



DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES

(A government financial institution organized and existing under Philippine law)

FINAL PRICING SUPPLEMENT DATED 20 JUNE 2025

PHP8.250 BILLION FIXED-RATE SERIES 7 BONDS

under its expanded PHP150,000,000,000 Bond Programme

consisting of

PHP3.457 Billion 5.8751% Fixed-Rate Series 7A Bonds due 2028

PHP4.793 Billion 6.1454% Fixed-Rate Series 7B Bonds due 2030

(together, the “Series 7 Bonds”)

at an Offer Price of 100% of Face Value

to be enrolled and traded through the Philippine Dealing & Exchange Corp.

Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner



China Bank Capital Corporation

Selling Agents



China Bank Capital Corporation



Development Bank of the Philippines

THE SERIES 7 BONDS, WHICH ARE TO BE DIRECTLY ISSUED BY THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES, ARE CONSIDERED AS EXEMPT SECURITIES WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF SECTION 9.1.(E) OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8799 OR THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE; THE REQUIREMENT OF REGISTRATION DOES NOT APPLY TO ANY SECURITY ISSUED BY A BANK EXCEPT ITS OWN SHARES OF STOCK. THE SERIES 7 BONDS ARE BEING OFFERED ONLY TO NON-PROHIBITED BONDHOLDERS WHO ARE QUALIFIED BUYERS (“**QBs**”) AS DEFINED UNDER SEC. 10.1(L) OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE (“**SRC**”) AND RULE 10.1.3 OF THE 2015 IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE, AS AMENDED (“**SRC RULES**”).

Upon issuance, the Series 7 Bonds shall be enrolled with the Philippine Dealing & Exchange Corp. (“**PDEX**”) as securities that may be traded only between and among QBs in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in this Pricing Supplement and the Supplemental Information Memorandum (each as defined below), and the relevant PDEX rules, operating framework, and trading conventions. Any future offer or sale of the securities within the PDEX Trading System must be to a QB.

*This document constitutes the pricing supplement relating to the Series 7 Bonds (the “**Series 7 Pricing Supplement**”) being offered and described herein (the “**Offer**”) and includes an information memorandum (the “**Supplemental Information Memorandum**”) that supplements the Offering Circular dated 17 November 2020 (the “**Original Offering Circular**”). The Supplemental Information Memorandum, together with, and forming an integral part of, the Series 7 Pricing Supplement (together, the “**Pricing Supplement**”), reflects the terms of the Offer and the Series 7 Bonds. Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the terms and conditions (the “**General Terms and Conditions**”) set forth in the Trust Agreement dated 21 October 2019 as amended on 17 November 2020 and the Original Offering Circular. The Original Offering Circular as supplemented by this Pricing Supplement is hereinafter referred to as the “**Offering Circular**”. This Pricing Supplement must be read in conjunction with the Original Offering Circular.*

*This Pricing Supplement may contain forward-looking statements and other information that involves risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Forward-looking statements are statements that concern plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events, or performance and underlying assumptions, and other statements that are other than statements of historical fact, including, but not limited to, those that are identified by the use of words such as “anticipates”, “believes”, “targets”, “estimates”, “expects”, “intends”, “plans”, “predicts”, “projects”, and similar expressions. Such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements relating to expansion plans, strategies, the competitive environment in which the Development Bank of the Philippines (the “**Bank**”) operates, general economic and business conditions, political, economic and social developments in the Philippines, changes in interest rates and other factors beyond the Bank’s control. All of the Bank’s forward-looking statements in this Pricing Supplement and elsewhere are qualified in their entirety by the risk and investment consideration discussed in “Additional Investment Considerations Relating to the Series 7 Bonds”. These risk factors and statements describe circumstances that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement in this Pricing Supplement.*

The Bank, the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner, and the Selling Agents and each of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, advisers and affiliates and each person who controls any of them assume no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this Pricing Supplement to conform those statements to actual results, subject to compliance with all applicable laws. The Bank, the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner, and the Selling Agents and each of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, advisers and affiliates and each person who controls any of them assume no obligation to update any information contained in this Pricing Supplement or to publicly release any revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances, or to reflect that the Bank became aware of any such events or circumstances, that occur after the date of this Pricing Supplement.

The Bank accepts full responsibility for the information contained in this Pricing Supplement. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Bank (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this Pricing Supplement is in accordance with the facts as of the date hereof and does not omit anything that would make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, misleading. The Bank, having made all reasonable inquiries, confirms that this Pricing Supplement contains or incorporates all information which is material in the context of the Series 7 Bonds, that the information contained or incorporated in this Pricing Supplement is true and accurate in all material respects and is not misleading, that the opinions and intentions expressed and incorporated in this Pricing Supplement (if any) are honestly held and that there are no other facts the omission of which would make the Offering Circular, the Series 7 Pricing Supplement, or the Supplemental Information Memorandum, taken together, or any of such information or the expression of any such opinions or intentions misleading. The Bank accepts responsibility accordingly.

Neither the delivery of this Pricing Supplement nor any sale made pursuant to the Offer shall, under any circumstance, create any implication that the information contained or referred to in this Pricing Supplement is accurate as of any time subsequent to the date hereof. To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner and the Selling Agents (or any of their respective subsidiaries and holding company and the subsidiaries of that holding company, directors, officers, employees, representatives, agents and advisers, each, taken together is collectively referred to as “Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner” and “Selling Agents”, respectively),

accept any responsibility for the contents of this Pricing Supplement or for any other statement, made or purported to be made by the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner or the Selling Agents or on their respective behalf in connection with the Bank, or the offering and issue of the Series 7 Bonds. The Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner and the Selling Agents expressly do not undertake to review the financial condition or affairs of the Bank during the life of the Series 7 Bonds or to advise any investor on any information coming to their attention regarding the Series 7 Bonds. The delivery of this Pricing Supplement or any offering, sale, or delivery made in connection with the Series 7 Bonds shall not, under any circumstances, constitute a representation that there has been no change or development reasonably likely to involve a change in the affairs of the Bank (positive or negative) since the date hereof or thereof or the date upon which this Pricing Supplement has been most recently amended or supplemented, or create any implication that the information contained herein is correct as at any date subsequent to the date hereof or the date upon which this Pricing Supplement has been most recently amended or supplemented. Investors should review publicly available information on the Bank and its subsidiaries and each member of the Group and their respective directors, officers, and employees, including publicly available information and most recently published documents incorporated by reference into this Pricing Supplement when determining whether or not to purchase, hold, or sell any Series 7 Bonds. Each of the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner and the Selling Agents disclaims any and all liability whether arising in tort or contract or otherwise (save as referred to above) which it might otherwise have in respect of this Pricing Supplement or any such statement.

The financial statements of the Bank for the period ended 31 December 2023 are audited by the Bank's auditors and are publicly available. Such audited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the Philippines ("**Philippine GAAP**") and Philippine Financial Reporting Standards ("**PFRS**"). In the course of an audit or review of the financial information of the Bank, the results of such audit and review may result in the financial information being materially different (either positively or negatively) from the unaudited information.

The Bank's Parent only financial statements as of 31 December 2024 ("**FY2024 Financials**") and as of 31 March 2025 ("**1Q2025 Financials**", along with the FY2024 Financials, the "**Unaudited Financials**") are published on the Bank's website but have not been audited or reviewed by the Bank's auditors and were prepared in accordance with Philippine GAAP and PFRS. As such, the Unaudited Financials should not be relied upon by investors to provide the same quality of information associated with information that has been subject to an audit or review. Potential investors should exercise caution when using such data to evaluate the Bank's financial condition and results of operation. The 1Q2025 Financials should not be taken as an indication of the expected financial condition or results of operations of the Bank for the relevant full financial year.

No person is or has been authorized by the Bank to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Pricing Supplement or any other information supplied in connection with the Series 7 Bonds and, if given or made by any other person, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Bank, the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner, or the Selling Agents (and their respective subsidiaries and holding company and the subsidiaries of that holding company, directors, officers, employees, representatives, agents and advisers).

None of the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner and the Selling Agents have separately verified the information contained herein. Accordingly, no representation, warranty, or undertaking, express or implied, is made and no responsibility or liability is accepted by any of the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner or any of the Selling Agents as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained or incorporated in this Pricing Supplement or any other information provided by the Bank in connection with the Series 7 Bonds.

The contents of this Pricing Supplement are not to be considered as legal, business, or tax advice. Neither this Pricing Supplement nor any other information supplied in connection with the Series 7 Bonds (i) is intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation, or (ii) should be considered as a recommendation by the Bank, the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner, and/or the Selling Agents that any recipient of this Pricing Supplement or any other information supplied in connection with the Series 7 Bonds should purchase, hold, or sell any of the Series 7 Bonds. Each

investor contemplating purchasing Series 7 Bonds should make its own independent investigation of the financial condition and affairs, and its own appraisal of the creditworthiness of, the Bank. Neither this Pricing Supplement, nor any other information supplied in connection with the Series 7 Bonds, constitutes an offer or invitation or solicitation by or on behalf of the Bank, the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner, or any of the Selling Agents to any person to subscribe for or to purchase any Series 7 Bonds.

The Series 7 Bonds are a new issue of securities for which there currently is no market. The Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner is not obligated to make a market in the Series 7 Bonds. Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to the development of an active or liquid trading market for the Series 7 Bonds.

The Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner, the Selling Agents or their respective affiliates may purchase the Series 7 Bonds for their own account or enter into secondary market transactions or derivative transactions relating to the Series 7 Bonds, including, without limitation, purchase, sale (or facilitation thereof), stock borrowing or credit or equity-linked derivatives such as asset swaps, repackaging and credit default swaps, at the same time as the offering of the Series 7 Bonds. Such transactions may be carried out as bilateral trades with selected counterparties and separately from any existing sale or resale of the Series 7 Bonds to which this Pricing Supplement relates (notwithstanding that such selected counterparties may also be a purchaser of the Series 7 Bonds). As a result of such transactions, the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner, the Selling Agents or their respective affiliates may hold long or short positions relating to the Series 7 Bonds. The Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner, the Selling Agents or their respective affiliates may also engage in investment or commercial banking and other dealings in the ordinary course of business with the Issuer or its affiliates from time to time and may receive fees and commissions for these transactions. In addition to the transactions noted above, the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner, the Selling Agents or their respective affiliates may, from time to time after completion of the offering of the Series 7 Bonds, engage in other transactions with, and perform services for, the Issuer or its affiliates in the ordinary course of their business. The Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner, the Selling Agents or their respective affiliates may also purchase Series 7 Bonds for asset management and/or proprietary purposes but not with a view to distribution or may hold Series 7 Bonds on behalf of clients or in the capacity of investment advisors. While the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner, the Selling Agents and their respective affiliates have policies and procedures to deal with conflicts of interests, any such transactions may cause the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner, the Selling Agents or their respective or their clients or counterparties to have economic interests and incentives which may conflict with those of an investor in the Series 7 Bonds. The Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner or the Selling Agents may receive returns on such transactions and have no obligation to take, refrain from taking or cease taking any action with respect to any such transactions based on the potential effect on a prospective investor in the Series 7 Bonds.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| A. Pricing Supplement | |
| Summary of Terms and Conditions of the Series 7 Bonds..... | 6 |
| B. Supplemental Information Memorandum | |
| I. Amendment to the Programme | 10 |
| II. Additional Investment Considerations Relating to the Series 7 Bonds..... | 10 |
| III. Additional Investment Considerations Relating to the Bank..... | 12 |
| IV. Recent Developments, Select Financial Information and Operating Data | 12 |
| V. Additional Considerations on Procedure..... | 34 |
| VII. Taxation | 37 |

SUMMARY OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE SERIES 7 BONDS

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| Issuer | Development Bank of the Philippines (“ DBP ”, the “ Bank ”, or the “ Issuer ”). |
| Issue | Each of the Fixed-Rate Series 7A Bonds due 2028 (the “ Series 7A Bonds ”) and Fixed-Rate Series 7B Bonds due 2030 (the “ Series 7B Bonds ”) will constitute the direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated Philippine Peso-denominated obligations of the Bank. |
| Specified Currency or Currencies | Philippine Pesos. |
| Issue Size | PHP8,250,000,000 consisting of: PHP3,457,000,000 5.8751% Fixed-Rate Series 7A Bonds due 2028; and PHP4,793,000,000 6.1454% Fixed-Rate Series 7B Bonds due 2030. |
| Manner of Distribution | Limited offering to persons considered as Qualified Buyers (“ QBs ”) under Section 10.1(l) of the Securities Regulation Code (“ SRC ”) and Rule 10.1.3 of the 2015 Implementing Rules and Regulations of the SRC, as amended (“ SRC Rules ”). |
| Use of Proceeds | General corporate requirements, including funding source diversification, balance sheet expansion, and support for lending activities which may include financing under relevant frameworks or policies of the Bank, as may be applicable per issuance. |
| Issue Price | At par (or 100% of face value). |
| Form and Denomination of the Bonds | Each of the Series 7A Bonds and Series 7B Bonds shall be issued in scripless form in minimum denominations of PHP10,000,000.00 each, and in multiples of PHP1,000,000.00 thereafter, and traded in denominations of PHP1,000,000.00 in the secondary market. |
| Issue Date | 20 June 2025 |
| Interest | |
| Interest Commencement Date | 20 September 2025 |
| Interest Payment Date (s) | 20 March, 20 June, 20 September, and 20 December, of each year while the Series 7 Bonds are outstanding. |
| Interest Rate | Series 7A Bonds: 5.8751% per annum; Series 7B Bonds: 6.1454% per annum. |
| Day Count Fraction | 30/360-day count basis. |

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| Maturity Date | <p>Series 7A Bonds: 3 years from Issue Date, which is on 20 June 2028;</p> <p>Series 7B Bonds: 5 years from Issue Date, which is on 20 June 2030.</p> |
| Bond Rating | Unrated. |
| Ranking | <p>Each of the Series 7 Bonds shall constitute the direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated Philippine Peso-denominated obligations of the Bank and will at all times rank <i>pari passu</i> and ratably without any preference or priority among themselves and with all other unsecured and unsubordinated Philippine Peso-denominated obligations of the Bank, except for any obligation enjoying a statutory preference or priority established under Philippine laws other than the preference under Article 2244, paragraph 14(a), of the Civil Code of the Philippines.</p> |
| Prohibited Bondholders | <p>Insofar as the Series 7 Bonds are concerned means persons and entities that are prohibited from purchasing and/or holding the Series 7 Bonds of DBP pursuant to the applicable Governing Regulations including BSP Circular No. 1010, series of 2018, BSP Circular No. 1062, series of 2019 as clarified in BSP Memorandum No. M-2020-01 dated 30 January 2020, specifically:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. natural persons, except those considered Qualified Buyers under SRC Rule 10.1.3 (s), who hold the Series 7 Bonds directly in their own capacity and for their own benefit; or 2. (a) the Bank (except where the Bank purchases and cancels the Series 7 Bonds under the conditions listed in the General Terms and Conditions) and (b) the Bank's related parties as defined in the Manual of Regulations for Banks (except for the Bank's trust department or its related trust entities) such as: (i) subsidiaries and affiliates of the Bank, and any party (including their subsidiaries, affiliates, and special purpose entities) that the Bank exerts direct or indirect control over or that exerts direct or indirect control over the Bank; (ii) the Bank's directors and their close family members; (iii) persons and entities that have direct or indirect linkages to the Bank identified as (1) ownership, control, or power to vote of 10% to less than 20% of the outstanding voting stock of the Bank; (2) interlocking directorships or officerships, except in cases involving independent directors as defined under existing regulations or directors holding nominal shares in the Bank; (3) common stockholders owning at least 10% of the outstanding voting stock of the Bank and 10% to less than 20% of the common outstanding voting stock of the Bank; or (4) permanent proxy or voting trusts in favor of the Bank constituting 10% to less than 20% of the outstanding voting stock of the Bank, or vice versa; and (iv) the Bank's officers, |

stockholders, related interests, and their close family members, as well as corresponding persons in affiliated companies, that do not fall under (i), (ii), or (iii) above and are in possession or have access to material and non-public information affecting the pricing and marketability of the Series 7 Bonds or which substantially impacts an investor's decision to buy or sell the Series 7 Bonds once the same are disseminated to the public; or

3. persons who are otherwise not qualified under the Governing Regulations including any other person whose acquisition, holding or Transfer of the Series 7 Bonds would violate any applicable law or regulation, including but not limited to the rules of the PDEX, BSP, AMLC, or other government regulation in any relevant jurisdiction; or
4. persons who are otherwise not considered or do not qualify as QBs as such term is defined under Section 10.1(l) of the SRC, its implementing rules, circulars, memoranda, and regulations, as may be amended from time to time; or
5. persons classified as U.S. Persons under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act of the United States, as this may be amended from time to time ("**FATCA**"), which include: (a) a U.S. citizen (including a dual citizen who may have another citizenship besides having a U.S citizenship); (b) a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes, which includes a person who has substantial presence in the U.S. ("substantial presence" is defined as more than 31 days in the current calendar year or a total of 183 days over the previous three years from the current tax year); (c) a U.S. partnership, U.S. corporation, or U.S. entity; (d) a U.S. estate; (e) a U.S. trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust, or one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; or (f) any other person that is not a non-US person under the FATCA; or
6. persons classified as a Restricted Party.

For purposes of the definition of Prohibited Bondholders, a "subsidiary" means, at any particular time, a company which is then directly controlled, or more than fifty percent (50%) of whose issued voting equity share capital (or equivalent) is then beneficially owned, by the Bank and/or one or more of its subsidiaries or affiliates. An "affiliate" means, at any particular time, a company at least twenty percent (20%) but not more than fifty percent (50%) of whose issued voting equity share capital is then owned by the Bank. For a company to be "controlled" by another means that the other (whether directly or indirectly and whether by the ownership of share capital, the possession of voting power, contract or otherwise) has the power to appoint and/or remove all or

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| | the majority of the members of the board of directors or other governing body of that company or otherwise controls or has the power to control the affairs and policies of that company. A “close family member” means a person related to the Bank’s directors, officers, or stockholders within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity, legitimate or common-law, and these shall include the spouse, parent, child, brother, sister, grandparent, grandchild, parent-in-law, child-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, grandparent-in-law, and grandchild-in-law of the Bank’s directors, officers, or stockholders. |
| Payment Account Name | PDTC as Paying Agent of DBP Series 7 Bondholders due 2028 and 2030. |
| Enrollment | Each of the Series 7 Bonds shall be enrolled as securities that may be traded at the PDEX between and among QBs. |
| Governing Law | Philippine Law |
| PARTIES/DISTRIBUTION | |
| Trustee | Land Bank of the Philippines – Trust Banking Group |
| Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner | China Bank Capital Corporation |
| Registrar & Paying Agent | Philippine Depository & Trust Corp. |
| Selling Agents | China Bank Capital Corporation Development Bank of the Philippines |

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

I. AMENDMENT TO THE PROGRAMME

On 18 October 2019, the Bank established a Bond Programme (the “**Bond Programme**”) for the issuance of bonds up to an aggregate principal amount of up to Fifty Billion Pesos (PHP50,000,000,000) pursuant to BSP Circular No. 1010, series of 2018. On 11 November 2019, the first tranche was issued as a Bond with a principal amount of PHP18.125 billion.

Through an Amendment to Programme Agreement dated 17 November 2020, the Bond Programme was amended to allow flexibility for the issuance of plain-vanilla bonds out of the Bond Programme. On 11 December 2020, the second tranche was issued as a plain-vanilla bond with a principal amount of Twenty-One Billion Pesos (PHP21,000,000,000). This was followed by the offer of three plain-vanilla bond issuances on 4 May 2022 with principal amount of Twelve Billion Pesos (PHP12,000,000,000), on 27 July 2023 with principal amount of Three Billion Eight Hundred Seventy-Five Million Pesos (PHP3,875,000,000), and on 12 February 2024 with principal amount of Eight Billion Seven Hundred Fifty Million Pesos (PHP8,750,000,000).

Pursuant to the Programme Agreement dated 18 October 2019, the Issuer notified identified parties on 28 March 2022 of the increase in the aggregate nominal amount of the Bond Programme from Fifty Billion Pesos (PHP50,000,000,000) to Fifty-five Billion Pesos (PHP55,000,000,000) commencing on 7 April 2022 whereupon all references in the Contracts (as defined in the Programme Agreement dated 18 October 2019) were deemed amended accordingly. Furthermore, the taxation portion of the Original Offering Circular in reference to the Bonds (as defined in the Offering Circular) was amended to include a new discussion for bonds with a maturity of more than five years from their Issue Date.

On 28 March 2023, the BSP confirmed the request of the Bank to increase the aggregate principal amount of the Bond Programme from Fifty-five Billion Pesos (PHP55,000,000,000) to One Hundred Fifty Billion Pesos (PHP150,000,000,000). Consequently, the Bond Programme was further amended on 16 January 2024 to increase the aggregate principal amount accordingly.

II. ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO THE SERIES 7 BONDS

THE FOLLOWING SUPPLEMENTS THE SECTION ON “CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO THE BONDS” OF THE ORIGINAL OFFERING CIRCULAR.

The Series 7 Bonds are being offered to a limited market and there can be no assurance of maintaining the active trading of the Series 7 Bonds.

The Series 7 Bonds are being offered and will be transferable only to and from non-Prohibited Bondholders who are considered QBs, and such limited trading may affect the market price and liquidity of the Series 7 Bonds.

The Series 7 Bonds are a new issue of securities for which there currently is no market. The Issuer intends to enroll the securities under existing applicable guidelines of PDEX. The Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner are not obligated to make a market in the Series 7 Bonds.

Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to the development of an active or liquid trading market for the Series 7 Bonds.

The Series 7 Bonds are being enrolled in PDEX and the Issuer has decided to utilize the Electronic Securities Issue Portal (“e-SIP”).

The Series 7 Bonds will be enrolled in PDEX and will be registered in the Philippine Depository & Trust Corp. (“**PDTC**”) system through the use of the e-SIP. The e-SIP is a permissioned web-based facility designed as a gateway to streamline processes in the primary issuance of fixed income instruments, as established and maintained by the Philippine Dealing System Holdings Corp. (“**PDS**”) The e-SIP will

serve as an electronic channel for submission of documents for listing, enrollment, and registration of Bondholders.

The Issuer and the Registrar and Paying Agent executed Supplements to the Registry and Paying Agency Agreement dated 5 July 2023 and 25 January 2024 (the “**Supplement RPAA**”). The Issuer shall be bound by the Terms of Use of e-SIP (the “**Terms of Use**”) as appended to the Supplement RPAA, notwithstanding deviations from the e-SIP standard operating procedures as provided in the Supplement RPAA. As a consequence of the availment of the e-SIP, the Issuer shall register the issuance of the Series 7 Bonds, as well as the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner, Selling Agents, and other stakeholders (the “**Users**”), to the e-SIP facility, in order to allow access and submission of documents and other requirements for the Offer through the e-SIP facility, in lieu of (in certain instances) the physical submission thereof to PDTC, PDEX, and other operating subsidiaries of PDS. The Users (which may include the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner, Selling Agents, and their clients) agree to accede to the Terms of Use in a manner and form prescribed by PDTC.

Notwithstanding the use of e-SIP by the Issuer, the Application to Purchase (“**ATP**”) will be prepared and filed manually in accordance with the Supplement RPAA. Please be advised that in lieu of the e-SIP standard operating procedures on the ATP, no ATP shall be electronically generated by the e-SIP for the Offer and an ATP shall not be available for download through the Selling Agent’s e-SIP account. There is no assurance that this hybrid procedure will result in better efficiency or may cause delays. While PDTC has obligated itself to take commercially reasonable efforts to ensure that the e-SIP is operational and available for use during regular business hours, there is no assurance that the e-SIP will be fully operational and there is no assurance that the e-SIP will be available at all times.

Taxation of the Series 7 Bonds

The Philippine National Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Republic Act No. 10963 and Republic Act No. 11534 (the “**Tax Code**”, as amended) provides that interest-bearing obligations of Philippine residents are Philippine-sourced income subject to Philippine income tax.

On 29 May 2025, the Capital Markets Efficiency Promotion Act (“**CMEPA**”) was signed into law by President Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr., with a few line-item vetoes. The law is set to take effect on 1 July 2025 following its publication, with implementing rules and regulations to be issued within sixty (60) calendar days thereafter. Under the Bicameral version of the CMEPA, the transitory provision provides that the tax exemptions or preferential rates on financial instruments issued or transacted before 1 July 2025 will continue to apply for the remaining term of the relevant agreement, which will remain subject to the prevailing tax rate at the time of its issuance.

Notably, a key reform under the CMEPA is the uniform tax treatment of short-term and long-term bonds. The law provides for a standard final withholding tax rate of 20% on interest income for all bondholders, except for non-resident aliens not engaged in trade or business and non-resident foreign corporations, both of whom are still subject to a final withholding tax rate of 25%. Accordingly, it removed preferential tax rates and exemptions for long-term deposits or investments in the form of savings, common or individual trust funds, deposit substitutes, investment management accounts, and other investments with a maturity period of not less than five (5) years.

In light of the enactment of the CMEPA, interest income arising from bonds are considered as Philippine sourced income subject to final withholding tax at the following rates:

- Philippine citizens and resident alien individuals – 20%
- Non-Resident aliens doing business in the Philippines – 20%
- Non-resident aliens not doing business in the Philippines – 25%
- Domestic corporations – 20%
- Resident foreign corporations – 20%
- Non-resident foreign corporation – 25%

The foregoing rates are subject to further reduction by any applicable tax treaties in force between the Philippines and the country of residence of the non-resident owner. Most tax treaties to which the

Philippines is a party generally provide for a reduced tax rate of 15% in cases where the interest which arises in the Philippines is paid to a resident of the other contracting state. However, most tax treaties also provide that reduced withholding tax rates shall not apply if the recipient of the interest who is a resident of the other contracting state, carries on business in the Philippines through a permanent establishment and the holding of the relevant interest-bearing instrument is effectively connected with such permanent establishment.

Meanwhile, pending in the Senate is the Passive Income and Financial Intermediary Taxation Act (“**PIFITA**”), which is the fourth package of the CTRP, based on House Bill No. 4339 from the House of Representatives. In its current form, the PIFITA proposes (i) the removal of the preferential tax treatment of the expanded foreign currency deposit system, (ii) a single final withholding tax rate of 20% on interest income regardless of currency, maturity, issuer and other differentiating factors, and (iii) a single gross receipt tax of 5% on banks, quasi-banks, and certain non-bank financial intermediaries across all types of income (lending and non-lending), except dividends, equity shares and net income of subsidiaries. (See “*Taxation – Change in Tax Rates or New Tax Rates.*”)

In the event there is a change in the tax treatment of bonds or on the tax rates applicable to a Bondholder because of new, or changes or repeal in, tax laws, or interpretations thereof, as a result of which, a Bondholder previously exempt from tax shall be made subject to tax on income earned from the bonds or there is an increase in the applicable withholding tax rate, or any payments of principal and/or interest under the bonds shall be subject to deductions or withholdings for or on account of any taxes, duties, assessments, or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld, or assessed within the Philippines by any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, including but not limited to stamp, issue, registration, documentary, value-added or similar tax, or other taxes, duties, assessments, or government charges, including interest, surcharges, and penalties thereon (the “**New Taxes**”), then such **New Taxes** imposed shall be for the sole account of the Bondholders. Consequently, the Paying Agent, on behalf of the Issuer, as applicable, shall make the necessary withholding or deduction for the account of the Bondholders concerned. All sums payable by the Bank to tax-exempt persons (upon qualification as such and presentation of acceptable proof of tax exemption) shall be paid without deductions for taxes, duties, assessments, or government charges.

III. ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO THE BANK

THE FOLLOWING SUPPLEMENTS THE SECTION ON “CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO THE BANK” OF THE ORIGINAL OFFERING CIRCULAR.

The proposed merger of Development Bank of the Philippines and Land Bank of the Philippines (“LBP”) is no longer expected to proceed.

The plan to merge LBP and DBP has been abandoned as of the date of this Pricing Supplement. DBP has previously expressed concerns about the implications of the merger, particularly regarding the need for legislative approval due to the legal mandate and framework governing each of the banks. With this development, DBP will continue to operate as a separate entity, maintaining its own Single Borrower’s Limit (SBL) and development mandates.

IV. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS, SELECT FINANCIAL INFORMATION, AND OPERATING DATA

Philippine Economy

The Philippine economy recorded a 5.4% year-on-year growth in 1Q2025, slightly higher than the 5.3% expansion in the previous quarter, according to the Philippine Statistics Authority. This brought the country’s full-year 2024 GDP growth to 5.7%, following the Philippine Statistics Authority’s upward revision from the initial 5.6% estimate, driven by improved performance in manufacturing, education, agriculture, public administration, and other services. The 1Q2025 expansion was supported by robust government spending and continued strength in the services sector. On the demand side, all major expenditure components posted annual growth: private consumption (+5.3%), gross capital formation (+4.0%), government spending (+18.7%), exports (+6.2%), and imports (+9.9%). On the supply side, agriculture, industry, and services grew by 2.2%, 4.5%, and 6.3%, respectively. Bloomberg consensus

projects full-year 2025 GDP growth at 5.6%, indicating sustained, albeit moderate, recovery momentum.

Headline inflation eased further to 1.3% in May 2025, down from 1.4% in April, mainly due to slower annual inflation in housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels (2.3% from 2.9%). On a seasonally adjusted basis, monthly inflation rose by 0.2%, reversing the 0.1% decline recorded in April. Core inflation remained steady at 2.2%, matching the previous month's pace. The May print landed at the mid-point of the BSP's 0.9%–1.7% forecast range and aligned with market expectations. For full-year 2025, Bloomberg consensus projects inflation to average 2.1%, well within the government's 2.0%–4.0% target range.

On 10 April 2025, the BSP reduced its benchmark interest rates by 25 basis points, bringing the overnight reverse repurchase rate to 5.50%, the overnight lending rate to 6.00%, and the overnight deposit rate to 5.00%. The Monetary Board cited a more manageable inflation outlook and downside risks to growth as key considerations behind the policy adjustment. While the Board acknowledged growing external headwinds that may weigh on global and domestic activity, it also lowered its risk-adjusted inflation forecast for 2025 to 2.3% from 3.5%, and for 2026 to 3.3% from 3.7%. BSP Governor Eli Remolona reiterated a data-dependent approach to future decisions, noting that the central bank remains open to as much as 75 basis points of rate cuts this year, with a potential rate cut on the table as early as the next policy meeting on 19 June 2025. He clarified, however, that any further cuts may not necessarily be implemented consecutively.

Despite external challenges and persistent domestic vulnerabilities, the Philippine economy remains on track for continued recovery in 2025. The growth outlook is supported by easing inflation, a more accommodative monetary policy stance, resilient household consumption, robust infrastructure spending, steady remittance inflows, and sustained strength in the services sector. Bloomberg consensus projects full-year GDP growth at 5.6%, signaling cautious optimism for the year ahead.

DBP Rehabilitation Support Program on Severe Events (“DBP RESPONSE”)

To assist pandemic-stricken industries, on top of the loan moratorium provided under Republic Act No. 11469 or the Bayanihan to Heal as One Act (“**Bayanihan Act**”), the Bank granted a payment moratorium of up to six (6) months under the DBP RESPONSE program which provides rehabilitation financing support to public and private institutions that have been adversely affected by calamities and/or events arising from the occurrence of such calamities. DBP RESPONSE also extends new/additional loan, and loan restructuring for existing borrowers. In 2022, the Bank received the International Best Practice Gold Award from the Asia Pacific Quality Organization for the DBP RESPONSE.

For new/additional loans, public institutions and electric cooperatives are provided with a loan tenor of up to 15 years inclusive of a grace period of up to three (3) years. Private institutions can avail of a loan tenor of up to ten (10) years inclusive of a grace period of up to three (3) years. For permanent working capital requirement, loan tenor is up to five (5) years with a one (1) year grace period on principal.

Under the DBP RESPONSE program, loan payments may be deferred for up to six (6) months, while loan restructuring may offer an extension of up to five (5) years, inclusive of a three (3) year grace period. As of 31 March 2025, the program has provided credit assistance to 43 new borrowers, with a total approved amount of PHP7.23 billion and loan releases totaling PHP2.73 billion. Moreover, 147 existing borrowers availed of the program's restructuring option, with a total approved amount of PHP14.27 billion. Additionally, 743 existing borrowers availed of the moratorium option, with an aggregate amount of PHP21.21 billion.

In addition to the DBP RESPONSE, the Bank launched the MSME Recovery program (“**MSME RECOVERY**”), a sub-program of the DBP RESPONSE that was crafted by the Bank in compliance with the Bayanihan Act directing DBP to offer low interest and flexible terms to finance the operating expenses of micro, small, and medium enterprises (“**MSMEs**”) adversely affected by the pandemic.

The eligible borrowers under this program include duly registered MSMEs, including start-ups and cooperatives, that may be existing or new clients of DBP engaged in agri-fishery and non-essential

businesses. The program also covers wholesale lending to institutions such as rural banks, thrift banks, microfinance-oriented banks, and non-bank financial institutions including cooperatives and microfinance institutions with the purpose of relending the same to eligible MSME borrowers.

As a government financial institution, the Bank understands that the MSME sector may likely take time to fully recover, thus, the program offers a maximum grace period of up to twelve (12) months on the principal. The program also allows loan tenor of up to ten (10) years depending on the purpose of the loan.

The eligibility period for the DBP RESPONSE to accelerate the MSME RECOVERY program ended last 31 December 2022. As such, no new loan applications have been processed since then. However, DBP continues to monitor the portfolio of the program. As of 31 March 2025, the total of loans approved under the MSME RECOVERY program amounted to PHP10,531,977,800.00 from 123 accounts, with total releases amounting to PHP5,065,232,982.06. The bulk of the approvals and releases were accounted to financial institutions, with the intention of relending the funds to eligible sub-borrowers. The status of all accounts implemented during the eligibility period are all amortizing and are expected to mature in 2025.

| Loan Releases according to Borrower Type | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Type of Borrower | Total | |
| | Number of Accounts | Amount (in PHP) |
| Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) | | |
| Micro Enterprises | 5 | 16,792,550.00 |
| Small Enterprises | 24 | 72,254,444.44 |
| Medium Enterprises | 37 | 160,800,000.03 |
| MSMEs Total | 66 | 249,846,994.47 |
| Financial Institutions | | |
| Non-Bank Financial Institutions | 14 | 2,455,440,000.00 |
| Rural Banks | 6 | 335,949,987.59 |
| Cooperative Banks | 2 | 223,996,000.00 |
| Thrift Banks | 1 | 1,800,000,000.00 |
| Financial Institutions Total | 23 | 4,815,385,987.59 |
| Grand Total | 89 | 5,065,232,982.06 |

Updates on the Bank's Operations and Strategies

Loan Portfolio Quality (Parent Only)

The quality of the Bank's loan portfolio may not be comparable with the industry as DBP is chartered as a development bank. As such, it is mandated to support developmental projects and MSMEs which are perceived as higher risks.

Gross Loans reached at PHP592 billion in 31 March 2025 from PHP 556 billion at the end of 2024, driven by loan portfolio expansion including interbank and GS/RRP. Allowance for credit losses increased to PHP39 billion to improve PD and NPL coverage ratios, from 94.61% and 86.66%, respectively, in December 2024 to 95.01% and 92.80%, respectively, as of March 2025.

NPL ratio of 7.15% as of March 2025, lower by 53 basis points from the 7.68% rate in December 2024 due to improved accounts coupled with the increase in gross loan portfolio. Likewise, the Net NPL ratio went down to 2.79% in March 2025 from 3.53% at the end of 2024, as the Bank continues to diligently execute strategic and remedial actions for non-performing loan borrowers.

DBP will remain proactive in executing its NPL Management Strategy in 2025 to reduce the negative impact on its operating margin, strengthen financial, and bolster regulatory ratios and support sustainable growth.

The construction, wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, real estate activities, agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam, air-conditioning supply and human health and social work activities have the highest past due ratios vis-à-vis its entire loan portfolio as of March 31, 2025. The top five (5) industries aggregating PHP33 billion comprised the PHP44 billion total past due as of the given period. Nonetheless, implementation of remedial measures of big ticket past due accounts are being closely monitored to ensure substantial improvement in the Bank's loan portfolio.

Strategy and Areas of Focus for DBP

At the forefront of the Bank's strategy are activities that ensure institutional strength and resilience, enabling it to intensify its role as the Government's partner in infrastructure and other developmental projects. In alignment with its sustainability advocacy, the Bank is also implementing a sustainability plan that sets net-zero targets for 2040.

Operationally, the Bank focuses on pursuing enhanced profitability and improved asset quality. To improve the Bank's profitability, the Bank shall endeavor to improve its net interest margins, return on assets and return on equity. It aims to reduce its cost of funds and lengthen the duration of its funding sources by increasing its Current and Savings Accounts ("**CASA**") to Time Deposits ("**TD**") ratio and through access of the capital markets. Further, DBP also aims to increase generated fees and other income to offset low yields and expand its product offering to its clients.

The business model of the Bank continues to rely on deposit growth to support its loan pipeline. Deposit generation however have been mostly government deposits as it faces challenges in private deposit generation due to limited reach and digital banking capabilities. To address this gap, the Bank actively taps the interbank and repo markets for short term liquidity requirements. As an alternative, the Bank also taps the capital markets to generate medium term funding to support its lending operations. For the coming years, DBP will continue to tap the capital markets as part of its liability management plan which would help ensure the Bank's funding stability.

Moving forward, the Bank is refocusing efforts to growing its retail CASA base, which is considered to be a cheaper and more stable funding source, by increasing the proportion of the Bank's core deposits through various strategies. As of end December 2024, the CASA to TD ratio stands at 51:49 and as of Q1 2025, it is at 44:56, but the Bank endeavors to bring this to about 67:33 by 2030. The Bank intends to achieve this through expanding its disbursement/collection services catered to major government institutions such as Philippine Health Insurance Corporation ("**PhilHealth**") and Social Security System ("**SSS**") which will in turn increase deposit levels for the Bank. As of December 2023, DBP has expanded its multi-channel disbursement program to include payments for the Department of Agriculture's Rice Farmers' Financial Assistance and Fertilizer and Fuel Discount-Subsidy Vouchers, as well as payments for the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation ("**PDIC**"). In August 2024, the Bank further expanded its disbursement services for government aid and subsidies to include the Department of Social Welfare and Development's ("**DSWD**") Food Stamps Program ("**Walang Gutom**"), initially covering 300,000 families nationwide. Within the same year, the Bank also extended its services to support the Department of Agriculture's Agri-Puhunan at Pantawid Program, the broader implementation of the DSWD's Walang Gutom 2027 Program pursuant to Executive Order No. 44, and the Ministry of Social Services and Development ("**MSSD**") of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ("**BARMM**").

For 1Q2025, CASA Average Daily Balance ("**ADB**") decreased by 2.87% or PHP10.44 billion compared to FY2024. As of December 2024, CASA Outstanding Principal Balance ("**OPB**") to TD OPB ratio was at 51:49, with CASA at PHP379.64 billion and TD at PHP365.7 billion. Meanwhile, CASA OPB to TD OPB ratio as of 1Q 2025 stood at 44:56, with CASA at PHP362.93 billion and TD at PHP457.9 billion. In terms of asset quality, the Bank plans to develop an integrated NPL management framework focused on the early identification of NPLs eligible for restructuring. It also intends to prioritize loans with low or 0% risk weight for its portfolio and to improve loan collateral quality.

As a state-owned bank, DBP is committed to strengthening its integral role towards nation-building and creating a deeper developmental impact to the economy through its products and services. DBP targets

to increase its-total deposit base to reach PHP1.01 trillion by 2030 from PHP745 billion in 2024. It also aims to prioritize projects for economic recovery and resiliency through various development programs and spearhead institutional sustainability initiatives focusing on efficient resource consumption, project development impact monitoring, and green procurement.

DBP's Thrust Towards Digitalization

In line with the Bank's strategy to increase its CASA, DBP recognizes the need to strengthen its IT infrastructure to help expand its services through digital channels (i.e., mobile and online banking). In line with this, the Bank has heavily invested in assets that will support its core banking system that covers customer, deposits, loans, treasury, and general ledger as base foundation for interfacing with ATM, internet, and other financial technology or electronic channels. While the strategies of the Bank involve a higher budget proportion for operational expenditures, the Bank's capital expenditures have nevertheless consistently remained substantial to cater to the infrastructure and other IT development requirements of the Bank. For the calendar year 2024, the Bank has allocated PHP820 million for IT-related capital expenditures. This investment is expected to continue into 2025 as the Bank adapts to evolving business and technological requirements.

In support of its long-term objectives, the Bank has also developed a comprehensive 5-year IT Roadmap covering the period 2025 to 2029, with an estimated investment of PHP2.0 billion. This roadmap outlines the Bank's key digital transformation initiatives, including the modernization of operational support systems, enhancement and enablement of IT infrastructure, and the strengthening of cybersecurity measures. The Bank will consistently allocate budget to achieve these objectives while ensuring efficient spending, maximizing the impact of each peso to drive overall business value for the organization.

Updates on the Implementation of PFRS 9, Financial Instruments

In 2018, the Bank implemented a new method of loan loss provisioning in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards ("**PFRS**"), particularly the PFRS 9 on Financial Instruments. Under the new method, loan accounts were provided reserves based on expected credit loss which considers not only the risks inherent to the account but also the possible effects of (external) economic factors which were identified to have impact on the credit portfolio where an account belongs. As of 31 March 2025, the Bank is compliant with the requirements of PFRS 9 on expected credit losses ("**ECL**"). The implementation of PFRS 9 has significant impact on the Bank's performance as the ECL calculation model factored in some macroeconomic indicators.

On 3 August 2020, the BSP issued Memorandum No. M-2020-061 which provides for the supervisory expectations on the measurement of ECL and the treatment of regulatory relief measures granted amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The supervisory expectations provide, among others, that BSP Supervised Financial Institutions will avail of the regulatory relief measures to exclude eligible loans from past due and non-performing classifications and to stagger the booking of allowance for credit losses but shall continue to report actual past due and non-performing loans and allowance for credit losses in the Financial Reporting Package ("**FRP**") and the Capital Adequacy Ratio ("**CAR**") reports. This is to facilitate the generation of industry statistics and provide the BSP with information on the true health of the banking system.

The Bank's application for the relief measures was approved by BSP per its letter dated 11 June 2020. It includes among others, the temporary operational and relief measure on the staggered booking of allowance for credit losses ("**ACL**"), wherein BSP requires submission of documents to facilitate their evaluation.

On 5 July 2021, the Bank requested BSP's approval to avail of the ACL staggered booking amounting to PHP4.62 billion. On 4 October 2021, the BSP approved the request for ACL staggered booking of PHP3.28 billion covering 149 eligible accounts. Likewise, the SEC has issued Memorandum Circular No. 32, series of 2020, approving the adoption of the staggered booking based on the approval of the BSP. Of the PHP3.28 billion approved by the BSP, PHP656 million shall be immediately recognized which is equivalent to the first year of the five-year period from 2021 to 2025. The Bank has booked the second and third tranches of the regulatory relief measure on staggered booking amounting to PHP656

million each in 2022 and 2023. In 2024, the Bank booked another PHP656 million or a total of PHP2.62 billion for the years 2021 to 2024 with the remaining balance of PHP656 million for the next one (1) year.

Updates on the New Charter of DBP

DBP is set to enhance its financial position through amendments to its charter, which have been approved by both chambers of Congress. Senate Bill No. 2804 and its counterpart House Bill No. 11230, both bearing the title "The New Development Bank of the Philippines Act," seek to increase DBP's authorized capital stock from PHP35.0 billion to PHP300.0 billion, expanding its capacity to finance key sectors, including infrastructure, micro, small, and medium enterprises ("**MSMEs**"), and essential public services such as education and healthcare.

Under the proposed changes, the National Government would own 70% of DBP's capital stock, with an initial PHP32.0 billion fully subscribed and paid. Additionally, the amendments would allow DBP to engage in financial leasing for government projects and streamline its bond issuance process, enabling the bank to raise funds more efficiently.

To support the capital increase, the Department of Finance ("**DOF**") has raised the possibility of a public listing for DBP. An initial public offering ("**IPO**") could provide an alternative means of raising funds while allowing broader public participation in the bank's growth. However, such a move would require further legislative action and careful consideration of DBP's development mandate.

The proposed reforms are expected to strengthen DBP's financial position, reducing its reliance on government funding and enhancing its ability to support national development initiatives. Analysts have noted that these changes could improve DBP's credit profile by rebuilding capital buffers, which were affected by its contribution to the Maharlika Investment Fund ("**MIF**") in 2023.

On 23 September 2024, the Senate approved Senate Bill No. 2804 on the third and final reading. Subsequently, on 28 January 2025, the House of Representatives likewise approved on the third and final reading the counterpart measure, House Bill No. 11230. On 8 April 2025, the consolidated version of both bills was transmitted to the Office of the President. However, the bill was vetoed by President Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr. on 13 May 2025, halting its enactment before it lapsed into law.

Maharlika Investment Fund (MIF) Act

The MIF Act was signed into law by President Ferdinand Marcos, Jr. on 18 July 2023, establishing the Philippines first sovereign wealth fund aimed at boosting the country's economic growth. The MIF is designed to promote economic development by making strategic and profitable investments in key sectors like foreign currencies, domestic and foreign corporate bonds, commercial real estate, and infrastructure projects. The MIF aims to support the administration's economic goals by widening the country's fiscal space, easing financing pressures for public infrastructure projects in the near and medium term.

Allowable investments under MIF include fixed income instruments, domestic and foreign corporate bonds, joint ventures, mutual and exchange-traded funds, National Economic and Development Authority ("**NEDA**") -approved infrastructure projects, and loans and guarantees to investors for public interest. All income earned from the MIF will go to poverty and subsistence subsidies and to social welfare programs and projects, excluding infrastructure projects.

The implementing rules and regulations of the MIF Act ("**MIF Act IRR**") was issued by the Bureau of the Treasury on 28 August 2023, following consultation with founding government financial institutions, LBP and DBP and the technical working group consisting of the DOF, Department of Budget and Management, SEC, NEDA, Office of the Government Corporate Counsel, and the GCG.

The Maharlika Investment Corporation ("**MIC**") was established to serve as the sole vehicle responsible for mobilizing and utilizing the MIF for investments in transactions aimed at generating optimal returns on investments. On 10 November 2023, the revised MIF Act IRR was published, strengthening the

independence of the MIC's board of directors by providing it autonomy for more objective and effective decision-making, insulated from undue political influence.

The MIC is composed of nine (9) board of directors, led by the Secretary of Finance, Ralph G. Recto, as *ex-officio* chairperson, the MIC president, Rafael Consing Jr., as chief executive officer and vice-chairperson, the presidents and chief executive officers of the DBP and LBP, Michael de Jesus and Ma. Lynette Ortiz, respectively, and other members appointed on 20 December 2023, Vicky Castillo Tan, Andrew Jerome Gan, German Lichauco, and Roman Felipe Reyes. As of the date of this Pricing Supplement, one seat remains vacant.

The MIC held its first board meeting on 3 January 2024 where the capitalization scheme of the MIC amounting to PHP125 billion was approved. As proposed, following the issuance of the MIF Act IRR, capital was sourced from LBP (PHP50 billion), DBP (PHP25 billion), and the National Government (PHP50 billion). Mr. Recto previously disclosed that PHP75 billion of the total capital is invested with the Treasury.

During a Senate Finance Committee hearing on 27 August 2024, Mr. Consing shared that the MIF is expected to start deploying significant funds in 2025 to all its priority investment areas, including energy security, digital connectivity, resource deployment, and healthcare. The MIC is expected to make its initial investments within 90 days following the hearing. In the interim, the MIF has generated around PHP1.5 billion in interest income.

Mr. Recto further noted that for every PHP1 billion taken from the MIC's capital stock, PHP9 billion could potentially be taken from the loanable funds of DBP and LBP. This approach may lead to a reduction in the Bank's capacity to lend to its traditional sectors and may raise liquidity concerns if significant portions of DBP's loanable funds are diverted to the MIC. However, as of the date of this Pricing Supplement, these are projections that remain unconfirmed. The actual impact will depend on how the funds are managed moving forward.

On 13 February 2025, MIC President Rafael Consing Jr. announced that the MIC is finalizing its first set of investment deals, expected to be completed within the first half of 2025. The targeted investment areas include renewable energy, logistics, and digital infrastructure, which align with the government's push for sustainable economic growth.

Meanwhile, the BSP has maintained its cautious stance on financial stability, closely monitoring the potential liquidity impact of the MIF on DBP and LBP. Discussions between the DOF, MIC, and GFIs are ongoing to ensure that investment allocations remain fiscally responsible while allowing the banks to maintain sufficient lending capacity for key industries.

Additionally, the MIC is considering strategic partnerships with both domestic and international investment funds to optimize returns and minimize risks. The DOF has also indicated that MIC may seek additional funding sources beyond GFIs in the future, potentially through bond issuances or private sector participation.

These developments suggest that while the MIF's investment rollout is on track, stakeholders remain cautious in balancing profitability, risk management, and national economic priorities.

Dividend Relief

On 8 May 2023, DBP requested for dividend relief covering 2022 Net Earnings from the National Government through the DOF. Executive Order No. 48, series of 2022, was issued on 28 November 2023, adjusting the Bank's dividend rate from 50% to 0% for fiscal year 2022. The lowering of the dividend remittance requirement was ordered to augment the DBP's role in the provision of crucial resources to priority sectors in furtherance of national economy and general welfare.

On 17 April 2024, the Bank officially relayed its request for dividend relief for its 2023 net income to the DOF. This is following management and board instruction as recommended in the ICAAP document

and supported by internal capital ratio computations. As of date, the Bank has yet to receive approval for its dividend relief request for its 2023 net income.

In a letter dated 16 April 2025, the Bank officially relayed its request for dividend relief for its 2024 net income to the DOF. As of date and similar to its request for the 2023 income, the Bank has yet to receive approval for its dividend relief request for its 2024 net income.

Update on the Philippine Sovereign and the Bank’s Credit Rating

On 7 June 2024, Fitch Ratings affirmed the Philippines’ Long-Term Foreign-Currency Issuer Default Ratings (“**IDR**”) at ‘BBB’ with a Stable Outlook. The rating reflects the Philippines’ strong medium-term growth prospects which supports a gradual reduction in the government debt to GDP ratio and the large size of the economy relative to ‘BBB’ peers.

According to the Fitch Ratings report dated 11 March 2025, the Long-Term IDR on the Bank is equalized with those of the sovereign, reflecting the view of a high probability of state support to the Bank in times of need, which is also reflected in its Government Support Rating of ‘BBB’. Fitch has affirmed the Bank’s Government Support Rating (GSR) at ‘bbb’, noting that the revision under way to the Bank’s charter—which would allow it to sell shares to other investors—is unlikely to affect this assessment in the near term, as the state must retain at least a 70% stake in the Bank. The ratings take into consideration the Bank’s strategic role as the country’s infrastructure bank, its 100% state ownership, and the state’s moderate ability to support the Bank, as indicated in the sovereign rating of ‘BBB’/Stable.

In the same report, Fitch upgraded DBP’s Viability Rating (“**VR**”) to ‘bb’ from ‘bb-’, reflecting an improvement in its standalone credit profile. The upgrade was driven by an upward revision in the Philippines’ banking sector operating environment score, incremental improvements in DBP’s capital buffers over the past year, and the evolving risks and benefits tied to its state linkages and role as a policy bank. Fitch noted that DBP’s Common Equity Tier-1 (“**CET1**”) ratio, which stood at 13.2% as of March 2024, was supported by regulatory forbearance. Fitch met with DBP on 18 February 2025 and expects the Bank’s financial performance to continue to improve over the next 12–18 months, supported by favorable economic conditions in the Philippines.

On 26 November 2024, S&P Global Ratings affirmed the Bank’s Issuer Credit Rating at ‘BBB+’, but revised its Outlook to Positive. This rating reflects the Bank’s critical role in the Philippines’ development agenda. As one of the two (2) government-owned universal banks, DBP plays a vital part in advancing the government’s medium-term development strategy, particularly through its focus on infrastructure financing and support for underserved communities. The Bank’s strong link to the government is underscored by its full state ownership and direct oversight, with its Board of Directors appointed by the President of the Philippines. DBP’s mandate involves financing strategic sectors and public initiatives that are essential to national growth, though these projects may carry higher risk and lower profitability than typical commercial lending. The Positive Outlook reflects S&P’s view that DBP’s rating is expected to move in tandem with the sovereign rating, which also carries a Positive Outlook (‘BBB+/Positive/A-2’), driven by improving institutional settings, strong economic recovery, and ongoing reforms to enhance business and investment conditions in the Philippines.

Updates on the Members of the Board of Directors (the “DBP Board”) and Management Team

The members of the DBP Board are appointed by the President of the Philippines as provided in Section 8 of the Revised Charter of the Bank. The following table sets forth the members of the DBP Board as of the date of this Pricing Supplement:

| Name | Position |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Philip G. Lo | Chairman |
| Michael O. De Jesus | Vice Chairman |
| Roberto V. Antonio | Director |
| Delfin T. Hallare Jr. | Director |
| Emmeline C. David | Director |
| Eduardo Luis F. Saguil | Director |

| Name | Position |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Juan Gabriel L. Velasquez | Director |
| Jaime Z. Paz | Director |
| Eddie Abel C. Dorotan | Director |

The Bank's Management Committee is under the office of the President and Chief Executive Officer. It acts as a collegial body and is the highest approving authority of the Bank at the management level. It decides on policy and operational matters that cut across departments and impact the Bank as a whole. The following table sets forth the members of the Bank's Management Committee:

| Name | Position |
|-------------------------|--|
| Michael O. De Jesus | President and Chief Executive Officer |
| George S. Inocencio | EVP, Head - Development and Resiliency Sector |
| Ma. Lourdes B. Gumba | SVP, Head - Enterprise Risk Management Group |
| Soraya F. Adiong | SVP, Head - Strategic Planning Group |
| Ana Marie E. Veloso | SVP, OIC - Development Lending Sector |
| Catherine T. Magana | SVP, OIC - Operations Sector |
| Mario Rey T. Morales | SVP, OIC - Treasury and Corporate Finance Sector |
| Ronaldo U. Tepora | SVP, Acting Head - Corporate Services Sector |
| Carolyn I. Ofindo | SVP, Acting Head - Branch Banking Sector |
| Jose Maria L. Villareal | VP, OIC - Legal Services Group |
| Micaela V. Masigan | VP, Office of the President and CEO |
| Jose M. De Vera | VP, OIC - Information And Communications Technology Sector |
| Jocelyn A. Carrillo | SAVP, OIC - Compliance Management Group |
| Romeo B. Carandang | FVP, Concurrent OIC - Human Resources Management Group |

Select Financial Information

The following tables set forth selected financial information of the Bank which has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of the Bank as of 31 December 2021, 2022, and 2023 and from the unaudited financial information (Parent only) of the Bank for the periods ended 31 December 2024, 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, which are all deemed incorporated by reference to this Pricing Supplement. Such audited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the Philippines ("**Philippine GAAP**") and Philippine Financial Reporting Standards ("**PFRS**").

None of the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner or the Selling Agents or their respective affiliates have independently verified any or all such information. None of the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner or the Selling Agents or their respective affiliates make or extend any representation or assurance that the information is truthful, accurate, or complete.

The following selected financial information of the Bank should be read together with other portions of this Pricing Supplement and the Offering Circular. See "INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS – CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO THE BANK" of the Original Offering Circular.

Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

| (PHP millions) | For the Year Ended 31 December (Consolidated) | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2021 AUDITED, RESTATED | 2022 AUDITED, RESTATED | 2023 AUDITED |
| BALANCE SHEET | | | |
| Assets | | | |
| Cash and other cash items | 6,495.30 | 6,412.24 | 5,999.32 |
| Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas | 304,830.16 | 125,147.54 | 76,109.87 |
| Due from other banks | 23,003.86 | 9,624.32 | 10,231.40 |
| Interbank loans receivable | 41,922.54 | 22,916.23 | 10,246.97 |

| (PHP millions) | For the Year Ended 31 December (Consolidated) | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2021 AUDITED, RESTATED | 2022 AUDITED, RESTATED | 2023 AUDITED |
| Securities purchased under agreement to resell | 16,029.89 | 27,662.40 | 42,907.02 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) | 6,370.11 | 2,809.82 | 2,664.03 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) | 31,291.11 | 39,763.07 | 42,207.51 |
| Financial assets to amortized cost (HTC) | 256,868.05 | 282,774.60 | 262,892.55 |
| Financial assets at amortized cost (Loans and Receivables, net) | 458,159.53 | 509,642.71 | 486,237.94 |
| Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment – net | 2,644.21 | 2,488.67 | 2,394.20 |
| Right-of-Use Assets | 582.97 | 471.56 | 643.23 |
| Investment property – net | 1,177.58 | 1,584.55 | 1,652.01 |
| Equity investment in subsidiaries – net | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Equity investment in associates and joint venture – net | 206.77 | 231.08 | 215.43 |
| Non-current assets held for sale – net | 199.35 | 218.26 | 205.18 |
| Deferred Tax Assets | 5,699.86 | 5,360.68 | 7,639.28 |
| Intangible Assets – net | 303.95 | 239.15 | 190.43 |
| Other assets – net | 7,786.49 | 9,426.90 | 34,677.06 |
| Total Assets | 1,163,571.73 | 1,046,773.76 | 987,113.42 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Deposit liabilities | 939,666.01 | 825,627.45 | 775,346.57 |
| Bills payable | | | |
| ODA | 40,073.29 | 35,661.65 | 30,276.02 |
| Non-ODA | 27,560.21 | 35,585.13 | 26,175.85 |
| | 67,633.49 | 71,246.78 | 56,451.87 |
| Bonds payable | 36,241.78 | 28,593.26 | 32,376.49 |
| Due to Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas/other banks | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding | 432.03 | 221.13 | 193.64 |
| Accrued taxes, interests and expenses | 6,114.79 | 8,048.48 | 10,955.35 |
| Unsecured subordinated debt | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 0.00 |
| Deferred credits and other liabilities | 25,376.83 | 24,819.62 | 26,679.82 |
| Total Liabilities | 1,085,465.09 | 968,556.71 | 902,003.73 |
| Capital Funds | | | |
| Capital stock | 32,000.00 | 32,000.00 | 32,000.00 |
| Retained earnings | 44,695.50 | 47,375.56 | 54,125.52 |
| Retained earnings reserves | 262.95 | 265.38 | 266.50 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) | 1,148.70 | (1,423.43) | (1,281.94) |
| | 78,107.16 | 78,217.51 | 85,110.08 |
| Non-controlling interest | (0.52) | (0.46) | (0.39) |
| Total Capital Funds | 78,106.63 | 78,217.05 | 85,109.69 |
| Total Liabilities and Capital Funds | 1,163,571.73 | 1,046,773.76 | 987,113.42 |

| (PHP millions) | For the Year Ended 31 December (Consolidated) | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2021 AUDITED, RESTATED | 2022 AUDITED, RESTATED | 2023 AUDITED |
| INCOME STATEMENT | | | |
| Interest income on: | | | |
| Loans and receivables | 18,300.35 | 22,563.22 | 29,917.82 |
| Financial assets – debt securities | 11,020.59 | 11,559.34 | 13,355.70 |
| Deposits with banks | 3,281.18 | 1,749.02 | 1,253.88 |
| Interbank loans receivables/Securities purchased under agreement to resell | 318.50 | 1,163.47 | 2,273.64 |

| (PHP millions) | For the Year Ended 31 December (Consolidated) | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | 2021 AUDITED, RESTATED | 2022 AUDITED, RESTATED | 2023 AUDITED |
| | 32,920.61 | 37,035.04 | 46,801.03 |
| Interest expense on: | | | |
| Bills payable and other borrowings | | | |
| ODA Borrowings | (1,811.98) | (1,658.36) | (1,594.01) |
| Other Borrowings | (2,404.93) | (2,375.45) | (2,667.86) |
| Deposits | (8,614.94) | (8,713.17) | (19,156.00) |
| | 12,831.85 | 12,746.98 | 23,417.87 |
| Net interest income before provision for impairment | 20,088.77 | 24,288.06 | 23,383.16 |
| Provision for impairment | (4,624.31) | (7,815.93) | (6,421.31) |
| Net interest income after provision for impairment | 15,464.46 | 16,472.13 | 16,961.85 |
| Other income: | | | |
| Profits/(loss) from investment and securities trading | 563.47 | (190.17) | 419.10 |
| Foreign exchange profit/(loss) | 2,178.57 | 1,852.15 | 2,717.37 |
| Service charges, fees and commissions | 1,463.46 | 1,586.44 | 1,874.85 |
| Dividends – equity investments | 347.84 | 294.78 | 212.07 |
| Miscellaneous | 464.02 | 788.99 | 1,606.17 |
| | 5,017.35 | 4,332.19 | 6,829.56 |
| Other expenses: | | | |
| Compensation and fringe benefits | (5,362.17) | (6,315.47) | (6,789.16) |
| Taxes and licenses | (5,815.23) | (4,918.15) | (4,888.34) |
| Occupancy expenses | (105.51) | (136.84) | (58.36) |
| Other operating expenses | (4,881.03) | (4,696.45) | (4,722.44) |
| | (16,163.94) | (16,066.91) | (16,458.30) |
| Profit before tax | 4,317.87 | 4,737.41 | 7,333.11 |
| Provision for income tax | (274.66) | (800.77) | (577.93) |
| Net Income | 4,043.21 | 3,936.64 | 6,755.18 |
| Earnings per share for net income attributable to the equity holder of DBP during the year/period | 12.64 | 11.95 | 11.83 |

| | For the Year Ended 31 December | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | (Consolidated) | | |
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| | AUDITED, RESTATED | AUDITED, RESTATED | AUDITED |
| Return on average asset ratio ¹ | 0.37% | 0.36% | 0.66% |
| Return on average equity ² | 5.79% | 5.04% | 8.27% |
| Net interest margin ³ | 2.03% | 2.45% | 2.61% |
| Cost-to-income ratio ⁴ | 61.87% | 53.93% | 52.22% |
| Loans to deposits ⁵ | 56.37% | 70.22% | 72.71% |
| Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio ⁶ | 12.25% | 11.68% | 13.03% |
| Total capital adequacy ratio ⁷ | 13.53% | 12.61% | 13.94% |
| Total tangible equity to total tangible assets ⁸ | 6.25% | 7.00% | 7.91% |
| Average tangible equity to average total tangible assets ⁹ | 6.02% | 6.61% | 7.44% |
| Total non-performing loans (NPL) to total gross loans ¹⁰ | | | |
| Gross NPL Ratio | 5.20% | 5.08% | 7.37% |
| Net NPL Ratio | 3.45% | 2.85% | 3.74% |
| Non-accruing loans to total gross loans ¹¹ | 4.48% | 5.09% | 6.84% |
| Allowances for impairment on loans to total gross loans ¹² | 3.34% | 4.25% | 5.43% |
| Allowances for impairment on loans to total NPLs ¹³ | 64.18% | 83.82% | 73.67% |
| Specific provisions to NPLs ¹⁴ | 39.61% | 43.88% | 49.20% |
| Specific provisions to gross loans ¹⁵ | 2.06% | 2.23% | 3.62% |
| Dividend per share (in PHP) | Approved dividend relief for CY 2021 per Executive Order No. 8 dated 9 December 2022 | Approved dividend relief for CY 2022 per Executive Order No. 48 dated 28 November 2023 | The request for dividend relief for CY 2023 is still under evaluation by DOF |

1 Net income divided by average total assets for the periods indicated.

2 Net income divided by average total equity for the periods indicated.

3 Net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets (including interbank loans, trading and investment securities and loans).

4 Other expenses (excluding interest expense, provision for impairment and credit losses) divided by net interest and other income for the periods indicated.

5 Total gross loans divided by total deposits for the periods indicated.

6 Based on Tier 1 capital divided by total risk-weighted assets as disclosed in the Bank's BSP report for the relevant year.

7 Based on total capital divided by total risk-weighted assets as disclosed in the Bank's BSP report for the relevant year.

8 Total tangible equity (equity minus goodwill and deferred tax assets) divided by total tangible assets (total assets minus goodwill and deferred tax assets).

9 Average tangible equity divided by average total tangible assets. Averages are based on quarterly averages.

10 Total NPLs (net of loans classified as loss for the applicable period) divided by total gross loans (exclusive of unquoted debt securities classified as loans, loan discount and capitalized interest, loans classified as loss for the applicable period and other charges).

11 Non-accruing loans divided by total gross loans (exclusive of interbank loans, loans arising from repurchase agreements and unquoted debt securities classified as loans, loan discount and capitalized interest and other charges).

12 Total allowance for impairment divided by total gross loans for the periods indicated (exclusive of unquoted debt securities classified as loans, loan discount and capitalized interest and other charges).

13 Total allowance for impairment divided by total NPLs for the periods indicated.

14 Specific provision divided by total NPLs. Specific provisions were PHP9,901 million, PHP12,910 million, PHP20,429 million, PHP17,642 million and PHP18,746 million for the years ended 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023 and for the periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2024, respectively.

15 Specific provisions divided by total gross loans for the periods indicated (exclusive of unquoted debt securities classified as loans, loan discount and capitalized interest and other charges).

16 Dividend per share divided by earnings per share.

DBP's Financial Performance

December 2023 vs December 2022 (Consolidated)

Net income for the year ended 2023 rose by 60% to PHP6.76 billion from PHP3.94 billion in 2022. The increase was due to core earnings from loans and investments coupled with non-interest income of PHP865 million. Total interest income grew by 26% to PHP46.80 billion from PHP37.04 billion in 2022, driven primarily by higher lending and investment rates.

Cost of funds closed at PHP23.42 billion from PHP12.75 billion in 2022. The increase was fueled by higher effective interest rates year-on-year (“YoY”). The industry’s average funding cost rate rose to 1.76% as of 31 December 2023 from 0.81% in 2022.

Net interest income ended at PHP 23.38 billion, driven by higher interest income but moderated by the increase in funding costs, resulting in a slight YoY decline of 4%.

Non-interest income of PHP6.83 billion recorded a sharp increase of 45% from PHP4.33 billion in 2022, partly due to higher gains from the sale of ROPA and other income sources.

Operating expenses totaled PHP16.46 billion, a slight increase of 2% compared to PHP16.07 billion in 2022, primarily due to an 8% rise in compensation and fringe benefits.

Total assets decreased by 6% from same period last year to PHP987.11 billion on the back of lower loan portfolio and investments. This slowdown funded the net withdrawals, repayments of borrowings and unsecured subordinated debts, and contribution to Maharlika Investment Fund.

Total liabilities decreased by 7% from the same period last year to PHP902 billion from PHP968.56 billion in 2022 due to the aforementioned drop in funding sources. Total deposits slid to PHP775.35 billion from PHP825.63 billion in 2022, particularly in term deposits. Total equity of PHP85.11 billion expanded by 9% YoY, mainly driven by the net income for the year.

December 2022 vs December 2021 (Consolidated)

The Bank’s net profit for the year ended 2022 logged at PHP3.94 billion, lower by 2.65% or by PHP106.57 million from PHP4.04 billion in 2021. The decrease was triggered by the huge increase in provision for credit losses of PHP3.19 billion and income taxes of PHP526.11 million which weighed down the 20.90% or PHP4.20 billion expansions in net interest income.

Net interest income of PHP24.29 billion spiked by 20.90% from last year’s PHP20.09 billion, owing to ramped-up gross interest income on regular loans by 23%. Cost of funds of PHP12.75 billion slightly slid from PHP12.83 billion in 2021, on account of matured term deposits and bonds payable despite the rise in interest rates of term deposits.

Provision for credit losses significantly increased by 69.02% year-on-year to PHP7.82 billion to cover the provisioning requirement of the increasing defaulted loans.

The Bank’s total assets decreased by 10.04% year-on-year to PHP1,046.77 billion, on the back of the decrease on deposits. Past due level increased to PHP29.49 billion from PHP23.76 billion in December 2021 and registered an increased past due rate at 5.09% from 4.48%. However, past due coverage amplified to 85.55% from 74.39%, in view of the PHP7.82 billion additional provision for credit losses. Gross NPLs increased to PHP29.42 billion from PHP27.53 billion on the same period last year. Nevertheless, gross and net NPL rate improved at 5.08% and 2.85% from 5.20% and 3.45%. NPL coverage ratio expanded to 85.74% from 64.18%.

Total liabilities dropped by 10.77% to PHP968.57 billion from PHP1,085.47 billion from the same period last year, mainly due to the 12.14% decrease in deposit liabilities. Total equity stood at PHP78.22 billion in 2022, 14% higher than the PHP78.11 billion during the same period last year.

December 2021 vs December 2020 (Consolidated)

The Bank's net income of PHP4.04 billion for 2021 grew by 15.76% from PHP3.49 billion on the same period last year due to the Bank's growth in net interest income (PHP2.19 billion) and other income (PHP1.71 billion), coupled with lower provision for taxes (PHP784 million). However, this was offset by higher operating expenses (PHP3.55 billion).

Net interest income grew by 12.24% to PHP20.1 billion in 2021, of which 56% was generated by lending operations and 44% from treasury. The increase was mainly brought about by ramped up interest income from investments by 12.06% and deposit with banks by 28.37%.

The Bank's cost of funds inched-up by 1.12% to PHP12.83 billion, in view of the spike in interests on deposits by 9.26% brought about by sizeable term deposits but offset by lower borrowing costs by 12.23%. Other income of PHP5.02 billion rose by 51.48% against the same period last year attributed to higher foreign exchange revaluation gains, trading gains, additional interest, and penalty charges and bank fees.

Operating expenses rose by 28.19% to PHP16.16 billion year-on-year from PHP12.61 billion for the same period last year. The increment was triggered by volume-related administrative expenses such as documentary stamps, PDIC fees, gross receipts tax and payment of merit increase. Compensation and fringe benefits likewise increased by 14.35% to PHP5.36 billion.

Total assets expanded by 11.52% to PHP1.16 trillion from PHP1.04 trillion in December 2020 brought about by the build-up on loan portfolio and investments, funded largely by the 14.93% increase in deposit liabilities. As of 31 December 2021, past due ratio went up to 4.44% from 2.45% on the same period last year, mainly due to the increased accounts that turned sour in 2021. Consequently, gross and net NPL climbed to 5.20% and 3.45% from last year's 2.61% and 1.08%, respectively.

Total liabilities reported a 10.57% growth from PHP981.68 billion to PHP1.09 trillion as of 31 December 2021 mainly on account of the increased deposit liabilities which grew by 14.93% during the period. While the Bank's main financing remains to be deposits (ratio for deposits to other fund sources is at 83:17 on average for the past three years), DBP, as one of the government depository banks, carries heavy funding support from government deposits even amidst the pandemic. As a matter of fact, the Bank's deposit base grew by 14.93% or PHP122.09 billion to PHP939.67 billion as of 31 December 2021 from PHP817.58 billion the same period last year. Although these deposits primarily come from government sources (59.18% vs 40.82% private on average), DBP's deposit mix of CASA to TD has a ratio of 32:68 in 2021. Given this CASA to TD ratio, the Bank intends to skew its funding to the mid to longer tenors by increasing its CASA to TD ratio to 61:39 by 2027 and through access of the capital markets. In March 2021, the Bank went out to the international capital market for its refinancing of its USD300.00 million Senior Notes to improve further the Bank's liquidity gap.

Total equity increased to PHP78.11 billion from PHP61.66 billion on 31 December 2020, primarily due to the PHP12.50 billion capital infusion from the National Government under the Bayanihan Act.

Unaudited Parent Only Financial Statements

| (PHP millions) | For the Year Ended 31 December (Parent Only) | | For the Three (3) Months Ended 31 March (Parent Only) | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| | 2023 AUDITED | 2024 UNAUDITED | 2024 UNAUDITED | 2025 UNAUDITED |
| BALANCE SHEET | | | | |
| Assets | | | | |
| Cash and other cash items | 5,980.29 | 6,152.27 | 5,748.16 | 5,251.11 |
| Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas | 75,774.10 | 69,820.30 | 88,994.01 | 65,737.17 |
| Due from other banks | 10,227.87 | 12,116.52 | 8,826.74 | 16,326.51 |

| (PHP millions) | For the Year Ended 31 December (Parent Only) | | For the Three (3) Months Ended 31 March (Parent Only) | |
|---|---|-------------------|---|---------------------|
| | 2023 AUDITED | 2024 UNAUDITED | 2024 UNAUDITED | 2025 UNAUDITED |
| Interbank loans receivable | 10,246.97 | 16,204.73 | 14,703.68 | 29,763.21 |
| Securities purchased under agreement to resell | 42,807.13 | 4,771.65 | 337.25 | 45,062.74 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) | 2,664.03 | 7,185.65 | 8,302.93 | 12,336.15 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) | 42,172.32 | 67,261.58 | 67,199.92 | 71,426.09 |
| Financial assets to amortized cost (HTC) | 262,771.12 | 225,488.28 | 250,006.73 | 255,623.56 |
| Financial assets at amortized cost (Loans and Receivables, net) | 483,305.97 | 504,432.51 | 481,527.18 | 483,427.17 |
| Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment – net | 2,384.91 | 2,401.14 | 2,329.74 | 2,330.34 |
| Right-of-Use Assets | 632.86 | 832.59 | 632.86 | 832.59 |
| Investment property – net | 1,604.04 | 1,921.18 | 1,606.48 | 1,943.49 |
| Equity investment in subsidiaries – net | 949.93 | 954.24 | 949.93 | 1,049.24 |
| Equity investment in associates and joint venture – net | 50.53 | 50.53 | 50.53 | 25,049.87 |
| Non-current assets held for sale – net | 205.18 | 177.20 | 186.94 | 176.20 |
| Deferred Tax Assets | 7,502.74 | 9,904.98 | 8,630.77 | 10,862.40 |
| Intangible Assets – net | 188.51 | 167.45 | 178.46 | 157.94 |
| Other assets – net | 34,555.54 | 36,186.74 | 36,366.67 | 13,021.19 |
| Total Assets | 984,024.04 | 966,029.54 | 976,578.98 | 1,040,376.97 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Deposit liabilities | 774,884.25 | 745,354.89 | 756,046.32 | 820,842.99 |
| Bills payable | | | | |
| ODA | 30,276.02 | 25,903.11 | 28,293.12 | 26,422.19 |
| Non-ODA | 25,256.63 | 11,066.36 | 19,113.58 | 13,614.44 |
| | 55,532.65 | 36,969.47 | 47,406.70 | 40,036.63 |
| Bonds payable | 32,376.49 | 40,812.80 | 41,340.12 | 36,773.83 |
| Due to Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas/other banks | 0.00 | 0.06 | 156.02 | 156.25 |
| Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding | 192.46 | 206.22 | 257.14 | 185.27 |
| Accrued taxes, interests and expenses | 10,547.17 | 7,136.74 | 9,716.41 | 7,254.73 |
| Unsecured subordinated debt | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Deferred credits and other liabilities | 25,769.81 | 40,653.61 | 34,223.51 | 37,957.22 |
| Total Liabilities | 899,302.83 | 871,133.79 | 889,146.22 | 943,206.92 |
| Capital Funds | | | | |
| Capital stock | 32,000.00 | 32,000.00 | 32,000.00 | 32,000.00 |
| Retained earnings | 53,774.60 | 62,953.05 | 56,433.11 | 64,583.25 |
| Retained earnings reserves | 246.50 | 250.08 | 246.50 | 250.08 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) | (1,299.89) | (307.38) | (1,246.85) | 336.72 |
| | 84,721.21 | 94,895.75 | 87,432.76 | 97,170.05 |
| Non-controlling interest | | | | |
| Total Capital Funds | 84,721.21 | 94,895.75 | 87,432.76 | 97,170.05 |
| Total Liabilities and Capital Funds | 984,024.04 | 966,029.54 | 976,578.98 | 1,040,376.97 |

| (PHP millions) | For the Year Ended 31 December (Parent Only) | | For the Three (3) Months Ended 31 March (Parent Only) | |
|---|---|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| | 2023 AUDITED | 2024 UNAUDITED | 2024 UNAUDITED | 2025 UNAUDITED |
| INCOME STATEMENT | | | | |
| Interest income on: | | | | |
| Loans and receivables | 29,855.94 | 31,731.18 | 7,662.80 | 8,192.29 |
| Financial assets – debt securities | 13,352.82 | 14,021.26 | 3,576.20 | 3,570.33 |
| Deposits with banks | 1,248.25 | 894.70 | 221.53 | 409.10 |
| Interbank loans receivables/Securities purchased under agreement to resell | 2,266.30 | 1,953.97 | 513.49 | 660.40 |
| | 46,723.31 | 48,601.11 | 11,974.02 | 12,832.12 |
| Interest expense on: | | | | |
| Bills payable and other borrowings | | | (1,073.26) | (928.13) |
| ODA Borrowings | (1,594.01) | (1,467.78) | | |
| Other Borrowings | (2,590.08) | (2,738.92) | | |
| Deposits | (19,157.26) | (18,041.29) | (4,736.65) | (4,764.42) |
| | 23,341.35 | (22,247.99) | (5,809.91) | (5,692.55) |
| Net interest income before provision for impairment | 23,381.96 | 26,353.12 | 6,164.11 | 7,139.57 |
| Provision for impairment | (7,066.38) | (7,005.43) | (2,461.73) | (2,281.60) |
| Net interest income after provision for impairment | 16,315.58 | 19,347.69 | 3,702.38 | 4,857.97 |
| Other income: | | | | |
| Profits/(loss) from investment and securities trading | 419.10 | 465.00 | 120.64 | 136.33 |
| Foreign exchange profit/(loss) | 2,717.37 | 2,301.74 | 1,713.57 | (25.29) |
| Service charges, fees and commissions | 1,604.91 | 1,843.83 | 416.69 | 578.76 |
| Dividends – equity investments | 246.86 | 100.97 | 43.84 | 2.39 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,256.13 | 617.27 | 125.67 | 79.48 |
| | 6,244.37 | 5,328.81 | 2,420.41 | 771.67 |
| Other expenses: | | | | |
| Compensation and fringe benefits | (6,440.24) | (7,134.96) | (1,386.66) | (1,411.38) |
| Taxes and licenses | (4,845.82) | (4,627.33) | (1,132.56) | (1,561.11) |
| Occupancy expenses | (51.72) | (67.12) | (52.95) | (72.22) |
| Other operating expenses | (4,686.16) | (4,696.99) | (921.87) | (1,026.27) |
| | (16,023.94) | (16,526.40) | (3,494.04) | (4,070.98) |
| Profit before tax | 6,536.01 | 8,150.10 | 2,628.75 | 1,558.66 |
| Provision for income tax | (602.02) | (1,044.63) | (611.33) | 49.10 |
| Net Income | 5,933.99 | 7,105.47 | 2,017.42 | 1,607.76 |

| | <u>For the Year Ended 31 December</u> (Parent Only) | | <u>For the Three (3) Months Ended 31</u> <u>March</u> (Parent Only) | |
|---|--|-----------|---|-----------|
| | 2023 | 2024 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | AUDITED | UNAUDITED | UNAUDITED | UNAUDITED |
| Return on average asset ratio ¹ | 0.59% | 0.3% | 0.83% | 0.64% |
| Return on average equity ² | 7.27% | 7.91% | 9.63% | 6.97% |
| Net interest margin ³ | 2.62% | 3.09% | 2.87% | 3.21% |
| Cost-to-income ratio ⁴ | 51.84% | 49.96% | 39.65% | 50.22% |
| Loans to deposits ⁵ | 72.33% | 74.59% | 69.14% | 72.10% |
| Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio ⁶ | 13.00% | 13.98% | 13.23% | 10.55% |
| Total capital adequacy ratio ⁷ | 13.92% | 14.90% | 14.14% | 11.45% |
| Total tangible equity to total tangible assets ⁸ | 7.91% | 8.89% | 8.14% | 8.38% |
| Average tangible equity to average total tangible assets ⁹ | 7.47% | 8.39% | 7.84% | 8.27% |
| Total non-performing loans (NPL) to total gross loans ¹⁰ | | | | |
| Gross NPL Ratio | 7.19% | 7.68% | 8.10% | 7.15% |
| Net NPL Ratio | 3.63% | 3.53% | 4.40% | 2.78% |
| Non-accruing loans to total gross loans ¹¹ | 6.67% | 7.03% | 7.49% | 6.98% |
| Allowances for impairment on loans to total gross loans ¹² | 5.36% | 6.65% | 6.23% | 6.64% |
| Allowances for impairment on loans to total NPLs ¹³ | 74.55% | 86.66% | 76.84% | 92.80% |
| Specific provisions to NPLs ¹⁴ | 49.53% | 53.96% | 45.74% | 61.07% |
| Specific provisions to gross loans ¹⁵ | 3.56% | 4.14% | 3.71% | 4.37% |
| Dividend per share (in PHP) | The request for dividend relief for CY 2024 is still under evaluation by DOF | | | |

1 Net income divided by average total assets for the periods indicated.

2 Net income divided by average total equity for the periods indicated.

3 Net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets (including interbank loans, trading and investment securities and loans).

4 Other expenses (excluding interest expense, provision for impairment and credit losses) divided by net interest and other income for the periods indicated.

5 Total gross loans divided by total deposits for the periods indicated.

6 Based on Tier 1 capital divided by total risk-weighted assets as disclosed in the Bank's BSP report for the relevant year.

7 Based on total capital divided by total risk-weighted assets as disclosed in the Bank's BSP report for the relevant year.

8 Total tangible equity (equity minus goodwill and deferred tax assets) divided by total tangible assets (total assets minus goodwill and deferred tax assets).

9 Average tangible equity divided by average total tangible assets. Averages are based on quarterly averages.

10 Total NPLs (net of loans classified as loss for the applicable period) divided by total gross loans (exclusive of unquoted debt securities classified as loans, loan discount and capitalized interest, loans classified as loss for the applicable period and other charges).

11 Non-accruing loans divided by total gross loans (exclusive of interbank loans, loans arising from repurchase agreements and unquoted debt securities classified as loans, loan discount and capitalized interest and other charges).

12 Total allowance for impairment divided by total gross loans for the periods indicated (exclusive of unquoted debt securities classified as loans, loan discount and capitalized interest and other charges).

13 Total allowance for impairment divided by total NPLs for the periods indicated.

14 Specific provision divided by total NPLs. Specific provisions were PHP9,901 million, PHP12,910 million, PHP20,429 million, PHP17,642 million and PHP18,746 million for the years ended 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023 and for the periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2024, respectively.

15 Specific provisions divided by total gross loans for the periods indicated (exclusive of unquoted debt securities classified as loans, loan discount and capitalized interest and other charges).

16 Dividend per share divided by earnings per share.

FY2024 Financials

December 2024 vs December 2023 (Parent Only)

DBP posted a record-high net income of PHP7.11 billion in 2024 representing a significant 20% YoY growth, driven by increased core earnings in view of higher lending, which is reflective of the Bank's robust financial health and strategic management.

Gross interest income reached PHP48.61 billion, marking a 4% YoY increase, attributed to earnings from both lending operations and Treasury investments.

Interest expenses declined 5% YoY to PHP22.25 billion, particularly funding costs from reduced term deposits.

Net interest income saw a significant uptick, climbing 13% YoY to PHP26.35 billion, with a net interest margin of 3.09%. The Bank's effective core income strategies, combined with improved funding costs, were crucial factors in achieving this growth.

Non-interest income stood steady at PHP5.33 billion, generated largely from bank fees, and gains from trading and FX transactions.

The Bank's funding source from deposits decreased by 4% YoY to PHP745 billion. The strategic shift in the deposit mix YoY from 45:55 to 51:49 in favor of CASA has enhanced the Bank's funding profile.

Financial indicators such as 13.98% CET 1, 14.90% CAR, Leverage Ratio of 8.31%, LCR at 127.51%, and NSFR at 108.14%, were above BSP limits.

Total loans to borrowers grew by 5% YoY to PHP537 billion. Interbank loans and RRP declined by 60% YoY to fund maturing term deposits. Allowance for credit losses increased to PHP36.99 billion to improve PD & NPL coverage ratios as of 31 December 2024 to 94.61% and 86.66%, respectively.

1Q2025 Financials

Period Ended 31 March 2025 vs 31 March 2024 (Parent Only)

Net income soared to PHP1.61 Billion in the first quarter of 2025, marking an 82% increase from P571 million recorded in the same period last year, excluding foreign exchange revaluation gains on ODA amounting to PHP1.45 B. The strong profit growth was primarily driven by a 7% rise in interest income, coupled with a 2% reduction in interest expense.

Net interest income of PHP7.14 billion grew by 16% YoY and registered a 3.21% net interest margin vs. 2.87% same period last year. The 16% increase was attributable to the higher rates from lending operations and from investments. Interest expenses marginally decreased as effective costs decline by 2 basis points.

Other Income decreased by 21% YoY to PHP771 million on account of lower FX profits, dividend income, trust service fees that outpaced higher earnings from bank fees and trading gains. YoY, Operating Expenses went up by 17% on account of the increase in DST, GRT and licenses and taxes due to the settlement of the CY 2021 tax deficiency in Q1 2025.

Provision for credit losses declined by 7% to PHP2.28 billion due to lower ECL requirement. Total resources of PHP1.04 trillion, rose by 7% YoY attributed to lending and new placements of IBLR/GS RRP and investments. Total liabilities of PHP943 billion increased by 6% same period last year due to higher deposits by PHP65 billion which offset the 13% decrease in borrowings due to repayments. CASA/TD mix shifted to 44:56 from 47:53 in March 2024.

Gross Loans stood at PHP594 billion and registered a 13% increase year-on-year driven by loan portfolio expansion including interbank and GS/RRP and increase in investments. Allowance for credit losses increased to PHP39.28 billion to improve PD and NPL coverage ratios as of March 2025 to 95.01% and 92.80% respectively.

Updates on Laws and Regulations that may materially affect the Bank's Operations and Financial Performance

On 26 March 2021, Republic Act No. 11534 or the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises ("**CREATE**") was enacted. Its passage was also timely as it provides various tax incentives that are relevant and responsive to the needs of businesses negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and improved the ability of the Philippines to attract foreign investments. Among the tax incentives provided under the CREATE Act are the following:

1. Income tax holiday for export enterprises and domestic market enterprises for a period of four to seven years, followed by the (a) Special Corporate Income Tax Rate of 5% on gross income earned, in lieu of all national and local taxes, or (b) enhanced deductions for five (5) or ten (10) years; and
2. Tax-free exchanges for reorganizations, without the need to obtain a confirmatory ruling from the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Further, the CREATE Act lowered the corporate income tax from 30% to 25%, and further reduces the rate to 20% if a corporation's net income does not exceed PHP5 million and its total assets do not exceed PHP100 million, excluding the land where the business is located.

On 28 May 2021, the BSP issued Memorandum No. M-2021-031, which provides guidelines regarding cash agents. Cash agents are third party entities where customers can perform secure real-time deposit and withdrawal transactions for their own accounts, fund transfers, bills payment, and payments online. The circular provides for mechanisms that banks with cash agent operations are required to observe to allow their customers to verify accredited agents and lodge complaints for agent-related transactions.

On 20 December 2021, Republic Act No. 11595, which amends the Retail Trade Liberalization Act ("**RTLA**") of 2000, reduced the minimum paid-up capital requirements for foreign retail enterprises from PHP125 million to PHP25 million, removed the requirement for certificate of pre-qualification to the Philippine Board of Investment, and lowered the investment requirement for each store owned by a foreign enterprise from USD 830,000 (around PHP43 million) to PHP10 million, among others.

On 2 March 2022, Republic Act No. 11647, which amends the Foreign Investment Act of 1991 ("**FIA**"), provided less stringent requirements for non-Philippine nationals to do business in the country.

The amended FIA also modified the requirements for the application of reduced capital requirement of USD 100,000 from USD 200,000 for domestic market enterprises:

- i. Prior to the amendment, domestic market enterprises must have at least 50 direct employees. The amended FIA only requires that majority of the direct employees are Filipinos and that the domestic market enterprise must have at least 15 Filipino employees.
- ii. The reduced capital is also applicable if the domestic market enterprise involves advanced technology as determined by the Department of Science and Technology or if the market enterprise is a startup or startup enablers as defined under Republic Act No. 11337 or the Innovative Startup Act.

Further, the amended FIA created the Inter-Agency Investment Promotion Coordination ("**IIPCC**"), a body that will integrate all promotion and facilitation efforts to encourage foreign investments in the country.

On 21 March 2022, Republic Act No. 11659, which amends the Public Service Act ("**PSA**"), clarified what may be considered a "public utility" by providing an exclusive list of what public utilities are. Prior to Republic Act 11659, there was no statutory definition of a "public utility". Hence, the Supreme Court

filled the gap by construing the term “public service” under the Public Service Act as equivalent to public utility under the Constitution. The amendments now classify the following services as a public utility, subject to the 40% foreign ownership cap under the Constitution: distribution of electricity, transmission of electricity, petroleum and petroleum products pipeline transmission systems, water pipeline distribution systems and wastewater pipeline systems, including sewerage pipeline systems, seaports, and the public utility vehicles.

It further provides that nationality requirements may not be imposed by the relevant administrative agencies on any public service that is not classified as public utility. With the amendments brought by Republic Act No. 11659, foreign nationals may now fully own industries that were previously considered as public utilities such as telecommunication, shipping, airline, railway, toll road and transport network vehicle companies, subject to the reciprocity clause under the PSA.

However, PSA provides that upon recommendation of the NEDA, the President may recommend to Congress the classification of a public service as a public utility based on the following criteria:

1. The person or juridical entity regularly supplies and transmits and distributes to the public through a network a commodity or service of public consequence;
2. The commodity or service is a natural monopoly that needs to be regulated when the common good so requires. For this purpose, natural monopoly exists when the market demand for a commodity or service can be supplied by a single entity at a lower cost than by two or more entities;
3. The commodity or service is necessary for the maintenance of life and occupation of the public; and
4. The commodity or service is obligated to provide adequate service to the public on demand.

On 29 March 2022, the BSP issued Circular No. 1142 which amended the guidelines in computing the minimum required capital and the risk-based capital adequacy ratio. In determining capital, deposits for stock subscription are included in, and treasury stock as well as the total outstanding unsecured credit accommodations to DOSRI granted by the bank proper are deducted from the capital. Pursuant to this Circular, the total outstanding unsecured credit accommodations to DOSRI, net of allowance for credit losses, are considered in calculating the risk-based capital adequacy ratio. With respect to risk-weighted assets, the risk-weighted amount shall be the product of the net carrying amount of the asset and the risk weight associated with such asset. Moreover, for purposes of the issuance of a Qualification Certificate as Administrator to an entity, compliance with minimum net worth of PHP100 Million shall take into account the total outstanding unsecured credit accommodations extended by the Administrator to DOSRI.

On 6 May 2022, RA No. 11765, otherwise known as the Financial Products and Services Consumer Protection Act (“**FPSCPA**”), was signed into law. Subsequently, on 28 November 2022, the Monetary Board issued Circular No. 1160, Series of 2022, which provides for the implementing guidelines of FPSCPA. According to the Circular, banks must meet the following standards in dealing with financial consumers: (1) Disclosure and Transparency; (2) Protection of Client Information; (3) Fair Treatment; (4) Effective Recourse; and (5) Protection of Consumer Assets against Fraud and Misuse. Under the FPSCPA and the Circular, financial service providers, such as banks, are tasked to continuously evaluate their financial products or services to ensure that they are appropriately targeted to the needs, understanding and capacity of both their markets and their clients. Their duties include, among others, the conduct of affordability and suitability assessments, the adoption of a clear cooling-off policy, and the provision of pre-payment of loans and other credit accommodations to its borrowers.

Pursuant to the FPSCPA, the BSP may, in addition to the enforcement actions under the MORB, restrict the ability of banks to collect excessive or unreasonable interests, fees or charges and enter an order requiring accounting and disgorgement of profits obtained, or losses avoided, as a result of a violation of the FPSCPA and other existing laws, including reasonable interest.

On 4 April 2023, the implementing rules and regulations of Republic Act No. 11659 or the Amendments to the PSA (“**PSA IRR**”) was deemed effective following the approval of 21 agencies which included NEDA. The amendments to the PSA enable the liberalization of key public services by allowing full

foreign ownership of businesses in select industries such as airports, railways, expressways, and telecommunications. Previously, these sectors were limited to 40% foreign ownership.

Meanwhile, public service utilities identified in the PSA IRR, which includes electricity transmission and distribution, water and wastewater pipeline distribution system including sewerage, petroleum and petroleum products pipeline transmission systems, seaports and public utility vehicles will remain subject to the 40% foreign equity limit.

The PSA IRR prohibits investments from an entity controlled by or acting on behalf of a foreign government or foreign state-owned enterprises. The PSA IRR also has provisions safeguarding the country against national security concerns that may arise from merger, acquisition, or any investments in a public service.

The amendment of the PSA is part of the ongoing reforms in the Philippines to improve business competitiveness. The government is particularly eager for MSMEs to benefit from these reforms by greater participation in the global value chains.

On 21 February 2023, the BSP issued Circular No. 1168 which reduced the rate for the security for the faithful performance of Personal Equity and Retirement Account (“**PERA**”) Administrators’ duties and to increase the amount for the maximum annual PERA contribution. The PERA Administrator is required to hold eligible government securities, equivalent to at least zero percent (0.0%) of the book value of the total volume of PERA assets administered, earmarked in favor of the BSP starting 1 January 2023. On 29 May 2023, Congress approved the consolidation of three (3) bills that were filed in the Committee on Banks and Financial Intermediaries (CBFI) of the House of Representatives with regard to a new Charter for DBP. This includes House Bill No. 2837 entitled “An Act Instituting Reforms To Further Protect And Develop Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises, Amending For The Purpose Executive Order No. 81, Otherwise Known As “The 1986 Revised Charter Of The Development Bank Of The Philippines,” As Amended”, By Rep. Recto, Ralph G.; House Bill No. 2838 Entitled “An Act Providing For A New Charter Of The Development Bank Of The Philippines, Repealing For The Purpose Executive Order No. 81, As Amended”, By Rep. Recto, Ralph G.; And House Bill No. 7257 Entitled “An Act Providing For A New Charter Of The Development Bank Of The Philippines, Repealing For The Purpose Executive Order No. 81, As Amended”, By Rep. Fariñas, Rudys Caesar.

Salient points of the bills cover the increase in DBP’s authorized capital stock as well as the primary purpose and powers of the DBP in performing universal banking functions. The House Bill is currently undergoing review before the House of Representative. However, there is no guarantee that it will be passed into law as written and may still be subject to further revisions.

On 18 July 2023, Republic Act No. 11954, also known as the Maharlika Investment Fund (“**MIF**”) Act of 2023, was enacted which provides that for the first and second fiscal years upon effectivity of the law, 100% of the BSP’s total declared dividends will be remitted to the National Government for the capitalization of the Maharlika Investment Corporation (“**MIC**”), in the amount not exceeding PHP50 billion for the initial subscription of the National Government to the capitalization of the MIC. Thereafter, the dividends of the BSP shall be remitted to the National Government to fund the increase in the capitalization of the BSP. Please refer to “*Recent Developments, Select Financial Information, and Operating Data – Maharlika Investment Fund (MIF) Act*” for further details on the MIF Act and its implementing rules and regulations.

On 21 February 2024, the Philippine Competition Commission (the “**PCC**”) issued Commission Resolution No. 01-2024, modifying the threshold amounts under the Rep. Act No. 10667, or the Philippine Competition Act (“**PCA**”), effective 1 March 2024. Currently, parties to a merger or acquisition are required to provide the PCC notification when (a) the aggregate annual gross revenues in, or into, or from the Philippines, or the value of the assets in the Philippines of the ultimate parent entity of the acquiring or the acquired entities (the “**Size of Party**”) exceeds PHP7.8 billion; and (b) the value of the transaction, as determined under subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4) of Rule 4, Section 3 of the PCA IRR (the “**Size of Transaction**”), exceeds PHP3.2 billion.

On 13 June 2024, Republic Act No. 12001 or the Real Property Valuation and Assessment Reform Act (“**RPVARA**”) was signed into law, was published on 20 June 2024, and took effect on 5 July 2024. The

RPVARA seeks the establishment of standards based Philippine Valuation Standards (“**PVS**”) to govern the valuation of real property in the Philippines, the adoption of Schedule of Market Values (“**SMVs**”), the separation of the function of valuation of real properties from the functions of tax policy formulation and administration of the taxes due thereon, and the provision of a comprehensive and up-to-date electronic database of all real property transactions, among others. The SMV shall be the single real property valuation base for the assessment of real property-related taxes in the country and for the valuation of real property for various transactions by all government agencies.

On 20 July 2024, Republic Act No. 12010, also known as the Anti-Financial Account Scamming Act (“**AFASA**”), was signed into law to combat financial cybercrimes, safeguard the interests of financial consumers, and uphold the integrity of the financial system. The AFASA authorizes the BSP to investigate violations of the law, apply for cybercrime warrants, and collaborate with law enforcement agencies in the investigation of cases covered by the law. It grants the BSP limited authority to examine and investigate bank accounts, e-wallets, and other financial accounts that are involved in the prohibited acts under the law, which includes engaging in money muling activities and social engineering schemes. Money muling activities include the following acts for the purpose of obtaining, receiving, depositing, transferring, or withdrawing proceeds that are known to be derived from crimes, offenses, or social engineering schemes: sing, borrowing or allowing the use of a Financial Account (as defined under Section 3 of the law); opening a Financial Account under a fictitious name or using the identity or identification documents of another; buying or renting a Financial Account; selling or lending a Financial Account; or Recruiting, enlisting, contracting, hiring, utilizing or inducing any person to perform any of the preceding acts. Meanwhile, social engineering schemes are committed by a person who obtains sensitive identifying information of another person, through deception or fraud, resulting in unauthorized access and control over the person’s Financial Account, by misrepresenting oneself as acting on behalf of an Institution, or making false representations to solicit another person’s sensitive identifying information; or by using electronic communications to obtain another person’s sensitive identifying information.

Under the AFASA, financial institutions have the obligation to employ adequate risk and fraud management systems to ensure that their clients’ financial accounts are protected and temporarily hold funds subject of a disputed transaction within a period prescribed by the BSP, which shall not exceed thirty (30) days, unless otherwise extended by a court of competent jurisdiction.

On 8 November 2024, RA No. 12066 or the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises to Maximize Opportunities for Reinvigorating the Economy (“**CREATE MORE**”) was passed, amending the CREATE Act. The CREATE MORE establishes a simplified value-added tax (VAT) refund system to reduce delays in tax processes. Moreover, the CREATE MORE streamlines processes for projects that are eligible for incentives, by raising the investment capital threshold for approval by investment promotion agencies from PHP1 billion to PHP15 billion. Finally, the CREATE MORE also extends the maximum duration of availment of tax incentives from 17 years to 27 years.

Effective 15 March 2025, the Maximum Deposit Insurance Coverage (“**MDIC**”) provided by the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “**PDIC**”) for deposits in banks will be doubled from PHP500,000 to PHP1 million, per depositor, per bank. The Bank is a member of the PDIC, which is funded by semi-annual assessment fees at a prescribed percentage of the Bank’s deposit liabilities less certain exclusions.

Effective 28 March 2025, the rates of required reserves against deposit and deposit substitute liabilities in local currency of banks stand at 5% for for universal banks (“**UBs**”)/commercial banks (“**KBs**”), 2.5% for Digital Banks, 0% for standalone thrift banks (“**TBs**”), and 0% for rural banks (“**RBs**”)/cooperative banks (“**Coop Banks**”), pursuant to BSP Circular No. 1211.

Updates on Legal Proceedings and Disputes

The Bank is party to various legal proceedings which arise in the ordinary course of its operations. No such legal proceedings, either individually or in the aggregate, are expected to have a material adverse effect on the Bank or its consolidated financial condition.

The following are the updates on the Bank’s significant legal proceedings and/or disputes:

- a. In an August 2023 decision, the Supreme Court (“**SC**”) set aside and reversed the Sandiganbayan Resolution dismissing the criminal case filed against former DBP directors and officers involved in the Deltaventures Resources, Inc. 2009 loan agreement with DBP. Thus, SC ordered the remand of the case to the Sandiganbayan for the trial proceedings.
- b. New Wishing Star Trading Corporation’s (“**New Wishing Star**”) complaint is for nullity of foreclosure sale, involving two (2) parcels of land previously covered by Transfer Certificate of Title Nos. TSC-22889 and TSC-22890 both registered in the name of New Wishing Star Trading Corporation, conducted by Sheriff Domingo Garcia, of the Office of the Ex-Officio Sheriff of the Regional Trial Court, Santiago City, Isabela, on 28 August 2012. The said parcels of land were sold to the lone bidder, DBP, for the amount of PHP28.09 million. Consequently, after New Wishing Star failed to exercise its right to redeem the said parcels of land within the period of redemption, the Registry of Deeds for Santiago City cancelled TCT Nos. TSC-22889 and TSC-22890 and issued in lieu thereof TCT Nos. 165-2013000591 and 165-2013000592, respectively, in favor of DBP. Contrary to its allegations and based on available Bank records, New Wishing Star defaulted on its obligation when it failed to pay its outstanding obligation in the amount PHP28.00 million on 25 May 2011. Meanwhile, on 28 May 2020, the RTC-Branch 35, Santiago City granted New Wishing Star’s Verified Application for Issuance of a Temporary Restraining Order and/or Writ of Preliminary Injunction enjoining DBP from possessing the foreclosed properties. DBP’s Motion for Reconsideration was likewise denied. On 23 November 2020, DBP filed a Petition for Certiorari before the Court of Appeals assailing the Resolution and Orders of the trial court. On 14 June 2021, the Court of Appeals denied DBP’s Petition. On 16 July 2021, DBP filed its Motion for Reconsideration. DBP is currently pending a Petition for Review on Certiorari filed before the SC last April 2022. On the other hand, in the Complaint for Nullity of Foreclosure, the court ruled in favor of New Wishing as per decision dated 30 May 2023. DBP’s Motion for Reconsideration was denied by the court. On 8 February 2024, DBP filed its Notice of Appeal with the trial court and the same was granted by it. Parties are now waiting for the order from the Court of Appeals directing them to file their respective briefs.
- c. From November 2023 to March 2025, six incidents of internal fraud were reported across various branches of the Bank. Each case was promptly subjected to investigation and audit, with appropriate legal or administrative action taken against the erring personnel, in line with the Bank’s zero-tolerance policy on employee misconduct. One incident involved falsified entries in the daily time record of an employee. Although no financial loss was incurred, the case was referred to the Bank’s Administrative Legal Department – Legal Services Group (“**LSG**”) for administrative proceedings. The remaining five cases involved financial losses ranging from PHP44,000 to PHP19.8 million due to unauthorized withdrawals, theft of deposit collections and ATM cash, temporary misappropriation of teller funds, and fraudulent transactions affecting clients’ accounts. Criminal charges have been filed against the perpetrators in three of these five cases. In one instance, the full amount of PHP226,000 was recovered; nonetheless, the case was referred to the LSG for proper legal action. Another case was terminated by the LSG due to the concerned employee’s separation from the Bank.

V. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS ON PROCEDURE

The following supplements the section on “Procedure – Applications to Purchase the Bonds during the Offer Period” and “Procedure – Transactions in the Secondary Market” of the Original Offering Circular.

Procedure for the Distribution, Sale, and Registration of the Series 7 Bonds

The e-SIP is a permissioned web-based facility established and maintained by the Philippine Dealing System (“PDS”). It is designed as a gateway to streamline processes in the primary issuance of fixed income instruments and is available to identified stakeholders such as issuers, underwriters or arrangers, selling agents and client investor applicants. The e-SIP will serve as an electronic channel for submission of documents for listing, enrollment, and registration of Bondholders, as this may be updated from time to time.

The Issuer shall avail itself of the e-SIP and has entered into Supplements to the Registry and Paying Agency Agreement dated 5 July 2023 and 25 January 2024 (the “**Supplement RPAA**”). The Issuer shall be bound by the Terms of Use of e-SIP as appended to the Supplement RPAA, notwithstanding deviations from the e-SIP standard operating procedures as provided in the Supplement RPAA. As a consequence of the availment of the e-SIP, the Issuer shall register the issuance of the Series 7 Bonds, as well as the Arrangers, Selling Agents, and other stakeholders (the “**Users**”) to the e-SIP facility, in order to allow access and submission of documents and other requirements for the Offer through the e-SIP facility, in lieu of (in certain instances) the physical submission thereof to PDTC, PDEX, and other operating subsidiaries of the PDS. The Users (which may include the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner, Selling Agents, and their clients) agree to accede to the Terms of Use in a manner and form prescribed by PDTC.

Applications to Purchase the Series 7 Bonds during the Offer Period

Prospective Bondholders may purchase the Series 7 Bonds during the Offer Period by submitting fully and duly accomplished ATPs, either in electronic form through the e-SIP Portal of the PDS or in hard copy (in such number of copies required for the offering), together with all the required attachments and the corresponding payments to the Selling Agent from whom such application was obtained no later than 5:00 p.m. (or such earlier or later time as may be indicated in the ATP) on the last day of the Offer Period. ATPs received after said date or time or without the required attachments will be rejected. Only ATPs that are accompanied by payments in cleared funds or covered by acceptable payment instructions and covering the entire application money shall be accepted by the Selling Agents. The Selling Agents shall receive such funds and shall hold it until the end of the Offer Period. The Issuer may, in consultation with the Issue Manager, Sole Arranger, and Sole Bookrunner, adjust the timetable as necessary, including closing the public offer period earlier, and subject to other factors, including, but not limited to, market conditions.

Please be advised that in lieu of the e-SIP standard operating procedures on the ATP, no ATP shall be electronically generated by the e-SIP for the Offer and an ATP shall not be available for download through the Selling Agent’s e-SIP account.

For the Series 7 Bonds to be Offered through a Limited Offering to QBs:

An Applicant must not be a Prohibited Bondholder and must be a QB as such term is defined under the SRC and the SRC Rules.

For an Applicant in the particular class of QB that falls under Rule 10.1.3(s) of the SRC Rules, it is necessary that an SEC-registered QB registrar ascertains the QB qualifications of the QB. Such Applicant must provide:

- A certified true copy by the QB’s authorized officer of a valid QB certification from a QB Registrar; and
- Such other documentary requirements as required by the Bank, Registrar, or Paying Agent.

Transactions in the Secondary Market

For the Series 7 Bonds to be Offered through a Limited Offering to QBs:

All secondary trading of the Series 7 Bonds shall be coursed the trading facilities of PDEX, as applicable, subject to the payment by the Bondholder of fees in connection with trading on PDEX, and the Registrar. Transfers shall be subject to the procedures of the BSP, the Registrar, and PDEX, including but not limited to the guidelines on minimum trading lots, minimum holding denominations, and record dates.

The Bank shall list or enroll the Series 7 Bonds in PDEX for secondary market trading. Upon listing or enrollment of the Series 7 Bonds with PDEX, qualified investors must course their secondary market trades through the trading participants of PDEX for execution in the PDEX Trading Platform in accordance with the PDEX Trading Rules, Conventions and Guidelines, as these may be amended or supplemented from time to time and must settle such trades on a Delivery versus Payment basis in accordance with PDEX Settlement Rules and Guidelines. The secondary trading of the Series 7 Bonds

in PDEX may be subject to such fees and charges of PDEX, the trading participants of PDEX, and other providers necessary for the completion of such trades. Transactions on the Series 7 Bonds on PDEX will be subject to the duly approved and relevant rules of the exchange, including guidelines on minimum trading lots and other guidelines for holding and trading of the Series 7 Bonds as may be prescribed by the BSP.

The Series 7 Bonds shall be enrolled as securities that may be traded at the PDEX between and among QBs in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in this Pricing Supplement and the relevant PDEX rules, operating framework, and trading conventions. Any future offer or sale of the Series 7 Bonds within the PDEX Trading System must be to a non-Prohibited Bondholder who is a QB.

The restriction of transfers to and holdings of non-Prohibited Bondholders is to be maintained through the tenor of the Series 7 Bonds. A Bondholder must maintain its qualification as a non-Prohibited Bondholder, and should it be aware of any fact or circumstance that would threaten its status or render it a Prohibited Bondholder, then such Bondholder must perform such remedial actions to maintain its qualification; failing which, it must inform PDEX of such disqualification without delay. If an intervening event affects the QB status of an existing Bondholder of the Series 7 Bonds after purchase, such existing holder may keep its holdings. However, such existing holder is no longer eligible to purchase additional Series 7 Bonds.

If it is discovered after purchase that (i) a buyer is a Prohibited Bondholder at the point of sale, or (ii) a transfer or recording of ownership has been made to an entity who is a Prohibited Bondholder (each of (i) and (ii) is deemed as a “**Sell Out Trigger**”), a remediation procedure via the sell-out mechanism of such ineligible investor or Bondholder’s enrolled securities will be done in accordance with the Enrollment, Trading & Settlement Guidelines of Securities Enrolled in PDEX.

The Series 7 Bonds will be in minimum denominations as may be provided in the Pricing Supplement and Bond Certificate for the Series 7 Bonds, or such other minimum denominations as may be prescribed or approved by the BSP. Consequently, no negotiation or secondary trading will be allowed if the result is that a remaining Bondholder of the Series 7 Bonds will hold less than the minimum denomination as prescribed or approved by the BSP.

No transfers will be effected for a period of two (2) Business Days preceding the due date for any payment of interest on the Series 7 Bonds, or during the period of two (2) Business Days preceding the due date for the payment of the principal amount of the Series 7 Bonds or during the period when the Series 7 Bonds have been previously called for redemption.

The Registrar shall register any transfer of the Series 7 Bonds upon presentation to it of the following documents in form and substance acceptable to it:

- The relevant Trade-Related Transfer Form or Non-Trade Transfer Form as the case may be, by the relevant PDEX Trading Participant, substantially in the form agreed upon between DBP and the Registrar;
- Investor Registration Form duly accomplished by the transferee Bondholder and endorsed by the relevant PDEX Trading Participant, in the form agreed upon between DBP and the Registrar;
- Tax exempt/Treaty Documents, if applicable, in accordance with the General Terms and Conditions;
- A certified true copy by the QB’s authorized officer of a valid QB certification from a QB Registrar, as applicable; and
- Such other documents that may be required by the Registrar to be submitted by the transferee Bondholder in support of the transfer or assignment of the Series 7 Bonds in its favor.

Transfers of the Series 7 Bonds made in violation of the restrictions on transfer under the General Terms and Conditions shall be null and void and shall not be registered by the Registrar.

VI. TAXATION

The following amends the section on “Taxation” in the Original Offering Circular.

The following discussion is a general description of certain Philippine tax aspects relating to the Bonds (as this term is defined in the Original Offering Circular). It is based on the laws, regulations, and rulings in force as at the date of this Pricing Supplement and is subject to any changes in law or interpretations thereof occurring after such date, which changes could be made on a retroactive basis. It does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own, or dispose of the Bonds and does not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which (such as dealers in securities or commodities) may be subject to special rules. Prospective Bondholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers concerning the overall tax consequences of their investment in the Bonds.

The tax treatment of a holder of the Bonds may vary depending upon the tenor of the Bond, such holder’s particular situation, and certain holders may be subject to special rules not discussed below. Foreign tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the Bonds are not discussed below. This summary does not purport to address all tax aspects that may be important to a holder of the Bonds.

INVESTORS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES OF OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE PARTICULAR BONDS THEY WILL BE HOLDING, INCLUDING THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT OF ANY LOCAL OR FOREIGN TAX LAWS.

As used in this section, the term “resident alien” refers to an individual whose residence is within the Philippines but who is not a citizen of the Philippines; a “non-resident alien” is an individual whose residence is not within the Philippines and who is not a citizen of the Philippines; a non-resident alien who is actually within the Philippines for an aggregate period of more than 180 days during any calendar year is considered a “non-resident alien doing business in the Philippines”; otherwise, such non-resident alien who is actually within the Philippines for an aggregate period of 180 days or less during any calendar year is considered a “non-resident alien not doing business in the Philippines.” A “resident foreign corporation” is a foreign corporation engaged in trade or business within the Philippines; and a “non-resident foreign corporation” is a foreign corporation not engaged in trade or business within the Philippines. The term “foreign” when applied to a corporation means a corporation which is not domestic while the term “domestic” when applied to a corporation means a corporation created or organized in the Philippines or under its laws.

TAXATION OF INTEREST

The Tax Code provides that interest income on interest-bearing obligations of Philippine residents, such as the Bonds, are Philippine-sourced income subject to Philippine income tax.

The Tax Code defines “deposit substitutes” as an alternative form of obtaining funds from the public, other deposits, through the issuance endorsement, or acceptance of debt instruments for the borrower’s own account, for the purpose of relending or purchasing of receivables and other obligations or financing their own needs or the needs of their agent or dealer. Obtaining funds from the “public” in this instance means borrowing from twenty (20) or more individual or corporate lenders at any one time.

On 29 May 2025, the Capital Markets Efficiency Promotion Act (“**CMEPA**”) was signed into law by President Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr., with a few line-item vetoes. The law is set to take effect on 1 July 2025 following its complete publication, with implementing rules and regulations to be issued within sixty (60) calendar days thereafter. In the interim, the transitory provision in the law states that tax exemptions or preferential rates on financial instruments issued or transacted before 1 July 2025 will continue to apply for the remaining term of the relevant agreement, which will remain subject to the prevailing tax rate at the time of its issuance.

Notably, a key reform under the CMEPA is the uniform tax treatment of short-term and long-term bonds. The law provides for a standard final withholding tax rate of 20% on interest income for all bondholders, except for non-resident aliens not engaged in trade or business and non-resident foreign corporations,

both of whom are still subject to a final withholding tax rate of 25%. Accordingly, it removed preferential tax rates and exemptions for long-term deposits or investments in the form of savings, common or individual trust funds, deposit substitutes, investment management accounts, and other investments with a maturity period of not less than five (5) years.

In light of the enactment of the CMEPA, interest income arising from bonds are considered as Philippine sourced income subject to final withholding tax at the following rates:

- Philippine citizens and resident alien individuals – 20%
- Non-Resident aliens doing business in the Philippines – 20%
- Non-resident aliens not doing business in the Philippines – 25%
- Domestic corporations – 20%
- Resident foreign corporations – 20%
- Non-resident foreign corporation – 25%

The aforementioned final withholding tax rates applicable to non-resident aliens not doing business in the Philippines and non-resident foreign corporations may be reduced by applicable provisions of tax treaties in force between the Philippines and the tax residence country of the non-resident Bondholder. Most tax treaties to which the Philippines is a party provide for a preferential reduced tax rate of 15% where Philippine sourced interest income is paid to a resident of the other contracting state. However, tax treaties would also normally qualify that the preferential reduced tax rates will not apply if the recipient of the interest income, even if considered a resident of the other contracting state, carries on business in the Philippines through a permanent establishment and the holding of the relevant interest-bearing instrument is effectively connected to such permanent establishment.

In any case, all Bondholders are required to submit to the Bank, through the Paying Agent, their respective BIR-issued Taxpayer Identification Numbers (“TIN”).

Moreover, taxation of the Series 7 Bonds under existing laws may be impacted by proposed amendments from pending bills. A measure currently pending in the Senate is the Passive Income and Financial Intermediary Taxation Act (“**PIFITA**”), which is the fourth package of the Comprehensive Tax Reform Program (“**CTRP**”) and is based on House Bill No. 4339 from the House of Representatives. The PIFITA, in its present form, proposes (i) the removal of the preferential tax treatment of the expanded foreign currency deposit system, (ii) a single final withholding tax rate of 20% on interest income regardless of currency, maturity, issuer and other differentiating factors, and (iii) a single gross receipt tax of 5% on banks, quasi-banks, and certain non-bank financial intermediaries across all types of income (lending and non-lending), except dividends, equity shares and net income of subsidiaries. (See “*Change in Tax Rates or New Tax Rates – Package Four of the Comprehensive Tax Reform Program.*”)

CHANGE IN TAX RATES OR NEW TAX RATES

In the event there is a change in the tax treatment of bonds or on the tax rates applicable to a Bondholder because of new, or changes or repeal in, tax laws, or interpretations thereof, as a result of which, a Bondholder previously exempt from tax shall be made subject to tax on income earned from the bonds or there is an increase in the applicable withholding tax rate, or any payments of principal and/or interest under the bonds shall be subject to deductions or withholdings for or on account of any taxes, duties, assessments, or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld, or assessed within the Philippines by any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, including but not limited to stamp, issue, registration, documentary, value-added or similar tax, or other taxes, duties, assessments, or government charges, including interest, surcharges, and penalties thereon (the “**New Taxes**”), then such New Taxes imposed shall be for the sole account of the Bondholders. Consequently, the Paying Agent, on behalf of the Issuer, as applicable, shall make the necessary withholding or deduction for the account of the Bondholders concerned. All sums payable by the Bank to tax-exempt persons (upon qualification as such and presentation of acceptable proof of tax exemption) shall be paid without deductions for taxes, duties, assessments, or government charges.

Package Four of the Comprehensive Tax Reform Program

The fourth package under the CTRP of the Government is House Bill No. 4339, also known as the Passive Income and Financial Intermediary Taxation Act (“**PIFITA**”). It seeks to amend the taxation of passive income, financial intermediaries, and financial transactions, including: (i) passive income taxes (e.g., taxes on interest, dividends, capital gains from the sale of shares of stocks not traded through the local stock exchange); (ii) stock transaction tax and initial public offering (“**IPO**”) tax; (iii) business taxes on financial intermediaries (e.g., gross receipts tax, premium tax and value-added tax on certain financial institutions); and (iv) documentary stamp tax on certain financial products and transactions.

In particular, HB No. 4339 aims to impose: (i) a single final withholding tax rate of 15% on interest income regardless of currency, maturity, issuer and other differentiating factors, (ii) a single rate of 15% on interest income, dividends and capital gains, (iii) a single gross receipts tax of 5% on banks, quasi-banks, and certain non-bank financial intermediaries across all types of income (lending and non-lending), except dividends, equity shares and net income of subsidiaries, (iv) uniform taxation of 2% of premium for pre-need, pension, life and HMO insurance, (v) removal of IPO tax, (vi) gradual reduction of the stock transaction tax until it reaches zero by 2026 and removal of the transaction tax on listed and traded debt instruments by 2026, and (vii) exemption of non-monetary documents from DST.

With respect to interest, HB No. 4339 seeks to lower the final tax on interest from the current rate of 20% to 15%. Notably, the current tax exemption applicable to interest derived from long-term deposits and investments is removed under HB No. 4339, and such interest will be subject to final income taxes at a rate of 15%. HB No. 4339 also provides that the proceeds from the sale of listed debt instruments will be taxed at a rate of 0.1%, while gains from the sale of unlisted debt instruments will be taxed at 15%.

Further, HB No. 4339 seeks to introduce a single gross receipts tax rate of 5% to be imposed on banks and non-bank financial intermediaries performing quasi-banking functions. It will remove the distinction between lending and non-lending income, as well as the maturity of the instrument. All types of income will be taxed at 5%, with the exception of dividends, equity shares, and net income of subsidiaries, which will remain exempt.

HB No. 4339 was approved on the third and final reading by the House of Representatives on 14 November 2022 and was sent to the Senate with a request for concurrence on 15 November 2022. On 12 February 2024, the Department of Finance presented a refined proposal for the fourth package of CTRP before the Senate Committee on Ways and Means, which includes among others, a proposal to harmonize the interest income tax at 20% regardless of the maturity or term, issuer, and currency. The bill remains pending with the Senate as of the date of this Pricing Supplement.

TAX EXEMPT STATUS

Bondholders who are exempt from, are not subject to final withholding tax, or are subject to a lower rate of final withholding tax on interest income may avail of such exemption or preferential withholding tax rate by submitting the necessary documents. The Bondholder concerned shall submit the following requirements, in form and substance prescribed by the Issuer, to the Registrar or Selling Agents (together with their completed Applications to Purchase) who shall then forward the same to the Registrar:

- (i) Proof of tax exemption or entitlement to preferential tax rates:
 - (a) For (1) tax-exempt corporations under Section 30 of the Tax Code (except non-stock, non-profit educational institutions under Section 30(H) of the Tax Code); (2) cooperatives duly registered with the Cooperative Development Authority; and (3) BIR-approved pension fund and retirement plan – certified true copy of valid, current, and subsisting tax exemption certificate, ruling or opinion issued by the BIR. For this purpose, a tax exemption certificate or ruling shall be deemed “valid, current and subsisting” if it has not been more than 3 years since the date of issuance thereof;
 - (b) For Tax-Exempt Personal Equity Retirement Account established pursuant to PERA Act of

2008 – certified true copy of the Bondholder’s current, valid and subsisting Certificate of Accreditation as PERA Administrator;

- (c) For all other tax-exempt entities (including, but not limited to, (1) non-stock, non-profit educational institutions; (2) government-owned or -controlled corporations; and (3) foreign governments, financing institutions owned, controlled or enjoying refinancing from foreign governments, and international or regional financial institutions established by foreign governments) – certified true copy of tax exemption certificate, ruling or opinion issued by the BIR expressly stating that their income is exempt from income tax and, consequently, withholding tax;
 - (d) For entities claiming tax treaty relief pursuant to RMO 14-2021 – prior to the payment of interest due: (a) three (3) originals of the appropriate form (currently, BIR Form 0901-I (Interest Income)) or Application Form for Treaty Purposes filed by the Bondholder or, if the Bondholder is a fiscally transparent entity, each of the Bondholder’s owners or beneficiaries, (b) one (1) original of the valid and existing Tax Residency Certificate (“**TRC**”) duly issued by the respective foreign tax authority of the country of residence of the Bondholder or, if the Bondholder is a fiscally transparent entity, the country of residence of each of the Bondholder’s owners or beneficiaries in the form acceptable for recognition under Philippine laws, (c) the relevant provision of the tax treaty providing for the claimed tax exemption or preferential tax rate, in a form acceptable to the Issuer, (d) three (3) originals of the duly notarized, consularized, or apostilled (as the case may be) Special Power of Attorney executed by the Bondholder or the Bondholder’s owners or beneficiaries, as may be applicable, in favor of its authorized representative (if the Application Form for Treaty Purposes and other documents are accomplished by an authorized representative) and confirmation acceptable to the Issuer that the Bondholder or the Bondholder’s owners or beneficiaries, as may be applicable, is/are not doing business in the Philippines to support the applicability of a tax treaty relief; and (e) an original or certified true copy of the Certificate of Entitlement (“**COE**”) issued by the BIR International Tax Affairs Division (“**ITAD**”) certifying the Bondholder’s entitlement to tax treaty relief in connection with the Series 7 Bonds. It shall be the Bondholder’s sole responsibility and obligation to file the tax treaty relief application (“**TTRA**”) with the BIR ITAD to prove its entitlement to tax treaty relief, and in relation thereto, the Issuer shall, upon request of the Bondholder, provide the relevant documents which are required to be submitted for purposes of filing a TTRA. For avoidance of doubt, in order for the preferential rate to apply, the Bondholder must submit the COE issued by the BIR and the TRC, together with the ATP, to the Selling Agents. In order for the Issuer to apply the preferential rate for the succeeding taxable years, the Bondholder must submit an updated TRC before the last day of the first month of the taxable year or at least ten (10) Business Days before the first interest payment for the taxable year, whichever is earlier. The Issuer shall withhold regular tax rates in its interest payments for the ensuing taxable year if the Bondholder fails to provide the updated TRC within the prescribed deadline;
 - (e) Any other document that the Issuer or PDTCT may require from time to time; and
 - (f) In addition, upon the request of the Issuer, Selling Agent, or the Registrar, as the case may be, the Bondholder shall submit an updated Part II (A), (B), (C), and (D) of the CORTT Form;
- (ii) a duly notarized declaration and undertaking, in prescribed form, executed by (ii.a) the Corporate Secretary or any authorized representative, who has personal knowledge of the exemption based on his official functions, if the Applicant purchases the Series 7 Bonds for its account, or (ii.b) the Trust Officer, if the Applicant is a bank authorized under Philippine law to perform trust and fiduciary functions and purchase the Series 7 Bonds pursuant to its management of tax-exempt entities (i.e. Employee Retirement Fund, etc.), declaring and warranting that the same Bondholder named in the tax exemption certificate described in (i) above, is specifically exempt from the relevant tax or is subject to a preferential tax rate for the relevant tax, undertaking to immediately notify the Issuer and the Registrar and Paying Agent of any suspension or revocation of the tax exemption certificates or preferential rate entitlement,

and agreeing to indemnify and hold the Issuer and Registrar and Paying Agent free and harmless against any claims, actions, suits, and liabilities, or any tax or charge arising from the non-withholding of the required tax; and

- (iii) if applicable, such other documentary requirements as may be reasonably required by the Issuer or the Registrar or Paying Agent, or as may be required under applicable regulations of the relevant taxing or other authorities; provided further that, all sums payable by the Issuer to tax-exempt entities shall be paid in full without deductions for Taxes, duties, assessments, or government charges, subject to the submission by the Bondholder claiming the benefit of any exemption of reasonable evidence of such exemption to the Registrar and Paying Agent.

Transfers taking place in the Register of Bondholders after the Series 7 Bonds listed or enrolled in PDEX may be allowed between taxable and tax-exempt entities without restriction and observing the tax exemption of tax-exempt entities, if and/or when allowed under, and are in accordance with the relevant rules, conventions, and guidelines of PDEX and PDTC. A selling or purchasing Bondholder claiming tax-exempt status is required to submit the following documents to the Registrar, together with the supporting documents specified under Registry and Paying Agency Agreement upon submission of Account Opening Documents to the Registrar: (i) a written notification of the sale or purchase, including the tax status of the transferor or transferee, as appropriate; and (ii) an indemnity agreement wherein the new Bondholder undertakes to indemnify the Issuer for any tax that may later on be assessed on the Issuer on account of such transfer.

TAXATION ON SALE OR OTHER DISPOSITION OF BONDS

Gains realized from the sale, exchange, or retirement of the Bonds are subject to income tax. This applies regardless of the term of the Bonds, in light of the enactment of the CMEPA which removed the exclusion from gross income of gains realized from Bonds with a maturity period exceeding five (5) years.

If the Bonds are considered ordinary assets of individual Bondholders, gains from the sale or disposition of such Bonds are included in the computation of taxable income, which is subject to the following graduated tax rates for Philippine citizens (whether residents or non-residents), or resident foreign individuals or non-resident aliens engaged in trade or business in the Philippines:

| | |
|---|--|
| Not over PHP250,000 | 0% |
| Over PHP250,000 but not over PHP400,000 | 15% of the excess over PHP250,000 |
| Over PHP400,000 but not over PHP800,000 | PHP22,500 + 20% of the excess over PHP400,000 |
| Over PHP800,000 but not over PHP2,000,000 | PHP102,500 + 25% of the excess over PHP800,000 |
| Over PHP2,000,000 but not over PHP8,000,000 | PHP402,500 + 30% of the excess over PHP2,000,000 |
| Over PHP8,000,000 | PHP2,202,500 + 35% of the excess over PHP8,000,000 |

For non-resident aliens not engaged in trade or business, the gain shall be subject to the 25% final withholding tax.

If the Bonds are considered as capital assets of individual Bondholders, gains from the sale or disposition of the Bonds shall be subject to the same rates of income tax as if the Bonds were held as ordinary assets, except that if the gain is realized by an individual who held the Bonds for a period of more than twelve months prior to the sale, only 50% of the gain will be recognized and included in the computation of taxable income. If the Bonds were held by an individual for a period of 12 months or less, 100% of the gain will be included in the computation of the taxable income.

Gains derived by domestic or resident foreign corporations on the sale or other disposition of the Bonds are included in the computation of taxable income which is subject to a 25% income tax (or 20% for domestic corporations with net taxable income not exceeding PHP5 million and with total assets not exceeding PHP100 million, excluding land on which the particular business entity's office, plant, and equipment are situated during the taxable year for which the tax is imposed). Gains derived by non-resident foreign corporations on the sale or other disposition of the Bonds shall form part of their gross

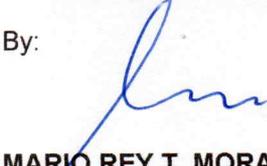
income which is subject to a 25% final withholding tax unless a preferential rate is allowed under a tax treaty subject to such other documentary requirements as may be reasonably required under the applicable regulations of the relevant taxing or other authorities for purposes of claiming tax treaty relief.

Any gains realized by non-residents on the sale of the Bonds may be exempt from Philippine income tax under an applicable tax treaty subject to such other documentary requirements as may be reasonably required under the rules and regulations of the relevant taxing or other authorities for purposes of claiming tax treaty relief.

(Signature page follows)

DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES

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