at December 31, 2020	₱26,858,998	₱17,122,626	₱140,924	₱2,874,004	₱58,659,768	₱294,115	(469,476)	₱5,535	(₱45,903)	(₱521,209)	₱104,961,862
Balance at January 1, 2019	₱26,858,998	₱17,122,626	₱-	₱4,031,009	₱40,497,255	(₱702,509)	₱117,047	(₱91,700)	₱19,154	₱-	₱87,851,880
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	10,068,960	1,043,488	(485,578)	98,535	1,501	(51,949)	10,674,957
Transfer from surplus to surplus reserves	-	-	-	35,708	(35,708)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of retained earnings (Note 16)	-	-	-	(468,442)	468,442	-	-	-	-	-	-
Realized loss on sale of equity securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	(76,597)	76,597	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - ₱0.88 per share	-	-	-	-	(2,363,592)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,363,592)
Balance at December 31, 2019	₱26,858,998	₱17,122,626	₱-	₱3,598,275	₱48,558,760	₱417,576	(₱368,531)	₱6,835	₱20,655	(₱51,949)	₱96,163,245
Balance at January 1, 2018	26,847,717	₱17,096,229	₱-	₱3,659,318	₱34,987,863	₱417,576	₱283,763	(₱38,699)	(₱12,220)	₱-	₱82,697,415
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	8,110,380	(575,953)	(166,716)	(53,001)	31,374	-	7,346,084
Transfer from surplus to surplus reserves	-	-	-	31,282	(31,282)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of retained earnings (Note 16)	-	-	-	340,409	(340,409)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of common shares (₱31.00 per share)	11,281	26,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,678
Cash dividends - ₱0.83 per share	-	-	-	-	(2,229,297)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,229,297)
Balance at December 31, 2018	₱26,858,998	₱17,122,626	₱-	₱4,031,009	₱40,497,255	(₱702,509)	₱117,047	(₱91,700)	₱19,154	₱-	₱87,851,880

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



CHINA BANKING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Income before income tax	¥13,462,554	¥11,587,622	¥10,387,526	¥13,549,235	¥11,746,680	¥10,369,613
Adjustments for:						
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 12, 13 and 14)	1,894,899	1,942,660	1,297,685	1,460,780	1,463,092	947,908
Provision for impairment and credit losses (Note 16)	8,868,919	2,570,168	141,076	7,983,206	2,205,062	(1,957)
Amortization of transaction costs on bonds payable	196,197	200,852	–	196,197	200,852	–
Securities gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment securities at amortized cost (Note 22)	(5,360,887)	(1,651,349)	(9,624)	(5,332,153)	(1,539,670)	(9,277)
Gain on sale of investment properties	(187,176)	(864,383)	(1,015,622)	(65,913)	(721,893)	(925,831)
Gain on asset foreclosure and dacion transactions (Note 13)	22,757	(47,479)	(252,477)	(42,885)	(81,294)	(57,676)
Share in net losses (income) of an associate (Notes 2 and 11)	(152,441)	(184,661)	(101,009)	(152,441)	(184,661)	(101,009)
Share in net (income) of subsidiaries (Notes 2 and 11)	–	–	–	(790,482)	(770,628)	(695,356)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:						
Decrease (increase) in the amounts of:						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,743,227	(10,322,948)	8,830,244	6,802,323	(14,085,388)	9,554,643
Loans and receivables	3,896,534	(64,140,453)	(60,828,559)	3,806,847	(64,112,157)	(57,994,624)
Other assets	(1,406,357)	(3,844,834)	(1,263,617)	(980,210)	(2,708,132)	(2,544,975)
Increase (decrease) in the amounts of:						
Deposit liabilities	59,802,970	53,304,563	87,029,904	63,208,455	49,521,091	79,007,383
Manager's checks	(430,446)	(578,497)	136,133	(469,838)	(533,876)	360,564
Accrued interest and other expenses	(215,357)	278,777	1,214,906	(70,720)	308,187	1,058,204
Other liabilities	(768,682)	433,649	1,960,943	723,165	3,262,497	2,393,869
Net cash generated from (used in) operations	85,366,711	(11,316,313)	47,527,509	89,825,566	(16,030,238)	41,361,479
Income taxes paid	(2,879,380)	(2,143,644)	(1,732,819)	(2,537,406)	(1,840,519)	(1,511,638)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	82,487,331	(13,459,957)	45,794,690	87,288,160	(17,870,757)	39,849,841
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Acquisitions of/Additions to:						
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment (Note 12)	(541,277)	(873,688)	(1,058,002)	(408,228)	(709,808)	(825,096)
Equity investments (Note 11)	–	(40,000)	–	–	(40,363)	(500,000)
Investment securities at amortized cost	(69,431,704)	(24,382,774)	(172,348,552)	(67,524,359)	(23,616,210)	(167,337,112)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(61,994,676)	(27,081,539)	(44,399,340)	(60,758,310)	(27,081,539)	(44,477,104)
Proceeds from sale of:						
Investment securities at amortized cost	32,330,154	18,616,553	–	32,330,154	13,324,227	–
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	70,814,873	10,972,736	80,729,853	69,454,223	12,141,368	80,494,863
Investment properties	676,179	2,074,400	1,810,112	105,364	802,118	1,458,379
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment	730,795	62,943	258,136	139,943	26,990	51,642
Proceeds from maturity of:						
Investment securities at amortized cost	3,948,763	11,482,400	65,109,637	3,948,763	11,184,226	65,060,529
Cash dividends from a subsidiary (Note 11)	–	–	50,000	200,000	50,000	50,000
Net cash used in investing activities	(23,466,893)	(9,168,969)	(69,848,156)	(22,512,450)	(13,918,991)	(66,023,900)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from bills payable	116,188,100	180,468,980	184,568,424	116,188,100	180,468,980	184,568,424
Settlement of bills payable	(125,913,656)	(186,914,106)	(164,859,923)	(125,913,656)	(186,914,106)	(164,859,923)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds payable	14,866,882	37,193,546	–	14,866,882	37,193,546	–
Payments of cash dividends (Note 24)	(2,685,900)	(2,363,592)	(2,229,297)	(2,685,900)	(2,363,592)	(2,229,297)

(Forward)



	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Years Ended December 31					
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Proceeds from issuance of common shares (Note 24)	₱-	₱-	₱37,678	₱-	₱-	₱37,678
Transaction cost on the issuance of common shares (Note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments of principal portion lease liabilities	(766,888)	(787,381)	-	(533,414)	(589,613)	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,688,538	27,597,447	17,516,882	1,922,012	27,795,215	17,516,882
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	60,708,976	4,968,521	(6,536,584)	66,697,722	(3,994,533)	(8,657,174)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR						
Cash and other cash items	16,839,755	15,639,474	12,685,984	14,856,844	13,705,304	11,160,173
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Note 7)	100,174,398	101,889,773	98,490,014	88,109,650	95,092,944	91,717,037
Due from other banks (Note 7)	9,900,642	9,455,447	15,641,476	8,645,547	7,837,894	14,066,620
Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA (Note 8)	17,036,460	11,998,040	18,751,845	10,027,609	8,998,040	17,347,522
	143,951,255	138,982,734	145,569,319	121,639,650	₱125,634,182	134,291,352
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR						
Cash and other cash items	15,984,210	16,839,755	15,639,474	13,724,265	14,856,844	13,705,304
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Note 7)	152,156,449	100,174,398	101,889,773	141,811,190	88,109,650	95,092,944
Due from other banks (Note 7)	18,228,721	9,900,642	9,455,447	17,197,750	8,645,547	7,837,894
Securities purchased under resale agreements (Note 8)	18,290,851	17,036,460	11,998,040	15,604,167	10,027,609	8,998,040
	₱204,660,231	₱143,951,255	₱138,982,734	₱188,337,372	₱121,639,650	₱125,634,182

OPERATING CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	As of December 31					
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Interest paid	₱14,297,974	₱20,557,295	₱11,361,726	₱12,679,471	₱17,928,838	₱9,595,463
Interest received	45,766,253	46,223,502	33,233,827	41,396,855	40,181,121	28,041,653

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



CHINA BANKING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

China Banking Corporation (the Parent Company) is a publicly listed universal bank incorporated in the Philippines. The Parent Company acquired its universal banking license in 1991. It provides expanded commercial banking products and services such as deposit products, loans and trade finance, domestic and foreign fund transfers, treasury products, trust products, foreign exchange, corporate finance and other investment banking services through a network of 476 and 473 local branches as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Parent Company acquired its original Certification of Incorporation issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on July 20, 1920. On December 4, 1963, the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Parent Company approved the Amended Articles of Incorporation to extend the corporate term of the Parent Company for another 50 years or until July 20, 2020, which was confirmed by the stockholders on December 23, 1963, and approved by the SEC on October 5, 1964. On March 2, 2016, the BOD approved the amendment of the Third Article of the Parent Company's Articles of Incorporation, to further extend the corporate term for another 50 years from and after July 20, 2020, the expiry date of its extended term. The approval was ratified by the stockholders during their scheduled annual meeting on May 5, 2016. On November 7, 2016, the SEC issued the Certificate of Filing of Amended Articles of Incorporation, amending the Third Article thereof to extend the term of corporate existence of the Parent Company. By virtue of Section 11 of Republic Act No. 11232 also known as the "Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines," which took effect on February 23, 2019, the Parent Company now has a perpetual existence.

The Parent Company has the following subsidiaries:

Subsidiary	Effective Percentages of Ownership		Country of Incorporation and Place of Business	Principal Activities
	2020	2019		
Chinabank Insurance Brokers, Inc. (CIBI)	100.00%	100.00%	Philippines	Insurance brokerage
CBC Properties and Computer Center, Inc. (CBC-PCCI)	100.00%	100.00%	Philippines	Computer services
China Bank Savings, Inc. (CBSI)	98.29%	98.29%	Philippines	Retail and consumer banking
China Bank Capital Corporation (CBCC)	100.00%	100.00%	Philippines	Investment house
CBC Assets One (SPC) Inc.	100.00%	100.00%	Philippines	Special purpose corporation
China Bank Securities Corporation (CBCSec)	100.00%	100.00%	Philippines	Stock brokerage

The Parent Company has no ultimate parent company. SM Investments Corporation, its significant investor, has effective ownership in the Parent Company of 22.55% as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The Parent Company's principal place of business is at 8745 Paseo de Roxas cor. Villar St., Makati City.



2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “the Group”).

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements of the Parent Company reflect the accounts maintained in the Regular Banking Unit (RBU) and Foreign Currency Deposit Unit (FCDU). The financial statements of these units are combined after eliminating inter-unit accounts.

Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The functional currency of the Parent Company’s subsidiaries is the Philippine peso.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Group and the Parent Company have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Presentation of Financial Statements

The balance sheets of the Group and of the Parent Company are presented in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery of assets or settlement of liabilities within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 23.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheets 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 Group and the Parent Company assess that they have currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group, the Parent Company and all of the counterparties.

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

Basis of Consolidation and Investments in Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared for the same reporting year as the Parent Company, using consistent accounting policies. All significant intra-group balances, transactions and income and expenses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Parent Company. The Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);



- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Group and to the non-controlling interests. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiary to bring its accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest
- Derecognizes the related OCI recorded in equity and recycle the same to profit or loss or surplus
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognizes the remaining difference in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be recognized if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities

Non-Controlling Interest

Non-controlling interest represents the portion of profit or loss and net assets not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Parent Company.

Non-controlling interest is presented separately in the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, and within equity in the consolidated balance sheet, separately from parent shareholders' equity. Any losses applicable to the non-controlling interest are allocated against the interests of the non-controlling interest even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.



Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following amendments to PFRS and Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) which became effective as of January 1, 2020. Except as otherwise indicated, these changes in the accounting policies did not have any significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group:

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations, Definition of a Business*

The amendments to PFRS 3 clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarifies that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. These amendments may impact future periods should the Group enter into any business combinations.

- Amendments to PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments, Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*

The amendments to PFRS 9 provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainties about the timing and or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument.

The Group has floating rate bonds payable linked to United States (US) London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) which the Group designated as cash flow hedge using an interest rate swap. The amendments permit continuation of hedge accounting even though there is uncertainty about the timing and amount of the hedged cash flows due to the interest rate benchmark reform.

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Material*

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states “information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.”

The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users.

- Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on March 29, 2018

The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the standard-setters in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards.

The revised Conceptual Framework includes new concepts, provides updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts.



▪ Amendments to PFRS 16, *COVID-19-related Rent Concessions*

The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying the PFRS 16 requirement on lease modifications to rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. A lessee may elect not to assess whether a rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification if it meets all of the following criteria:

- The rent concession is a direct consequence of COVID-19;
- The change in lease payments results in a revised lease consideration that is substantially the same as, or less than, the lease consideration immediately preceding the change;
- Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before June 30, 2021; and
- There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

A lessee that applies this practical expedient will account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19-related rent concession in the same way it would account for a change that is not a lease modification - i.e., as a variable lease payment.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after June 1, 2020. Early adoption is permitted.

The Group adopted the relief granted by the amendments applying early adoption beginning January 1, 2020. The adoption of the amendments resulted in an increase in Miscellaneous income amounting to ₱32.38 million for the Group and the Parent Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 (see Note 27).

Significant Accounting Policies

Foreign Currency Translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, which is the Parent Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

The books of accounts of the RBU are maintained in Philippine peso, the RBU's functional currency, while those of the FCDU are maintained in United States (US) dollars (USD), the FCDU's functional currency. For financial reporting purposes, the foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities in the RBU are translated in Philippine peso based on the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) closing rate at end of the year, and foreign currency-denominated income and expenses, at the exchange rates on transaction dates. Foreign exchange differences arising from restatements of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are credited to or charged against operations in the period 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 was determined.

FCDU

As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of the FCDU are translated into the Parent Company's presentation currency (the Philippine Peso) at the BAP closing rate at the reporting date, and its income and expenses are translated at the BAP weighted average rate for the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to the statement of comprehensive income under 'Cumulative translation adjustment'. Upon actual remittance or transfer of the FCDU income to RBU, the related exchange difference arising from translation lodged under 'Cumulative translation adjustment' is recognized in the statement of income of the RBU books.



Fair Value Measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as financial instruments at FVTPL and financial assets at FVOCI at fair value at each reporting date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are disclosed in Note 5.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. 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, the price within 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 Group 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 Group 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and other cash items, due from BSP and other banks, interbank loans receivables and securities purchased under resale agreement (SPURA) that are convertible to known amounts of cash which have original maturities of three months or less from dates 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 Group



considers as cash equivalents wherein withdrawals can be made to meet the Group's cash requirements as allowed by the BSP.

SPURA

Securities purchased under agreements to resell at a specified future date ('reverse repos') are not recognized in the balance sheet. The corresponding cash paid including accrued interest, is recognized in the balance sheet as SPURA. 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 EIR method.

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition

Date of recognition

Purchases or sales of financial assets, except for derivative instruments, that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the settlement date. Settlement date accounting refers to (a) the recognition of an asset on the day it is received by the Group, and (b) the derecognition of an asset and recognition of any gain or loss on disposal on the day that such asset is delivered by the Group. Any change in fair value of a financial asset is recognized in the statement of income for assets classified as financial assets at FVTPL, and in equity for assets classified as financial assets at FVOCI. Derivatives are recognized on a trade date basis. Deposits, amounts due to banks and customers loans and receivables are recognized when cash is received by the Group or advanced to the borrowers.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

All financial instruments are initially recognized 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 with 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 Group 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 Group determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' difference amount.

Classification and Measurement

Under PFRS 9, the classification and measurement of financial assets is driven by the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets and the entity's business model for managing the financial assets.

As part of its classification process, the Group assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the 'solely payments of principal and interest' (SPPI) test. 'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g., if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium or discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set. In contrast, contractual terms that



introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel
- the 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
- how managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected)
- the expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment

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

The Group's measurement categories are described below:

Financial assets at Amortized Cost

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

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

Financial assets meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment in value. The amortization is included in 'Interest income' in the statement of income. Gains or losses are recognized in statement of income when these investments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. The ECL are recognized in the statement of income under provision for impairment and credit losses: The effects of revaluation of foreign currency-denominated investments are recognized in the statement of income. Gains or losses arising from disposals of these instruments are included in 'Gains (losses) on disposal of investment securities at amortized cost' in the statement of income.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost are presented in the statement of financial position as Due from BSP, Due from other banks, Interbank loans receivable and SPURA, Investment securities at amortized cost, Loans and receivables, Accrued interest receivables and certain financial assets under Other assets.



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

Financial Assets at FVTPL

Debt instruments that neither meet the amortized cost nor the FVOCI criteria, or that meet the criteria but the Group has chosen to designate as at FVTPL at initial recognition, are classified as financial assets at FVTPL. Equity investments are classified as financial assets at FVTPL, unless the Group irrevocably designates an equity investment that is not held for trading as at FVOCI at initial recognition. The Group's financial assets at FVTPL include government securities, corporate bonds and equity securities which are held for trading purposes and derivatives.

A financial asset is considered as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term;
- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or,
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or financial guarantee.

Gains and losses arising from changes (mark-to-market) in the fair value of the financial assets at FVTPL are included in 'Trading and securities gain (loss) - net' account in the statement of income.

Interest recognized based on the contractual interest rate of these investments is reported in statement of income under 'Interest income' account while dividend income is reported in statement of income under 'Miscellaneous income' account when the right of payment has been established.

Derivative instruments

The Parent Company is a party to derivative instruments, particularly, forward exchange contracts, interest rate swaps (IRS) and warrants. These contracts are entered into as a service to customers, as a means of reducing and managing the Parent Company's foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk, as well as for trading purposes. Such derivative financial instruments, which are not designated as accounting hedges, are carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivative instruments that are not designated as accounting hedges are taken directly to the statement of income under 'Foreign exchange gain (loss) - net' for forward exchange contracts and 'Trading and securities gain (loss) - net' for IRS and warrants.

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided that, in the case of a non-financial variable, it is not specific to a party to the contract. A derivative that is attached to a financial instrument, but is contractually transferable independently of that instrument, or has a different counterparty from that instrument, is not an embedded derivative, but a separate financial instrument.

Derivatives embedded in financial liability or a non-financial host are separated from the host and accounted for as separate derivatives if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.



Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

Financial Assets at FVOCI - Equity Investments

At initial recognition, the Group can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate equity investments as at FVOCI; however, such designation is not permitted if the equity investment is held by the Group for trading. The Group has designated certain equity instruments as at FVOCI.

Financial assets at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with no deduction for any disposal costs. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in Net unrealized fair value gain (loss) on financial assets at FVOCI in the balance sheet. When the asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the Net unrealized fair value gains (losses) on investment securities account is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is reclassified directly to Surplus account. Any dividends earned on holding these equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss under 'Miscellaneous income' account.

Financial Assets at FVOCI - Debt Investments

The Group applies the category of debt instruments measured at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- the instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test.

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value being recognized in OCI. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Provision for credit and impairment losses is recognized in profit or loss with the corresponding ECL recognized in OCI.

On derecognition, ECL and cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in OCI are reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

Reclassification

The Group can only reclassify financial assets if the objective of its business model for managing those financial assets changes. Accordingly, the Group is required to reclassify financial assets:

- (i) from amortized cost to fair value, if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria are no longer met; and
- (ii) from fair value to amortized cost, if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria start to be met and the characteristic of the instrument's contractual cash flows meet the amortized cost criteria.

A change in business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. A change in the objective of the Group's business model will be effected only at the beginning of the next reporting period following the change in the business model.



Impairment of Financial assets

ECL represent credit losses that reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted measure of expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR 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. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive. ECL allowances are measured at amounts equal to either (i) 12-month ECL or (ii) lifetime ECL for those financial instruments which have experienced a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition (General Approach). The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Lifetime ECL are credit losses that results from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

For non-credit-impaired financial instruments:

- Stage 1 consists of all non-impaired financial instruments which have not experienced a SICR since initial recognition. The Group and the Parent Company recognizes a 12-month ECL for Stage 1 financial instruments.
- Stage 2 consists of all non-impaired financial instruments which have experienced a SICR since initial recognition. The Group and the Parent Company 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.

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

ECL is a function of the probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), and loss given default (LGD), with the timing of the loss also considered, and is estimated by incorporating forward-looking economic information and through the use of experienced credit judgment.

The PD 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. EAD 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 within the contractual availability period of the irrevocable commitments. LGD is the amount that may not be recovered in the event of default. LGD takes into consideration the amount and quality of any collateral held. Please refer to Note 6 for other information related to the Bank's models for PD, EAD, and LGD.

The calculation of ECLs, including the estimation of PD, EAD, LGD and discount rate, is made on an individual basis for most of the Group's financial assets, and on a collective basis for retail products such as credit card receivables. The collective assessments are made separately for portfolios of facilities with similar credit risk characteristics.

In certain circumstances, the Group 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, change in interest rate and terms, principal amount, maturity date, date and amount of periodic payments and accrual of interest and charges. Distressed restructuring with indications of unlikeliness to pay are categorized as impaired accounts and are moved to Stage 3.

Restructured loans

Where possible, the Group seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, the loan is no longer considered past due. 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 subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original EIR. The difference between the recorded value of the original loan and the present value of the restructured cash flows, discounted at the original EIR, is recognized in 'Provision for impairment and credit losses' in the statement of income.

When the loan has been restructured but not derecognized, the Group also reassesses whether there has been a SICR and considers whether the assets should be classified as Stage 3. If the restructuring terms are substantially different, the loan is derecognized and a new 'asset' is recognized at fair value using the revised EIR.

Hedge Accounting

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when the risk being hedged is the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment.
- Cash flow hedges when the risk being hedged is the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Parent Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Parent Company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined).

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Parent Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Parent Company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

An economic relationship exists when the hedging instrument and the hedged item have values that generally move in opposite directions in response to movements in the same risk (hedged risk). The Parent Company assesses economic relationship by performing prospective qualitative or quantitative hedge effectiveness assessment at each reporting date. In addition, the Parent Company



measures ineffectiveness by comparing the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedging instrument with the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of income. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Parent Company has an interest rate swap that has been designated as a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge (Note 26).

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities which include deposit liabilities, bills payable, bonds payable, and other liabilities (except tax-related payables, pre-need reserves and post-employment defined benefit obligation) are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, for those with maturities beyond one year, less settlement payments. All interest-related charges incurred on financial liabilities are recognized as an expense in the statements of income under the caption Interest expense.

Deposit liabilities are stated at amounts in which they are to be paid. Interest is accrued periodically and recognized in a separate liability account before recognizing as part of deposit liabilities.

‘Bills payable’ and ‘Bonds payable’ are recognized initially at fair value, which is the issue proceeds (fair value of consideration received) less any issuance costs. These are subsequently measured at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognized in the statements of income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Derivative liabilities are recognized initially and subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of income unless designated as an accounting hedge.

Other liabilities, apart from derivative liabilities, are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using effective interest method for maturities beyond one year, less settlement payments.

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 derecognized when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Group 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; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.



Where the Group 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 transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Modification of financial assets

The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group also performs a quantitative assessment similar to that being performed for modification of financial liabilities. In performing the quantitative assessment, the Group considers the new terms of a financial asset to be substantially different if the present value of the cash flows 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 Group 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 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 are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of income.



Exchange or modification of financial liabilities

The Group considers both qualitative and quantitative factors in assessing whether a modification of financial liabilities is substantial or not. The terms are considered substantially different if the present value of the cash flows 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 liability. However, under certain circumstances, modification or exchange of a financial liability may still be considered substantial, even where the present value of the cash flows under the new terms is less than 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. There may be situations where the modification of the financial liability is so fundamental that immediate derecognition of the original financial liability is appropriate (e.g., restructuring a financial liability to include an embedded equity component).

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the fair value of the new liability is recognized in profit or loss.

When the exchange or modification of the existing financial liability is not considered as substantial, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial liability as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows discounted at the original EIR and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

If modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognized as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the financial instrument and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial instrument.

Financial Guarantees and Undrawn Loan Commitments

The Group issues financial guarantees and loan commitments. Financial guarantees are those issued by the Group 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 Group 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 Group estimates the expected portion of the undrawn loan commitments that will be drawn over their expected life. The ECL related to loan commitments is recognized in 'Miscellaneous liabilities'.

Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety when the Group no longer expects collections or recoveries within a foreseeable future. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to 'Provision for impairment and credit losses' account.



Investment in Associates

Associates pertain to all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20.00% and 50.00% of the voting rights. In the consolidated and parent company financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is carried in the balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the associates. Goodwill, if any, relating to an associate is included in the carrying value of the investment and is not amortized. The statement of income reflects the share of the results of operations of the associate. Where there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. Profits or losses resulting from transactions between the Group and an associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

Dividends earned on this investment are recognized as a reduction from the carrying value of the investment.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognizes any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

Investment in Subsidiaries

In the parent company financial statements, investment in subsidiaries is accounted for under the equity method of accounting similar to the investment in associates.

Business Combinations and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are charged to profit or loss.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.



Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized in accordance with PFRS 9, either in profit or loss or as a charge to OCI. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of fair value of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss as gain on bargain purchase under 'Miscellaneous income'.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the date of acquisition, allocated to each of the Group's CGUs, or groups of CGUs, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units or group of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated:

- represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- is not larger than an operating segment identified for segment reporting purposes.

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

Cash Dividend and Non-cash Distribution to Equity Holders of the Parent Company

The Group recognizes a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the Parent Company when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

Non-cash distributions are measured at the fair value of the assets to be distributed with fair value remeasurement recognized directly in equity.

Upon distribution of non-cash assets, any difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the carrying amount of the assets distributed is recognized in the statement of income.

Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment

Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value while depreciable properties such as buildings, leasehold improvements, and furniture, fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, and any impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment when that cost is incurred and if the recognition criteria are met, but excluding repairs and maintenance costs.



Construction-in-progress is stated at cost less any impairment in value. The initial cost comprises its construction cost and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use, including borrowing costs. Construction-in-progress is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

Depreciation and amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life (EUL) of the depreciable assets as follows:

	EUL
Buildings	50 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of 6 years or the related lease terms

The depreciation and amortization method and useful life are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment and leasehold improvements.

An item of bank premises, furniture, fixtures 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.

Investment Properties

Investment properties include real properties acquired in settlement of loans and receivables which are measured initially at cost, including certain transaction costs. Investment properties acquired through a nonmonetary asset exchange is measured initially at fair value unless (a) the exchange lacks commercial substance or (b) the fair value of neither the asset received nor the asset given up is reliably measurable. The difference between the fair value of the investment property upon foreclosure and the carrying value of the loan is recognized under 'Gain on asset foreclosure and dacion transactions' in the statement of income. Subsequent to initial recognition, depreciable investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment in value except for land which is stated at cost less impairment in value.

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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis using the remaining EUL of the building and improvement components of investment properties which ranged from 10 to 33 years from the time of acquisition of the investment properties.

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



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.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include software cost and branch licenses resulting from the Parent Company's acquisition of CBSI, Unity Bank and PDB (Notes 11 and 14).

Software costs

Costs related to software purchased by the Group for use in operations are amortized on a straight-line basis over 3 to 10 years. The amortization method and useful life are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Branch licenses

The branch licenses are initially measured at cost as of the date of acquisition (at fair value if part of assets acquired in a business combination) and are deemed to have an indefinite useful life as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which they are expected to generate net cash inflows for the Group.

Such intangible assets are not amortized, instead they are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the CGU level. Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the intangible asset relates. Recoverable amount represents the CGU's value in use. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized.

Gains and losses arising from 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 earnings when the asset is derecognized.

Exchange Trading Right

Exchange trading right is a result of the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) conversion plan, as discussed in Note 14, to preserve access of CBCSec to the trading facilities and continue transacting business in the PSE. Exchange trading right is carried at original cost less any allowance for impairment loss. CBCSec does not intend to sell the exchange trading right in the near future.

The exchange trading right is an intangible asset that is regarded as having an indefinite useful life as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which this asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Group but is tested annually for any impairment in realizable value.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that its nonfinancial assets (e.g., investment in associates, investment properties, bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets) may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount.



Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed as part of the CGU to which it belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset (or CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset (or CGU) is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or CGU).

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

For nonfinancial assets, excluding goodwill and branch licenses, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed, except for goodwill, only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of income. After such a 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.

Accounting policy on Leases effective January 1, 2019

The Group 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.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group 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 Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are 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 adjusted by lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets. The depreciation expense is presented under 'Depreciation and Amortization' in the statement of income.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies on Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets.



ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group 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 Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group 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.

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

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of ATM sites (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 ATM sites that are considered to be low value. 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.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising from leased properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of income due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases (Prior to January 1, 2019)

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

- (a) there is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the arrangement; or
- (b) a renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless that term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term; or
- (c) there is a change in the determination of whether fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset; or
- (d) there is a substantial change to the asset.

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



Group as a lessee

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term and included in 'Occupancy cost' in the statement of income.

Group as a lessor

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

Capital Stock

Capital 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 balance sheet. 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

Revenues within the scope of PFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue from contract with customers is recognized upon transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Group and the Parent Company exercise judgment, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the five-step model to contracts with customers.

The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognized for contracts within the scope of PFRS 15:

Fee and commission income

The Group earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

- a. *Fee income earned from services that are provided over a certain period of time*
Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include investment fund fees, custodian fees, fiduciary fees, credit related fees, asset management fees, portfolio and other management fees, and advisory fees.
- b. *Fee income from providing transactions services*
Fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party - such as commission income, underwriting fees, corporate finance fees and brokerage fees for the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses - are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance are recognized after fulfilling the corresponding criteria.

Loan syndication fees are recognized in the statement of income when the syndication has been completed and the Group retains no part of the loans for itself or retains part at the same EIR as for the other participants.



Service charges and penalties

Service charges and penalties are recognized only upon collection or accrued where there is a reasonable degree of certainty as to their collectability.

Other income

Income from sale of service is recognized upon rendition of the service. Income from sale of properties is recognized when control has been transferred to the counterparty and when the collectability of the sales price is reasonably assured.

Revenues outside the scope of PFRS 15

Interest income

For all interest-bearing financial assets, interest income is recorded at either EIR, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability, or at rate stated in the contract. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options), includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, as applicable, but not future credit losses. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original EIR. The change in carrying amount is recorded as 'Interest income'. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the EIR on the loan. If the commitment expires without the Group making the loan, the commitment fees are recognized as other income on expiry.

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

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Trading and securities gain (loss) - net

This represents results arising from trading activities and sale of FVOCI debt financial assets.

Gain on disposal of investment securities at amortized cost

This represents results arising from sale of investment securities measured at amortized cost.

Expense Recognition

Expense is recognized when it is probable that a decrease in future economic benefits 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 statement of income using the EIR of the financial liabilities to which they relate.

Other expenses

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



Retirement Benefits

Defined benefit plan

The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets and adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates on government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement liability. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

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

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

- (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.

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. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. 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).

The Group'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. 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.



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.

Share-based Payments (Stock Grants)

Employees (including senior executives) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments (stock grants), whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. That cost is recognized in employee benefits expense, together with a corresponding increase in equity (other capital reserves), over the period in which the service and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period). The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of income for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions. No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied. When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the Group or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

When the equity-settled transactions vest immediately but the grant date is not yet determined as of reporting date, the Group recognizes the expense and the corresponding increase in equity using the estimated grant date fair value as of reporting date. Subsequently, once the grant date is determined, the Group revises the estimate based on the actual grant date fair value.

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Group 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 Group 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 an interest expense.

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.

Income Taxes

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet liability method, on all temporary differences at the reporting 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. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits from the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT), and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax credits from MCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized. Deferred tax, however, is not recognized on temporary differences that arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income.

Deferred tax liabilities are not provided on non-taxable temporary differences associated with investments in domestic subsidiaries and associates.

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

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



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 relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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 outstanding during the year after giving retroactive effect to stock splits, stock dividends declared and stock rights exercised during the year, if any.

The Parent Company computes diluted EPS when there are outstanding dilutive potential common shares. Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting both the net income for the year and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year with the impact of the dilutive potential common stock issuance transaction.

Dividends on Common Shares

Dividends on common shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when approved by the respective shareholders of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. Dividends declared during the year that are approved after the reporting date are dealt with as an event after the reporting date.

Segment Reporting

The Group'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 32. The Group's revenue producing assets are 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 Parent Company acts in a fiduciary capacity such as nominee, trustee or agent.

Events after the Reporting Period

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

Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021

- Amendments to PFRS 9, PFRS 7, PFRS 4 and PFRS 16, *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2*

The amendments provide the following temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR):

- Practical expedient for changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of IBOR reform
- Relief from discontinuing hedging relationships



- Relief from the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component

The Group shall also disclose information about:

- The about the nature and extent of risks to which the entity is exposed arising from financial instruments subject to IBOR reform, and how the entity manages those risks; and
- Their progress in completing the transition to alternative benchmark rates, and how the entity is managing that transition

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021 and apply retrospectively, however, the Group is not required to restate prior periods.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2022

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*

The amendments are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued in 1989, with a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements. The amendments added an exception to the recognition principle of PFRS 3, *Business Combinations* to avoid the issue of potential ‘day 2’ gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* or Philippine-IFRIC 21, *Levies*, if incurred separately.

At the same time, the amendments add a new paragraph to PFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and apply prospectively.

- Amendments to PAS 16, *Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use*

The amendments prohibit entities deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment.

- Amendments to PAS 37, *Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract*

The amendments specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making. The amendments apply a “directly related cost approach”. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.



The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The Group will apply these amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments.

▪ *Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle*

- Amendments to PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Philippines Financial Reporting Standards, Subsidiary as a first-time adopter*

The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of PFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to PFRS. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of PFRS 1.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 with earlier adoption permitted.

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments, Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities*

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. The Group will apply the amendments to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

- Amendments to PAS 41, *Agriculture, Taxation in fair value measurements*

The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of PAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of PAS 41.

An entity applies the amendment prospectively to fair value measurements on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022 with earlier adoption permitted.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

The amendments clarify paragraphs 69 to 76 of PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period



- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and must be applied retrospectively.

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

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

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

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

PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

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*

The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

On January 13, 2016, the Financial Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires the Group to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at reporting date. Future events may occur which will cause the judgments and assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change.



The effects of any change in judgments and estimates are reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

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

Judgments

a. Financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the balance sheet or disclosed in the notes cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using discounted cash flow model, incorporating inputs such as current market rates of comparable instruments. The carrying values and corresponding fair values of financial instruments, as well as the manner in which fair values were determined, are discussed in more detail in Note 5.

b. Contingencies

The Group is currently involved in various legal proceedings. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims has been developed in consultation with outside counsel handling the Group's defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results. The Group currently does not believe that these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the financial statements (Note 31). It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings.

c. Evaluation of business model in managing financial assets

The Group manages its financial assets based on business models that maintain an 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.

The Group developed business models which reflect how it manages its portfolio of financial instruments. The Group's business models need not be assessed at the 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 Group) and not on an instrument-by-instrument basis (i.e., not based on intention or specific characteristics of individual financial instrument).

In determining the classification of a financial instrument under PFRS 9, the Group evaluates in which business model a financial asset or a portfolio of financial assets belong to, taking into consideration the objectives of each business model established by the Group, various risks and key performance indicators being reviewed and monitored by responsible officers, as well as the manner of compensation for them. The Group also considers the frequency, value, reasons and timing of past sales and expectation of future sales activity in this evaluation.

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 Group considers certain circumstances to assess that an increase in the frequency or value of sales of financial instruments in a particular period is not necessarily inconsistent with a held-to-collect business model if the Group can explain the reasons for those sales and why those sales do not reflect a change in the Group's objective for the business model.



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

In 2020, the Parent Company sold investment securities at amortized cost whose carrying values prior to the sale amounted ₱30.14 billion at a net gain of ₱2.19 billion. The reasons for the disposals are disclosed in Note 9.

In 2019, the Group and Parent Company sold investment securities at amortized cost whose carrying values prior to the sale amounted to ₱18.62 billion at a net gain of ₱1.38 billion and ₱13.33 billion at a net gain of ₱1.30 billion, respectively. The reasons for the disposals are disclosed in Note 9.

The above disposals in 2020 and 2019 were assessed by the Group as not inconsistent with the portfolios' business models considering the conditions and reasons for which the disposals were made. Further, these disposals did not result in a change in business model and the remaining securities in the affected portfolios continue to be accounted for at amortized cost (see Note 9).

d. Testing the cash flow characteristics of financial assets

In determining the classification of financial assets under PFRS 9, the Group assesses whether the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding, with interest representing time value of money and credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding. The assessment as to whether the cash flows meet the test is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated. Any other contractual term that changes the timing or amount of cash flows (unless it is a variable interest rate that represents time value of money and credit risk), i.e., cash flows that are non-SPPI, does not meet the amortized cost criteria. In cases where the relationship between the passage of time and the interest rate of the financial instrument may be imperfect, known as modified time value of money, the Group assesses the modified time value of money feature to determine whether the financial instrument still meets the SPPI criterion. The objective of the assessment is to determine how different the undiscounted contractual cash flows could be from the undiscounted cash flows that would arise if the time value of money element was not modified (the benchmark cash flows). If the resulting difference is significant, the SPPI criterion is not met. In view of this, the Group considers the effect of the modified time value of money element in each reporting period and cumulatively over the life of the financial instrument.

e. Hedge accounting

The Parent Company has designated the hedge relationship between its floating rate bond payable (Note 18) and an interest rate swap as cash flow hedge. The Parent Company's hedge accounting policies include an element of judgment and estimation, in particular, in respect of the existence of highly probable cash flows for inclusion within the cash flow hedge. Estimates of future interest rates and the general economic environment will influence the availability and timing of suitable hedged items, with an impact on the effectiveness of the hedge relationships. Details of the Parent Company's hedging transaction are described in Note 26.



Estimates

a. Expected credit losses on financial assets and commitments

The Group reviews its debt financial assets and commitments at each reporting date to determine the amount of expected credit losses (ECL) to be recognized in the balance sheet and any changes thereto in the statement of income. Additional considerations were made in estimating the ECL in response to the changing credit environment brought about by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. In particular, judgments and estimates by management are required in determining:

- whether a financial asset has had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Note 6 discusses how the Group considered the impact of COVID-19 pandemic in its credit risk management and allowance provisioning;
- whether a default has taken place and what comprises a default;
- macro-economic factors that are relevant in measuring a financial asset's probability of default as well as the Group's forecast of these macro-economic factors;
- probability weights applied over a range of possible outcomes such as slow or early recovery from the impact of COVID-19 pandemic;
- sufficiency and appropriateness of data used and relationships assumed in building the components of the Group's expected credit loss models;
- the measurement of the exposure at default for unused commitments on which an expected credit loss should be recognized and the applicable loss rate.

The related allowance for credit losses of financial assets and commitments of the Group and the Parent Company are disclosed in Notes 16 and 21.

b. Impairment of 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 cash generating unit (CGU) to which the goodwill relates. The recoverable amount of the CGU is determined based on a VIU calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period. For VIU, the Group estimates the discount rate used for the computation of the net present value by reference to the weighted cost of capital of comparable banks. The impairment assessment process requires significant judgment and is based on assumptions, specifically loan and deposit growth rates, discount rate and the long-term growth rates.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount of the CGU to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of income. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed for subsequent increases in its recoverable amount in future periods. The carrying values of the Group's goodwill are disclosed in Note 14.



c. Impairment of branch licenses

The Group conducts an annual review for any impairment in the value of branch licenses. Branch licenses are written down for impairment where the recoverable value is insufficient to support the carrying value. The recoverable amount of branch licenses is determined based on a VIU calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period. For VIU, the Group estimates the discount rate used for the computation of the net present value by reference to weighted cost of capital of comparable banks. The impairment assessment process requires significant judgment and is based on assumptions, specifically loan and deposit growth rates, discount rate and the long-term growth rates.

The carrying values of the Group's branch licenses are disclosed in Note 14.

d. Net plan assets and retirement expense

The determination of the Group's net plan assets and annual retirement expense is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These assumptions include, among others, discount rates and salary rates.

The assumed discount rates were determined using the market yields on Philippine government bonds with terms consistent with the expected employee benefit payout as of the reporting date. The salary increase rates were based on the Group's expectations of future salary increases.

The present value of the retirement obligation and fair value of plan assets, including the details of the assumptions used in the calculation are disclosed in Note 25.

e. Recognition of deferred income taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Management discretion is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based on the forecasted level of future taxable profits and the related future tax planning strategies. Key assumptions used in forecast of future taxable income include loan portfolio and deposit growth rates.

The Group believes it will be able to generate sufficient taxable income in the future to utilize its recorded deferred tax assets. Taxable income is sourced mainly from interest income from lending activities and earnings from service charge, fees, commissions and trust activities.

The recognized and unrecognized deferred tax assets are disclosed in Note 28.

f. Impairment on non-financial assets

The Group assesses impairment on its nonfinancial assets (e.g., investment properties and bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment) and considers the following impairment indicators:

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



An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Except for investment properties where recoverable amount is determined based on fair value less cost to sell, the recoverable amount of all other nonfinancial assets is determined based on the asset's value in use computation which considers the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the asset. The Group is required to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the carrying amount of the asset being assessed.

The carrying values of the Group's nonfinancial assets are disclosed in Notes 12 and 13.

4. Financial Instrument Categories

The following table presents the total carrying amount of the Group's and the Parent Company's financial instruments per category:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Financial assets				
Cash and other cash items	₱15,984,210	₱16,839,755	₱13,724,265	₱14,856,844
Financial assets at FVTPL	13,406,863	18,500,111	11,641,778	18,444,101
Financial assets at FVOCI	20,244,403	26,133,360	18,345,520	24,170,629
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Due from BSP	152,156,449	100,174,398	141,811,190	88,109,650
Due from other banks	18,228,721	9,900,642	17,197,750	8,645,547
Interbank loans receivables and SPURA	18,290,851	17,036,460	15,604,167	10,027,609
Investment securities at amortized cost	202,240,631	168,202,728	196,794,826	164,231,583
Loans and receivables	557,214,484	568,919,164	491,994,476	502,930,197
Accrued interest receivable	8,529,872	7,158,494	6,833,616	6,526,475
Other assets*	3,940,164	4,382,441	1,594,781	2,077,459
	960,601,172	875,774,327	871,830,806	782,548,520
Total financial assets	₱1,010,236,648	₱937,247,553	₱915,542,369	₱840,020,094

*Other assets include accounts receivables, SCR, net of allowance for impairment losses, returned checks and other cash items (RCOCI) and miscellaneous financial assets (Note 15).

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities:				
Deposit liabilities	₱835,230,830	₱775,427,860	₱750,972,908	₱687,764,453
Bonds payable	52,065,678	37,394,398	52,065,678	37,394,398
Bills payable	23,655,851	33,381,406	23,655,851	33,381,406
Accrued interest and other expenses*	2,324,974	2,762,016	2,064,691	2,411,610
Manager's check	1,568,232	1,998,678	1,066,098	1,535,936
Other liabilities**	10,658,982	10,657,609	8,058,582	8,426,083
	925,504,547	861,621,967	837,883,808	770,913,886
Financial liabilities at FVTPL:				
Derivative liabilities	1,216,771	1,036,052	1,216,771	1,036,052
Derivative contract designated as hedge	521,209	51,949	521,209	51,949
Total financial liabilities	₱927,242,527	₱862,709,968	₱839,621,788	₱772,001,887

*Accrued interest and other expenses includes accrued interest payable and accrued other expenses payable (Note 20).

**Other liabilities exclude withholding taxes payable and retirement liabilities (Note 21)



5. Fair Value Measurement

The Group has assets and liabilities in the consolidated and Parent Company balance sheets that are measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis after initial recognition. Recurring fair value measurements are those that another PFRS requires or permits to be recognized in the balance sheet at the end of each financial reporting period. These include financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL and financial assets at FVOCI.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, except for the following financial instruments, the carrying values of the Group's and the Parent Company's financial assets and liabilities as reflected in the balance sheets and related notes approximate their respective fair values:

	2020			
	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 9)				
Government bonds	₱100,606,146	₱110,454,734	₱96,001,691	₱105,648,060
Private bonds	101,634,485	109,589,297	100,793,135	108,753,082
	<u>202,240,631</u>	<u>220,044,031</u>	<u>196,794,826</u>	<u>214,401,142</u>
Loans and receivables (Note 10)				
Corporate and commercial lending	453,649,372	455,890,979	434,414,419	434,973,729
Consumer lending	96,488,966	112,946,316	50,805,392	61,290,159
Trade-related lending	6,937,033	8,538,979	6,746,530	8,330,874
Others	139,113	150,900	28,135	32,449
	<u>557,214,484</u>	<u>577,527,174</u>	<u>491,994,476</u>	<u>504,627,211</u>
Sales contracts receivable (Note 15)	1,173,038	1,242,609	185,350	197,878
	<u>558,387,522</u>	<u>578,769,783</u>	<u>492,179,826</u>	<u>504,825,089</u>
	<u>₱760,628,153</u>	<u>₱798,813,814</u>	<u>₱688,974,652</u>	<u>₱719,226,231</u>
Non-financial Assets				
Investment properties				
Land	₱2,517,017	₱4,834,488	₱666,409	₱2,469,314
Buildings and improvements	1,467,922	2,331,151	812,524	976,934
	<u>₱3,984,939</u>	<u>₱7,165,639</u>	<u>₱1,478,933</u>	<u>₱3,446,248</u>
Financial Liabilities				
Deposit liabilities (Note 17)	₱366,357,014	₱362,712,054	₱318,139,885	₱314,485,438
Bonds Payable (Note 18)	52,065,678	52,101,935	52,065,678	52,101,935
	<u>₱418,422,692</u>	<u>₱414,813,989</u>	<u>₱370,205,563</u>	<u>₱366,587,373</u>
2019				
	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 9)				
Government bonds	₱116,859,352	₱115,600,451	₱114,157,458	₱113,070,656
Private bonds	51,343,376	52,569,793	50,074,125	51,304,523
	<u>168,202,728</u>	<u>168,170,244</u>	<u>164,231,583</u>	<u>164,375,179</u>
Loans and receivables (Note 10)				
Corporate and commercial lending	458,007,221	449,343,219	433,716,968	423,191,284
Consumer lending	100,104,341	105,846,151	58,707,050	59,188,709
Trade-related lending	10,766,453	11,267,769	10,472,182	10,819,193
Others	41,149	47,780	33,997	39,177
	<u>568,919,164</u>	<u>566,504,919</u>	<u>502,930,197</u>	<u>493,238,363</u>
Sales contracts receivable (Note 15)	1,132,439	1,200,426	210,706	224,080
	<u>570,051,603</u>	<u>567,705,345</u>	<u>503,140,903</u>	<u>493,462,443</u>
	<u>₱738,254,331</u>	<u>₱735,875,589</u>	<u>₱667,372,486</u>	<u>₱657,837,622</u>



	2019			
	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Non-financial Assets				
Investment properties				
Land	₱2,775,580	₱5,199,926	₱615,253	₱2,516,447
Buildings and improvements	1,561,604	2,819,400	881,734	1,455,041
	₱4,337,184	₱8,019,326	₱1,496,987	₱3,971,488
Financial Liabilities				
Deposit liabilities (Note 17)	363,600,383	358,540,409	307,293,511	302,112,818
Bonds Payable (Note 18)	37,394,398	37,980,269	37,394,398	37,980,269
	₱400,994,781	₱396,520,678	₱344,687,909	₱340,093,087

The methods and assumptions used by the Group and Parent Company in estimating the fair values of the financial instruments follow:

Cash and other cash items, due from BSP and other banks, interbank loans receivable and SPURA and accrued interest receivable - The carrying amounts approximate their fair values in view of the relatively short-term maturities of these instruments.

Debt securities - 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.

Equity securities - For publicly traded equity securities, fair values are based on quoted prices. For unquoted equity securities, remeasurement to their fair values is not material to the financial statements.

Loans and receivables and sales contracts receivable (SCR) included in other assets - Fair values of loans and receivables and SCR are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, where future cash flows are discounted using the Group's current incremental lending rates for similar types of loans and receivables.

Accounts receivable, RCOCI and other financial assets included in other assets - Quoted market prices are not readily available for these assets. These are reported at cost and are not significant in relation to the Group's total portfolio of financial assets.

Derivative instruments (included under FVTPL) - Fair values are estimated based on discounted cash flows, using prevailing interest rate differential and spot exchange rates.

Deposit liabilities (time, demand and savings deposits) - Fair values of time deposits are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, where future cash flows are discounted using the Group's current incremental borrowing rates for similar borrowings and with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued. For demand and savings deposits, carrying amounts approximate fair values considering that these are currently due and demandable.

Bonds payable and Bills payable - Unless quoted market prices are readily available, fair values are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, where future cash flows are discounted using the current incremental borrowing rates for similar borrowings and with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued.

Manager's checks and accrued interest and other expenses - Carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term nature of the accounts.



Other liabilities - Quoted market prices are not readily available for these liabilities. These are reported at cost and are not significant in relation to the Group's total portfolio.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of assets and liabilities by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and

Level 3: inputs that are not based on observable market data or unobservable inputs.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the fair value hierarchy of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets and liabilities are presented below:

	Consolidated			
	2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Held-for-trading				
Government bonds	₱1,970,624	₱1,560,897	₱-	₱3,531,521
Treasury notes	-	2,126,819	-	2,126,819
Treasury bills	-	1,892,770	-	1,892,770
Private bonds	3,358,210	-	-	3,358,210
Quoted equity shares	1,210,665	-	-	1,210,665
Financial Assets designated at FVTPL	150,000	-	-	150,000
Derivative assets	-	1,136,878	-	1,136,878
FVOCI financial assets				
Government bonds	2,654,823	10,349,673	-	13,004,496
Quoted private bonds	6,596,820	-	-	6,596,820
Quoted equity shares	624,722	-	-	624,722
	₱16,565,864	₱17,067,037	₱-	₱33,632,901
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivative liabilities	₱-	₱1,216,771	₱-	₱1,216,771
Derivative contract designated as hedge	-	521,209	-	521,209
	₱-	₱1,737,980	₱-	₱1,737,980
Fair values of assets carried at amortized cost/cost				
Investment securities at amortized cost				
Government bonds	₱110,454,734	₱-	₱-	₱110,454,734
Private bonds	53,290,698	-	56,298,599	109,589,297
Loans and receivables				
Corporate and commercial loans	-	-	455,890,979	455,890,979
Consumer loans	-	-	112,946,316	112,946,316
Trade-related loans	-	-	8,538,979	8,538,979
Others	-	-	150,900	150,900
Sales contracts receivable	-	-	1,242,609	1,242,609
Investment properties				
Land	-	-	4,834,488	4,834,488
Buildings and improvements	-	-	2,331,151	2,331,151
	₱163,745,432	₱-	₱642,234,021	₱805,979,453
Fair values of liabilities carried at amortized cost				
Deposit liabilities	₱-	₱-	₱362,712,054	₱362,712,054
Bonds payable	-	-	52,101,935	52,101,935
	₱-	₱-	₱414,813,989	₱414,813,989



Consolidated				
2019				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Held-for-trading				
Government bonds	P5,087,179	P3,363,947	P-	P8,451,126
Treasury notes	-	2,386,226	-	2,386,226
Treasury bills	-	1,378,137	-	1,378,137
Private bonds	4,372,734	-	-	4,372,734
Quoted equity shares	1,243,938	-	-	1,243,938
Derivative assets	-	667,950	-	667,950
FVOCI financial assets				
Government bonds	3,977,446	18,563,070	-	22,540,516
Quoted private bonds	2,953,271	-	-	2,953,271
Quoted equity shares	621,208	-	-	621,208
	P18,255,776	P26,359,330	P-	P44,615,106
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivative liabilities	P-	P1,036,052	P-	P1,036,052
Derivative contract designated as hedge	-	51,949	-	51,949
	P-	P1,088,001	P-	P1,088,001
Fair values of assets carried at amortized cost/cost				
Investment securities at amortized cost				
Government bonds	P115,600,451	P-	P-	P115,600,451
Private bonds	31,666,529	-	20,903,264	52,569,793
Loans and receivables				
Corporate and commercial loans	-	-	449,343,219	449,343,219
Consumer loans	-	-	105,846,151	105,846,151
Trade-related loans	-	-	11,267,769	11,267,769
Others	-	-	47,780	47,780
Sales contracts receivable	-	-	1,200,426	1,200,426
Investment properties				
Land	-	-	5,199,926	5,199,926
Buildings and improvements	-	-	2,819,400	2,819,400
	P147,266,980	P-	P596,627,935	P743,894,915
Fair values of liabilities carried at amortized cost				
Deposit liabilities	P-	P-	P358,540,409	P358,540,409
Bonds payable	-	-	37,980,269	37,980,269
	P-	P-	P396,520,678	P396,520,678

Parent Company				
2020				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Held-for-trading				
Government bonds	P1,970,624	P1,560,897	P-	P3,531,521
Treasury notes	-	2,126,819	-	2,126,819
Treasury bills	-	1,892,770	-	1,892,770
Private bonds	1,812,303	-	-	1,812,303
Quoted equity shares	1,141,487	-	-	1,141,487
Derivative assets	-	1,136,878	-	1,136,878
FVOCI financial assets				
Government bonds	1,053,928	10,349,673	-	11,403,601
Quoted private bonds	6,329,550	-	-	6,329,550
Quoted equity shares	594,004	-	-	594,004
	P12,901,896	P17,067,037	P-	P29,968,933
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivative liabilities	P-	P1,216,771	P-	P1,216,771
Derivative contract designated as hedge	-	521,209	-	521,209
	P-	P1,737,980	P-	P1,737,980

(Forward)



	Parent Company			
	2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Fair values of assets carried at amortized cost/cost				
Investment securities at amortized cost				
Government bonds	P105,648,060	P-	P-	P105,648,060
Private bonds	52,454,483	-	56,298,599	108,753,082
Loans and receivables				
Corporate and commercial loans	-	-	434,973,729	434,973,729
Consumer loans	-	-	61,290,159	61,290,159
Trade-related loans	-	-	8,330,874	8,330,874
Others	-	-	32,449	32,449
Sales contracts receivable	-	-	197,878	197,878
Investment properties				
Land	-	-	2,469,314	2,469,314
Buildings and improvements	-	-	976,934	976,934
	P158,102,543	P-	P564,569,936	P722,672,479
Fair values of liabilities carried at amortized cost				
Deposit liabilities	P-	P-	P314,485,438	P314,485,438
Bonds payable	-	-	52,101,935	52,101,935
	P-	P-	P366,587,373	P366,587,373
Parent Company				
2019				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Held-for-trading				
Government bonds	P5,087,179	P3,363,947	P-	P8,451,126
Treasury notes	-	2,386,226	-	2,386,226
Treasury bills	-	1,378,137	-	1,378,137
Private bonds	4,372,734	-	-	4,372,734
Quoted equity shares	1,187,928	-	-	1,187,928
Derivative assets	-	667,950	-	667,950
FVOCI financial assets				
Government bonds	2,489,563	18,563,070	-	21,052,633
Quoted private bonds	2,512,588	-	-	2,512,588
Quoted equity shares	587,043	-	-	587,043
	P16,237,035	P26,359,330	P-	P42,596,365
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivative liabilities	P-	P1,036,052	P-	P1,036,052
Derivative contract designated as hedge	-	51,949	-	51,949
	P-	P1,088,001	P-	P1,088,001
Fair values of assets carried at amortized cost/cost				
Investment securities at amortized cost				
Government bonds	P113,070,656	P-	P-	P113,070,656
Private bonds	30,401,259	-	20,903,264	51,304,523
Loans and receivables				
Corporate and commercial loans	-	-	423,191,284	423,191,284
Consumer loans	-	-	59,188,709	59,188,709
Trade-related loans	-	-	10,819,193	10,819,193
Others	-	-	39,177	39,177
Sales contracts receivable	-	-	224,080	224,080
Investment properties				
Land	-	-	2,516,447	2,516,447
Buildings and improvements	-	-	1,455,041	1,455,041
	P143,471,915	P-	P518,337,195	P661,809,110
Fair values of liabilities carried at amortized cost				
Deposit liabilities	P-	P-	P302,112,818	P302,112,818
Bonds payable	-	-	37,980,269	37,980,269
	P-	P-	P340,093,087	P340,093,087



There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements in 2020 and 2019.

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 reporting date.

Derivative assets and liabilities - fair values are calculated by reference to the prevailing interest differential and spot exchange rate as of the reporting date, taking into account the remaining term to maturity of the derivative assets and liabilities.

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

The fair values of the Group's and Parent Company's investment properties have been determined by the appraisal method by independent external and in-house appraisers based on highest and best use of the property being appraised. Valuations were derived on the basis of recent sales of similar properties in the same areas as the investment properties and taking into account the economic conditions prevailing at the time the valuations were made and comparability of similar properties sold with the property being valued.

The table below summarizes the valuation techniques used and the significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation for each type of investment properties held by the Group and the Parent Company:

	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs
Land	Market Data Approach	Price per square meter, size, location, shape, time element and corner influence
Land and Building	Market Data Approach and Cost Approach	Reproduction Cost New

Descriptions of the valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation of the Group and the Parent Company's investment properties are as follows:

Valuation Techniques

Market Data Approach A process of comparing the subject property being appraised to similar comparable properties recently sold or being offered for sale.

Cost Approach It is an estimate of the investment required to duplicate the property in its present condition. It is reached by estimating the value of the building "as if new" and then deducting the depreciated cost. Fundamental to the Cost Approach is the estimate of Reproduction Cost New of the improvements.

Significant unobservable inputs

Reproduction Cost New The cost to create a virtual replica of the existing structure, employing the same design and similar building materials.

Size Size of lot in terms of area. Evaluate if the lot size of property or comparable conforms to the average cut of the lots in the area and estimate the impact of lot size differences on land value.



Significant unobservable inputs

Shape	Particular form or configuration of the lot. A highly irregular shape limits the usable area whereas an ideal lot configuration maximizes the usable area of the lot which is associated in designing an improvement which conforms with the highest and best use of the property.
Location	Location of comparative properties whether on a Main Road, or secondary road. Road width could also be a consideration if data is available. As a rule, properties located along a Main Road are superior to properties located along a secondary road.
Time Element	“An adjustment for market conditions is made if general property values have appreciated or depreciated since the transaction dates due to inflation or deflation or a change in investors’ perceptions of the market over time”. In which case, the current data is superior to historic data.
Discount	Generally, asking prices in ads posted for sale are negotiable. Discount is the amount the seller or developer is willing to deduct from the posted selling price if the transaction will be in cash or equivalent.
Corner influence	Bounded by two (2) roads.

6. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group’s activities are principally related to the profitable use of financial instruments. Risks are inherent in these activities but are managed by the Group through a rigorous, comprehensive and continuous process of identification, measurement, monitoring and mitigation of these risks, partly through the effective use of risk and authority limits and thresholds, process controls and monitoring, and independent controls. As reflected in its corporate actions and organizational improvements, the Group has placed due importance on expanding and strengthening its risk management process and considers it as a vital component to the Group’s continuing profitability and financial stability. Central to the Group’s risk management process is its adoption of a risk management program intended to avoid unnecessary risks, manage and mitigate inherent risks and maximize returns from taking acceptable risks necessary to sustain its business viability and good financial position in the market.

The key financial risks that the Group faces are: credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. The Group’s risk management objective is primarily focused on controlling and mitigating these risks. The Parent Company and its subsidiaries manage their respective financial risks separately. The subsidiaries, particularly CBSI, have their own risk management processes but are structured similar to that of the Parent Company. To a large extent, the respective risk management programs and objectives are the same across the Group. The severity of risk, materiality, and regulations are primary considerations in determining the scope and extent of the risk management processes put in place for the subsidiaries.



Risk Management Structure

The BOD of the Parent Company is ultimately responsible for the oversight of the Parent Company's risk management processes. On the other hand, the risk management processes of the subsidiaries are the separate responsibilities of their respective BODs. The BOD of the Parent Company created a separate board-level independent committee with explicit authority and responsibility for managing and monitoring risks.

The BOD has delegated to the Risk Oversight Committee (ROC) the implementation of the risk management process which includes, among others, determining the appropriate risk mitigating strategies and operating principles, adoption of industry standards, development of risk metrics, monitoring of key risk indicators, and the imposition of risk parameters. The ROC is composed of three members of the BOD, two of whom are independent directors.

The Risk Management Group (RMG) is the operating unit of the ROC primarily responsible for the implementation of the risk management strategies approved by the Board of Directors. The implementation cuts across all departments of the Parent Company and involves all of the Parent Company's financial instruments, whether "on-books" or "off-books." The RMG is likewise responsible for monitoring the implementation of specific risk control procedures and enforcing compliance thereto. The RMG is also directly involved in the day-to-day monitoring of material risks ensuring that the Parent Company, in its transactions and dealings, engages only in risk taking activities duly approved by the ROC. The RMG also ensures that relevant information are accurately and completely captured on a timely basis in the management reporting system of the Parent Company. The RMG regularly reports the results of the risk measurements to the ROC. The RMG is headed by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO).

Apart from RMG, each business unit has created and put in place various process controls which ensure that all the external and internal transactions and dealings of the unit are in compliance with the unit's risk management objectives.

The Internal Audit Division also plays a crucial role in risk management primarily because it is independent of the business units and reports exclusively to the Audit Committee which, in turn, is comprised of independent directors. The Internal Audit Division focuses on ensuring that adequate controls are in place and on monitoring compliance to controls. The regular audit covers all processes and controls, including those under the risk management framework handled by the RMG. The audit of these processes and controls is undertaken at least annually. The audit results and exceptions, including recommendations for their resolution or improvement, are discussed initially with the business units concerned before these are presented to the Audit Committee.

Risk Management Reporting

The CRO reports to the ROC and is a resource to the Management Committee (ManCom) and the Credit Committee (CreCom). The CRO reports on key risk indicators and specific risk management issues that would need resolution from top management. This is undertaken after the risk issues and key risk indicators have been discussed with the business units concerned. The RMG's function, particularly, that of the CRO, as well as the Board's risk oversight responsibilities are articulated under BSP Circular No. 971, Guidelines on Risk Governance.

The key risk indicators were formulated on the basis of the financial risks faced by the Parent Company. These indicators contain information from all business units that provide measurements on the level of the risks taken by the Parent Company in its products, transactions and financial structure. Among others, the report on key risk indicators includes information on the Parent Company's aggregate credit exposure, credit metric forecasts, hold limit exceptions, Value-at-Risk (VaR), Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO) and Earnings-at-Risk (EAR) analysis, utilization of



market and credit limits and thresholds, liquidity risk limits and ratios, overall loan loss provisioning and risk profile changes. Loan loss provisioning and credit limit utilization are, however, discussed in more detail in the Credit Committee. On a monthly basis, detailed reporting of industry, customer and geographic risks is included in the discussion with the ROC. A comprehensive risk report is presented to the BOD on a periodic basis for an overall assessment of the level of risks taken by the Parent Company. On the other hand, the Chief Audit Executive reports to the Audit Committee on a monthly basis on the results of branch or business unit audits and for the resolution of pending but important internal audit issues.

Risk Mitigation

The Parent Company uses derivatives to manage exposures in its financial instruments resulting from changes in interest rates and foreign currencies exposures. However, the nature and extent of use of these financial instruments to mitigate risks are limited to those allowed by the BSP for the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. For interest rate risk from the bonds payable to IFC (Note 18), the Parent Company entered into a pay-fixed, receive-floating interest rate swap (Note 26) with the same principal terms to hedge the exposure to variable cash flow payments. The hedge relationship would eliminate the risk that variability in the floating rates will compress the net interest margin. The IRS designated as hedge is reflected in the Earnings-at-Risk report of RMG.

To further mitigate risks throughout its different business units, the Parent Company formulates risk management policies and continues to improve its existing policies. These policies further serve as the framework and set of guidelines in the creation or revisions of operating policies and manuals for each business unit. In the process design and implementation, preventive controls are preferred over detection controls. Clear delineation of responsibilities and separation of incompatible duties among officers and staff, as well as, among business units are reiterated in these policies. To the extent possible, reporting and accounting responsibilities are segregated from units directly involved in operations and front line activities (i.e., players must not be scorers). This is to improve the credibility and accuracy of management information. Any inconsistencies in the operating policies and manuals with the risk framework created by the RMG are taken up and resolved in the ROC and ManCom.

Based on the approved Operational Risk Assessment Program, RMG spearheaded the bankwide (all Head Office units and branches) risk identification and self-assessment process. This would enable determination of priority risk areas, assessment of mitigating controls in place, and institutionalization of additional measures to ensure a controlled operating environment. RMG was also mandated to maintain and update the Parent Company's Centralized Loss Database wherein all reported incidents of losses shall be encoded to enable assessment of weaknesses in the processes and come up with viable improvements to avoid recurrence.

Monitoring and controlling risks are primarily performed based on various limits and thresholds established by the top management covering the Group's transactions and dealings. These limits and thresholds reflect the Group's business strategies and market environment, as well as the levels of risks that the Group is willing to tolerate, with additional emphasis on selected industries. In addition, the Parent Company monitors and measures the overall risk-bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

Liquidity and interest rate risk exposures are measured and monitored through the Maximum Cumulative Outflow and Earnings-at-Risk reports from the Asset and Liability Management (ALM) system. It was implemented in 2013 and was upgraded in 2018 to a new version which include modules for calculating Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). The system also has a Funds Transfer Pricing module used by the Treasury Group and Corporate Planning Group.



For the measurement of market risk exposures, the Parent Company uses Historical Simulation VaR approach for all treasury traded instruments, including fixed income bonds, foreign exchange swaps and forwards, interest rate swaps and equity securities. Market risk exposures are measured and monitored through reports from the Market Risk Management System which has been implemented in 2018 to enhance risk measurement and automate daily reporting.

BSP issued Circular No. 639 dated January 15, 2009 which mandated the use of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) by all universal and commercial banks to determine their minimum required capital relative to their business risk exposures. In this regard, the Board approved the engagement of the services of a consultant to assist in the bank-wide implementation and embedding of the ICAAP, as provided for under Pillar 2 of Basel II and BSP Circular No. 639.

On November 4, 2020, the BOD approved the changes in the methodology for the Management Action Trigger (MAT) on capital ratios. There were no changes made in the Priority Risk Areas of the Parent Company and the approved trigger events for the review of Capital Ratios MAT and Priority Risks.

The Parent Company submitted its annually updated ICAAP document, in compliance with BSP requirements on October 30, 2020. The document disclosed that the Parent Company has an appropriate level of internal capital relative to the Group's risk profile.

For this submission, the Parent Company retained the Pillar 1 Plus approach using the Pillar 1 capital as the baseline. The process of allocating capital for all types of risks above the Pillar 1 capital levels includes quantification of capital buffer for Pillar 2 risks under normal business cycle/condition, in addition to the quantification based on the results of the Integrated Stress Test (IST). The adoption of the IST allows the Parent Company to quantify its overall vulnerability to market shocks and operational losses in a collective manner driven by events rather than in silo. The capital assessment in the document discloses that the Group and the Parent Company has appropriate and sufficient level of internal capital.

Group's Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted all types of businesses and the banking sector is among the severely hit, at least operationally. As the National Government imposed stringent quarantine measures and mobility becomes limited, being part of the sector essential to the economy, the need for the Group to quickly adapt to the rapidly changing business climate becomes apparent. In spite of the exceedingly challenging situation, the Group continued to open its doors to serve the public while looking after the health, safety and well-being of the workers including service personnel and customers.

The Group developed "The New Normal Work Force and Work Management Plan for the COVID-19 Pandemic". The plan is designed to provide general direction and guidance in sustaining the operations of the Group while we manage and exert effort to reduce exposure to COVID-19. In place are team rotation work schedules, work from home arrangements, mandatory health and safety measures, and case management protocols which are all included in the Group's Work Management Plan.

The Group continued to implement all its market limits and triggers without changes even with the reduced trading hours in the market and shorter working hours of the Group during the Enhanced Community Quarantine. The Financial Markets Segment also issued guidance on work-from-home setup during this period for its trading personnel. Under this setup, for control purposes, Deal limits



of Sales Traders were reduced to zero in the Treasury system to automatically require supervisor authorization of any transaction facilitated offsite.

In view of the heightened credit risk arising from the COVID 19- pandemic, the Group responded by issuing several credit bulletins on the changes in credit granting and lending policies. This includes, among others, the implementation of guidelines to comply with the provisions of the Bayanihan to Heal as One Act and the tightening of credit approval requirements for new loans and credit facilities both to new and existing clients. Special Approving Authority was also granted to the President with regards to further extension of credit line expiry. In addition, there were also guidelines on post-ECQ collection, policies for managing loans affected by the Covid-19 crisis, and procedures for the availment of the regulatory relief measure stated in BSP memoranda No. M-2020-008 (Regulatory Relief for BSFIs Affected by the Corona Virus Disease 2019) and M-2020-032 (Amendments to M-2020-008).

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss on account of a counterparty to a financial product failing to honor its obligation. The Group faces potential credit risks every time it extends funds to borrowers, commits funds to counterparties, guarantees the paying performance of its clients, invests funds to issuers (i.e., investment securities issued by either sovereign or corporate entities) or enters into either market-traded or over-the-counter derivatives, through implied or actual contractual agreements (i.e., on or off-balance sheet exposures). The Group manages its credit risk at various levels (i.e., strategic level, portfolio level down to individual credit or transaction).

The Group established risk limits and thresholds for purposes of monitoring and managing credit risk from individual counterparties and/or groups of counterparties, major industries, as well as countries. It also conducts periodical assessment of the creditworthiness of its counterparties. In addition, the Group obtains collateral where appropriate, enters into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties, and limits the duration of exposures.

Credit Risk Rating and Scoring Models

The Parent Company has four credit risk rating models in place: for corporate borrowers, for retail small and medium entities and individual accounts (non-consumer), for financial institutions, for sovereign / country exposures. In addition, it also has two scoring models for auto and housing loan applicants.

In compliance with BSP requirements, the Parent Company established an internal Credit Risk Rating System (ICRRS) for the purpose of measuring credit risk for corporate borrowers in a consistent manner, as accurately as possible, and thereafter uses the risk information for business and financial decision making. The ICRRS covers corporate borrowers with total assets, total facilities, or total credit exposures amounting to ₱15.00 million and above.

Further, the ICRRS was designed within the technical requirements defined under BSP Circular No. 439. It has two components, namely: a) Borrower Risk Rating which provides an assessment of the creditworthiness of the borrower, without considering the proposed facility and security arrangements, and b) Loan Exposure Ratio which provides an assessment of the proposed facilities as mitigated or enhanced by security arrangements.



On February 6, 2019, the Board of Directors approved the recalibrated ICRRS model. Among the changes made was in the rating scale which was expanded from ten to fourteen rating grades, ten of which fall under unclassified accounts, with the remaining four falling under classified accounts in accordance with regulatory provisioning guidelines.

The Parent Company launched in 2011 the Borrower Credit Score (BCS), a credit scoring system designed for retail small and medium entities and individual loan accounts. In 2018, RMG completed the statistical validation of the BCS using the same methodology applied to the validation of the corporate risk rating model. The validation process was conducted with the assistance of Teradata which provided the analytics platform, tools and technical guidance for both credit model performance assessment and recalibration.

The CAMELOT rating system was approved by the BOD in 2006 to specifically assess Philippine universal, commercial and thrift banks. In 2009, the Parent Company implemented the rating system for rural and cooperative banks as well as the rating system for foreign financial institutions.

The Parent Company also developed a Sovereign Risk Rating Model, which provided the tool for the Parent Company to assess the strength of the country rated in reference to its economic fundamentals, fiscal policy, institutional strength, and vulnerability to extreme events. The Model was approved by the Board on September 7, 2018.

The scorecards for auto and housing loans were officially launched in November 2016, adopting the models developed by CBS with a third-party consultant, and utilizing internally developed software interfaces for their implementation.

For the Parent Company's credit cards, starting September 2017, Transunion score is being used in lieu of an acquisition scorecard to determine application acceptance in conjunction with other credit acceptance criteria.

Concentration of Assets and Liabilities and Off-Balance Sheet Items

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

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Parent Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines focusing on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

The distribution of the Group's and Parent Company's assets and liabilities, and credit commitment items by geographic region as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in millions) follows:

	Consolidated					
	2020			2019		
Geographic Region	Assets	Liabilities	Commitment*	Assets	Liabilities	Commitment*
Philippines	₱943,498	₱906,192	₱31,030	₱871,435	₱840,712	₱70,016
Asia	19,628	9,495	6,486	15,110	6,717	7,638
Europe	35,592	2,750	1,172	39,071	10,116	1,065
United States	11,390	8,785	458	10,185	321	199
Others	129	21	184	1,447	4,844	87
	₱1,010,237	₱927,243	₱39,330	₱937,248	₱862,710	₱79,005

*Consists of Committed credit lines, Unused commercial letters of credit, Credit card lines, Outstanding guarantees issued and Standby credit commitments



	Parent Company					
	2020			2019		
	Assets	Liabilities	Commitment*	Assets	Liabilities	Commitment*
Geographic Region						
Philippines	₱848,803	₱818,571	₱30,635	₱774,207	₱750,004	₱69,564
Asia	19,628	9,495	6,486	15,110	6,717	7,638
Europe	35,592	2,750	1,172	39,071	10,116	1,065
United States	11,390	8,785	458	10,185	321	200
Others	129	21	184	1,447	4,844	87
	₱915,542	₱839,622	₱38,935	₱840,020	₱772,002	₱78,554

*Consists of Committed credit lines, Unused commercial letters of credit, Credit card lines, Outstanding guarantees issued and Standby credit commitments

Information on credit concentration as to industry of financial assets is presented below:

	Consolidated				
	2020				
	Loans and Receivables	Financial Investments	Loans and Advances to Banks	Others	Total
Real estate, renting and business services	₱145,914,294	₱104,182,177	₱-	₱721,351	₱250,817,823
Electricity, gas and water	77,295,952	1,057,897	-	5,903,340	84,257,189
Wholesale and retail trade	48,797,393	10,789	-	6,087,617	54,895,800
Transportation, storage and communication	54,792,752	31,918	-	1,089,860	55,914,530
Financial intermediaries	67,320,876	126,232,618	188,161,354	10,048,951	391,763,800
Manufacturing	33,567,819	4,851	-	3,850,988	37,423,658
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23,687,515	123,599	-	74,557	23,885,670
Accommodation and food service activities	12,904,107	215,084	-	807,123	13,926,314
Construction	13,955,942	13,394	-	4,659,875	18,629,211
Mining and quarrying	8,000,701	-	-	998,853	8,999,555
Agriculture	7,929,762	-	-	321,822	8,251,584
Education	5,290,900	793,673	-	281,370	6,365,942
Public administration and defense	2,055,542	-	-	448,303	2,503,845
Professional, scientific and technical activities	860,778	26,731	-	1,494,877	2,382,387
Others*	69,970,620	2,062,288	2,573,272	2,540,929	77,147,109
	₱572,344,954	₱234,755,020	₱190,734,625	₱39,329,818	₱1,037,164,417

*Others consist of administrative and support service, health, household and other activities.

	Consolidated				
	2019				
	Loans and Receivables	Financial Investments	Loans and Advances to Banks	Others	Total
Real estate, renting and business services	₱131,554,416	₱54,807,417	₱-	₱7,279,938	₱193,641,771
Electricity, gas and water	80,765,283	1,636,634	-	16,899,703	99,301,620
Wholesale and retail trade	59,338,780	4,770	-	15,309,344	74,652,894
Transportation, storage and communication	57,770,020	33,403	-	8,426,228	66,229,651
Financial intermediaries	63,584,092	154,096,601	128,674,636	3,789,184	350,144,513
Manufacturing	32,405,243	-	-	5,049,128	37,454,371
Arts, entertainment and recreation	17,899,693	69,499	-	4,073,295	22,042,487
Accommodation and food service activities	12,818,690	2,088	-	3,509,765	16,330,543
Construction	13,131,862	-	-	4,141,360	17,273,223
Mining and quarrying	9,995,905	-	-	421,633	10,417,539
Agriculture	6,636,039	-	-	195,184	6,831,223
Education	6,321,846	758,537	-	247,077	7,327,460
Public administration and defense	8,475,590	-	-	369,423	8,845,013
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,425,097	-	-	7,167,361	9,592,458
Others*	74,747,762	759,299	565,412	2,126,442	78,198,914
	₱577,870,318	₱212,168,249	₱129,240,048	₱79,005,066	₱998,283,681

*Others consist of administrative and support service, health, household and other activities.



Parent Company					
2020					
	Loans and Receivables	Financial Investments	Loans and Advances to Banks	Others	Total
Real estate, renting and business services	₱123,150,868	₱103,771,477	₱-	₱721,351	₱227,643,696
Electricity, gas and water	75,367,275	1,035,733	-	5,903,340	82,306,348
Financial intermediaries	45,324,442	-	-	5,914,716	51,239,158
Wholesale and retail trade	52,346,480	26,299	-	1,089,860	53,462,639
Transportation, storage and communication	66,402,640	119,603,856	174,613,107	10,048,951	370,668,555
Manufacturing	31,988,437	4,851	-	3,835,488	35,828,776
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23,630,122	123,599	-	74,557	23,828,278
Accommodation and food service activities	11,892,441	211,150	-	787,123	12,890,714
Construction	12,886,246	-	-	4,657,525	17,543,771
Mining and quarrying	7,998,397	-	-	998,853	8,997,251
Agriculture	6,372,652	-	-	321,557	6,694,210
Public administration and defense	4,735,250	679,254	-	281,370	5,695,875
Education	2,055,542	-	-	448,303	2,503,845
Professional, scientific and technical activities	788,324	26,731	-	1,494,877	2,309,932
Others*	39,791,654	162,296	514,667	2,356,729	42,825,345
	₱504,730,771	₱225,645,246	₱175,127,774	₱38,934,602	₱944,438,392

*Others consist of administrative and support service, health, household and other activities.

Parent Company					
2019					
	Loans and Receivables	Financial Investments	Loans and Advances to Banks	Others	Total
Real estate, renting and business services	₱108,067,826	₱53,845,497	₱-	₱7,279,938	₱169,193,261
Electricity, gas and water	78,802,898	1,636,634	-	16,899,703	97,339,235
Financial intermediaries	55,222,983	-	-	14,861,742	70,084,725
Wholesale and retail trade	55,429,738	33,403	-	8,426,228	63,889,369
Transportation, storage and communication	62,178,902	149,875,310	106,782,806	3,789,184	322,626,201
Manufacturing	29,753,750	-	-	5,049,128	34,802,878
Arts, entertainment and recreation	17,799,562	69,499	-	4,073,295	21,942,356
Accommodation and food service activities	11,591,121	-	-	3,509,765	15,100,886
Construction	11,985,485	-	-	4,141,360	16,126,846
Mining and quarrying	9,991,633	-	-	421,633	10,413,266
Agriculture	5,076,970	-	-	191,234	5,268,204
Public administration and defense	5,667,447	638,679	-	247,077	6,553,203
Education	8,475,590	-	-	369,423	8,845,013
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,338,562	-	-	7,167,361	9,505,923
Others*	47,777,227	79,342	565,412	2,126,442	50,548,422
	₱510,159,693	₱206,178,364	₱107,348,218	₱78,553,514	₱902,239,789

*Others consist of administrative and support service, health, household and other activities.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The tables below provide the analysis of the maximum exposure to credit risk of the Group's and the Parent Company's financial instruments, excluding those where the carrying values as reflected in the balance sheets and related notes already represent the financial instrument's maximum exposure to credit risk, before and after taking into account collateral held or other credit enhancements:

Consolidated			
2020			
	Gross maximum exposure	Net exposure	Financial effect of collateral or credit enhancement
Credit risk exposure relating to on-balance sheet items are as follows			
Loans and receivables	₱557,214,484	₱358,707,660	₱198,506,824
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	18,290,851	-	18,290,851
Sales contracts receivable	1,173,038	-	1,173,038
	₱576,678,373	₱358,707,660	₱217,970,713



Consolidated			
2019			
	Gross maximum exposure	Net exposure	Financial effect of collateral or credit enhancement
Credit risk exposure relating to on-balance sheet items are as follows			
Loans and receivables	P568,919,164	P319,163,000	P249,756,164
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	17,036,460	-	17,036,460
Sales contracts receivable	1,132,439	-	1,132,439
	P587,088,063	P319,163,000	P267,925,063

Parent			
2020			
	Gross maximum exposure	Net exposure	Financial effect of collateral or credit enhancement
Credit risk exposure relating to on-balance sheet items are as follows			
Loans and receivables	P491,994,476	P334,229,018	P157,765,458
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	15,604,167	-	15,604,167
Sales contracts receivable	185,350	-	185,350
	P507,783,993	P334,229,018	P173,554,975

Parent			
2019			
	Gross maximum exposure	Net exposure	Financial effect of collateral or credit enhancement
Credit risk exposure relating to on-balance sheet items are as follows			
Loans and receivables	P502,930,197	P289,396,593	P213,533,604
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	10,027,609	-	10,027,609
Sales contracts receivable	210,706	-	210,706
	P513,168,512	P289,396,593	P223,771,919

For the Group, the fair values of collateral held for loans and receivables and sales contracts receivable amounted to P314.67 billion and P2.59 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2020 and P281.92 billion and 2.38 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2019.

For the Parent Company, the fair values of collateral held for loans and receivables and sales contracts receivable amounted to P273.93 billion and P0.86 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2020 and P245.70 billion and P0.91 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2019.

Credit risk, in respect of derivative financial products, is limited to those with positive fair values, which are included under financial assets at FVTPL (Note 9). As a result, the maximum credit risk, without taking into account the fair value of any collateral and netting agreements, is limited to the amounts on the balance sheet plus commitments to customers such as unused commercial letters of credit, outstanding guarantees and others as disclosed in Note 31 to the financial statements.

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 with regards to the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.



The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- For securities lending and reverse repurchase transactions - cash or securities
- For consumer lending - real estate and chattel over vehicle
- For corporate lending and commercial lending- real estate, chattel over properties, assignment of deposits, shares of stocks, bonds, and guarantees

Management requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement and takes into consideration the market value of collateral during its review of the adequacy of allowance for credit losses.

It is the Group's policy to dispose of repossessed properties in an orderly fashion. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. In most cases, the Parent Company does not occupy repossessed properties for business use.

Collateral valuation

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Group seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Group's balance sheet. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of loss allowances. It is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed on an annual basis. To the extent possible, the Group uses active market data for valuing financial assets held as collateral. Other financial assets which do not have readily determinable market values are valued using models. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by internal or external appraisers.

Credit quality per class of financial assets

Loans and Receivables

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Group using an internal credit rating system for the purpose of measuring credit risk in a consistent manner as accurately as possible. The model on risk ratings is assessed regularly because the Group uses this information as a tool for business and financial decision making. Aside from the periodic review by the Parent Company's Internal Audit Group, the Parent Company likewise engaged the services of third-party consultants in 2014, 2015, and 2017 for purposes of conducting an independent validation of the credit risk rating model.

It is the Parent Company's policy to maintain accurate and consistent risk ratings across the credit portfolio. This facilitates focused management of the applicable risks and the comparison of credit exposures across all lines of business, geographic regions and products. The rating system is supported by a variety of financial analytics, combined with processed market information to provide the main inputs for the measurement of counterparty risk. All internal risk ratings are tailored to the various categories and are derived in accordance with the Parent Company's rating policy. The attributable risk ratings are assessed and monitored regularly.

The rating categories are further described below.

High Grade

This includes all borrowers whose ratings are considered as Low Risk and/or those where the exposures are covered by Government Guarantee. Thus, these borrowers have a very low probability of going into default in the coming year.



In terms of borrower credit ratings, these include the following:

A. ICRRS-Covered

- Borrower Risk Rating (BRR) 1 (Exceptional)
- BRR 2 (Excellent)
- BRR 3 (Strong)
- BRR 4 (Good)

B. BCS-Covered

- Strong

Generally, a Low Risk (High Grade) rating is indicative of a high capacity to fulfill its obligations supported by robust financials (i.e., profitable, with returns considerably higher than the industry, elevated capacities to service its liabilities), gainful positioning in growing industries (i.e., participation in industries where conditions are very favorable and in which they are able to get a good share of the market), and very strong leadership providing clear strategic direction and/or excellent training and development programs.

Standard Grade

This includes all borrowers whose ratings are considered as Moderate Risk and are seen to withstand typical swings in the economic cycle without going into default. However, any prolonged unfavorable economic period would create deterioration that may already be beyond acceptable levels.

In terms of borrower credit ratings, these include the following:

A. ICRRS-Covered

- BRR 5 (Satisfactory)
- BRR 6 (Acceptable)
- BRR 7 (Fair)

B. BCS-Covered

- Satisfactory
- Acceptable

Generally, a Moderate Risk (Standard Grade) rating signifies a borrower whose financial performance is sufficient to service obligations and is at par with competitors in the industry. In terms of management, it is run by executives with adequate personal and professional qualifications and sufficient experience in similar companies. In terms of growth potential, it is engaged in an industry with stable outlook, supportive of continuing operations.

Sub-Standard Grade

In terms of borrower credit ratings, this includes the following:

Unclassified

A. ICRRS-Covered

- BRR 8 (Watchlist)
- BRR 9 (Speculative)
- BRR 10 (Highly Speculative)



B. BCS-Covered

- Watchlist

Adversely Classified

A. ICRRS and BCS--Covered

- BRR 11 (Especially Mentioned)
- BRR 12 (Substandard)
- BRR 13 (Doubtful)
- BRR 14 (Loss)

For accounts that are Unclassified, a High Risk (Sub-Standard Grade) rating is indicative of borrowers where there are unfavorable industry or company-specific factors. This may be financial in nature (i.e. marginal operating performance, returns that are lower than those of the industry, and/or diminished capacity to pay off obligations that are due), related to management quality (including negative information regarding the company or specific executives) and/or unfavorable industry conditions. The borrower might find it very hard to cope with any significant economic downturn and a default in such a case is more than a possibility. These accounts require a closer monitoring for any signs of further deterioration, warranting adverse classification.

Adversely Classified accounts are automatically considered as high-risk and generally includes past due accounts. However, in some cases, even accounts that are neither past due nor impaired, qualifies for adverse classification. Reasons for this include among others the following: consecutive net losses, emerging weaknesses in terms of cash flow, negative equity, and/or breach in the covenants per term loan agreement.

For consumer loans that are covered by application scorecards which provide either a pass/fail score, the basis for credit quality rating is the BSP classification for those that are booked as Current (i.e. Standard Grade if Unclassified and Sub Standard Grade if Classified and impairment status for those that are booked as Past Due / Items in Litigation.

The financial assets are also grouped according to stage whose description is explained as follows:

Stage 1 - those that are considered current and up to 30 days past due, and based on change in rating, delinquencies and payment history, do not demonstrate significant increase in credit risk.

Stage 2 - those that, based on change in rating, delinquencies and payment history, demonstrate significant increase in credit risk, and/or are considered more than 30 days past due but does not demonstrate objective evidence of impairment as of reporting date.

Stage 3 - those that are considered in default or demonstrate objective evidence of impairment as of reporting date.



The following tables illustrate the Group's and the Parent Company's credit exposures (amounts in millions).

Consolidated	2020			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Corporate and commercial lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱29,684	₱3,310	₱-	₱32,994
Standard grade	275,345	23,591	-	298,936
Sub-Standard	92,097	9,290	-	101,387
Unrated	866	120	-	986
Past due but not impaired	-	3,406	-	3,406
Past due and impaired	-	-	11,956	11,956
Gross carrying amount	₱397,992	₱39,717	₱11,956	₱449,665

Consolidated	2020			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Consumer Lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱41,506	₱70	₱-	₱41,576
Standard grade	44,176	5,349	-	49,525
Sub-Standard	2,167	6,254	-	8,421
Unrated	1,130	2,331	-	3,461
Past due but not impaired	422	2,793	-	3,215
Past due and impaired	-	-	7,805	7,805
Gross carrying amount	₱89,401	₱16,797	₱7,805	₱114,003

Consolidated	2020			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Trade-related Lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱460	₱33	₱-	₱493
Standard grade	4,809	846	-	5,655
Sub-Standard	1,947	131	-	2,078
Unrated	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	3	-	3
Past due and impaired	-	-	305	305
Gross carrying amount	₱7,216	₱1,013	₱305	₱8,534

Consolidated	2020			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Others				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱103	₱-	₱-	₱103
Standard grade	-	3	-	3
Sub-Standard	-	-	-	-
Unrated	29	-	-	29
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	7	7
Gross carrying amount	₱132	₱3	₱7	₱142



Consolidated	2019			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Corporate and commercial lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱50,613	₱4,271	₱-	₱54,884
Standard grade	295,112	5,899	-	301,011
Sub-Standard	88,999	8,542	-	97,541
Unrated	723	1	-	724
Past due but not impaired	13	725	-	738
Past due and impaired	-	-	4,785	4,785
Gross carrying amount	₱435,460	₱19,438	₱4,785	₱459,683

Consolidated	2019			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Consumer Lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱40,222	₱-	₱-	₱40,222
Standard grade	48,761	744	-	49,505
Sub-Standard	7,433	435	-	7,868
Unrated	2,281	1,862	-	4,143
Past due but not impaired	106	1,562	-	1,668
Past due and impaired	-	-	3,496	3,496
Gross carrying amount	₱98,803	₱4,603	₱3,496	₱106,902

Consolidated	2019			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Trade-related Lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱250	₱-	₱-	₱250
Standard grade	8,436	37	-	8,473
Sub-Standard	2,169	37	-	2,206
Unrated	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	32	-	-	32
Past due and impaired	-	-	236	236
Gross carrying amount	₱10,887	₱74	₱236	₱11,197

Consolidated	2019			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Others	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱8	₱-	₱-	₱8
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Sub-Standard	-	-	-	-
Unrated	34	-	-	34
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	5	5
Gross carrying amount	₱42	₱-	₱5	₱47



Parent Company	2020			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Corporate and commercial lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱19,691	₱3,310	₱–	₱23,001
Standard grade	275,292	17,275	–	292,567
Sub-Standard	92,097	9,194	–	101,291
Unrated	867	119	–	986
Past due but not impaired	–	3,096	–	3,096
Past due and impaired	–	–	8,240	8,240
Gross carrying amount	₱387,947	₱32,994	₱8,240	₱429,181

Parent Company	2020			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Consumer Lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱238	₱70	₱–	₱308
Standard grade	44,175	5,349	–	49,524
Sub-Standard	2,167	6,254	–	8,421
Unrated	1,130	2,331	–	3,461
Past due but not impaired	–	310	–	310
Past due and impaired	–	–	5,169	5,169
Gross carrying amount	₱47,710	₱14,314	₱5,169	₱67,193

Parent Company	2020			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Trade-related Lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱283	₱33	₱–	₱316
Standard grade	4,809	846	–	5,655
Sub-Standard	1,947	131	–	2,078
Unrated	–	–	–	–
Past due but not impaired	1	3	–	4
Past due and impaired	–	–	275	275
Gross carrying amount	₱7,040	₱1,013	₱275	₱8,328

Parent Company	2020			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Others	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–
Standard grade	–	–	–	–
Sub-Standard	–	–	–	–
Unrated	28	–	–	28
Past due but not impaired	–	–	–	–
Past due and impaired	–	–	–	–
Gross carrying amount	₱28	₱–	₱–	₱28

Parent Company	2019			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Corporate and commercial lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱29,392	₱4,271	₱–	₱33,663
Standard grade	295,114	5,155	–	300,269
Sub-Standard	88,999	8,528	–	97,527
Unrated	724	1	–	725
Past due but not impaired	12	50	–	62
Past due and impaired	–	–	2,229	2,229
Gross carrying amount	₱414,241	₱18,005	₱2,229	₱434,475



Parent Company	2019				Total
	ECL Staging				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Consumer Lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Neither past due nor impaired					
High grade	₱224	₱-	₱-		₱224
Standard grade	48,760	714	-		49,474
Sub-Standard	7,433	430	-		7,863
Unrated	2,281	1,862	-		4,143
Past due but not impaired	-	624	-		624
Past due and impaired	-	-	2,420		2,420
Gross carrying amount	₱58,698	₱3,630	₱2,420		₱64,748

Parent Company	2019				Total
	ECL Staging				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Trade-related Lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Neither past due nor impaired					
High grade	₱250	₱-	₱-		₱250
Standard grade	8,141	38	-		8,179
Sub-Standard	2,169	37	-		2,206
Unrated	-	-	-		-
Past due but not impaired	32	-	-		32
Past due and impaired	-	-	236		236
Gross carrying amount	₱10,592	₱75	₱236		₱10,903

Parent Company	2019				Total
	ECL Staging				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Others	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Neither past due nor impaired					
High grade	₱-	₱-	₱-		₱-
Standard grade	-	-	-		-
Sub-Standard	-	-	-		-
Unrated	34	-	-		34
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-		-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-		-
Gross carrying amount	₱34	₱-	₱-		₱34

Depository accounts with the BSP and counterparty banks, Trading and Investment Securities

For these financial assets, outstanding exposure is rated primarily based on external risk rating of S&P, Moody's, and/or Fitch when available; otherwise, rating is based on risk grades by Philratings or mapped internal credit risk ratings (ICRRS). When the counterparty has no available external or internal ratings, it is included under "Unrated".

The external risk rating of the Group's depository accounts with the BSP and counterparty banks, trading and investment securities, is grouped as follows:

Credit Quality Rating	External Credit Risk Rating	Credit Rating Agency	Mapped ICRRS BRR
High grade	AAA, AA+, AA, AA-	S&P	1 to 3
	Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3	Moody's	
	AAA, AA+, AA, AA-	Fitch	
Standard grade	A+, A, A-, BBB+, BBB, BBB-	S&P	4 to 7
	A1, A2, A3, Baa1, Baa2, Baa3	Moody's	
	A+, A, A-, BBB+, BBB, BBB-	Fitch	
Substandard grade	BB+, BB, BB-, B/B+, CCC, R, SD &	S&P	8 to 14
	Ba1, Ba2, Ba3, B1, B2, R, SD & D	Moody's	
	BB+, BB, BB-, B/B+, CCC, R, SD &	Fitch	



AAA – An obligor has extremely strong capacity to meet its financial commitments.

AA – An obligor has very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. It differs from the highest-rated obligors at a minimal degree.

A – An obligor has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments but is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in higher-rated categories.

BBB and below:

BBB – An obligor has adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitments.

BB – An obligor is less vulnerable in the near term than other lower-rated obligors. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

B – An obligor is more vulnerable than the obligors rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments.

CCC – An obligor is currently vulnerable and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments.

CC – An obligor is currently vulnerable. The rating is used when a default has not yet occurred, but expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

R – An obligor is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision, the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others.

SD and D – An obligor is in default on one or more of its financial obligations including rated and unrated financial obligations but excluding hybrid instruments classified as regulatory capital or in non-payment according to terms.

In the case of PHP-denominated securities which are not rated by either S&P, Moody's, or Fitch, but have an external rating by Philratings, the following grouping was applied.

Credit Quality Rating	External Credit Risk Rating
High grade	PRSAAA, PRSAa+, PRSAa, PRSAa-
Standard grade	PRSA+, PRSA, PRSA-, PRSBaa+, PRSBaa, PRSBaa-
Substandard grade	PRSBa+, PRSBa, PRSBa-, PRSB+, PRSB, PRSB-, PRSCaa+, PRSCaa, PRSCaa-, PRSCa+, PRSCa, PRSCa-, PRSC+, PRSC, PRSC-

PRSAaa – The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

PRSAa – The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.



PRSA – With favorable investment attributes and are considered as upper–medium grade obligations. Although obligations rated ‘PRSA’ are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in economic conditions, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.

PRSBaa – An obligation rated ‘PRSBaa’ exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions and changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. PRSBaa–rated issues may possess certain speculative characteristics.

PRSBa – An obligation rated ‘PRSBa’ is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties relating to business, financial or economic conditions, which could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

PRSB – An obligation rated ‘PRSB’ is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated ‘PRSBa’, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse economic conditions will likely impair the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. The issue is characterized by high credit risk.

PRSCaa – An obligation rated ‘PRSCaa’ is presently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. The issue is considered to be of poor standing and is subject to very high credit risk.

PRSCa – An obligation rated “PRSCa” is presently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. Likely already in or very near default with some prospect for partial recovery of principal or interest.

PRSC – An obligation is already in default with very little prospect for any recovery of principal or interest.

The succeeding tables show the credit exposure of the Group and the Parent Company related to these financial assets.

Consolidated	2020				2019			
	ECL Staging			Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Investment securities at amortized cost	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired								
High grade	₱38,401	₱–	₱–	₱38,401	₱25,859	₱–	₱–	₱25,859
Standard grade	148,468	–	–	148,468	109,042	336	–	109,378
Sub-Standard	8,482	–	–	8,482	1,183	–	–	1,183
Unrated	69	–	–	69	15,721	8,302	–	24,023
Past due but not impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Impaired	–	–	3,632	3,632	–	–	–	–
Gross carrying amount	₱195,420	₱–	₱3,632	₱199,052	₱151,805	₱8,638	₱–	₱160,443



Consolidated	2020				2019			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Financial assets at FVOCI								
Neither past due nor impaired								
High grade	₱1,141	₱-	₱-	₱1,141	₱1,205	₱-	₱-	₱1,205
Standard grade	18,034	-	-	18,034	22,822	-	-	22,822
Sub-Standard	1,032	-	-	1,032	107	-	-	107
Unrated	20	-	-	20	1,980	-	-	1,980
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impaired	-	-	17	17	-	-	19	19
Gross carrying amount	₱20,227	₱-	₱17	₱20,244	₱26,114	₱-	₱19	₱26,133

Parent Company	2020				2019			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Investment securities at amortized cost								
Neither past due nor impaired								
High grade	₱37,683	₱-	₱-	₱37,683	₱24,491	₱-	₱-	₱24,491
Standard grade	144,105	-	-	144,105	106,682	336	-	107,018
Sub-Standard	8,482	-	-	8,482	1,183	-	-	1,183
Unrated	-	-	-	-	15,720	8,302	-	24,022
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impaired	-	-	3,632	3,632	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	₱190,270	₱-	₱3,632	₱193,902	₱148,076	₱8,638	₱-	₱156,714

Parent Company	2020				2019			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Financial assets at FVOCI								
Neither past due nor impaired								
High grade	₱951	₱-	₱-	₱951	₱555	₱-	₱-	₱555
Standard grade	16,344	-	-	16,344	21,528	-	-	21,528
Sub-Standard	1,032	-	-	1,032	107	-	-	107
Unrated	19	-	-	19	1,981	-	-	1,981
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	₱18,346	₱-	₱	₱18,346	₱24,171	₱-	₱-	₱24,171

Parent Company	2020				
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Substandard Grade	Unrated	Total
Due from BSP	₱-	₱141,811	₱-	₱-	₱141,811
Due from other banks	1,451	15,727	-	20	17,198
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	1,311	14,293	-	-	15,604
Financial assets at FVTPL	1,694	7,682	-	2,266	11,642
	₱4,456	₱179,513	₱-	₱2,286	₱186,255

Parent Company	2019				
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Substandard Grade	Unrated	Total
Due from BSP	₱-	₱88,110	₱-	₱-	₱88,110
Due from other banks	374	8,249	3	20	8,646
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	-	10,028	-	-	10,028
Financial assets at FVTPL	3,510	11,580	483	2,871	18,444
	₱3,884	₱117,967	₱486	₱2,891	₱125,228



Renegotiated Loans

The following table presents the carrying amount of financial assets of the Group and Parent Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 that would have been considered past due or impaired if not renegotiated:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Loans and advances to customers				
Corporate and commercial lending	₱2,345,933	₱312,787	₱2,091,813	₱35,673
Consumer lending	43,577	115,370	42,521	114,185
Total renegotiated financial assets	₱2,389,510	₱428,157	₱2,134,334	₱149,858

Impairment Assessment (Including the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic)

The Group recognizes a credit loss allowance on a financial asset based on whether it has had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Accordingly, the Group categorizes its financial assets into three categories: stage 1 – financial asset that has not had a significant increase in credit risk; stage 2 – financial asset that has had a significant increase in credit risk; and stage 3 – financial asset in default.

Generally, the Group assesses the presence of a significant increase in credit risk based on the number of notches that a financial asset’s credit risk rating has declined. When applicable, the Group also applies a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Group defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit impaired, in all cases when the borrower becomes at least 90 days past due on its contractual payments. As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Group also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Group carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted. An instrument is considered to be no longer in default (i.e., to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of 180 days (i.e. consecutive payments from the borrowers for 180 days).

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary by portfolio and include quantitative changes in probabilities of default and qualitative factors such as downgrade in the credit rating of the borrowers and 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 Group’s internal credit assessment, the borrower or counterparty is determined to require close monitoring or with well-defined credit weaknesses. For exposures without internal credit grades, if contractual payments are more than a specified days past due threshold (i.e. 30 days), the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. 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 Group shall revert to recognizing a 12-month ECL.

Further, the Group considers a financial asset as in default when (a) as a result of one or more loss events, there is objective evidence that its recoverable value is less than its carrying amount; (b) it is classified as doubtful or loss under prudential reporting; (c) it is in litigation; and/or (d) full repayment of principal and interest is unlikely without foreclosure of collateral, if any. When applicable, the Group also applies a rebuttable presumption that default does not occur later than when a financial asset is 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.



In view of the government moratorium on loan payments (see Note 10), the Group considered how the availment of the borrowers and counterparties will affect the stage classification of the financial assets. In particular, the Group assessed how the availment of the mandatory grace period, together with other relevant information about the borrower (e.g., impact of the pandemic to its industry and operations, potential cash flow pressures affecting the borrower's capacity to pay amounts becoming due), will affect SICR and default assessments. Based on these assessments, in the absence of indicators of impairment or SICR since initial recognition, exposures to borrowers and counterparties who availed of the mandatory grace period as provided for by law are classified as stage 1.

The Group then measures the credit loss allowance on a financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses for items categorized as stage 1 and lifetime credit losses to items categorized as stage 2 and stage 3.

The Group modeled the following inputs to the expected credit loss formula separately. The formula is applied to each financial asset, with certain exceptions wherein a collective or other general approach is applied:

Exposure at Default (EAD)

The Group defines EAD as the principal and interests that would not be collected assuming the borrower defaults during a future point in time. The Group computes for a financial asset's EAD using the expected contractual cash flows during the contractual life of the financial instrument. A financial asset's EAD is defined as the sum of EAD from principal and EAD from interest.

In relation to the modification of loans and receivables (see Note 10), the Group utilized the revised or modified cash flows of financial assets as EAD in calculating allowance for credit losses.

Probability of default (PD)

The Group uses forward-looking PD estimates that are unbiased and probability-weighted using a range of possible outcomes. 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 Group 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. The Group's PDs are mainly categorized into three: (a) corporate; (b) sovereign; and (c) retail.

The PDs used in calculating allowance for credit losses have been updated with information after considering the impact of the pandemic to current market conditions as well as expectations about future economic conditions (i.e., forward-looking information).

Loss given default (LGD)

The Group's LGD model considers certain factors such as the historical cash flow recovery and reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions, where appropriate. Generally, the model utilizes the Group's existing loan exposure rating system which is designed to capture these factors as well as the characteristics of collaterals related to an exposure. In cases wherein this does not apply, the Group looks into the standard characteristics of collaterals (e.g., car and housing loans) in order to estimate an LGD factor. In the case of exposures without collaterals (e.g., securities), the Group uses internationally-accepted standard LGD factors. As of December 31, 2020, the Group has updated all available collateral information in order to incorporate the impact of the pandemic, to the extent possible, in measuring LGD.



The Group will continue to assess the current market conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, and its impact to the aforementioned items, in order to update the ECL on a timely basis in the upcoming reporting periods, as the country continues to deal with this public health crisis.

Credit Review

In accordance with BSP Circular 855, credit reviews are conducted on loan accounts to evaluate whether loans are granted in accordance with the Parent Company's policies, to assess loan quality and appropriateness of classification.

Results of credit reviews are promptly reported to management to apprise them of any significant findings for proper corrective actions.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may result from changes in the value of a financial product. The Parent Company's market risk originates from its holdings of domestic and foreign-denominated debt securities, foreign exchange instruments, equities, foreign exchange derivatives and interest rate derivatives.

The RMG of the Parent Company is responsible for assisting the ROC with its responsibility for identifying, measuring, managing and controlling market risk. Market risk management measures the Parent Company market risk exposures through the use of VaR. VaR is a statistical measure that estimates the maximum potential loss from a portfolio over a holding period, within a given confidence level.

VaR assumptions

The Parent Company calculates the VaR in trading activities. The Parent Company uses the Historical Simulation Full Valuation approach to measure VaR for all treasury traded instruments, using a 99.00% confidence level and a 1-day holding period.

The use of a 99.00% confidence level means that, within a one day horizon, losses exceeding the VaR figure should occur, on average, not more than once every hundred days. The validity of the VaR model is verified through back testing, which examines how frequently actual and hypothetical daily losses exceeds daily VaR. The Parent Company measures and monitors the VaR and profit and loss on a daily basis.

Since VaR is an integral part of the Parent Company's market risk management, VaR limits have been established for all trading positions and exposures are reviewed daily against the limits by management. Further, stress testing is performed for monitoring extreme events.

Limitations of the VaR Methodology

The VaR models are designed to measure market risk in a normal market environment using equally weighted historical data. The use of VaR has limitations because it is based on historical correlations and volatilities in market prices and assumes that future price movements will follow the same distribution. Due to the fact that VaR relies heavily on historical data to provide information and may not clearly predict the future changes and modifications of the risk factors, the probability of large market moves may be underestimated if changes in risk factors fail to align with the assumptions. VaR may also be under- or over-estimated due to the assumptions placed on risk factors and the relationship between such factors for specific instruments. Even though positions may change throughout the day, the VaR only represents the risk of the portfolios at the close of each business day, and it does not account for any losses that may occur beyond the 99.00% confidence level.



In practice, the actual trading results will differ from the VaR calculation and, in particular, the calculation does not provide a meaningful indication of profits and losses in stressed market conditions. To determine the reliability of the VaR models, actual outcomes are monitored regularly to test the validity of the assumptions and the parameters used in the VaR calculation. Market risk positions are also subject to regular stress tests to ensure that the Group would withstand an extreme market event.

A summary of the VaR position of the trading portfolio of the Parent Company is as follows:

	Interest Rate ¹	Foreign Exchange ²	Price ³	Interest Rate ⁴	Interest Rate ⁵
	(In Millions)				
2020					
31 December	₱139.14	₱11.86	₱13.90	₱4.51	₱2.52
Average daily	98.93	29.67	14.39	7.98	3.08
Highest	202.55	108.73	18.00	18.35	5.35
Lowest	11.69	2.16	12.23	2.22	1.79
2019					
31 December	₱69.41	₱21.89	₱17.85	₱12.53	₱5.54
Average daily	82.81	25.42	23.89	8.75	7.78
Highest	134.67	73.41	42.90	14.60	16.15
Lowest	44.49	1.84	17.29	3.36	5.22

¹ Interest rate VaR for debt securities (Interest rate VaR for foreign currency denominated debt securities are translated to PHP using daily closing rate)

² FX VaR is the bankwide foreign exchange risk

³ Price VaR for equity securities and futures

⁴ Interest rate VaR for FX swaps and FX forwards

⁵ Interest rate VaR for IRS

Interest Rate Risk

The Group's interest rate risk originates from its holdings of interest rate sensitive assets and interest rate sensitive liabilities. The Parent Company follows prudent policies in managing its exposures to interest rate fluctuations, and constantly monitors and discusses its exposure in Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) meetings held every week.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 65.48% and 72.55% of the Group's total loan portfolio, respectively, comprised of floating rate loans which are repriced periodically by reference to the transfer pool rate which reflects the Group's internal cost of funds. In keeping with banking industry practice, the Group aims to achieve stability and lengthen the term structure of its deposit base, while providing adequate liquidity to cover transactional banking requirements of customers.

Interest is not paid on demand accounts, which constituted 25.86% and 24.76% of total deposits of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Interest is paid on savings accounts and time deposits accounts, which constitute 31.76% and 42.35%, respectively, of total deposits of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2020, and 30.56% and 44.68%, respectively, as of December 31, 2019

Savings account interest rates are set by reference to prevailing market rates, while interest rates on time deposits and special savings accounts are usually priced by reference to prevailing rates of short-term government bonds and other money market instruments, or, in the case of foreign currency deposits, inter-bank deposit rates and other benchmark deposit rates in international money markets with similar maturities.



The Group is likewise exposed to fair value interest rate risk due to its holdings of fixed rate government bonds as part of its financial assets at FVOCI and FVTPL portfolios. Market values of these investments are sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates. The following table provides for the average effective interest rates of the Group and of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Peso				
Assets				
Due from BSP	0.67%	0.29%	0.53%	0.07%
Due from banks	0.23%	0.22%	0.08%	0.11%
Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA	3.65%	6.12%	3.65%	6.12%
Investment securities*	5.24%	5.47%	5.27%	5.47%
Loans and receivables	6.34%	7.09%	6.19%	6.89%
Liabilities				
Deposit liabilities	1.29%	2.63%	1.22%	2.54%
Bills payable	5.80%	4.86%	5.80%	4.86%
Bonds payable	5.84%	3.02%	5.84%	3.02%
USD				
Assets				
Due from banks	0.11%	0.99%	0.11%	1.02%
Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA	0.74%	6.12%	0.74%	6.12%
Investment securities*	3.63%	3.58%	3.65%	3.56%
Loans and receivables	3.74%	4.13%	3.73%	4.07%
Liabilities				
Deposit liabilities	0.80%	1.66%	0.81%	1.66%
Bills payable	2.62%	4.99%	2.62%	4.00%
Bonds payable	2.45%	1.71%	2.45%	1.71%

* Consisting of financial assets at FVTPL, Financial assets at FVOCI and Investment securities at amortized cost.

The repricing gap analysis method is used by the Group to measure the sensitivity of its assets and liabilities to interest rate fluctuations. This analysis measures the Group's susceptibility to changes in interest rates. The repricing gap is calculated by first distributing the assets and liabilities contained in the Group's balance sheet into tenor buckets according to the time remaining to the next repricing date (or the time remaining to maturity if there is no repricing), and then obtaining the difference between the total of the repricing (interest rate sensitive) assets and the total of repricing (interest rate sensitive) liabilities.

A gap is considered negative when the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities exceeds the amount of interest rate sensitive assets. A gap is considered positive when the amount of interest rate sensitive assets exceeds the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities.

Accordingly, during a period of rising interest rates, a bank with a positive gap would be in a position to invest in higher yielding assets earlier than it would need to refinance its interest rate sensitive liabilities. During a period of falling interest rates, a bank with a positive gap would tend to see its interest rate sensitive assets repricing earlier than its interest rate sensitive liabilities, restraining the growth of its net income or resulting in a decline in net interest income.



The following tables set forth the repricing gap position of the Group and Parent Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in millions):

	Consolidated							
	2020				2019			
	Up to 3 Months	>3 to 12 Months	>12 Months	Total	Up to 3 Months	>3 to 12 Months	>12 Months	Total
Financial Assets								
Due from BSP	₱149,620	₱-	₱2,536	₱152,156	₱96,254	₱-	₱3,920	₱100,174
Due from other banks	18,229	-	-	18,229	9,901	-	-	9,901
Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA	18,291	-	-	18,291	17,036	-	-	17,036
Investment securities	21,759	4,555	209,578	235,892	3,815	6,637	202,384	212,836
Loans and receivables	237,391	126,106	193,717	557,214	257,385	111,758	199,776	568,919
Total financial assets	445,290	130,661	405,831	981,782	384,391	118,395	406,080	908,866
Financial Liabilities								
Deposit liabilities	292,534	34,663	508,034	835,231	313,164	37,636	424,628	775,428
Bills payable	12,466	4,490	6,700	23,656	18,409	14,972	-	33,381
Bonds payable	29,470	7,596	15,000	52,066	-	7,394	30,000	37,394
Total financial liabilities	334,470	46,749	529,734	910,953	331,573	60,002	454,628	846,203
Repricing gap	₱110,820	₱83,912	(₱123,903)	₱70,829	₱52,818	₱58,393	(₱48,548)	₱62,663

	Parent Company							
	2020				2019			
	Up to 3 Months	>3 to 12 Months	>12 Months	Total	Up to 3 Months	>3 to 12 Months	>12 Months	Total
Financial Assets								
Due from BSP	₱141,811	₱-	₱-	₱141,811	₱88,110	-	-	₱88,110
Due from other banks	17,198	-	-	17,198	8,646	-	-	8,646
Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA	15,604	-	-	15,604	10,028	-	-	10,028
Investment securities	19,658	4,407	202,717	226,782	3,815	4,671	198,360	206,846
Loans and receivables	228,754	96,248	166,992	491,994	248,190	81,756	172,984	502,930
Total financial assets	423,025	100,655	369,709	893,389	358,789	86,427	371,344	816,560
Financial Liabilities								
Deposit liabilities	267,674	22,937	460,362	750,973	288,786	16,873	382,105	687,764
Bills payable	12,466	4,490	6,700	23,656	18,409	14,972	-	33,381
Bonds payable	29,470	7,595	15,000	52,065	-	7,394	30,000	37,394
Total financial liabilities	309,610	35,022	482,062	826,694	307,195	39,239	412,105	758,539
Repricing gap	₱113,415	₱65,633	(₱112,353)	₱66,695	₱51,594	₱47,188	(₱40,761)	₱58,021

The Group monitors its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates by using scenario analysis to estimate the impact of interest rate movements on its interest income. This is done by modeling the impact to the Group's interest income and interest expenses to parallel changes in the interest rate curve in a given 12-month period. Interest rate risk exposure is managed through approved limits.

The following tables set forth the estimated change in the Group's and Parent Company's annualized net interest income due to a parallel change in the interest rate curve as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Consolidated			
	2020			
	Change in interest rates (in basis points)			
	100bp rise	50bp rise	50bp fall	100bp fall
Change in annualized net interest income	₱1,738	₱869	(₱869)	(₱1,738)
As a percentage of the Group's net interest income for the year ended December 31, 2020	5.13%	2.57%	(2.57%)	(5.13%)



Consolidated				
2019				
Change in interest rates (in basis points)				
	100bp rise	50bp rise	50bp fall	100bp fall
Change in annualized net interest income	₱966	₱483	(₱483)	(₱966)
As a percentage of the Group's net interest income for the year ended December 31, 2019	3.58%	1.79%	(1.79%)	(3.58%)
Parent Company				
2020				
Change in interest rates (in basis points)				
	100bp rise	50bp rise	50bp fall	100bp fall
Change in annualized net interest income	₱1,626	₱813	(₱813)	(₱1,626)
As a percentage of the Parent Company's net interest income for the year ended December 31, 2020	4.81%	2.40%	(2.40%)	(4.81%)
Parent Company				
2019				
Change in interest rates (in basis points)				
	100bp rise	50bp rise	50bp fall	100bp fall
Change in annualized net interest income	₱870	₱435	(₱435)	(₱870)
As a percentage of the Parent Company's net interest income for the year ended December 31, 2019	3.67%	1.84%	(1.84%)	(3.67%)

The following tables set forth the estimated change in the Group's and Parent Company's income before tax and equity due to a reasonably possible change in the market prices of quoted bonds classified under financial assets at FVTPL and financial assets at FVOCI, brought about by movement in the interest rate curve as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in millions):

Consolidated				
2020				
Change in interest rates (in basis points)				
	25bp rise	10bp rise	10bp fall	25bp fall
Change in income before tax	(₱99)	(₱40)	₱40	₱99
Change in equity	(281)	(112)	112	281
Consolidated				
2019				
Change in interest rates (in basis points)				
	25bp rise	10bp rise	10bp fall	25bp fall
Change in income before tax	(₱183)	(₱73)	₱73	₱183
Change in equity	(369)	(148)	148	369



Parent Company				
2020				
Change in interest rates (in basis points)				
	25bp rise	10bp rise	10bp fall	25bp fall
Change in income before tax	(P99)	(P40)	P40	P99
Change in equity	(253)	(101)	101	253

Parent Company				
2019				
Change in interest rates (in basis points)				
	25bp rise	10bp rise	10bp fall	25bp fall
Change in income before tax	(P183)	(P73)	P73	P183
Change in equity	(356)	(142)	142	356

Foreign Currency Risk

The Group's foreign exchange risk originates from its holdings of foreign currency-denominated assets (foreign exchange assets) and foreign currency-denominated liabilities (foreign exchange liabilities).

Foreign exchange liabilities generally consist of foreign currency-denominated deposits in the Group's FCDU account made in the Philippines or generated from remittances to the Philippines by persons overseas who retain for their own benefit or for the benefit of a third party, foreign currency deposit accounts with the Group.

Foreign currency liabilities are generally used to fund the Group's foreign exchange assets which generally consist of foreign currency-denominated loans and investments in the FCDU. Banks are required by the BSP to match the foreign currency-denominated assets with liabilities held in the FCDU that are denominated in the same foreign currency. In addition, the BSP requires a 30.00% liquidity reserve on all foreign currency-denominated liabilities held in the FCDU.

The Group's policy is to maintain foreign currency exposure within existing regulations, and within acceptable risk limits. The Group believes in ensuring its foreign currency is at all times within limits prescribed for financial institutions who are engaged in the same types of businesses in which the Group and its subsidiaries are engaged.

The table below summarizes the Group's and Parent Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk. Included in the table are the Group's and Parent Company's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts (stated in US Dollars), categorized by currency with its PHP equivalent:

	Consolidated							
	2020				2019			
	USD	Other Currencies*	Total in USD	PHP	USD	Other Currencies*	Total in USD	PHP
Assets								
Cash and other cash items	\$4,005	\$3,402	\$7,408	₱355,735	\$2,258	\$2,377	\$4,635	₱234,704
Due from other banks	77,760	6,758	84,518	4,058,824	118,692	4,983	123,675	6,262,264
Financial assets at FVTPL	15,363	-	15,363	737,772	15,396	34,582	49,978	2,530,668
Financial assets at FVOCI	16,638	2,488	19,126	918,512	13,543	2,284	15,827	801,358
Investment securities at amortized cost	28,868	31,460	60,328	2,897,396	25,838	-	25,838	1,308,285
Loans and receivables	18,954	38,232	57,186	2,746,248	31,901	39,692	71,593	3,625,127
Accrued interest receivable	761	286	1,047	50,279	654	287	941	47,644
Other assets	17,652	24	17,676	848,835	1,156	2	1,158	58,661
	180,001	82,650	262,652	12,613,601	209,438	84,207	293,645	14,868,711
Liabilities								
Deposit liabilities	69,549	20,081	89,630	4,304,282	64,221	32,506	96,727	4,897,774
Bills payables	131,776	-	131,776	6,328,295	388,225	62,731	450,956	22,834,146
Accrued interest and other expenses	215	1	216	10,371	2,227	1	2,228	112,788
Other liabilities	20,292	1,979	22,271	1,069,520	7,790	793	8,583	434,593
	221,832	22,061	243,893	11,712,468	462,463	96,031	558,494	28,279,301
Currency spot	(4,000)	-	(4,000)	(192,092)	(21,103)	103	(21,000)	(1,063,314)
Currency forwards	49,804	(59,397)	(9,593)	(460,666)	284,866	32,397	317,263	16,064,529
Net Exposure	\$3,973	\$1,192	\$5,166	₱248,375	\$10,738	\$20,676	\$31,414	₱1,590,625

*Other currencies include EUR, CNY, JPY, GBP, AUD, SGD, CHF, CAD, NZD, AED, HKD.



	Parent Company							
	2020				2019			
	USD	Other Currencies*	Total in USD	PHP	USD	Other Currencies*	Total in USD	PHP
Assets								
Cash and other cash items	\$163	\$3,402	\$3,566	₱171,234	\$148	\$2,377	\$2,525	₱127,857
Due from other banks	58,309	6,758	65,067	3,124,739	98,334	4,983	103,317	5,231,428
Financial assets at FVTPL	15,363	–	15,363	737,772	15,396	34,582	49,978	2,530,668
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	2,488	2,488	119,487	–	2,284	2,284	115,629
Investment securities at amortized cost	–	31,460	31,460	1,511,082	–	–	–	–
Loans and receivables	15,980	38,232	54,212	2,603,419	24,445	39,692	64,137	3,247,606
Accrued interest receivable	65	286	351	16,848	103	287	390	19,737
Other assets	17,632	24	17,656	847,915	1,137	2	1,139	57,691
	\$107,512	\$82,650	\$190,163	₱9,132,496	\$139,563	\$84,207	\$223,770	₱11,330,616
Liabilities								
Deposit liabilities	189	20,081	20,270	973,406	140	32,506	32,646	1,653,048
Bills payables	131,776	–	131,776	6,328,295	388,225	62,731	450,956	22,834,146
Accrued interest and other expenses	187	1	187	9,004	2,126	1	2,127	107,687
Other liabilities	19,182	1,979	21,160	1,016,183	7,597	793	8,390	424,785
	151,334	22,061	173,393	8,326,888	398,088	96,031	494,119	25,019,666
Currency spot	(4,000)	–	(4,000)	(192,092)	(21,103)	103	(21,000)	(1,063,314)
Currency forwards	49,804	(59,397)	(9,593)	(460,666)	284,866	32,397	317,263	16,064,529
Net Exposure	\$1,982	\$1,192	\$3,177	₱152,850	\$5,238	\$20,676	\$25,914	₱1,312,165

*Other currencies include EUR, CNY, JPY, GBP, AUD, SGD, CHF, CAD, NZD, AED, HKD.

The following table sets forth, for the period indicated, the impact of the range of reasonably possible changes in the US\$ exchange rate and other currencies per Philippine peso on the pre-tax income and equity (in millions).

	Consolidated				
	2020		2019		
	Change in Foreign Exchange Rate	Sensitivity of Pretax Income	Sensitivity of Equity	Sensitivity of Pretax Income	Sensitivity of Equity
USD	2%	₱20	₱98	₱126	₱238
Other	1%	–	1	–	1
USD	(2%)	(20)	(98)	(126)	(238)
Other	(1%)	–	(1)	–	(1)

	Parent Company				
	2020		2019		
	Change in Foreign Exchange Rate	Sensitivity of Pretax Income	Sensitivity of Equity	Sensitivity of Pretax Income	Sensitivity of Equity
USD	2%	₱20	₱90	₱126	₱225
Other	1%	–	1	–	1
USD	(2%)	(20)	(90)	(126)	(225)
Other	(1%)	–	(1)	–	(1)

The impact in pre-tax income and equity is due to the effect of foreign currency behaviour to Philippine peso.

Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities change as a result of movements in both the level of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from the Group's investment portfolio.



The effect on the Group and Parent Company's equity as a result of a change in the fair value of equity instruments held as at FVOCI due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices, with all other variables held constant, is as follows (in millions):

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	Change in equity index	Effect on Equity	Change in equity index	Effect on Equity
2020	+10%	(P0.9)	+10%	(P3.9)
	-10%	(7.4)	-10%	(5.1)
2019	+10%	P9.7	+10%	P10.0
	-10%	(0.3)	-10%	(2.5)

Liquidity Risk and Funding Management

Liquidity risk is generally defined as the current and prospective risk to earnings or capital arising from the Group's inability to meet its obligations when they become due without incurring unacceptable losses or costs.

The Group's liquidity management involves maintaining funding capacity to accommodate fluctuations in asset and liability levels due to changes in the Group's business operations or unanticipated events created by customer behavior or capital market conditions. The Group seeks to ensure liquidity through a combination of active management of liabilities, a liquid asset portfolio composed of deposits reserves and high quality securities, the securing of money market lines, and the maintenance of repurchase facilities to address any unexpected liquidity situations.

The tables below show the maturity profile of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets and liabilities, based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (in millions):

	Consolidated					Total
	December 31, 2020					
	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	P15,984	P-	P-	P-	P-	P15,984
Due from BSP	152,156	-	-	-	-	152,156
Due from other banks	18,189	40	-	-	-	18,229
SPURA	2,687	15,604	-	-	-	18,291
Financial assets at FVTPL	150	4,190	617	1,502	6,109	12,568
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	2,745	1,553	1,266	34,280	39,844
Loans and receivables	-	163,452	30,855	43,019	332,626	569,952
	189,166	186,031	33,025	45,787	373,015	827,022
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities						
Demand	P212,467	P-	P-	P-	P-	P212,467
Savings	256,407	-	-	-	-	256,407
Time	5	354,378	1,729	3,345	6,900	366,357
Bills payable	-	23,656	-	-	-	23,656
Manager's checks	-	1,568	-	-	-	1,568
Accrued interest and other expenses	5	3,899	2	-	-	3,906
Derivative liabilities	-	1,217	-	-	-	1,217
Bonds payable	-	30,000	-	14,882	7,184	52,066
Other liabilities:						
Lease payable	-	734	712	368	1,529	3,343
Accounts payable	-	4,322	-	-	-	4,322
Acceptances payable	-	478	-	-	-	478
Due to PDIC	-	756	-	-	-	756
Margin deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other credits – dormant	-	357	-	-	-	357
Due to the Treasurer of the Philippines	-	390	-	-	-	390
Miscellaneous	-	947	-	-	-	947
Total liabilities	468,884	422,702	2,443	18,595	15,612	928,236
Net Position	(P279,718)	(P236,671)	P30,582	P27,192	P357,402	(P101,214)



Consolidated						
December 31, 2019						
	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱16,840	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱16,840
Due from BSP	100,174	–	–	–	–	100,174
Due from other banks	9,901	–	–	–	–	9,901
SPURA	7,009	10,028	–	–	–	17,037
Financial assets at FVTPL	–	2,027	1,795	3,564	15,642	23,028
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	1,691	4,908	739	35,287	42,625
Loans and receivables	–	167,173	37,239	27,712	343,835	575,959
	133,924	180,919	43,942	32,015	394,764	785,564
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities						
Demand	₱186,955	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱186,955
Savings	224,872	–	–	–	–	224,872
Time	–	308,305	253	6	4	308,568
Bills payable	–	33,381	–	–	–	33,381
Manager's checks	–	1,999	–	–	–	1,999
Accrued interest and other expenses	–	4,121	–	–	–	4,121
Derivative liabilities	–	1,036	–	–	–	1,036
Bonds payable	–	–	29,828	–	7,566	37,394
Other liabilities:						
Lease payable	–	568	538	476	2,382	3,964
Accounts payable	–	3,221	–	–	–	3,221
Acceptances payable	–	413	–	–	–	413
Due to PDIC	–	692	–	–	–	692
Margin deposits	–	6	–	–	–	6
Other credits – dormant	–	447	–	–	–	447
Due to the Treasurer of the						
Philippines	–	416	–	–	–	416
Miscellaneous	–	683	–	–	–	683
Total liabilities	411,827	355,307	30,619	482	9,951	808,188
Net Position	(₱277,904)	(₱174,387)	₱13,322	₱31,533	₱384,813	(₱22,624)

Parent Company						
December 31, 2020						
	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱13,724	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱13,724
Due from BSP	141,811	–	–	–	–	141,811
Due from other banks	17,198	–	–	–	–	17,198
SPURA	–	15,604	–	–	–	15,604
Financial assets at FVTPL	–	2,575	617	1,502	6,109	10,802
Financial assets at FVOCI	–	2,581	1,317	995	33,242	38,135
Loans and receivables	–	140,997	17,617	33,955	312,161	504,731
	172,733	161,757	19,551	36,452	351,512	742,005
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities						
Demand	194,231	–	–	–	–	194,231
Savings	238,602	–	–	–	–	238,602
Time	–	316,635	471	909	125	318,140
Bills payable	–	23,656	–	–	–	23,656
Manager's checks	–	1,066	–	–	–	1,066
Accrued interest and other expenses	–	3,589	–	–	–	3,589
Derivative liabilities	–	1,217	–	–	–	1,217
Bonds payable	–	30,000	–	14,882	7,184	52,066
Other liabilities:						
Lease payable	–	538	476	368	1,338	2,721
Accounts payable	–	2,810	–	–	–	2,810
Acceptances payable	–	478	–	–	–	478
Due to PDIC	–	756	–	–	–	756
Margin deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other credits – dormant	–	303	–	–	–	303
Due to the Treasurer of the						
Philippines	–	371	–	–	–	371
Miscellaneous	–	491	–	–	–	491
Total liabilities	432,833	381,910	947	16,159	8,647	840,497
Net Position	(₱260,100)	(₱220,153)	₱18,604	₱20,293	₱342,865	(₱98,492)



Parent Company						
December 31, 2019						
	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱14,857	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱14,857
Due from BSP	88,110	-	-	-	-	88,110
Due from other banks	8,646	-	-	-	-	8,646
SPURA	-	10,028	-	-	-	10,028
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	1,971	1,795	3,564	15,642	22,972
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	993	4,517	523	26,443	32,476
Loans and receivables	-	144,745	25,030	19,176	320,917	509,869
	111,613	157,737	31,342	23,263	363,002	686,958
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities						
Demand	₱170,280	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱170,280
Savings	210,191	-	-	-	-	210,191
Time	-	308,305	253	6	4	308,568
Bills payable	-	33,381	-	-	-	33,381
Manager's checks	-	1,536	-	-	-	1,536
Accrued interest and other expenses	-	3,650	-	-	-	3,650
Derivative liabilities	-	1,036	-	-	-	1,036
Bonds payable	-	-	29,828	-	7,566	37,394
Other liabilities:						
Lease payable	-	568	538	476	1,706	3,288
Accounts payable	-	2,179	-	-	-	2,179
Acceptances payable	-	413	-	-	-	413
Due to PDIC	-	692	-	-	-	692
Margin deposits	-	6	-	-	-	6
Other credits – dormant	-	447	-	-	-	447
Due to the Treasurer of the Philippines	-	416	-	-	-	416
Miscellaneous	-	323	-	-	-	323
Total liabilities	380,471	352,952	30,619	482	9,276	773,800
Net Position	(₱268,858)	(₱195,215)	₱723	₱22,781	₱353,726	(₱86,842)

Liquidity risk is monitored and controlled primarily by a gap analysis of maturities of relevant assets and liabilities reflected in the MCO report, as well as an analysis of available liquid assets. Instead of relying solely on contractual maturities profile, the Parent Company uses Behavioral MCO to capture a going concern view. Furthermore, internal liquidity ratios and monitoring of large fund providers have been set to determine sufficiency of liquid assets over deposit liabilities. Liquidity is managed by the Parent Company and its subsidiaries on a daily basis, while scenario stress tests and sensitivity analysis are conducted periodically.

7. Due From BSP and Other Banks

Due from BSP

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Demand deposit account (Note 17)	₱77,986,434	₱92,674,383	₱75,311,175	₱80,609,635
Special deposit account	74,170,000	7,500,000	66,500,000	7,500,000
Others	15	15	15	15
	₱152,156,449	₱100,174,398	₱141,811,190	₱88,109,650



Due from Other Banks

This comprises of deposit accounts with:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Local banks	₱14,032,433	₱3,067,833	₱14,032,433	₱2,224,644
Foreign banks	4,196,288	6,832,809	3,165,317	6,420,903
	₱18,228,721	₱9,900,642	₱17,197,750	₱8,645,547

Interest Income on Due from BSP and Other Banks

This account consists of:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Due from BSP	₱180,394	₱232,148	₱124,557	₱49,762	₱83,124	₱67,039
Due from other banks	783,050	229,197	135,818	605,858	162,709	101,994
	₱963,444	₱461,345	₱260,375	₱655,620	₱245,833	₱169,033

8. Interbank Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements

	Consolidated			Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019
Interbank loans receivable	₱6,268,203	₱4,580,316		₱6,268,203	₱4,580,316
SPURA	12,022,648	12,456,144		9,335,964	5,447,293
	₱18,290,851	₱17,036,460		₱15,604,167	₱10,027,609

Interbank Loans Receivable

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, interbank loans receivable includes short-term foreign currency-denominated loans granted to other banks with annual interest rates ranging from 0.07% to 0.30% and 1.90% to 2.10%, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020, interbank loans receivable also includes short-term peso-denominated loans granted to other banks with annual interest rates ranging from 1.00% to 1.13%.

Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreement

This account represents overnight placements with the BSP where the underlying securities cannot be sold or repledged to parties other than the BSP.

In 2020, 2019 and 2018, the interest rate of SPURA is 2.00%, 4.00%, and 4.75%, respectively, for the Group and Parent Company.



9. Trading and Investment Securities

Financial Assets at FVTPL

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Held for trading				
Government bonds (Note 28)	₱3,531,521	₱8,451,126	₱3,531,521	₱8,451,126
Treasury notes	2,126,819	2,386,226	2,126,819	2,386,226
Treasury bills	1,892,770	1,378,137	1,892,770	1,378,137
Private bonds	3,358,210	4,372,734	1,812,303	4,372,734
Quoted equity shares	1,210,665	1,243,938	1,141,487	1,187,928
	12,119,985	17,832,161	10,504,900	17,776,151
Financial Assets designated at FVTPL	150,000	-	-	-
Derivative assets (Note 26)	1,136,878	667,950	1,136,878	667,950
Total	₱13,406,863	₱18,500,111	₱11,641,778	₱18,444,101

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, HFT securities include fair value loss of ₱26.75 million and ₱14.33 million respectively, for the Group. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, HFT securities include fair value loss of ₱27.48 million and ₱22.14 million respectively, for the Parent Company.

Effective interest rates for peso-denominated financial assets at FVTPL for both the Group and the Parent Company range from 0.32% to 8.04% in 2020, from 1.41% to 7.26% in 2019 and from 0.06% to 7.11% in 2018. Effective interest rates for foreign currency-denominated financial assets at FVTPL for the Group range from 0.32% to 8.04% in 2020, from 0.71% to 5.81% in 2019 and from 0.71% to 6.28% in 2018. Effective interest rates for foreign currency-denominated financial assets at FVTPL for the Parent Company range from 0.53% to 7.17% in 2020, from 0.71% to 5.81% in 2019 and from 0.71% to 6.28% in 2018.

Financial Assets at FVOCI

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Debt Securities				
Government bonds (Notes 18 and 28)	₱13,004,496	₱22,540,516	₱11,403,601	₱21,052,633
Private bonds	6,596,820	2,953,271	6,329,550	2,512,588
	19,601,316	25,493,787	17,733,151	23,565,221
Equity Securities				
Quoted Equity Shares	624,722	621,208	594,004	587,043
Unquoted Equity Shares	18,365	18,365	18,365	18,365
	643,087	639,573	612,369	605,408
Total	₱20,244,403	₱26,133,360	₱18,345,520	₱24,170,629

Unquoted equity securities

This account comprises of shares of stocks of various unlisted private corporations. The Group has designated these equity securities as at FVOCI as these will not be sold in the foreseeable future.

Net unrealized gains (losses)

Financial assets at FVOCI include fair value gains of ₱263.74 million for the Group and the Parent Company as of December 31, 2020 and fair value losses of ₱399.06 million for the Group and the Parent Company as of December 31, 2019. The fair value gains are recognized under OCI.

Allowance for credit losses on debt financial assets at FVOCI of the Group and the Parent Company amounted to ₱30.38 million and ₱30.06 million as of December 31, 2020, respectively. Allowance



for credit losses on debt financial assets at FVOCI of the Group and the Parent Company amounted to ₱18.52 million and ₱18.47 million as of December 31, 2019, respectively.

Effective interest rates for peso-denominated financial assets at FVOCI for both the Group and Parent Company range from 1.74% to 5.06% in 2020, from 3.94% to 6.87% in 2019 and from 4.25% to 5.58% in 2018.

Effective interest rates for foreign currency-denominated financial assets at FVOCI for both the Group and Parent Company range from 0.83% to 7.00% in 2020, from 0.83% to 5.65% in 2019 and from 2.33% to 8.48% in 2018.

Investment Securities at Amortized Cost

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Government bonds (Note 18)	₱95,852,375	₱108,061,363	₱91,543,048	₱105,602,176
Private bonds	103,200,111	52,381,323	102,358,761	51,112,073
	199,052,486	160,442,686	193,901,809	156,714,249
Unamortized premium – net	5,577,990	8,848,025	5,276,817	8,600,024
Allowance for credit losses	(2,389,845)	(1,087,983)	(2,383,800)	(1,082,690)
	₱202,240,631	₱168,202,728	₱196,794,826	₱164,231,583

Effective interest rates for peso-denominated investment securities at amortized cost for the Group range from 1.06% to 8.92% in 2020, 2019, and 2018. Effective interest rates for foreign currency-denominated investment securities at amortized cost range from 0.57% to 10.35% in 2020, 1.82% to 6.97% in 2019 and 0.58% to 7.37% in 2018.

Sale of Investment Securities at Amortized Cost

The Parent Company sold the following investment securities at amortized cost in 2020 (amounts in millions):

Reason for selling	Parent Company	
	Carrying amount	Gain on sale
Additional liquidity to take advantage of a change in a regulatory loan limit	₱25,761	₱1,782
Redemption by issuer to effect its debt refinancing	2,641	145
A change in the funding profile of the Parent Company*	698	243
To address requirements on regulatory and internal limit of the Parent Company	536	5
A highly probable change in regulations with a potentially adverse impact to the financial assets' contractual cash flows*	507	12
Total	₱30,143	₱2,187

* The sales are based on the assessments made in 2019.



The Group and the Parent Company sold the following investment securities at amortized cost in 2019 (amounts in millions):

Reason for selling	Group		Parent Company	
	Carrying amount	Gain on sale	Carrying amount	Gain on sale
A change in funding profile of the Parent Company	₱10,445	₱1,156	₱10,445	₱1,156
To address requirements on regulatory and internal limit of the Group and Parent Company	6,275	168	982	86
An increase in the financial assets' credit risk due to political uncertainty affecting the sovereign issuer's environment	1,169	43	1,169	43
A highly probable change in regulations with a potentially adverse impact to the financial assets' contractual cash flows	729	14	729	14
Total	₱18,618	₱1,381	₱13,325	₱1,299

These disposals of investment securities at amortized cost were assessed by the Group as not inconsistent with the portfolios' business models considering the conditions and reasons for which the disposals were made (see Note 3).

Interest Income on Investment Securities

This account consists of:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Financial assets at FVOCI	₱3,595,277	₱665,379	₱596,864	₱3,531,285	₱600,160	₱525,774
Investment securities at amortized cost	6,427,897	9,162,697	5,279,064	6,203,399	8,762,267	5,033,783
	₱10,023,174	₱9,828,076	₱5,875,928	₱9,734,684	₱9,362,427	₱5,559,557

10. Loans and Receivables

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Loans and discounts				
Corporate and commercial lending	₱449,665,226	₱459,683,487	₱429,181,294	₱434,474,621
Consumer lending	114,003,342	106,901,801	67,192,608	64,748,163
Trade-related lending	8,534,049	11,196,919	8,328,448	10,902,568
Others*	142,337	46,830	28,421	34,341
	572,344,954	577,829,037	504,730,771	510,159,693
Unearned discounts	(390,552)	(349,897)	(208,638)	(290,711)
	571,954,402	577,479,140	504,522,133	509,868,982
Allowance for impairment and credit losses (Note 16)	(14,739,918)	(8,559,976)	(12,527,657)	(6,938,785)
	₱557,214,484	₱568,919,164	₱491,994,476	₱502,930,197

*Others include employee loans and foreign bills purchased.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, loans of the Parent Company amounting to ₱5.75 billion and ₱3.28 billion, respectively, are rediscounted with the BSP (Note 19).



Information on the amounts of secured and unsecured loans and receivables (gross of unearned discounts and allowance for impairment and credit losses) of the Group and Parent Company are as follows:

	Consolidated				Parent Company			
	2020		2019		2020		2019	
	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	Amounts	%
Loans secured by								
Real estate	₱77,049,605	13.46	₱100,722,095	17.43	₱51,972,071	10.30	₱75,049,610	14.71
Chattel mortgage	23,902,079	4.18	26,294,676	4.55	8,334,760	1.65	10,602,721	2.08
Guarantee by the Republic of the Philippines	2,274,070	0.40	4,574,220	0.79	2,274,070	0.45	4,574,220	0.90
Deposit hold out	3,018,427	0.53	3,166,911	0.55	2,539,755	0.50	2,286,341	0.45
Shares of stock of other banks	2,354,950	0.41	2,345,300	0.41	2,354,950	0.47	2,345,300	0.46
Others	90,569,698	15.82	119,011,685	20.60	90,289,852	17.89	118,675,412	23.26
	199,168,829	34.80	256,114,887	44.33	157,765,458	31.26	213,533,604	41.86
Unsecured loans	373,176,125	65.20	321,714,150	55.67	346,965,313	68.74	296,626,089	58.14
	₱572,344,954	100.00	₱577,829,037	100.00	₱504,730,771	100.00	₱510,159,693	100.00

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Parent Company does not have credit concentration in any particular industry.

Modification of Loans and Receivables

On March 25, 2020, Republic Act 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, Republic Act No. 11494, otherwise known as the Bayanihan to Recover as One Act (“Bayanihan 2 Act”), was enacted. Under Bayanihan 2 Act, a one-time 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

In 2020, the Group and the Parent Company, in addition to the reliefs provided under Bayanihan 1 Act and Bayanihan 2 Act, have offered financial reliefs to their borrowers or counterparties as a response to the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly the modification of existing loans and receivables which includes extension of payment terms.

Based on the Group’s and the Parent Company’s assessments, the modifications in the contractual cash flows as a result of the above reliefs are not substantial and, therefore, do not result in the derecognition of the affected financial assets but would require the recognition of modification losses. The total modification losses resulting from Bayanihan 1 Act and Bayanihan 2 Act amounted to ₱605.15 million for the Group and ₱401.40 million for the Parent Company. For the Group, the net impact of the loan modification after subsequent accretion of the modified loans amounted to ₱141.79 million. For the Parent Company, the net impact of the loan modification after subsequent accretion of the modified loans is not material to the Parent Company’s financial statements.



The Group's loans and receivables that had loss allowances measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL and whose cash flows were modified in 2020 but have not resulted in derecognition had an amortized cost before modification amounting to ₱6.79 billion and ₱5.28 billion for the Group and the Parent Company, respectively. Modification loss recognized for these loans and receivables amounted to ₱27.51 million and ₱21.61 million for the Group and the Parent Company, respectively.

The Group's loans and receivables having loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL at the time of modification but were not derecognized in 2020 and for which credit risk has significantly improved as at the end of reporting period, resulting in a change in loss allowance to 12-month ECL, had an amortized cost before modification amounting to ₱1.28 billion and ₱1.13 billion for the Group and the Parent Company, respectively. As of December 31, 2020, these loans and receivables had a gross carrying amount of ₱1.25 billion and ₱1.10 billion for the Group and the Parent Company, respectively.

Interest Income on Loans and Receivables

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 65.48% and 72.55%, respectively, of the total receivables from customers of the Group were subject to interest repricing. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 68.02% and 75.54%, respectively, of the total receivables from customers of the Parent Company were subject to interest repricing. Remaining receivables carry annual fixed interest rates ranging from 1.02% to 16.25% in 2020, from 1.66% to 10.50% in 2019, and from 1.65% to 10.50% in 2018 for foreign currency-denominated receivables and from 0.95% to 30.00% in 2020, 2019 and 2018 for peso-denominated receivables.

11. Equity Investments

This account consists of investments in:

A. Subsidiaries

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of the year		
CBSI	₱12,479,647	₱12,117,074
CBCC	2,236,902	1,846,455
CBC-PCCI	60,800	42,739
CIBI	351,769	327,299
	15,129,118	14,333,567
Share in net income		
CBSI	506,068	345,165
CBCC	215,971	350,421
CBC-PCCI	7,704	18,061
CIBI	60,739	56,981
	790,482	770,628

(Forward)



	2020	2019
Share in Other Comprehensive Income		
<i>Items that recycle to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>		
Net unrealized gain (loss) on FVOCI		
CBSI	₱15,054	₱143,236
CBCC	4,048	34,527
CBC-PCCI	11,017	-
CIBI	1,584	12,732
	31,703	190,495
Cumulative translation adjustments		
CBSI	(12,166)	17,015
	(12,166)	17,015
Other Equity-stock grants		
CBSI	18,286	-
CBCC	211	-
CBC-PCCI	2,776	-
CIBI	657	-
	21,930	-
<i>Items that do not recycle to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>		
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit assets		
CBSI	59,569	(66,609)
CBCC	(625)	5,499
CBC-PCCI	(4,930)	-
CIBI	(388)	4,757
	53,626	(56,353)
Realized loss on sale of equity securities at FVOCI	-	(76,597)
	-	(76,597)
Additional Investments		
CBSI	-	363
	-	363
Impairment		
CBSI	(59,902)	-
	(59,902)	-
Cash Dividends		
CBCC	(50,000)	-
CIBI	(150,000)	(50,000)
	(200,000)	(50,000)
Balance at end of the year		
CBSI	13,006,556	12,479,647
CBCC	2,406,507	2,236,902
CBC-PCCI	77,367	60,800
CIBI	264,361	351,769
	₱15,754,791	₱15,129,118



B. Associates:

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of the year	₱704,169	₱335,092
Share in net income	152,441	184,661
Share in OCI:		
<i>Items that do not recycle to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>		
Remeasurement loss on life insurance reserves	(66,558)	(11,021)
Remeasurement on defined benefit plan	3,415	2,985
<i>Item that recycle to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>		
Net unrealized gain on FVOCI	119,180	152,452
Additional investments	-	40,000
Balance at end of the year	₱912,647	₱704,169

CBSI

Cost of investment includes the original amount incurred by the Parent Company from its acquisition of CBSI in 2007 amounting to ₱1.07 billion.

Merger of CBSI with PDB

The BOD of both CBSI and PDB, in their meeting held on June 26, 2014, approved the proposed merger of PDB with CBSI, with the latter as the surviving bank. On November 6, 2015, the BSP issued the Certificate of Authority on the Articles of Merger and the Plan of Merger, as amended, of CBSI and PDB. On December 17, 2015, CBSI obtained SEC's approval of its merger with PDB, whereby the entire assets and liabilities of PDB shall be transferred to and absorbed by CBSI.

Acquisition of PDB

In 2014, the Parent Company made tender offers to non-controlling stockholders of PDB. As of December 31, 2014, the Parent Company owns 99.85% and 100.00% of PDB's outstanding common and preferred stocks, respectively.

As of December 31, 2014, the Parent Company's cost of investment in PDB consists of:

Acquisition of majority of PDB's capital stock	₱1,421,346
Additional capital infusion	1,300,000
Tender offers	255,354
	₱2,976,700

On March 31, 2015, the Parent Company made additional capital infusion to PDB amounting to ₱1.70 billion. Of the total cost of investment, the consideration transferred for the acquisition of PDB follows:

Acquisition of majority of PDB's capital stock	₱1,421,346
Tender offers	255,354
	₱1,676,700



In 2015, the MB of the BSP granted to the Group investment and merger incentives in the form of waiver of special licensing fees for 67 additional branch licenses in restricted areas. This is in addition to the initial investment and merger incentives of 30 new branches in restricted areas and 35 branches to be transferred from unrestricted to restricted areas granted to the Parent Company by the MB in 2014. These branch licenses were granted under the Strengthening Program for Rural Bank (SPRB) Plus Framework.

The branch licenses have the following fair values:

114 Commercial Bank branch licenses	₱2,280,000
18 Thrift Bank branch licenses	270,000
	<hr/> 2,550,000
Deferred tax liability	765,000
	<hr/> <hr/> ₱1,785,000

On April 6, 2016, the Parent Company's BOD approved the allocation of the 67 additional branch licenses in restricted areas as follows: 49 to the Parent Company and 18 to CBSI. Pursuant to a memorandum dated March 18, 2017, the 67 branch licenses were awarded as incentives by the Monetary Board as a result of the Parent Company's acquisition of PDB. Goodwill from acquisition of PDB is computed as follows:

Consideration transferred		₱1,676,700
Less: Fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired		
Net liabilities of PDB*	(₱725,207)	
Branch licenses, net of deferred tax liability (Note 14)	1,785,000	1,059,793
		<hr/> <hr/> ₱616,907

*inclusive of the existing branch licenses of PDB with an aggregate fair value of ₱289.50 million (Note 14)

CIBI

On January 16, 2020, the BOD declared and approved cash dividends amounting to ₱100 million for stockholders on record as of declaration date, payable on February 21, 2020. On December 10, 2020, the BOD declared and approved another cash dividends amounting to ₱50 million for stockholders on record as of declaration date, payable on December 21, 2020.

On October 16, 2019, the BOD declared and approved cash dividends of ₱50 million for stockholders on record as of declaration date, payable on December 19, 2019.

CBCC

On June 11, 2020, the BOD declared and approved cash dividends of ₱50 million for stockholders on record as of declaration date, payable on June 30, 2020.

On April 1, 2015, the BOD approved the investment of the Parent Company in an investment house subsidiary, CBCC, up to the amount of ₱500.00 million, subject to the requirements of relevant regulatory agencies. On April 30, 2015, the BSP approved the request of the Parent Company to invest up to 100% or up to ₱500.00 million common shares in CBCC, subject to certain conditions. On November 27, 2015, the SEC approved the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of CBCC. It also granted CBCC the license to operate as an investment house.



CBCC acquisition of CBCSec (formerly ATC Securities, Inc.)

On May 19, 2016, the BOD of CBCC approved the acquisition of ATC Securities, Inc. (ATC).

On June 29, 2016, CBCC and the shareholders of ATC (the Original Shareholders) entered into an Agreement for the Purchase of Shares (Agreement), whereby CBCC agreed to buy, and the Original Shareholders agreed to sell, 3,800,000 shares representing 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of ATC.

On July 6, 2017, the SEC approved the change of name from ATC Securities, Inc. to China Bank Securities Corporation.

CBC Assets One (SPC) Inc.

CBC Assets One (SPC) Inc. was incorporated on June 15, 2016 as a wholly-owned special purpose company of CBCC for asset-backed securitization. It has not yet commenced commercial operations.

Investment in Associates

Investment in associates in the consolidated and the parent company financial statements pertain to investment in MCB Life and CBC-PCCI's investment in Urban Shelters (accounted for by CBC-PCCI in its financial statements as an investment in an associate). Investment in Urban Shelters is carried at nil amount as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

MCB Life

On August 2, 2006, the BOD approved the joint project proposal of the Parent Company with Manufacturers Life Insurance Company (Manulife). Under the proposal, the Parent Company will invest in a life insurance company owned by Manulife, and such company will be offering innovative insurance and financial products for health, wealth and education through the Parent Company's branches nationwide. The life insurance company was incorporated as The Pramerica Life Insurance Company Inc. in 1998. The name was changed to Manulife China Bank Life Assurance Corporation on March 23, 2007. The Parent Company acquired 5.00% interest in MCB Life on August 8, 2007. This investment is accounted for as an investment in an associate by virtue of the Bancassurance Alliance Agreement which provides the Parent Company the right to be represented in MCB Life's BOD and, thus, exercise significant influence over the latter.

The BSP requires the Parent Company to maintain a minimum of 5.00% ownership over MCB Life in order for MCB Life to be allowed to continue distributing its insurance products through the Parent Company's branches.

On September 12, 2014, the BSP approved the request of the Parent Company to raise its capital investment in MCB Life from 5.00% to 40.00% of its authorized capital through purchase of 1.75 million common shares.

On December 5, 2018, the Parent Company's BOD approved the additional capital infusion in the amount of ₱40.00 million in MCB Life. This represents 40% of the ₱100.00 million total capital infusion in MCB Life with the balance of ₱60.00 million to be provided by Manulife Philippines. On top of complying with the higher capital requirements for insurance companies, the additional capital will improve MCB Life's capacity to underwrite more business and enhance its competitive position. On February 22, 2019, the BSP approved the Bank's capital infusion of ₱40.0 million to MCB Life to comply with the capitalization requirement of the Insurance Commission for insurance companies, which was paid on March 21, 2019.



The following tables show the summarized financial information of MCB Life:

	2020	2019
Total assets	₱43,089,159	₱39,276,563
Total liabilities	40,856,962	37,565,561
Equity	2,232,197	1,711,002

	2020	2019
Revenues	₱9,402,315	₱8,628,345
Benefits, claims and operating expenses	8,932,982	8,104,905
Income before income tax	469,333	523,440
Net income	381,102	461,652

Commission income earned by the Group from its bancassurance agreement amounting to ₱282.00 million, ₱303.45 million, ₱357.79 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, is included under 'Miscellaneous income' in the statements of income (Note 22).

12. Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment and Right-of-use Assets

The composition of and movements in this account follow:

	Consolidated							Total
	2020							
	Land (Note 23)	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Construction- in-Progress	Right-of-use Assets Land	Right-of-use Assets Building	
Cost								
Balance at beginning of year	₱3,236,995	₱6,982,242	₱1,961,818	₱2,326,571	₱59,439	₱181,451	₱3,506,393	₱18,254,909
Additions	51,635	273,890	105,272	65,800	44,680	-	167,762	709,039
Disposals/transfers (Note 14)*	-	(53,548)	7,015	(33,731)	(22,658)	(8,079)	(34,655)	(145,656)
Balance at end of year	3,288,630	7,202,584	2,074,105	2,358,640	81,461	173,372	3,639,500	18,818,292
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization								
Balance at beginning of year	-	5,802,599	1,157,640	1,467,601	-	13,556	658,280	9,099,676
Depreciation and amortization	-	564,984	69,561	238,980	-	56,787	642,024	1,572,336
Disposals/transfers (Note 14)*	-	(165,930)	(4,153)	(75,569)	-	-	(30,785)	(276,437)
Balance at end of year	-	6,201,653	1,223,048	1,631,012	-	70,343	1,269,519	10,395,575
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱3,288,630	₱1,000,931	₱851,057	₱727,628	₱81,461	₱103,029	₱2,369,981	₱8,422,717

*Includes transfers from investment properties amounting to ₱14.46 million.

	Consolidated							Total
	2019							
	Land (Note 23)	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Construction- in-Progress	Right-of-use Assets Land	Right-of-use Assets Building	
Cost								
Balance at beginning of year	₱3,218,263	₱7,909,078	₱1,789,412	₱2,189,884	₱24,727	₱181,451	₱3,260,478	₱18,573,293
Additions	-	388,704	95,138	108,863	82,649	-	247,310	922,664
Disposals/transfers (Note 14)*	18,732	(1,315,540)	77,268	27,824	(47,937)	-	(1,397)	(1,241,050)
Balance at end of year	3,236,995	6,982,242	1,961,818	2,326,571	59,439	181,451	3,506,391	18,254,907
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization								
Balance at beginning of year	-	6,360,109	1,063,973	1,256,824	-	-	-	8,680,906
Depreciation and amortization	-	581,985	108,578	233,081	-	13,556	657,228	1,594,428
Disposals/transfers (Note 14)*	-	(1,139,495)	(14,911)	(22,304)	-	-	1,049	(1,175,661)
Balance at end of year	-	5,802,599	1,157,640	1,467,601	-	13,556	658,277	9,099,673
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱3,236,995	₱1,179,643	₱804,178	₱858,970	₱59,439	₱167,895	₱2,848,114	₱9,155,234

*Includes transfers from investment properties amounting to ₱ 28.90 million.



Parent Company								
	Land (Note 23)	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Construction- in-Progress	Right-of-use Assets Land	Right-of-use Assets Bldg.	2020 Total
Cost								
Balance at beginning of year	₱2,889,705	₱5,665,067	₱1,235,690	₱1,642,879	₱19,370	₱181,451	₱2,730,534	₱14,364,696
Additions	956	223,555	104,259	61,672	17,786	-	56,340	464,568
Disposals/transfers (Note 14)*	-	1,679	10,957	(33,806)	(22,658)	-	-	(43,828)
Balance at end of year	2,890,661	5,890,301	1,350,906	1,670,745	14,498	181,451	2,786,874	14,785,436
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization								
Balance at beginning of year	-	4,749,235	645,600	995,684	-	13,556	491,975	6,896,050
Depreciation and amortization	-	453,352	56,352	175,989	-	56,787	458,816	1,201,296
Disposals/transfers (Note 14)*	-	(113,320)	87	(75,636)	-	-	-	(188,869)
Balance at end of year	-	5,089,267	702,039	1,096,037	-	70,343	950,791	7,908,477
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱2,890,661	₱801,034	₱648,867	₱574,708	₱14,498	₱111,108	₱1,836,083	₱6,876,959

*Includes transfers from investment properties amounting to ₱14.46 million.

Parent Company								
	Land (Note 23)	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Construction- in-Progress	Right-of-use Assets Land	Right-of-use Assets Bldg.	2019 Total
Cost								
Balance at beginning of year	₱2,786,310	₱6,628,787	₱1,104,030	₱1,536,024	₱24,727	₱181,451	₱2,544,985	₱14,806,314
Additions	-	292,340	90,988	80,222	42,494	-	185,549	691,593
Disposals/transfers (Note 14)*	103,395	(1,256,060)	40,672	26,633	(47,851)	-	-	(1,133,211)
Balance at end of year	2,889,705	5,665,067	1,235,690	1,642,879	19,370	181,451	2,730,534	14,364,696
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization								
Balance at beginning of year	-	5,381,253	580,504	852,735	-	-	-	6,814,492
Depreciation and amortization	-	455,240	61,486	165,524	-	13,556	491,975	1,187,781
Disposals/transfers (Note 14)*	-	(1,087,258)	3,610	(22,575)	-	-	-	(1,106,223)
Balance at end of year	-	4,749,235	645,600	995,684	-	13,556	491,975	6,896,050
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱2,889,705	₱915,832	₱590,090	₱647,195	₱19,370	₱167,895	₱2,238,559	₱7,468,646

*Includes transfers from investment properties amounting to ₱28.90 million

The Group adopted the deemed cost model as of January 1, 2004 and considered the carrying value of the land determined under its previous accounting method (revaluation method) as the deemed cost of the asset as of January 1, 2005. Accordingly, revaluation increment amounting to ₱1.28 billion was closed to surplus (Note 24) in 2011.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the gross carrying amount of fully depreciated furniture, fixtures and equipment still in use amounted to ₱2.90 billion and ₱2.73 billion, respectively, for the Group and ₱2.09 billion and ₱1.99 billion, respectively, for the Parent Company.

Gain on sale of furniture, fixtures and equipment amounting to ₱1.25 million, ₱1.44 million and ₱1.81 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, for the Group and ₱0.02 million, ₱1.44 million and ₱1.60 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, for the Parent Company are included in the statements of income under 'Miscellaneous income' account (Note 22).

In 2018, depreciation and amortization amounting to ₱1.01 billion and ₱742.53 million for the Group and Parent Company, respectively, are included in the statements of income under 'Depreciation and amortization' account.



13. Investment Properties

The composition of and movements in this account follow:

	Consolidated		2020 Total
	Land	Buildings and Improvements	
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	₱3,649,943	₱2,730,718	₱6,380,661
Additions	129,272	165,054	294,326
Disposals/write-off/transfers*	(649,210)	(134,786)	(783,996)
Balance at end of year	3,130,005	2,760,986	5,890,991
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization			
Balance at beginning of year	₱-	₱914,465	₱914,465
Depreciation and amortization	-	157,568	157,568
Disposals/write-off/transfers*	-	(82,200)	(82,200)
Balance at end of year	-	989,833	989,833
Allowance for Impairment Losses (Note 16)			
Balance at beginning of year	874,363	254,649	1,129,012
Provisions during the year	-	29,986	29,986
Disposals/write-off/reclassification*	(261,375)	18,596	(242,779)
Balance at end of year	612,988	303,231	916,219
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱2,517,017	₱1,467,922	₱3,984,939

*Includes transfers to bank premises amounting to ₱14.46 million (Note 12).

	Consolidated		2019 Total
	Land	Buildings and Improvements	
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	₱4,285,852	₱2,659,748	₱6,945,600
Additions	405,996	445,622	851,618
Disposals/write-off/transfers*	(1,041,905)	(374,652)	(1,416,557)
Balance at end of year	3,649,943	2,730,718	6,380,661
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization			
Balance at beginning of year	-	880,766	880,766
Depreciation and amortization	-	173,378	173,378
Disposals/write-off/transfers*	-	(139,679)	(139,679)
Balance at end of year	-	914,465	914,465
Allowance for Impairment Losses (Note 16)			
Balance at beginning of year	942,559	332,673	1,275,232
Disposals/write-off/reclassification*	(68,196)	(78,024)	(146,220)
Balance at end of year	874,363	254,649	1,129,012
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱2,775,580	₱1,561,604	₱4,337,184

*Includes transfers to bank premises amounting to ₱28.90 million (Note 12).



	Parent Company		
	Land	Buildings and Improvements	2020 Total
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,528,079	₱1,538,765	₱3,066,844
Additions	46,693	70,967	117,660
Disposals/write-off/transfers*	(232,265)	(75,822)	(308,087)
Balance at end of year	1,342,507	1,533,910	2,876,417
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization			
Balance at beginning of year	₱-	₱455,342	₱455,342
Depreciation and amortization	-	96,263	96,263
Disposals/write-off/transfers*	-	(31,908)	(31,908)
Balance at end of year	-	519,697	519,697
Allowance for Impairment Losses (Note 16)			
Balance at beginning of year	912,826	201,689	1,114,515
Provisions during the year	(236,728)	-	(236,728)
Disposals/write-off/reclassification*	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	676,098	201,689	877,787
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱666,409	₱812,524	₱1,478,933

*Includes transfers to bank premises amounting to ₱14.46 million (Note 12).

	Parent Company		
	Land	Buildings and Improvements	2019 Total
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,420,279	₱1,329,938	₱2,750,217
Additions	174,610	315,738	490,348
Disposals/write-off/transfers*	(66,810)	(106,911)	(173,721)
Balance at end of year	1,528,079	1,538,765	3,066,844
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization			
Balance at beginning of year	-	440,455	440,455
Depreciation and amortization	-	101,933	101,933
Disposals/write-off/transfers*	-	(87,046)	(87,046)
Balance at end of year	-	455,342	455,342
Allowance for Impairment Losses (Note 16)			
Balance at beginning and end of year	919,276	201,689	1,120,965
Disposals/write-off/reclassification*	(6,450)	-	(6,450)
Balance at end of year	912,826	201,689	1,114,515
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱615,253	₱881,734	₱1,496,987

*Includes transfers to bank premises amounting to ₱28.90 million (Note 12).

The Group's investment properties consist entirely of real estate properties acquired in settlement of loans and receivables. The difference between the fair value of the investment property upon foreclosure and the carrying value of the loan is recognized under 'Gain on asset foreclosure and dacion transactions' in the statements of income.

In 2018, depreciation and amortization amounting to ₱170.98 million and ₱89.93 million for the Group and Parent Company, respectively, are included in the statements of income under 'Depreciation and amortization' account.



Details of rental income earned and direct operating expenses incurred on investment properties follow:

	Consolidated		
	2020	2019	2018
Rent income on investment properties	₱28,127	₱38,288	₱35,323
Direct operating expenses on investment properties generating rent income	1,537	12,952	1,451
Direct operating expenses on investment properties not generating rent income	69,651	55,424	66,011
	Parent Company		
	2020	2019	2018
Rent income on investment properties	₱8,843	₱8,460	₱10,994
Direct operating expenses on investment properties generating rent income	815	12,150	649
Direct operating expenses on investment properties not generating rent income	22,753	20,503	29,584

Rent income earned from leasing out investment properties is included under ‘Miscellaneous income’ in the statements of income (Note 22).

On August 26, 2011, the Parent Company was registered as an Economic Zone Information Technology (IT) Facilities Enterprise with the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) to operate and maintain a proposed 17-storey building located inside the CBP-IT Park in Barangays Mabolo, Luz, Hipodromo, Carreta, and Kamputhaw, Cebu City, for lease to PEZA-registered IT enterprises, and to be known as Chinabank Corporate Center. This registration is under PEZA Registration Certificate No. 11-03-F.

Under this registration, the Parent Company is entitled to five percent (5.00%) final tax on gross income earned from locator IT enterprises and related operations in accordance with existing PEZA rules. The Parent Company shall also be exempted from the payment of all national and local taxes in relation to this registered activity.

14. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition costs over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of companies acquired by the Group.

The Group attributed the goodwill arising from its acquisition of CBSI and PDB to factors such as increase in geographical presence and customer base due to the branches acquired. None of the goodwill recognized is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. CBSI as surviving entity from the merger with PDB, is the identified CGU for this goodwill. The Parent Company’s Retail Banking Business (RBB) has been identified as the CGU for impairment testing of the goodwill from its acquisition of CBSI.



As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, amount of goodwill per CGU follows:

	Consolidated	Parent Company
RBB	₱222,841	₱222,841
CBSI	616,907	–
Total	₱839,748	₱222,841

The recoverable amount of the CGUs have been determined based on a value-in-use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period, which do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset base of the CGU being tested. Other than loans and deposits growth rates, the significant assumptions, and the most sensitive, used in computing for the recoverable values of the CGUs follow:

	2020		2019	
	RBB	CBSI	RBB	CBSI
Discount rate	6.12%	7.25%	6.29%	10.19%
Long-term growth rate	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

With regard to the assessment of value-in-use of the CGU, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the goodwill to materially exceed its recoverable amount as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Branch Licenses

Branch licenses of the Group arose from the acquisitions of CBSI, Unity Bank, and PDB. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, details of branch licenses in the Group's and the Parent Company's financial statements follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Branch license from CBSI acquisition	₱477,600	₱477,600	₱455,000	₱455,000
Branch license from Unity Bank acquisition	360,000	360,000	–	–
Branch license from PDB acquisition*	2,839,500	2,839,500	–	–
	3,677,100	3,677,100	455,000	455,000
Allowance for probable losses	(289,502)	(229,600)	(57,000)	(57,000)
	₱3,387,598	₱3,447,500	₱398,000	₱398,000

*mostly attributable to the Parent Company

The calculation of the value-in-use of the CGU is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Discount rates
- Long-term growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period



Capitalized software costs

The movements in the account follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,878,745	₱1,000,739	₱1,785,403	₱895,105
Additions	68,133	95,620	52,371	79,070
Disposals/Write-off/Reclassifications (Note 12)	(27,691)	782,386	(1,153)	811,228
Balance at end of year	1,919,187	1,878,745	1,836,621	1,785,403
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization				
Balance at beginning of year	1,268,667	407,277	1,237,487	377,574
Depreciation and amortization	164,995	174,854	163,221	173,378
Disposals/Write-off/Reclassifications (Note 12)	(46)	686,536	(23)	686,535
Balance at end of year	1,433,616	1,268,667	1,400,685	1,237,487
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱485,571	₱610,078	₱435,936	₱547,916

Exchange Trading Right

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group has an exchange trading right with the following carrying value:

Cost	₱12,000
Less: allowance for impairment losses	3,500
	₱8,500

The trading right has an indefinite useful life and, thus, is not amortized but is subject for impairment at every reporting date. The last transacted price of the trading right is ₱8.50 million as approved by the BOD of PSE. The exchange trading right, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, remains to be unimpaired.

Under the PSE rules, all exchange membership seats are pledged at its full value to the PSE to secure the payment of all debts to other members of the exchange arising out of or in connection with the present or future members' contracts.

Republic Act (RA) No. 8799, entitled SRC, prescribed the conversion of the PSE into a stock corporation effective on August 8, 2001, pursuant to a conversion plan approved by the SEC. In August 2001, the SEC approved the conversion plan with the following salient features, among others:

- a. the existing 184 member-brokers as of August 8, 2001 are eligible to subscribe to the shares and to retain access to the trading facilities of the PSE;
- b. each member shall subscribe to 50,000 shares at a par value of ₱1.00;
- c. the balance of the members' contribution amounting to ₱277.40 million shall be treated as additional paid-in capital;
- d. the separation of ownership of the PSE from access to trading;
- e. issuance of certificate of trading right;
- f. policy of imposing a moratorium on the issuance of new trading right; and
- g. transferability of trading right.



15. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Financial assets				
Accounts receivable	₱2,279,947	₱2,394,849	₱1,223,657	₱1,464,942
SCR	1,203,482	1,162,106	209,692	235,049
RCOCI	124,705	424,364	90,566	342,018
Others	855,122	966,441	304,975	330,363
	4,463,256	4,947,760	1,828,890	2,372,372
Nonfinancial assets				
Net plan assets (Note 25)	127,937	543,471	32,609	499,711
Prepaid expenses	336,626	338,754	309,436	303,794
Creditable withholding taxes	598,278	544,634	489,157	476,107
Security deposit	256,804	268,602	177,479	189,277
Documentary stamps	209,699	198,093	137,302	157,020
Sundry debits	609,383	278,761	627,227	278,761
Miscellaneous	422,119	332,751	-	-
	2,560,846	2,505,066	1,773,210	1,904,670
	7,024,102	7,452,826	3,602,100	4,277,042
Allowance for impairment losses (Note 16)	(523,092)	(565,319)	(234,109)	(294,913)
	₱6,501,010	₱6,887,507	₱3,367,991	₱3,982,129

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable also includes non-interest bearing advances to officers and employees, with terms ranging from 1 to 30 days and receivables of the Parent Company from automated teller machine (ATM) transactions of clients of other banks that transacted through any of the Parent Company's ATM terminals.

Sales Contract Receivable

This refers to the amortized cost of assets acquired in settlement of loans through foreclosure or dation in payment and subsequently sold on installment basis whereby the title to the said property is transferred to the buyers only upon full payment of the agreed selling price.

SCR bears fixed interest rates per annum in 2020 and 2019 ranging from 5.00% to 10.00% and 5.00% to 10.25%, respectively.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous consists mainly of unissued stationery and supplies, inter-office float items, and deposits for various services.



16. Allowance for Impairment and Credit Losses

Changes in the allowance for impairment and credit losses are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Balances at beginning of year				
Loans and receivables	₱8,559,976	₱6,829,280	₱6,938,785	₱5,425,713
Investment securities at amortized cost	1,087,983	375,102	1,082,690	214,938
Financial Assets at FVOCI	18,521	(4,023)	18,471	–
Investment properties	1,129,012	1,275,232	1,114,515	1,120,965
Accrued interest receivable	275,888	303,555	39,261	45,247
Intangible assets	233,100	73,100	57,000	57,000
Other assets	565,319	772,004	294,913	477,454
	11,869,799	9,624,250	9,545,635	7,341,317
Provisions charged to operations	8,868,919	2,570,168	7,983,206	2,205,062
Accounts charged off and others	(1,508,473)	(324,619)	(1,321,921)	(744)
	7,360,446	2,245,549	6,661,285	2,204,318
Balances at end of year				
Loans and receivables (Note 10)	14,739,918	8,559,976	12,527,657	6,938,785
Investment securities at amortized cost	2,389,845	1,087,983	2,383,800	1,082,690
Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 9)	30,384	18,521	30,056	18,471
Investment properties (Note 13)	916,219	1,129,012	877,787	1,114,515
Accrued interest receivable	337,785	275,888	36,609	39,261
Intangible assets	293,002	233,100	57,000	57,000
Investment in subsidiaries	–	–	59,902	–
Other assets (Note 15)	523,092	565,319	234,109	294,913
	₱19,230,245	₱11,869,799	₱16,206,920	₱9,545,635

At the current level of allowance for impairment and credit losses, management believes that the Group has sufficient allowance to cover any losses that may be incurred from the non-collection or

Non-realization of its loans and receivables and other risk assets.

The separate valuation allowance of acquired loans and receivables from PDB amounting to ₱1.59 billion was not recognized by the Group on the effectivity date of acquisition as these receivables were measured at fair value at acquisition date. Any uncertainties about future cash flows of these receivables were included in their fair value measurement (Note 11). Also, the separate valuation allowance of acquired investment properties from PDB amounting to ₱199.15 million was not recognized by the Group on the effectivity date of acquisition as these properties were measured at fair value on acquisition date.

The tables below illustrate the movements of the allowance for impairment and credit losses during 2020 (effect of movements in ECL due to transfers between stages are shown in the total column):

	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Corporate and commercial lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Loss allowance at January 1, 2020	₱3,406,716	₱493,312	₱3,017,416	₱6,917,444
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(110,125)	1,795,484	–	1,685,359
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(333,940)	–	2,259,231	1,925,291
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	111,168	(243,190)	–	(132,022)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	–	(57,867)	815,965	758,098
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	32	–	(4,661)	(4,629)

(Forward)



	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Corporate and commercial lending				
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	₱-	₱179	(₱22,117)	(₱21,938)
New financial assets originated *	1,893,028	1,171,035	451,313	3,515,376
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	614,376	168,604	(263,803)	519,177
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(1,044,910)	(114,476)	(614,627)	(1,774,013)
Fx and other movements	15,527	788	133,157	149,472
Total net P&L charge during the period	1,145,156	2,720,557	2,754,458	6,620,171
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	(15,583)	(788)	(1,143,748)	(1,160,119)
Total movements without P&L impact	(15,583)	(788)	(1,143,748)	(1,160,119)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2020	₱4,536,289	₱3,213,081	₱4,628,126	₱12,377,496

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Consumer lending				
Loss allowance at January 1, 2020	₱226,544	₱30,935	₱1,048,161	₱1,305,640
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(36,480)	129,412	-	92,932
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(11,450)	-	1,004,196	992,746
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	1,638	(5,843)	-	(4,205)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(9,289)	160,169	150,880
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	107	-	(13,073)	(12,966)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	881	(20,232)	(19,351)
New financial assets originated *	95,436	20,068	55,052	170,556
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	97,587	(4,418)	40,010	133,179
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(41,288)	(5,997)	(117,332)	(164,617)
Fx and other movements	-	-	287,434	287,434
Total net P&L charge during the period	105,550	124,814	1,396,224	1,626,588
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	-	-	(851,299)	(851,299)
Total movements without P&L impact	-	-	(851,299)	(851,299)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2020	₱332,094	₱155,749	₱1,593,086	₱2,080,929

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Trade-related lending				
Loss allowance at January 1, 2020	₱127,073	₱429	₱207,015	₱334,517
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(900)	882	-	(18)
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(253)	-	22,748	22,495
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	204	(11,808)	(11,604)
New financial assets originated *	130,287	22,522	26,235	179,044
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	648	96	(106,093)	(105,349)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(123,188)	(319)	-	(123,507)
Fx and other movements	275	-	3,920	4,195
Total net P&L charge during the period	6,869	23,385	(64,998)	(34,744)
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	(275)	-	(20,894)	(21,169)
Total movements without P&L impact	(275)	-	(20,894)	(21,169)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2020	₱133,667	₱23,814	₱121,123	₱278,604

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year



Others	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Loss allowance at January 1, 2020	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated *	1	8	-	9
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	-	40	2,840	2,880
Financial assets derecognized during the period	-	-	-	-
Fx and other movements	-	-	-	-
Total net P&L charge during the period	1	48	2,840	2,889
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	-	-	-	-
Total movements without P&L impact	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance at December 31, 2020	₱1	₱48	₱2,840	₱2,889

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

Investments measured at Amortized Cost	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Loss allowance at January 1, 2020	₱276,088	₱811,828	₱-	₱1,087,916
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	13,447	(21,613)	-	(8,166)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(784,940)	2,002,270	1,217,330
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated *	159,142	-	-	159,142
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(35,080)	-	-	(35,080)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(24,960)	(5,275)	-	(30,235)
Fx and other movements	34,709	-	-	34,709
Total net P&L charge during the period	147,258	(811,828)	2,002,270	1,337,700
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	(35,771)	-	-	(35,771)
Total movements without P&L impact	(35,771)	-	-	(35,771)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2020	₱387,575	₱-	₱2,002,270	₱2,389,845

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

Investments measured at FVOCI (Debt)	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Loss allowance at January 1, 2020	₱18,521	₱-	₱-	₱18,521
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-

(Forward)



	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Investments measured at FVOCI (Debt)				
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-
New financial assets originated *	13,467	-	-	13,467
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	2,946	-	-	2,946
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(4,550)	-	-	(4,550)
Fx and other movements	9,345	-	-	9,345
Total net P&L charge during the period	21,208	-	-	21,208
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	(9,345)	-	-	(9,345)
Total movements without P&L impact	(9,345)	-	-	(9,345)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2020	₱30,384	₱-	₱-	₱30,384

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Parent			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Corporate and commercial lending				
Loss allowance at January 1, 2020	₱3,316,660	₱485,666	₱1,939,230	₱5,741,556
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(88,400)	1,768,208	-	1,679,808
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(331,620)	-	2,028,750	1,697,130
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	110,960	(242,929)	-	(131,969)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(53,579)	476,664	423,085
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	3	-	(1,750)	(1,747)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	38	(11,004)	(10,966)
New financial assets originated *	1,860,151	1,161,153	427,996	3,449,300
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	591,037	154,171	(63,162)	682,046
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(1,017,672)	(113,814)	(504,576)	(1,636,062)
Fx and other movements	15,527	788	133,157	149,472
Total net P&L charge during the period	1,139,986	2,674,036	2,486,075	6,300,097
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	(15,583)	(788)	(1,143,748)	(1,160,119)
Total movements without P&L impact	(15,583)	(788)	(1,143,748)	(1,160,119)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2020	₱4,441,063	₱3,158,914	₱3,281,557	₱10,881,534

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated or purchased pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Parent			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Consumer lending				
Loss allowance at January 1, 2020	₱145,051	₱12,423	₱704,737	₱862,211
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(32,668)	93,437	-	60,769
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(8,925)	-	604,704	595,779
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	1,198	(1,698)	-	(500)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(1,826)	35,021	33,195
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	74	-	(7,851)	(7,777)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	714	(17,434)	(16,720)
New financial assets originated *	52,797	13,663	29,628	96,088
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	87,549	(3,400)	2,702	86,851
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(30,881)	(2,832)	(24,961)	(58,674)
Fx and other movements	-	-	287,434	287,434
Total net P&L charge during the period	69,144	98,058	909,243	1,076,445

(Forward)



	Parent			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Consumer lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	–	–	(562,525)	(562,525)
Total movements without P&L impact	–	–	(562,525)	(562,525)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2020	₱214,195	₱110,481	₱1,051,455	₱1,376,131

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated or purchased pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Parent Company			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Trade-related lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Loss allowance at January 1, 2020	₱127,073	₱429	₱207,015	₱334,517
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(900)	882	–	(18)
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(253)	–	22,748	22,495
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	–	204	(11,808)	(11,604)
New financial assets originated *	129,366	22,522	26,235	178,123
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	656	96	(113,791)	(113,039)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(123,189)	(319)	–	(123,508)
Fx and other movements	276	–	3,920	4,196
Total net P&L charge during the period	5,956	23,385	(72,696)	(43,355)
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	(276)	–	(20,894)	(21,170)
Total movements without P&L impact	(276)	–	(20,894)	(21,170)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2020	₱132,753	₱23,814	₱113,425	₱269,992

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated or purchased pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Parent			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Investments in debt instruments (AC)	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Loss allowance at January 1, 2020	₱270,795	₱811,829	₱–	₱1,082,624
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	13,447	(21,614)	–	(8,167)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	–	(784,940)	2,002,270	1,217,330
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	–	–	–	–
New financial assets originated *	156,697	–	–	156,697
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(35,080)	–	–	(35,080)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(24,329)	(5,275)	–	(29,604)
Fx and other movements	35,771	–	–	35,771
Total net P&L charge during the period	146,506	(811,829)	2,002,270	1,336,947
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	(35,771)	–	–	(35,771)
Total movements without P&L impact	(35,771)	–	–	(35,771)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2020	₱381,530	₱–	₱2,002,270	₱2,383,800

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated or purchased pertains to the stage as of end of year



Investments in debt instruments (FVOCI)	Parent			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Loss allowance at January 1, 2020				
Movements with P&L impact	₱18,471	₱-	₱-	₱18,471
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated *	-	-	-	-
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	13,217	-	-	13,217
Financial assets derecognized during the period	2,918	-	-	2,918
Fx and other movements	(4,550)	-	-	(4,550)
Total net P&L charge during the period	9,345	-	-	9,345
Other movements without P&L impact	20,930	-	-	20,930
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements				
Total movements without P&L impact	(9,345)	-	-	(9,345)
	(9,345)	-	-	(9,345)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2020	₱30,056	₱-	₱-	₱30,056

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated or purchased pertains to the stage as of end of year

Comparative figures for the movement of allowance for credit and impairment losses for 2019 are shown below:

Corporate and commercial lending	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Loss allowance at January 1, 2019	₱2,775,127	₱983,660	₱1,590,107	₱5,348,894
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(52,828)	117,697	-	64,869
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(1,359)	-	128,216	126,857
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	161,584	(806,673)	-	(645,089)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(35,349)	466,611	431,262
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	11,821	-	(18,807)	(6,986)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	207	(207)	-
New financial assets originated *	1,653,940	153,502	654,294	2,461,736
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(173,129)	119,883	518,155	464,909
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(968,397)	(39,618)	(205,387)	(1,213,402)
Fx and other movements	17,673	20	12,192	29,885
Total net P&L charge during the period	649,305	(490,331)	1,555,067	1,714,041
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, Foreclosures and other movements	(17,716)	(17)	(127,758)	(145,491)
Total movements without P&L impact	(17,716)	(17)	(127,758)	(145,491)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2019	₱3,406,716	₱493,312	₱3,017,416	₱6,917,444

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year



	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Consumer lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Loss allowance at January 1, 2019	₱223,382	₱16,576	₱1,141,577	₱1,381,535
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(5,909)	11,613	–	5,704
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(3,345)	–	74,421	71,076
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	2,134	(2,300)	–	(166)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	–	(7,011)	17,168	10,157
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	12,565	–	(32,749)	(20,184)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	–	3,004	(10,610)	(7,606)
New financial assets originated*	80,141	8,549	102,033	190,723
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(59,675)	4,088	(127,824)	(183,411)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(22,734)	(3,584)	(86,203)	(112,521)
Fx and other movements	(15)	–	2,016	2,001
Total net P&L charge during the period	3,162	14,359	(61,748)	(44,227)
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, Foreclosures and other movements	–	–	(31,668)	(31,668)
Total movements without P&L impact	–	–	(31,668)	(31,668)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2019	₱226,544	₱30,935	₱1,048,161	₱1,305,640

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Trade-related lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Loss allowance at January 1, 2019	₱53,678	₱25,774	₱19,400	₱98,852
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(14)	88	–	74
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(242)	–	46,387	46,145
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	–	–	–	–
New financial assets originated*	127,018	341	141,229	268,588
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	17	–	(1)	16
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(53,384)	(25,774)	–	(79,158)
Fx and other movements	297	–	–	297
Total net P&L charge during the period	73,692	(25,345)	187,615	235,962
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	(297)	–	–	(297)
Total movements without P&L impact	(297)	–	–	(297)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2019	₱127,073	₱429	₱207,015	₱334,517

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Investments measured at Amortized Cost	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Loss allowance at January 1, 2019	₱208,949	₱14,317	₱151,836	₱375,102
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(12,351)	697,085	–	684,734
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	29	(486)	–	(457)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	–	–	–	–
New financial assets originated or purchased*	14,762	101,535	–	116,297

(Forward)



	Consolidated				Total
	ECL Staging				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Investments measured at Amortized Cost	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	₱78,542	₱4,099	₱-		₱82,641
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(18,712)	(4,722)	(151,836)		(175,270)
Fx and other movements	23,248	1,681	-		24,929
Total net P&L charge during the period	85,518	799,192	(151,836)		732,874
Other movements without P&L impact					
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	(18,379)	(1,681)	-		(20,060)
Total movements without P&L impact	(18,379)	(1,681)	-		(20,060)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2019	₱276,088	₱811,828	₱-		₱1,087,916

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated or purchased pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Consolidated				Total
	ECL Staging				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Investments measured at FVOCI (Debt)	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Loss allowance at January 1, 2019	₱3,496	₱2	₱-		₱3,498
Movements with P&L impact					
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-		-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-		-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	19	(2)	-		17
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-		-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-		-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-		-
New financial assets originated or purchased*	9,688	-	-		9,688
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	6,227	-	-		6,227
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(909)	-	-		(909)
Fx and other movements	1,637	-	-		1,637
Total net P&L charge during the period	16,662	(2)	-		16,660
Other movements without P&L impact					
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	(1,637)	-	-		(1,637)
Total movements without P&L impact	(1,637)	-	-		(1,637)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2019	₱18,471	₱-	₱-		₱18,471

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated or purchased pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Parent Company				Total
	ECL Staging				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Corporate and commercial lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Loss allowance at January 1, 2019	₱2,646,168	₱961,778	₱909,762		₱4,517,708
Movements with P&L impact					
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(51,341)	116,210	-		64,869
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(862)	-	127,719		126,857
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	161,245	(806,334)	-		(645,089)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(33,631)	464,893		431,262
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	10	-	(6,996)		(6,986)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-		-
New financial assets originated *	1,625,381	153,094	633,358		2,411,833
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(161,930)	116,189	(9,589)		(55,330)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(901,968)	(21,640)	(64,352)		(987,960)
Fx and other movements	17,673	17	12,193		29,883
Total net P&L charge during the period	688,208	(476,095)	1,157,226		1,369,339
Other movements without P&L impact					
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	(17,716)	(17)	(127,758)		(145,491)
Total movements without P&L impact	(17,716)	(17)	(127,758)		(145,491)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2019	₱3,316,660	₱485,666	₱1,939,230		₱5,741,556

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year



	Parent Company			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Corporate and commercial lending				
Loss allowance at January 1, 2019	₱94,166	₱5,721	₱714,022	₱813,909
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1,968)	7,672	–	5,704
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(2,068)	–	73,144	71,076
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	599	(765)	–	(166)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	–	(621)	10,778	10,157
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	192	–	(20,376)	(20,184)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	–	94	(7,700)	(7,606)
New financial assets originated*	67,474	2,365	83,338	153,177
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(3,877)	(342)	(32,708)	(36,927)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(9,452)	(1,701)	(86,110)	(97,263)
Fx and other movements	(15)	–	2,016	2,001
Total net P&L charge during the period	50,885	6,702	22,382	79,969
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	–	–	(31,668)	(31,668)
Total movements without P&L impact	–	–	(31,668)	(31,668)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2019	₱145,051	₱12,423	₱704,736	₱862,210

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Parent Company			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Trade-related lending				
Loss allowance at January 1, 2019	₱48,922	₱25,774	₱19,400	₱94,096
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(14)	88	–	74
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(242)	–	46,387	46,145
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	–	–	–	–
New financial assets originated*	127,018	341	141,229	268,588
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	17	–	(1)	16
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(48,628)	(25,774)	–	(74,402)
Fx and other movements	297	–	–	297
Total net P&L charge during the period	78,448	(25,345)	187,615	240,718
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	(297)	–	–	(297)
Total movements without P&L impact	(297)	–	–	(297)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2019	₱127,073	₱429	₱207,015	₱334,517

	Parent Company			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Investments in debt instruments (AC)				
Loss allowance at January 1, 2019	₱200,622	₱14,317	₱–	₱214,939
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(12,351)	697,085	–	684,734
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	29	(486)	–	(457)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	–	–	–	–
New financial assets originated or purchased*	13,489	101,535	–	115,024

(Forward)



	Parent Company			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Investments in debt instruments (AC)				
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	₱78,542	₱4,099	₱–	₱82,641
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(9,536)	(4,721)	–	(14,257)
Fx and other movements	18,379	1,681	–	20,060
Total net P&L charge during the period	88,552	799,193	–	887,745
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	(18,379)	(1,681)	–	(20,060)
Total movements without P&L impact	(18,379)	(1,681)	–	(20,060)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2019	₱270,795	₱811,829	₱–	₱1,082,624

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated or purchased pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Parent Company			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Investments in debt instruments (FVOCI)				
Loss allowance at January 1, 2019	₱3,496	₱2	₱–	₱3,498
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	19	(2)	–	17
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	–	–	–	–
New financial assets originated or purchased*	9,638	–	–	9,638
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(96)	–	–	(96)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(909)	–	–	(909)
Fx and other movements	1,637	–	–	1,637
Total net P&L charge during the period	10,289	(2)	–	10,287
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	(1,637)	–	–	(1,637)
Total movements without P&L impact	(1,637)	–	–	(1,637)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2019	₱12,148	₱–	₱–	₱12,148

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated or purchased pertains to the stage as of end of year

The corresponding movement of the gross carrying amount of the financial assets during 2020 are shown below:

	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Corporate and commercial lending				
Gross carrying amount at January 1, 2020	₱435,460,383	₱19,438,408	₱4,784,696	₱459,683,487
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(18,887,144)	18,887,144	–	–
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(7,901,000)	–	7,901,000	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	4,181,487	(4,181,487)	–	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	–	(1,625,803)	1,625,803	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	8,649	–	(8,649)	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	–	69,542	(69,542)	–
New financial assets originated*	155,334,831	17,883,810	661,047	173,879,688
Changes in /EADs	(22,204,610)	(3,662,390)	(1,017,595)	(26,884,595)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(147,958,908)	(7,091,733)	(821,116)	(155,871,757)
Write-offs, Foreclosures and other movements	(41,646)	–	(1,099,951)	(1,141,597)
Total movements of carrying amount	(37,468,341)	20,279,083	7,170,997	(10,018,261)
Gross carrying amount at December 31, 2020	₱397,992,042	₱39,717,491	₱11,955,693	₱449,665,226

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year



	Consolidated			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Consumer lending				
Gross carrying amount at January 1, 2020	₱98,802,692	₱4,603,066	₱3,496,043	₱106,901,801
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(13,429,858)	13,429,858	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(4,447,940)	-	4,447,940	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	650,492	(650,492)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(931,969)	931,969	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	50,795	-	(50,795)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	156,508	(156,508)	-
New financial assets originated*	30,288,112	1,980,655	249,762	32,518,529
Changes in /EADs	(11,163,581)	(993,341)	230,266	(11,926,656)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(11,349,917)	(797,195)	(448,534)	(12,595,646)
Write-offs, Foreclosures and other movements	-	-	(894,686)	(894,686)
Total movements of carrying amount	(9,401,897)	12,194,024	4,309,414	7,101,541
Gross carrying amount at December 31, 2020	₱89,400,795	₱16,797,090	₱7,805,457	₱114,003,342

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Consolidated			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Trade-related lending				
Gross carrying amount at January 1, 2020	₱10,886,516	₱74,497	₱235,906	₱11,196,919
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(45,350)	45,350	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(70,425)	-	70,425	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	12,258	(12,258)	-
New financial assets originated*	6,977,551	954,429	38,718	7,970,698
Changes in EADs	36,827	(11,883)	(6,936)	18,008
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(10,568,628)	(62,054)	-	(10,630,682)
Write-offs, Foreclosures and other movements	-	-	(20,894)	(20,894)
Total movements of carrying amount	(3,670,025)	938,100	69,055	(2,662,870)
Gross carrying amount at December 31, 2020	₱7,216,491	₱1,012,597	₱304,961	₱8,534,049

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Consolidated			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Others				
Gross carrying amount at January 1, 2020	₱41,987	₱-	₱4,843	₱46,830
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(2,887)	2,887	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(2,224)	-	2,224	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(6)	6	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated*	81,129	610	-	81,739
Changes in EADs	651,455	6	(141)	651,320
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(637,509)	-	(44)	(637,553)
Write-offs, Foreclosures and other movements	-	-	-	-
Total movements of carrying amount	89,964	3,497	2,045	95,506
Gross carrying amount at December 31, 2020	₱131,951	₱3,497	₱6,888	₱142,336

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year



	Consolidated				Total
	ECL Staging				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Investments measured at Amortized Cost	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Gross carrying amount at January 1, 2020	₱151,804,525	₱8,638,161	₱-	₱160,442,686	
Movements with P&L impact					
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	4,566,011	(4,566,011)	-	-	
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(3,631,625)	3,631,625	-	
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	
New financial assets originated or purchased*	76,662,322	-	-	76,662,322	
Changes in /EADs	(3,158,904)	-	-	(3,158,904)	
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(34,393,876)	(440,525)	-	(34,834,401)	
Write-offs, Foreclosures and other movements	(59,217)	-	-	(59,217)	
Total movements of carrying amount	43,616,336	(8,638,161)	3,631,625	38,609,800	
Gross carrying amount at December 31, 2020	₱195,420,861	₱-	₱3,631,625	₱199,052,486	

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated or purchased pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Consolidated				Total
	ECL Staging				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Investments measured at FVOCI (Debt)	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Gross carrying amount at January 1, 2020	₱25,493,787	₱-	₱-	₱25,493,787	
Movements with P&L impact					
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	
New financial assets originated or purchased*	15,042,008	-	-	15,042,008	
Changes in EADs	(54,738)	-	-	(54,738)	
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(20,880,289)	-	-	(20,880,289)	
Write-offs, Foreclosures and other movements	548	-	-	548	
Total movements of carrying amount	(5,892,471)	-	-	(5,892,471)	
Gross carrying amount at December 31, 2020	₱19,601,316	₱-	₱-	₱19,601,316	

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Parent Company				Total
	ECL Staging				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Corporate and commercial lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020	₱414,240,164	₱18,004,969	₱2,229,488	₱434,474,621	
Movements with P&L impact					
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(13,773,628)	13,773,628	-	-	
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(7,354,780)	-	7,354,780	-	
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	4,132,553	(4,132,553)	-	-	
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(821,691)	821,691	-	
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	1,750	-	(1,750)	-	
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	43,206	(43,206)	-	
New financial assets originated*	151,866,536	16,657,311	596,710	169,120,557	
Changes in EADs	(19,576,589)	(3,562,665)	(1,057,326)	(24,196,580)	
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(141,547,766)	(6,967,636)	(560,305)	(149,075,707)	
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	(41,646)	-	(1,099,951)	(1,141,597)	
Total movements of carrying amount	(26,293,570)	14,989,600	6,010,643	(5,293,327)	
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2020	₱387,946,594	₱32,994,569	₱8,240,131	₱429,181,294	

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year



	Parent Company			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Consumer lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020	₱58,698,242	₱3,630,197	₱2,419,724	₱64,748,163
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(11,539,252)	11,539,252	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(3,195,903)	-	3,195,903	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	432,662	(432,662)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(539,745)	539,745	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	34,429	-	(34,429)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	147,738	(147,738)	-
New financial assets originated*	15,210,115	1,629,310	126,005	16,965,430
Changes in EADs	(5,743,177)	(1,029,086)	(165,331)	(6,937,594)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(6,187,599)	(630,842)	(159,038)	(6,977,479)
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	-	-	(605,912)	(605,912)
Total movements of carrying amount	(10,988,725)	10,683,965	2,749,205	2,444,445
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2020	₱47,709,517	₱14,314,162	₱5,168,929	₱67,192,608

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Parent Company			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Trade-related lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020	₱10,592,165	₱74,497	₱235,906	₱10,902,568
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(45,350)	45,350	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(40,509)	-	40,509	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	12,258	(12,258)	-
New financial assets originated*	6,800,313	954,429	38,718	7,793,460
Changes EADs	(99,057)	(11,882)	(6,936)	(117,875)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(10,166,757)	(62,054)	-	(10,228,811)
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	-	-	(20,894)	(20,894)
Total movements of carrying amount	(3,551,360)	938,101	39,139	(2,574,120)
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2020	₱7,040,805	₱1,012,598	₱275,045	₱8,328,448

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Parent Company			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Others	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020	₱34,041	₱-	₱299	₱34,340
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated*	-	-	-	-
Changes in EADs	(5,649)	-	(270)	(5,919)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	-	-	-	-
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	-	-	-	-
Total movements of carrying amount	(5,649)	-	(270)	(5,919)
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2020	₱28,392	₱-	₱29	₱28,421

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year



	Parent Company				Total
	ECL Staging				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Investments in amortized cost					
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020	₱148,076,088	₱8,638,161	₱-		₱156,714,249
Movements with P&L impact					
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-		-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-		-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	4,566,011	(4,566,011)	-		-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(3,631,625)	3,631,625		-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-		-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-		-
New financial assets originated or purchased*	74,557,360	-	-		74,557,360
Changes in EADs	(3,105,720)	-	-		(3,105,720)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(33,865,976)	(440,525)	-		(34,306,501)
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	42,421	-	-		42,421
Total movements of carrying amount	42,194,096	(8,638,161)	3,631,625		37,187,560
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2020	₱190,270,184	₱-	₱3,631,625		₱193,901,809

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Parent Company				Total
	ECL Staging				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Investments at FVOCI (debt)					
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020	₱23,565,221	₱-	₱-		₱23,565,221
Movements with P&L impact					
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-		-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-		-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-		-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-		-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-		-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-		-
New financial assets originated or purchased*	13,615,307	-	-		13,615,307
Changes in EADs	(60,033)	-	-		(60,033)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(19,387,343)	-	-		(19,387,343)
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	-	-	-		-
Total movements of carrying amount	(5,832,069)	-	-		(5,832,069)
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2020	₱17,733,152	₱-	₱-		₱17,733,152

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

Comparative figures for the movement of gross carrying amount for 2019 are shown below:

	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Corporate and commercial lending				
Gross carrying amount at January 1, 2019	₱390,540,527	₱17,424,690	₱3,835,233	₱411,800,450
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(9,834,545)	9,834,545	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(718,875)	-	718,875	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	9,676,644	(9,676,644)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(138,087)	138,087	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	76,817	-	(76,817)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	2,092	(2,092)	-
New financial assets originated*	210,489,203	6,683,212	979,440	218,151,855
Changes in /EADs	(18,208,483)	(1,851,903)	(156,935)	(20,217,321)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(146,536,480)	(2,839,497)	(473,862)	(149,849,839)
Write-offs, Foreclosures and other movements	(24,425)	-	(177,233)	(201,658)
Total movements of carrying amount	44,919,856	2,013,718	949,463	47,883,037
Gross carrying amount at December 31, 2019	₱435,460,383	₱19,438,408	₱4,784,696	₱459,683,487

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year



	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Consumer lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
Gross carrying amount at January 1, 2019	₱80,691,641	₱3,210,598	₱3,312,700	₱87,214,939
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(2,665,015)	2,665,015	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(1,116,995)	-	1,116,995	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	449,278	(449,278)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(147,539)	147,539	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	197,297	-	(197,297)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	61,078	(61,078)	-
New financial assets originated*	39,667,155	649,833	206,737	40,523,725
Changes in /EADs	(6,141,036)	(598,191)	(254,693)	(6,993,920)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(11,957,718)	(788,449)	(676,052)	(13,422,219)
Write-offs, Foreclosures and other movements	(321,915)	(1)	(98,808)	(420,724)
Total movements of carrying amount	18,111,051	1,392,468	183,343	19,686,862
Gross carrying amount at December 31, 2019	₱98,802,692	₱4,603,066	₱3,496,043	₱106,901,801

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Trade-related lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
Gross carrying amount at January 1, 2019	₱12,110,169	₱1,684,378	₱23,319	₱13,817,866
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(11,355)	11,355	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(57,565)	-	57,565	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated*	10,583,215	64,584	160,927	10,808,726
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(3,548)	(1,442)	(5,905)	(10,895)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(12,028,751)	(1,684,378)	-	(13,713,129)
Write-offs, Foreclosures and other movements	294,351	-	-	294,351
Total movements of carrying amount	(1,223,653)	(1,609,881)	212,587	(2,620,947)
Gross carrying amount at December 31, 2019	₱10,886,516	₱74,497	₱235,906	₱11,196,919

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Investments measured at Amortized Cost	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
Gross carrying amount at January 1, 2019	₱158,916,818	₱4,040,112	₱151,836	₱163,108,766
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(7,275,056)	7,275,056	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	60,759	(60,759)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased*	26,085,288	469,763	-	26,555,051
Changes in /EADs	(5,655,491)	(259,085)	-	(5,914,576)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(20,380,991)	(2,826,926)	(151,836)	(23,359,753)
Write-offs, Foreclosures and other movements	15	-	-	15
Total movements of carrying amount	(7,165,476)	4,598,049	(151,836)	(2,719,263)
Gross carrying amount at December 31, 2019	₱151,751,342	₱8,638,161	₱-	₱160,389,503

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated or purchased pertains to the stage as of end of year



	Consolidated			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Investments measured at FVOCI (Debt)	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Gross carrying amount at January 1, 2019	₱9,978,200	₱1,676	₱-	₱9,979,876
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	1,676	(1,676)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased*	19,413,175	-	-	19,413,175
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	163,055	-	-	163,055
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(4,109,314)	-	-	(4,109,314)
Write-offs, Foreclosures and other movements	46,995	-	-	46,995
Total movements of carrying amount	15,515,587	(1,676)	-	15,513,911
Gross carrying amount at December 31, 2019	₱25,493,787	₱-	₱-	₱25,493,787

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Parent Company			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Corporate and commercial lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2019	₱363,535,045	₱16,801,373	₱1,067,931	₱381,404,349
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(9,329,629)	9,329,629	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(211,470)	-	211,470	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	9,561,196	(9,561,196)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(531,115)	531,115	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	6,996	-	(6,996)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated*	200,668,864	6,559,799	759,822	207,988,485
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(18,203,942)	(1,850,721)	(36,121)	(20,090,784)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(131,739,122)	(2,742,800)	(120,500)	(134,602,422)
Write-offs, Foreclosures and other movements	(47,774)	-	(177,233)	(225,007)
Total movements of carrying amount	50,705,119	1,203,596	1,161,557	53,070,272
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	₱414,240,164	₱18,004,969	₱2,229,488	₱434,474,621

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Parent Company			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Consumer lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2019	₱47,908,408	₱2,823,817	₱1,952,306	₱52,684,531
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1,992,394)	1,992,394	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(930,638)	-	930,638	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	361,429	(361,429)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(90,866)	90,866	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	168,023	-	(168,023)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	48,004	(48,004)	-
New financial assets originated*	23,337,705	421,402	176,486	23,935,593
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(6,130,304)	(596,418)	(175,417)	(6,902,139)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(4,019,642)	(606,707)	(240,318)	(4,866,667)
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	(4,345)	-	(98,810)	(103,155)
Total movements of carrying amount	10,789,834	806,380	467,418	12,063,632
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	₱58,698,242	₱3,630,197	₱2,419,724	₱64,748,163

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year



	Parent Company			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Trade-related lending	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2019	₱11,229,908	₱1,684,378	₱23,319	₱12,937,605
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(11,355)	11,355	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(57,565)	-	57,565	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated*	10,583,215	64,584	160,927	10,808,726
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(3,548)	(1,442)	(5,905)	(10,895)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(11,148,490)	(1,684,378)	-	(12,832,868)
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	-	-	-	-
Total movements of carrying amount	(637,743)	(1,609,881)	212,587	(2,035,037)
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	₱10,592,165	₱74,497	₱235,906	₱10,902,568

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Parent Company			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Investments in amortized cost	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2019	₱150,639,222	₱4,040,112	₱-	₱154,679,334
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(7,275,056)	7,275,056	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	60,759	(60,759)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased*	25,123,628	469,763	-	25,593,391
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(5,655,491)	(259,085)	-	(5,914,576)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(14,816,974)	(2,826,926)	-	(17,643,900)
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	-	-	-	-
Total movements of carrying amount	(2,563,134)	4,598,049	-	2,034,915
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	₱148,076,088	₱8,638,161	₱-	₱156,714,249

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year

	Parent Company			
	ECL Staging			Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Investments at FVOCI (debt)				
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2019	₱8,141,359	₱1,676	₱-	₱8,143,035
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	1,676	(1,676)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased*	18,997,616	-	-	18,997,616
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	136,794	-	-	136,794
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(3,712,224)	-	-	(3,712,224)
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	-	-	-	-
Total movements of carrying amount	15,423,862	(1,676)	-	15,422,186
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	₱23,565,221	₱-	₱-	₱23,565,221

* Stage classification of new financial assets originated pertains to the stage as of end of year



While the Group recognizes through the statement of income the movements in the expected credit losses computed using the models, the Group also complies with BSP's regulatory requirement to appropriate a portion of its retained earnings at an amount necessary to bring to at least 1% the allowance for credit losses on loans (Note 24).

	Consolidated			Parent		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Provision for Impairment and Credit Losses	₱8,809,017	₱2,570,168	₱141,076	₱7,923,304	₱2,205,062	(₱1,957)
Retained Earnings, appropriated	(765,263)	(468,442)	340,409	(765,263)	(468,442)	340,409
	₱8,043,754	₱2,101,726	₱481,485	₱7,158,041	₱1,736,620	₱338,452

17. Deposit Liabilities

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 35.70% and 38.34%, respectively, of the total deposit liabilities of the Group, and 38.87% and 40.85%, respectively, of the Parent Company are subject to periodic interest repricing. The remaining deposit liabilities bear annual fixed interest rates ranging from 0.13% to 4.55% in 2020, 2019 and 2018.

Interest Expense on Deposit Liabilities

This account consists of:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Demand	₱284,620	₱242,838	₱257,380	₱243,035	₱189,776	₱182,521
Savings	2,215,388	6,356,024	3,490,378	2,122,076	6,247,134	3,429,446
Time	7,137,167	11,968,306	7,873,305	5,828,476	9,478,197	6,124,047
	₱9,637,175	₱18,567,168	₱11,621,063	₱8,193,587	₱15,915,107	₱9,736,014

BSP Circular No. 830 requires reserves against deposit liabilities. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, Due from BSP amounting to ₱77.99 billion and ₱92.67 billion, respectively, for the Group and ₱75.31 billion and ₱80.61 billion, respectively, for the Parent Company were set aside as reserves for deposit liabilities per latest report submitted to the BSP.

On May 27, 2020, the BSP issued BSP Circular No. 1087 *Alternative Compliance with the Reserve Requirements of Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions with Quasi-Banking Functions (NBQBs)*, which provides the following alternative modes of compliance with the required reserves against deposit and deposit liabilities, provided that the following loans were granted, renewed or restructured after March 15, 2020:

- a. Peso-denominated loans that are granted to micro-, small- and medium enterprises (MSMEs)
- b. Peso-denominated loans that are granted to large enterprises, excluding banks and NBQBs

The use of MSME loans as allowable alternative compliance with the reserve requirement shall be available to banks from April 24, 2020 to December 29, 2022 while the use of loans to a large enterprise as allowable alternative compliance with the reserve requirements shall be available to banks from May 29, 2020 to December 29, 2022.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group is in compliance with the reserve requirement.



Long Term Negotiable Certificates of Deposits (LTNCD)

On August 3, 2016, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the issuance of Long Term Negotiable Certificates of Deposits (LTNCD) of up to ₱20.00 billion in tranches of ₱5.00 billion to ₱10.00 billion each and with tenors ranging from 5 to 7 years to support the Group's strategic initiatives and business growth. On October 27, 2016, the Monetary Board of the BSP approved the LTNCD issuances. On November 18, 2016, the Parent Company issued the first tranche at par with aggregate principal amount of ₱9.58 billion due May 18, 2022. The LTNCDs bear a fixed coupon rate of 3.65% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears. Subject to BSP rules, the Group has the option to pre-terminate the LTNCDs as a whole but not in part, prior to maturity and on any interest payment date at face value plus accrued interest covering the accrued and unpaid interest.

On June 2, 2017, the Parent Company issued at par LTNCDs with aggregate principal amount of ₱6.35 billion due December 22, 2022, representing the second tranche of the ₱20.00 billion.

On March 7, 2018, the Board of Directors approved the Bank's Peso funding program of up to ₱50 billion via a combination of Long-Term Negotiable Certificate of Time Deposit and/or Retail Bonds and/or Commercial Papers.

On July 12, 2018, the Parent Company issued at par LTNCDs with aggregate principal amount of ₱10.25 billion due January 12, 2024, representing the first tranche of the ₱20 billion LTNCD approved by BSP on June 14, 2018. The LTNCDs bear a fixed coupon rate of 4.55% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears. The ₱20.00 billion LTNCD program is part of the Group's funding program amounting to ₱50 billion.

The LTNCDs are included under the 'Time deposit liabilities' account.

18. Bonds Payable

The Parent Company's bonds payable consists of:

₱15.00 Billion Peso Fixed Rate Bonds due in 2022

On October 22, 2020, the Parent Company issued ₱15.00 billion peso fixed rate bonds, which bears a fixed coupon rate of 2.75% per annum, payable quarterly, and is due on October 22, 2022.

₱30.00 Billion Peso Fixed Rate Bonds due in 2021

On July 10, 2019, the Parent Company issued ₱30.00 billion peso fixed rate bonds, which bears a fixed coupon rate of 5.70% per annum, payable monthly, and is due on January 10, 2021. This was settled in 2021 as scheduled.

BSP Circular No. 830 requires reserves against peso-denominated bonds. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group is in compliance with such regulation.

₱20.00 Billion Peso Fixed Rate Bonds due in 2024

On February 18, 2021, the Parent Company issued ₱20.00 billion peso fixed rate bonds, which bears a fixed coupon rate of 2.50% per annum, payable monthly, and is due on February 18, 2024. This issuance is the second drawdown under the ₱45 billion bond and commercial paper program established in September 2020.



\$150.00 Million Bonds Payable to IFC

On June 18, 2019, the Parent Company issued a \$150 million, seven-year bond to International Finance Corporation. The bond reprices semi-annually and carries an interest margin of 120 basis points over 6-month LIBOR.

Shortly thereafter, the Parent Company entered into a seven-year pay-fixed, receive-floating interest rate swap (see Note 26) with the same principal terms to hedge the exposure to variable cash flow payments on the floating-rate bonds payable attributable to interest rate risk (Note 6).

The Bond Subscription Agreement contains certain financial covenants with which the Parent Company should comply during the term of the Bond, including the following:

- Risk Weighted Capital Adequacy Ratio of not less than ten per cent (10%);
- Equity to Assets Ratio of not less than five per cent (5%);
- Aggregate Large Exposures Ratio of not more than four hundred per cent (400%);
- Open Credit Exposures Ratio of not more than twenty five per cent (25%);
- Fixed Assets Plus Equity Participations Ratio of not more than thirty five per cent (35%);
- Aggregate Foreign Exchange Risk Ratio of not more than twenty five per cent (25%);
- Single Currency Foreign Exchange Risk Ratio of not more than ten per cent (10%);
- Interest Rate Risk Ratio of not less than negative twenty five per cent (-25%) and not more than twenty five per cent (25%);
- Aggregate Interest Rate Risk Ratio of not less than negative fifty per cent (-50%) and not more than twenty per cent (20%);
- Open FX Position of not more than \$50,000,000.

In addition, the Parent Company should also comply with the regulatory requirements related to Economic Group Exposure and Related Party Exposure set by the BSP or the Bond Subscription Agreement, whichever is more stringent.

Noncompliance of these obligations may require the Parent Company to pay the bond immediately. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Parent Company is in compliance with these covenants and regulatory requirements.

The movements in the Parent Company's total unamortized discount and debt issue cost of the above bonds payable follows:

	2020	2019
Beginning balance	₱200,852	₱-
Additions	133,117	270,633
Amortization	(196,197)	(69,781)
Ending balance	₱137,772	₱200,852



19. Bills Payable

The Parent Company's bills payable consist of:

	2020	2019
Interbank loans payable	₱17,518,091	₱21,867,053
BSP rediscounting (Note 10)	5,747,160	3,280,000
Promissory Notes	390,600	2,082,200
Trade finance	–	6,152,153
	₱23,655,851	₱33,381,406

Interbank loans payable

Interbank loans payable consists of short-term dollar-denominated borrowings of the Parent Company with annual interest ranging from 0.79% to 1.60% and from 1.30% to 3.15% in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The carrying amount of foreign currency-denominated investment securities at amortized cost pledged by the Parent Company as collateral for its interbank borrowings amounted to ₱13.09 billion and ₱9.00 billion as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The carrying amount of the peso-denominated investment securities at amortized cost pledged by the Parent Company as collateral for its interbank borrowings amounted to ₱7.21 billion and ₱10.39 billion as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The fair value of investment securities at amortized cost pledged as collateral amounted to ₱21.66 billion and ₱19.71 billion as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, margin deposits amounting to ₱2.35 billion and ₱992.56 million, respectively, are deposited with various counterparties to meet the collateral requirements for its interbank loans payable.

Trade finance

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, trade finance consists of the Parent Company's borrowings from financial institutions using bank trade assets as the basis for borrowing foreign currency. The refinancing amount should not exceed the aggregate amount of trade assets.

20. Accrued Interest and Other Expenses

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Accrued payable for employee benefits	₱1,347,783	₱1,042,750	₱1,347,783	₱1,042,750
Accrued interest payable	886,362	1,889,291	824,321	1,702,098
Accrued taxes and other licenses	233,188	316,536	167,145	195,979
Accrued other expenses payable	1,438,612	872,725	1,240,370	709,512
	₱3,905,945	₱4,121,302	₱3,579,619	₱3,650,339



21. Other Liabilities

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable	₱4,321,936	₱3,221,353	₱2,809,866	₱2,178,540
Lease liabilities (Note 27)	2,996,003	3,394,925	2,392,891	2,719,524
Due to PDIC	755,977	692,262	755,977	692,262
Acceptances payable	477,662	413,149	477,662	413,149
Expected credit losses on off-balance sheet exposures	467,117	1,239,967	457,099	1,229,949
Due to the Treasurer of the Philippines	389,621	435,287	370,778	416,444
Other credits–dormant	303,056	447,346	303,056	447,346
Margin deposits	291	5,586	291	5,586
Miscellaneous (Note 23)	947,319	807,734	490,962	323,283
	10,658,982	10,657,609	8,058,582	8,426,083
Nonfinancial liabilities				
Withholding taxes payable	227,909	341,901	203,886	296,613
Retirement liabilities (Note 25)	12,428	15,191	–	–
	240,337	357,092	203,886	296,613
	₱10,899,319	₱11,014,701	₱8,262,468	₱8,722,696

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

Miscellaneous mainly includes sundry credits, inter-office float items, and dormant deposit accounts.

22. Other Operating Income and Miscellaneous Expenses

Service Charges, Fees and Commissions

Details of this account are as follows:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Service and collection charges:						
Deposits	₱419,564	₱510,517	₱606,051	₱419,565	₱510,517	₱606,051
Loans	726,819	806,509	303,817	20,363	46,967	47,397
Remittances	223,756	315,050	330,520	223,756	315,050	330,520
Others	204,742	252,254	109,290	202,241	228,734	107,652
	1,574,881	1,884,330	1,349,678	865,925	1,101,268	1,091,620
Fees and commissions	1,123,845	1,412,343	1,427,605	351,105	523,435	438,107
	₱2,698,726	₱3,296,673	₱2,777,283	₱1,217,030	₱1,624,703	₱1,529,727

Trading and Securities Gain – Net

This account consists of:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Financial assets at FVOCI	₱3,173,881	₱269,478	(₱2,104)	₱3,145,147	₱240,310	(₱2,451)
Financial assets designated at FVTPL (Note 9)	–	(8,928)	(36,766)	–	–	(40,831)
Held-for-trading (Note 9)	257,480	712,910	(212,855)	245,513	712,910	(212,855)
Derivatives (Note 26)	(197,489)	(88,978)	(19,827)	(197,489)	(115,345)	(19,827)
	₱3,233,872	₱884,482	(₱271,552)	₱3,193,171	₱837,875	(₱275,964)



Miscellaneous Income

Details of this account are as follows:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Bancassurance (Note 10)	₱282,000	₱303,454	₱357,786	₱282,000	₱300,664	₱357,786
Dividends (Note 8)	136,957	107,969	127,084	123,494	107,050	126,386
Rental on bank premises	91,719	121,507	111,572	72,435	88,848	80,388
Recovery of charged off assets	39,059	244,947	144,924	27,494	219,055	100,517
Rental safety deposit boxes	27,645	28,987	26,341	27,645	28,987	26,341
Fund transfer fees	15,140	52,976	49,171	15,140	52,976	49,171
Miscellaneous income						
(Notes 12, 13, 21 and 15)	359,730	333,216	444,863	299,527	265,215	389,545
	₱952,250	₱1,193,056	₱1,261,741	₱847,735	₱1,062,795	₱1,130,134

Miscellaneous Expenses

Details of this account are as follows:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Information technology	₱984,849	₱635,422	₱500,459	₱925,366	₱575,316	₱452,540
Service charges	146,769	207,782	231,895	146,769	206,754	231,895
Litigations	121,720	243,124	198,011	23,141	60,811	65,157
Freight	58,184	58,397	37,593	43,818	38,911	24,352
Broker's fee	26,991	27,370	35,843	25,834	27,370	31,891
Membership fees and dues	15,662	21,525	17,756	14,433	17,369	16,260
Clearing and processing fee	14,801	15,331	22,024	14,801	15,331	17,355
Miscellaneous expense	1,130,959	1,113,987	1,011,053	946,834	948,159	779,702
	₱2,499,935	₱2,322,938	₱2,054,634	₱2,140,996	₱1,890,021	₱1,619,152

23. Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

The following tables present both the Group's and the Parent Company's assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 analyzed according to whether they are expected to be recovered or settled within one year and beyond one year from the respective reporting date:

	Consolidated					
	2020			2019		
	Within Twelve Months	Over Twelve Months	Total	Within Twelve Months	Over Twelve Months	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱15,984,210	₱-	₱15,984,210	₱16,839,755	₱-	₱16,839,755
Due from BSP	152,156,449	-	152,156,449	100,174,398	-	100,174,398
Due from other banks	18,228,721	-	18,228,721	9,900,642	-	9,900,642
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	18,290,851	-	18,290,851	17,036,460	-	17,036,460
Financial assets at FVTPL	12,255,997	1,150,866	13,406,863	17,302,294	1,197,817	18,500,111
Financial assets at FVOCI	2,163,764	18,080,639	20,244,403	894,386	25,238,974	26,133,360
Investment securities at amortized cost	6,482,819	198,147,657	204,630,476	5,173,757	164,116,954	169,290,711
Loans and receivables – gross	163,451,586	408,893,368	572,344,954	167,801,401	410,027,636	577,829,037
Accrued interest receivable – gross	8,867,657	-	8,867,657	7,434,382	-	7,434,382
Other assets – gross	3,259,774	1,203,482	4,463,256	3,785,654	1,162,106	4,947,760
	401,141,828	627,476,012	1,028,617,840	346,343,129	601,743,487	948,086,616
Nonfinancial assets						
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment – net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	8,422,717	8,422,717	-	9,155,234	9,155,234
Investment properties – net of accumulated depreciation	-	4,901,158	4,901,158	-	5,466,196	5,466,196
Deferred tax assets	-	5,172,435	5,172,435	-	3,370,949	3,370,949
Investments in associates	-	912,647	912,647	-	704,169	704,169
Intangible assets	-	4,174,671	4,174,671	-	4,299,178	4,299,178
Goodwill	-	839,748	839,748	-	839,748	839,748
Other assets – gross	2,010,790	550,056	2,560,846	1,628,845	876,221	2,505,066
	2,010,790	24,973,432	26,984,222	1,628,845	24,711,695	26,340,540
Allowance for impairment and credit losses (Note 16)			(19,199,861)			(11,851,278)
Unearned discounts (Note 10)			(390,552)			(349,897)
			(19,590,413)			(12,201,175)
			₱1,036,011,649			₱962,225,981



	Consolidated					
	2020			2019		
	Within Twelve Months	Over Twelve Months	Total	Within Twelve Months	Over Twelve Months	Total
Financial liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	₱823,257,082	₱11,973,748	₱835,230,830	₱764,810,192	₱10,617,668	₱775,427,860
Bills payable	23,655,851	–	23,655,851	33,381,406	–	33,381,406
Bonds payable	37,183,590	14,882,088	52,065,678	29,828,359	7,566,039	37,394,398
Manager's checks	1,568,232	–	1,568,232	1,998,678	–	1,998,678
Accrued interest and other expenses*	2,324,974	–	2,324,974	2,762,016	–	2,762,016
Derivative liabilities	1,216,771	–	1,216,771	1,036,052	–	1,036,052
Derivative Contract Designated as Hedge	521,209	–	521,209	51,949	–	51,949
Other liabilities	10,658,982	–	10,658,982	10,657,609	–	10,657,609
	900,386,691	26,855,836	927,242,527	844,526,261	18,183,707	862,709,968
Nonfinancial liabilities						
Accrued interest and other expenses	233,188	1,347,783	1,580,971	316,536	1,042,750	1,359,286
Deferred tax liabilities	–	1,116,362	1,116,362	–	1,083,378	1,083,378
Income tax payable	846,090	–	846,090	540,662	–	540,662
Other liabilities	227,909	12,428	240,337	217,076	140,016	357,092
	1,307,187	2,476,573	3,783,760	1,074,274	2,266,144	3,340,418
	₱901,643,748	₱29,332,409	₱931,026,287	₱845,600,535	₱20,449,851	₱866,050,386

*Accrued interest and other expenses include accrued interest payable and accrued other expenses payable (Note 19).

	Parent Company					
	2020			2019		
	Within Twelve Months	Over Twelve Months	Total	Within Twelve Months	Over Twelve Months	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱13,724,265	₱–	₱13,724,265	₱14,856,844	₱–	₱14,856,844
Due from BSP	141,811,190	–	141,811,190	88,109,650	–	88,109,650
Due from other banks	17,197,750	–	17,197,750	8,645,547	–	8,645,547
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	15,604,167	–	15,604,167	10,027,609	–	10,027,609
Financial assets at FVTPL	10,490,912	1,150,866	11,641,778	17,246,285	1,197,816	18,444,101
Financial assets at FVOCI	1,999,447	16,346,073	18,345,520	410,565	23,760,064	24,170,629
Investment securities at amortized cost	6,289,102	192,889,524	199,178,626	4,645,719	160,668,554	165,314,273
Loans and receivables – gross	140,997,182	363,733,589	504,730,771	144,905,958	365,253,735	510,159,693
Accrued interest receivable – gross	6,870,225	–	6,870,225	6,565,736	–	6,565,736
Other assets – gross	1,619,198	209,692	1,828,890	2,137,323	235,049	2,372,372
	356,603,438	574,329,744	930,933,182	297,551,236	551,115,218	848,666,454
Nonfinancial assets						
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment – net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	–	6,876,959	6,876,959	–	7,468,646	7,468,646
Investment properties – net of accumulated depreciation	–	2,356,720	2,356,720	–	2,611,502	2,611,502
Deferred tax assets	–	3,732,048	3,732,048	–	2,287,956	2,287,956
Investments in subsidiaries	–	15,814,693	15,814,693	–	15,129,118	15,129,118
Investment in associates	–	912,647	912,647	–	704,169	704,169
Intangible assets	–	890,936	890,936	–	1,002,916	1,002,916
Goodwill	–	222,841	222,841	–	222,841	222,841
Other assets – gross	1,740,601	32,609	1,773,210	1,404,959	499,711	1,904,670
	1,740,601	30,839,453	32,580,054	1,404,959	29,926,859	31,331,818
Allowances for impairment and credit losses (Note 16)			(16,176,864)			(9,527,164)
Unearned discounts (Note 10)			(208,638)			(290,711)
			(16,385,502)			(9,817,875)
			₱947,127,734			₱870,180,397
Financial liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	749,468,113	1,504,795	750,972,908	687,530,863	233,590	687,764,453
Bills payable	23,655,851	–	23,655,851	33,381,406	–	33,381,406
Bonds payable	37,183,590	14,882,088	52,065,678	29,828,359	7,566,039	37,394,398
Manager's checks	1,066,098	–	1,066,098	1,535,936	–	1,535,936
Accrued interest and other expenses*	2,064,691	–	2,064,691	2,411,610	–	2,411,610
Derivative liabilities	1,216,771	–	1,216,771	1,036,052	–	1,036,052
Derivative Contract Designated as Hedge	521,209	–	521,209	51,949	–	51,949
Other liabilities	8,058,582	–	8,058,582	8,426,083	–	8,426,083
	823,234,905	16,386,883	839,621,788	764,202,258	7,799,629	772,001,887
Nonfinancial liabilities						
Accrued interest and other expenses	167,145	1,347,783	1,514,928	195,979	1,042,750	1,238,729
Income tax payable	825,270	–	825,270	479,923	–	479,923
Other liabilities	203,886	–	203,886	296,613	–	296,613
	1,196,301	1,347,783	2,544,084	972,515	1,042,750	2,015,265
	₱824,431,206	₱17,734,666	₱842,165,872	₱765,174,773	₱8,842,379	₱774,017,152

*Accrued interest and other expenses include accrued interest payable and accrued other expenses payable (Note 19).



24. Equity

The Parent Company's capital stock consists of (amounts in thousands, except for number of shares):

	2020		2019	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Common stock – ₱10.00 par value				
Authorized – shares	3,300,000,000		3,300,000,000	
Issued and outstanding				
Balance at beginning and end of year	2,685,899,812	₱26,858,998	2,685,899,812	₱26,858,998

The Parent Company shares are listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange.

The summarized information on the Parent Company's registration of securities under the Securities Regulation Code follows:

Date of SEC Approval	Authorized Shares*
April 12, 1991	100,000
October 7, 1993	150,000
August 30, 1994	200,000
July 26, 1995	250,000
September 12, 1997	500,000
September 5, 2005	1,000,000
September 14, 2007	1,600,000
September 5, 2008	2,000,000
August 29, 2014	2,500,000
September 29, 2018	3,300,000

* Restated to show the effects of the ten-for-one stock split in 2012

As reported by the Parent Company's transfer agent, Stock Transfer Service, Inc., the total number of stockholders is 1,890 and 1,902 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Centennial Stock Grant

In light of the Parent Company's 100th anniversary, the Board of Directors approved on August 5, 2020 a Centennial Stock Grant Plan to issue common shares to eligible grantees.

The Centennial Stock Grant Plan was approved and ratified by the stockholders on October 1, 2020, subject to the approval of the relevant regulatory agencies. New shares will be issued from the Parent Company's authorized but unissued shares in favor of the Group's regular employees and certain other officers and contractual employees as of August 16, 2020, numbering around 8,400. The stock grant will involve the issuance of around 5 million shares.

The Group is still awaiting approval of the relevant regulatory agencies as of December 31, 2020. Accordingly, the increase in equity related to the stock grant amounting to ₱140.92 million as of December 31, 2020 is recognized under 'Other equity - stock grants' in the Group's balance sheet.

Dividends

Details of the Parent Company's cash dividend payments follow:



Cash Dividends

<u>Date of Declaration</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Date of Payment</u>	<u>Cash Dividend Per Share</u>
June 18, 2020	July 03, 2020	July 17, 2020	1.00
May 02, 2019	May 17, 2019	May 31, 2019	0.88
May 03, 2018	May 17, 2018	June 01, 2018	0.83
May 04, 2017	May 18, 2017	June 02, 2017	0.80
May 05, 2016	May 23, 2016	June 03, 2016	1.00
May 07, 2015	August 12, 2015	September 09, 2015	1.00
May 08, 2014	September 19, 2014	October 15, 2014	1.00
May 02, 2013	July 19, 2013	August 14, 2013	1.20

Stock Dividends

<u>Date of Declaration</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Date of Payment</u>	<u>Stock Dividend Per Share</u>
March 15, 2017	October 20, 2017	November 03, 2017	8%
May 05, 2016	May 23, 2016	June 03, 2016	8%
May 07, 2015	August 12, 2015	September 09, 2015	8%
May 08, 2014	September 19, 2014	October 15, 2014	8%
May 02, 2013	July 19, 2013	August 14, 2013	10%

Surplus

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.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, surplus includes the amount of ₱1.28 billion, net of deferred tax liability of ₱547.40 million, representing transfer of revaluation increment on land which was carried at deemed cost when the Group transitioned to PFRS in 2005 (Note 12). This amount will be available to be declared as dividends upon sale of the underlying land.

In the consolidated financial statements, a portion of the Group's surplus corresponding to the net earnings of the subsidiaries and associates amounting to ₱3.68 billion and ₱2.74 billion as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, is not available for dividend declaration. The accumulated equity in net earnings becomes available for dividends upon declaration and receipt of cash dividends from the investees.

Reserves

In compliance with BSP regulations, 10.00% of the Parent Company's profit from trust business is appropriated to surplus reserve. This annual appropriation is required until the surplus reserves for trust business equals 20.00% of the Parent Company's authorized capital stock.

Upon adoption of PFRS 9, BSP requires appropriation of a portion of the Group's Surplus at an amount necessary to bring to at least 1% the allowance for credit losses on loans (Note 16).

Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to ensure that it complies with externally imposed capital requirements and that it maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximize shareholders' value.



The Group 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 Group may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Regulatory Qualifying Capital

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

In addition, the risk-based capital ratio of a bank, expressed as a percentage of qualifying capital to risk-weighted assets (RWA), should not be less than 10.00% for both solo basis (head office and branches) and consolidated basis (Parent Company and subsidiaries engaged in financial allied undertakings but excluding insurance companies). Qualifying capital and RWA are computed based on BSP regulations. RWA consists 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 August 4, 2006, the BSP, under BSP Circular No. 538, issued the prescribed guidelines implementing the revised risk-based capital adequacy framework for the Philippine banking system to conform to Basel II capital adequacy framework. The BSP guidelines took effect on July 1, 2007. Thereafter, banks were required to compute their CAR using these guidelines.

Standardized credit risk weights were used in the credit assessment of asset exposures. Third party credit assessments were based on ratings by international credit assessment agencies Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch, and BSP-recognized domestic credit assessment agencies such as PhilRatings. Per BSP guidelines, domestic debt issuances may be rated by Bangko Sentral-recognized domestic credit assessment agencies or by international credit assessment agencies which have developed a national rating system acceptable to the Bangko Sentral. Internationally-issued debt obligations shall be rated by Bangko Sentral-recognized international credit assessment agencies only.

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

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

Further, existing capital instruments as of December 31, 2010 which do not meet the eligibility criteria for capital instruments under the revised capital framework shall no longer be recognized as capital upon the effectivity of Basel III. Capital instruments issued under BSP Circular Nos. 709 and 716 (the circulars amending the definition of qualifying capital particularly on Hybrid Tier 1 and Lower Tier 2 capitals), starting January 1, 2011 and before the effectivity of BSP Circular No. 781, shall be recognized as qualifying capital until December 31, 2017. In addition to changes in



minimum capital requirements, this Circular also requires various regulatory adjustments in the calculation of qualifying capital.

On April 28, 2020, the BSP issued BSP Memorandum No. M-2020-34 *Relaxation in the Credit Risk Weight for Loans to MSMEs under the BSP's Risk-Based Capital Adequacy Framework*, which provides temporary relaxation in the assigned credit risk weight for loans to micro-, small- and medium enterprises (MSMEs) for purposes of computing compliance with the BSP's Risk-Based Capital Adequacy Frameworks.

The following exposures to MSMEs, as defined under Basel III shall be assigned a credit risk weight of 50 percent:

- a. MSME exposures that meet the criteria of qualified MSME portfolio, and
- b. Current MSME exposures that do not qualify as a highly diversified MSME portfolio

The foregoing provision under BSP Memorandum No. M-2020-34 shall apply until December 31, 2021.

The CAR of the Group and the Parent Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 as reported to the BSP are shown in the table below.

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	(Amounts in Million Pesos)			
CET 1 Capital	₱103,104	₱92,758	₱100,378	₱89,999
Less: Regulatory Adjustments	12,354	11,492	21,286	19,496
	90,750	81,266	79,092	70,503
Additional Tier 1 Capital	—	—	—	—
Less: Regulatory Adjustments	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Net Tier 1 Capital	90,750	81,266	79,092	70,503
Tier 2 Capital	5,986	5,799	5,302	5,118
Less: Regulatory Adjustments	—	—	—	—
Net Tier 2 Capital	5,986	5,799	5,302	5,118
Total Qualifying Capital	₱96,736	₱87,065	₱84,394	₱75,621

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	(Amounts in Million Pesos)			
Credit RWA	₱597,826	₱579,653	₱528,980	₱511,015
Market RWA	6,835	11,433	6,739	11,434
Operational RWA	51,921	45,623	42,559	36,385
Total RWA	₱656,582	₱636,709	₱578,278	₱558,834
CET 1 capital ratio	13.82%	12.76%	13.68%	12.62%
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.82%	12.76%	13.68%	12.62%
Total capital ratio	14.73%	13.67%	14.59%	13.53%

The Parent Company has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the period.

The issuance of BSP Circular No. 639 covering the ICAAP in 2009 supplements the BSP's risk-based capital adequacy framework under Circular No. 538. In compliance with this circular, the



Parent Company 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 Parent Company. The level and structure of capital are assessed and determined in light of the Parent Company's business environment, plans, performance, risks and budget, as well as regulatory edicts. BSP normally requires submission of the ICAAP document every March 31. However, for 2020, in view of the current pandemic, the BSP changed the reference date from December 31, 2019 to June 30, 2020, and correspondingly adjusted the deadline for submission from March 31, 2020 to October 31, 2020. The Group has complied with this requirement.

Leverage Ratio

On June 9, 2015, BSP issued circular No. 881, which approved the guidelines for the implementation of the Basel III Leverage Ratio in the Philippines. The Basel III Leverage Ratio is designed to act as a supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements. The leverage ratio intends to restrict the build-up of leverage in the banking sector to avoid destabilizing deleveraging processes which can damage the broader financial system and the economy. Likewise, it reinforces the risk-based requirements with a simple, non-risk based "backstop" measure. The Basel III leverage ratio is defined as the capital measure (the numerator) divided by the exposure measure (the denominator). The monitoring of the leverage ratio was implemented as a Pillar 1 minimum requirement effective on 1 July 2018.

The BLR of the Group and the Parent Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 as reported to the BSP are shown in the table below.

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	(Amounts in Million Pesos)			
Tier 1 Capital	₱90,750	₱81,266	₱79,092	₱70,503
Exposure Measure	1,027,936	975,329	926,668	871,678
Leverage Ratio	8.83%	8.33%	8.54%	8.09%

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

On 18 February 2016, BSP issued circular no. 905 which approved the attached liquidity standards, which include guidelines on liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), and LCR disclosure standards that are consistent with the Basel III framework. Banks are required to adopt Basel III's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) aimed at strengthening the short-term liquidity position of banks. This requires banks to have available High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) to meet anticipated net cash outflow for a 30-day period under stress conditions. The standard prescribes that, under a normal situation, the value of the liquidity ratio be no lower than 100% on a daily basis because the stock of unencumbered HQLA is intended to serve as a defense against potential onset of liquidity stress. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the LCR in single currency is 117.14% and 127.65%, respectively, for the Group and 115.84% and 126.29%, respectively, for the Parent Company.

Net Stable Funding Ratio

On 24 May 2018, BSP issued Circular No. 1007 which approved the implementing guidelines on the adoption of the Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards - Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). Banks are required to adopt Basel III's Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) aimed to promote long-term resilience of banks against liquidity risk. Banks shall maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of its assets and off-balance sheet activities. The NSFR complements the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), which promotes short-term resilience of a Bank's liquidity profile. The Bank started monitoring and reporting NSFR to the BSP in 2019. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the



NSFR is 119.48% and 121.31%, respectively, for the Group and 118.85% and 120.01%, respectively, for the Parent Company.

25. Retirement Plan

The Group has separate funded noncontributory defined benefit retirement plans covering substantially all its officers and regular employees. The retirement plans are administered by the Parent Company's Trust Group which acts as the trustee of the plans. Under these retirement plans, all covered officers and employees are entitled to cash benefits after satisfying certain age and service requirements. The latest actuarial valuation studies of the retirement plans were made as of December 31, 2020.

The Group's annual contribution to the retirement plan consists of a payment covering the current service cost, unfunded actuarial accrued liability and interest on such unfunded actuarial liability.

The amounts of net defined benefit asset in the balance sheets follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Net plan assets (Note 15)	₱127,937	₱543,471	₱32,609	₱499,711
Retirement liabilities (Note 21)	(12,428)	(15,191)	–	–
	₱115,509	₱528,280	₱32,609	₱499,711



The movements in the defined benefit asset, present value of defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets follow:

Consolidated												
Remeasurements in OCI												
	January 1, 2020	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 financial assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Changes in remeasurement gains (losses)	Contribution by employer	December 31, 2020
		Current service cost	Net interest	Net pension expense*								
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = b + c	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j) = f + g + h + i	(k)	(l) = a + d + e + j + k
Fair value of plan assets	₱5,340,401	₱-	₱227,744	₱227,744	(₱277,475)	(₱410,930)	₱-	₱-	₱-	(₱410,930)	₱324,526	₱5,204,266
Present value of defined benefit obligation	4,812,121	518,068	210,658	728,726	(275,756)	-	(56,521)	758,972	(878,786)	(176,335)	-	5,088,757
Net defined benefit asset	₱528,280	(₱518,068)	₱17,086	(₱500,982)	(₱1,719)	(₱410,930)	₱56,521	(₱758,972)	₱878,786	(₱234,595)	₱324,526	₱115,509

*Presented under Compensation and fringe benefits in the statements of income.

Consolidated												
Remeasurements in OCI												
	January 1, 2019	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 financial assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Changes in remeasurement gains (losses)	Contribution by employer	December 31, 2019
		Current service cost	Net interest	Net pension expense*								
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = b + c	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j) = f + g + h + i	(k)	(l) = a + d + e + j + k
Fair value of plan assets	₱4,859,249	₱-	₱347,965	₱347,965	(₱307,702)	(₱188,983)	₱-	₱-	₱-	(₱188,983)	₱629,871	₱5,340,401
Present value of defined benefit obligation	4,090,108	398,065	292,955	691,020	(307,702)	-	(48,548)	830,609	(443,366)	338,695	-	4,812,121
Net defined benefit asset	₱769,141	(₱398,065)	₱55,010	(₱343,055)	₱-	(₱188,983)	(₱48,548)	(₱830,609)	(₱443,366)	(₱527,678)	₱629,871	₱528,280

*Presented under Compensation and fringe benefits in the statements of income.



Parent Company													
	January 1, 2020	Net benefit cost		Net pension expense*	Transfer from Affiliates	Benefits paid	Remeasurements in OCI					Contribution by employer	December 31, 2020
		Current service cost	Net interest				Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Changes in remeasurement gains (losses)		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = b + c	(e)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j) = f + g + h + i	(k)	(l) = a + d + e + j + k
Fair value of plan assets	₱4,783,615	₱-	₱208,566	₱208,566		(₱267,313)	(₱242,580)	₱-	₱-	₱-	(₱242,580)	₱80,000	₱4,562,287
Present value of defined benefit obligation	4,283,904	408,223	186,783	595,007	873	(265,594)	-	(34,618)	570,519	(620,412)	(84,511)	-	4,529,678
Net defined benefit asset	₱499,711	(₱408,223)	₱21,783	(₱386,441)	(₱873)	(₱1,719)	(₱242,580)	₱34,618	(₱570,519)	₱620,412	(₱158,069)	₱80,000	₱32,609

*Presented under Compensation and fringe benefits in the statements of income.

Parent Company													
	January 1, 2019	Net benefit cost		Net pension expense*	Transfer from Affiliates	Benefits paid	Remeasurements in OCI					Contribution by employer	December 31, 2019
		Current service cost	Net interest				Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Changes in remeasurement gains (losses)		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = b + c	(e)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j) = f + g + h + i	(k)	(l) = a + d + e + j + k
Fair value of plan assets	₱4,467,637	₱-	₱319,436	₱319,436		(₱286,575)	(₱196,884)	₱-	₱-	₱-	(₱196,884)	₱480,000	₱4,783,615
Present value of defined benefit obligation	3,711,477	311,538	265,378	576,916	260	(286,575)	-	(29,515)	650,700	(339,360)	281,826	-	4,283,904
Net defined benefit asset	₱756,160	(₱311,538)	₱54,058	(₱257,480)	(₱260)	₱-	(₱196,884)	₱29,515	(₱650,700)	₱339,360	(₱478,710)	₱480,000	₱499,711



The Group and the Parent Company is recommended to contribute to its defined benefit pension plan in 2021 amounting to ₱275.32 million and ₱255.53 million, respectively.

In 2020 and 2019, the major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Parent Company shares (Note 30)	26.17%	25.60 %	29.85%	28.58%
Equity instruments	4.70%	3.85%	3.39%	3.21%
Cash and cash equivalents	0.15%	0.99%	0.04%	0.82%
Debt instruments	66.81%	61.76%	66.72%	63.48%
Other assets	2.17%	7.80%	0.00%	3.91%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The following table shows the breakdown of fair value of the plan assets:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Deposits in banks	₱7,878	₱52,757	₱1,849	₱39,407
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Quoted debt securities	2,915,597	2,981,233	2,587,492	2,754,412
Quoted equity securities	244,627	205,620	154,610	153,330
Parent Company shares	1,361,752	1,367,210	1,361,752	1,367,210
Investments in unit investment trust fund	561,329	316,929	456,584	282,059
Loans and receivable	–	1,921	–	1,921
Investment properties*	–	162,323	–	162,323
Other assets	113,084	252,409	–	22,952
	₱5,204,267	₱5,340,402	₱4,562,287	₱4,783,614

* Investment properties comprise properties located in Manila.

The principal actuarial assumptions used in 2020 and 2019 in determining the retirement asset (liability) for the Group's and Parent Company's retirement plans are shown below:

	2020					
	Parent	CBSI	CIBI	CBC-PCCI	CBCC	CBSC
Discount rate:						
January 1	4.36%	4.47%	4.47%	4.76%	4.30%	4.24%
December 31	2.83%	2.54%	2.36%	3.02%	2.54%	2.54%
Salary increase rate	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
	2019					
	Parent	CBSI	CIBI	CBC-PCCI	CBCC	CBSC
Discount rate:						
January 1	7.15%	7.27%	7.33%	7.33%	7.38%	7.40%
December 31	4.36%	4.47%	4.47%	4.76%	4.30%	4.24%
Salary increase rate	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%



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

December 31, 2020	Parent	CBSI	CIBI	CBC-PCCI	CBCC	CBSC
Discount rate						
(+1%)	(₱209,890)	(₱36,453)	(₱937)	(₱6,779)	(₱1,858)	(₱32)
(-1%)	302,556	44,539	1,108	10,729	2,231	406
Salary increase rate						
(+1%)	273,413	40,633	1,004	9,716	2,071	378
(-1%)	(198,188)	(34,277)	(872)	(6,461)	(1,776)	(312)
December 31, 2019	Parent	CBSI	CIBI	CBC-PCCI	CBCC	CBSC
Discount rate						
(+1%)	(₱227,157)	(₱45,326)	(₱723)	(₱4,021)	(₱1,330)	(₱234)
(-1%)	325,654	58,726	1,065	9,049	1,628	297
Salary increase rate						
(+1%)	301,453	55,151	992	8,431	1,547	282
(-1%)	(218,813)	(43,755)	(705)	(3,918)	(1,296)	(228)

The weighted average duration (in years) of the defined benefit obligation are presented below:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Parent Company	8	9
CBSI	5	11
CIBI	4	11
CBC-PCCI	11	16
CBCC	5	8
CBSC	5	7

The maturity analyses of the undiscounted benefit payments as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

December 31, 2020	Parent	CBSI	CIBI	CBC-PCCI	CBCC	CBSC
1 year and less	₱1,143,078	₱14,526	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-
More than 1 year to 5 years	1,382,813	84,373	1,182	34,908	-	-
More than 5 years to 10 years	2,498,436	346,179	16,990	23,094	-	1,303
More than 10 years to 15 years	2,706,056	795,042	6,293	130,483	16,071	4,243
More than 15 years to 20 years	5,260,877	844,853	18,074	180,316	78,979	15,106
More than 20 years	28,539,408	10,154,177	605,215	1,245,968	416,103	166,606
December 31, 2019	Parent	CBSI	CIBI	CBC-PCCI	CBCC	CBSC
1 year and less	₱1,010,732	₱10,639	₱-	₱3,192	₱-	₱-
More than 1 year to 5 years	1,245,756	70,231	5,084	32,698	-	-
More than 5 years to 10 years	2,559,422	305,122	9,295	20,648	-	1,381
More than 10 years to 15 years	2,557,933	726,316	5,788	107,204	-	-
More than 15 years to 20 years	4,691,189	896,080	7,612	118,326	106,708	3,986
More than 20 years	28,578,876	10,967,703	537,282	1,260,108	360,469	127,967



The defined benefit plan exposes the Group and the Parent Company to actuarial risks such as longevity risk, investment risk, market risk and salary risk.

26. Derivative Financial Instruments

Occasionally, the Parent Company enters into forward exchange contracts as an accommodation to its clients. These derivatives are not designated as accounting hedges.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the aggregate notional amount of outstanding forwards and its weighted average rate are as follows:

		2020		2019	
		Notional Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Notional Amount	Weighted Average Rate
US Dollar	Buy	\$358,209	₱48.40	\$548,790	₱51.52
	Sell	\$253,506	₱48.49	\$297,009	₱51.10
Euro	Buy	–	–	€29,000	₱56.56
	Sell	€44,900	₱58.72	€17,709	₱55.88
Japanese Yen	Buy	–	–	¥2,189,180	₱0.46
Singapore Dollar	Sell	SGD1,007	₱36.14	SGD541	₱37.66

The aggregate notional amounts of the outstanding futures as of December 31, 2019 amounted to US\$40 million.

The aggregate notional amounts of the outstanding IRS as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to ₱18.53 billion and ₱26.52 billion, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the fair values of derivatives follow:

	2020		2019	
	Derivative Asset	Derivative Liability	Derivative Asset	Derivative Liability
Currency forwards	₱107,900	₱124,137	₱113,384	₱425,976
IRS	1,019,600	1,092,634	528,238	610,077
Futures	–	–	16,439	–
Warrants	9,378	–	9,889	–
	₱1,136,878	₱1,216,771	₱667,950	₱1,036,053

Fair Value Changes of Derivatives

The net movements in fair value changes of derivative instruments are as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year	(₱368,103)	(₱47,303)
Fair value changes during the year	486,337	330,793
Settled transactions	(198,127)	(651,593)
Balance at end of year	(₱79,893)	(₱368,103)



The net movements in the value of the derivatives are presented in the statements of income under the following accounts:

	2020	2019	2018
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	₱683,826	₱446,139	(₱269,191)
Trading and securities gain (loss)* (Note 22)	(197,489)	(115,346)	(19,827)
	₱486,337	₱330,793	(₱289,018)

*Net movements in the value related to embedded credit derivatives and IRS.

In 2019, the Parent Company established a monitoring process to properly account for the net movements in the value of foreign exchange contracts which pertain to funding and trading activities.

Funding activities pertain to activities undertaken by the Parent Company to obtain funds in one currency in exchange of another currency through the use of foreign exchange derivatives. Foreign exchange gains (losses) in the statements of income consisted of the net movements in the value of foreign exchange contracts amounting to ₱102.63 million loss and ₱316.09 million gain for funding and trading activities, respectively, in 2020 and ₱402.93 million loss and ₱646.69 million gain for funding and trading activities, respectively, in 2019.

Interest income on Interest Rate Swap (IRS) in 2020 and 2019 amounted to ₱264.09 million and ₱223.63 million, respectively, while the interest expense amounted to ₱288.73 million in 2020 and ₱228.06 million in 2019.

Derivative contract designated as hedge

In 2019, the Parent Company designated an interest rate swap contract (IRS) with a corresponding notional amount of US\$150 million to hedge the cash flow variability of its floating rate bonds payable. The fair value of the IRS designated as a hedging instrument amounted to ₱521.21 million and ₱51.95 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The IRS designated as cash flow hedge has the same principal terms as the hedged bonds payable (Note 18). Accordingly, as of December 31, 2020, the Parent Company assessed that the hedging relationship is expected to be highly effective and no ineffective portion was recognized in profit or loss.

Net interest expense on the IRS designated as hedge amounted to ₱61.20 million in 2020 and net interest income amounted to ₱14.27 million in 2019.

27. Lease Contracts

The lease contracts are for periods ranging from one to 25 years from the dates of contracts and are renewable under certain terms and conditions. Various lease contracts include escalation clauses, most of which bear an annual rent increase of 5.00% to 10.00%.



Movements in the lease liabilities account follows:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Beginning Balance	₱3,394,925	₱3,669,457	₱2,719,524	₱2,915,844
Additions	167,762	247,310	56,340	185,549
Interest expenses	232,584	264,246	182,821	207,744
Lease concessions	(32,380)	–	(32,380)	–
Payments	(766,888)	(786,088)	(533,414)	(589,613)
Ending Balance	₱2,996,003	₱3,394,925	₱2,392,891	₱2,719,524

As a result of the pandemic, the Parent Company was given lease concessions by its lessors. The lease concessions resulted to a decrease in lease payable and an increase in miscellaneous income amounting to ₱32.38 million.

Expenses related to short-term leases amounting to ₱403.71 million and ₱398.57 million for the Group and Parent Company in 2020, respectively, and ₱523.71 million and ₱388.83 million for the Group and Parent Company in 2019, respectively, are included in the ‘Occupancy cost’ account.

Total cash outflows for leases amounted to ₱1.19 billion and ₱1.00 billion for the Group and Parent Company in 2020, respectively, and ₱1.51 billion and ₱1.18 billion for the Group and Parent Company in 2019, respectively.

The Group and the Parent Company have also entered into commercial property leases on its investment properties (Note 13).

Future minimum rentals receivable under noncancellable operating leases follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Within one year	₱4,664	₱6,146	₱4,664	₱6,146
After one year but not more than five years	5,228	12,705	3,498	8,162
After more than five years	–	13,518	–	–
	₱9,892	₱32,369	₱8,162	₱14,308

Future minimum rentals payable under noncancellable leases follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Within one year	₱1,301,541	₱1,129,705	₱568,029	₱564,852
After one year but not more than five years	2,094,499	1,106,402	1,016,816	1,106,402
After more than five years	2,074,369	2,182,639	1,706,197	2,182,639
	₱5,470,409	₱4,418,746	₱3,289,042	₱3,853,893



28. Income and Other Taxes

Income taxes include corporate income tax and FCDU final taxes, as discussed below, and final tax paid at the rate of 20.00% on gross interest income from government securities and other deposit substitutes. These income taxes, as well as the deferred tax benefits and provisions, are presented as 'Provision for income tax' in the statements of income.

Republic Act (RA) No. 9337, An Act Amending National Internal Revenue Code, provides that RCIT rate shall be 30.00% while interest expense allowed as a deductible expense is reduced to 33.00% of interest income subject to final tax.

An MCIT of 2.00% on modified gross income is computed and compared with the RCIT. Any excess MCIT over RCIT is deferred and can be used as a tax credit against future income tax liability for the next three years. In addition, the NOLCO is allowed as a deduction from taxable income in the next three years from the year of inception.

Effective in May 2004, RA No. 9294 restored the tax exemption of FCDUs and offshore banking units (OBUs). Under such law, the income derived by the FCDU from foreign currency transactions with nonresidents, OBUs, local commercial banks including branches of foreign banks is tax-exempt while interest income on foreign currency loans from residents other than OBUs or other depository banks under the expanded system is subject to 10.00% gross income tax.

Interest income on deposit placements with other FCDUs and OBUs is taxed at 15% while all other income of the FCDU is subject to the 30.00% corporate tax.

Relevant Tax Updates

TRAIN Law

RA No. 10963, the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN), is the first package of the comprehensive tax reform program of the government. The bill was signed into law on December 19, 2018 and took effect on January 1, 2018, amending some provisions of the old Philippine tax system.

Except for resident foreign corporations, which is still subject to the existing rate of 7.5%, tax on interest income of foreign currency deposit was increased to 15% under TRAIN. Documentary stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, certificate of deposit not bearing interest, all debt instruments, bills of exchange, letters of credit, mortgages, deeds and others are now subjected to a higher rate.

CREATE Bill

The Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprise (CREATE) bill aims to reduce the corporate income tax rate from 30% to 25% starting July 2020 and to rationalize the current fiscal incentives.

On February 1, 2021, the Bicameral Conference Committee approved the reconciled version of the CREATE Bill of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Bill is pending the signature of the President for it to become a law.

RR 4-2011

On March 15, 2011, the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) issued Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 4-2011 which prescribed the attribution and allocation of expenses between FCDUs/EFCDUs or OBU and RBU and within RBU.



On April 6, 2015, the Bank and other member banks of the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP), filed a Petition for Declaratory Relief with Application for Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) and/or Writ of Preliminary Injunction with the Regional Trial Court of Makati (Makati Trial Court). Further, in Civil Case No. 15-287, the Bank and other BAP member banks assailed the validity of RR 4-2011 on the ground, among others, that (a) the RR violates the petitioner-banks substantive due process rights; (b) it is not only illegal but also unfair; (c) that it serves as a deterrent to banks to invest in capital market transactions to the prejudice of the economy; (d) it sets a dangerous precedent for the disallowance of full deductions due to the prescribes method of allocation; and (e) it violates the equal protection clause of the Constitution.

On April 8, 2015, the Makati Trial Court issued a TRO enjoining the BIR from enforcing RR 4-2011. Also, on April 25, 2015, the Makati Trial Court issued a Writ of Preliminary Injunction enjoining the BIR from enforcing, carrying out, or implementing in any way or manner RR 4-2011 against the Bank and other BAP member banks, including issuing Preliminary Assessment Notice or Final Assessment Notice against them during the pendency of the litigation, unless sooner dissolved.

On June 10, 2015, the Makati Trial Court issued a Confirmatory Order stating that the TRO and Writ of Preliminary Injunction also prohibits the BIR from ruling or deciding on any administrative matter pending before it in relation to the subject revenue regulations and insofar as the Bank and other BAP member banks are concerned.

On May 25, 2019, the Makati Trial Court issued a decision annulling RR 4-2011 and making the Writ of Preliminary Injunction permanent.

Current tax regulations also provide for the ceiling on the amount of entertainment, amusement and recreation (EAR) expense that can be claimed as a deduction against taxable income. Under the regulations, EAR expense allowed as a deductible expense is limited to the actual EAR paid or incurred but not to exceed 1.00% of the Parent Company's net revenue.

The provision for income tax consists of:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Current						
Final tax	₱1,425,341	₱1,420,644	₱908,756	₱1,415,116	₱1,402,657	₱836,560
RCIT	1,759,466	962,712	1,070,191	1,467,636	680,187	926,792
MCIT	-	-	46,051	-	-	-
	3,184,807	2,383,356	2,024,998	2,882,752	2,082,844	1,763,352
Deferred	(1,793,703)	(870,706)	246,424	(1,396,154)	(405,124)	495,881
	₱1,391,104	₱1,512,650	₱2,271,422	₱1,486,598	₱1,677,720	₱2,259,233



The details of net deferred tax assets follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Net deferred tax assets on:				
Allowance for impairment and credit losses	₱5,407,554	₱3,670,628	₱4,183,930	₱2,845,003
Revaluation Increment on land (Notes 11 and 22)	(547,405)	(547,405)	(547,405)	(547,405)
Fair value adjustments on asset foreclosure and dacion transactions - net of depreciated portion	272,994	271,947	34,054	23,376
Net defined benefit asset	(27,086)	(166,955)	(11,551)	(151,420)
Others	66,377	142,734	73,020	118,402
	₱5,172,434	₱3,370,949	₱3,732,048	₱2,287,956

The details of net deferred tax liabilities follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Net deferred tax liabilities on:				
Fair value adjustments on asset foreclosure and dacion transactions – net of depreciated portion	₱145,781	₱143,487	₱–	₱–
Fair value adjustments on net assets (liabilities) of PDB and Unity				
Bank	128,846	128,846	–	–
Others	841,735	811,045	–	–
	₱1,116,362	₱1,083,378	–	–

In 2020 and 2019, deferred tax credited to OCI amounted to ₱29.76 million and ₱143.61 million respectively, for the Group and ₱47.94 million and ₱143.61 million, respectively, for the Parent Company.

The Group did not set up deferred tax assets on the following temporary differences as it believes that it is highly probable that these temporary differences will not be realized in the near foreseeable future:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Allowance for impairment and credit losses	₱937,610	₱1,684,183	₱–	₱–
Accrued compensated absences	–	57,182	–	–
Excess of MCIT over RCIT	–	83,204	–	–
Others	25,580	34,065	–	–
	₱963,190	₱1,858,634	₱–	₱–



As of December 31, 2020, details of the excess of MCIT over RCIT of a Subsidiary follow:

Inception Year	Original Amount	Used Amount	Expired Amount	Remaining Balance	Expiry Year
2017	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	2020
2018	46,643	–	–	46,643	2021
2019	36,560	–	–	36,560	2022
	₱83,203	₱–	₱–	₱83,203	

The reconciliation of the statutory income tax to the provision for income tax follows:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Statutory income tax	₱4,038,766	₱3,476,287	₱3,116,258	₱4,064,771	₱3,524,004	₱3,110,884
Tax effects of						
FCDU income	(558,048)	(730,776)	(250,305)	(553,550)	(714,703)	(252,809)
Non-taxable income	(445,898)	(690,059)	(984,372)	(2,227,782)	(1,458,268)	(895,392)
Interest income subjected to final tax	(2,375,355)	(1,609,292)	(318,857)	(642,318)	(622,878)	(276,675)
Nondeductible expenses	1,476,130	1,439,020	827,904	1,062,266	1,244,697	676,253
Others	(744,491)	(372,530)	(119,206)	(216,789)	(295,132)	(103,028)
Provision for income tax	₱1,391,104	₱1,512,650	₱2,271,422	₱1,486,598	₱1,677,720	₱2,259,233

29. Trust Operations

Securities and other properties (other than deposits) held by the Parent Company in fiduciary or agency capacities for clients and beneficiaries are not included in the accompanying balance sheets since these are not assets of the Parent Company (Note 31).

In compliance with the requirements of current banking regulations relative to the Parent Company's trust functions : (a) government bonds included under financial assets at FVOCI with total face value of ₱2.32 billion and ₱1.87 billion as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, are deposited with the BSP as security for the Parent Company's faithful compliance with its fiduciary obligations (Note 9); and (b) a certain percentage of the Parent Company's trust fee income is transferred to surplus reserve. This yearly transfer is required until the surplus reserve for trust function equals 20.00% of the Parent Company's authorized capital stock.

30. 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 Group's related parties include:

- key management personnel, close family members of key management personnel and entities which are controlled, significantly influenced by or for which significant voting power is held by key management personnel or their close family members,
- significant investors
- subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and their respective subsidiaries, and
- post-employment benefit plans for the benefit of the Group's employees.



The Group has several business relationships with related parties. Transactions with such parties are normally made in the ordinary course of business and based on the terms and conditions discussed below.

Transactions with Retirement Plans

Under PFRS, certain post-employment benefit plans are considered as related parties. The Group has business relationships with a number of its retirement plans pursuant to which it provides trust and management services to these plans. Income earned by the Group and Parent Company from such services amounted to ₱48.31 million and ₱42.52 million, respectively, in 2020, ₱50.78 million and ₱44.70 million, respectively, in 2019, and ₱47.60 million and ₱44.38 million, respectively, in 2018.

The Group's retirement funds may hold or trade the Parent Company's shares or securities. Significant transactions of the retirement fund, particularly with related parties, are approved by the Trust Investment Committee (TIC) of the Parent Company. The members of the TIC are directors and key management personnel of the Parent Company.

A summary of transactions with related party retirement plans follows:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Deposits in banks	₱7,879	₱52,757	₱1,849	₱39,407
Financial assets at FVTPL	1,361,752	1,367,210	1,361,752	1,367,210
Dividend income	54,579	48,126	54,579	48,126
Interest income	245	21,484	133	18,975
Total market value of shares	1,361,752	1,367,210	1,361,752	1,367,210
Number of shares held	54,579	54,688	54,579	54,688

In 2018, dividend income and interest income of the retirement plan from investments and placements in the Parent Company amounted to ₱45.30 million and ₱16.88 million, respectively, for the Group, and ₱45.30 million and ₱13.31 million, respectively, for the Parent Company.

Financial assets at FVOCI represent shares of stock of the Parent Company. Voting rights over the Parent Company's shares are exercised by an authorized trust officer.

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 Group, directly or indirectly. The Group considers the members of the ManCom to constitute key management personnel for purposes of PAS 24.

Total remunerations of key management personnel are as follows:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Short-term employee benefits	₱557,390	₱550,767	₱533,995	₱468,427	₱468,271	₱441,361
Post-employment benefits	2,683	5,395	5,064	1,661	4,718	4,418
	₱560,073	₱556,162	₱539,059	₱470,087	₱472,989	₱445,779

Members of the BOD are entitled to a per diem of ₱500.00 for attendance at each meeting of the Board or of any committees and to four percent (4.00%) of the Parent Company's net earnings, with certain deductions in accordance with BSP regulation. Non-executive directors do not receive any performance-related compensation. Directors' remuneration covers all Parent Company's Board activities and membership of committees and subsidiary companies.



Interest income earned and interest expense incurred from the above loans and deposit liabilities in 2020, 2019, and 2018 follow:

	Significant Investor			Associate		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Interest income	₱92,254	₱46,906	₱42,601	₱-	₱-	₱-
Interest expense	2	2	3	500	655	168

	Key Management Personnel			Other Related Parties		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Interest income	₱82	₱26	₱7,921	₱-	₱-	₱-
Interest expense	1,459	1,952	2,121	1,467	2,376	2,129

Related party transactions of the Group with significant investor, associate and other related parties pertain to transactions of the Parent Company with these related parties.

Parent Company

Related party transactions of the Parent Company by category of related party, except those already presented in the Group disclosures, are presented below.

Category	December 31, 2020			Nature, Terms and Conditions
	Amount / Volume	Outstanding Balance		
Significant Investor				
Loans and receivables		₱2,345,300		Secured with Shares of Stocks of Other Banks/NBFI-PSE listed, interest rate of 5.25% and will mature on September 5, 2024
Issuances				
Repayments				
Deposit liabilities		1,982		These are checking accounts with annual average rate of 0.13%.
Deposits	₱487			
Withdrawals				
Subsidiaries				
Deposit liabilities		504,336		These are checking and savings accounts with annual average interest rates ranging from 0.13% to 1.00%.
Deposits	5,949,780			
Withdrawals	(5,926,690)			
Associate				
Deposit liabilities		39,394		These are savings accounts with annual average interest rates ranging from 0.25% to 1.00%.
Deposits	181,158			
Withdrawals	(442,383)			
Key Management Personnel				
Deposit liabilities		94,315		These are checking, savings and time deposit account with annual average interest rates ranging from 0.25% to 1.00%.
Deposits	282,538			
Withdrawals	(266,986)			
Other Related Parties				
Deposit liabilities		1,686,887		These are checking and savings accounts with annual average interest rates ranging from 0.13% to 1.00%.
Deposits	19,107,945			
Withdrawals	(17,824,347)			

Category	December 31, 2019			Nature, Terms and Conditions
	Amount / Volume	Outstanding Balance		
Significant Investor				
Loans and receivables		₱2,345,300		Partially secured Loans with interest rate of 2.00-5.25% and maturity of two to seven years.
Issuances				
Repayments	(₱4,421,200)			
Deposit liabilities		1,496		These are checking accounts with annual average rate of 0.13%.
Deposits	1,123			
Withdrawals				
Subsidiaries				
Deposit liabilities		481,247		These are checking and savings accounts with annual average interest rates ranging from 0.13% to 1.00%.
Deposits	3,673,806			
Withdrawals	(3,306,898)			
Associate				
Deposit liabilities		300,538		These are savings accounts with annual average interest rates ranging from 0.25% to 1.00%.
Deposits	666,995			
Withdrawals	(532,748)			
Key Management Personnel				
Loans and receivables		426,500		Unsecured Officer's accounts from Credit card with interest of 3% and currently maturing and fully secured OEL accounts with interest of 6%
Issuances				
Repayments	(61,14)			
Deposit liabilities		27,009		These are savings account with annual average interest rates ranging from 0.25% to 1.00%.
Deposits	229,243			
Withdrawals	(216,803)			
Other Related Parties				
Deposit liabilities		168,085		These are checking and savings accounts with annual average interest rates ranging from 0.13% to 1.00%.
Deposits	22,528,359			
Withdrawals	(22,474,211)			



In 2019, the Parent Company sold its investment property to a related party for a total cash selling price of ₱382.33 million and recognized gain of ₱377.18 million.

The related party transactions shall be settled in cash. There are no provisions for credit losses in 2020, 2019 and, 2018 in relation to amounts due from related parties.

Interest income earned and interest expense incurred from the above loans and deposit liabilities in 2020, 2019 and, 2018 follow:

	Subsidiaries			Associate		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Interest Income	₱2,020	₱-	₱-	₱2,020	₱-	₱-
Interest expense	850	743	375	500	654	168

	Key Management Personnel			Other Related Parties		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Interest income	₱2,020	₱26	₱11,277	₱2,020	₱-	₱-
Interest expense	1,459	36	19	₱1,467	210	131

	Significant Investor		
	2020	2019	2018
Interest income	₱2,020	₱46,906	₱42,601
Interest expense	₱2	2	3

Outright purchases and outright sale of debt securities of the Parent Company with its subsidiaries in 2020 and 2019 follow:

	Subsidiaries	
	2020	2019
Peso-denominated		
Outright purchase	₱248,570	₱3,390,547
Outright sale	2,715,570	854,135
Dollar-denominated (equity)		
Outright purchase	5,000	6,550
Outright sale	6,000	450

The following table shows the amount and outstanding balance of other related party transactions included in the financial statements:

	Subsidiaries		Nature, Terms and Conditions
	2020	2019	
Balance Sheet			
Accounts receivable	₱1,322	₱1,144	This pertains to various expenses advanced by CBC in behalf of CBSI
Security deposits	1,878	2,270	This pertains to the rental deposits with CBSI for office space leased out to the Parent Company
Accounts payable	11	12,941	This pertains to various unpaid rental to CBSI



Income Statement	Subsidiaries			Nature, Terms and Conditions
	2020	2019	2018	
Miscellaneous income	₱1,800	₱1,800	₱1,800	Human resources functions provided by the Parent Company to its subsidiaries (except CBC Forex and Unity Bank) such as recruitment and placement, training and development, salary and benefits development, systems and research, and employee benefits. Under the agreement between the Parent Company and its subsidiaries, the subsidiaries shall pay the Parent Company an annual fee
Occupancy cost	₱11,808	₱20,067	₱19,937	Certain units of the condominium owned by CBSI are being leased to the Parent Company for a term of five years, with no escalation clause
Miscellaneous expense	225,428	222,414	204,749	This pertains to the computer and general banking services provided by CBC-PCCI to the Parent Company to support its reporting requirements

31. Commitments and Contingent Assets and Liabilities

In the normal course of the Group's operations, there are various outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities which are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. Management does not anticipate any material losses as a result of these transactions.

There are several suits, assessments or notices and claims that remain contested. Management believes, based on the opinion of its legal counsels, that the ultimate outcome of such suits, assessments and claims will not have a material effect on the Group's and the Parent Bank's financial position and results of operations.

The following is a summary of contingencies and commitments of the Group and the Parent Company with the equivalent peso contractual amounts:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Trust department accounts (Note 29)	₱210,776,272	₱169,339,175	₱210,776,272	₱169,339,175
Committed credit lines	9,551,472	46,506,112	9,551,472	46,506,112
Unused commercial letters of credit (Note 30)	14,445,630	18,227,610	14,338,580	18,110,275
Foreign exchange bought	17,338,436	30,941,342	17,338,436	30,941,342
Foreign exchange sold	15,385,289	18,229,910	15,385,289	18,229,910
Credit card lines	12,492,933	11,048,767	12,492,933	11,048,767
IRS receivable	25,351,615	26,523,850	25,351,615	26,523,850
Outstanding guarantees issued	1,187,256	1,022,261	899,090	688,045
Inward bills for collection	1,862,824	4,423,799	1,862,824	4,423,799
Standby credit commitment	1,652,526	2,200,316	1,652,526	2,200,316
Spot exchange sold	2,113,123	11,965,938	2,113,123	11,965,938
Spot exchange bought	1,920,935	10,896,547	1,920,935	10,896,547
Deficiency claims receivable	283,842	285,745	283,842	285,745
Late deposits/payments received	342,103	525,953	319,833	492,597
Outward bills for collection	150,073	88,197	148,316	86,344
Others	1,110,325	37,114	1,110,163	36,951



32. Segment Information

The Group's operating businesses are recognized and managed separately according to the nature of services provided and the markets served, with each segment representing a strategic business unit.

The Group's business segments are as follows:

- a. Lending Business – principally handles all the lending, trade finance and corollary banking products and services offered to corporate and institutional customers as well as selected middle market clients. It also handles home loans, contract-to-sell receivables, auto loans and credit cards for individual and/or corporate customers. Aside from the lending business, it also provides cash management services and remittance transactions;
- b. Retail Banking Business – principally handles retail and commercial loans, individual and corporate deposits, overdrafts and funds transfer facilities, trade facilities and all other services for retail customers;
- c. Financial Markets – principally provides money market, trading and treasury services, manages the Group's funding operations by the use of government securities, placements and acceptances with other banks as well as offers advisory and capital-raising services to corporate clients and wealth management services to high-net-worth customers; and
- d. Others – handles other services including but not limited to trust and investment management services, asset management, insurance brokerage, credit management, thrift banking business, operations and financial control, and other support services.

The Group's businesses are organized to cater to the banking needs of market segments, facilitate customer engagement, ensure timely delivery of products and services as well as achieve cost efficiency and economies of scale. Accordingly, the corresponding segment information for all periods presented herein are restated to reflect such change.

The Group reports its primary segment information to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) on the basis of the above-mentioned segments. The CODM of the Group is the President.

Segment assets are those operating assets that are employed by a segment in its operating activities that are either directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.

Segment liabilities are those operating liabilities that result from the operating activities of a segment and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.

Interest income is reported net as management primarily relies on the net interest income as performance measure, not the gross income and expense.

The segment results include internal transfer pricing adjustments across business units as deemed appropriate by management. Transactions between segments are conducted at estimated market rates on an arm's length basis. Interest is charged/credited to the business units based on its assets' and liabilities' repricing or maturity date using market-based yield curve approved by the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO).



Other operating income mainly consists of trading and securities gain (loss) – net, service charges, fees and commissions, trust fee income and foreign exchange gain – net. Other operating expense mainly consists of compensation and fringe benefits, provision for impairment and credit losses, taxes and licenses, occupancy, depreciation and amortization, stationery, supplies and postage and insurance. Other operating income and expense are allocated between segments based on equitable sharing arrangements.

The Group has no significant customers which contributes 10.00% or more of the consolidated revenues.

The Group’s asset producing revenues are located in the Philippines (i.e., one geographical location); therefore, geographical segment information is no longer presented.

The following tables present relevant financial information regarding business segments measured in accordance with PFRS as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018:

	Lending Business			Retail Banking Business		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Results of Operations						
Net interest income						
Third party	₱26,243,948	₱24,613,498	₱19,034,015	(₱537,797)	(₱5,338,849)	(₱871,505)
Intersegment	(17,367,936)	(18,388,536)	(12,956,205)	18,378,843	18,020,023	11,763,393
	8,876,012	6,224,962	6,077,810	17,841,046	12,681,174	10,891,888
Other operating income	1,014,330	2,281,689	1,794,959	1,924,001	2,209,567	1,619,591
Total revenue	9,890,342	8,506,651	7,872,769	19,765,047	14,890,741	12,511,479
Other operating expense	(3,603,526)	(3,771,960)	(1,888,154)	(11,276,218)	(9,785,604)	(7,034,881)
Income before provisions and taxes	6,286,816	4,734,691	5,984,615	8,488,829	5,105,137	5,476,598
Provision for impairment and credit losses	(6,987,211)	(1,836,780)	328,404	(888,952)	(443,621)	(103,780)
Income before income tax	(700,395)	2,897,911	6,313,019	7,599,877	4,661,516	5,372,818
Provision for income tax	271,102	(45,149)	210,176	(244,334)	(419,750)	–
Net income	(₱429,293)	₱2,852,762	₱6,523,195	₱7,355,543	₱4,241,766	₱5,372,818
Total assets	₱447,944,431	₱438,731,372	₱376,187,705	₱587,770,303	₱516,900,229	₱471,540,704
Total liabilities	₱8,177,263	5,042,977	4,819,787	₱631,763,776	569,897,912	499,955,967
Depreciation and amortization	₱126,699	54,477	73,475	₱1,004,571	1,185,539	437,201
Capital expenditures	₱21,087	₱29,405	₱66,105	₱55,564	₱177,348	₱148,179

	Financial Markets			Other Business and Support Units		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Results of Operations						
Net interest income						
Third party	₱4,200,824	₱3,462,384	₱4,028,486	₱3,935,611	₱3,314,264	₱735,190
Intersegment	(817,457)	1,041,115	(434,176)	(193,450)	(672,602)	1,626,988
	3,383,367	4,503,499	3,594,310	3,742,161	2,641,662	2,362,178
Other operating income	5,564,672	1,994,224	522,523	1,508,046	1,945,309	1,721,223
Total revenue	8,948,039	6,497,723	4,116,833	5,250,207	4,586,971	4,083,401
Other operating expense	(2,040,542)	(1,760,735)	(864,332)	(4,601,876)	(5,005,997)	(8,268,513)
Income before provisions and taxes	6,907,497	4,736,988	3,252,501	648,331	(419,026)	(4,185,112)
Provision for impairment and credit losses	(103,465)	(92,689)	(51,689)	(889,291)	(197,078)	(314,011)
Income before income tax	6,804,032	4,644,299	3,200,812	(240,960)	(616,104)	(4,499,123)
Provision for income tax	(1,514,395)	(1,240,335)	(730,643)	96,523	192,584	(1,750,955)
Net income	₱5,289,637	₱3,403,964	₱2,470,169	(₱144,437)	(₱423,520)	(₱6,250,078)
Total assets	₱291,325,133	₱230,368,926	₱170,463,397	(₱291,028,218)	(₱223,774,546)	(₱152,120,166)
Total liabilities	₱141,939,942	₱118,786,174	₱88,040,610	₱149,145,306	₱172,323,323	₱185,398,689
Depreciation and amortization	₱329,510	₱52,328	₱49,433	₱434,119	₱650,316	₱737,576
Capital expenditures	₱4,837	₱8,542	₱60,838	₱195,393	₱209,829	₱299,388



	Total		
	2020	2019	2018
Results of Operations			
Net interest income			
Third party	₱33,842,586	₱26,051,297	₱22,926,186
Intersegment	-	-	-
	33,842,586	26,051,297	22,926,186
Other operating income	10,011,049	8,430,789	5,658,296
Total revenue	43,853,635	34,482,086	28,584,482
Other operating expense	(21,522,162)	(20,324,296)	(18,055,880)
Income before provisions and taxes	22,331,473	14,157,790	10,528,602
Provision for impairment and credit losses	(8,868,919)	(2,570,168)	(141,076)
Income before income tax	13,462,554	11,587,622	10,387,526
Provision for income tax	(1,391,104)	(1,512,650)	(2,271,422)
Net income	₱12,071,450	₱10,074,972	₱8,116,104
Total assets	₱1,036,011,649	₱962,225,981	₱866,071,640
Total liabilities	₱931,026,287	₱866,050,386	₱778,215,053
Depreciation and amortization	₱1,894,899	₱1,942,660	₱1,297,685
Capital expenditures	₱276,881	₱425,124	₱574,510

The Group's share in net income of an associate included in other operating income amounting to ₱152.44 million, ₱184.66 million and ₱101.01 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively are reported under 'Other Business and Support Units'.

33. Earnings Per Share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the net income for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year (adjusted for stock dividends).

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic earnings per share computations:

	2020	2019	2018
a. Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent	₱12,062,636	₱10,068,960	₱8,110,379
b. Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (Note 23)	2,685,900	2,685,900	2,685,826
c. EPS (a/b)	₱4.49	₱3.75	₱3.02

As of December 31, 2020, the centennial stock grant has a dilutive effect to the EPS. Accordingly, for 2020, the diluted EPS amounts to ₱4.49 after adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year with the impact of stock grant. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, there were no outstanding dilutive potential common shares.



34. Supplementary Information for Cash Flow Analysis

The following is a summary of certain non-cash investing activities that relate to the analysis of the statements of cash flows:

	Consolidated		
	2020	2019	2018
Addition to investment properties from settlement of loans	₱385,519	₱832,290	₱523,343
Fair value gain on FVOCI financial assets	2,932,752	892,644	(451,786)
Cumulative translation adjustment	(17,496)	98,830	(52,900)
Addition to chattel mortgage from settlement of loans	32,568	618,298	626,182
	Parent Company		
	2020	2019	2018
Addition to investment properties from settlement of loans	₱117,661	₱471,020	₱240,680
Fair value gain in FVOCI financial assets	2,870,805	670,487	(381,791)
Cumulative translation adjustment	(5,118)	81,518	(58,792)
Addition to chattel mortgage from settlement of loans	2,006	10,332	20,135

The following table shows the reconciliation analysis of bonds and bills payable under financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year	₱70,775,805	₱39,826,532
Cash flows during the year		
Proceeds	131,188,100	180,468,980
Settlement	(124,743,600)	(147,998,921)
Non-cash changes		
Foreign exchange movement	(1,560,349)	(1,319,934)
Amortization of transaction cost	61,572	(200,852)
Balance at end of year	₱75,721,528	₱70,775,805

35. Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The amendments to PFRS 7 require the Group to disclose information about rights of offset and related arrangements (such as collateral posting requirements) for financial instruments under enforceable master netting agreements or similar arrangements. The effects of these arrangements are disclosed in the succeeding tables.



December 31, 2020						
Financial instruments recognized at end of reporting period by type	Gross carrying amounts (before offsetting)	Gross amounts offset in accordance with the offsetting criteria	Net amount presented in statements of financial position [a-b]	Effects of remaining rights of set-off (including rights to set off financial collateral) that do not meet PAS 32 offsetting criteria		Net exposure [c-d]
				Financial instruments	Fair value of financial collateral	
	[a]	[b]	[c]	[d]		[e]
Financial assets						
SPURA	₱12,022,648	₱-	₱12,022,648	₱12,022,648	₱12,022,648	₱-
Currency forwards	106,327	-	106,327	30,790	-	75,537
IRS	37,171	-	37,171	32,616	-	4,555
	₱12,166,146	₱-	₱12,166,146	₱12,086,054	₱12,022,648	₱80,092
Financial liabilities						
Bills payable	₱23,655,851	₱-	₱23,655,851	₱20,298,521	₱21,664,145	₱1,991,706
Currency forwards	41,935	-	41,935	30,790	-	11,145
IRS	97,055	-	97,055	32,616	-	64,439
	₱23,794,841	₱-	₱23,794,841	₱20,361,927	₱21,664,145	₱2,067,290

December 31, 2019						
Financial instruments recognized at end of reporting period by type	Gross carrying amounts (before offsetting)	Gross amounts offset in accordance with the offsetting criteria	Net amount presented in statements of financial position [a-b]	Effects of remaining rights of set-off (including rights to set off financial collateral) that do not meet PAS 32 offsetting criteria		Net exposure [c-d]
				Financial instruments	Fair value of financial collateral	
	[a]	[b]	[c]	[d]		[e]
Financial assets						
SPURA	₱5,447,293	₱-	₱5,447,293	₱5,447,293	₱5,447,293	₱-
Currency forwards	101,067	-	101,067	10,786	-	90,281
IRS	2,082	-	2,082	15	-	2,067
	₱5,550,442	₱-	₱5,550,442	₱5,458,094	₱5,447,293	₱2,348
Financial liabilities						
Bills payable	₱21,867,053	₱-	₱21,867,053	₱19,385,705	₱19,706,128	₱2,160,925
Currency forwards	278,942	-	278,942	37,058	-	241,883
IRS	44,355	-	44,355	10,786	-	33,569
	₱22,190,350	₱-	₱22,190,350	₱19,433,549	₱19,706,128	₱2,436,377

The amounts disclosed in column (d) include those rights to set-off amounts that are only enforceable and exercisable in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy. These include amounts related to financial collateral both received and pledged, whether cash or non-cash collateral, excluding the extent of over-collateralization.

36. Covid-19 Pandemic

On March 13, 2020, the Office of the President of the Philippines issued a Memorandum directive to impose stringent social distancing measures in the National Capital Region effective March 15, 2020. On March 16, 2020, Presidential Proclamation No. 929 was issued, declaring a State of Calamity throughout the Philippines for a period of six (6) months and imposed an enhanced community quarantine (ECQ) throughout the island of Luzon. The ECQ was originally set to last until April 12, 2020 but, upon the recommendation of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Emerging Infectious Disease (IATF-EID), President Duterte extended it until April 30, 2020. On May 1, 2020, it was further extended until May 15 but only on selected places considered high-risk. On May 12, 2020, a modified ECQ (MECQ) was imposed on Metro Manila and selected provinces effective May 16 until May 31. Meanwhile, other areas transitioned to general community quarantine (GCQ) starting May 16. On June 1, Metro Manila and selected provinces were downgraded to GCQ, while the rest of the country was placed under modified GCQ. On August 4, Metro Manila, and the provinces of Laguna, Cavite, Rizal, and Bulacan reverted back to modified ECQ amid the rising number of COVID-19 positive cases. The MECQ lasted until August 18. On August 17, on the recommendation of IATF-EID, the



President announced that Metro Manila and its neighboring provinces of Bulacan, Cavite and Laguna will be downgraded to GCQ starting August 19. These measures have caused disruptions to businesses and economic activities, and its impact on businesses continues to evolve.

Bayanihan to Heal as One Act

On March 25, 2020, President Duterte signed into law the Bayanihan to Heal as One Act (RA 11469). The law provides the President, among others, the power to direct all private and public banks, quasi-banks, financing companies, lending companies and other financial institutions, including the Government Service Insurance System, Social Security System and Pag-ibig Fund to implement a grace period of 30 days minimum, for the payment of all loans falling due within the enhanced community quarantine (ECQ) without interests, penalties, fees or other charges. In a separate Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) released by BSP on May 18, 2020, it clarified that the modified enhance community quarantine (MECQ) shall have the same effect as the ECQ with respect to the application of the mandatory grace period for the payment of all loans falling due within the period of MECQ.

The Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the said law provides that borrowers have the option to pay the interest accrued during the mandatory grace period either in lumpsum on the new due date or on staggered basis over the life of the loan. Nonetheless, covered financial institutions are not precluded from offering less onerous payment schemes with the consent of the borrower, such as allowing lump sum payment of accrued interest on the last payment date of the loan, provided that the accrued interest during the mandatory grace period will not be charged with interest on interest, fees and other charges.

On March 14, 2020, the BSP issued BSP Memorandum No. M-2020-008 *Regulatory Relief for BSFIs Affected by the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)*. The said memorandum provides for certain temporary regulatory and rediscounting relief measures for financial institutions supervised by the BSP. Accordingly, the Parent Company informed the BSP of its intention to avail the following:

- Provide financial assistance to officers affected by the present health emergency subject to submission by the Parent Company of a request for BSP approval within 30 calendar days from the approval thereof of the Parent Company's Board of Directors;
- Exclude from the computation of past due ratio, loans by borrowers in affected areas, subject to the following: (i) such loans shall be reported to the BSP; (ii) extension shall be for a period of one year from 08 March 2020; and (iii) BSP documentary requirements for restructuring of loans may be waived provided that the Bank will adopt appropriate and prudent operational control measures;
- Non-imposition of monetary penalties for delays incurred in the submission of all supervisory reports to BSP due to be submitted from 08 March 2020 up to six months thereafter;
- Allow staggered booking of allowance for credit losses computed under Section 143 of the Manual of Regulation for Banks (MORB) over a maximum period of five years for all types of credits extended to individuals and businesses directly affected by COVID-19 as of 08 March 2020, subject to prior approval of the BSP;
- Non-imposition of penalties on legal reserve deficiencies computed under Section 255 of the MORB starting from reserve week following 08 March 2020 up to six months thereafter, subject to prior approval of the BSP;



- Rediscounting relief as follows:
 - a. Grant of a 60-day grace period, upon application with BSP, to settle outstanding rediscounting obligations as of 08 March 2020, provided that interest shall be charged but no penalty shall be imposed;
 - b. Allowing the Parent Company to restructure with BSP, the outstanding rediscounted loans as of 08 March 2020 of its end-user borrowers affected by the COVID-19, subject to the terms and conditions stated in Appendix 133 of the MORB; and
 - c. relaxation of eligibility requirements by excluding the criteria on reserve requirement for the renewal of rediscounting line and for the availment of rediscounting loans from 08 March 2020 up to six months thereafter.

As of December 31, 2020, there was no actual availment of the foregoing regulatory reliefs.

37. Approval of the Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated and parent company financial statements were authorized for issue by the Parent Company's BOD on February 24, 2021.

38. Supplementary Information Required Under BSP Circular 1074

Presented below is the supplementary information required by BSP under Appendix 55 of BSP Circular 1074 to be disclosed as part of the notes to financial statements. This supplementary information is not a required disclosure under PFRS.

Basic quantitative indicators of financial performance

The following basic ratios measure the financial performance of the Group and the Parent Company:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Return on average equity	12.09%	11.04%	9.54%	12.09%	11.04%	9.54%
Return on average assets	1.21%	1.10%	1.04%	1.32%	1.22%	1.17%
Net interest margin	3.92%	3.39%	3.56%	3.82%	3.26%	3.42%

Description of capital instruments issued

The Group and the Parent Company considers its common stock as capital instruments eligible as Tier 1 capital.

Significant credit exposures

	Consolidated			
	2020		2019	
	Amounts	%	Amounts	%
Real estate, renting and business services	₱145,914,295	25.49	₱131,554,263	22.77
Electricity, gas and water	77,295,952	13.51	80,765,270	13.98
Wholesale and retail trade	48,797,394	8.53	59,338,753	10.27
Transportation, storage and communication	54,792,752	9.57	57,770,004	10
Financial intermediaries	67,320,876	11.76	63,584,082	11
Manufacturing	33,567,819	5.86	32,405,226	5.61
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23,687,514	4.14	17,899,693	3.1

(Forward)



	Consolidated			
	2020		2019	
	Amounts	%	Amounts	%
Accommodation and food service activities	₱12,904,107	2.25	₱12,818,682	2.22
Construction	13,955,942	2.44	13,131,855	2.27
Mining and quarrying	8,000,701	1.40	9,995,905	1.73
Agriculture	7,929,762	1.39	6,636,029	1.15
Education	5,290,900	0.92	6,321,842	1.09
Public administration and defense	2,055,542	0.36	4,100,000	0.71
Professional, scientific and technical activities	860,778	0.15	771,566	0.13
Others*	69,970,620	12.23	80,735,867	13.98
	₱572,344,954	100.00	₱577,829,037	100.00

*Others consist of administrative and support service, health, household and other activities.

	Parent Company			
	2020		2019	
	Amounts	%	Amounts	%
Real estate, renting and business services	₱123,150,868	24.40	₱108,067,826	21.18
Electricity, gas and water	75,367,275	14.93	78,802,898	15.45
Financial intermediaries	66,402,640	13.16	62,178,902	12.19
Wholesale and retail trade	45,324,442	8.98	55,222,983	10.82
Transportation, storage and communication	52,346,480	10.37	55,429,738	10.86
Manufacturing	31,988,437	6.34	29,757,318	5.83
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23,630,122	4.68	17,799,562	3.49
Accommodation and food service activities	11,892,441	2.36	11,591,121	2.27
Construction	12,886,246	2.55	11,985,485	2.35
Mining and quarrying	7,998,397	1.58	9,991,633	1.96
Agriculture	6,372,652	1.26	5,076,970	1.00
Public administration and defense	2,055,542	0.94	4,100,000	0.80
Education	4,735,251	0.41	5,667,447	1.11
Professional, scientific and technical activities	788,324	0.16	685,031	0.13
Others*	39,791,654	7.88	53,802,779	10.55
	₱504,730,771	100.00	₱510,159,693	100.00

*Others consist of administrative and support service, health, household and other activities.

The BSP considers that loan concentration exists when the total loan exposure to a particular industry or economic sector exceeds 30.00% of total loan portfolio. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Parent Company does not have credit concentration in any particular industry.

Status of loans

Information on the amounts of performing and non-performing loans and receivables (gross of allowance for impairment and credit losses) of the Group and Parent Company are as follows:

	Consolidated					
	2020			2019		
	Performing	Non-Performing	Total	Performing	Non-Performing	Total
Loans and discounts						
Corporate and commercial lending	₱444,111,245	₱5,391,246	₱449,502,491	₱454,852,808	₱4,690,104	₱459,542,912
Consumer lending:						
Housing	71,659,301	5,136,896	76,796,197	69,504,381	2,427,211	71,931,592
Auto	19,748,879	1,209,090	20,957,969	22,155,296	702,476	22,857,772
Credit Card	1,014,155	392,156	1,406,311	1,209,616	304,222	1,513,838
Others	14,070,206	544,918	14,615,124	10,061,522	327,756	10,389,278
Trade-related lending	8,230,427	303,622	8,534,049	10,954,527	242,392	11,196,919
Others*	137,620	4,641	142,261	42,358	4,471	46,829
	₱558,971,833	₱12,982,569	₱571,954,402	₱568,780,508	₱8,698,632	₱577,479,140



	Parent Company			2019		
	2020			2019		
	Performing	Non-Performing	Total	Performing	Non-Performing	Total
Loans and discounts						
Corporate and commercial lending	₱426,469,140	₱2,587,729	₱429,056,869	₱432,104,596	₱2,229,449	₱434,334,045
Consumer lending:						
Housing	54,940,444	4,140,628	59,081,072	53,033,152	1,908,416	54,941,568
Auto	6,349,025	271,150	6,620,175	7,956,005	185,153	8,141,158
Credit Card	1,014,155	392,156	1,406,311	1,209,616	304,222	1,513,838
Others	838	-	838	1,463	-	1,463
Trade-related lending	8,053,403	275,045	8,328,448	10,666,662	235,906	10,902,568
Others*	28,392	28	28,420	34,340	1	34,341
	₱496,855,397	₱7,666,736	₱504,522,133	₱505,005,834	₱4,863,147	₱509,868,981

Loans per security

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, secured and unsecured non-performing loans (NPLs) of the Group and the Parent Company follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Secured	₱3,966,218	₱3,177,507	₱775,355	₱935,742
Unsecured	9,016,351	5,521,125	6,891,381	3,927,405
	₱12,982,569	₱8,698,632	₱7,666,736	₱4,863,147

According to BSP Circular 941, *Amendments to the Regulations on Past Due and Non-Performing Loans* effective January 1, 2018, loans shall be considered non-performing, even without any missed contractual payments, when it is considered impaired under existing accounting standards, classified as doubtful or loss, in litigation, and/or there is evidence that full repayment of principal and 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.

Secured liability and assets pledged as security

The carrying amount of foreign currency-denominated investment securities at amortized cost pledged by the Parent Company as collateral for its interbank borrowings amounted to ₱13.09 billion and ₱9.00 billion for 2020 and 2019, respectively. The carrying amount of the peso-denominated investment securities at amortized cost pledged by the Parent Company as collateral for its interbank borrowings amounted to ₱7.21 billion and ₱10.39 billion for 2020 and 2019, respectively. The fair value of investment securities at amortized cost pledged as collateral amounted to ₱21.66 billion and ₱19.71 billion for 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Related party loans

As required by the BSP, the Group discloses loan transactions with its and affiliates and investees and with certain directors, officers, stockholders and related interests (DOSRI). Under existing banking regulations, the limit on the amount of individual loans to DOSRI, of which 70.00% must be secured, should not exceed the regulatory capital or 15.00% of the total loan portfolio, whichever is lower. These limits do not apply to loans secured by assets considered as non-risk as defined in the regulations.



BSP Circular No. 423, dated March 15, 2004, amended the definition of DOSRI accounts. The following table shows information relating to the loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees classified as DOSRI accounts under regulations existing prior to said Circular, and new DOSRI loans, other credit accommodations granted under said Circular:

	Consolidated			
	2020		2019	
	DOSRI Loans	Related Party Loans (inclusive of DOSRI Loans)	DOSRI Loans	Related Party Loans (inclusive of DOSRI Loans)
Total outstanding DOSRI loans	₱3,224,094	₱55,523,024	₱3,782,090	₱53,032,123
Percent of DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	0.56%	9.70%	0.65%	9.18%
Percent of unsecured DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	0.14%	78.14%	5.16%	75.00%
Percent past due DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	-	-	-	-
Percent of non-performing DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	-	-	-	-
	Parent			
	2020		2019	
	DOSRI Loans	Related Party Loans (inclusive of DOSRI Loans)	DOSRI Loans	Related Party Loans (inclusive of DOSRI Loans)
Outstanding DOSRI loans	₱3,217,097	₱54,839,195	₱3,775,723	₱52,200,773
Percent of DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	0.64%	10.87%	0.74%	10.23%
Percent of unsecured DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	0.10%	94.25%	5.16%	76.16%
Percent past due DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	-	-	-	-
Percent of non-performing DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	-	-	-	-

The amounts of loans disclosed for related parties above differ with the amounts disclosed for key management personnel since the composition of DOSRI is more expansive than that of key management personnel.

BSP Circular No. 560 provides that the total outstanding loans, other credit accommodation and guarantees to each of the bank's/quasi-bank's subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 10.00% of the net worth of the lending bank/quasi-bank, provided that the unsecured portion of which shall not exceed 5.00% of such net worth. Further, the total outstanding loans, credit accommodations and guarantees to all subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 20.00% of the net worth of the lending bank/quasi-bank; and the subsidiaries and affiliates of the lending bank/quasi-bank are not related interest of any director, officer and/or stockholder of the lending institution, except where such director, officer or stockholder sits in the BOD or is appointed officer of such corporation as representative of the bank/quasi-bank.

On May 12, 2009, BSP issued Circular No. 654 allowing a separate individual limit of twenty-five (25.00%) of the net worth of the lending bank/quasi-bank to loans of banks/quasi-banks to their subsidiaries and affiliates engaged in energy and power generation.



Commitments and contingencies

The following is a summary of contingencies and commitments of the Group and the Parent Company with the equivalent peso contractual amounts:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Trust department accounts	₱210,776,272	₱169,339,175	₱210,776,272	₱169,339,175
Committed credit lines	9,551,472	46,506,112	9,551,472	46,506,112
Unused commercial letters of credit	14,445,630	18,227,610	14,338,580	18,110,275
Foreign exchange bought	17,338,436	30,941,342	17,338,436	30,941,342
Foreign exchange sold	15,385,289	18,229,910	15,385,289	18,229,910
Credit card lines	12,492,933	11,048,767	12,492,933	11,048,767
IRS receivable	25,351,615	26,523,850	25,351,615	26,523,850
Outstanding guarantees issued	1,187,256	1,022,261	899,090	688,045
Inward bills for collection	1,862,824	4,423,799	1,862,824	4,423,799
Standby credit commitment	1,652,526	2,200,316	1,652,526	2,200,316
Spot exchange sold	2,113,123	11,965,938	2,113,123	11,965,938
Spot exchange bought	1,920,935	10,896,547	1,920,935	10,896,547
Deficiency claims receivable	283,842	285,745	283,842	285,745
Late deposits/payments received	342,103	525,953	319,833	492,597
Outward bills for collection	150,073	88,197	148,316	86,344
Others	1,110,325	37,114	1,110,163	36,951

39. Supplementary Information Required Under RR No. 15–2010

In compliance with the requirements set forth by RR No. 15–2010, hereunder are the details of percentage and other taxes paid or accrued by the Parent Company in 2020.

Gross receipts tax	₱1,848,753
Documentary stamps tax	1,544,089
Local taxes	81,506
Fringe benefit tax	14,126
Others	10,013
Total for the year	₱3,498,487

Withholding Taxes

Details of total remittances of withholding taxes in 2020 and amounts outstanding as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	Total remittances	Amounts outstanding
Final withholding taxes	₱2,069,386	₱117,052
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	599,004	65,192
Expanded withholding taxes	125,323	11,597
	₱2,793,713	₱193,841

