CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION

Annual Report Year 2022

Our Purpose

To achieve sustainable growth and to be a trustworthy brand
that provides a uniquely personal and fulfilling customer experience
through differentiated products and services within our global network.

Our Strategy

We will provide a stable source of revenue for the Bank
by being the preferred financial products provider for our customers
and by optimizing the earning potential of our resources.
We will innovate products and services
that will delight our customers and address their needs.
We will promote a culture of entrepreneurship
where our employees become partners
in pursuing sustainable business growth.
We will remain committed to uplifting the lives of the people
in our communities by sharing our resources and encouraging employee volunteerism.

CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp.

CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. was established in 1995, when the country opened up to the entry of foreign banks. Amid an intensely competitive arena, CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. distinguished itself with a niche-based strategy that demonstrated its efficiency, innovativeness, and customer focus. We drew strength from the global reputation and track record of CTBC, our Parent Bank in Taiwan, and complemented these with our own unique touch of local service and innovation.

In the Philippines, our brand promise "We are Family" has gained new meaning while also holding true to the tradition set by our Parent Bank. CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. has achieved this balance by focusing effectively on our chosen markets and developing active partnerships with customers. The results may be seen in our Bank's solid financial performance, innovative products, and responsive services enabled by technology. More importantly, it has shown in the growth that our clients have attained with the Bank by their side.

As we chart our future, we continue to leverage on our Parent Bank franchise and reinforce our efforts to become truly global in our Bank's vision, products and services, systems, and operations. Equally significant has been our emphasis on good corporate governance, keeping pace with international standards and exercising prudence in managing our Bank's resources and risk-taking activities. We remain firmly committed to these goals toward realizing long-term growth while we build our clients' investments, develop our employees' talents and skills, and nurture the communities around us. In directing our capabilities toward these directions, we move closer to our promise of a future secured.

We are Family. We are Caring, Trustworthy, and Professional. We are CTBC Bank.

2022 Annual Report

Summary of Main Contents:

Annual Report Year 2022

Submitted to

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

COVER SHEET

AS95088814A

S.E.C. Registration Number

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.

Company's Full Name

Fort Legend Towers Third Avenue corner 31st Street Bonifacio Global City Taguig City

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

Alpha M. Tagle	89889287
Contact Person	Company Telephone Number

12	31	SEC 17-A (2022 ANNUAL REPORT)	05	4
Month	Day	Form Type	Month	Day
Fiscal Year			Annual Meeting	

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

Total No. of Stockholders

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document I.D.

Cashier

STAMPS

sye/jps

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-A

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

1. For the fiscal year ended ------------------ December 31, 2022

2. SEC Identification Number ------------------ AS9508814A

3. BIR Tax Identification No. ------------------ 004-665-166-000

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter ---------

   CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.

5. Philippines
   Province, Country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization

6. (SEC Use Only)
   Industry Classification Code:

7. Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City — 1634
   Address of Principal Office — Postal Code

8. (632) 8988 9287
   Issuer's telephone number, including area code

9. Not applicable
   Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC, or Sec. 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding
Common Stock, P10 par value	348,307,202

11. Are any or all of these securities listed on a Stock Exchange?

    Yes [ ] No [x]

    If yes, state the name of such stock exchange and the classes of securities listed therein:

**The Philippine Stock Exchange in its Memorandum No. 2012-0010 dated February 20, 2012 approved the Bank's Petition for Voluntary Delisting effective February 24, 2012.*

Check whether the Issuer:

(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the SRC and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Section 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of The Corporation Code of the Philippines during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports);

Yes [x]   No [ ]

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

Yes [x]   No [ ]

13. The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant.

Number of shares held by non-affiliates multiplied by share price as of February 20, 2012: Php29,457,160.00.

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

Yes [ ]   No [ ]

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

15. If any of the following documents are incorporated by reference, briefly describe them and identify the part of SEC Form 17-A into which the document is incorporated:

(a) Any annual report to security holders ------------- Not applicable

(b) Any proxy or information statement filed pursuant to SRC Rule 20 and 17.1(b)------Not applicable

(c) Any prospectus filed pursuant to SRC Rule 8.1-1--------- Not applicable

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PART I - BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Business

(1) Description of Business

Business Development. CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. ("Bank") is the Philippine subsidiary of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. ("CTBC Ltd.") of Taiwan.

The Bank was incorporated on September 7, 1995 initially as Access Banking Corporation, and commenced operation on September 26, 1995 as a domestic commercial bank. The Bank has an authorized capital stock of P3.0 Billion.

On November 22, 1995, the Monetary Board approved the investment of CTBC Ltd. in sixty percent ("60%") of the voting stock of Access Banking Corporation through the outright purchase of fifty percent ("50%") or P487.5 Million of its P975.0 million outstanding voting stock and an additional subscription of P262.5 million of the P275.0 million additional voting stock issued. On January 8, 1996, the Bank's name was changed to Chinatrust (Philippines) Commercial Bank Corporation.

In line with the capital build-up program of the Bank, its Board of Directors approved in 1997 the issuance of 25 million common shares at P10.00 per share from its authorized capital stock via a stock rights offering to existing stockholders. This entitled the existing shareholders to subscribe to one (1) common share for every five (5) shares held. As of December 31, 1997, the stock rights offering was fully subscribed; partial payment to the subscription amounted to P209.99 million which resulted in the Bank's attainment of its P1.647 Billion capital, fully complying with minimum capital requirements of BSP of P1.625 billion by the end of the year. On March 31, 1998, all subscriptions to the stock rights were fully paid. On April 23, 1998, the SEC approved the stock rights offering.

On June 2, 1999, the Bank's share was listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange ("PSE") through an Initial Public Offering ("IPO") of 37,500,000 common shares from its unissued authorized capital stock. The proceeds of the IPO were utilized for branch expansion and investment in information technology.

In December 2000, CTBC Ltd. substantially increased its equity in the Bank through the acquisition of shares held by a minority group, thus controlling approximately 91% of the Bank's capital stock, compared to 57% prior to the acquisition. A further acquisition of shares held by the public representing 9% of the Bank's equity was made by CTBC Ltd. in January 2001 through a tender offer at a price of PhP19.00 per share, the same price at which the shares from the minority group was acquired. That year, CTBC Ltd. held 99.41% of the Bank's outstanding capital stock.

On August 25, 2005, the Board of Directors of the Bank declared 15% stock dividends out of its unissued shares. It was subsequently approved by the shareholders in a special meeting called for the same purpose on December 22, 2005. The BSP later approved the 15% stock dividend on February 20, 2006. On April 4, 2006, 28,124,997 common shares representing the 15% stock dividends were issued to the Bank's shareholders and simultaneously listed with the PSE.

On March 30, 2007, the Bank's Board of Directors once again made another 15% stock dividend declaration, to be paid out of the Bank's unissued shares. The same was ratified by the shareholders during the Bank's annual shareholders' meeting held on June 28, 2007, and subsequently approved by the BSP on September 20, 2007. On

November 15, 2007, an additional 32,343,734 common shares representing 15% stock dividends were listed in the PSE and issued to the Bank's stockholders of record as of record date.

On December 23, 2011, the Bank a filed Petition for Voluntary Delisting at the Philippine Stock Exchange ("PSE"). Pursuant to the PSE Voluntary Delisting Rules, a tender offer was conducted by the Bank at a tender offer price of Php26.14. The PSE in its Memorandum No. 2012-0010 dated February 20, 2012 approved the Petition for Voluntary Delisting effective February 24, 2012.

On September 19, 2013, the SEC approved the amendment to Article FIRST of the Bank's Articles of Incorporation amending the Bank's name to CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. The Bank started using the new corporate name effective October 30, 2013.

On July 25, 2019, the shareholders approved the amendment to Article SEVENTH of the Articles of Incorporation increasing the authorized capital stock from 3 Billion Pesos to 4 Billion Pesos and increasing the common stock from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000, in connection with the Bank's Capital Build Up Program to comply with the Bangko Sentral Ng Pilipinas Circular No. 854 Series of 2014 on Minimum Capitalization of Banks. The shareholders also approved the issuance to Parent Bank CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. of the following shares at the share price of Php29.755: the 484,920 Treasury Shares, the remaining 51,031,269 from the unissued common shares, and 48,307,202 common shares from the increase in the authorized capital stock subject to the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission to said amendment in the Bank's Articles of Incorporation. The Bank entered into subscription agreements dated September 12, 2019 with CTBC Bank Ltd. for the said shares. The subscriptions were fully paid. The Bank issued the Treasury Shares and the remaining unissued common shares so that the shareholdings of CTBC Bank Ltd. increased from 99.60% to 99.67% of the Bank's outstanding shares. On March 6, 2020, the Securities and Exchange Commission approved the aforestated amendment to Article SEVENTH of the Articles of Incorporation. The Bank thus issued the 48,307,202 common shares from the increase in its authorized capital stock so that the shareholdings of CTBC Bank Ltd., further increased from 99.67% to 99.72%.

On June 23, 2022 the shareholders re-elected the following as members of the Board: Cheng-Hsin Wang, William B. Go, Oliver D. Jimeno, Li-Hsuan Juan, Jui-Cheng (Kevin) Huang and Alexander A. Patricio, Stephen D. Sy, and Luis Y. Benitez, Jr. as Independent Directors.

Based on the data as of December 31, 2022 issued by Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, out of the forty five (45) universal and commercial banks operating in the Philippines, the Bank ranked 23rd in terms of Total Assets; 20th in terms of Total Loans; 24th in terms of Total Deposits; and 23rd in terms of Total Capital.

(2) Business of Issuer

Products and Services. As a full-service commercial bank, the Bank offers various products and services, such as the following:

PESO DEPOSITS
Savings Account
- Regular
- My First Saves

Checking Account
- Regular
- CheckLite
- Ultimate Earner

Time Deposit

FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS
Dollar Savings Account
Dollar Time Deposit
Third Currency Deposits

CARD PAYMENTS
Visa Debit and Cash Card
Co-Branded Cash Cards

CONSUMER LOANS
My Family Home Loan
Salary Stretch Unsecured Personal Loan (Public and Corp PL)
Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Business Loan
Credit Facilities Secured by Deposit and Government Securities

CREDIT FACILITIES & CORPORATE LOANS
Short-term Loan
Term Loan
Domestic Letter of Credit
Import Letter of Credit
Standby Letter of Credit
Trust Receipt
Export Packing Credit
Export Bills Purchase
Discounting Facilities
Domestic Bills Purchase

CASH MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Account Information Management
- NetBanking (Retail and Corporate)
- E-Mail Statement

Disbursement Management
- Cash Card Reloading
- Payroll
- Ultimate CheckWriter
- Customs Duties

TREASURY SERVICES
Foreign Exchange
- Spot
- Forward
- FX Swaps
- Cross Currency Swaps
- Interest Rate Swaps
- Options

Peso Fixed Income
- Treasury Bills
- Fixed Rate Treasury Notes
- Retail Treasury Bonds
- Global Peso Notes
- Peso Corporate Bonds
- Peso Short Term Commercial Papers

Dollar Fixed Income
- ROP Bonds
- Other Sovereign Bonds
- Dollar Philippine Corporate Bonds

TRUST AND INVESTMENT SERVICES
CTBC Bank Peso Unit Investment Trust Fund
- Money Market Fund
- Balanced Feeder Fund
- Stock Index Feeder Fund

Employee Retirement Benefit Plan Management
Investment Management Account
Personal Management Trust
Escrow Agency
Mortgage Trust Indenture

REMITTANCE SERVICES
Inward Remittances
Outward Remittances

TRADE SERVICES
Letters of Credit
- Import Letters of Credit
- Domestic Letters of Credit
- Standby Letters of Credit

Shipping Guarantee
Import Bills Negotiation
Loans Against Trust Receipts
Documentary Collections – Import and Domestic
- Document Against Payment (D/P)
- Document Against Acceptance (D/A)

BIR eFPS
BancNet eGov (SSS, Pag-IBIG and PhilHealth)
MC Bulk Preparation
Local and Global Remittances (IBFT, PESONet, RTGS, PDDTS, Swift)

Receivables Management
Collection Service Facility
Post-Dated Check Warehousing
Ultimate Money Mover (Deposit Pick-up)
BancNet Bills Payment
Bills Payment (Merchant Biller)

Merchant Acquiring
BancNet Point-of-Sale (POS)

Open Account (O/A)
Direct Remittance (D/R)
Advance Import Payments (AIP)

Export LC Advising
Export Bills Negotiation (LC and Non-LC)

From the foregoing products and services, the Bank's revenues are categorized into three (3) major segments, namely: (1) Portfolio Products; (2) Transactional Banking Products; and (3) Exposure Management Products. The remaining revenues are classified under Others. Portfolio Product revenues consist of spreads earned on loans. Transactional Banking Product revenues consist of spreads earned on deposits as well as fees earned from cash management products and trade services. Exposure Management Product revenues consist of income earned from the investment portfolio and trading activities. Other revenues consist of fees earned on trust services, gain on sales of acquired assets, service fees and charges earned on all other banking activities. The contributions of the 3 major segments in terms of percentage to the Bank's total revenues during the last two years are as follows:

Major Segment	***2021***	***2022***
Portfolio Products	**60.11%**	**49.72%**
Transactional Banking Products	**17.88%**	**24.67%**
Exposure Management Products	**11.50%**	**13.55%**

Status of New Products or Services. The Bank re-launched its Premiere Gold Class Program in September 2022 to provide value-add service to its affluent customer case by providing exclusive program of privileges such as- access to 24/7 worldwide concierge service hotline, issuance of Gold Debit Card and merchant discounts specific for members.

Distribution Network. As part of its channel upgrade and enhancement in providing easy, convenient, and quick electronic services for customer's banking needs, the Bank has started replacing its 43 ATM terminals. Likewise, some products can be accessed through internet and mobile banking channels and other electronic channels i.e. interactive voice response system, internet and short message system (SMS). As of December 2022, the Bank has a total of 25 branches, with Main Office branch located in Bonifacio Global City, Taguig.

Competition. The Bank faces competition from both domestic and foreign banks that operate in the Philippines. In the light of such competitive environment, the Bank focuses on key businesses to include consumer finance, the trading of fixed-income instruments and foreign exchange, the Taiwanese business, and selective corporate lending. By being a specialist, it is able to properly concentrate its resources and capital to ensure service excellence and good risk management and corporate governance. The Bank likewise adopts applicable business models from its parent bank and custom fits these to local market conditions. These efforts make the Bank a strong player in its chosen businesses.

Sources and availability of raw materials and the names of principal supplier. - **Not applicable.**

Dependence upon a single/few customers. **– Not applicable.**

Transactions with and/or dependence on related parties**.** Except in the ordinary course of business such as DOSRI transactions and employee loans, there are no transactions with and/or dependence on related parties.

Trademarks, Licenses, Franchises., etc. The Bank is the owner of the marks “CTBC”, “We Are Family” and “Salary Stretch”. As to other licenses, the Bank is a registered Government Securities Eligible Dealer (GSED) with Broker Dealer of Securities Functions.

Effect of existing or probable government regulations*.* As a domestic commercial bank, the Bank is governed by the rules and regulations of the BSP. The Bank observes and complies with all government laws, rules and regulations that exist.

Amount spent on research and development**.** There are no major expenses on research and development activities and these are just incorporated into the ordinary business expense of the Bank.

Cost and effect of compliance with environmental laws. - **Not applicable.**

Number of Employees. As of December 31, 2022, the Bank had seven hundred forty-three (743) employees composed of 445 officers and 298 staff, with 701 regular employees and 42 probationary employees. The Bank has no existing employees’ union. It has also no collective bargaining agreement.

Major Business Risks. The Bank’s business activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks – credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, and operational risk. The Bank is strongly committed to judiciously managing risks. For this purpose, it has put in place the necessary processes and platforms that enable it to prudently manage all categories of risk. It is the presence of this risk infrastructure and consciousness that has made the Bank a meaningful player in businesses where the required core competency is astute risk management capability. The Bank’s risk management programs seek to mitigate potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Market risk is the risk that the value of a currency position or financial instrument will be adversely affected by changes in the level, volatility or correlation of market risk factors, such as interest rates (including credit spread), foreign exchange, equities and commodities. The Bank’s market risk originates from its holdings in its foreign exchange instruments, debt securities and derivatives. The Bank utilizes market risk factor sensitivities as a tool to manage market risk. Market risk factor sensitivities of a position are defined as a change in the value of a position caused by a unit shift in a given market factor. The Market Risk Management Department implements a trading risk limits that is in line with the Bank’s risk appetite. The Bank also maintains a rigid system of loss limits and action triggers that prompt management to immediately act in the event that these thresholds are breached. These actions may include, but are not limited to, the partial liquidation of existing positions in order to cut losses. The objective of these thresholds is to ensure that losses, if any, will be limited to what the Bank's earning capability can sufficiently cover.

Credit risk is the risk that a borrower /obligor, guarantor, debtor or counterparty, or issuer of a security held by the Bank will not pay the obligation when it falls due. The Bank manages its credit risk by setting limits for individual borrowers and group of borrowers. It also places a cap on exposures to top borrowers, specific products, identified market segments, selected industries and loan tenors. The Bank likewise monitors borrower-specific credit exposures, and continually assesses the creditworthiness of counterparties. In addition, the Bank obtains security where appropriate, enters into collateral arrangements with counterparties and limits the duration of the exposures.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will be unable to meet its obligations as they fall due at a reasonable cost within a reasonable timeframe. To effectively manage liquidity risk, the Bank diversifies its funding sources and maintains a set of prudent liquidity risk limits, liquidity indicators, maturity gap analysis, and maximum cumulated outflows per tenor bucket. In addition, the Bank maintains sufficient cash and marketable securities, ensuring the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and having the ability to close out market positions.

Interest rate risk in banking book is the risk to future earnings or equity arising from the movement of interest rates. The Bank is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches of interest rate repricing of assets and liabilities. The Bank measures the impact of 1 basis point change in interest rate on net interest income (NII) and that on economic value of equity (EVE). The analysis of such impact on NII (1bp△NII) focuses on changes in interest income and expense within a year, hence, a short-term perspective. The analysis of such impact on EVE (1bp△EVE) is of a long-term perspective as it focuses on changes of economic value which will become net interest income received every year later on. Accordingly, both delta Net Interest Income and delta Economic Value of Equity limits in relation to the interest rate sensitivity of the banking book have been established by Management.

In addition to financial risks, the Bank is exposed to operations risks. Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss arising from direct or indirect loss from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. The Direct Loss results primarily from an operational failure while the Indirect Loss relates to the impact of operational risk on other risks such as Market, Credit or Liquidity Risk. The Bank ensures that specific business policies, processes, procedures and staff are in place to manage overall operational risks by way of identifying, assessing, controlling, mitigating, monitoring and reporting risk events. The Bank also manages other types of risks such as regulatory, reputational risk, strategic risk, legal risk, and environmental and social (E&S) risks.

Item 2. Properties

Properties Owned

	Type of Property	Property Address	Remarks
1	Condo	Unit 17F, 17TH Floor, 20 Lansbergh Place Condominium, No. 170 Tomas Morato, Ave., cor. Scout Castor St., Brgy. Sacred Heart, Q.C.	Consolidated under CTBC Bank
2	Condo	Unit 16-P 16th Floor, Eastwood Parkview Tower 1, Eastwood City, Libis, Q.C.	Consolidated under CTBC Bank
3	Condo	Unit E23B Gueventville II Condominium, Calbayog cor. Libertad Sts., Brgy. Highway Hills, Mandaluyong City	Consolidated under CTBC Bank
4	Condo	Unit 17A Tower A Kingswood Towers Condominium, Chino Roces Ave. corner Vito Cruz Ext., Makati City	Consolidated under CTBC Bank
5	Condo	Units 503 Xavierville City Condominium, Echavez., Brgy. Lorega Cebu City	Consolidated under CTBC Bank
6	Condo	Unit 707, 7th Floor Amaia Steps Pasig Phase 1A - Aria Building, Eusebio Avenue Barangay San Miguel, Pasig City	Consolidated to CTBC – July 28, 2022
7	Condo	Units 216 & 217, Kalayaan Avenue, Rockfort Residences Barangay Pinagkaisahan, Makati City	Consolidated to CTBC – July 13, 2022
8	House & Lot**	Lot 9,11, 18 & 20 Block 5 Diana Street, Metro Royale Subdivision Phase 1 Brgy. Burgos Rodriguez Rizal	Consolidation under BSP Circular #858 ongoing
9	House & Lot**	Lot 16 Block 1 Juniper Street, Milflora Villas, Sabang, Baliuag Bulacan	Consolidation under BSP Circular #858 ongoing
10	House & Lot**	Lot 8 & 9, Block 2, Albany Street, Golden Meadows Subd, Phase 2-A Brgy Sinalhan, Sta. Rosa Laguna	Consolidation under BSP Circular #858 ongoing

11	House & Lot**	Lot 8 Block 3, Chiavenna Street, Courtyard of Maia Alta Subd., Brgy. Dalig Antipolo City	Consolidation under BSP Circular #858 ongoing
12	House & Lot**	Lots 16 & 18, Block 3 Johnson Street corner Ivory Street, Sarrael Village Phase 1, Brgy Bucandala 1, Imus Cavite	Consolidation under BSP Circular #858 ongoing
13	House & Lot**	Lot 5178-D-6-A Paseo Ramon, White Sands Resort Villas, Brgy. Maribago, Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu	Consolidation under BSP Circular #858 ongoing
14	House & Lot**	Lot 11 Block 8 Sparta Drive, Olympia Park Subd., Brgy. Labas Sta Rosa Laguna	Sold
15	House & Lot**	Lot 4-A (Unit A), San Felipe Street, San Antonio Valley 2, Barangay San Isidro, Paranaque City	Consolidation under BSP Circular #858 ongoing
16	House & Lot**	Lot 9 Block 8 (No. 30) Cairo Street, Multinational Village, Barangay Moonwalk, Paranaque City	Consolidation under BSP Circular #858 ongoing
17	House & Lot**	Lot 5 Block 2 (No. 429), Turquoise Street, Palmera Homes II-C, Brgy. San Isidro, Taytay Rizal	Consolidation under BSP Circular #858 ongoing
18	House & Lot**	#25, Lot 10-A Block 10, Manggahan Street, Zone 4, Signal Village, Taguig City	Consolidation under BSP Circular #858 ongoing
19	House & Lot**	Lots 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 & 44 Block 12 Road Lot 13, Bahayang Pilipino Village, Brgy. Sabang, Lipa City Batangas	Consolidation under BSP Circular #858 ongoing
20	House & Lot**	Lot 27, Block 2, Cresta Ola Street, Holiday Homes, Phase 1, Barangay San Antonio, San Pedro Laguna	Consolidation under BSP Circular #858 ongoing
21	House & Lot**	Lot 7, (LRC) PCS-31394, Gumamela Street, Green Rose Subdivision, Phase 3 Brgy. Geronimo, Rodriguez Rizal	Consolidation under BSP Circular #858 ongoing
22	House & Lot**	Lot 12 Block 2 #212 Aries Street, Annex 45, Better living Subdivision, Barangay Sun Valley, Paranaque City	Consolidation under BSP Circular #858 ongoing
23	House & Lot**	Lot 8 Block 2, Road 4 (Alba Street), Corona Del Mar Subdivision - Phase 2, Barangay Pooc, Talisay City, Cebu	Consolidation under BSP Circular #858 ongoing

24	Vacant Lot**	Lot 7, Block 68-A, Psd-10-0600983, Ivy Street, Xavier Estate Phase 4, Barangay Upper Balulang, Cagayan De Oro, Misamis Oriental	Within redemption period
25	House & Lot**	Lots 2 & 3, Block 34 Pacific Avenue (Road Lot 1), Pacific Parkplace Village, Barangay Paliparan 1, Dasmarinas Cavite	Within redemption period
26	House & Lot**	No 19 (Lot 33 Block 7) Bakersfield Street, Laguna Bel-Air 1 Subdivision, Phase 3, Brgy Don Jose Sta Rosa Laguna	Within redemption period
27	House & Lot**	Lot 6 Block 9, Delaware Street, Marquee Place Subdivision, Barangay Sapa Libutad, Angeles City, Pampanga	Completion of payment term
28	Condo	Unit 501, 5th Floor WYNN Plaza, Tower B, Gen Malvar Street, cor Leon Guinto & Felipe Agoncillo Streets, Brgy 694 Zone 75 Manila	Within redemption period
29	Condo	Unit 508, 5th Floor Residencia Isabel Condominium, No 61 East Capitol Drive, Brgy Kapitolyo, Pasig City	Consolidated to CTBC – September 13, 2022
30	House & Lot**	Lot 5 Block 1, Buhay na Tubig Road, Villa De Allysa Subdivision, Brgy. Tanzang Luma, Imus City Cavite	Within redemption period
31	Commercial Unit	the entire 12th Floor, BA Lepanto Building, Paseo de Roxas, Makati City	Consolidated under CTBC Bank

**Bank acquired properties under C858 accounts - CTBC Bank bidded during auction date

Description of Property the Bank intends to acquire in the next 12 months. There are no plans to acquire properties within the next twelve (12) months. However, the Bank may lease properties to serve as sites for its branches.

Properties Leased

a. Offices

OFFICE	LOCATION	TERM	MONTHLY [AGGREGATE] RENTAL	EXPIRY DATE	RENEWAL TERM
16th to 19th and Units 2201 and 2202 of 22nd Floors of Fort Legend Towers	Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City 1634	10 years	PhP 5,600,555.36	30-Apr-30	90 days notification

b. Condominium Units

LEASED PREMISES	LOCATION	TERM	MONTHLY RENTAL	EXPIRY DATE	RENEWAL TERM
Forbes Town Road Condominium	Taguig City	1 year	PhP126,000.00	14-Sept-23	30 days notification
Two Serendra Condominium	Taguig City	1 year	PhP161,000.00	02-Nov-23	30 days notification
One Serendra Condominium	Taguig City	1 year	PhP161,000.00	30-Jun-23	30 days notification
One Serendra Condominium	Taguig City	1 year	PhP162,000.00	13-May-23	30 days notification
One Mckinley Place Condominium	Taguig City	1 year	PhP141,000.00	12-Apr-2024	30 days notification
The Suites at One Bonifacio High Street	Taguig City	1 year	PhP177,000.00	13-May-23	30 days notification

c. Branches

NAME OF BRANCH	LOCATION	TERM	MONTHLY RENTAL	EXPIRY DATE	RENEWAL TERM
Alabang	Muntinlupa City	5 years	PhP297,711.45	28-Feb-27	90 days notification
Angeles	Angeles City	5 years	PhP66,980.47	14-Jun-26	60 days notification
Ayala	Makati City	5 years	PhP165,710.83	31-Mar-26	90 days notification
Bonifacio Global City	Taguig City	10 years	PhP215,596.08	30-Apr-30	90 days notification
Binondo	Manila	5 years	PhP235,293.83	31-May-24	90 days notification
Buendia	Makati City	5 years	PhP209,937.79	31-May-23	60 days notification
Cagayan de Oro	Cagayan de Oro	5 years	PhP223,156.68	31-Oct-26	60 days notification
Carmona	Cavite	5 years	PhP114,937.47	31-Dec-25	60 days notification
Cavite	Cavite	5 years	PhP84,275.11	31-Dec-27	60 days notification

Cebu-Banilad	Cebu City	5 years	PhP307,620.72	31-Jul-25	60 days notification
Cebu-Magallanes	Cebu City	5 years	PhP247,302.21	30-Sep-26	60 days notification
Cebu-Mandaue	Mandaue City	5 years	PhP193,712.32	31-Jul-26	60 days notification
Davao	Davao City	5 years	PhP229,603.69	30-Jun-26	60 days notification
Dela Costa	Makati City	5 years	PhP377,564.80	14-Oct-26	90 days notification
Del Monte	Quezon City	5 years	PhP179,200.00	1-Jul-27	60 days notification
Greenhills	San Juan City	5 years	PhP257,546.90	31-Jul-23	60 days notification
Iloilo	Iloilo City	5 years	PhP129,994.57	31-Jan-26	60 days notification
Las Piñas	Las Piñas City	5 years	PhP246,827.60	31-May-27	60 days notification
Mabini	Manila	5 years	PhP231,746.10	30-Jun-24	60 days notification
Marikina	Marikina City	5 years	PhP104,047.33	31-Dec-25	60 days notification
Ortigas	Pasig City	5 years	PhP456,680.00	7-Jul-24	60 days notification
Rada	Makati City	5 years	PhP230,288.08	30-Jun-23	90 days notification
Subic	Zambales	5 years	$1,480.22	3-Aug-24	90 days notification
Sucat	Paranaque City	5 years	PhP176,400.00	28-Feb-25	180 days notification
Taytay	Taytay Rizal	5 years	PhP89,884.16	20-Jan-24	60 days notification

All lease contacts have renewal options upon the terms and conditions mutually acceptable to the Bank and the lessors.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Except for cases or proceedings, which are incidental to its business such as suits for sum of money, foreclosures, writs of possession, employee relations, and other cases arising from loan transactions and operations, the Bank has no material pending legal proceedings for or against it.

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

There were no matters submitted to a vote of the security holders during the fourth (4^{th}) quarter of the year covered by the report.

PART II - OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

1. Market Information

The PSE in its Memorandum No. 2012-0010 dated February 20, 2012 approved the Petition for Voluntary Delisting effective February 24, 2012. Market prices of the Bank's shares since 1st quarter of 2010 to 1st quarter of 2012 are as follows:

QUARTER	HIGH	LOW
1Q '12	25.50	20.00
4Q'11	28.00	19.00
3Q'11	21.00	20.00
2Q '11	22.00	21.00
1Q '11	21.00	21.00
4Q'10	23.50	21.00
3Q'10	22.00	20.00
2Q '10	22.00	15.25
1Q '10	25.00	24.00

As of February 20, 2012, which is the last trading date prior the effective date of delisting at the PSE, the information showed a closing price of P20.00.

There was no sale of any securities made by the Bank within the last three (3) years except as stated in Item 5 (4) herein.

2. Holders

The number of shareholders of record as of December 31, 2022 is 111.

Common Shares outstanding as of December 31, 2022 are 348,307,202.

The Top 20 Stockholders of record as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Name	**Number of Shares Held**	**% to Total**
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.	347,319,203	99.72
Ma. Asuncion M. Ortoll	241,551	00.07
Alfonso Lao	185,150	00.05
Arlene Ravalo Ulanday &/Or Bethel Ann Ravalo &/Or Eliodoro Ravalo	75,000	00.02
Chen Li Mei	65,992	00.02
Bettina V. Chu	31,078	00.01
Carlos M. Ortoll	26,838	00.01
Ma. Beatriz Ortoll-Manahan	26,838	00.01
Ma. Elena Ortoll-Mijares	26,838	00.01
Jose Antonio M. Ortoll	26,838	00.01
Ma. Marta M. Ortoll	26,838	00.01
Ma. Teresa Ortoll-Garcia	26,838	00.01
Martin M. Ortoll	26,838	00.01
Regan C. Sy	26,450	00.01
PCD Nominee Corporation (Filipino)	13,795	00.00

Bernardito U. Chu	13,225	00.00
Ching L. Tan	13,225	00.00
Guat Tioc Chung	13,225	00.00
Razul Z. Requesto	13,225	00.00
Oliverio Guison Laperal	13,225	00.00

3. Dividends

The Bank declared 15% stock dividends last August 25, 2005, which was subsequently approved by its shareholders on December 22, 2005. The BSP later approved the 15% stock dividend on February 20, 2006. On April 4, 2006, 28,124,997 common shares representing the 15% stock dividends were paid to the Bank's shareholders and simultaneously listed with the PSE.

On March 30, 2007, the Bank's Board of Directors once again made another 15% stock dividend declaration, to be paid out of the Bank's unissued shares. The same was ratified by the shareholders during the Bank's annual shareholders' meeting held on June 28, 2007, and subsequently approved by the BSP on September 20, 2007. On November 15, 2007, an additional 32,343,734 common shares representing 15% stock dividends were listed in the PSE and issued to the Bank's stockholders of record as of record date.

Any dividend declaration to be made by the Bank is subject to approval by the BSP and SEC. At the regular meeting of the BOD held on June 23, 2015, the BOD approved the restriction of the full amount of retained earnings for the following purposes: i) to comply with minimum capital requirement set forth under BSP Circular No. 854; ii) to comply with the requirements of the ICAAP pursuant to BSP Circular No. 639; and iii) to provide for buffer in preparation for BASEL III requirements.

4. Recent Sales of Unregistered or Exempt Securities, Including Recent Issuance of Securities Constituting an Exempt Transaction

On July 25, 2019, the shareholders approved the amendment to Article Seventh of the Articles of Incorporation increasing the authorized capital stock from 3 Billion Pesos to 4 Billion Pesos and increasing the common stock from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000. The shareholders also approved the issuance to Parent Bank CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. of the following shares at the share price of Php29.755: the 484,920 Treasury Shares, the remaining 51,031,269 from the unissued common shares, and 48,307,202 common shares from the increase in the authorized capital stock subject to the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission to said amendment in the Bank's Articles of Incorporation. The Bank entered into subscription agreements dated September 12, 2019 with CTBC Bank Ltd. for the said shares. The subscriptions were fully paid. The Bank issued the Treasury Shares and the remaining unissued common shares so that the shareholdings of CTBC Bank Ltd. increased from 99.60% to 99.67% of the Bank's outstanding shares. On March 6, 2020, the Securities and Exchange Commission approved the amendment to Article Seventh of the Articles of Incorporation. The Bank thus issued the 48,307,202 common shares from the increase in its authorized capital stock so that the shareholdings of CTBC Bank Ltd., further increased from 99.67% to 99.72%.

The issuance of the aforementioned shares are in accordance with the Bank's Capital Build Up Program to comply with the Bangko Sentral Ng Pilipinas Circular No. 854 Series of 2014 on Minimum Capitalization of Banks.

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation.

Financial highlights of the Bank's Balance Sheet and Income Statement.

The bank surpassed the pre-pandemic level of its loans and deposits in 2022. It also achieved its highest level of total assets, which stood at almost Php70 billion at year end.

	2022	2021	2020	2019	YoY (2022 vs 2021)	3Yr CAGR
Total Assets	69,718,622,280	52,907,035,050	51,451,654,830	55,666,781,081	32%	8%
Loans and Receivables - net	46,286,030,421	31,012,510,260	30,728,342,120	36,987,482,471	49%	8%
Deposits	46,444,412,375	37,340,057,849	34,268,058,814	37,685,524,645	24%	7%
Net Interest Income	2,758,205,017	2,389,095,722	2,520,481,928	2,278,588,945	15%	7%
Pretax Income	501,246,564	126,686,417	206,299,178	360,211,660	296%	12%

FY 2022 Compared to FY 2021

Total resources of the bank ended at Php69.7 billion, which represents 32% year on year growth. The increase in total assets mostly came from Loans and Receivables – net, which grew by Php15.3 billion, or 49% year on year. The bank's funding sources also went up with Deposit Liabilities increasing by Php9.1 billion, the Bank's Bills Payable also soared by Php6.2billion to Php8.3 billion at year end. These balance sheet account movements generated Php2.8 billion Net Interest Income for the year, a 15% growth or equivalent to Php369 million. Interest Income received from Loans and Receivables totaled to Php2.7 billion, Php511 million better than last year. Meanwhile, interest expense from deposits increased by 143% from Php164 million, to Php400 million this year. Moreover, interest expense on Bills Payable climbed to Php117 million, which is 170% higher year on year.

Investment Securities at Amortized Cost (AC) ended at Php11.1 billion, or Php4.4 billion higher year on year, while Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) ended at Php4.3 billion or Php1.1 billion lower than last year. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL) declined from Php700 million to Php314 millio. All in all, interest income earned from investment securities went up by 55%, attributable to increase in average volume. Both Due from BSP and Due from Other Banks declined, from Php4.7 billion to 3.2 billion and Php1.2 billion to Php875 million, respectively. Consequently, Interest Income received from Deposits with BSP and other Banks dropped by Php14 million, from Php32 million to Php18 million. On the other hand, Foreign exchange gain surged by 325%, from Php67 million to Php285 million.

As a result of improved Operating Income and low utilization of Operating Expenses, including Provision for Losses, the Bank ended up strong with Php333 million Net Income after tax, which was 28 times higher year on year. The Bank's performance translated to a 3.1% Return on Equity (ROE) and 0.5% Return on Assets (ROA). However, total Equity decreased, from Php10.7 billion to Php10.5 billion this year, mainly coming from higher Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at FVOCI amounting to (Php659) million at year-end. Net Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Liability also increased from (Php93) million to (Php106) million. Cumulative Translation adjustments also dropped to (Php14) million from positive Php3 million last year.

Notwithstanding higher loan volume, Non-Performing Loans (NPL) ratio – net greatly improved to 1.4% as of December 31, 2022 from 2.3% as of December 31, 2021 due to better asset quality. The NPL coverage - net also increased from 162.7% to 223.2%, while the Bank's capital adequacy ratio stood at 17.6% as of year-end.

FY 2021 Compared to FY 2020

The bank recorded Php52.9 billion total Assets as at December 31, 2021, Php1.5 billion increase year on year, primarily from Due from BSP and other Banks, and Investment Securities at Amortized Cost (AC). The growth in Investment Securities at AC amounting to Php3.5 billion resulted to Php1.1 billion increase in its average balance, which then led to Php41.8 million or 35.7% increase in the interest income for Investment Securities at AC year on year. On the contrary, the interest income for Deposit with BSP and other Banks declined by Php1.0 million despite the increase in Due from BSP and other Banks amounting to Php1.2 billion or 24.7%, this is basically due to tapering BSP rates. Interbank loans receivable, Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) and Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) all dropped by Php502.1 million, Php400.9 million and Php2.5 billion, respectively. The decrease in Interbank loans receivable by 41.9% have aligned to its reported interest income of Php11.8 million, which is lower by 43.0% year on year. The lower financial assets at FVTPL also recorded a slide in its interest income by Php7.5 million or a decrease of 29.0%. The Loans and Receivables slightly moved up by Php284.2 million, however, the average loan balance still declined by Php3.9 billion, mainly from the Middle Market segment. This caused the interest income for Loans and Receivables to also contract by 16.5% or Php442.8 million.

Total Liabilities of the Bank increased by Php1.7 billion, from Php40.5 billion to Php42.2 billion, mainly on account of higher Deposits. Total Deposits improved from Php34.3 billion to Php37.3 billion, or Php3.1 billion increase year on year, concentrating on low cost deposits, which contributed Php2.4 billion in the increase. Despite the increase in volume, the interest expense on Deposit Liabilities dropped by Php210.0 million or 56.1% due to the drop on interest rates. Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), Outstanding Acceptances, as well as Manager's Check, contracted by Php105.6 million, Php174.6 million and Php87.2 million, respectively, year on year. Bills payable decreased from Php2.9 billion to Php2.0 billion, basically from the termination of the Bank's peso long term borrowing. The interest expense on Bills payable and other borrowings also decreased by 60.1% or Php65.2 million year on year, in line with the decrease in volume and interest rates. Total Equity of the bank declined by Php247.6 million attributable to the Net Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at FVOCI, which recorded a net loss of Php223.7 million this year compared to a net gain of Php65.9 million last December 2020. Conversely, Net Unrealized Loss on Retirement Obligation recovered by Php27.1 million, from 119.9 million loss to Php92.9 million loss this year.

Likewise, Cumulative translation adjustment (CTA) also improved by Php3.6 million year on year.

The bank posted an Php11.5 million net income after tax for the year 2021, 93.9% or Php174.9 million decrease from last year. The result was greatly affected by the Net Trading and Securities loss amounting to Php62.8 million this year compared to the gain of Php348.4 million last year. Also, the CREATE Law resulted to a one-time adjustment in Deferred Income Tax as the Bank's Deferred Tax Assets need to be recognized at 25% from a previous rate of 30%. This caused the Provision for Income Tax to increase by Php95.3 year-on-year, causing a huge drop in the Bank's after-tax income. The Bank's performance resulted to a 0.11% Return on Equity (ROE) and 0.02% Return on Assets (ROA).

Non-performing loans (NPL) ratio – Net improved to 2.3% as of December 31, 2021 from 2.7% in December 31, 2020. The NPL coverage - Net also increased to 162.7% from 129.7% as of end of last year. The Bank's capital adequacy ratio stood at 26.92% as of year-end.

FY 2020 Compared to FY 2019

The Bank's total Loans and Receivables-net dropped by Php6.3 billion, from Php37.0 billion to Php30.7 billion, which majorly contributed to the decrease of the Bank's total resources by Php4.2 billion. The decrease in Loans and Receivable is mainly coming from the Institutional Banking Group, where most of the accounts have closed due maturity with no re-availment, while some are due to pre-payment as clients have been de-risking their assets. The decrease in Loans and Receivables-net was partially offset by the improvement noted in the Bank's Investment in Securities. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) and Investment Securities at Amortized Cost (AC) increased by a total of 30% or Php2.9 billion, from Php9.37 billion to Php12.22 billion at 2020 year-end. Property and Equipment-net also increased by Php574 million, from Php215.1 million to Php788.8 million, owing to the renewal of various lease contracts of branches and Head Office booked to Right of Use asset. On the other hand, Due from Other Banks decreased by 40% or Php632.3 million year on year. The total Liabilities also declined by 12% or Php5.7 billion, which is attributable to lower Deposits and Bills Payable. The reduction in Bills Payable amounting to Php1.9 billion is due to the partial payment made by the bank in its long-term borrowing. Meanwhile, the increase in low cost deposit amounting to Php1.3 billion was not able to compensate the decrease in the Bank's high cost deposit by Php4.7 billion. The bank's move to prepay its long term borrowing and let go of its high cost deposits are due to the capital injection made by the Parent Bank. Since 2018, the Bank's total Capital Stock and Additional Paid-In Capital increased by Php3 billion.

The drop in deposits and bills payable caused the interest expense to decline by Php327.4 million and Php146.4 million, respectively, which in turn resulted to the improvement of Net Interest Income by Php241.9 million. Trading and Securities gain-net jumped by 94% or Php169 million, from Php179.4 million to Php348.4 million. Aside from the improvement in the Bank's operating income, it was also able to maintain its operating expenses (excluding Provision) low, at 4% or Php77 million increase only year on year. But despite the betterment in operating income and expenses, the increase in Provision for impairment and credit losses amounting to Php319.8 million dragged the bankwide income down. The increase in Provision is one of the effects brought by the Covid-19 pandemic. This performance translated to a 1.8% return on equity (ROE) and 0.4% return on assets (ROA).

Non-performing loans (NPL) ratio as of December 31, 2020 rose to 2.7% from 2.0% in December 2019. The NPL coverage increased to 129.7% from 92% as of end of last year. The Bank's capital adequacy ratio stood at 27.02% as of year-end.

Comparison of Interim Periods

The Banks total asset stood at Php68.0 billion for the first nine months of 2022 and went up to Php69.7 billion during the last quarter of the year. This was mainly attributed to Net Loans and Receivable which increased by Php2.0 billion due to growth in corporate loans portfolio. Due from other banks also increased by Php207 million or by 24% as a result of the net movements in the balances maintained in various local and foreign banks. Moreover, Cash and Other Cash items went up by Php98 million or 16% due to the usual build up of cash-in vault during year-end. Other resources-net increased by Php239 million owing to increase in miscellaneous assets. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) dropped by 106% or to Php314 million from Php646 million due to decline in fixed income assets. Similarly, Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) also went down by 8% or Php360 million on account of the bank's effort to deploy funds into other yielding assets. Furthermore, Interbank loans receivables-net went down by 73% or Php414 million.

Deposit liabilities decreased by Php2.0 billion or 4% during the last quarter of the year which was mostly attributed to the decrease in demand and time deposits. Due to this, the bank has acquired additional interbank borrowings amounting to Php3.7 billion to meet its funding requirements during the quarter. Outstanding acceptances and Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) went down by Php583 million and Php505 million, respectively. On the other hand, other liabilities increased by 34% or Php1.1 billion owing to increase in inward remittances. Similarly, accrued interest, taxes and other expenses and Manager's check went up by Php110 million and Php4 million, respectively.

Total equity is at Php10.5 billion, or Php14 million lower compared to September 30, 2022. This is mainly from the decrease in cumulative FX translation adjustment amounting to Php43 million due to exchange rate movements. In addition, Net unrealized loss on retirement obligation recorded an additional loss of Php13 million during the quarter. This was slightly offset by the improvement in Net unrealized loss on financial asset at FVOCI amounting to Php55 million.

The Bank posted a Net interest income of Php758 million for the last quarter of 2022. Total interest income increased by Php147 million, 17% higher than the Php886 million booked on the 3rd quarter of the year. Interest income from loans and receivables was up by 18% or Php132 million on the back of strong loan portfolio expansion. Likewise, Interest income from deposits with BSP and other banks went up by Php3.1 million due to higher placements with BSP and correspondent banks. Interest income from investment securities and financial assets at FVTPL increased by Php12 million and Php0.95 million, respectively.

Interest expense on deposit liabilities was higher by Php105 million or 104% on account of higher average deposits and higher funding cost. Likewise, interest expense from bills payable and other borrowings went up by Php22 million or 56% due to volume growth quarter-on-quarter.

Total non-interest income for the quarter ended was at Php188 million, higher by Php33 million, primarily from the Php61 million increase from foreign exchange gains. This was partly offset by the loss from trading and securities activities amounting to Php9 million for the quarter. Service fee and commission was lower by Php7 million due to higher syndication fees booked from the preceding quarter. Miscellaneous income was also lower by Php12 million mainly due to lesser recovery from charged-off assets.

Total Provision for impairment and credit losses amounted to Php263 million, higher by Php177 million versus the Php86 million provisions last quarter, mainly due to the increase in collective provisions.

The Bank's operating expense, excluding provision, were slightly higher by Php51 million or 8%, primarily from the increase in Compensation and fringe benefits amounting to Php54 million. Occupancy and other equipment related cost also went up by Php15 million due to higher repairs and maintenance of softwares. On the contrary, Taxes and licenses and Miscellaneous expense decreased by Php7 million and Php13 million, respectively.

The Bank registered a higher net interest income amounting to Php758 million on the last quarter of 2022, 25% up from the Php605 million on the same quarter last year. This increase was mainly due to growth in the average loan volume translating to a higher interest income from loans and receivable by Php319 million or 59%. Interest expense for deposits was higher by 396% or Php165 million as compared to the Php41 million booked on the last quarter of 2021. Moreover, Interest expense on bills payable went up by Php54 million due to additional borrowings.

Total non-interest income was at Php188 million, 269% up from Php51 million registered on the same quarter last 2021. The increase was mainly coming from foreign exchange gains which was up by Php112 million from a net loss of Php6 million.

Provision for impairment and credit losses was lower by Php88 million, which was an improvement from the Php351 million booked during the last quarter of 2021. Increases in various expense lines were noted resulting to a higher total operating expense by 33% or Php670 million from Php503 million.

Key Financial Indicators

The following ratios are used to assess the performance of the Bank presented on a comparable basis:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Return on Average Equity (ROE)	3.1%	0.1%	1.8%
Return on Average Assets (ROA)	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
Cost-to-Income Ratio	69.0%	76.0%	67.4%

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Non-Performing Loan Ratio (NPL)	1.4%	2.3%	2.7%
Non Performing Loan Cover	223.2%	162.7%	130%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	17.6%	26.9%	27.02%

The manner by which the Bank calculates the above indicators is as follows:

- Return on Average Equity ---- Net Income divided by average total capital funds for the period indicated
- Return on Average Assets ---- Net Income divided by average total resources for the period indicated
- Cost to income ratio --- Total Operating expenses divided by the sum of net interest income plus other income
- Non-Performing Loan Ratio --- Total non-performing loans divided by gross loan portfolio
- Non-Performing Loan Cover --- Total allowance for probable loan losses divided by total non-performing loans
- Capital Adequacy Ratio --- Total capital divided by risk-weighted assets

SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Liquidity Ratios
The ratios for the years 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Current assets	**P31,815,730,289**	P26,053,174,320
Current liabilities	**50,839,973,301**	41,288,258,548
Ratio of current assets to current liabilities	**62.6%**	63.1%
Net liquid assets[1]	**P7,604,202,520**	P11,197,000,422
Total deposits	**46,444,412,375**	37,340,057,849
Ratio of net liquid assets to total deposits	**16.4%**	30.0%

Solvency Ratio
The ratios for the years 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Total liabilities	**P59,184,854,764**	P42,241,741,374
Total equity	**10,533,767,516**	10,665,293,676
Ratio of debt to equity	**561.9%**	396.1%

Assets to Equity Ratio
The ratios for the years 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Total assets	**P69,718,622,280**	P52,907,035,050
Total equity	**10,533,767,516**	10,665,293,676
Ratio of total assets to equity	**661.9%**	496.1%

Interest Rate Coverage Ratio
The ratios for the years 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Income before interest and taxes	**P1,047,573,987**	P363,499,945
Interest expense	**546,327,423**	236,813,528
Interest coverage ratio	**191.7%**	153.5%

Profitability Ratios
The ratios for the years 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Net income	**P333,176,300**	P11,458,814
Average total equity[2]	**10,599,530,596**	10,789,079,157
Return on average equity	**3.1%**	0.1%
Net income	**P333,176,300**	P11,458,814
Average total assets[2]	**61,312,828,665**	52,179,344,940
Return on average assets	**0.5%**	0.0%
Net interest income	**P2,758,205,017**	P 2,389,095,722
Average interest earning assets[2]	**55,784,174,708**	46,598,264,039
Net interest margin on average earning assets	**4.9%**	5.1%

1/ Net liquid assets consist of cash, due from BSP, due from other banks, interbank loans, securities held for trade and available for sale less derivatives liabilities and interbank borrowings.

2/ Average balances were determined as the average of the current and previous calendar balances of the respective statements of financial position accounts.

Additional Management Discussion and Analysis (for those with variances of more than 5% December 31, 2022 vs. December 31, 2021)

Balance Sheet –

Interbank Loans Receivable declined by Php127 million, from Php696 million to Php569 million. Conversely, Investment Properties ended up at Php305 million, with 87% increase from last year. Similarly, Other Assets went up by Php446 million, from Php461 million to Php907 million. Increase is mainly from miscellaneous assets that include hardware and systems pending implementation.

Outstanding Acceptances, Manager's Checks and Accrued Interest, Taxes and Others ended up at Php217 million, Php50million and Php712 million, respectively. Income Tax Payable increased by Php18 million, from Php5 million to Php23 million. Moreover, Other Liabilities also increased by Php1.3 billion or 61% year on year. These are generally from Accounts Payable to customers account for payroll and inward remittances and Bills Purchased account.

Income Statement -

Interest income on Interbank Loans receivable increased by 32%, from Php12 million to Php16 million, despite lower volume. Service fees and commission income, as well as the Miscellaneous Income went up by Php33 million and Php69 million, respectively. Syndication fees, like upfront fees and arrangement fees from Corporate Banking, contributed to the Php33 million increase in commission income. Miscellaneous income includes higher recovery from written off accounts and unrealized fair value gains on foreclosed assets. On the other hand, Trading and Securities ended up at a loss amounting to (Php38) million, but still better than last year by Php25 million.

Total Operating Expenses excluding Impairment losses went up by 15% year on year. Compensation and fringe benefits increased by 16% or Php168 million. Taxes and licenses also grew by Php60 million attributed to GRT and DST on account of higher revenue and deposit volume. Security, Messengerial and Janitorial expenses ended up at Php152 million, while Amortization of Computer Software costs at Php65 million. Miscellaneous expenses increased by Php45 million or 17% mainly due to business insurance fees and management and other professional fees. Meanwhile, a 7% increase in Impairment Losses was noted despite the higher loan volume year on year. Income taxes grew by Php53 million mainly on account of higher revenue resulting to higher taxable income.

Additional Management Discussion and Analysis (for those with variances of more than 5% December 31, 2021 vs. December 31, 2020)

Balance Sheet –

Other resources of the Bank grew by Php56.3 million or 13.9% year on year, mainly attributable to the payment for the new core banking system of the bank, booked temporarily at Miscellaneous Assets awaiting to go live. Meanwhile, Deferred Income Tax moved from Php596.7 million to Php524.4 million, 12.1% or Php72.3 million decrease year on year as a result of CREATE law. Also, Investment Properties dropped by Php19.2 million compared with last year due to various sale of ROPA.

Accrued Interest, Accrued Taxes and Retirement Liability dropped by Php19.6 million, Php40.3 million and Php47.5 million, respectively, year on year. Accrued Interest and Accrued Taxes declined due to lower rates. The decrease in Retirement Liability is associated with the actuarial gain recognized for the year.

Income Statement (variance analysis for December 31, 2021 vs. December 31, 2020)

The Bank's Net Interest Income is down by 5.2% or Php131.4 million compared with same period last year. The decrease in total Interest Expense by Php265.7 million was not able to offset the total drop in total Interest Income by Php397.1 million. On the contrary, Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities increased by Php9.4 million mainly due to the escalation of rent in Head Office.

Service fees and commission income jumped to Php218.6 million from Php184.9 million, a Php33.7 million up year on year as the BSP restriction on collection of various service charges for the greater part of 2020 have been lifted. The Foreign Exchange gain – net improved by Php33.6 million due to income from revaluation, which increased by Php75.9 million this year. But this was partly offset by the loss in derivatives, which recognized Php14.8 loss this year compared to Php26.6 gain last year. Miscellaneous Income increased by Php21.2 million mainly from the recovery from written-off accounts.

Better asset quality was noticed with the drop in Provision for impairment and credit losses, from Php828.8 million to Php528.2 million recognized this year. Occupancy and other equipment-related costs also declined by Php15.9 million year on year mostly from Rent and Repairs and Maintenance accounts. Moreover, Taxes and Licenses dropped from Php274.3 million to Php245.6 million owing to lower Gross Receipts Tax. Similarly, Miscellaneous expenses declined by Php39.0 million primarily from lower Cash Card expenses, Management and Other Professional fees and Promotional and Advertising expenses, which were lower by Php13.6 million, P13.1 million and Php8.1 million, respectively. Conversely, Amortization of software licenses were up by Php6.1 million, while Depreciation and amortization increased by Php13.7 million due to higher Depreciation of Right-of-Use (ROU) Asset.

Additional Management Discussion and Analysis (for those with variances of more than 5% December 31, 2020 vs. December 31, 2019)

Balance Sheet –

Cash and other cash items declined by 19%, from Php725.1 million to Php589.3 million, mainly due to lower foreign currency notes and coins. Due from BSP and Due from Other Banks dropped by Php496.3 million and Php632.3 million, respectively. Similarly, Interbank Loans Receivable decreasedby 21% or Php320.3 million, from Php1.5 billion to Php1.2 billion, the decrease is attributable to foreign interbank loans. Other resources also lowered by 6% or Php27.5 million. On the other hand, Deferred Income Tax increased by 60% or Php222.8 million due to higher allowance for losses which contributed Php155 million to the said increase.

Other Liabilities decreased by Php934.9 million, from Php3.0 billion to Php2.1 billion at year end. The drop is due to the capitalization of the Deposit for Stock Subscription last March 2020 amounting to Php1.4 billion, partially offset by the increase in Lease Liabilities amounting to Php563.7 million from renewed contracts of various branches and Head Office. Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) shoot up by 134%, from Php99.2 million to Php231.8 million. Likewise, Outstanding

Acceptances, Manager's Checks and Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses increased by Php127.0 million, Php49.4 million and Php182.8 million, respectively. No outstanding Income Tax Payable as of December 31, 2020.

The increase in Capital Stock and Additional Paid-In Capital amounting to Php483.1 million and Php949.5 million, respectively, is from the Deposit for Stock Subscription account lodged to Other Liabilities last 2019, which is part of the capital injection made by the Parent Bank. This move completed the required capital level based under BSP Circular No. 854. Similarly, Cumulative Translation Adjustment is up by Php7.3 million, from negative Php8.2 million to negative Php0.9 million. Net Unrealized Loss on Retirement Obligation recorded additional loss of Php53.5 million, from negative Php66.4 million to Php119.9 million based on the latest actuarial report. Moreover, Net Unrealized Gain on Financial Asset at FVOCI decreased by Php42.3 million, from Php108.2 million to Php65.9 million.

Income Statement (variance analysis for December 31, 2020 vs. December 31, 2019)

The Bank's total Interest Income contracted to Php3.0 billion from last year's Php3.2 billion. This is associated with the Bank's lower average loan volume which resulted to reduced Interest Income from Loans and Receivables by Php150.2 million. Interest Income from Interbank Loans Receivable, Deposit with BSP and other Banks, and Financial Assets at FVTPL also decreased by Php70.4 million, Php7.9 million and Php24.0 million, respectively. On the other hand, Interest Income from Investment Securities increased by Php31.5 million, from Php236.5 million to Php267.9 million. Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities also increased by Php10.9 million owing to various renewal of lease contracts this year.

Due to Covid-19 pandemic, various memoranda have been issued by the BSP to defer loan payments and restrict collection of various service charges for 2020. This was reflected in the Bank's financial performance as it recorded lower Service Fees and Commission at Php184.9 million, compared with last year's Php228.3 million. Lower recovery from written off accounts had been noted also due to pandemic, despite collection efforts, from Php52.1 million to Php32.9 million this year. This contributed to the total decrease in the Bank's Miscellaneous Income by Php32.9 million, from Php122.6 million to Php89.7 million. Furthermore, Foreign Exchange Gain decreased by 73.3% or Php91.7 million year on year.

No significant increase noted in the operating expenses as the Bank continues to tighten its control on expenses. Compensation and fringe benefits, Taxes and Licenses, Occupancy and other equipment-related costs, and Depreciation increased by Php47.0 million, Php19.7 million, Php19.5 million and Php13.1 million, respectively. Amortization of software license also increased from Php41.9 million to Php54.4 million, or Php12.5 million increase, due to various systems acquired and enhanced for 2020. On the other hand, Security, Messengerial and Janitorial expenses decreased by Php26.7 million, from Php165.9 million to Php139.1 million.

Corporate income tax increased by 28.5% or Php37.1 million due to decrease in deductible expenses, while Provision for Deferred Income Tax decreased by Php49.2 million due to the increase in recognition of Deferred Tax Asset from expense accruals. This resulted to the decrease in total Provision for Income Taxes by Php9.6 million, from Php29.5 million to Php19.9 million.

3. Plan of Operations

The Bank aims to continuously add value to its stakeholders by constantly growing its resources as the country gradually enters the new normal. The Bank aims to achieve better efficiency by expanded its digital footprints across various products and different areas of operations. The Bank has further strengthened its risk management in the areas of cyber security and asset quality. The Bank intends to improve market position and profitability by continuous expansion of its retail and corporate loan portfolio. Institutional Banking Group (IBG) aims to grow both the top tier and middle market segment while Treasury Group continues to focus on the expansion of client-based revenue both in the corporate and retail market. In addition, Retail Banking Group will continue to expand its Personal Loan and Mortgage Loan business by maximizing its channels and improving its geographic reach.

Item 7. Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements and schedules are filed as part of the Form 17-A.

INFORMATION ON INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT
(EXTERNAL AUDIT FEES (MC No. 14, Series of 2004)

Fiscal Year	Amount
RGM	
For 2020 paid in 2020	Php837,200.00
For 2020 paid in 2021	Php1,572,405.00
For 2021 paid in 2021	Php1,288,000.00
For 2021 paid in 2022	Php1,551,200.00
For 2022 paid in 2022	Php1,391.040.00
For 2022 paid in 2023	Php1,924,720.00

For the calendar years 2022, 2021, and 2020 RGM, the local firm of KPMG International has been appointed as the Bank's external auditor. Vanessa P. Macamos has been the certifying partner from RGM since 2017, in compliance with the 7-year rotation requirement.

To date, RGM has unbilled charges for 2022 audit amounting to Php209,944.00.

There are no other assurance and related services by the external auditor that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Bank's financial statements other than those described above.

(b) Tax & All Other Fees

There are no fees paid to tax and other related services.

(c) Audit Committee's Approval Policies and Procedures for the above services

The engagement of the services of the Bank's external auditor is evaluated by the Audit Committee. Consistent with the provisions of the Code of Corporate Governance and the Bank's Audit Committee Charter, the appointment of the external auditor is nominated by the Audit Committee for Board approval and subsequently for the ratification/approval by the shareholders.

The Audit Committee also evaluates and determines any non-audit service provided to the Bank by the external auditor who is handling the financial audit of the Bank and keeps under review the non-audit fees paid to the external auditor both in relation to their significance to the auditor and in relation to the Bank's total expenditure on consultancy.

The Audit Committee also reviews and recommends to the Bank's Board of Directors any appropriate action to ensure the external auditor's independence.

A reconciliation of retained earnings available for dividend declaration which shall present the prescribed adjustments as indicated in Annex 68-C

Part I Schedule A of Exhibit 2, the Bank's Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended as of December 31, 2022, shows such reconciliation and the corresponding footnotes. Part I Schedule A is reproduced on the succeeding page. As mentioned earlier, the Bank's retained earnings are currently fully restricted.

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.
Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street,
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Unappropriated retained earnings, as adjusted to available for dividend declaration, beginning[1]	**P -**
Net income during the year closed to retained earnings	**333,176,300**
Less: Non-actual/unrealized income (expenses)	
Unrealized foreign exchange gain-net (except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents)	**(26,915,088)**
Fair value adjustment (marking to market gains)	**8,946,359**
Fair value adjustment of investment properties during the year	**20,772,028**
Deferred tax benefit	**(15,054,312)**
Other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under PFRSs	**(177,531)**
Net income (loss) actually realized during the year	**345,604,844**
Add/Less:	
Dividend declaration during the period	
Appropriations of Retained Earnings during the period	
Trust operations	
Minimum capital requirements per BSP Circular No. 854, BASEL III requirements, and ICAAP[1]	**(345,604,844)**
Reversal of appropriations	
Effects of prior period adjustments	
Total retained earnings, available for dividend declaration[1], ending	**P -**

[1] - At the regular meeting of the BOD held on June 23, 2015, the BOD approved the restriction of the full amount of retained earnings for the following purposes:
i.) to comply with minimum capital requirement set forth under BSP Circular No. 854.
ii.) to comply with the requirements of the ICAAP pursuant to BSP Circular No. 639; and
iii.) to provide for buffer in preparation for BASEL III requirements

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

For the calendar years 2021 and 2022, RGM, the local firm of KPMG International has been appointed as the Bank's external auditor.

The Bank has no disagreement with any of its external auditors in any matter of accounting principle, practice, or financial disclosures.

PART III - CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

Item 9. Directors and Executive Officers of the Issuer-

1. Directors

The following directors shall hold office from date of elections until the next annual shareholders meeting or their resignation unless sooner terminated or removed in accordance with law:

CHENG-HSIN WANG, Taiwanese, has been the Chairman of the Board since December 16, 2021. He obtained his Bachelor of Arts in Public Finance and Taxation degree from the National Chunghsin University, Taiwan, and Master of Science in Public Finance from National Chengchi University, Taiwan. He is currently a Consultant of Land and Houses Fund Management Co. Ltd., Director of Land and Houses Securities Public Co., Ltd., Consultant of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd., and Instructor in Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance. He was an Independent Director of Fubon Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. from 2016-2017, Chief Strategy Officer of Yuanta Financial Holding Co., Ltd. from 2014-2016, Chairman of Yuanta Life Insurance Co., Ltd. from 2014-2016, President of Yuanta Financial Holding Co., Ltd. from 2013-2014 and Chief Strategy Officer of Yuanta Financial Holding Co., Ltd. from 2008-2013. He is 68 years old.

WILLIAM B. GO, Filipino, has been the Vice Chairman of the Board since October 15, 2001. He also served as concurrent President & CEO from April 3, 2008 to January 31, 2009. A Certified Public Accountant, he earned his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of the East and a Master of Science in Business Administration degree from the University of Missouri in the United States. He is Chairman of Investors Securities, Inc., Serico, Inc., and Gama Enterprises, Inc.; Chairman and President of The BigBlue Sky Enterprises Inc, and GGS Holdings, Inc.; and holds various directorship positions in other institutions. He served as the President of Philippine Bank of Communication from 1985 to 1995. Mr. Go founded Chinatrust Philippines in 1995, and served as President until October 15, 2001, when he was elected Vice Chairman. He is 83 years old.

OLIVER D. JIMENO, was elected to the Board as Director on July 25, 2019 and President and CEO of CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. on December 2, 2019. He also served as Head of Treasury Group from 2009 to 2019. He obtained his Bachelor's degree in Business Administration and also Masters in Business Administration from the University of the Philippines. Mr. Jimeno has been with the Bank since December 1999, having served as Head of Treasury's Domestic Desk in the same year and Head of Liquidity and Balance Sheet Management Desk in 2005. Prior to joining CTBC Bank Philippines, he was a Swap Trader at PCI Bank and a Trust Marketing Officer at Citytrust. Mr. Jimeno is 51 years old.

LI-HSUAN JUAN, was elected to the Board as Director of CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. on December 17, 2020. She obtained her Department of Economics degree from the National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan, and Masters in Marketing and Finance from Syracuse University, U.S.A. She is currently the International Retail Banking Division Head of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. Prior to that, she was the Head of Wealth Management Product Division, Personal Trust Department, Wealth

Management Product II Department, Overseas RB Product Management Department, and with Branch Support Department, Strategic Planning Department, and Credit Card Department. Ms. Juan is 56 years old.

JUI-CHENG HUANG a.k.a Kevin Huang, Taiwanese, has been a member of the Board since June 24, 2021. He obtained his Master in Business Administration at Ohio State University, U.S.A. He is Executive Vice-President of both CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and CTBC Bank Co., Ltd from 2019 to present. Prior to Joining CTBC Bank, he worked for Citibank Taiwan since 2002 and has been member of the Board from 2015 to 2019 and Vice-President, risk management country officer & Managing Director during this period. He also served as Vice President of ABN AMRO Bank from 1992 to 2002. He is 58 years old.

Independent Directors

ALEXANDER A. PATRICIO, Filipino, is an independent director who assumed the post on December 12, 2018. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Management Engineering from De La Salle University and Master in Business Management from the Asian Institute of Management. He is at present an Independent Director of the Intellicare Group and the Unicapital Group. He is also a Corporation Member of OMF Literature Inc., and a member of the Board of Trustees of Christ's Commission Fellowship Inc. He was Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer of Development Bank of the Philippines from 2013-2017; held various positions with ING Bank Philippines as Director/Country Risk Manager from 2012-2013, Director/Head of Corporate Lending from 2011-2012, and Director/Country Risk Manager from 1995-2011; Vice President and Senior Credit Officer/Head, Credit Policy and Risk Management Group of Citytrust Banking Corporation from 1991-1995; Vice President and Senior Risk manager of Citibank Australia Ltd., Melbourne from 1989-1991; Citibank Philippines, Makati from 1984-1989 and from 1976-1979; and Citibank Philippines-Cebu from 1979-1984. He is 70 years old.

STEPHEN D. SY, Filipino, is an independent director, who was elected to the Board on July 25, 2019. He obtained his Master of Science in Management from Stanford University, U.S.A. and his Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering from the University of the Philippines. He is currently President and CEO of the following companies: Focus Global Inc. from 1991 to present, SLA Prime Ventures Corp. from 2007 to present, and Focus Palantir Inc. from 2013 to present. He is also member of the Board of Director of Lian Hong Co., Inc. from 1980 to present and President & Chairman starting July 2021 to present. He is 71 years old.

LUIS Y. BENITEZ, JR., Filipino, is an independent director of the Bank, who was elected to the Board on June 24, 2021. He obtained his Master's Degree in Business Administration at Stern School of Business New York University, U.S.A. He is a graduate of Pacific Rim Bankers Program at University of Washington, U.S.A., and with Bachelor's degree in Business Administration Major in Accounting at University of the Philippines. He is a Certified Public Accountant. He is at present an Independent Director of Concepcion Industrial Corporation, Insular Health Care Inc. and Philippine First Insurance Co. He is an Independent Trustee of Insular Life Insurance Co. Ltd., and Senior Consultant of SM Investment Corp. He served various positions at SGV & Co., a member Firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited, as Vice Chairman from 2004 to 2007 and Senior Partner from 1978 to 2007. He is 75 years old.

The independent directors have met and continue to meet all the qualifications and possess none of the disqualifications of an Independent Director under the Bank's Code of Corporate Governance, Section 38 of the Securities Regulation Code and relevant BSP rules.

2. Executive Officers

The following are the Bank's executive officers:

OLIVER D. JIMENO, Filipino, holds a Master's and Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from the University of the Philippines. He was appointed as President and CEO of CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. on December 02, 2019. Mr. Jimeno has been with the Bank since December 1999, having served as Head of Treasury's Domestic Desk in 1999 and Head of the Liquidity and Balance Sheet Management Desk in 2005, before eventually being appointed as the Bank's Treasurer in 2009. Prior to joining CTBC Bank Philippines, he was a Swap Trader at PCIBank and a Trust Marketing Officer at Citytrust. Mr. Jimeno is 51 years old.

NENGSHIH WANG, a.k.a. Arthur Wang, Taiwanese, joined CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. as Deputy Chief Executive Officer on July 24, 2019. He was previously with Sydney Representative Office of CTBC Bank Co. Ltd where he was Chief Representative. Prior to his assignment in Australia, Arthur held several positions at CTBC Bank Co. Ltd., most recently as SVP and Head of SME Marketing Department. He also brings in extensive experience in Debt Capital Markets from his position as Director of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (Taipei Branch). Arthur holds a Business Administration degree in Transportation and Communication Management from National Cheng Kung University as well as a Master's degree in Business Administration from University of Wisconsin-Madison. He is 56 years old.

ERIBERTO LUIS S. ELIZAGA, Filipino, earned his AB Economics degree from the Ateneo De Manila University. He is Executive Vice President and Head of Institutional Banking Group. His career in the banking industry spans over 30 years. Prior to joining CTBC Bank, he was the Corporate Banking Head of Philippine Bank of Communications (2015) and most recently, East West Banking Corporation (2018). Before joining PBCOM, Luis spent 15 years of his career with Security Bank during which time he held numerous senior leadership roles. He likewise had stints with Standard Chartered Bank (1996), Union Bank of the Philippines (1993) and Philippine Commercial International Bank (1987). Luis is 58 years old.

JEREVEN B. ADRIANO, Filipino, earned his Bachelor of Science in Entrepreneurial Management degree from Polytechnic University of the Philippines. He re-joined CTBC Bank Philippines on September 4, 2020 as First Vice President and Head of Information Technology Group and recently promoted to Senior Vice President on February 01, 2022. He has more than 25 years of working experience from different banking institutions. His banking career started when he joined Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company (1995), followed by his stint with MBTC Technology Inc. (2002). He was assigned in various roles of increasing responsibility from Business Analyst to Senior Business Analyst and eventually Department Head. He joined Maybank Philippines Inc. where he served as the IT Lead for Community Financial Services Regional Programs (2012) and Business Analysis and Support Department Head (2014). In 2016, he joined PNB Savings Bank as Information Technology Division Head. Prior to joining CTBC Bank in 2020, he was the Deputy Information Technology Group Head and Applications Development and Support Division Head of Philippine National Bank. He is 50 years old.

LOLITO RAMON A. CERRER, JR., Filipino, earned his AB Philosophy degree from the Ateneo De Manila University. He is Senior Vice President and Consumer Finance Sales Unsecured Head in April 2017. Prior to joining CTBC Bank, he was the Head of Personal Loans of Security Bank, a role he performed for five years. He likewise had stints at Philippine Savings Bank, APEX Distributors Inc., Metrovet Philippines, Century Canning Corporation, Universal Food Corporation and Philippines Commercial International Bank. At the early part of his career, Jun taught philosophy at the Holy Apostles Senior Seminary. Jun is 60 years old.

JUSTINE BENEDICT G. DELA ROSA, Filipino, acquired his AB Economics degree and BS Management of Financial Institutions degree from De La Salle University. He is Senior Vice President and Head of Treasury Group. His career in banking started in 1997, when he was selected to be part of Solid Bank's Officer Development Program. Upon completion of the program, he chose to start a career in Treasury as a Liquidity Trader. In his more than 18 years with CTBC Bank, he has quickly moved up the corporate ladder and has assumed positions of increasing responsibility. From being a Department Head of Trading Desk in 2006, Mr. Dela Rosa was appointed as Treasury Group Head last December 02, 2019. He is 48 years old.

REMO ROMULO M. GARROVILLO, JR., Filipino, holds an AB Economics degree from Ateneo de Manila University. He is Senior Vice President and Head of Retail Banking Group. He joined CTBC Bank on December 09, 2014 as Head of Global Transaction and Other Banking Channels followed by his appointment as full-fledged Retail Banking Group Head effective July 25, 2019. Prior to CTBC Bank, he was Director of Merchant Acquisition of Globe Telecom. He started his banking career at Union Bank of the Philippines in 1999, initially as Customer Service Officer and later on as Cash Solutions Manager. In 2003, he joined Philippine National Bank (PNB) as Assistant Vice President and Head of its e-Business Solutions Division. After his three-year stint with PNB, he moved to East West Banking Corporation in 2006 where he was Head of the Product Development and Marketing Support Division. In 2007, he joined Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (RCBC) as Assistant Vice President of Channel Management and Product Development. He left RCBC as Senior Vice President and Head of Global Transactions Services. Mr. Garrovillo is 44 years old.

RAFAEL V. RUFINO III, Filipino, holds a degree in Commerce from De La Salle University. Mr. Rufino was first introduced to the banking profession in 1991 when he joined the Private Development Corporation of the Philippines (PDCP) initially as an Account Analyst and later on as an e-Business Banking Unit Head. He spent the next 11 years with the institution, which was later renamed PDCP Bank, then 1st E-Bank, before joining CTBC Bank in 2003. At CTBC, Mr. Rufino further expanded and solidified his knowledge of the credit process as a result of his being assigned in various roles of increasing responsibility from Account Officer to Credit Officer to Credit Control Department Head and eventually Group Head. He is currently Senior Vice President and the Chief Risk Officer of the Bank. He is 54 years old.

JIMMY ARSENIO Y. SAMONTE, Filipino, obtained his Bachelor's degree in Commerce, Major in Accountancy (*cum laude*) from the University of Santo Tomas and is a Certified Public Accountant. Jimmy also attended the Banking Intermediate Industry Training School at the Center for Professional Education of Arthur Andersen and Co. in Illinois, USA. He is Senior Vice President and Head of Internal Audit. He also served as the Bank's Compliance Officer from 2000 to 2001. Prior to joining the Bank, he was Audit Manager of the Financial Services Group of Sycip, Gorres, Velayo & Co. (SGV & Co.), a member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited. He has been with the Bank since October 1998. Jimmy is 53 years old.

MARY ANNE G. BERNAL, Filipino, obtained her Bachelor's Degree in Economics from University of Sto. Tomas. She was first exposed to the banking industry when she joined China Banking Corporation as Account Analyst in 1993 and later on in her career assumed a supervisory role. After her 9-year stint with China Banking Corporation, she moved to CTBC Bank in 2002. In her more than 18 years with CTBC Bank, she has consistently moved up the corporate ladder and assumed positions of higher responsibility. From being a Credit Officer to Liquidity Officer in 2009, she currently holds the position of Senior Vice President and Head of Liquidity and Balance Sheet Department under Treasury Group. Ms. Bernal is 49 years old.

MARIA ALICIA C. MARASIGAN, Filipino, earned her Bachelor's Degree in Commerce from St. Scholastica's College Manila and her Master's Degree in Business Administration from the Ateneo De Manila University. She joined CTBC Bank in 2021 as Senior Vice President and Head of the Banking Operations Group. Her banking career started when she joined Philippine Savings Bank as Credit Analyst. After her 10-year career with Philippine Savings Bank, she moved to Planters Development Bank in 2003 where her last role was Corporate Salary Loan Unit Head. From 2007 to 2012, she was with Premiere Bank (acquired as Security Bank) as Corporate Salary Loan Department Head and later on as Senior Assistant Vice President and Seafarers Loan Team Head. In 2014, she served as Transformation and Strategy Head of Maybank Philippines, Inc. and later on assumed the Central Operations Group Head position before joining CTBC Bank. Ms. Marasigan is 49 years old.

MICHAEL C. ALBOTRA, Filipino, holds a degree in Bachelor of Arts Major in Economics from University of Asia and the Pacific. He is Senior Vice President and Head of Top Tier Department under Institutional Banking Group. Prior to joining the CTBC Bank in 2021, he was Senior Vice President and Head of Corporate Banking Department of Mizuho Bank, LTD. He also had stints with HSBC Philippines as Vice President for Commercial Banking and HSBC Savings Bank (Phil) Inc. as Vice President and Corporate Banking Head. In 2008, he joined United Coconut Planters Bank as Assistant Vice President and Senior Relationship Manager under Corporate Wholesale Banking Group. Previous to this position in United Coconut Planters Bank, he served Bank of Commerce from 2000 to 2008 as Unit Head and later on appointed as Assistant Vice President of Private Banking Group. He also worked for almost 2 years at Urban Bank as Marketing Associate which started his banking profession and soon after promoted to Marketing Officer. Mr. Albotra is 45 years old.

CARINA FRANCESCA C. UY, Filipino, earned her Bachelor of Arts Major in Communication Arts from St. Paul College of Manila and her Master's in Business Administration from the Graduate School of Business and Economics of the De La Salle University. Carina is an accomplished financial executive who has led in the realms of account relationship, remedial recovery and asset management. Prior to joining CTBC Bank in 2022 as Senior Vice President and Head of Middle Market Department under Institutional Banking Group, she served as First Vice President and Group Head of Corporate and Investment Banking Group of United Coconut Planters Bank. She likewise held several roles in various local, financial institutions including Account Management Head of Pilipinas Bank, Account Officer of Financiera Manila, Inc, Account Officer of Pacific Orient Finance Corp, Staff Assistant of International Corporate Bank and Staff Assistant of Asia Pacific Finance Corporation. Ms. Uy is 63 years old.

3. Legal Proceedings

None of the directors and executive officers is personally involved in any material pending legal proceedings in any court or administrative agency of the government.

4. Significant Employee

There is no significant employee who is not an Executive Officer and who is expected to make significant contribution to the business.

5. Family Relationship

No family relationship exists among the Bank's directors and executive officers.

Item 10. Executive Compensation

1. Summary Compensation Table of Executive Officers

	I N M I L L I O N P E S O S			
Name	Annual Salary	Bonus	Others	Total
2021				
Executives (5)	42.41	30.97	1.93	75.31
2022				
Executives (5)	45.94	36.62	2.07	84.64
2023				
Executives (5)	47.57	39.52	2.28	89.37
(Estimate)				
Officers Unnamed	43.18	23.53		66.71

In 2022, the Bank paid approximately P84.64 million as a total compensation to the following executive officers:

Oliver D. Jimeno	President and CEO
Nengshih (Arthur) Wang	Executive Vice President
Eriberto Luis S. Elizaga	Executive Vice President
Justine Benedict G. Dela Rosa	Senior Vice President
Jereven B. Adriano	Senior Vice President

For the year 2023, it is estimated that approximately P89.37 million will be paid to the following executive officers:

Oliver D. Jimeno	President and CEO
Nengshih (Arthur) Wang	Executive Vice President
Eriberto Luis S. Elizaga	Executive Vice President
Justine Benedict G. Dela Rosa	Senior Vice President
Jereven B. Adriano	Senior Vice President

The Bank maintains a salary structure that is crafted and reviewed annually based on actual data compiled by the Talent Acquisition team and Compensation and Benefits team as well as the information gathered thru market survey by a competent and professional third-party consulting and support services firm. Apart from the salary structure that serves as a guide in determining the remuneration of the President and the Management team, the Bank's Human Resource Group also looks at other factors especially at hiring stage – current package of candidate, wealth of experience and the value that the person will bring to the organization, and the internal sensitivities as well (rate of existing officers in the bank with the same rank/level).

At the recruitment stage, qualifications of shortlisted candidates for President and Senior Management posts are assessed as they go through a rigorous selection process. Qualifications as well as remuneration of the President is submitted to Parent HR and matrix reporting line for endorsement and submitted to the Board for further assessment and approval. For Group Heads, proposed remuneration is submitted to matrix reporting line thru Parent HR for review and endorsement with final approval from the President/CEO. Qualifications of senior management hire are also presented to the Board for assessment and approval.

In terms of salary adjustments, the President and all eligible employees are assessed based on several factors including but not limited to annual performance appraisal rating.

2. Compensation of Directors

Each director receives a monthly professional fee for attending Board and committee meetings. This is also in consideration of their valuable contributions in the formulation of the Bank's overall strategy. The total per diem and attending fee paid to the directors for their attendance in Board meetings amounted to P9.65 million, P10.94 million, and P11.17 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020 respectively. This translates to an average of P200,991; P182,314; and P186,211 per month for each director in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Further, for 2022, average director's fee is P95,302 and per diem of P105,688 per director per month. For 2023, approximately P8.69 million will be paid to the directors, at an average of P181,136 per director per month. Average director's fee is at P95,917 and per diem is P85,219 per director per month. Aside from said amounts, they have no other compensation plan or arrangement with the Bank.

The named Executive Officers receive salaries, bonuses and other usual bank benefits that are also included in the amounts stated above. Aside from these, they have no other compensation plan or arrangement with the Bank.

Warrants and Options

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

Standard Agreements

Except for the per diem for attendance in the Board and Committee meetings and the Director's Fee under Sections 9 and 10, Article III of the Bank's By-Laws, as amended, there is no other standard arrangement by which the directors are compensated, or are to be compensated, directly or indirectly, for any services provided as a director for the last completed fiscal year and the ensuing year.

Other Arrangements

There are no other arrangement, including consultancy contracts pursuant to which any director of the registrant was compensated, or is to be compensated, directly or indirectly, during the registrant's last completed fiscal year, and the ensuing year, for any service provided as a director.

Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The following is the person or entity known to the Bank as owning more than 5% of the Bank's shares:

Title of Class	Name and address of Record Owner and relationship with issuer	Name of Beneficial Owner and Relationship with Record Owner	Citizenship	No. of Shares Held	Percentage Held
Common	**CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. No. 168 Jingmao 2nd Road, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.**	**CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.**	**Taiwanese**	**347,319,203**	**99.72%**

CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (CTBC Ltd.) is wholly-owned by CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (CTBC Holding).

CTBC Ltd. through a resolution of its Board of Directors may authorize the Bank's Chairman, Mr. Cheng-Hsin Wang, and/or such other persons as it may deem fit to exercise the voting power over its shareholdings for and on its behalf.

1. Group Owning More Than 5% of Registrant's Voting Securities

Except for CTBC Ltd., there is no other person or group known to the Bank to be directly or indirectly the record or beneficial owner of more than 5% of any class of registrant's voting securities.

2. Security Ownership of Management as of December 31, 2022

a. Directors

Title of Class	Name of Beneficial Owner and Relationship with Record Owner	Citizenship	No. of Shares Held	Percent
Common	Cheng-Hsin Wang	Taiwanese	1	0.00
Common	William B. Go	Filipino	53	0.00
Common	Oliver D. Jimeno	Filipino	1	0.00
Common	Li-Hsuan Juan	Taiwanese	1	0.00
Common	Jui-Cheng (Kevin) Huang	Taiwanese	1	0.00
Common	Alexander A. Patricio	Filipino	1	0.00
Common	Stephen D. Sy	Filipino	1	0.00
Common	Luis Y. Benitez, Jr.	Filipino	1	0.00
			60	

b. Executive Officers as of December 31, 2022

Title of Class	Name of Beneficial Owner and Relationship with Record Owner	Citizenship	No. of Shares Held	Percent
Common	Oliver D. Jimeno	Filipino	1	0.00

c. Directors and Officers

The aggregate shareholding of the directors and executive officers amounted to 60 shares of the Bank's total outstanding shares.

d. Change in Control

There is no change in control of registrant and no change in control has occurred since the beginning of the last fiscal year.

There are also no arrangements known to the Bank, which may result in a change of control of registrant.

Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The Bank, in its regular course of trade and business, enters into transactions with its Directors, Officers, Stockholders, and Related Interests (DOSRI) involving mainly loans and these are disclosed to the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* (BSP) in accordance with the Manual of Regulations for Banks.

All transactions of the Bank, whether with DOSRI, related parties or non-related parties, are conducted and entered in the Bank's best interest and on "arm's length basis".

There are no parties that fall outside the definition of "Related Parties" under PAS 24 with whom the Bank or its related parties have a relationship that enables such parties to negotiate terms and material transactions that may not be available from other more clearly independent parties on an "arm's length basis".

Note 25 page 103 of the Bank's Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended as of December 31, 2022, attached as Exhibit 2 of this Report, discusses the nature of such Related Party Transactions, which discussion is incorporated hereto by reference.

Disclosures required by Annex 68-J of the amended Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 and 68.1 are in Part II, Schedules A to G of said Audited Financial Statements.

PART IV – CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Item 13. Corporate Governance

The Bank has a Manual of Corporate Governance which is regularly updated to align with the industry's best and leading practices on corporate governance and comply with latest relevant regulatory issuances.

Conformably with existing rules and regulations, its Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, the Bank's Manual on Corporate Governance has Board level committees organized to assist it in governance matters. These are the following: (1) Executive Committee; (2) Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee; (3) Audit Committee; (4) Risk Management Committee; and (5) Trust Committee.

- The Executive Committee is headed by Cheng-Hsin-Wang as Chairman, with William B. Go, Oliver D. Jimeno and Jui-Cheng Huang as Members. It is authorized to act on behalf of the full Board as to urgent matters that arise between its regular meetings. The committee shall have the power to direct and transact all business and affairs of the Bank which otherwise may come to the Board except as limited by the Bank's Articles of Incorporation or By-Laws or by applicable law or regulation on decisions on any matter related to mergers and acquisitions of the Bank, to issuance of debts instruments and of share capital of the Bank. It is also authorized to act immediately in order to protect the Bank or its important interests from loss or damage and these acts and decisions shall be reported and ratified at the next board meeting.

- The Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee is headed by Independent Director Stephen D. Sy as Chairman, with Cheng-Hsin Wang, William B. Go, Alexander Patricio, and Luis Y. Benitez, Jr. as Members. The NRGC which also functions as the Bank's "Committee on Corporate Governance" and "Compensation and Remuneration Committee", oversees the nomination process for members of the board of directors and or positions appointed by the Board of Directors, continuing education program for the board of directors, performance evaluation process and the design and operation of the remuneration and other incentives policy.

- The Audit Committee is headed by Independent Director Luis Y. Benitez, Jr. as Chairman, with Alexander A. Patricio and, Li-Hsuan Juan as Members. The members of the Audit Committee shall have adequate understanding or competence at most of the Bank's operations, financial management systems and environment and preferably with accounting, auditing or related financial management expertise and experience. The Audit Committee shall be responsible for overseeing senior management in establishing and maintaining an adequate, effective and efficient internal control framework. It shall ensure that systems and processes are designed to provide assurance in areas including reporting, monitoring compliance with laws, regulations and internal policies, efficiencies and effectiveness of operations and safeguarding of assets. Duties and responsibilities of the committee are as follows: (a) Oversee the financial reporting framework; (b) Monitor and evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system; (c) Oversee the internal and external audit functions; (d) Oversee the compliance function; (e) Oversee the implementation of corrective actions on significant findings and recommendations made by internal and external auditors and regulatory bodies; (f) Investigate significant issues/concerns raised and (g) Establish whistleblowing mechanism.

- The Risk Management Committee is headed by Alexander Patricio as Chairman, with Director Li-Hsuan Juan, and Independent Directors Stephen Sy and Luis Y. Benitez, Jr., as Members. Responsible for the development and oversight of the Bank's Risk Management Program, the Risk Management Committee oversees the system of limits to discretionary authority that the Board delegates to management. It is tasked to ensure that the system remains effective, that the limits are observed, and that immediate corrective actions are taken whenever limits are breached. To achieve this, the Committee takes on the critical role of identifying and evaluating the Bank's risk exposures, ensuring that the appropriate risk management strategies and plans are in place and ready to be executed as necessary, and evaluating the risk management plan to ensure its continued relevance, comprehensiveness, and effectiveness. Hand in hand with the Chief Risk Officer which functions under the auspices of the Committee, it performs oversight functions in managing credit, market, liquidity, operational risks, IT Steering Committee, and Information Security Office.

- The Trust Committee is headed by Cheng-Hsin Wang as Chairman, with William B. Go, Oliver D. Jimeno, Jui-Cheng Huang and the Trust Officer as Members. It is a special committee which reports directly to the Board of Directors and is primarily responsible for overseeing the fiduciary activities of the Bank in discharging its function. The committee: (1) ensures that fiduciary activities are conducted in accordance with applicable laws, rules and regulations and prudent practices; (2) ensures that policies and procedures that translate the Board's objectives and risk tolerance into prudent operating standards are in place and continue to be relevant, comprehensive and effective; (3) oversees the implementation of the risk management framework and ensures that internal controls are in place relative to fiduciary activities; (4) adopts an appropriate organizational structure/staffing pattern and operating budget that shall enable the Trust Department to effectively carry out its functions; (5) oversees and evaluates the performance of the Trust Officer; (6) conducts regular meetings at least once every quarter or more frequently as necessary, depending on the size and complexity of the fiduciary business; and (7) report regularly to the Board of Directors on matters arising from fiduciary activities.

The Bank is generally in compliance with leading practices on good corporate governance. Taking into account global best practices, the Bank constantly updates its tools for monitoring the performance of the Board and individual Board members, and the process by which it determines whether a director conducts fair business transactions, devotes necessary time and attention to discharge his duties, acts judiciously, exercises independent judgment, has working legal knowledge affecting the Bank, observes confidentiality and ensures soundness, effectiveness and adequacy of the Bank's risk management system and control environment.

The Bank has neither knowledge of any instance of non-compliance with its Manual of Corporate Governance by the Board of Directors or its members, nor by the Bank's officers or employees.

The Bank is committed to ensuring that the corporate governance framework supports the equitable treatment of all shareholders, including minority shareholders. All shareholders are entitled to have the opportunity to obtain effective redress for any violation of their rights.

PART V - EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

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

Exhibits

The exhibits are incorporated by reference as set forth in the index attached hereto.

Reports on SEC Form 17-C

The following reports on SEC Form 17-C were filed during the last six (6) months period covered by this report:

Date Filed	Item
July 21, 2022	Item 4. Resignation, Removal or Election of Registrant's Directors or Officers
August 26, 2022	Item 4. Resignation, Removal or Election of Registrant's Directors or Officers
September 27, 2022	Item 4. Resignation, Removal or Election of Registrant's Directors or Officers
November 2, 2022	Item 4. Resignation, Removal or Election of Registrant's Directors or Officers
December 23, 2022	Item 9. Other Events

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in Taguig City this April 12, 2023.

By:

OLIVER D. JIMENO
President and CEO
Principal Executive Officer
TIN: 149-947-849

ANDREW A. FALCON, FVP
Principal Financial Officer, Comptroller & Principal Accounting Officer
TIN: 229-140-289

Atty. Rolando V. Vicerra
ATTY. ROLANDO V. VICERRA
Corporate Secretary
TIN: 177-772-258

The Bank has no Principal Operating Officer.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this APR 12 2023 affiants exhibiting to me their Government Issued IDs, as follows:

Names	Government Issued ID Numbers
Oliver D. Jimeno	SSS ID No. 33-3651156-1
Andrew A. Falcon	Driver's License N02-09-013279
Atty. Rolando V. Vicerra	SSS ID No. 33-5509541-1

Doc. No. 204;
Page No. 42;
Book No. VIII;
Series of 2023.

ATTY. MARY ANGELINE S. TOL
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR TAGUIG CITY
UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2024
APPT. NO. 96 (2023-2024) / ROLL NO. 51630
PTR NO. A-5796268 / 01-12-23 / TAGUIG CITY
IBP NO. 269118 / 01-04-23 / CAVITE
MCLE COMPLIANCE NO. VIII-0000589 / 9-30-22
22F Fort Legend Tower, 31st Street corner 3rd Avenue
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

EXHIBITS AND ANNEXES

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

2. **AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022 and 2021**

CTBC BANK
中國信託銀行

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of **CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.** (the Bank) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

R.G. Manabat & Co., the independent auditor, appointed by the stockholders, has audited the financial statements of the Bank in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

王正信

WANG, CHENG-HSIN
Chairman of the Board

OLIVER D. JIMENO
President and Chief Executive Officer

ANDREW A. FALCON
First Vice-President
Chief Financial Officer

Signed this MAR 0 8 2023

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.
16th to 19th Floors, Fort Legend Towers, 31st Street corner 3rd Avenue, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City 1634
+63 (2) 717-5287 / 988-9287 www.ctbcbank.com.ph

MAR 08 2023

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this _______ day of __________ 2023 affiants exhibiting to me their Government Issued I.D., as follows:

NAMES	GOVERNMENT ISSUED I.D. / TIN	DATE/PLACE OF ISSUE
WANG, CHENG-HSIN	Passport No. 309290529 TIN 509-911-892-000	21 MAY 2014 / ROC
OLIVER D. JIMENO	SSS ID 33-3651156-1 TIN 149-947-879	
ANDREW A. FALCON	Driver's License N02-09-013279 TIN 229-140-289	

JOSE MANUEL S. ARNEDO
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR TAGUIG CITY
UNTIL DEC. 31, 2023
APPT. NO. 34 (2022-2023)
PTR NO. 8852470 1-4-2022 MAKATI
IBP NO. 730554 (LIFETIME) 01-03-08 QUEZON CITY
MCLE COMPLIANCE VII 0007920
17th Floor, Fort Legend Tower, 31st Street
Corner 3rd Avenue, BGC Taguig City

Doc. No. 21;
Page No. 6;
Book No. XIII;
Series of 2023.

COVER SHEET

for

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

A S 0 9 5 0 0 8 8 1 4

COMPANY NAME

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION

PRINCIPAL OFFICE (No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province)

Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street Bonifacio Global City Taguig City

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
AAFS		

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's email Address	Company's Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
111		December 31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person ***MUST*** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
Andrew A. Falcon	andrew.falcon@ctbcbank.com.ph	811-8509	

CONTACT PERSON's ADDRESS

Note 1: In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

2: All Boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies.

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2022 and 2021

With Independent Auditors' Report

KPMG

R.G. Manabat & Co.
The KPMG Center, 6/F
6787 Ayala Avenue, Makati City
Philippines 1209

Telephone	+63 (2) 8885 7000
Fax	+63 (2) 8894 1985
Internet	www.home.kpmg/ph
Email	ph-inquiry@kpmg.com

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders
CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corporation
Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corporation (the Bank), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the statements of income, statements of other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Firm Regulatory Registration & Accreditation:
PRC-BOA Registration No. 0003, valid until November 21, 2023
SEC Accreditation No. 0003-SEC, Group A, valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements (2019 financial statements are covered by SEC Accreditation No. 0004-FR-5)
IC Accreditation No. 0003-IC, Group A, valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements (2019 financial statements are covered by IC Circular Letter (CL) No. 2019-39, Transition clause)
BSP Accreditation No. 0003-BSP, Group A, valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2020 to 2024 financial statements (2019 financial statements are covered by BSP Monetary Board Resolution No. 2161, Transition clause)

KPMG

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on the Supplementary Information Required under Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Circular No. 1074 and Revenue Regulations 15-2010

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under BSP Circular No. 1074 in Note 28 and Revenue Regulations 15-2010 in Note 29 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the BSP and Bureau of Internal Revenue, respectively, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of the Bank. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

R.G. MANABAT & CO.

Vanessa P. Macamos

VANESSA P. MACAMOS
Partner
CPA License No. 0102309
BSP Accreditation No. 102309-BSP, Group A, valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2019 to 2023 financial statements
SEC Accreditation No. 102309-SEC, Group A, valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements
Tax Identification No. 920-961-311
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001987-038-2022
Issued June 27, 2022; valid until June 27, 2025
PTR No. MKT 9563832
Issued January 3, 2023 at Makati City

March 15, 2023
Makati City, Metro Manila

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KPMG

R.G. Manabat & Co.
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6787 Ayala Avenue, Makati City
Philippines 1209
Telephone +63 (2) 8885 7000
Fax +63 (2) 8894 1985
Internet www.home.kpmg/ph
Email ph-inquiry@kpmg.com

SUPPLEMENTAL WRITTEN STATEMENT OF AUDITOR

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders
CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corporation
Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corporation (the Bank) as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022, on which we have rendered our report dated March 15, 2023.

In compliance with Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, we are stating that the Bank has a total number of seventy-nine (79) stockholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares each.

R.G. MANABAT & CO.

Vanessa P. Macamos

VANESSA P. MACAMOS
Partner
CPA License No. 0102309
BSP Accreditation No. 102309-BSP, Group A, valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2019 to 2023 financial statements
SEC Accreditation No. 102309-SEC, Group A, valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements
Tax Identification No. 920-961-311
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001987-038-2022
Issued June 27, 2022; valid until June 27, 2025
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March 15, 2023
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Telephone +63 (2) 8885 7000
Fax +63 (2) 8894 1985
Internet www.home.kpmg/ph
Email ph-inquiry@kpmg.com

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders
CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corporation
Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig

We have audited, in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the accompanying financial statements of CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corporation (the Bank) as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022, on which we have rendered our report dated March 15, 2023.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements of the Bank taken as a whole. The following supplementary information in the Index to the Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules is the responsibility of the Bank's management:

- Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration (Part I); and

- Schedules Required by Annex 68-J of the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 (Part II).

KPMG

This supplementary information is presented for purposes of complying with the Revised SRC Rule 68 and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

R.G. MANABAT & CO.

Vanessa P. Macamos

VANESSA P. MACAMOS
Partner
CPA License No. 0102309
BSP Accreditation No. 102309-BSP, Group A, valid for five (5) years
covering the audit of 2019 to 2023 financial statements
SEC Accreditation No. 102309-SEC, Group A, valid for five (5) years
covering the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements
Tax Identification No. 920-961-311
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001987-038-2022
Issued June 27, 2022; valid until June 27, 2025
PTR No. MKT 9563832
Issued January 3, 2023 at Makati City

March 15, 2023
Makati City, Metro Manila

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		December 31	
	Note	**2022**	2021
ASSETS			
Cash and Other Cash Items	*17, 27*	**P607,134,739**	P598,248,744
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)	*5, 17, 27*	**3,184,802,214**	4,720,099,954
Due from Other Banks	*5, 17, 27*	**875,457,113**	1,192,416,156
Interbank Loans Receivable	*5*	**568,621,519**	695,996,233
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)	*5, 7, 17, 27*	**314,332,276**	699,595,874
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	*5, 7, 27*	**4,326,771,520**	5,436,994,107
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost	*5, 7, 27*	**11,077,099,087**	6,630,902,785
Loans and Receivables	*5, 8, 27*	**46,286,030,421**	31,012,510,260
Property and Equipment	*9, 17*	**752,873,797**	772,179,216
Investment Properties	*10, 17*	**304,891,415**	162,761,126
Deferred Tax Assets - net	*17, 21*	**513,886,120**	524,403,596
Other Assets	*11, 17*	**906,722,059**	460,926,999
		P69,718,622,280	P52,907,035,050
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Deposit Liabilities	*5, 17, 27*		
Demand		**P10,265,550,511**	P11,100,542,454
Savings		**9,359,554,769**	7,857,856,478
Time		**26,819,307,095**	18,381,658,917
		46,444,412,375	37,340,057,849
Financial Liabilities at FVTPL	*17, 26, 27*	**130,366,861**	126,239,470
Bills Payable	*14, 17, 27*	**8,275,600,000**	2,039,960,000
Outstanding Acceptances	*17, 27*	**216,915,898**	6,983,390
Manager's Checks	*17, 27*	**49,785,432**	36,138,953
Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses	*15*	**711,708,730**	616,046,509
Income Tax Payable	*17*	**23,012,531**	5,376,130
Other Liabilities	*16*	**3,333,052,937**	2,070,939,073
		59,184,854,764	42,241,741,374

Forward

		December 31	
	Note	**2022**	2021
EQUITY			
Capital Stock	*18*	**P3,483,072,020**	P3,483,072,020
Treasury Stock		**-**	-
Additional Paid-in Capital	*18*	**2,023,691,478**	2,022,761,750
Restricted Retained Earnings	*18*	**5,801,553,928**	5,468,377,628
Statutory Reserve	*18, 28*	**4,981,159**	4,981,159
Cumulative Translation Adjustments		**(13,767,018)**	2,712,012
Net Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at FVOCI	*7*	**(659,285,390)**	(223,742,739)
Net Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Liability	*19*	**(106,478,661)**	(92,868,154)
		10,533,767,516	10,665,293,676
		P69,718,622,280	P52,907,035,050

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Note	2022	2021	2020
			Years Ended December 31	
INTEREST INCOME CALCULATED USING THE EFFECTIVE INTEREST METHOD				
Loans and receivables	8	P2,744,530,802	P2,233,244,002	P2,676,081,717
Investment securities	7	514,229,788	330,953,087	267,911,336
Deposits with BSP and other banks		18,046,635	31,606,711	32,582,333
Interbank loans receivable		15,522,150	11,763,844	20,630,860
INTEREST INCOME ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL	7	12,203,065	18,341,606	25,827,878
		3,304,532,440	2,625,909,250	3,023,034,124
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Deposit liabilities	13	400,192,606	164,530,266	374,477,222
Bills payable and other borrowings	14	117,175,888	43,343,642	108,581,840
Lease liabilities	20	28,958,929	28,939,620	19,493,134
		546,327,423	236,813,528	502,552,196
NET INTEREST INCOME		2,758,205,017	2,389,095,722	2,520,481,928
Service fees and commission income	22	251,985,496	218,558,325	184,891,222
Foreign exchange gain - net		284,592,031	66,939,307	33,384,670
Trading and securities gain (loss) - net	7	(38,091,216)	(62,838,244)	348,412,093
Miscellaneous - net	22	180,223,308	110,834,837	89,660,618
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		3,436,914,636	2,722,589,947	3,176,830,531
Compensation and fringe benefits	19	1,201,190,431	1,033,435,715	1,040,857,589
Impairment losses	10, 12	563,438,397	528,192,344	828,762,991
Taxes and licenses	21	305,881,132	245,585,017	274,322,065
Depreciation and amortization	9, 10	168,974,266	163,778,803	150,124,190
Occupancy and other equipment-related costs	20	165,644,912	159,015,895	174,921,073
Security, messengerial and janitorial expenses	22	151,788,525	136,372,179	139,118,619
Amortization of computer software costs	11	65,021,032	60,520,444	54,382,697
Miscellaneous	22	313,729,377	269,003,133	308,042,129
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		2,935,668,072	2,595,903,530	2,970,531,353
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES		501,246,564	126,686,417	206,299,178
INCOME TAXES	21	168,070,264	115,227,603	19,920,343
NET INCOME		P333,176,300	P11,458,814	P186,378,835
BASIC/DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	23	P0.96	P0.03	P0.55

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		Years Ended December 31		
	Note	**2022**	2021	2020
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**P333,176,300**	P11,458,814	P186,378,835
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR				
Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Net unrealized gain (loss) on equity financial assets at FVOCI	*7*	**657,500**	447,500	(30,000)
Net remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liability - net of tax	*19*	**(13,610,507)**	27,054,450	(53,486,894)
		(12,953,007)	27,501,950	(53,516,894)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss				
Net unrealized gain (loss) on debt financial assets at FVOCI	*7*	**(436,200,151)**	(290,107,849)	(42,286,262)
Cumulative translation adjustments		**(16,479,030)**	3,576,123	7,301,397
		(452,679,181)	(286,531,726)	(34,984,865)
		(465,632,188)	(259,029,776)	(88,501,759)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		**(P132,455,888)**	(P247,570,962)	P97,877,076

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Years Ended December 31

	Note	Capital Stock (Note 18)	Treasury Stock (Note 18)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 18)	Restricted Retained Earnings (Note 18)	Statutory Reserve (Notes 18 and 28)	Cumulative Translation Adjustments	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 7)	Net Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Liability (Note 19)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022		P3,483,072,020	P -	P2,022,761,750	P5,468,377,628	P4,981,159	P2,712,012	(P223,742,739)	(P92,868,154)	P10,665,293,676
Net income for the year		-	-	-	333,176,300	-	-	-	-	333,176,300
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Year										
Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss										
Net unrealized gain on equity financial assets at FVOCI	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	657,500	-	657,500
Net remeasurement loss on retirement liability	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,610,507)	(13,610,507)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss										
Net unrealized loss on debt financial assets at FVOCI	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	(436,200,151)	-	(436,200,151)
Cumulative translation adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	(16,479,030)	-	-	(16,479,030)
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		-	-	-	-	-	(16,479,030)	(435,542,651)	(13,610,507)	(465,632,188)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-	-	333,176,300	-	(16,479,030)	(435,542,651)	(13,610,507)	(132,455,888)
Restricted Stock Award	18	-	-	929,728	-	-	-	-	-	929,728
Balance at December 31, 2022		P3,483,072,020	P -	P2,023,691,478	P5,801,553,928	P4,981,159	(P13,767,018)	(P659,285,390)	(P106,478,661)	P10,533,767,516

Forward

Years Ended December 31

	Note	Capital Stock (Note 18)	Treasury Stock (Note 18)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 18)	Restricted Retained Earnings (Note 18)	Statutory Reserve (Notes 18 and 28)	Cumulative Translation Adjustments	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 7)	Net Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Liability (Note 19)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021		P3,483,072,020	P -	P2,022,761,750	P5,456,918,814	P4,981,159	(P864,111)	P65,917,610	(P119,922,604)	P10,912,864,638
Net income for the year		-	-	-	11,458,814	-	-	-	-	11,458,814
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Year										
Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss										
Net unrealized loss on equity financial assets at FVOCI	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	447,500	-	447,500
Net remeasurement gain on retirement liability	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,054,450	27,054,450
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss										
Net unrealized loss on debt financial assets at FVOCI	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	(290,107,849)	-	(290,107,849)
Cumulative translation adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	3,576,123	-	-	3,576,123
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	3,576,123	(289,660,349)	27,054,450	(259,029,776)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	11,458,814	-	3,576,123	(289,660,349)	27,054,450	(247,570,962)
Balance at December 31, 2021		P3,483,072,020	P -	P2,022,761,750	P5,468,377,628	P4,981,159	P2,712,012	(P223,742,739)	(P92,868,154)	P10,665,293,676

Forward

Years Ended December 31

	Note	Capital Stock (Note 18)	Treasury Stock (Note 18)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 18)	Restricted Retained Earnings (Note 18)	Statutory Reserve (Notes 18 and 28)	Cumulative Translation Adjustments	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 7)	Net Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Liability (Note 19)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2020		P3,000,000,000	P -	P1,073,283,696	P5,270,539,979	P4,981,159	(P8,165,508)	P108,233,872	(P66,435,710)	P9,382,437,488
Net income for the year		-	-	-	186,378,835	-	-	-	-	186,378,835
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Year										
Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss									-	
Net unrealized loss on equity financial assets at FVOCI	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,000)		(30,000)
Net remeasurement loss on retirement liability	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,486,894)	(53,486,894)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net unrealized loss on debt financial assets at FVOCI	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42,286,262)	-	(42,286,262)
Cumulative translation adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	7,301,397	-	-	7,301,397
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	7,301,397	(42,316,262)	(53,486,894)	(88,501,759)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	186,378,835	-	7,301,397	(42,316,262)	(53,486,894)	97,877,076
Transactions with Parent Bank										
Issuance of capital stock	18	483,072,020	-	949,478,054	-	-	-	-	-	1,432,550,074
Total transactions with Parent Bank		483,072,020	-	949,478,054	-	-	-	-	-	1,432,550,074
Balance at December 31, 2020		P3,483,072,020	P -	P2,022,761,750	P5,456,918,814	P4,981,159	(P864,111)	P65,917,610	(P119,922,604)	P10,912,864,638

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	2022	2021	2020
			Years Ended December 31	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Income before income taxes		**P501,246,564**	P126,686,417	P206,299,178
Adjustments for:				
Impairment losses	*10, 12*	**563,438,397**	528,192,344	828,762,991
Foreign exchange revaluation (gain) loss on financial assets at FVOCI and investment securities at amortized cost		**(353,260,729)**	(261,530,880)	300,954,640
Depreciation and amortization	*9, 10*	**168,974,266**	163,778,803	150,124,190
Foreign exchange revaluation (gain) loss on bills payable		**159,402,000**	119,040,000	(169,592,791)
Amortization of net discount on financial assets at FVOCI and investment securities at amortized cost		**(85,465,788)**	27,171,730	97,164,033
Amortization of computer software costs	*11*	**65,021,032**	60,520,444	54,382,697
Realized gain on sale on financial assets at FVOCI	*7*	**44,989,750**	2,282,200	(341,965,768)
Retirement benefit expense	*19*	**37,494,024**	41,657,798	31,669,155
Unrealized gain on investment properties	*22*	**(34,549,528)**	-	(217,615)
Accretion of interest on lease liabilities	*20*	**28,958,929**	28,939,620	19,493,134
Mark-to-market (gain)/loss on financial assets at FVTPL	*7*	**(8,946,359)**	13,327,748	(4,906,753)
Loss (Gain) on disposal of computer software		**5,461,335**	-	(282,028)
Gain on disposal of foreclosed assets	*22*	**(5,168,087)**	(6,371,132)	(4,114,581)
Restricted stock award	*18*	**929,728**	-	-
Dividend income	*22*	**(280,000)**	(2,145,000)	(8,443,000)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	*22*	**-**	(67,566)	(1,230,249)
Income before income taxes before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**1,088,245,534**	841,482,526	1,158,097,233
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Decrease (increase) in amounts of:				
Financial assets at FVTPL		**394,209,957**	387,534,533	(1,014,410,728)
Loans and receivables		**(15,824,904,427)**	(798,554,549)	5,433,052,495
Other assets		**(469,489,965)**	(107,245,681)	44,400,595
Increase (decrease) in amounts of:				
Deposit liabilities		**9,104,354,526**	3,071,999,035	(3,417,465,831)
Financial liabilities at FVTPL		**4,127,391**	(105,552,245)	132,616,599
Outstanding acceptances		**209,932,508**	(174,649,210)	127,014,570
Manager's checks		**13,646,479**	(87,174,501)	49,375,147
Accrued taxes and other expenses		**77,369,897**	(59,834,520)	182,819,653
Other liabilities		**1,320,417,350**	(75,975,796)	(139,385,919)
Net cash generated from (used in) operations		**(4,082,090,750)**	2,892,029,592	2,556,113,814
Contribution to the plan assets	*19*	**(37,349,043)**	(41,677,634)	(31,714,853)
Income taxes paid		**(135,379,551)**	(57,954,998)	(239,610,265)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		**(4,254,819,344)**	2,792,396,960	2,284,788,696

Forward

	Note	2022	2021	2020
			Years Ended December 31	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisitions of:				
Financial assets at FVOCI		**(P8,348,610,000)**	(P12,971,598,000)	(P26,598,531,629)
Investment securities at amortized cost		**(4,120,662,705)**	(3,623,241,500)	(569,023,000)
Property and equipment	*9*	**(108,867,183)**	(37,004,325)	(65,470,623)
Foreclosed assets	*10*	**(148,355,434)**	(16,808,149)	(16,541,395)
Computer software costs	*11*	**(46,787,462)**	(9,546,309)	(77,937,423)
Proceeds from disposals of:				
Financial assets at FVOCI		**3,657,002,896**	6,239,808,850	13,203,542,698
Foreclosed assets		**22,905,585**	39,538,261	12,353,541
Property and equipment		**4,588,507**	9,861,740	3,178,162
Investment securities at amortized cost		**-**	-	-
Proceeds from maturities of:				
Financial assets at FVOCI		**5,415,215,000**	9,076,860,000	11,907,489,791
Investment securities at amortized cost		**20,000,000**	274,995,000	119,976,631
Dividends received	*22*	**280,000**	2,145,000	8,443,000
Net cash used in investing activities		**(3,653,290,796)**	(1,014,989,432)	(2,072,520,247)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Settlement of bills payable		**(70,006,065,254)**	(36,117,888,015)	(15,912,564,436)
Availments of bills payable		**76,082,303,254**	35,129,571,500	14,216,912,361
Payment of lease liabilities	*20*	**(122,394,332)**	(113,340,818)	(103,717,379)
Deposits for future stock subscriptions	*18*	**-**	-	(1,437,380,796)
Issuance of capital stock	*18*	**-**	-	1,432,550,074
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		**5,953,843,668**	(1,101,657,333)	(1,804,200,176)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(16,479,030)**	3,576,123	7,301,397
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(1,970,745,502)**	679,326,318	(1,584,630,330)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR				
Cash and other cash items		**598,248,744**	589,312,970	725,063,226
Due from BSP		**4,720,099,954**	3,781,208,825	4,277,491,280
Due from other banks		**1,192,416,156**	958,810,394	1,591,079,273
Interbank loans receivable - net		**695,996,233**	1,198,102,580	1,518,431,320
		7,206,761,087	6,527,434,769	8,112,065,099
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR				
Cash and other cash items	*17*	**607,134,739**	598,248,744	589,312,970
Due from BSP	*17*	**3,184,802,214**	4,720,099,954	3,781,208,825
Due from other banks	*17*	**875,457,113**	1,192,416,156	958,810,394
Interbank loans receivable - net		**568,621,519**	695,996,233	1,198,102,580
		P5,236,015,585	P7,206,761,087	P6,527,434,769
CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST				
Interest received		**P3,227,371,140**	P2,717,245,477	P2,692,710,897
Interest paid		**(437,926,044)**	(227,455,064)	(508,426,260)
		P2,789,445,096	P2,489,790,413	P2,184,284,637

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization

CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corporation (the "Bank") is a 99.72%-owned entity of CTBC Bank Co. Ltd., formerly Chinatrust Commercial Bank Ltd. ("Parent Bank"), a Taiwan-based commercial bank. The ultimate parent of the Bank is CTBC Financial Holding Co., Limited (formerly Chinatrust Financial Holding Co., Ltd.) which was incorporated in Taiwan. The Bank was incorporated as a domestic commercial bank on September 7, 1995 under the name of Access Banking Corporation and started business operations on September 26, 1995. The term of existence of the Bank is fifty (50) years from the date of incorporation.

It was renamed as Chinatrust (Philippines) Commercial Bank Corporation in January 1996. On October 30, 2013, the Bank changed its corporate name to CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corporation.

The Bank was organized to provide commercial banking services such as deposit products, loans and trade finance, domestic and foreign fund transfers, treasury, foreign exchange, and trust services. In addition, the Bank is licensed to engage in regular financial derivatives as a means of reducing and managing the Bank's and its customers' foreign exchange exposure.

The Bank's principal place of business is located at Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City.

The Bank's common shares were listed in the Philippines Stock Exchange (PSE) in June 1999. On October 7, 2011, the Board of Directors (BOD) authorized the Bank to file a petition for voluntary delisting with the PSE and to purchase the outstanding shares through a tender offer in accordance with the rules of the PSE and Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). On December 15, 2011, the Bank obtained approval for the delisting and share buyback through a special stockholders' meeting as required by the Bank's By-Laws. On December 19, 2011, the Bank received the approval of the Monetary Board for the delisting and share buyback. As of January 27, 2012, common shares held by minority stockholders amounting to P12.7 million were tendered to and reacquired by the Bank. On February 8, 2012, the PSE approved the Bank's petition for voluntary delisting. Official delisting of the Bank's shares from the Trading Board became effective on February 24, 2012. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank remains as a SEC-registered issuer of securities to the public.

The Bank received its Foreign Currency Deposit Unit (FCDU) license and launched its FCDU operations on December 28, 1995. The Bank received its Expanded FCDU license on November 22, 1995. The Bank has authority to engage in trust operations as approved by Monetary Board in its Resolution No. 765 dated July 31, 1996.

2. Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

Statement of Compliance
The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs). PFRSs are based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). PFRSs which are issued by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) consist of PFRSs, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretations.

Basis of Measurement
These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement Bases
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	Fair value
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Fair value
Net retirement liability	Present value of the defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets
Lease liability	Present value of the lease payments not yet paid discounted using the Bank’s incremental borrowing rate

The financial statements of the Bank include the accounts maintained in the Regular Banking Unit (RBU) and the FCDU. These financial statements are the combined financial information of these units after eliminating inter-unit accounts.

Functional and Presentation Currency
The functional currency of RBU and FCDU is the Philippine Peso (PHP) and United States Dollar (USD), respectively. For financial reporting purposes, FCDU accounts and foreign currency-denominated accounts in the RBU are translated into their equivalents in PHP (see Note 3 on foreign currency translation).

The financial statements of the Bank are presented in PHP. All financial information presented in PHP has been rounded off to the nearest peso, except as otherwise indicated.

Presentation of Financial Statements
The Bank presents its statements of financial position in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 17.

Approval of Issuance of Financial Statements
Under Section 17.2 (a) of the Securities Regulation Code (SRC), issuers of securities that have sold a class of their securities pursuant to a registration under Section 12 of the SRC are required to comply with the reportorial requirements under SRC Rule 20; provided, however, that the obligation of such issuers to file reports shall be suspended for any fiscal year after the year such registration became effective if such issuer, as of the first day of any such fiscal year, has less than one hundred (100) holders of such class of securities and it notifies the Commission of such. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank has retained one hundred eleven (111) shareholders, which requires it to comply with the reportorial requirements under SRC Rule 20.

These financial statements have been reviewed, approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on March 7, 2023.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Except for the changes explained in the foregoing, the accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

Adoption of Amendments to Standards and Framework
The Bank has adopted the following amendments to standards and framework starting January 1, 2022 and accordingly, changed its accounting policies. Except as otherwise indicated, the adoption did not have any significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

- *Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID 19) Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to PFRS 16 Leases).* The amendment extends the practical expedient introduced in the 2020 amendment which simplified how a lessee accounts for rent concessions that are a direct consequence of COVID-19, permitting lessees to apply the practical expedient to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022.

  The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021. Earlier application is permitted. A lessee applies the amendments retrospectively, recognizing the cumulative effect of the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate. The adoption is mandatory for lessees that chose to apply the practical expedient introduced by the 2020 amendments and may result in reversal of lease modifications that was ineligible for the practical expedient under the 2020 amendments but becomes eligible as a result of the extension.

- *Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to PAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment).* The amendments prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment the proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use. The proceeds before intended use should be recognized in profit or loss, together with the costs of producing those items which are identified and measured in accordance with PAS 2, Inventories.

  The amendments also clarify that testing whether an item of property, plant and equipment is functioning properly means assessing its technical and physical performance rather than assessing its financial performance.

For the sale of items that are not part of a company's ordinary activities, the amendments require the company to disclose separately the sales proceeds and related production cost recognized in profit or loss and specify the line items in which such proceeds and costs are included in the statement of comprehensive income. This disclosure is not required if such proceeds and cost are presented separately in the statement of income.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments apply retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the company first applies the amendments.

- *Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendment to PAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets)*. The amendments clarify that the cost of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous includes all costs that relate directly to a contract - i.e., it comprise both incremental costs and an allocation of other direct costs.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 to contracts existing at the date when the amendments are first applied. At the date of initial application, the cumulative effect of applying the amendments is recognized as an opening balance adjustment to retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate. The comparatives are not restated. Earlier application is permitted.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRS Standards 2018-2020.* This cycle of improvements contains amendments to standards applicable to the Bank:

  - Fees in the '10 per cent' Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities (Amendment to PFRS 9 Financial Instruments). The amendment clarifies that for the purpose of performing the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities, the fees paid net of fees received included in the discounted cash flows include only fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.

  - Lease Incentives (Amendment to Illustrative Examples accompanying PFRS 16 Leases). The amendment deletes from the Illustrative Example 13 the reimbursement relating to leasehold improvements to remove the potential for confusion because the example had not explained clearly enough the conclusion as to whether the reimbursement would meet the definition of a lease incentive in PFRS 16.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Earlier application is permitted.

- *Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendment to PFRS 3 Business Combinations).* The amendments:

  - updated PFRS 3 so that it now refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework;

  - added a requirement that, for transactions and other events within the scope of PAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21 Levies, an acquirer applies PAS 37 or IFRIC 21 instead of the Conceptual Framework to identify the liabilities it has assumed in a business combination; and

- added an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognize contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

The amendments are effective for business combinations occurring in reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2022. Earlier application is permitted.

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional rate of exchange at the date of transaction.

Foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities in the RBU and FCDU are translated into their respective functional currencies based on the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) closing rate prevailing as at the reporting date and foreign currency-denominated income and expenses are translated at the BAP closing rate prevailing as at the date of transaction. Foreign exchange differences arising from foreign currency transactions and translation of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are credited to or charged against the statements of income in the period in which the rates change.

Foreign currency-denominated non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

FCDU
As at the reporting date, the monetary assets and liabilities of the FCDU of the Bank are translated from its functional currency into its equivalent in PHP, the presentation currency, at the BAP closing rate prevailing at the reporting date. Foreign currency-denominated non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The income and expenses are translated using the BAP weighted average rate for the year. Foreign exchange differences arising from translation of the FCDU balances to the presentation currency are taken directly to "Cumulative translation adjustments" in the statements of other comprehensive income (OCI). Upon disposal of the FCDU or upon actual remittance of FCDU profits to RBU, the deferred cumulative amount recognized in the statements of OCI is recognized in the statements of income.

Foreign Exchange Gain - net
Foreign exchange gain - net consists of gains and losses due to the differences in exchange rate from translating transaction currency to functional currency in the statements of income.

Financial Instruments
Recognition and Initial Measurement
The Bank recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability on the trade date when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of asset within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the trade date. Deposits, amounts due to and from BSP and other banks and loans and receivables are recognized when cash is received by the Bank or advanced to the customers.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issuance.

Classification and Measurement
Financial Assets
The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at FVOCI or financial assets at FVTPL.

Debt Instruments
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost
A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

Debt financial assets meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. These financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any loss allowance. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR). The amortization is recognized under “Interest income calculated using the effective interest method” in the statements of income. The losses arising from impairment of financial assets at amortized cost are recognized in “Impairment losses” in the statements of income.

When such financial assets are sold or disposed of under specific circumstances, the gain or loss is recognized as “Trading and securities gain (loss) - net” in the statements of income.

The Bank’s financial assets at amortized cost include cash and other cash items, due from BSP, due from other banks, interbank loans receivable, investment securities at amortized cost, loans and receivables, and returned checks and other cash items and rental deposits included under “Other assets” in the statements of financial position.

Financial Assets at FVOCI
A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

Debt financial assets meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. These instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses due to changes in fair value recognized under “Net unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVOCI” in the statements of OCI. Interest earned on these instruments is recognized under “Interest income calculated using the effective interest method” in the statements of income.

Financial Assets at FVTPL
All other financial assets not measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI are classified as measured at FVTPL.

This category includes held-for-trading (HFT) investments and derivative assets.

a. *HFT Investments*
   HFT investments are recorded in the statements of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value relating to the held-for-trading positions are recognized in "Trading and securities gain (loss) - net" in the statements of income. Interest earned is recorded under "Interest income on financial assets at FVTPL" in the statements of income.

b. Derivative Assets
   The Bank is counterparty to derivative contracts, such as forwards and cross-currency swaps. These derivatives are entered into as a service to customers, as a means of reducing or managing their respective foreign exchange exposures and for trading purposes. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value on the date at which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair values of derivatives (except those accounted for as accounting cash flow hedges and hedges in net investment in foreign operation) are taken directly to "Foreign exchange gain - net" in the statements of income. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive.

The method of recognizing fair value gains and losses depends on whether derivatives are held-for-trading or are designated as hedging instruments, and if the latter, the nature of the risks being hedged. When derivatives are designated as hedges, the Bank classifies them as either: (a) hedges of the change in fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or firm commitments ('fair value hedges'); (b) hedges of the variability in highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognized asset or liability or a forecast transaction ('cash flow hedges'); or (c) a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation ('net investment hedges'). Hedge accounting is applied to derivatives designated as hedging instruments in a fair value, cash flow or net investment hedge provided certain criteria are met.

The Bank does not apply hedge accounting treatment for any of its derivative transactions since the derivatives are held-for-trading and not designated as hedging instruments.

The Bank's derivative transactions include cross-currency swap and forward contracts.

The Bank may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate financial assets that are debt instruments as measured at FVTPL, subject to the following requirements:

- The Bank has in place appropriate risk management systems including related risk management policies, procedures, and controls; and

- The Bank applies the fair value option only to instruments for which fair values can be reliably estimated.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Equity Instruments
Financial assets that are equity instruments shall be classified under any of the following categories:

a. Financial assets measured at FVTPL which shall include financial assets HFT; or

b. Financial assets at FVOCI which shall consist of:

    i. Equity instruments that are irrevocably designated at FVOCI at initial recognition that are neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which PFRS 3, *Business Combinations* applies; or

    ii. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value. These include investments in equity instruments which do not have quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument.

In limited circumstances, PFRS 9 permits an entity to use the cost as an appropriate estimate of the fair value of unquoted equity investments on cases such as:

- When insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value; or

- When there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value in the range.

Dividends earned from equity instruments are recognized in “Miscellaneous - net” in the statements of income when the Bank’s right to receive payment has been established.

Business Model in Managing Financial Assets
The Bank makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio operation and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management’s strategy focuses in earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank’s management;

- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and its strategy for how those risks are managed;

- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and

- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reason for such sales and its expectation about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

Sale of financial assets under the business model of held-to-collect is permitted under these circumstances:

- Sales of assets before maturity date is immaterial or infrequent and is due to reasons such as:

  - Credit deterioration of obligor/issuer.
  - Change of tax treatment.
  - Switch of eligible assets that better meet the regulatory compliance objective.
  - Excess assets no longer required for meeting regulatory ratio/limit as a result of material balance sheet change.

Each sale must be pre-approved by the Treasury Group Head and the Chief Financial Officer. In consideration of market movements that may affect sales, pre-approvals must be completed within one business day.

Recurring sales under the business model of held-to-collect-and-sell are permitted as long as any of the following conditions are met:

- sale of securities sold have been held for at least 30 days to realize capital gain or loss. There is no limitation on the number or the contract size of sale;

- approval of the Treasury Group Head has been obtained for the sale of securities that have been held for less than 30 days, unless the sale is due to any of the following, in which case, the holding period requirement is not necessary:

  - credit deterioration of the issuer;
  - liquidity stress;
  - undue market risk; or

- excess assets no longer required for regulatory purposes; and

- other reasons for the approval of sale of securities that have been held for less than 30 days such as to adjust or re-balance the Bank's net risk and value realization per security should be approved by the Treasury Group Head and sale of securities do not exceed five times in a calendar year.

Assessment of whether Contractual Cash Flows are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest

For the purposes of assessment, principal is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. Interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Bank considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets; and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money.

Financial Liabilities
The Bank classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortized cost or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities measured at FVTPL. Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL consist of: (a) financial liabilities HFT, including derivative liabilities that are not accounted for as hedging instruments; and (b) financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

The Bank may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate financial liabilities as measured at FVTPL.

The Bank's financial liabilities at amortized cost include deposit liabilities, bills payable, outstanding acceptances, manager's checks, accrued interest and other expenses (except retirement liability, accrued taxes and other non-financial accruals) and other liabilities (except withholding taxes payable and provision for liability).

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include derivative liabilities held-for-trading arising from cross-currency swap and forward contracts. Similar to derivative assets, any gains or losses arising from changes in fair values of derivative liabilities are taken directly to "Foreign exchange gain - net" in the statements of income. Derivatives are carried as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Reclassification of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
Financial assets are reclassified when, and only when, the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets in accordance with the provisions of PFRS 9. Reclassifications other than due to change in business model are not permitted.

A change in the Bank's business model is expected to be very infrequent and must be determined as a result of external and internal changes that are significant to the Bank's operations and demonstrable to external parties. Hence, such change in business model must be approved by the Bank's management and such fact properly documented.

A change in the objective of the Bank's business model must be effected before the reclassification date.

The Bank does not effect a reclassification within the period of change in the business model. Any reclassification of financial assets due to change in business model should take effect from the beginning of the next reporting period of the Bank's financial statements; provided, that the change in business model be disclosed in the financial statements in the period of change consistent with PFRS 7 which require among others the disclosure of objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk from financial instruments and any changes to those objectives, policies and procedures.

Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

Impairment of Financial Assets
At each reporting date, the Bank uses the expected credit loss (ECL) model in the assessment of the losses from financial assets such as due from BSP, due from other banks, interbank loans receivable, financial assets at FVOCI - debt securities, investment securities at amortized cost, loans and receivables and off-balance sheet credit commitments and financial guarantees not measured at FVTPL.

ECL is a forward-looking approach in measuring the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Bank in accordance with the contractual terms of a financial instrument and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive. The Bank considers the past events, the current situation and the forecast of future economic conditions to identify whether the credit risk of financial instruments have been significantly increased since the initial recognition. The ECL model considers losses from initial recognition and at each reporting date. Three stages of impairment are used for the entire financial asset that serves as an objective basis in determining significant increase in credit risk.

The definitions of the stages are as follows:

- Stage 1 - recognition of 12-month ECL when asset is originated or purchased, except for a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset;

- Stage 2 - recognition of collective and individual lifetime ECL when credit quality of financial asset deteriorates significantly; and

- Stage 3 - individual lifetime ECL when credit losses are incurred or asset is credit impaired.

Stage 3 classified assets are assessed using the specific impairment methodology for corporate loans.

The Bank uses three variables in computing the ECL:

- Probability of Default (PD) or the likelihood of a customer defaulting;

- Loss Given Default (LGD) which means how much exposure is expected to be lost if customer defaults; and

- Exposure at Default (EAD) or the outstanding amount of obligation at time of default which covers both the principal and the accrued interest.

For purchased or originated credit assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition, the Bank calculates the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the amortized cost of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of expected credit losses in estimated future cash flows.

Detailed discussions on the recognition and measurement of ECL in relation to credit risk management practices are disclosed in Note 5.

Modification of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
Financial Assets
If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Bank evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different.

If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows:

- fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset; and

- other fees are included in the statements of income as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximize recovery of the original contractual terms rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms. If the Bank plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place. This approach impacts the result of the quantitative evaluation and means that the derecognition criteria are not usually met in such cases.

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortized cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Bank first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original EIR of the asset and recognizes the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in the statements of income. For floating-rate financial assets, the original EIR used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs or fees incurred and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as “Interest income calculated using the effective interest method” in the statements of income.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the Coronavirus COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic in recognition of its rapid spread across the globe, with over 150 affected countries. On March 16, 2020, Proclamation No. 929, Series of 2020, declared a state of calamity throughout the Philippines for a period of six (6) months, unless earlier lifted or extended as circumstances may warrant. Consequently, an Enhanced Community Quarantine was imposed throughout the entire Luzon, which lasted for 75 days.

In this light, the BSP issued Memorandum No. M-2020-008 (the "Memorandum") granting temporary regulatory relief measures to BSFIs affected by COVID-19. Relief measures relevant to the Bank are as follows:

a. Allowing BSFIs to provide financial assistance to officers who are affected even in the absence of BSP-approved purposes or even if not within the scope of the existing BSP-approved purposes, for the grant of loans, advances, or any other forms of credit accommodations to officers, subject to subsequent regularization of the BSP, as specified in the Memorandum;

b. Upon grant by BSFIs of a temporary grace period for payment or upon approval of the restructuring, but subject to reporting to the BSP, exclusion from the computation of past due ratio of the loans of borrowers in affected areas which should have been reclassified as past due from 8 March 2020, the date of declaration of the President of the state of public health emergency under Presidential Proclamation No. 922 (the "reference date"), including those loans becoming past due six (6) months thereafter, subject to conditions specified in the Memorandum;

c. Non-imposition of monetary penalties for delays incurred in the submission of all supervisory reports due to be submitted from the reference date up to six (6) months thereafter;

d. Subject to prior approval of the Bangko Sentral, staggered booking of allowance for credit losses computed over a maximum period of five (5) years for all types of credits extended to individuals and businesses directly affected by COVID-19 as of the reference date; and

e. Subject to prior approval of the Bangko Sentral, non-imposition of penalties on legal reserve deficiencies starting from reserve week following the reference date up to six (6) months thereafter.

The Bank did not avail of the abovementioned reliefs except for Item "c", which is the non-imposition of monetary penalties for delays incurred in the submission of supervisory reports.

On March 24, 2020, President Rodrigo Duterte signed Republic Act No. 11468, otherwise known as Bayanihan to Heal as One Act or "Bayanihan 1", allowing the government to institute emergency actions to fight the pandemic and safeguard the economy. One of the salient features of the law is the granting of a grace period to all loans falling due within the Enhance Community Quarantine period.

On September 11, 2020, the President signed Republic Act No. 11494, otherwise known as Bayanihan to Recover as One Act or "Bayanihan 2". The law likewise for another 60-day grace period on current and performing loans falling due from September 15 to December 31, 2020.

The granting of the grace period under Bayanihan 1 and 2, resulted to a modification of certain loans. The Bank computed for the effects of the loan modification and ascertained that such modification did not result to material difference of 10% of the outstanding balance. As such, the said loan modification did not require any derecognition of asset.

Financial Liabilities
The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and consideration paid is recognized in statements of income. Consideration paid includes non-financial assets transferred, if any, and the assumption of liabilities, including the new modified financial liability.

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortized cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original EIR and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in statements of income. For floating-rate financial liabilities, the original EIR used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred are recognized as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by re-computing the EIR on the instrument.

Derecognition of Financial Instruments
Financial Assets
The Bank derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognized) and the sum of: (a) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (b) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in the statements of income.

Any cumulative gain or loss recognized in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognized in the statements of income on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Bank is recognized as a separate asset or liability. The Bank enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its statements of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized. Examples of such transactions are securities lending and sale-and-repurchase transactions.

When assets are sold to a third party with a concurrent total rate of return swap on the transferred assets, the transaction is accounted for as a secured financing transaction similar to sale-and-repurchase transactions, because the Bank retains all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of such assets.

In transactions in which the Bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Bank continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

In certain transactions, the Bank retains the obligation to service the transferred financial asset for a fee. The transferred asset is derecognized if it meets the derecognition criteria. An asset or liability is recognized for the servicing contract if the servicing fee is more than adequate (asset) or is less than adequate (liability) for performing the servicing.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are removed from the statements of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires. Where there has been an exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms, or there has been a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability, this transaction is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. A gain or loss from extinguishment of the original financial liability is recognized in the statements of income.

Determination of Fair Value

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Bank has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Bank uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Bank determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in the statements of income on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

If an asset or liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Bank measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the Bank on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk are measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for a particular risk exposure. Those portfolio-level adjustments are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

The fair value of a demand deposit is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and are reported at net amount in the statements of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is generally not the case with master netting agreements, where the related assets and liabilities are presented at gross amounts in the statements of financial position.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and other cash items, due from BSP, due from other banks and interbank loans receivable that are convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less from dates of placements and that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statements of financial position.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Securities purchased under resale agreement (SPURA) to resell at a specified future date ("reverse repos") are not recognized in the statements of financial position. The corresponding cash paid, including accrued interest, is recognized in the statements of financial position as securities purchased under resale agreement, and is considered as a loan to the counterparty. The Bank is not permitted to sell or re-pledge the collateral in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral. The difference between the purchase price and resale price is treated as interest income in the statements of income and is amortized over the life of the agreement using the effective interest method.

Conversely, securities sold under repurchase agreements (SSURA) at a specified future date ("repos") are not derecognized from the statements of financial position. The corresponding cash received, including accrued interest, is recognized in the statements of financial position as liability of the Bank, reflecting the economic substance of such transaction.

Property and Equipment and Right-of-Use Assets

Depreciable properties which include bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment, leasehold rights and improvements, computer and transportation equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Except for right-of-use assets presented under bank premises, the initial costs of property and equipment consists of purchase price, including import duties, taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the equipment when the cost is incurred and if the recognition criteria are met, but excludes repairs and maintenance cost. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are presented together with property and equipment in the statements of financial position. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, and an estimate of costs dismantle and remove any improvements made to branches or office premises, less any incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the underlying asset or to the end of lease term. The right-of-use assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, less accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The Bank does not recognize right-of-use assets for leases with term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Bank recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Depreciation and amortization of owned assets is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets. Leasehold rights and improvements are amortized over the shorter of the term of the related lease or the estimated useful lives of the leasehold improvements.

The range of estimated useful lives of the owned depreciable assets follows:

	Number of Years
Bank premises (except right-of-use assets)	30
Right-of-use assets	3 - 10
Transportation equipment	5
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5
Computer equipment	3
Leasehold rights and improvements	3 - 5

The depreciation and amortization method and useful life are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and the period of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

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

Investment Properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost including transaction costs. An investment property acquired through an exchange transaction is measured at fair value of the asset acquired unless the fair value of the asset cannot be measured reliably, in which case the investment property acquired is measured at the carrying amount of asset given up. Foreclosed properties are classified under "Investment properties" in the statements of financial position from foreclosure date. Subsequent to initial recognition, depreciable investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

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

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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated remaining useful life from the time of acquisition of the investment properties. The estimated useful lives of the Bank's investment properties range from 10 to 40 years. The period and method of depreciation are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of investment properties.

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

Computer Software Costs

Computer software costs (included under "Other assets" in the statements of financial position) are costs incurred relative to the development of the Bank's software. Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over five to eight years and are included under "Amortization of computer software costs" in the statements of income.

Costs associated with maintaining the computer software programs are recognized as expense when incurred.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Property and Equipment, Investment Properties, and Computer Software Costs

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there is any indication that its property and equipment, investment properties and computer software costs are impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of a non-financial asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual non-financial asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed as part of the cash generating unit to which it belongs.

Where the carrying amount of a non-financial asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the non-financial asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is charged to “Impairment losses” in the statements of income in the year in which it arises. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset’s recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statements of income. After such a reversal, any depreciation and amortization expense is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset’s revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining life.

On-balance Sheet Financial Guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank gives financial guarantees consisting of letters of credit, letters of guarantees, and acceptances. Financial guarantees are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank’s liabilities under such guarantees are each measured at the higher of the initial fair value less, when appropriate, cumulative amortization of the fee recognized over the term of the guarantee and the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantee.

Any increase in the liability relating to financial guarantees is recognized as expense in statements of income. When a financial guarantee liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires, the balance is recognized as income in the statements of income.

Prepayments

Prepayments represent expenses not yet incurred but already paid in cash. Prepayments are initially recorded as assets and measured at the amount of cash paid. Subsequently, these are charged to statements of income as they are consumed in operations or expire with the passage of time.

Revenue Recognition

Interest Income

Effective Interest Rate

Interest income and expense are recognized in the statements of income using the effective interest rate method. The ‘effective interest rate’ is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortized cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired assets, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not ECL. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted EIR is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the EIR, transactions costs and all other premiums or discounts. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of a financial asset or financial liability.

Amortized Cost and Gross Carrying Account
The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

Calculation of Interest Income
The effective interest rate of a financial asset is calculated on initial recognition. In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

Presentation
Interest income presented under “Interest income calculated using the effective interest method” in the statements of income includes interest earned on financial assets at amortized cost and at FVOCI.

Interest income on financial assets at FVTPL is presented under “Interest income on financial assets at FVTPL” in the statements of income.

Service Fees and Commission Income
The Bank earns fee and commission income from the diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party - such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses - are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance, such as corporate finance fees, and loan syndication fees are recognized in the statements of income as the related services are performed. Service charges and penalties relating to loan receivable and deposit transactions are recognized only upon collection or accrued when there is reasonable degree of certainty as to its collectability.

The Bank disaggregates its service fees and commission income arising from contracts with customers into major service lines and into reportable segments (see Note 24).

Dividend Income
Dividend income on equity investments is recognized when the Bank’s right to receive payment is established.

Trading and Securities Gain (Loss) - net
Trading and securities gain - net include all gains and losses from changes in fair value for financial assets at FVTPL and realized gains or losses on disposals of financial asset at FVTPL, debt financial assets at FVOCI and investment securities at amortized cost.

Other Income
Income from sale of services is recognized upon rendition of the service. Income from sale of properties is recognized when the risks and rewards of ownership of the property are transferred, the amount of revenue can be estimated reliably and the collectability is reasonably assured.

Expense Recognition
Expenses are recognized in the statements of income when decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognized in statements of income:

- on the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income;

- on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or

- immediately when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the statements of financial position as an asset.

Expenses in the statements of income are presented using the nature of expense method.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards.

Leases
At inception of a contract, the Bank assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Bank uses the definition of a lease in PFRS 16.

Bank as Lessee
The Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The initial amount of the right-of-use asset comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, and an estimate of costs to restore the underlying asset, less any incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the underlying asset or the end of the lease term. The right-of-use assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or the Bank's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

(a) Fixed payments, including payments that may in form contain variability but in substance are unavoidable;
(b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
(c) Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
(d) Amounts expected for the exercise price under a purchased option, lease payments under an extension option and penalties for early termination, if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise or early terminate.

The lease liability is measured by the effective interest method to recognize the interest expense and remeasured to reflect the changes as follows:

(a) The lease term changes;
(b) The future lease payment changes to reflect a change in an index or rate; or
(c) If there is a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Bank changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the above changes, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in statements of income if the carrying amount of the right-of-use has been reduced to zero.

The Bank recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

<u>Employee Benefits</u>

Short-term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Bank has a present or legal constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employees and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Retirement Benefits

The Bank's personnel are covered by a funded noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan.

The Bank's net obligation in respect of the defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of the future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed on a periodic basis by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Bank, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in the statements of OCI. The Bank determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Current service cost and other income and expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in the statements of income.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in the statements of income.

The Bank recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and where it is probable that an outflow of assets embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Income Taxes

Income tax comprises current, deferred and final taxes. Income tax is determined in accordance with Philippine tax law. Income tax is recognized in the statements of income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. Tax on these items is recognized in the statements of OCI.

Current Income Tax

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statements of financial position date, together with adjustments to tax payable in respect of prior years. The amount of current tax payable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred Tax

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

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

Deferred tax, however, is not recognized on temporary differences that arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are applicable to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. These reflect uncertainty related to income taxes, if there is any.

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

Final Tax
Final tax is a kind of withholding tax which is prescribed on certain income payments and is not creditable against the income tax due of the payee on other income subject to regular rates of tax for the taxable year. Tax withheld constitutes the full and final payment of the tax due from the payee on the particular income subjected to final withholding tax.

<u>Equity</u>
Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued and outstanding. When the shares are sold at a premium, the difference between the proceeds and the par value is credited to "Additional paid-in capital" account in the statements of financial position. Direct costs incurred related to equity issuance such as underwriting, accounting and legal fees, printing costs and taxes are charged to "Additional paid-in capital" account. If the additional paid-in capital is not sufficient, the excess is charged against the "Retained earnings" account.

When the Bank issues more than one class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and the number of stocks issued.

Retained earnings represent accumulated earnings of the Bank less dividends declared, if any.

Restricted retained earnings represent the Bank's accumulated retained earnings which is not available for distribution to shareholders as dividends since it is appropriated for minimum capital requirements per BSP Circular No. 854, BASEL III requirements, and ICAAP requirements per BSP Circular No. 639.

<u>Treasury Stock</u>
These are own equity instruments that are reacquired which are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the statements of income on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Bank's own equity instruments. The excess of the carrying amount over the consideration, if reissued, is charged to additional paid-in-capital from treasury shares of the same class. If the additional paid-in-capital is not sufficient, the excess is charged against the "Retained earnings" account.

Voting rights related to treasury stocks are nullified for the Bank and no dividends are allocated to them.

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

Diluted earnings per share is computed dividing net income for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year adjusted for the effects of any dilutive securities.

Dividends on Capital Stocks
Dividends on capital stocks are recognized as a liability and deducted from retained earnings when declared and approved by the shareholders of the Bank. Dividends for the year that are approved after the statements of financial position date are dealt with as an event after the reporting date.

Deposits for Future Stock Subscription
In accordance with Financial Reporting Bulleting No. 6 (as revised) of the SEC, a contract to deliver the Bank's own equity instrument shall be classified under equity as a separate account (i.e., Deposits for future stock subscription) from outstanding capital stock if and only if, all of the following elements are present as at end of the reporting period:

- The unissued authorized capital stock of the entity is insufficient to cover the amount of shares indicated in the contract;

- There is BOD's approval on the proposed increase in authorized capital stock (for which a deposit was received by the corporation);

- There is stockholders' approval of said proposed increase; and

- The application for the approval of the proposed increase has been presented for filing or has been filed with the SEC.

Otherwise, deposits for future stock subscription are presented under "Other liabilities".

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

Events After the Reporting Date
Any post year-end event that provides additional information about the Bank's financial position at the reporting date (adjusting event) is reflected in the financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events, if any, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

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

Standards Issued But Not Yet Adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2023. However, the Bank has not early adopted the following new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements. Unless otherwise stated, none of these are expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

To be Adopted on January 1, 2023

- *Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to PAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors).* To clarify the distinction between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates, the amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates, clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that an accounting estimate is developed to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy. Developing an accounting estimate includes both selecting a measurement technique and choosing the inputs to be used when applying the chosen measurement technique. The effects of changes in such inputs or measurement techniques are changes in accounting estimates. The definition of accounting policies remain unchanged. The amendments also provide examples on the application of the new definition.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted, and will apply prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the amendments are applied.

- *Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to PAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and PFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements).* The amendments are intended to help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures. The key amendments to PAS 1 include:

  - requiring companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies;

  - clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and

  - clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company's financial statements.

  The amendments to PFRS Practice Statement 2 includes guidance and additional examples on the application of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments are effective from January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

- *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to PAS 12 Income Taxes).* The amendments clarify that that the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning obligations. For leases and decommissioning liabilities, the associated deferred tax assets and liabilities will be recognized from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognized as an adjustment to retained earnings or other appropriate component of equity at that date. For all other transactions, the amendments apply to transactions that occur after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

To be Adopted on January 1, 2024

- *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - 2020 Amendments and Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants - 2022 Amendments (Amendments to PAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements)*. To promote consistency in application and clarify the requirements on determining whether a liability is current or non-current, the amendments:

  - removed the requirement for a right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period to be unconditional and instead requires that the right must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period;

  - clarified that only covenants with which a company must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current and covenants with which the entity must comply after the reporting date do not affect a liability's classification at that date;

  - provided additional disclosure requirements for non-current liabilities subject to conditions within twelve months after the reporting period to enable the assessment of the risk that the liability could become repayable within twelve months; and

  - clarified that settlement of a liability includes transferring a company's own equity instruments to the counterparty, but conversion options that are classified as equity do not affect classification of the liability as current or non-current.

  The amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with earlier application permitted. Entities that have early applied the 2020 amendments may retain application until the 2022 amendments are applied. Entities that will early apply the 2020 amendments after issue of the 2022 amendments must apply both amendments at the same time.

4. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Bank to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Future events may occur which will cause the judgments and assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in judgments and estimates are reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

The most significant areas where judgments and estimates have been made are set out below:

Judgments

Business Model Assessment

Debt securities held are classified based on the Bank's business models for managing the debt securities which are determined and assessed at the portfolio level that reflects how groups of debt securities are managed together to achieve the particular business objectives (e.g. to collect contractual cash flows or to trade to realize fair value changes) of the respective business model.

The Bank's business models for managing debt securities held determine the nature and source of the cash flows resulting from the investments. As such, the assessment of the business models for managing the debt securities is subject to judgment that is not determined by a single factor or activity. Instead, the Bank must consider all relevant evidence that is available at the date of the assessment.

Assessment of whether Contractual Cash Flows are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest

The classification of a financial asset is based on whether, on specified dates, the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding. This involves assessment of whether the contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. In a basic lending arrangement, consideration for the time value of money and credit risk are typically the most significant elements of interest.

As such, the Bank applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, the period for which the interest rate is set and the contractual terms that change the timing or amount of the cash flows.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Bank's historical experience and credit assessment, including forward-looking information.

The Bank's qualitative and quantitative factors modelling in the determination of whether credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition is disclosed in Note 5.

Determining Functional Currency
PAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* requires management to use its judgment to determine the entity's functional currency such that it most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions that are relevant to the entity. In making this judgment, the Bank considers the following:

- the currency that mainly influences sales prices for financial instruments and services (this will often be the currency in which sales prices for its financial instruments and services are denominated and settled);

- the currency in which funds from financing activities are generated; and

- the currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

Leases - Bank as Lessee
The Bank leases properties, land and buildings for the premises it uses for its operations.

In determining whether the Bank is a party to a lease contract as a lessee, the Bank assesses whether all of the three elements below are present:

- The contract has an identified asset;

- The Bank has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset; and

- The Bank has the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

<u>Estimates</u>
Incremental Borrowing Rate
The Bank estimates its discount rate on leases based on incremental borrowing rate. Incremental borrowing rate is the interest rate the Bank would have to pay over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Determining the incremental borrowing rate is a challenge to the Bank considering its limited debt arrangements with other banks. As such, an estimate of appropriate incremental borrowing rate is derived by averaging long-term negotiable certificate of deposit rates issued by peer banks from 12 months prior to the lease commencement date. Such estimate is determined by the Bank on a lease-by-lease basis.

In 2022 and 2021, new lease contracts were individually assessed for the determination of an appropriate incremental borrowing rate.

Impairment Losses on Financial Instruments
The Bank reviews its financial instruments monthly for the assessment of the sufficiency of the loss allowances recorded in the statements of financial position.

In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance required. Such estimates are based on assumptions about a number of qualitative and quantitative factors where different results may result in future changes to the loss allowances.

In addition to specific allowance against individually significant loans and receivables, the Bank also provides a collective impairment allowance against exposures which, although not specifically identified as requiring a specific allowance, have a greater risk of default than when originally granted. This collective allowance is done by considering information that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk on a group or sub-group of financial instruments.

Considering the COVID-19 pandemic that started in 2020, the Bank needed to apply certain adjustments on the estimation of parameters and assumptions in order to account for the impact of this unforeseen event. The Bank revisited its loan risk rating and downgraded loans affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This resulted to an increase in the probability of default of certain accounts, and consequently, increased the required allowance as of year-end. The general methodology for the ECL calculation remains the same. However, the projection of the forward-looking components was updated. The Bank used the most recent supportable and available information to establish probable effects of the pandemic to the performance of the bank's exposures. Furthermore, the Bank utilized both historical and updated customer risk ratings for unsecured and considered industry risk on the SME portfolio to account for the uncertainties.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the loss allowance on financial instruments amounted to at 1.6 billion and P1.4 billion, respectively (see Note 12). This includes loss allowance on loans and receivables, interbank loans receivable, debt financial assets at FVOCI, investment securities at amortized cost and off-balance sheet commitments and contingencies.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the carrying value of loans and receivables and interbank loans receivable, net of loss allowance, amounted to P46.3 billion and P31.0 billion (see Note 8); P568.6 million and P696.0 million, respectively (see Note 27).

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the loss allowance on off-balance sheet commitments and contingencies, investment securities at amortized cost and debt financial assets at FVOCI amounted to P16.8 million and P21.0 million; P2.1 million and P1.3 million; and P0.8 million and P2.2 million, respectively (see Note 12).

Determining Inputs into ECL Measurement Model
In computing the ECL, the Bank uses three variables: (a) PD; (b) LGD; and (c) EAD. The determination of the amounts of the variables involves identifying and documenting key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and using an analysis of historical data to estimate relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses. Identified drivers for credit risk include GDP growth, inflation and unemployment rate.

Detailed discussions on the Bank's inputs to the ECL model are disclosed in Note 5.

Determining Fair Value of Financial Instruments
Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statements of financial position or disclosed in the notes cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques acceptable to the market as alternative valuation approaches that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in estimating fair values.

The evaluation includes considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as correlation and volatility.

Moreover, the Bank measures its unquoted equity securities at their carrying amounts since there were no readily available information sufficient to determine their fair values at the measurement date considering that these are not significantly affected by the changes in market conditions and passage of time.

Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets
Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses and future tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Bank did not recognize deferred tax assets as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounting to P60.4 million and P19.0 million, respectively (see Note 21).

Present Value of Defined Benefit Retirement Obligation
The present value of the defined benefit retirement obligation depends on a number of factors and assumptions such as discount rate and salary increase rate. These assumptions are described in Note 19 to the financial statements.

The Bank determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each reporting period. It is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows to settle the retirement obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Bank considers the interest rates on government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid. The terms to maturity of these bonds should approximate the terms of the related retirement obligation.

Other key assumptions for the defined benefit retirement obligation are based in part on current market conditions. While it is believed that the Bank's assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in assumptions may materially affect the Bank's defined benefit retirement obligation.

The present value of the Bank's defined benefit retirement obligation amounted to P270.2 million and P296.6 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 19).

The net retirement liability of the Bank amounted to P106.5 million and P88.2 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2022, respectively (see Notes 15 and 19).

Impairment of Non-financial Assets
At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there is any indication of impairment on property and equipment and investment properties or whether there is any indication that an impairment loss previously recognized for an asset in prior years may no longer exist or may have decreased. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank makes a formal estimate of the net recoverable amount.

The net recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the net recoverable amount is assessed as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. Value in use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit while fair value less cost to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or cash-generating unit in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties less any costs of disposal. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its net recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written-down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or cash-generating unit).

An impairment loss is charged against operations in the period in which it arises.

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

After such a reversal, the depreciation expense is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

5. Financial Risk and Capital Management Objectives and Policies

The Bank is in the business of creating value out of taking risks. The Bank's major risks consist of Credit Risk, Market Risk, Liquidity Risk, Interest Risk, and Operational Risk. Other risks monitored include strategic and legal risks.

The major objective of the risk management of the Bank is to control the risk under the scope approved by the board of directors by using effective management methods to utilize resource and create maximum economic profit.

Risk Management Structure
The BOD is ultimately responsible for oversight of the Bank's risk management process. It created the Risk Management Committee (RMC), a board-level independent committee with explicit authority and responsibility for managing and monitoring risks.

Risk Management Committee - Powers, Duties and Functions
The RMC shall be responsible for the development and oversight of the Bank's Risk Management Program. It shall provide general direction and define the risk philosophy of the Bank.

It shall oversee the system of limits to discretionary authority that the Board delegates to management, will ensure that the system remains effective, that the limits are observed and that immediate corrective actions are taken whenever limits are breached.

The RMC shall review and approve the Bank's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). This also includes the review of the Bank's Risk Capital Framework (e.g. credit, market, liquidity and operational risks), including significant inputs and assumptions.

The following principles summarize the Bank's overall approach to risk management:

- The BOD provides the overall direction and supervision of the Bank's risk management;
- The key risks faced by the Bank - both financial and non-financial - are managed by appropriate functional levels within the Bank;
- The risk management functions are independent from the businesses and provide check-and-balance for risk taking units;
- Risk management involves managing the balance between risk and reward, to enable the Bank to fulfill its commitment to protect shareholder interest, as well as deliver value to the banking public, and comply with relevant regulations; and
- Risk management process is done via four steps: (1) *Risk Identification* - involves selecting the method for risk identification and describing the characteristics of risks; (2) *Risk Measurement* - refers to the establishing/maintenance of tools or methods to measure risk and identifying the responsible units that will ensure the effectiveness or appropriateness of the risk measurement tools or methods; (3) *Risk monitoring* - pertains to the setting up of assessment frequency, reviewing of risk status, and proposing and implementing of action plans; and (4) *Risk Reporting* - includes clearly defining the reporting mechanism, necessary content and relevant assessment mechanism.

<u>Credit Risk</u>
Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial transaction will fail to honor an obligation and cause the Bank to incur a financial loss. Credit risk arises primarily from the Bank's corporate and retail loans (customer credit risk) and investment securities (counterparty credit risk).

With respect to corporate credit risk for Institutional Banking, the Institutional Credit Management Group (ICMG) is mainly responsible for the following:

(a) safeguard the quality of the Bank's institutional loan portfolio; and

(b) provide support services to the lending units of the Bank.

To safeguard the quality of the loan portfolio of the Bank, ICMG performs the following functions:

(a) conduct pre-approval review of credit proposals of lending units;

(b) assist in structuring appropriate credit facilities;

(c) provide policy guidelines to the lending units in order to standardize the credit process;

(d) coordinate with the lending units on the required post-approval requirements (i.e., Loan Review Report, Account Planning, etc.) in the management of existing accounts;

(e) conduct regular meetings to discuss problem accounts;

(f) review/endorse loan loss provisions for problematic accounts; and

(g) provide senior management with reports pertaining to the quality of the loan portfolio.

Each credit proposal undergoes an evaluation process in order to determine its acceptability. The evaluation process involves the identification of credit risks after having assessed key factors including, management, appropriateness of credit facilities, terms and conditions, financial performance and condition, collateral and others.

The credit risk identification framework also consists of an internal risk rating system for corporate accounts that has a blend of both quantitative and qualitative factors. The Obligor's Risk Rating (ORR) ranges from ORR 0 to 17, with ORR 0 being the lowest credit risk and 14 to 17 representing the Watch-List and Default Accounts.

One of the Bank's risk monitoring exercises is its semi-annual review of corporate accounts via annual review and interim review. For Watch-List (EW1) accounts, review should be conducted at least once every three (3) months. Interim review with an interval of 12 months are only allowed for accounts fully-secured by cash or government securities, accounts whose sole credit facility with the Bank is fully-secured by unconditional and irrevocable Sovereign Guarantee, or under a specific credit/product program. Interim review serves the purpose of monitoring the borrower's usage of fund, relationship with the Bank, updated financial performance, repayment capability, identification of major risks, outlook, etc. It also assesses account classification and/or ORR.

If deterioration in credit is identified Institutional Banking Group (IBG) has the responsibility to include it in any of the Early Warning (EW) buckets. This calls for the submission of a Notification report, quarterly or more frequent interim review (for EW1 accounts), and Account Planning reports (APR) for EW2 and EW3 accounts. If deemed appropriate, EW2 and EW3 accounts may be transferred to the Special Accounts Managers (SAM) for handling. Apart from these, the Relationship Manager (RM) who is responsible to improve business relationships with the Bank's clients and the Special Accounts Manager (for accounts that have been transferred) are required to provide updates during Credit Committee meetings.

The IBG RM or SAM (depending on the classified account owner) and Litigation Head of the Legal Department are also required to report to the Credit Committee the status of the classified and EW accounts at least twice a month. Depending on the outstanding exposure of an EW2/EW3 account, the RM or SAM regularly prepares the Account Planning reports for approval either of the Senior Credit Officer (SCO), the Credit Committee or the Executive Committee. The APR covers the loan details of the account including the outstanding principal, loan loss provision, the action plan and present status of the account which includes the progress diary enumerating the series of events that took place covering the account planning period and financial/operation analysis. The same APR is referenced for the corresponding BSP classification.

Monthly classified accounts reports are also being prepared by the Credit Administration Unit (CAU) for senior management guidance covering the list of classified accounts and its corresponding loan loss provision.

The Head of Institutional Credit Control Department (ICCD) under ICMG reports regularly to the Credit Committee to discuss the corporate credit risk profile including but not limited to the past due loan, non-performing loan, concentration risk, action plan for each non performing account and their corresponding timeline.

On the Retail Banking side, the Retail Credit Management Group (RCMG) is responsible in managing retail credit risk that mainly arises from granting of loans for the personal consumption of the individual borrowers such as public loans, salary loans for employees of accredited corporate entities and housing or mortgage loans. In addition, the RCMG is also responsible for managing credit risk of small and medium enterprise (SME) loans starting in October 2015 considering the similarity of SME loans and retail credits in terms of program lending-based credit risk underwriting and portfolio risk management process.

For retail loans, risk is firstly assessed and managed by the design of product or testing programs. For public personal loans, the risk assessment is accomplished through the use of Application and Behavioral credit scorecards. For corporate personal loans and mortgage/housing loans, the risk assessment is performed through the implementation of risk caps (program and deviation) and execution of a risk criteria review process (rule-based criterion or eligibility criteria). Aside from the above, risk assessment through due diligence and comprehensive underwriting review of financial statements is conducted for SME loans.

The Bank’s internal risk rating for its retail accounts, referred to as Credit Risk Rating (CRR), ranges from CRR 1 to 20, with CRR 1 being the lowest credit risk.

In line with this approach, risk identification is performed through the following process workflow stages:

Process	Public Personal Loan	Corporate Personal Loan	Housing/ Mortgage Loan	SME Loan
Pre-screening	Y	Y	Y	Y
Duplicate check	Y	Y	Y	Y
Policy check	Y	Y	Y	Y
Credit risk scoring/rating	Y	N	Y	Y
Credit verification	Y	Y	Y	Y
Appraisal	N	N	Y	Y
Deviation review	Y	Y	Y	Y
Approval/reject	Y	Y	Y	Y

In the execution of the above processes, functional segregation of processor, evaluator and approver responsibilities are observed. Approving authorities are granted based on qualification, competence and capacity. The approving authority hierarchy follows retail core credit policy set by the Parent Bank such that credit delegation is defined by credit officer and senior credit officer levels, by amounts and by risk level in evaluation and approval of its loan applications by product.

In addition, the RCMG also handles retail loan portfolio performance reviews and reporting through preparation of monthly asset quality reports, loan portfolio analyses and scorecard performance monitoring reports. Included in these periodic reports are through-the-door analysis, delinquency performance review, industry performance review, risk classification review, scorecard measurement benchmarks review as well as tracking of risk caps.

The Bank had carried out sensitivity analysis of key economic variables used in forward-looking measurement. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, when the key economic indicators move up or down by 10%, the Bank estimated that the ECL will not change by 10%.

These functions enable the RCMG in the crafting of new and enhanced credit policies and processes that mitigates possible losses due to retail credit risk.

In 2022, the Bank was able to observe accounts which have availed of the debt relief programs or showed signs of weakening of financial conditions since the start of the pandemic. These accounts were then re-assessed and timely classified thereby allowing the Bank to determine specific provisions for classified accounts based on probability of collection assumptions which takes into account the circumstances of the borrower, the industry, and the economy as a whole.

Counterparty Credit Risk

Credit risk with respect to investment securities, including derivative financial instruments, is generally limited to the carrying values (positive fair values for derivatives) reported in the statements of financial position. Counterparty credit risk could arise as a result of counterparties defaulting on their obligations to pay the principal and coupon (positive fair value at maturity for derivatives).

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk after Collateral Held or Other Credit Enhancements

An analysis of the maximum exposure to credit risk after taking into account any, collateral held or other credit enhancements is shown below (in thousands):

		2022			
	Note	**Gross Maximum Exposure**	**Fair Value of Collateral**	**Net Exposure to Credit Risk**	**Financial Effect of Collateral or Credit Enhancements**
Credit Risk Exposure Relating to On-balance Sheet Assets are as Follows					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Due from BSP		**P3,184,802**	**P -**	**P3,184,802**	**P -**
Due from other banks		**875,457**	**-**	**875,457**	**-**
Interbank loans receivable - gross		**568,701**	**-**	**568,701**	**-**
Investment securities - gross	*7*	**11,079,199**	**-**	**11,079,199**	**-**
Loans and discounts - gross:	*8*				
Institutional banking		**37,818,194**	**4,340,532**	**33,477,662**	**4,340,532**
Retail banking		**4,528,996**	**-**	**4,528,996**	**-**
Mortgage banking		**3,159,581**	**1,998,407**	**1,161,174**	**1,998,407**
Small business loans		**1,010,730**	**993,731**	**16,999**	**993,731**
Accrued interest receivable		**578,628**	**-**	**578,628**	**-**
Other receivables		**814,491**	**-**	**814,491**	**-**
Other assets*	*11*	**54,763**	**-**	**54,763**	**-**
Subtotal		**63,673,542**	**7,332,670**	**56,340,872**	**7,332,670**
Financial assets at FVTPL:	*7*				
Quoted debt securities		**199,382**	**-**	**199,382**	**-**
Derivative assets		**114,950**	**-**	**114,950**	**-**
Subtotal		**314,332**	**-**	**314,332**	**-**
Financial assets at FVOCI:	*7*				
Quoted debt securities		**4,312,576**	**-**	**4,312,576**	**-**
		68,300,450	**7,332,670**	**60,967,780**	**7,332,670**
Credit Risk Exposures Relating to Off-balance Sheet Items are as Follows					
Credit commitments and other credit related liabilities	*28*	**3,371,466**	**-**	**3,371,466**	**-**
Total		**P71,671,916**	**P7,332,670**	**P64,339,246**	**P7,332,670**

	Note	2021 Gross Maximum Exposure	Fair Value of Collateral	Net Exposure to Credit Risk	Financial Effect of Collateral or Credit Enhancements
Credit Risk Exposure Relating to On-balance Sheet Assets are as Follows					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Due from BSP		P4,720,100	P -	P4,720,100	P -
Due from other banks		1,192,416	-	1,192,416	-
Interbank loans receivable - gross		696,003	-	696,003	-
Investment securities - gross	7	6,632,171	-	6,632,171	-
Loans and discounts - gross:	8				
Institutional banking		24,204,058	4,150,118	20,053,940	4,150,118
Retail banking		3,965,934	-	3,965,934	-
Mortgage banking		2,703,073	1,560,870	1,142,203	1,560,870
Small business loans		846,969	839,814	7,155	839,814
Accrued interest receivable		501,626	-	501,626	-
Other receivables		191,288	-	191,288	-
Other assets*	11	53,083	-	53,083	-
Subtotal		45,706,721	6,550,802	39,155,919	6,550,802
Financial assets at FVTPL:	7				
Quoted debt securities		558,645	-	558,645	-
Derivative assets		140,951	-	140,951	-
Subtotal		699,596	-	699,596	-
Financial assets at FVOCI:	7				
Quoted debt securities		5,423,456	-	5,423,456	-
		51,829,773	6,550,802	45,278,971	6,550,802
Credit Risk Exposures Relating to Off-balance Sheet Items are as Follows					
Credit commitments and other credit related liabilities	28	2,795,360	-	2,795,360	-
Total		P54,625,133	P6,550,802	P48,074,331	P6,550,802

**Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit.*

Other receivables include loans granted to employees, sales contract receivable and due from Integrated Credit and Corporate Services (ICCS) and Philippine Veterans Bank (PVB). Other assets in the table above exclude non-financial assets such as computer software costs - net, prepaid expenses and other charges, net retirement asset and miscellaneous.

Contingent liabilities consist primarily of standby letters of credit, while commitments pertain to undrawn loan commitments for which the Bank is contractually obliged to extend once the borrowers draw on such commitments.

For financial instruments that are recorded at fair value, the amounts shown above represent the current credit risk exposure but not the credit risk that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

For financial instruments that are measured at amortized cost, the carrying amount represents the maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The table below sets out the principal types of collateral held against loans and receivables (in thousands):

	2022	2021
Property	**P4,208,728**	P3,746,785
Cash	**3,085,965**	2,785,667
Others	**37,977**	18,350
	P7,332,670	P6,550,802

Credit-related Commitments Risks

The Bank extends guarantees, commitment facilities, letters of credit and other off-balance sheet credit-related commitments that may require the Bank to make payments on the borrower’s behalf. Such transactions expose the Bank to credit risks similar to loans and receivables and are monitored and managed by the Bank using the same credit risk control and management processes and policies.

Some consumer asset products under this nature are covered by documentations and drafts that are reviewed and prepared by Bank's lawyers and compliance officers to ensure that it is within acceptable risk and standards. Guarantees carry clauses that are all with reference to applicable laws, regulations, and approved guidelines and policies with some carrying expiry periods or validity to ensure that it is time bound and flexible enough to control losses from changes in external environment to include, among others, changing market conditions such as interest rates or pricing, and monetary policies.

Further details on these commitments are disclosed in Note 28.

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

Concentrations of risk are managed by counterparty and by industry sector.

An industry sector analysis of both the on- and off-balance sheet exposures, before taking into account collateral held or other credit enhancements, is as follows (in thousands):

	2022						
	Loans and Receivables		**Other Financial Assets**		**Off-Balance Sheet Exposures**		
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**Total**
Wholesale and retail	**P6,022,486**	**13.0**	**P -**	**0.0**	**P1,586,787**	**47.3**	**P7,609,273**
Manufacturing	**14,952,726**	**32.3**	**-**	**0.0**	**296,174**	**8.8**	**15,248,900**
Financial intermediaries	**4,347,580**	**9.4**	**568,701**	**3.5**	**-**	**0.0**	**4,916,281**
Real estate, renting and business activities	**3,837,255**	**8.3**	**-**	**0.0**	**-**	**0.0**	**3,837,255**
Transport, storage and communications	**1,170,116**	**2.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,170,116**
Construction	**1,700,674**	**3.7**	**-**	**-**	**183,822**	**5.5**	**1,884,496**
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	**139,918**	**0.3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**139,918**
Electricity, gas and water	**3,097,650**	**6.7**	**-**	**-**	**1,253,307**	**37.4**	**4,350,957**
Public administration and defense	**-**	**-**	**15,605,857**	**96.5**	**1,376**	**0.0**	**15,607,233**
Others*	**12,642,215**	**27.3**	**-**	**-**	**50,000**	**1.5**	**12,692,215**
Total	**47,910,620**	**103.5**	**16,174,558**	**100.0**	**3,371,466**	**100.5**	**67,456,644**
Loss allowance	**(1,623,104)**	**(3.5)**	**(2,981)**	**(0.0)**	**(16,826)**	**(0.5)**	**(1,642,911)**
Unearned interest discount and capitalized interest	**(1,486)**	**0.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,486)**
	P46,286,030	**100.0**	**P16,171,577**	**100.0**	**P3,354,640**	**100.0**	**P65,812,247**

	2021						
	Loans and Receivables		Other Financial Assets		Off-Balance Sheet Exposures		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Total
Wholesale and retail	P4,240,114	13.7	P -	-	P714,749	25.8	P4,954,863
Manufacturing	6,642,809	21.4	-	-	595,378	21.5	7,238,187
Financial intermediaries	5,502,146	17.7	927,589	7.2	-	-	6,429,735
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,018,801	9.7	-	-	163,197	5.9	3,181,998
Transport, storage and communications	1,446,064	4.7	-	-	1,315	0.0	1,447,379
Construction	1,402,820	4.5	-	-	-	-	1,402,820
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	139,833	0.5	-	-	51,041	1.8	190,874
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	1,068,408	38.5	1,068,408
Public administration and defense	-	-	11,970,755	92.8	1,272	0.0	11,972,027
Others*	10,020,360	32.3	-	-	200,000	7.3	10,220,360
Total	32,412,947	104.5	12,898,344	100	2,795,360	100.8	48,106,651
Loss allowance	(1,398,792)	(4.5)	(3,523)	(0.0)	(21,008)	(0.8)	(1,423,323)
Unearned interest discount and capitalized interest	(1,645)	(0.0)	-	-	-	-	(1,645)
	P31,012,510	100.0	P12,894,821	100.0	P2,774,352	100.0	P46,681,683

**Others include the following sectors - Other community, social and personal services, private household, hotel and restaurant, education, mining and quarrying, and health and social work.*

Other financial assets include due from BSP, due from other banks, interbank loans receivable and non-equity investment securities.

The Bank generally considers concentration risk as excessive when the ratio of a particular segment's exposure (e.g., this may be an industry demographic attribute, or a program) to the total portfolio exceeds predetermined limits.

The BSP considers that credit concentration risk exists when the total loan exposure to a particular industry or economic sector exceeds 30.0% of the total loan portfolio or 10.0% of Tier 1 capital.

As at December 31, 2022, 10% of Tier 1 capital amounted to P940.4 million and the table above includes the 8 groups exceeding this level as of that date. As at December 31, 2021, 10% of Tier 1 capital amounted to P993.8 million and the table above includes the 7 groups exceeding this level as of that date. The Credit Committee constantly monitors the credit concentration risk of the Bank.

To manage the Bank's concentration of credit as to industry/economic sector, three (3) industry categories has been established with specific credit exposure limits. The inclusion of Bankwide industry concentration limit enables the Bank to take a more proactive approach, in order to prevent the Bank from unknowingly over-extending loans to identified industries.

a. *Monitored risk category* consists of industries (e.g. agriculture, mining and quarrying, construction, land/water/air transport, real estate activities, education, etc) that are deemed to be of high risk. The combined credit exposures of industries tagged under "Monitored risk category" shall not exceed the 100.0% of the Bank's networth limit.

b. *Restricted category* consists of industries (e.g. manufacturing of weapons and ammunition, night clubs, public administration and defense, gambling and betting activities, etc.) that, given the nature and risk, are considered as higher risk than the Monitored risk category, thus, extending credit facilities to this category is not allowed.

c. *Standard category* are those industries, not tagged under monitored risk or restricted categories, are considered "low risk" and shall have no limit on credit exposures.

CATEGORY	CREDIT EXPOSURE LIMIT
Standard	No limit per industry
Monitored risk	Limited to 100.0% of the Bank's net worth
Restricted	No exposures allowed

The Bank will continue to observe the regulatory limit of 30.0% of Total Loan Portfolio (TLP) excluding interbank loans receivable or 10.0% of Tier 1 capital.

The Bank manages concentration risk by gearing policies towards regular monitoring and periodic review of the set limits per predetermined segments. Annual updates to the policy include a review of the industry concentration limits and other segmental concentrations within the portfolio. Business intelligence reports sourced from internal and external parties are used as guide in setting up the limits annually. Industries covered under the industry concentration limits are similarly reviewed to update classifications and coverage.

Credit Quality Per Class of Financial Assets
The credit quality of financial assets is monitored and managed using external and internal ratings. The credit quality of investment securities is generally monitored by reference to the internal ratings except otherwise when given tools do not apply to the issuing entity, external ratings provided by accredited external credit assessment rating institutions are used.

In cognizance of the requirements of the BSP, the ORR was implemented to all applicable corporate accounts of the IBG of the Bank. The objectives of the system are the following:

(a) to have a standard system of credit rating;

(b) to be able to objectively quantify the credit quality of an account;

(c) to have a "benchmark" for credit/loan review; and

(d) to train and instill discipline in assessing credit risk among account officers and credit officers.

The rating system is an amalgamation of quantitative and qualitative factors. The quantitative factors include, among others, financial indicators on liquidity, leverage and cash flows. The qualitative factors include among others the quality of management, market standing, reliability of financial statements, etc.

The ORR of each account is recorded together with other information such as the date the ORR is conducted, and the account officer who conducted the ORR. These data combined with other historical and future ORR data on the loan portfolio are used to estimate the loan default rates associated with each rating grade.

It is the Bank's policy to maintain accurate and consistent risk ratings across the credit portfolio. This facilitates focused management of major potential risk and the comparison of credit exposures across all lines of business, demographic and products.

The table below shows the credit risk rating comprising each category of credit quality and the equivalent external grades for each internal credit risk rating applied for comparison purposes only.

	ORR Internal Credit Risk Ratings (Institutional Banking)	Moody's Equivalent Grades**
Investment grade	0	Applicable to only the central government, central bank and their agencies of the Republic of China and sovereign states with S&P medium- and long-term ratings at AA- or higher, or multilateral development banks with risk weights at 0.0% approved by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.
	1	Aa2 or higher
	2	Aa3 to A2
	3	A3
	4	Baa1 to Baa2
	5	Baa3
Sub-investment grade	6	Ba1
	7	Ba2
	8	Ba2*
	9	Ba3
High-risk	10	B1
	11	B2
	12	B3
	13	Caa1 - Ca
Watch-list	14	
Default	15	
	16	
	17	

**already equivalent to substandard status*
***equivalent Standard and Poor's ratings apply*

Investment grade (ORR 0-5) financial assets are judged to have upper medium to highest quality, with low to moderate credit risk. It includes:

- government, central bank, central government or their related bureaus and entities whose S&P ratings are higher than or equal to AA-;
- multilateral development banks risk weighted at 0.0% by Basel Committee;
- superior multinational banks;
- top multinational corporations;
- above average to exceptionally high quality jumbo firms; and
- exceptionally good middle market and small and medium enterprises.

Sub-Investment grades (ORR 6-9) financial assets are judged to have speculative elements are subject to substantial credit risk. It includes:

- below to typically above average jumbo firms,
- below average to very high quality middle market firms, and
- average to very high quality small and medium enterprises.

High Risk Grades (ORR 10-13) financial assets are considered speculative or judged to be of poor standing and are subject to high to very high credit risk. It represents counterparties that include poor, weak, far below average jumbo firms, middle market, and small and medium enterprises. Obligors demonstrating initial warning signals and credit concerns also fall under this category.

Watchlist to default grade financial assets are considered highly speculative to lowest-rated class, with some to little prospect of recovery of principal and interest. These are classified loans by the BSP.

For Retail Banking, credit quality is monitored using internal ratings. For public personal loans, risk differentiation or risk rating is established by scorecard models. Scorecard variables are assigned scores based on their discriminative power to differentiate good-bad factors. Higher scores assigned to a loan applicant denote better risk and therefore lower propensity to default. For corporate personal loans, the employer's repayment management and performance within its defined default ratio caps is salient to measuring risk.

For mortgage portfolio, risk differentiation is tied to income classification. Performance review of the mortgage portfolio identifies income as a good risk indicator, such that, higher income segment denotes better risk as manifested in the risk-ranking of customers by income bands.

For SME loans, the Bank's internal credit rating is composed of a numeric rating which provides an assessment of the creditworthiness and outlook of the account. According to different size of loan amount, either Credit Scoring Rating (CSR) or ORR is used to measure the risk level. CSR is designed for the evaluation of lower loan amount, and considers factors such as character and management assessment, business consideration and conditions, and financial performance and repayment indicators to differentiate the risk.

The table below shows the credit score rating comprising each category of credit quality.

CSR	Credit Scoring Rating	Credit Quality Description
57 - 62	1	Excellent
51 - 56	2	Strong
45 - 50	3	Good
39 - 44	4	Satisfactory
31 - 38	5	Acceptable
Below 31	6	Risky/Watchlist
	7	Special Mention
	8	Substandard
	9	Doubtful
	10	Loss

For SME loans with higher loan amount, ORR, the model used by Institutional Banking is adopted to adequately measure the risk.

The credit quality of trading and financial investment securities is generally monitored through the internal and external ratings which are provided by eligible external credit rating agencies.

Impairment Assessment
With the implementation of PFRS 9 alongside the effected BSP Circular 855, the Bank adopted the ECL methodology to estimate provisions for loans and other credit accommodations.

The ECL model considers losses from initial recognition and at each reporting date. Three stages of impairment are used for the entire financial asset that serves as an objective basis in determining significant increase in credit risk (SIICR).

The ECL model factors in forward-looking macro-economic risk inputs such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Price to Earnings Ratio (PER), Unemployment Rate (UR), interest rate spread, and imports. The ECL model parameters are updated on an annual basis. Adjustments are based on forecasted performance of next 3 years, benchmarked to the past 5-year average. PD parameters can be adjusted based on data from reliable source agencies (e.g., Moody's, IMF).

In order to capture the impact of the pandemic on the Bank's loan portfolio, the forward-looking model implemented since 2021 takes into account the impact of the macro-economic variables on a country perspective and not on a portfolio level, thus, the model was changed to a scenario driven approach (good, baseline, bad scenarios). For RBG, the model considered Real Imports Growth, Unemployment Rate, Interest Rate Spread of US IR and Merchandise imports as these macro-economic variables are highly correlated to the Bank's default rate for RBG portfolio. While for IBG, the model considered Long-Term Interest Rate, PER for Stock Index, Average Currency Rate and Gross National Income (GNI) Growth as these macro-economic variables are highly correlated to the Bank's default rate for IBG portfolio.

The table below lists the macroeconomic assumptions used in the bad, baseline, and good scenarios. The assumptions represent the absolute percentage for Stock Index, Real Imports Growth, and UR for 2022 and GDP change, IR, PER, and UR for 2021.

	2022		
	Macro-economic Factors		
Condition	**Stock Index**	**Real Imports Growth**	**Unemployment Rate (UR)**
Bad	**5,166.96**	**14.04**	**5.73**
Baseline	**5,741.07**	**15.60**	**5.20**
Good	**6,315.18**	**17.16**	**4.68**

	2021		
	Macro-economic Factors		
Condition	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Change	Price to Earnings Ratio (PER)	Unemployment Rate (UR)
Bad	3.37%	22.08%	8.02%
Baseline	5.60%	22.08%	7.94%
Good	6.31%	22.08%	6.75%

The impact of COVID-19 has been incorporated in the 2023 update of parameters where the 5-year baseline period covers second quarter of 2017 to second quarter of 2022 while the 3-year forecast period includes 2023, 2024, and 2025. This was implemented starting with the December 2022 ECL calculation.

Definition of Stages

Institutional Banking

DETERIORATION IN CREDIT QUALITY			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**
Impairment Stage	No significant increase in credit risk	Significant increase in credit risk	Credit impaired
Recognition of Expected Credit Losses	Collective 12-month ECL when credit risk is low or risk of default has not increased significantly	Collective or Individual Lifetime ECL when credit quality deteriorates significantly but not credit impaired	Individual Lifetime ECL when credit losses are incurred or asset is credit impaired
Staging Criteria*	Early Warning (EW) tagging = EW1 ORR 1 to 13 (normal)	Collective = ∆Annualized PD variance >=2% Individual = EW tagging = EW2 (ORR 14)	EW tagging = EW3 (ORR 15 to 17) Fully

**Based on the updated Guideline on Collective Impairment made effective on December 31, 2021, Stage 1 for EW is EW1, Stage 2 is EW2 and Stage 3 is NPL*

The qualitative and quantitative definitions of stages for ECL assessment above apply to institutional banking items which include loans and advances, accounts receivables, unused portion of committed and uncommitted facilities that have become operative, off-balance sheet credit commitments and contingencies, and to treasury items which include interbank loans receivables, debt investment securities at FVOCI and investment securities at amortized cost.

Collective impairment is applied for assets classified into Stage 1. Assets classified under Stage 2 (with SIICR) are assessed either for collective or individual impairment.

Under the Stage 2 concept, lifetime expected credit losses shall be recognized when there are significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. Expected credit losses are updated at each reporting date for new information and changes in expectations even if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk.

The three variables under the ECL structure: PD, LGD, and EAD assume the following for the ECL computation:

		PD	**X LGD**	**X EAD**	**= ECL**
Collective	Stage 1	1-Year PD	1-Discounted Recovery	• Principal • Accrued Interest • Contingencies • Unused FAC	1-Year ECL
Collective	Stage 2.1 SIICR	Lifetime PD	1-Discounted Recovery	• Principal • Accrued Interest • Contingencies • Unused FAC	Lifetime ECL
Individual	Stage 2.2 SIICR	100%	Individual Estimation	Individual Estimation	Lifetime ECL
Individual	Stage 3 Objective Impairment	100%	Individual Estimation	Individual Estimation	Lifetime ECL

Stage 3 classified assets will be individually assessed under the Individual Impairment methodology.

Similar to previous model definitions, individual impairment is recognized when (1) an objective evidence of a specific loss event has been observed and (2) the financial asset's carrying value exceeds the present value of the asset's estimated cash flow.

Retail Banking

For Retail, impairment losses are recognized depending on type of impairment applicable, as follows:

a. Specific Impairment

   Specific provision shall be applied to accounts with objective evidence that a specific impairment is applicable (e.g., behavior is different from the rest of the portfolio, etc.). Such accounts will no longer be assessed as part of collective impairment. Qualifications are defined on a per product basis, and are reflected accordingly in respective Product Guidelines.

   Depending on applicability, specifically impaired accounts shall be subject to either: (1) full provisioning (100% provision), or (2) discounting of cash flow methodology (with provision less than 100% of OB).

b. Collective Impairment
All retail loans accounts not subject to specific impairment shall be subject to collective impairment.

Collectively impaired accounts shall be subject to the ECL Model applicable to Retail Loans portfolio. ECL Model is a function of the PD, LGD, and EAD computed as follows:

ECL = PD x LGD x EAD

Similar to corporate loans, three stages of impairment are used for the entire financial asset of retail loans that serve as an objective basis in determining significant increase in credit risk as shown below. Further, one-year ECL is applied among exposures with no significant increase in credit risk (stage 1); otherwise, lifetime ECL shall be applied.

Definition of stages for retail loans are as follows:

Retail Credit Stage Definition			
	Impairment Stage	**Staging Criteria**	**Loss Period**
Stage 1	No significant increase in credit risk	▪ Low credit risk	12- month ECL
Stage 2	Significant increase in credit risk	▪ Minimum requirement: 31 to 90 days past due ▪ High risk indicator: • Quantitative - ∆PD> (product interest -funding cost) - PD equivalent to overdue (CRR of 20) • Qualitative - OLTV>90.0% and ∆CLTV>10.0% - OLTV<=90.0% and CLTV>100.0% ▪ Stage 2 standard • hit minimum requirement; or • hit 2 high risk indicators	Lifetime ECL
Stage 3	Credit impaired	• 91+ days past due • items in litigation ▪ Charge-off unsecured accounts ▪ Restructured ▪ Covid 19 Rescheduled Stage 3 without 6 months consecutive payments	Lifetime ECL

OLTV is the original loan-to-value.
CLTV is the current loan-to-value.

To test the sensitivity of the ECL variables to macro-economic factors for both corporate and retail loans the forward-looking methodology is adopted where:

- probability of default uses the Bank's internal default data adjusted by macro-economic factors such as GDP growth, interest and unemployment rate; and

- loss given default (LGD) applies the two-stage adjustment approach.

There is a rebuttable presumption that default does not occur even when the financial asset is 90 days past due as defined above provided that the Bank has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

For credit losses from other financial assets not assessed using the ECL model, the Bank uses a simplified approach where loss allowance always equals to lifetime ECL.

The tables below show the credit quality by class of the Bank's financial assets, including loans and receivables (gross of loss allowance and unearned interest discount, in thousands):

	ECL				Simplified	
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Approach**	**2022**
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost						
Due from BSP						
High grade	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P3,184,802**	**P3,184,802**
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,184,802**	**3,184,802**
Due from Other Banks						
High grade	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**875,457**	**875,457**
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**875,457**	**875,457**
Interbank Loans Receivable						
High grade	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**568,701**	**568,701**
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**568,701**	**568,701**
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost						
Quoted Debt						
High grade	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,079,199**	**11,079,199**
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,079,199**	**11,079,199**
Loans and Discounts						
Institutional Banking						
High grade	**5,320,613**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,320,613**
Standard grade	**17,937,976**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17,937,976**
High risk	**10,619,796**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,619,796**
Watchlist	**-**	**1,828,149**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,828,149**
Default	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Unrated	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
PD but not individually impaired	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Specifically impaired	**-**	**-**	**2,111,660**	**-**	**-**	**2,111,660**
	33,878,385	**1,828,149**	**2,111,660**	**-**	**-**	**37,818,194**
Retail Banking						
High grade	**756**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**756**
Standard grade	**2,359,075**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,359,075**
High risk	**1,630,278**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,630,278**
Watchlist	**-**	**93,407**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**93,407**
Default	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Unrated	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
PD but not individually impaired	**-**	**-**	**186,749**	**-**	**-**	**186,749**
Specifically impaired	**-**	**-**	**258,732**	**-**	**-**	**258,732**
	3,990,109	**93,407**	**445,481**	**-**	**-**	**4,528,997**
Mortgage Banking						
High grade	**2,524,132**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,524,132**
Standard grade	**203,778**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**203,778**
High risk	**337,526**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**337,526**
Watchlist	**-**	**64,320**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**64,320**
Default	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Unrated	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
PD but not individually impaired	**-**	**-**	**29,825**	**-**	**-**	**29,825**
Specifically impaired	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	3,065,436	**64,320**	**29,825**	**-**	**-**	**3,159,581**
Small Business Loans						
High grade	**474,884**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**474,884**
Standard grade	**426,454**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**426,454**
High risk	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,000**
Watchlist	**-**	**108,392**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**108,392**
Default	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
PD but not individually impaired	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Specifically impaired	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Unrated	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	902,338	**108,392**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,010,730**

Forward

	ECL				Simplified	
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Approach**	**2022**
Accrued Interest Receivable						
High grade	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P288,881**	**P288,881**
Standard grade	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**119,345**	**119,345**
High risk	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**75,628**	**75,628**
Watchlist	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22,343**	**22,343**
Default	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Unrated	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
PD but not individually impaired	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27,256**	**27,256**
Specifically impaired	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**45,175**	**45,175**
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**578,628**	**578,628**
Other Receivables						
Unrated	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**814,491**	**814,491**
PD but not individually impaired	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**814,491**	**814,491**
Other Assets*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**54,763**	**54,763**
Subtotal	**41,836,268**	**2,094,268**	**2,586,966**	**-**	**17,156,041**	**63,673,543**
Financial Assets at FVTPL						
Quoted Debt						
High grade	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**199,382**	**199,382**
Derivative Assets						
High grade	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**114,950**	**114,950**
Unrated	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**114,950**	**114,950**
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**314,332**	**314,332**
Financial Assets at FVOCI						
Quoted Debt						
High grade	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,312,576**	**4,312,576**
Standard grade	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,441**	**12,441**
Quoted Equity						
High grade	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,755**	**1,755**
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,326,772**	**4,326,772**
Total	**P41,836,268**	**P2,094,268**	**P2,586,966**	**P -**	**P21,797,145**	**P68,314,647**

**Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit.*

	ECL				Simplified	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Approach	2021
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost						
Due from BSP						
High grade	P -	P -	P -	P -	P4,720,100	P4,720,100
	-	-	-	-	4,720,100	4,720,100
Due from Other Banks						
High grade	-	-	-	-	1,192,416	1,192,416
	-	-	-	-	1,192,416	1,192,416
Interbank Loans Receivable						
High grade	-	-	-	-	696,003	696,003
	-	-	-	-	696,003	696,003
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost						
Quoted Debt						
High grade	-	-	-	-	6,632,171	6,632,171
	-	-	-	-	6,632,171	6,632,171
Loans and Discounts						
Institutional Banking						
High grade	4,325,902	-	-	-	-	4,325,902
Standard grade	9,223,854	-	-	-	-	9,223,854
High risk	7,010,306	-	-	-	-	7,010,306
Watchlist	-	1,465,871	-	-	-	1,465,871
Default	-	-	2,178,125	-	-	2,178,125
Unrated	-	-	-	-	-	-
PD but not individually impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specifically impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20,560,062	1,465,871	2,178,125	-	-	24,204,058

Forward

	ECL				Simplified	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Approach	2021
Retail Banking						
High grade	P3,555,224	P -	P -	P -	P -	P3,555,224
Standard grade	-	93,114	-	-	-	93,114
High risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watchlist	-	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrated	-	-	-	-	-	-
PD but not individually impaired	-	-	240,603	-	-	240,603
Specifically impaired	-	-	76,993	-	-	76,993
	3,555,224	93,114	317,596	-	-	3,965,934
Mortgage Banking						
High grade	-	-	-	-	-	-
Standard grade	-	-	-	-	-	-
High risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watchlist	-	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrated	2,618,430	11,617	19,459	-	-	2,649,506
PD but not individually impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specifically impaired	-	53,567	-	-	-	53,567
	2,618,430	65,184	19,459	-	-	2,703,073
Small Business Loans						
High grade	762,947	45,628	38,393	-	-	846,968
Standard grade	-	-	-	-	-	-
High risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watchlist	-	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	-	-	-	-
PD but not individually impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specifically impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrated	-	-	-	-	-	-
	762,947	45,628	38,393	-	-	846,968
Accrued Interest Receivable						
High grade	-	-	-	-	405,593	405,593
Standard grade	-	-	-	-	1,906	1,906
High risk	-	-	-	-	455	455
Watchlist	-	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	-	-	1,163	1,163
Unrated	-	-	-	-	92,510	92,510
PD but not individually impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specifically impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	501,627	501,627
Other Receivables						
Unrated	-	-	-	-	191,288	191,288
PD but not individually impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	191,288	191,288
Other Assets*	-	-	-	-	53,083	53,083
Subtotal	27,496,663	1,669,797	2,553,573	-	13,986,688	45,706,721
Financial Assets at FVTPL						
Quoted Debt						
High grade	-	-	-	-	558,645	558,645
Derivative Assets						
High grade	-	-	-	-	140,951	140,951
Unrated	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	140,951	140,951
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	699,596	699,596
Financial Assets at FVOCI						
Quoted Debt						
High grade	-	-	-	-	5,423,456	5,423,456
Standard grade	-	-	-	-	12,441	12,441
Quoted Equity						
High grade	-	-	-	-	1,098	1,098
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	5,436,995	5,436,995
Total	P27,496,663	P1,669,797	P2,553,573	P -	P20,123,279	P51,843,312

**Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit.*

Corporate Loans

For corporate loans, obligors are considered non-performing even without any missed contractual payments once there are objective indicators of impairment (per MORB Section 304). However, for revolving lines, all other loan accounts of an obligor are considered non-performing if any principal and/or interest remains unpaid for more than thirty (30) days from contractual due date while for term loans, all other loan accounts are considered non-performing if any principal and/or interest remains unpaid in accordance with the following schedule:

Mode of Payment	Classification to NPL
Monthly	91 days after 1st installment in arrears
Quarterly	31 days after 1st installment in arrears
Semi-annual	31 days after 1st installment in arrears

Retail Loans

In the case of retail loans, the total outstanding balance thereof shall be considered nonperforming if any principal/interest are unpaid for more than ninety (90) days from contractual due date for Personal Loans and Mortgage Loans, or if any principal/ interest are unpaid for more than thirty (30) days from contractual due date for retail SME.

For both corporate and retail loans, non-performing loans, investments, receivables, or any financial asset, shall remain classified as such until: (a) there is sufficient evidence to support that full collection of principal and interests is probable and payments of interest and/or principal are received for at least 6 months; or (b) written-off.

The table below shows the aging analysis of past due but not specifically impaired loans and discounts by class (in thousands).

	2022			2021		
	Up to 30 Days	**31 to 90 Days**	**Total**	Up to 30 Days	31 to 90 Days	Total
Loans and Discounts						
Institutional banking	**P196,389**	**P15,405**	**P211,794**	P50,952	P259,743	P310,695
Retail banking	**-**	**100,004**	**100,004**	-	91,317	91,317
Mortgage banking	**-**	**52,669**	**52,669**	-	53,567	53,567
Small business loans	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Other receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Accrued interest receivable	**176**	**9,527**	**9,703**	353	16,114	16,467
Total	**P196,565**	**P177,605**	**P374,170**	P51,305	P420,741	P472,046

The above aging analysis already excludes accounts that have been assessed to be specifically impaired.

For Institutional Banking, loan accounts or receivables shall be considered past due when any principal and/or interest or installment due, or portions of which, are not paid on the seventh (7th) day from contractual due date in which case, the total outstanding balance of the loan account or receivable shall be considered as past due. As such, a cure period based on verifiable collection experience and reasonable judgment that support tolerance of occasional payment delays of up to six (6) days is given to provide leeway for obligors to work on their late payment without being considered as past due. Said cure period, however, shall not prevent the timely adverse classification of an account that has already exhibited material credit weakness/es.

The table below further illustrates and differentiates each status on a per product basis (for purposes of these illustrations, "dpd" shall mean "days past due" in calendar days):

Normal Account		Corporate Loans: (1) Revolving Lines (2) Term Loans (IBG)	Trade Loans (IBG)	IPF (IBG)	Domestic Bills Purchase (IBG)	Revolving Lines and Term Loans (RBG-SME)
Loan Status	Current	0 dpd	0 dpd	0 dpd	0 dpd	0 dpd
	Cure Period (Overdue)	1-6 dpd	1-6 dpd	1-6 dpd	1-6 dpd	1-6 dpd
	Past Due	≥ 7 dpd	≥ 7 dpd	≥ 7 dpd	≥ 7 dpd	≥ 7 dpd

The detailed information with respect to the Bank's loss allowance on loans and receivables is disclosed in Note 12.

Included in specifically impaired financial assets are the Bank's restructured loan receivables. The table below shows the carrying amounts of restructured loan receivables by class (in thousands):

	2022	2021
Institutional banking:		
Performing	**P1,004,686**	P799,518
Non-performing	**156,170**	25,161
Personal loans:		
Performing	**19,423**	-
Non-performing	**9,837**	21,528
Mortgage banking:		
Non-performing	**-**	-
Performing	**-**	-
	P1,190,116	P846,207

<u>Non-performing Loans</u>
The Bank monitors its NPLs ratio as part of its credit risk monitoring and reporting to the BSP. Shown below are the Bank's NPL:

	2022	2021
Secured	**P48,048,961**	P115,704,893
Unsecured	**712,615,580**	737,258,340
	P760,664,541	P852,963,233

Collateral and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques
The amount and type of collateral required depends on the assessment of the credit risk of the borrower or counterparty. The Bank follows guidelines on the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

The main types of collateral obtained for loans and receivables are as follows:

- For Institutional Lending - cash, guarantees, securities, physical collaterals (e.g., real estate, chattels, inventory, etc.); and

- For Retail Lending - cash, securities, mortgages on residential and commercial properties.

Management regularly monitors the market value of collateral and requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement. The existing market value of collateral is considered during the review of the adequacy of the loss allowance. For unsecured lending, the Bank performs comprehensive credit evaluation process before each loan is approved.

The following table shows information relating to loans and receivables (at gross amounts) broken down into secured and unsecured, with types of collateral being shown for the secured portion:

	2022		2021	
	Amount	**%**	Amount	%
Secured by:				
Hold-out on deposits	**P3,279,422,746**	**6.8**	P2,775,703,224	8.6
Real estate	**3,051,746,283**	**6.4**	2,737,734,818	8.4
Mortgage trust indenture	**452,335,005**	**0.9**	497,335,005	1.5
Government bonds	**28,164,250**	**0.1**	18,349,650	0.1
Chattel	**46,324,678**	**0.1**	40,452,496	0.1
Stand by letter of credit (LC)	**9,812,880**	**0.0**	9,995,804	0.1
	6,867,805,842	**14.3**	6,079,570,997	18.8
Unsecured	**41,042,814,039**	**85.7**	26,333,375,761	81.2
	P47,910,619,881	**100.00**	P32,412,946,758	100.0

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair values of real estate collaterals held for past due and impaired loans and discounts, amounted to P303.0 million and P747.7 million, respectively. There were no other types of collaterals held during 2022 and 2021.

Fair values were determined by the Bank's internal appraisers, or by accredited external appraisers. Normally, there are three approaches available to the Bank in arriving at the fair value of collateral (i.e., real estate and chattel). These are the cost approach, market data approach and income approach.

The cost approach takes into consideration the current cost of reproducing a property less depreciation from all sources (i.e., deterioration, functional and economic obsolescence). On the other hand, the market data approach takes into consideration the value indicated by recent sales of comparable properties in the market. Lastly, income approach takes into consideration the value which the property's net earning power will support based upon a capitalization of net income.

The Bank utilizes all three approaches to determine the fair values of the collateral and chooses the appropriate valuation approach on a case-to-case basis.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, no collaterals were subjected to repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements with BSP.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of loss to earnings or capital due to the inability to meet funding requirements within a reasonable period of time at a reasonable price.

The Bank applies a liquidity risk management strategy of maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, ensuring the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and having the ability to close out market positions.

The MRMD is responsible in managing liquidity risk. The MRMD is independent of the risk-taking unit and in charge of formulating Asset and Liability Management Policy and establishing implementation guidelines as needed; developing the methods of identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of risk and pushing for the implementation; and studying asset and liability management related issues.

In view of the COVID-19 and its impact to both on a market-wide and institution specific liquidity, the Bank instituted the following pre-emptive controls:

- COVID-19 monitoring assessment report that covers the following:
    - COVID-19 Development & Government Control Measures
    - Economic Changes
    - Government Relief Measures
    - Internal Assessment for Liquidity and Credit Risk and Action Plan
    - Other Relevant Information, if any.
- Two weeks assets and liabilities cash flow projection and its corresponding compliance to internal liquidity ratios (LDR, LCR, NSFR) being discussed in ALCO

The table below shows the maturity profile of the Bank's financial liabilities, based on undiscounted contractual cash flows (in millions):

	2022					
	On Demand	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to12 Months	Greater than One Year	Total
Financial Liabilities at FVTPL						
Derivative liabilities	P130	P -	P -	P -	P -	P130
Deposit liabilities:						
Demand	10,265	-	-	-	-	10,265
Savings	9,360	-	-	-	-	9,360
Time	16,187	6,873	1,694	490	1,575	26,819
Bills payable	2,143	-	-	-	6,133	8,276
Outstanding acceptances	217	-	-	-	-	217
Manager's checks	50	-	-	-	-	50
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses*	549	-	-	-	-	549
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	19	637	656
Other liabilities**	2,618	-	-	-	-	2,618
	41,519	6,873	1,694	509	8,345	58,940
Financial Liabilities at FVTPL						
Forward contract payable	13,363	-	-	-	-	13,363
Forward contract receivable	(13,380)	-	-	-	-	(13,380)
	(17)	-	-	-	-	(17)
	P41,502	P6,873	P1,694	P509	P8,345	P58,923

	2021					
	On Demand	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to12 Months	Greater than One Year	Total
Financial Liabilities at FVTPL	P126	P -	P -	P -	P -	P126
Deposit liabilities:						
Demand	11,100	-	-	-	-	11,100
Savings	7,858	-	-	-	-	7,858
Time	11,140	5,356	855	785	246	18,382
Bills payable	2,040	-	-	-	-	2,040
Outstanding acceptances	7	-	-	-	-	7
Manager's checks	36	-	-	-	-	36
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses*	481	-	-	-	-	481
Lease liabilities	-	-	1	2	706	709
Other liabilities**	1,250	-	-	-	-	1,250
	34,038	5,356	856	787	952	41,989
Financial Liabilities at FVTPL						
Forward contract payable	12,324	-	-	-	-	12,324
Forward contract receivable	(12,309)	-	-	-	-	(12,309)
	15	-	-	-	-	15
	P34,053	P5,356	P856	P787	P952	P42,004

**Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other non-financial accruals.*
*** Excludes withholding taxes payable and provision liability.*

The above maturity table shows the undiscounted cash flows whose expected maturities are not the same as the asset-liability gap. The Bank does not expect all time depositors to require repayment on the earliest date the Bank could be required to pay. Further, the maturity table does not reflect expected cash flows based on deposit behavior and historical retention rate.

Accrued interest and other expenses exclude taxes, payroll-related balances and other non-financial items. Other liabilities exclude non-financial liabilities such as withholding taxes payable.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL pertain to the notional amounts of the outstanding forward contract as at year end.

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Bank's off-balance sheet commitments (in thousands).

	2022					
	Up to 1 Month	**1 to 3 Months**	**3 to 6 Months**	**6 to 12 Months**	**Beyond 1 Year**	**Total**
Commitments	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P320,810**	**P320,810**
Contingent liabilities	**-**	**208,458**	**21,888**	**224,535**	**2,595,775**	**3,050,656**
Total	**P -**	**P208,458**	**P21,888**	**P224,535**	**P2,916,585**	**P3,371,466**

	2021					
	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	Beyond 1 Year	Total
Commitments	P -	P -	P -	P -	P618,192	P618,192
Contingent liabilities	51,041	1,270,680	15,165	801,282	39,000	2,177,168
Total	P51,041	P1,270,680	P15,165	P801,282	P657,192	P2,795,360

As required by the BSP, the Bank sets aside funds in due from BSP as liquidity reserves. These funds are withdrawable on demand and are used as financial assets held for managing liquidity risk (see Note 13).

To ensure that adequate liquidity is maintained at all times, the Bank's Liquidity and Balance Sheet Management Unit diversifies funding sources and evaluates cash flows and future funding needs on a daily basis. This involves projecting the Bank's liquidity position under current market conditions. MRMD, in close coordination with Treasury, also conduct liquidity stress testing to evaluate the potential effects of a set of specified changes in liquidity risk factors on the Bank's financial position under a severe but plausible scenario to assist the Board and senior management in decision making.

In addition to its core deposit base, the Bank maintains a portfolio of marketable assets that can be readily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flows. Additional funding may be secured from the interbank market by tapping the Bank's credit facilities.

Liquidity risk control entails primarily the setting of risk limits, which define management's tolerance for liquidity risk. Specifically, limits are set on the maximum cumulative outflow and level of interbank borrowings. Liquidity risk is also monitored through the use of liquidity ratios. One of the more important liquidity ratios is the ratio of net liquid assets to total deposits. Net liquid assets consist of the sum of cash, due from BSP, due from other banks, interbank loans receivable, financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at FVOCI, and investment securities at amortized cost with remaining maturities of less than one month, less derivative liabilities and interbank borrowings. The ratios for the year 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2022	2021
December 31	**16.4%**	29.6%
Average during the year	**19.8%**	34.6%
Highest	**23.9%**	40.7%
Lowest	**16.4%**	29.6%

The analysis on net liquidity using undiscounted contractual cash flows (in thousands) is as follows:

	2022									
	Carrying Value	**Up to 1 Month**	**1 to 3 Months**	**3 to 6 Months**	**6 to 12 Months**	**2 Years**	**3 Years**	**4 Years**	**Greater than 5 Years**	**Total**
Assets										
Financial assets at amortized cost:										
Cash and other cash items	**P607,135**	**P607,135**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P607,135**
Due from BSP	**3,184,802**	**3,184,802**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,184,802**
Due from other banks	**875,457**	**875,457**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**875,457**
Interbank loans receivable - gross	**568,622**	**568,701**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**568,701**
Investment securities - gross	**11,077,099**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,024,535**	**459,952**	**773,162**	**8,821,549**	**11,079,198**
Loans and discounts - gross	**46,286,030**	**11,512,882**	**8,039,467**	**6,472,905**	**935,430**	**8,848,051**	**1,704,642**	**7,020,153**	**3,377,090**	**47,910,620**
Other assets*	**54,763**	**2,018**	**-**	**1,899**	**5,257**	**1,851**	**6,702**	**4,096**	**32,940**	**54,763**
Subtotal	**62,653,908**	**16,750,995**	**8,039,467**	**6,474,804**	**940,687**	**9,874,437**	**2,171,296**	**7,797,411**	**12,231,579**	**64,280,676**
Financial assets at FVTPL	**314,332**	**314,332**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**314,332**
Financial assets at FVOCI	**4,326,772**	**4,312,576**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,196**	**4,326,772**
Total Financial Assets	**67,295,012**	**21,377,903**	**8,039,467**	**6,474,804**	**940,687**	**9,874,437**	**2,171,296**	**7,797,411**	**12,245,775**	**68,921,780**
Liabilities										
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	**130,367**	**130,367**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**130,367**
Other financial liabilities at amortized cost:										
Deposit liabilities	**46,444,412**	**35,812,184**	**6,873,078**	**1,693,941**	**489,960**	**1368,588**	**206,661**	**-**	**-**	**46,444,412**
Bills payable	**8,275,600**	**2,142,550**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,133,050**	**-**	**-**	**8,275,600**
Outstanding acceptances	**216,916**	**216,916**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**216,916**
Manager's checks	**49,785**	**49,785**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**49,785**
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses**	**545,392**	**545,392**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**545,392**
Other liabilities***	**3,273,804**	**2,618,248**	**-**	**372**	**18,602**	**19,752**	**69,509**	**33,932**	**513,389**	**3,273,804**
Total Financial Liabilities	**58,936,276**	**41,515,442**	**6,873,078**	**1,694,313**	**508,562**	**1,388,340**	**6,409,220**	**33,932**	**513,389**	**P58,936,276**
Net Liquidity Gap	**P8,358,736**	**(P20,137,539)**	**P1,166,389**	**P4,780,491**	**P432,125**	**P8,486,097**	**(P4,237,924)**	**P7,763,479**	**P11,732,386**	**P9,985,504**

Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit.

	2021									
	Carrying Value	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	Greater than 5 Years	Total
Assets										
Financial assets at amortized cost:										
Cash and other cash items	P598,249	P598,249	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P598,249
Due from BSP	4,720,100	4,720,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,720,100
Due from other banks	1,192,416	1,192,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,192,416
Interbank loans receivable - gross	695,996	696,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	696,003
Investment securities - gross	6,630,903	-	-	19,853	-	859,193	225,849	433,457	5,093,819	6,632,171
Loans and discounts - gross	31,012,510	8,811,522	5,043,512	3,564,713	1,660,501	8,678,301	280,652	1,232,530	3,141,216	32,412,947
Other assets*	53,083	1,936	2,414	1,346	1,643	2,871	2,380	1,775	38,718	53,083
Subtotal	44,903,257	16,020,226	5,045,926	3,585,912	1,662,144	9,540,365	508,881	1,667,762	8,273,753	46,304,969
Financial assets at FVTPL	699,596	699,596	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	699,596
Financial assets at FVOCI	5,436,994	5,423,456	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,538	5,436,994
Total Financial Assets	51,039,847	22,143,278	5,045,926	3,585,912	1,662,144	9,540,365	508,881	1,667,762	8,287,291	52,441,559
Liabilities										
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	126,239	126,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126,239
Other financial liabilities at amortized cost:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit liabilities	37,340,058	30,097,942	5,356,486	854,776	784,805	128,956	117,093	-	-	37,340,058
Bills payable	2,039,960	2,039,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,039,960
Outstanding acceptances	6,983	6,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,983
Manager's checks	36,139	36,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,139
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses**	481,158	481,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	481,158
Other liabilities***	1,958,706	1,249,644	-	681	947	6,685	28,551	8,686	663,512	1,958,706
Total Financial Liabilities	41,989,243	34,038,065	5,356,486	855,457	785,752	135,641	145,644	8,686	663,512	41,989,243
Net Liquidity Gap	P9,050,604	(P11,894,787)	(P310,560)	P2,730,455	P876,392	P9,404,724	P363,237	P1,659,076	P7,623,779	P10,452,316

**Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit.*
***Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other non-financial accruals.*
**** Excludes withholding taxes payable and provision liability.*

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)
The ratios for 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
High-quality liquid assets	**P18,321,568,719**	P18,145,905,593
Net cash outflows	**14,597,671,896**	13,646,220,393
Liquidity coverage ratio	**125.51%**	132.97%

High-quality liquid assets consist of cash or assets that can be converted into cash at little or no loss of value in private markets. LCR is being measured in accordance with BSP Circular 905 and 996. The LCR in single currency shall not be less than the minimum required level of 100%.

During the year 2022 and 2021, the Bank is compliant with the LCR requirements.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)
The ratios for the years 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Available stable funding (ASF)	**P45,198,460,051**	P33,914,351,204
Required stable funding (RSF)	**37,417,109,087**	25,892,649,932
Ratio of ASF to RSF	**120.80%**	130.98%

NSFR is being measured in accordance with BSP Circular 1007. The covered bank shall maintain a NSFR of at least 100% at all times.

During the year 2022 and 2021, the Bank is compliant with the NSFR requirements.

<u>Market Risk</u>
Market risk is the risk that the Bank's earnings or capital or its ability to meet business objectives will be adversely affected by changes in the level, volatility or correlation of market risk factors, such as interest rates (including credit spread), foreign exchange, equities and commodities. The Bank's market risk originates from its holdings in its foreign exchange instruments, debt securities, and derivatives.

MRMD is responsible in managing market risk. MRMD performs the second line of defense. It is responsible for designing and executing appropriate identification, measurement, monitoring, control and reporting of market risk; and developing the market risk management policy and relevant procedures; and monitoring and reporting overall market risk profile and limit utilization.

The Bank classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios.

It is exposed to the potential loss in its trading portfolio because the values of its trading positions are sensitive to changes in the market prices and rates. Similarly, it is also exposed to market risk in its non-trading portfolio.

The Bank sets its market risk limits by considering market predictions, capital and annual budgets. It takes into account the correlation among different market risk factors to estimate potential loss using Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach and also determines if this potential loss is appropriate in light of the size of its annual budget. The Bank also determines its market risk limits by considering the experience of its risk-taking units and its risk appetite.

The Bank utilizes market risk factor sensitivities as a tool to manage market risk. Market risk factor sensitivities of a position are defined as a change in the value of a position caused by a unit shift in a given market factor. Market risk factor sensitivities include interest rate and foreign exchange factor sensitivities. The calculation of the factor sensitivities is obtained by measuring the effect of a one (1) unit increase in current interest rates or current foreign exchange rates upon various product types.

The Bank uses the VaR methodology in managing probable losses arising from potential changes in the market price of underlying assets. In deriving the VaR, the Bank employs the historical simulation approach, which estimates potential losses by assuming that future price movements will mimic historical trends.

The VaR methodology is a statistical estimate based on a historical simulation approach and generated from a historical database. It is important to note that VaR is only an estimate of maximum potential loss given a level of confidence. It can be based on historical data, which may not necessarily replicate itself in the future, or be computed from randomly generated numbers. As such, VaR cannot predict losses with 100.0% confidence.

The VaR will be based on a 1-day holding period, a level of confidence of 99.0% and a time series equivalent to 500 days (or two years). The level of confidence can be adjusted in response to heightened volatility in the market.

The following are the VaR statistics (in millions):

	2022		
	Foreign Exchange	**Fixed Income**	**Total VaR**
December 31	**(P0.469)**	**(P0.702)**	**(P0.960)**
Average daily	**(6.068)**	**(1.412)**	**(6.561)**
Highest	**(17.469)**	**(7.485)**	**(17.949)**
Lowest	**(0.317)**	**0.000**	**(0.553)**

	2021		
	Foreign Exchange	Fixed Income	Total VaR
December 31	P2.354	P4.115	P5.125
Average daily	4.879	4.604	7.399
Highest	13.222	14.723	17.077
Lowest	0.575	0.023	1.310

The fixed income column comprises both Peso and Dollar bonds.

The highs and lows of the total portfolio may not equal the sum of the individual components as the highs and lows of the individual portfolios may have occurred on different trading days. The VaR for foreign exchange is the foreign exchange risk throughout the Bank. The Bank, when aggregating the foreign exchange VaR and interest VaR, considers the correlation effects between the two risks. Annually, the BOD sets the VaR limit for the trading books to which compliance is reviewed daily by Risk Management.

The model's validity is assessed daily via back-testing. The back testing is an ex-post comparison of the VaR generated by the model against actual daily changes in portfolio value over longer periods of time. Based on 99.0% coverage with 250 observations, the number of times that the daily losses exceed the VaR estimates is the number of "exceptions". The higher the exception number suggests a more significant problem with the quality or accuracy of the model, and hence more regulatory capital is required.

Market risk positions are also subjected to daily stress tests to ensure that the Bank could withstand an extreme event. Historical events considered for stress testing represent crises - political or economic - which impacted greatly and adversely the financial markets.

The Bank took a risk aversion position to preemptively manage possible price uncertainties brought about by changes in quarantine classification and sudden limitation in economic activities. Likewise, risk limits for VaR and Management Action Trigger (MAT) took into consideration the impact of pandemic in market volatilities.

Equity Price Risk
Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equity investments decrease as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks (whether traded or not). The Bank has no significant exposure to equity price risk.

Interest Rate Risk
The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

HFT Summary	**2022**	2021
USD (PVBP) PHP	**(P2,454)**	(P1,758)
PHP (PVBP) PHP	**(42,145)**	(262,528)

Foreign Exchange Risk

The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to foreign exchange risk as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. Included in the tables are the Bank's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorized by currency (in thousands):

	2022			2021		
	USD	**Others**	**Total**	USD	Others	Total
Assets						
Financial assets at amortized cost:						
Cash and other cash items	**P104,322**	**P8,540**	**P112,862**	P142,758	P12,789	P155,547
Due from BSP and other banks	**751,719**	**85,626**	**837,345**	1,046,413	103,459	1,149,872
Interbank loans receivable - net	**568,622**	**-**	**568,622**	48,442	-	48,442
Investment securities - net	**5,626,469**	**-**	**5,626,469**	2,763,150	-	2,763,150
Loans and receivables - net	**17,759,264**	**301,868**	**18,061,132**	9,063,925	36,059	9,099,984
Financial assets at FVTPL	**114,950**	**-**	**114,950**	140,951	-	140,951
Financial assets at FVOCI	**1,251,409**	**-**	**1,251,409**	1,667,154	-	1,667,154
	26,176,755	**396,034**	**26,572,789**	14,872,793	152,307	15,025,100
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:						
Deposit liabilities	**18,293,181**	**63,044**	**18,356,225**	11,948,701	117,834	12,066,535
Bills payable	**6,690,600**	**-**	**6,690,600**	2,039,960	-	2,039,960
Outstanding acceptances	**213,804**	**3,112**	**216,916**	5,416	1,097	6,513
Accrued interest and other expenses	**57,150**	**-**	**57,150**	1,386	-	1,386
Other liabilities	**1,418,777**	**234,894**	**1,653,671**	519,673	(13,086)	506,587
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	**130,367**	**-**	**130,367**	126,239	-	126,239
	26,803,879	**301,050**	**27,104,929**	14,641,375	105,845	14,747,220
Net Exposure	**(P627,124)**	**P94,984**	**(P532,140)**	P231,418	P46,462	P277,880

The table below indicates the third currencies which the FCDU of the Bank has significant exposure to as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 based on its foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities and its forecasted cash flows. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of other currency rates against the USD, with all other variables held constant on the results of operations (due to the fair value of currency sensitive monetary assets and liabilities) and OCI. A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction of net income or OCI while positive amount reflects a net potential increase. Change in currency rates are based on the historical movements of each currency for the same period:

	Foreign Currency Appreciates by	**Effects on Profit before Tax**	**Foreign Currency Depreciates by**	**Effects on Profit before Tax**
2022				
Currency				
USD	**50%**	**P1,392,802**	**(50%)**	**P464,268**
Others	**40%**	**53,709**	**(40%**	**17,903**
2021				
Currency				
USD	50%	P115.71	(50%)	(P115.71)
Others	40%	18.58	(40%	(18.58)

Information relating to the Bank's currency derivatives is contained in Note 26. The Bank has outstanding foreign currency spot transactions (in equivalent peso amounts) of P0.6 billion (sold) and P0.3 billion (bought) as at December 31, 2022 and P0.6 billion (sold) and P0.4 billion (bought) as at December 31, 2021.

Foreign exchange factor sensitivities ("FX Delta") represent the change in the net present value of the foreign exchange portfolios caused by a unit shift of 100.0% of the underlying currency's exchange rate. The FX Delta risk comes from the FX exposure of derivatives, the hedging of foreign exchange positions and foreign currency cash positions.

The Bank’s policy is to maintain foreign currency exposure within acceptable limits and within existing regulatory guidelines.

Foreign currency liabilities generally consist of foreign currency deposits in the Bank’s FCDU. Foreign currency deposits are generally used to fund the Bank’s foreign currency-denominated loan and investment portfolio in the FCDU. Effective January 1, 2018, the BSP, through Circular 946, no longer required FCDU liabilities to be covered by liquid assets.

Outside the FCDU, the Bank has additional foreign currency assets and liabilities in the RBU representing trade assets and corresponding foreign currency borrowings.

Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book
Interest rate risk is the risk to future earnings or equity arising from the movement of interest rates. Changes in interest rates affect: (1) the Bank’s earnings by changing its net interest income (NII) and the level of other interest rate-sensitive income; and (2) the underlying economic value of the Bank’s assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments by means of reducing the present value of future cash flows (and in some cases, the cash flows themselves).

As the primary interest rate risk management unit, the Liquidity and Balance Sheet Management Unit adjusts the repricing structure of assets and liabilities to ensure that interest rate risk exposure stays within a controllable range. Limits on the change in one-year earnings (delta NII) and economic value of equity (EVE) given a one basis point change in interest rates are also established.

The following are the Delta NII and EVE statistics (in thousands):

	1bp Delta NII		**1bp EVE**	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
December 31	**US$ 1.78**	US$ 4.96	**(US$ 79.30)**	(US$70.95)
Average monthly	**6.89**	7.94	**(68.01)**	(66.28)
Highest	**11.40**	13.21	**(27.88)**	(50.90)
Lowest	**1.78**	0.59	**(79.30)**	(83.19)

The Bank is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches of interest rate repricing of assets and liabilities. Accordingly, limits on interest rate gaps for stipulated periods have been established by management.

Risk Monitoring and Control
The interest rate risk limits are monitored on monthly or daily basis. The MRMD is responsible for independent monitoring of the business units’ compliance with the established limit framework as well as distributing monthly re-pricing gap report and advisory summary to the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), RMC and BOD for their review periodically. These reports are appropriately tailored to include, according to the requirements of the intended recipient, the limit utilizations, trend and limit excess information.

The Liquidity and Balance Sheet Management Unit is allowed to apply for hedge supported by duly approved hedge plan for the purpose of reducing risks. Financial instruments may be used to hedge for the purpose of reducing exposure or stabilizing profits. This can be achieved through conducting financial markets transactions with external counterparties to mitigate interest rate risk for non-trading purpose position.

As part of the internal control, the IRRBB reports are subjected to a regular and independent audit - internal or external - to ensure accuracy and validity of data and practice. Likewise, risk model development and regular review of assumptions and methodologies are conducted by the MRMD in close coordination with Parent Bank and Treasury Group. Risk model validation relating to methodology and quantification is conducted by a banking unit independent to the MRMD and Treasury Group. Risk model validation except for methodology and quantification is conducted by the internal audit as part of their regular audit program.

Risk Measurement
The Bank's exposure to IRRBB is being measured by the following tools:

a. Re-pricing Gap Report measures the re-pricing gap between asset and liability by various time buckets in order to understand interest rate mismatch; and

b. Risk Sensitivity measures the impact of 1 basis point change in interest rate on NII and that on EVE. The analysis of such impact on NII (1bp△NII) focuses on changes in interest income and expense within a year, hence, a short-term perspective. The analysis of such impact on EVE (1bp△EVE) is of a long-term perspective as it focuses on changes of economic value which will become net interest income received every year later on.

Measurement of 1bp△NII and 1bp△EVE stems from the Repricing Gap Report. The Repricing Gap Report considers rate-sensitive assets and liabilities such as due from other banks, interbank loans receivable, debt investment securities, loans and receivables, deposit liabilities and bills payable, and equity. For those rate-sensitive assets and liabilities with no available repricing dates, the repricing assumption is based on the two years historical repricing behavior. The longest repricing maturity assigned to non-maturity deposits is the checking and demand deposit products of the Bank. The repricing assumption is a function of estimated decay rate, established cap on core deposit, and established cap on repricing tenor.

Likewise, regular stress-testing is performed to approximate the effect of extreme interest rate fluctuation on the economic value of equity. Stress-testing can be done in the form of pre-defined parallel shifts in interest rate curve or on the basis of ad hoc projected interest rate scenario. MRMD monthly monitored the stress test result of IRRBB and report to ALCO possible economic value decline of capital.

IRRBB stress testing is performed to evaluate the appropriateness of exposure to comprehend the Bank's interest rate risk profile and its impact to the capital through NII or EVE and its corresponding impact to Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR). Stress testing starts with the collective evaluation of the degree of interest rate movement under stress condition being determined during the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) with primary consideration of the key economic variables in the future to establish IRRBB stress shocks.

In 2021 and 2020, the Bank uses the same +350 basis point movement for Peso Book and +250 basis point movement for FCY book as a stress scenario.

The tables below show the sensitivity of the Bank's economic value of equity to possible changes in interest rates as at December 31, 2022 and 2021. The sensitivity of equity to interest rate movements is the present value of future cash flows discounted at the market rate.

		2022								
		Sensitivity of Equity								
Currency	Increase in bps	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years Up	Total
PHP	15	(P119)	(P381)	P4,395	P13,604	(P2,080)	(P39,904)	(P1,257)	(P15,763)	(P41,505)
(in 000s)	20	(158)	(508)	5,858	18,130	(2,771)	(53,137)	(1,673)	(20,962)	(55,221)
	25	(198)	(634)	7,320	22,651	(3,461)	(66,337)	(2,087)	(26,133)	(68,879)
USD	15	(P282)	P837	P141	(P164)	P21,385	(P4,394)	(P15,484)	(P55,699)	(P53,660)
(in 000s)	20	(376)	1,116	188	(219)	28,493	(5,850)	(20,604)	(74,036)	(71,288)
	25	(470)	1,394	235	(273)	35,589	(7,302)	(25,704)	(92,260)	(88,791)

		2022								
		Sensitivity of Equity								
Currency	Decrease in bps	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years Up	Total
PHP	(P15)	P119	P382	(P4,405)	(P13,645)	P2,089	P40,213	P1,272	P16,018	P42,043
(in 000s)	(20)	158	509	(5,876)	(18,202)	2,787	53,687	1,699	21,414	56,176
	(25)	198	636	(7,348)	(22,764)	3,486	67,196	2,128	26,840	70,372
USD	(P15)	P282	(P839)	(P141)	P165	(P21,482)	P4,431	P15,669	P56,747	P54,832
(in 000s)	(20)	377	(1,119)	(189)	220	(28,664)	5,916	20,934	75,898	73,373
	(25)	471	(1,399)	(236)	275	(35,857)	7,406	26,220	95,170	92,050

		2021								
		Sensitivity of Equity								
Currency	Increase in bps	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years Up	Total
PHP	15	(P395)	(P295)	P5,119	P14,144	P2,605	(P32,512)	(P13,920)	(P10,755)	(P36,009)
(in 000s)	20	(527)	(393)	6,822	18,849	3,471	(43,294)	(18,523)	(14,301)	(47,896)
	25	(658)	(491)	8,525	23,549	4,336	(54,048)	(23,110)	(17,829)	(59,726)
USD	15	(P359)	P362	P300	P208	P16,122	(P752)	(P10,866)	(P31,253)	(P26,238)
(in 000s)	20	(478)	482	400	277	21,481	(1,002)	(14,460)	(41,541)	(34,841)
	25	(597)	602	500	346	26,831	(1,251)	(18,039)	(51,765)	(43,373)

		2021								
		Sensitivity of Equity								
Currency	Decrease in bps	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years Up	Total
PHP	(15)	P396	P295	(P5,130)	(P14,186)	(P2,617)	P32,761	P14,083	P10,928	P36,530
(in 000s)	(20)	528	394	(6,843)	(18,923)	(3,492)	43,738	18,814	14,610	48,826
	(25)	660	492	(8,557)	(23,666)	(4,368)	54,742	23,564	18,312	61,179
USD	(15)	P359	(P362)	(P301)	(P208)	(P16,195)	P757	P10,997	P31,845	P26,892
(in 000s)	(20)	479	(483)	(401)	(278)	(21,610)	1,011	14,691	42,594	36,003
	(25)	599	(604)	(501)	(347)	(27,032)	1,265	18,401	53,410	45,191

The following table sets forth the repricing gap position of the Bank (in thousands):

	2022					
	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to Months	6 to 12 Months	Beyond 1 Year	Total
Financial Assets						
Financial assets at amortized cost:						
Cash and other cash items	P607,135	P -	P -	P -	P -	P607,135
Due from BSP	3,184,802	-	-	-	-	3,184,802
Due from other banks	875,457	-	-	-	-	875,457
Interbank loans receivable - gross	568,701	-	-	-	-	568,701
Investment securities - gross	-	-	-	-	11,079,198	11,079,198
Loans and receivables - gross	11,512,882	8,039,467	6,472,905	935,430	20,949,936	47,910,620
Other assets*	2,018	-	1,899	5,257	45,589	54,763
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
Quoted debt	199,382	-	-	-	-	199,382
Derivative assets	114,950	-	-	-	-	114,950
Financial assets at FVOCI	4,312,576	-	-	-	14,196	4,326,772
Total Financial Assets	21,377,903	8,039,467	6,474,804	940,687	32,088,919	68,921,780

Forward

	2022					
	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to Months	6 to 12 Months	Beyond 1 Year	Total
Financial Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	P130,367	P -	P -	P -	P -	P130,367
Other financial liabilities at						
amortized cost:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demand	10,265,550	-	-	-	-	10,265,550
Savings	9,359,555	-	-	-	-	9,359,555
Time	16,187,079	6,873,078	1,693,941	489,960	1,575,249	26,819,307
Bills payable	2,142,550	-	-	-	6,133,050	8,275,600
Outstanding acceptances	216,916	-	-	-	-	216,916
Manager's checks	49,785	-	-	-	-	49,785
Accrued interest and other expenses**	545,392	-	-	-	-	545,392
Other liabilities***	2,618,248	-	372	18,602	636,582	3,273,804
Total Financial Liabilities	41,515,442	6,873,078	1,694,313	508,562	8,344,881	58,936,276
Repricing Gap	(P20,137,539)	P1,166,389	P4,780,491	P432,125	P23,744,038	P9,985,504
Cumulative Repricing Gap	(P20,137,539)	(P18,971,150)	(P14,190,659)	(P13,758,534)	P9,985,504	P -

**Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit.*
***Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other non-financial accruals.*
****Excludes withholding taxes payable and provision liability.*

	2021					
	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to Months	6 to 12 Months	Beyond 1 Year	Total
Financial Assets						
Financial assets at						
amortized cost:						
Cash and other cash items	P598,249	P -	P -	P -	P -	P598,249
Due from BSP	4,720,100	-	-	-	-	4,720,100
Due from other banks	1,192,416	-	-	-	-	1,192,416
Interbank loans receivable - gross	696,003	-	-	-	-	696,003
Investment securities - gross	-	-	19,853	-	6,612,318	6,632,171
Loans and receivables - gross	17,530,108	7,022,352	2,197,063	1,094,190	4,569,234	32,412,947
Other assets*	1,936	2,414	1,346	1,643	45,744	53,083
Financial assets at FVTPL:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quoted debt	558,645	-	-	-	-	558,645
Derivative assets	140,951	-	-	-	-	140,951
Financial assets at FVOCI	5,423,456	-	-	-	13,538	5,436,994
Total Financial Assets	30,861,864	7,024,766	2,218,262	1,095,833	11,240,834	52,441,559
Financial Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	126,239	-	-	-	-	126,239
Other financial liabilities at						
amortized cost:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demand	11,100,542	-	-	-	-	11,100,542
Savings	7,857,856	-	-	-	-	7,857,856
Time	11,139,543	5,356,486	854,776	784,805	246,050	18,381,660
Bills payable	2,039,960	-	-	-	-	2,039,960
Outstanding acceptances	6,983	-	-	-	-	6,983
Manager's checks	36,139	-	-	-	-	36,139
Accrued interest and other expenses**	481,158	-	-	-	-	481,158
Other liabilities***	1,249,644	-	681	947	707,434	1,958,706
Total Financial Liabilities	34,038,064	5,356,486	855,457	785,752	953,484	41,989,243
Repricing Gap	(P3,176,200)	P1,668,280	P1,362,805	P310,081	P10,287,350	P10,452,316
Cumulative Repricing Gap	(P3,176,200)	(P1,507,920)	(P145,115)	P164,966	P10,452,316	P -

**Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit.*
***Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other non-financial accruals.*
****Excludes withholding taxes payable and provision liability.*

The following table sets forth, for the period indicated, the impact of the range of reasonably possible changes in the interest rates (accounting perspective) on the profit or loss and equity:

	Impact to Statements of Income		Impact to Equity	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
PHP Interest Rates				
Increase by 15 bps	**(P23,277,598)**	P4,919,516	**(P744,397,084)**	(P706,053,469)
Increase by 20 bps	**(31,036,797)**	6,559,355	**(990,407,093)**	(939,149,241)
Increase by 25 bps	**(38,795,997)**	8,199,193	**(1,235,363,946)**	(1,171,125,912)
Decrease by 15 bps	**23,277,598**	(4,919,516)	**754,049,835**	716,312,098
Decrease by 20 bps	**31,036,797**	(6,559,355)	**1,007,567,782**	957,387,056
Decrease by 25 bps	**38,795,997**	(8,199,193)	**1,262,178,011**	1,199,623,007
USD Interest Rates				
Increase by 15 bps	**49,953,525**	69,546,917	**(962,402,628)**	(514,482,867)
Increase by 20 bps	**66,604,700**	92,729,222	**(1,278,599,790)**	(683,174,589)
Increase by 25 bps	**83,255,875**	115,911,528	**(1,592,520,603)**	(850,480,948)
Decrease by 15 bps	**(49,953,525)**	(69,546,917)	**983,445,356**	527,297,897
Decrease by 20 bps	**(66,604,700)**	(92,729,222)	**1,316,010,125**	705,957,521
Decrease by 25 bps	**(83,255,875)**	(115,911,528)	**1,650,976,340**	886,080,593

The Bank has exposures to other currencies that are not material.

The following table provides for the average effective interest rates by period of maturity or repricing of the Bank:

	2022		
	Less than 3 Months	**3 Months to 1 Year**	**Greater than 1 Year**
Peso-denominated			
Financial Assets			
Due from BSP	**0.3%**	**-**	**-**
Due from other banks	**0.2%**	**-**	**-**
Interbank loans receivable	**2.6%**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at FVOCI	**-**	**-**	**3.5%**
Investment securities at amortized cost	**3.1%**	**0.0%**	**4.3%**
Loans and receivables	**4.1%**	**6.1%**	**10.7%**
Financial assets at FVTPL	**8.4%**	**5.4%**	**4.5%**
Financial Liabilities			
Deposit liabilities	**0.4%**	**1.6%**	**1.6%**
Bills payable	**4.4%**	**-**	**-**
Foreign Currency-denominated			
Financial Assets			
Due from other banks	**0.5%**	**-**	**-**
Interbank loans receivable	**1.4%**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at FVOCI	**-**	**-**	**3.5%**
Investment securities at amortized cost	**-**	**-**	**3.6%**
Loans and receivables	**3.0%**	**3.4%**	**2.8%**
Financial assets at FVTPL	**-**	**-**	**3.7%**
Financial Liabilities			
Deposit liabilities	**0.6%**	**1.2%**	**1.2%**
Bills payable	**3.2%**	**-**	**-**

	2021		
	Less than 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	Greater than 1 Year
Peso-denominated			
Financial Assets			
Due from BSP	0.7%	-	-
Due from other banks	0.5%	-	-
Interbank loans receivable	2.0%	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	3.3%
Investment securities at amortized cost	0.0%	8.1%	3.8%
Loans and receivables	4.9%	5.9%	10.8%
Financial assets at FVTPL	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Financial Liabilities			
Deposit liabilities	0.2%	1.1%	1.2%
Bills payable	2.8%	-	-
Foreign Currency-denominated			
Financial Assets			
Due from other banks	0.0%	-	-
Interbank loans receivable	0.1%	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	2.6%
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	-	2.9%
Loans and receivables	1.7%	1.5%	1.8%
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	-	1.9%
Financial Liabilities			
Deposit liabilities	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Bills payable	1.4%	-	-

Prepayment Risk

Prepayment risk is the risk that the Bank will incur a financial loss because its customers and counterparties repay or request repayment earlier than expected, such as fixed rate mortgages when interest rates fall. The Bank has exposures in consumer, e.g., salary loans, mortgage loans. These activities generate market risk since these loan products are inherently sensitive to changes in the level of market interest rates.

The impact on the Bank's profitability of mortgage loan prepayment risk is deemed negligible as actual prepayments were small relative to the loan portfolio.

<u>Operational Risk</u>

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss arising from direct or indirect loss from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This definition includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk.

Direct loss is a result primarily from an operational failure while an Indirect Loss relates to the impact of operational risk on other risks such as Market, Credit or Liquidity Risk.

The Operational and Reputational Risk Management Department (ORRMD) is responsible for establishing, overseeing and supporting CTBC's Operational Risk Management ("ORM") framework. Specific responsibilities include:

- Recommend to the BOD and Senior Management appropriate policies and procedures relating to ORM.
- Design and implement Bank's operational risk assessment methodology, tools, and risk reporting system.

- Coordinate risk management activities across the organization.
- Consolidated all relevant operational risk information and reports to be elevated and reported to the BOD and Senior Management.
- Provide ORM training and advice to BU's on ORM issues.
- Coordinate with Compliance function, Internal Audit, and External Audit on ORM matters.
- Monitoring and reporting of Operational Risk incidents.
- Manage the stress testing activities for the Bank's operational risk.

Operational Risk Process
The Bank implements the Risk and Control Assessment Framework to ensure that all operational risks of the different Business and Functional Units are reported and properly managed.

The Risk and Control Assessment (RCA) Framework is composed of 3 main activities namely:

- Annual Risk Assessment (ARA) - refers to the process of assessing key risks to be faced by the Bank in the upcoming year and mapping key controls and/or indicators for each identified key risk.
- Management Control Assessment (MCA) - refers to the year-long process of assessing the effectiveness of key control through self-inspection, monitoring trend/s of risk indicators, and taking action on any identified vulnerability or gap.
- Business Risk, Compliance, and Control (BRCC) Forum - refers to the integrated review on internal controls across first, second, and third lines of defense. Its main objective is to enable Senior Management to supervise the overall status of key risk trend, weakness in controls, and correction on major events and audit issues.

The Bank's Operational Risk Process is as follows:

Key Risk and Control Identification Process
This involves the review of existing business processes, products and services with the aim of identifying vulnerabilities and assessing the extent of damage that can happen should breaches occur. The RCA Framework is followed.

Review and Document Policies and Procedures
In reviewing and documenting policies and procedures, each business and operating unit ensures clear and complete documentation of the following:

- Processes - Include all functions that are being done to ensure complete delivery of the transaction. This covers both client interface processes and internal control.
- People - Identify everyone involved in the process, their duties and responsibilities and required competencies.
- Reports - Identify those that would be needed to assess risk management effectiveness.
- Methodologies - Detail the tools and activities that would support decision making for critical areas of the process.
- Systems and Data - Cite the system and data requirement for the business unit to efficiently manage reports and methodologies employed.

All Business and Operating Units shall ensure that actual practices are consistent with documented policies and procedures.

Monitor and Formulate Action Plan
Monitoring and formulating action plans against established standards, via the KRIs is an important component in ensuring that these standards are met. There are three units involved in the over-all formulation and monitoring of action plans for all Business and Functional Units.

- Business and Functional Units - They are expected to report the operational exceptions, deviations on the policies and procedures and deficiencies on the documentations and process.

- ORRMD - Collates and consolidates the reports from different business and functional units. They are also responsible for monitoring, analyzing and reporting operational risk losses and exposures to Management.

- Internal Audit Department (IAD) - Primarily responsible for ensuring that all Operations Units are in compliance with the set of policies and procedures. They should be able to provide an independent opinion on the effectiveness of established internal controls.

Management Oversight
On a monthly basis, the Operations Committee convenes to discuss operational risk issues. This is presided by the President/CEO with the following members: Deputy CEO, CRO, CFO, Information Security Officer, and Heads of ORRMD, ICMG, RCMG, IBG, RBG, Trust Department, Treasury Group, ITG, BOG, HRAG, Marketing Communications Services Department, Internal Audit and Compliance.

<u>Strategic Risk</u>
Strategic risk is the risk that the current and prospective earnings or capital will be adversely impacted because of business decisions, improper implementation of decisions or lack of responsiveness to industry changes. This definition gives importance to business planning, where business decisions and its implementation are derived from.

The strategic risk of the Bank is a function of the compatibility of its strategic goals, the quality of carrying out its implementation, and building the infrastructure to meet such goals.

Strategic risk is managed throughout the Bank and is primarily monitored by Finance and Corporate Affairs Group through budget analysis and variances.

<u>Legal Risk</u>
Legal risks belong to non-quantifiable risks that are not subject to specific numerical measurements but likewise require similar management attention. While unpredictable, non-quantifiable risks may cause severe impact of the Bank's statements of income. These risks are mitigated by developing a strong control culture, an organizational structure that is risk-aware, and an effective internal control system that continually monitors and updates processes and procedures. Legal risks include the potential for the Bank to suffer a financial loss due to non- existent, incomplete, incorrect and/or unenforceable documentation used by the Bank to protect and enforce its rights under contracts and obligations. This risk is closely related to credit risk as it most often involves legal problems with counterparties to the Bank's transactions. It is also closely related to other non-quantifiable risks that have to be assessed: fiduciary, reputational risk and regulatory risk.

A legal review process is the primary control mechanism for legal risks and shall be part of every product program or process of the Bank. The review aims to validate the existence, propriety and enforceability of documents, and verify the capacity and authority of counterparties and customers to enter into transactions.

The Bank's Legal Department is the primary unit assigned to identify, assess, manage and monitor the Bank's legal risk.

Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to ensure that the Bank complies with externally imposed capital requirements and that the Bank maintains a strong credit standing and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximize shareholders' value.

The Bank considers its paid-in capital and retained earnings as its core economic capital.

The Bank manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Bank may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years.

Regulatory Qualifying Capital

Under existing BSP regulations, the determination of the Bank's compliance with regulatory requirements and ratios is based on the amount of the Bank's "unimpaired capital" (regulatory net worth) as reported to the BSP, which is determined on the basis of Regulatory Accounting Principles (RAP) which differ from PFRSs in some respects.

The BSP sets and monitors compliance with minimum capital requirements for the Bank. In implementing current capital requirements, BSP issued Circular 781 which implemented the Revised Risk-Based Capital Adequacy Framework under Basel III effective January 1, 2014. It requires the Bank to maintain a prescribed risk-based capital adequacy ratio (expressed as a percentage of qualifying capital to risk-weighted assets) of not less than 10.0% for both solo and consolidated basis. The Bank is also required to maintain a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 1 capital ratio of 6.0% and 7.5%, respectively. A capital conservation buffer of 2.5% comprised of CET1 capital was likewise imposed through BSP Circular 1024.

Shown below are the Bank's minimum capital-to-risk assets ratios as reported to the BSP as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in millions except for percentages).

	2022	2021
CET 1 capital	**P9,404**	P9,938
Tier 1 capital	**9,404**	9,938
Tier 2 capital	**511**	328
Gross qualifying capital	**9,915**	10,266
Less: Required deductions	**-**	-
Total Qualifying Capital	**P9,915**	P10,266
Risk-weighted Assets	**P56,195**	P38,135
CET 1 ratio	**16.7%**	26.0%
Tier 1 capital ratio	**16.7%**	26.0%
Tier 2 capital ratio	**0.9%**	0.9%
Risk-based capital adequacy ratio	**17.6%**	26.9%

The regulatory qualifying capital of the Bank consists of Tier 1 (core) and Tier 2 (supplementary) capital. Tier 1 capital comprise of common stock, additional paid-in capital and surplus. Tier 2 comprises upper Tier 2 and lower Tier 2. Upper Tier 2 consists of preferred stock, revaluation increment reserve, general loan loss provision, and deposit for common stock subscription. Lower Tier 2 consists of unsecured subordinated debt.

BSP Circular 560 dated January 31, 2007, which took effect on February 22, 2007, requires the deduction of unsecured loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees granted to subsidiaries and affiliates from capital accounts for purposes of computing CAR.

Moreover, BSP Circular 1027 dated December 14, 2018, provides the guidelines on the computation of the required capital for banks to ensure that capital is only composed of instruments that are of highest quality to absorb losses.

The Bank complied with the minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 10.0% throughout 2022 and 2021.

<u>BASEL III</u>
On December 13, 2013, the BSP issued Circular 822 on amendments to the capital framework of foreign bank. It provides that the minimum capital required for locally incorporated subsidiaries of foreign banks shall be the same as that prescribed by the Monetary Board for domestic banks of the same category under Circular 781 issued last January 15, 2013.

The following are the revised minimum capital requirements:

- 6.0% Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)/Risk-Weighted Assets (RWAs);
- 7.5% Tier 1 Capital/RWAs; and
- 100% Total Qualifying Capital (Tier 1 plus Tier 2)/RWAs.

The Qualifying Capital must consist of the sum of the following elements, net of required deductions: Tier 1-'going concern' [CET1 plus Additional Tier 1] and Tier 2 - 'gone concern.' A bank/quasi-bank must ensure that any component of capital included in qualifying capital complies with all the eligibility criteria for the particular category of capital in which it is included. The Circular further describes the elements/criteria that a bank should meet for each capital category. Regulatory adjustments and calculation guidelines for each capital category are also discussed.

In conformity with the Basel III standards, a Capital Conservation Buffer of 2.5% of RWAs, comprised of CET1 capital, has been required. This buffer is meant to promote the conservation of capital and build-up of adequate cushion that can be drawn down by banks to absorb losses during financial and economic stress. The restrictions on distribution that a bank must meet at various levels of CET1 capital ratios are established, as shown in below table. Restrictions will be imposed if a bank has no positive earnings, has CET1 of not more than 8.5% (CET Ratio of 6.0% plus conservation buffer of 2.5%) and has not complied with the minimum 10.0% CAR.

Level of CET 1 Capital	Restriction on Distributions
<6.0%	No distribution
6.0% - 7.2%	No distribution until more than 7.2% CET1 capital is met
>7.2% - 8.5%	50.0% of earnings may be distributed
>8.5%	No restriction on the distribution

Under Section 129 of the MORB Basel III, leverage ratio is designed to act as supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements. It is defined as the capital measure (numerator) divided by the exposure measure (denominator). The leverage ratio shall not be less than 5.0% computed on both solo (head office plus branches) and consolidated bases (parent bank plus subsidiary financial allied undertakings but excluding insurance companies).

The Bank exceeded the minimum leverage ratio of 5.0% in 2022 and 2021 as presented below (amounts in thousands):

	2022	2021
Capital measure	**P9,404,312**	P9,937,588
Exposure measure	**72,907,616**	54,535,287
Leverage ratio	**12.90%**	18.22%

6. Fair Value Measurement

The methods and assumptions used by the Bank in estimating the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities are:

Cash and Other Cash Items, Due from BSP and Other Banks, and Interbank Loans Receivable
Carrying amounts approximate fair values due to their short-term nature.

Quoted Debt and Equity Securities
Fair values are based on quoted prices published in markets.

Unquoted Equity Securities
The unquoted equity securities of the Bank are measured at fair value. However, due to the lack of suitable methods of arriving at a reliable fair value, the cost is determined to be an appropriate estimate of fair value. The unquoted equity securities are instead measured at their carrying amounts. These are interests in BancNet, Philippine Clearing House Corporation and Bankers Association of the Philippines held as per membership requirement.

Derivative Instruments
Derivative products are valued using valuation techniques with market observable inputs including foreign exchange rates and interest rate curves prevailing at the statements of financial position date. For cross-currency swaps and foreign exchange contracts, discounted cash flow model is applied. This valuation method discounts each cash flow of the derivatives at a rate that is dependent on the tenor of the cash flow.

Loans and Receivables
Fair values of loans subject to periodic interest repricing of more than one year are estimated based on the discounted cash flow methodology using the loan’s latest interest rate. Carrying values of loans subject to periodic interest repricing of one year or less approximate fair value because of recent and regular repricing based on market conditions.

Investment Properties
Fair value is determined based on valuations performed by external and in-house appraisers using the market data approach. The fair values of the Bank's investment properties are based on recent sales of similar properties in the same areas, taking into account the economic conditions prevailing at the time the valuations were made.

Significant unobservable inputs in determining the fair values include the following:

Location	Location of comparative properties whether on a main road or secondary road. Road width could also be a consideration if data is available. As a rule, properties along a main road are superior to properties along a secondary road.
Size	Size of lot in terms of area. Evaluate if the lot size of property or comparable confirms to the average cut of the lots in the area and estimate the impact of lot size differences on land value.
Time Element	An adjustment for market conditions is made if general property values have appreciated or depreciated since the transaction dates due to inflation or deflation or a change in investor's perceptions of the market over time, in which case, the current date is superior to historic data.
Discount	Generally, asking prices in ads posted for sale are negotiable. Discount is the amount the seller or developer is willing to deduct from the posted selling price if the transaction will be in cash or equivalent.

Deposit Liabilities
Carrying amounts of demand and savings deposit approximate fair values considering that these are currently due and demandable. Fair values of time deposits are estimated based on discounted cash flow methodology using the Bank's latest interest rates due to lack of suitable methods of arriving at reliable fair value.

Other Financial Liabilities
Carrying values of liabilities, other than deposit liabilities approximates fair values due to their short-term nature.

The following table provides the fair value hierarchy of the Bank's assets and liabilities measured at fair value and those for which fair values should be disclosed:

	2022				
	Carrying Value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Fair Value**
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
Financial Assets					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
Held-for-trading:					
Quoted debt	**P199,382,396**	**P -**	**P199,382,396**	**P -**	**P199,382,396**
Derivative assets	**114,949,880**	**-**	**114,949,880**	**-**	**114,949,880**
	314,332,276	**-**	**314,332,276**	**-**	**314,332,276**
Financial assets at FVOCI:					
Quoted debt	**4,312,575,703**	**-**	**4,312,575,703**	**-**	**4,312,575,703**
Unquoted equity	**12,440,817**	**-**	**-**	**12,440,817**	**12,440,817**
Quoted equity	**1,755,000**	**-**	**1,755,000**	**-**	**1,755,000**
	4,326,771,520	**-**	**4,314,330,703**	**12,440,817**	**4,326,771,520**
	P4,641,103,796	**P -**	**P4,628,662,979**	**P12,440,817**	**P4,641,103,796**

Forward

	2022				
	Carrying Value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Fair Value**
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Cash and other cash items	**P607,134,739**	**P -**	**P -**	**P607,134,739**	**P607,134,739**
Due from BSP	**3,184,802,214**	**-**	**-**	**3,184,802,214**	**3,184,802,214**
Due from other banks	**875,457,113**	**-**	**-**	**875,457,113**	**875,457,113**
Interbank loans receivable - net	**568,621,519**	**-**	**-**	**568,621,519**	**568,621,519**
Investment securities - net	**11,077,099,087**	**-**	**11,077,099,087**	**-**	**11,077,099,087**
Loans and discounts - net:					
Institutional banking	**36,823,877,882**	**-**	**-**	**36,823,877,882**	**36,823,877,882**
Retail banking	**3,999,680,932**	**-**	**-**	**3,999,680,932**	**3,999,680,932**
Mortgage banking	**3,136,850,941**	**-**	**-**	**3,136,850,941**	**3,136,850,941**
Small business loans	**1,008,697,388**	**-**	**-**	**1,008,697,388**	**1,008,697,388**
Accrued interest receivable	**524,400,439**	**-**	**-**	**524,400,439**	**524,400,439**
Other receivables	**792,522,839**	**-**	**-**	**792,522,839**	**792,522,839**
Other assets*	**54,763,143**	**-**	**-**	**54,763,143**	**54,763,143**
	62,653,908,236	**-**	**11,077,099,087**	**51,576,809,149**	**62,653,908,236**
Non-financial Asset					
Investment properties	**304,891,415**	**-**	**-**	**304,891,415**	**304,891,415**
	P62,958,799,651	**P -**	**P11,077,099,087**	**P51,881,700,564**	**P62,958,799,651**

	2022				
	Carrying Value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Fair Value**
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	**P130,366,861**	**P -**	**P130,366,861**	**P -**	**P130,366,861**
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Deposit liabilities:					
Demand	**10,265,550,511**	**-**	**-**	**10,265,550,511**	**10,265,550,511**
Savings	**9,359,554,769**	**-**	**-**	**9,359,554,769**	**9,359,554,769**
Time	**26,819,307,095**	**-**	**-**	**26,819,307,095**	**26,819,307,095**
Subtotal	**46,444,412,375**	**-**	**-**	**46,444,412,375**	**46,444,412,375**
Bills payable	**8,275,600,000**	**-**	**-**	**8,275,600,000**	**8,275,600,000**
Outstanding acceptances	**216,915,898**	**-**	**-**	**216,915,898**	**216,915,898**
Manager's checks	**49,785,432**	**-**	**-**	**49,785,432**	**49,785,432**
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses**	**545,392,454**	**-**	**-**	**545,392,454**	**545,392,454**
Other liabilities***	**3,273,803,646**	**-**	**-**	**3,273,803,646**	**3,273,803,646**
	P58,805,909,805	**-**	**-**	**58,805,909,805**	**58,805,909,805**
	P58,936,276,666	**P -**	**P130,366,861**	**P58,805,909,805**	**P58,936,276,666**

**Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit.*
***Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other non-financial accruals.*
****Excludes withholding taxes payable, and provision liability*

	2021				
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
Financial Assets					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
Held-for-trading:					
Quoted debt	P558,644,860	P -	P558,644,860	P -	P558,644,860
Derivative assets	140,951,014	-	140,951,014	-	140,951,014
	699,595,874	-	699,595,874	-	699,595,874
Financial assets at FVOCI:					
Quoted debt	5,191,869,775	-	5,191,869,775	-	5,191,869,775
Private Debt Securities	231,586,015		231,586,015		231,586,015
Unquoted equity	12,440,817	-	-	12,440,817	12,440,817
Quoted equity	1,097,500	-	1,097,500	-	1,097,500
	5,436,994,107	-	5,424,553,290	12,440,817	5,436,994,107
	P6,136,589,981	P -	P6,124,149,164	P12,440,817	P6,136,589,981
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Cash and other cash items	P598,248,744	P -	P -	P598,248,744	P598,248,744
Due from BSP	4,720,099,954	-	-	4,720,099,954	4,720,099,954
Due from other banks	1,192,416,156	-	-	1,192,416,156	1,192,416,156
Interbank loans receivable - net	695,996,233	-	-	695,996,233	695,996,233
Investment securities - net	6,630,902,785	-	6,632,170,572	-	6,632,170,572
Loans and discounts - net:					
Institutional banking	23,349,112,769	-	-	23,349,112,769	23,349,112,769
Retail banking	3,472,117,218	-	-	3,472,117,218	3,472,117,218
Mortgage banking	2,685,719,895	-	-	2,685,719,895	2,685,719,895
Small business loans	844,744,182	-	-	844,744,182	844,744,182
Accrued interest receivable	446,772,752	-	-	446,772,752	446,772,752
Other receivables	214,043,443	-	-	214,043,443	214,043,443
Other assets*	53,082,632	-	-	53,082,632	53,082,632
	44,903,256,763	-	6,632,170,572	38,272,353,978	44,904,524,550
Non-financial Asset					
Investment properties	162,761,126	-	-	162,761,126	162,761,126
	P45,066,017,889	P -	P6,632,170,572	P38,435,115,104	P45,067,285,676

Forward

	2021				
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	P126,239,470	P -	P126,239,470	P -	P126,239,470
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Deposit liabilities:					
Demand	11,100,542,454	-	-	11,100,542,454	11,100,542,454
Savings	7,857,856,478	-	-	7,857,856,478	7,857,856,478
Time	18,381,658,917	-	-	18,381,658,917	18,381,658,917
Subtotal	37,340,057,849	-	-	37,340,057,849	37,340,057,849
Bills payable	2,039,960,000	-	-	2,039,960,000	2,039,960,000
Outstanding acceptances	6,983,390	-	-	6,983,390	6,983,390
Manager's checks	36,138,953	-	-	36,138,953	36,138,953
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses**	481,157,857	-	-	481,157,857	481,157,857
Other liabilities***	2,022,661,496	-	-	2,022,661,496	2,022,661,496
	41,926,959,545	-	-	41,926,959,545	41,926,959,545
	P42,053,199,015	P -	P126,239,470	P41,926,959,545	P42,053,199,015

**Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit.*
***Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other non-financial accruals.*
****Excludes withholding taxes payable, and provision liability*

The following ranges of discount rates were used in estimating the fair values unquoted fixed-rate and floating-rate debt instruments:

	PHP			
	2022		2021	
	High	**Low**	High	Low
Loans and discounts:				
Retail banking	**16.56%**	**8.93%**	23.22%	8.27%
Mortgage banking	**9.75%**	**5.00%**	10.40%	5.00%

The following table shows financial instruments recognized at fair value, analyzed by bases of fair value:

- Level 1 - quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; when fair values of listed equity and debt securities, as well as publicly traded derivatives at the reporting date are based on quoted market prices or binding dealer price quotations, without any deduction for transaction costs, the instruments are included within Level 1 of the hierarchy.

- Level 2 - those involving inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); for all other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other revaluation models; and

- Level 3 - those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Instruments included in Level 3 are those for which there are currently no active market.

The fair values of Level 1 instruments are based on the Bloomberg Valuation Service (BVAL) reference rates as used as the benchmark of PHP government securities in the active market of which comprise the quoted debt securities at FVTPL at reporting date. These BVAL reference rates are based on accumulated market data and real-time market observations on actively traded identical fixed income securities.

The fair values of Level 2 instruments are based on broker quotes from similar contracts that are traded in an active market. These quotes reflect the actual transactions in similar instruments.

In 2022 and 2021, there we no transfers into and out of Level 1 to 3 of fair value measurements.

7. Investment Securities

The effective interest rates of the Bank's debt securities range from 0.1% to 7.8%, 0.0% to 5.2%, and 0.1% to 7.7% in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Financial Assets at FVTPL
Financial assets at FVTPL consist of the following:

	Note	**2022**	2021
Government debt securities		**P199,382,396**	P558,644,860
Derivative assets	*26*	**114,949,880**	140,951,014
		P314,332,276	P699,595,874

The Bank's debt securities and derivative assets are mandatorily classified as at FVTPL on initial recognition.

Net unrealized gain (loss) on revaluation to market of financial assets at FVTPL amounting to P8.9 million, (P13.3) million and P4.9 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively are included under "Trading and securities gain (loss) - net" in the statements of income.

Financial Assets at FVOCI
Financial assets at FVOCI consist of the following:

	2022	2021
Government debt securities	**P4,312,575,703**	P5,191,869,775
Unquoted equity securities	**12,440,817**	12,440,817
Quoted equity securities	**1,755,000**	1,097,500
Private debt securities	**-**	231,586,015
	P4,326,771,520	P5,436,994,107

Quoted equity securities pertain to club shares from Orchard Golf and Country Club and Subic Bay Yacht Club Corporation which were irrevocably designated at FVOCI as at January 1, 2018.

Unquoted equity securities are held as local requirement (PCHC), consortium for ATM networks and on-line banking (Bancnet) and membership with the BAP.

The movements of net unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVOCI are as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of the year	**(P223,742,739)**	P65,917,610
Net change in fair value recognized in OCI:		
Unrealized gain (loss) on debt financial assets at FVOCI recognized in OCI	**(481,189,901)**	(292,390,049)
Amount realized in the statements of income	**44,989,750**	2,282,200
	(436,200,151)	(290,107,849)
Unrealized gain (loss) on equity financial assets at FVOCI recognized in OCI	**657,500**	447,500
	(435,542,651)	(289,660,349)
Balance at end of year	**(P659,285,390)**	(P223,742,739)

In 2022, effective interest rates of FVOCI debt securities ranged from 3.8% to 7.2% for peso-denominated and 0.1% to 4.6% for foreign currency-denominated FVOCI debt securities. In 2021, effective interest rates of FVOCI debt securities ranged from 0.2% to 4.6% for peso-denominated and 0.0% to 3.4% for foreign currency-denominated FVOCI debt securities. In 2020, effective interest rates of FVOCI debt securities ranged from 1.7% to 5.1% for peso-denominated and 0.1% to 3.3% for foreign currency-denominated FVOCI debt securities.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, loss allowance on financial assets at FVOCI amounted to P0.8 million and P2.2 million, respectively (see Note 12).

Investment Securities at Amortized Cost
Investment securities at amortized cost consist of Philippine government treasury notes that bear nominal annual interest rates ranging from 0.0% to 10.6% in 2022, 2021 and 2020.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the carrying value of investment securities at amortized cost amounted to P11.1 billion and P6.6 billion, respectively. Loss allowance on investment securities at amortized cost amounted to P2.1 million and P1.3 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 12).

Interest income on investment securities consists of:

	2022	2021	2020
Investment securities at amortized cost	**P361,540,721**	P158,922,652	P117,095,167
Financial assets at FVOCI	**152,689,067**	172,030,435	150,816,169
Financial assets at FVTPL	**12,203,065**	18,341,606	25,827,878
	P526,432,853	P349,294,693	P293,739,214

Trading and securities gain (loss) - net consists of:

	2022	2021	2020
Financial assets at FVOCI - debt securities	**(P44,296,011)**	(P1,651,363)	P342,604,393
Financial assets at FVTPL	**6,204,796**	(61,186,881)	5,807,700
	(P38,091,215)	(P62,838,244)	P348,412,093

Net gain (loss) on derivative transactions amounting to P142.1 million, (P14.8 million) and P26.6 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, is included under “Foreign exchange gain - net” in the statements of income.

8. Loans and Receivables

This account consists of:

	Note	**2022**	2021
Loans and discounts:			
Institutional banking		**P37,818,193,958**	P24,204,058,122
Retail banking		**4,528,995,602**	3,965,933,909
Mortgage banking		**3,159,581,360**	2,703,072,579
Small business loans		**1,010,729,922**	846,968,607
Accrued interest receivable		**578,628,396**	501,626,002
Other receivables		**814,490,643**	191,287,539
		47,910,619,881	32,412,946,758
Unearned interest discount and capitalized interest		**(1,485,680)**	(1,644,586)
		47,909,134,201	32,411,302,172
Loss allowance	*12*	**(1,623,103,780)**	(1,398,791,912)
		P46,286,030,421	P31,012,510,260

Institutional banking loans and Small business loans include domestic bills purchased amounting to P308.6 million and P35.2 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 16).

Other receivables include due from ICCS and PVB representing impaired loans amounting to P102.2 million and P105.0 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, which are secured by real properties transferred to ICCS and PVB.

Other receivables also include sales contract receivables amounting to P16.4 million and P27.5 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Sales contract receivables bear fixed interest rates per annum ranging from 10.5% in 2022, 10.0% to 10.5% in 2021, 10.0% to 11.0% in 2020.

Interest income on loans and receivables consists of:

	2022	2021	2020
Retail banking	**P1,076,177,138**	P1,032,344,367	P1,174,925,253
Institutional banking	**1,421,021,835**	970,960,942	1,267,123,452
Mortgage banking	**200,554,265**	184,474,276	176,273,206
Small business loans	**44,380,957**	43,272,303	55,426,776
Other receivables	**2,396,607**	2,192,114	2,333,030
	P2,744,530,802	P2,233,244,002	P2,676,081,717

The effective interest rates of loans and discounts, and sales contract receivables ranged from 1.9% to 5.5%, 1.8% to 2.3% and 2.2% to 3.2% for foreign currency-denominated receivables in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively while for peso-denominated receivables, the effective interest rates ranged from 8.3% to 10.3%, 8.9% to 10.0% and 9.0% to 10.4% in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank's loan portfolio includes non-risk loans, as defined under BSP regulations, totaling P3.2 billion and P2.8 billion, respectively.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, 90.2% and 54.5% of the total loans of the Bank are subject to periodic interest repricing. Remaining loans earn annual fixed interest rates ranging from 5.00% to 21.48% in 2022 and 2021 and from 4.13% to 21.48% in 2020, for peso-denominated.

There is no interest income accrued on loans and receivables which includes unwinding of the loss allowance as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Breakdown of Total Loans as to Status

The following table shows the breakdown of receivable from customers, gross of loss allowance and unearned interest and discount, as to performing and non-performing as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
Performing loans:		
Institutional banking	**P37,442,915,226**	P23,704,435,494
Retail banking	**4,191,001,916**	3,643,577,466
Mortgage banking	**3,112,189,237**	2,672,088,417
Small business loans	**1,010,729,922**	846,968,607
	45,756,836,301	30,867,069,984
Non-performing loans:		
Institutional banking	**375,278,732**	499,622,628
Retail banking	**337,993,686**	322,356,443
Mortgage banking	**47,392,123**	30,984,162
	760,664,541	852,963,233
	P46,517,500,842	P31,720,033,217

9. Property and Equipment

The composition and movements of this account are as follows:

	2022						
	Bank Premises	**Right-of-Use Assets**	**Computer Equipment**	**Transportation Equipment**	**Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment**	**Leasehold Rights and Improvements**	**Total**
Cost							
Balance at January 1	**P80,229,255**	**P956,246,341**	**P258,461,975**	**P97,839,419**	**P85,290,892**	**P360,358,061**	**P1,838,425,943**
Additions	**-**	**39,929,222**	**77,806,249**	**27,355,923**	**1,929,052**	**1,775,959**	**148,796,405**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(5,686,398)**	**(22,013,724)**	**(5,742,239)**	**(954,113)**	**(34,396,474)**
Balance at end of year	**80,229,255**	**996,175,563**	**330,581,826**	**103,181,618**	**81,477,705**	**361,179,907**	**1,952,825,874**
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization							
Balance at beginning of year	**60,417,703**	**292,092,604**	**229,003,524**	**50,750,792**	**77,944,529**	**356,037,575**	**1,066,246,727**
Depreciation and amortization	**3,709,869**	**113,031,300**	**25,848,387**	**16,798,050**	**2,535,852**	**1,589,859**	**163,513,317**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(5,675,082)**	**(17,436,514)**	**(5,742,258)**	**(954,113)**	**(29,807,967)**
Balance at end of year	**64,127,572**	**405,123,904**	**249,176,829**	**50,112,328**	**74,738,123**	**356,673,321**	**1,199,952,077**
Net Book Value at End of Year	**P16,101,683**	**P591,051,659**	**P81,404,997**	**P53,069,290**	**P6,739,582**	**P4,506,586**	**P752,873,797**

	2021						
	Bank Premises	Right-of-Use Assets	Computer Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Rights and Improvements	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1	P80,229,255	P841,758,799	P253,693,211	P97,620,541	P86,298,848	P359,213,799	P1,718,814,453
Additions	-	114,487,542	6,591,096	28,198,000	1,070,967	1,144,262	151,491,867
Disposals	-	-	(1,822,332)	(27,979,122)	(2,078,923)	-	(31,880,377)
Balance at end of year	80,229,255	956,246,341	258,461,975	97,839,419	85,290,892	360,358,061	1,838,425,943
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization							
Balance at beginning of year	56,707,835	181,797,783	208,510,720	52,258,929	76,450,724	354,306,285	930,032,276
Depreciation and amortization	3,709,868	110,294,821	22,291,756	16,700,300	3,572,619	1,731,290	158,300,654
Disposals	-	-	(1,798,952)	(18,208,437)	(2,078,814)	-	(22,086,203)
Balance at end of year	60,417,703	292,092,604	229,003,524	50,750,792	77,944,529	356,037,575	1,066,246,727
Net Book Value at End of Year	P19,811,552	P664,153,737	P29,458,451	P47,088,627	P7,346,363	P4,320,486	P772,179,216

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, bank premises account includes right-of-use assets with carrying value amounting to P591.1 million and P664.2 million, respectively pertaining to leased branches and office premises (see Note 20).

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no property and equipment pledged as collateral for liabilities.

10. Investment Properties

The Bank's investment properties consist of house and lot and condominium units. Movements in this account are as follows:

	2022	2021
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	**P191,908,454**	P202,328,719
Additions	**182,904,962**	16,808,149
Disposals	**(18,435,907)**	(27,228,414)
Balance at end of year	**356,377,509**	191,908,454
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance at beginning of year	**22,424,424**	18,324,232
Depreciation	**5,460,949**	5,478,149
Disposals	**(698,409)**	(1,377,957)
Balance at end of year	**27,186,964**	22,424,424
Allowance for Impairment Losses		
Balance at beginning of year	**6,722,904**	2,049,950
Impairment losses	**17,576,226**	4,672,954
Balance at end of year	**24,299,130**	6,722,904
Net Book Value at End of Year	**P304,891,415**	P162,761,126

The Bank does not occupy repossessed properties for business use. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair value of investment properties amounted to P364.7 million and P183.8 million, respectively.

11. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Computer software costs - net	**P198,382,111**	P222,077,054
Prepaid expenses and other charges	**58,908,727**	65,769,598
Rental deposits	**53,339,248**	51,146,161
Returned checks and other cash items	**1,423,895**	1,936,471
Miscellaneous	**594,668,078**	119,997,715
	P906,722,059	P460,926,999

Prepaid expenses and other charges include prepayments for medical insurance, rent relating to short-term and low value assets, and software maintenance, and deferred charges.

The movements in computer software costs are as follows:

	2022	2021
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	**P699,870,334**	P703,279,949
Additions	**46,787,462**	9,546,309
Disposals	**(5,715,028)**	(12,955,924)
Balance at end of year	**740,942,768**	699,870,334
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance at beginning of year	**477,793,318**	430,228,760
Amortization	**65,021,032**	60,520,444
Disposals	**(253,693)**	(12,955,886)
Balance at end of year	**542,560,657**	477,793,318
	P198,382,111	P222,077,016

The following table shows the disaggregation of miscellaneous assets.

	2022	2021
Documentary stamp tax	**P27,570,099**	P19,497,088
Stationery and office supplies	**5,334,149**	3,092,066
Others	**561,763,830**	97,408,561
	P594,668,078	P119,997,715

Other miscellaneous assets includes hardware and software items under installation process and deposit with other banks that is used as collateral (credit support annex or CSA) for a derivative contract entered during the year. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, hardware and software items related to the Bank's new core banking system which is under development amounted to P484.2 million and P91.4 million, respectively. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the CSA used to mitigate counterparty risk in derivative transactions amounted to P64.1 million and nil, respectively.

As at December 31, 2022, the CSA was pledged as collateral for liabilities. As at December 31, 2021, there were no other assets pledged as collateral for liabilities.

12. Loss Allowance on Financial Instruments

Composition and movements in loss allowance on financial instruments are as follows:

	2022					
	Loans and Receivables (Note 8)	**Interbank Loans Receivable**	**Debt Financial Assets at FVOCI** (Note 7)	**Investment Securities at Amortized Cost** (Note 7)	**Off-balance Sheet Commitments and Contingencies** (Note 16)	**Total**
Balance at beginning of year	**P1,398,791,912**	**P6,803**	**P2,248,215**	**P1,267,787**	**P21,008,433**	**P1,423,323,150**
Impairment losses	**551,402,645**	**(18,379)**	**(1,489,503)**	**764,713**	**(4,797,305)**	**545,862,171**
Accounts charged off and others	**(335,005,016)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(335,005,016)**
Foreign exchange and other movements	**7,914,239**	**91,057**	**43,039**	**67,034**	**614,452**	**8,729,821**
Balance at end of year	**P1,623,103,780**	**P79,481**	**P801,751**	**P2,099,534**	**P16,825,580**	**P1,642,910,126**

	2021					
	Loans and Receivables (Note 8)	Interbank Loans Receivable	Debt Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 7)	Investment Securities at Amortized Cost (Note 7)	Off-balance Sheet Commitments and Contingencies (Note 16)	Total
Balance at beginning of year	P1,379,791,511	P83,496	P1,928,390	P604,056	P5,542,337	P1,387,949,790
Impairment losses	507,654,641	(78,755)	298,070	635,702	15,009,732	523,519,390
Accounts charged off and others	(492,172,625)	-	-	-	-	(492,172,625)
Foreign exchange and other movements	3,518,385	2,062	21,755	28,029	456,364	4,026,595
Balance at end of year	P1,398,791,912	P6,803	P2,248,215	P1,267,787	P21,008,433	P1,423,323,150

The loss allowance on loans and receivables includes the loss allowances for sales contract receivables and accounts receivables amounting to P2.6 million and P2.3 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The loss allowance on debt financial assets at FVOCI is not recognized in the statements of financial position because the carrying amounts of these assets are their fair values. The loss allowance is recognized as part of the “Net unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVOCI” in the statements of OCI.

The loss allowance on off-balance sheet commitments and contingencies is recognized by the Bank as an additional provision under “Other liabilities” in the statements of financial position (see Note 16).

Movements in the loss allowance on loans and receivables are as follows:

	2022					
	Institutional Banking	**Mortgage Banking**	**Small Business Loans**	**Retail Banking**	**Other Receivables**	**Total**
Balance at beginning of year	**P853,029,840**	**P17,875,256**	**P1,473,258**	**P449,614,417**	**P76,799,141**	**P1,398,791,912**
Impairment losses	**256,976,335**	**4,855,164**	**(17,780)**	**262,351,355**	**27,237,571**	**551,402,645**
Accounts charged off and others	**(124,133,341)**	**-**	**-**	**(182,651,103)**	**(28,220,572)**	**(335,005,016)**
Foreign exchange and other movements	**7,507,412**	**-**	**20,329**	**-**	**386,498**	**7,914,239**
Balance at end of year	**P993,380,246**	**P22,730,420**	**P1,475,807**	**P529,314,669**	**P76,202,638**	**P1,623,103,780**

	2021					
	Institutional Banking	Mortgage Banking	Small Business Loans	Retail Banking	Other Receivables	Total
Balance at beginning of year	P672,801,723	P12,463,105	P1,983,325	P646,306,723	P46,236,635	P1,379,791,511
Impairment losses	228,907,298	5,412,151	(518,669)	196,863,057	76,990,804	507,654,641
Accounts charged off and others	(52,182,819)	-	-	(393,555,363)	(46,434,443)	(492,172,625)
Foreign exchange and other movements	3,503,638	-	8,602	-	6,145	3,518,385
Balance at end of year	P853,029,840	P17,875,256	P1,473,258	P449,614,417	P76,799,141	P1,398,791,912

The following tables show the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instrument:

	2022			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Loans and Receivables				
Balance at beginning of the year	**P381,021,254**	**P201,855,104**	**P815,915,554**	**P1,398,791,912**
Movement of beginning balance:				
Transfer to Stage 1	**10,206,012**	**(5,630,660)**	**(4,575,352)**	**-**
Transfer to Stage 2	**(8,881,552)**	**10,187,021**	**(1,305,469)**	**-**
Transfer to Stage 3	**(17,584,408)**	**(28,196,288)**	**45,780,696**	**-**
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	**(51,521,343)**	**16,484,044**	**145,344,806**	**110,307,507**
New financial assets originated or purchased	**509,334,050**	**89,505,969**	**238,534,403**	**837,374,422**
Derecognized assets	**(200,094,969)**	**(108,476,943)**	**(422,712,388)**	**(731,284,300)**
Subtotal	**622,479,044**	**175,728,247**	**816,982,250**	**1,615,189,541**
Foreign exchange and other movements	**11,370,874**	**(1,174,286)**	**(2,282,349)**	**7,914,239**
Balance at end of the year	**P633,849,918**	**P174,553,961**	**P814,699,901**	**P1,623,103,780**

	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and Receivables				
Balance at beginning of the year	P354,954,073	P315,630,625	P709,206,813	P1,379,791,511
Movement of beginning balance:				
Transfer to Stage 1	29,679,783	(22,055,096)	(7,624,687)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(26,893,419)	29,119,362	(2,225,943)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(26,390,654)	(137,327,178)	163,717,832	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(109,746,474)	25,272,037	67,097,617	(17,376,820)
New financial assets originated or purchased	276,121,696	98,245,629	193,022,455	567,389,780
Derecognized assets	(120,222,136)	(107,030,275)	(307,278,533)	(534,530,944)
Subtotal	377,502,869	201,855,104	815,915,554	1,395,273,527
Foreign exchange and other movements	3,518,385	-	-	3,518,385
Balance at end of the year	P381,021,254	P201,855,104	P815,915,554	P1,398,791,912

	2022	2021
	Stage 1	Stage 1
Interbank Loans Receivable		
Balance at beginning of the year	**P6,803**	P83,496
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	**(18,379)**	(78,755)
New financial assets originated or purchased	**-**	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	**91,057**	2,062
Balance at end of year	**P79,481**	P6,803

	2022	2021
	Stage 1	Stage 1
Debt Financial Assets at FVOCI		
Balance at beginning of the year	**P2,248,215**	P1,928,390
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	**(1,565,196)**	(225,039)
New financial assets originated or purchased	**75,693**	566,619
Foreign exchange and other movements	**43,039**	(21,755)
Balance at end of year	**P801,751**	P2,248,215

	2022	2021
	Stage 1	Stage 1
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost		
Balance at beginning of the year	**P1,267,787**	P604,056
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	**440,389**	18,557
New financial assets originated or purchased	**324,324**	617,145
Foreign exchange and other movements	**67,034**	28,029
Balance at end of year	**P2,099,534**	P1,267,787

	2022	2021
	Stage 1	Stage 1
Off-balance Sheet Commitments and Contingencies		
Balance at beginning of the year	**P21,008,433**	P5,542,337
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	**(15,864,595)**	(5,864,336)
New financial assets originated or purchased	**11,067,290**	20,864,598
Foreign exchange and other movements	**614,452**	465,834
Balance at end of year	**P16,825,580**	P21,008,433

The breakdown of impairment losses is as follows:

	2022		
	Individual Impairment	**Collective Impairment**	**Total**
Loans and receivables:			
Loans and discounts	**P364,930,602**	**P159,234,472**	**P524,165,074**
Other receivables	**-**	**27,237,571**	**27,237,571**
Interbank loans receivable	**-**	**(18,379)**	**(18,379)**
Financial assets at FVOCI	**-**	**(1,489,503)**	**(1,489,503)**
Investment securities at amortized cost	**-**	**764,713**	**764,713**
Off-balance sheet commitments and contingencies	**-**	**(4,797,305)**	**(4,797,305)**
Total	**P364,930,602**	**P180,931,569**	**P545,862,171**

	2021		
	Individual Impairment	Collective Impairment	Total
Loans and receivables:			
Loans and discounts	P284,713,816	P145,061,458	P429,775,274
Other receivables	-	77,879,368	77,879,368
Interbank loans receivable	-	(78,756)	(78,756)
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	298,070	298,070
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	635,702	635,702
Off-balance sheet commitments and contingencies	-	15,009,732	15,009,732
Total	P284,713,816	P238,805,574	P523,519,390

BSP Reporting
Loan provisioning under BSP regulations hinges on the qualitative appraisal and classification of the loan. Aside from classifying loans to past due and current, these are also grouped as unclassified or classified.

These classified loans are further grouped depending on the likelihood of losses the Bank will incur. Definitions of each classification are as follows:

I. Pass - These are loans or other credit accommodations that do not have a greater-than-normal credit risk. The borrower has the apparent ability and willingness to satisfy his obligations in full and therefore no loss in ultimate collection is anticipated.

II. Especially Mentioned (EM) - These are loans or other credit accommodations that have potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these make affect the repayment of the loan.

III. Substandard - These are loans or other credit accommodations that have well-defined weakness/(es), that may jeopardize repayment/liquidation in full, either in respect of the business, cash flow or financial position, which may include adverse trends or developments that affect willingness or repayment ability of the borrower.

IV. Doubtful - These are loans and other credit accommodations that exhibit more severe weaknesses than those classified as “Substandard”, whose characteristics on the basis of currently known facts, conditions and values make collection or liquidation highly improbable, however the exact amount remains undeterminable.

Under Regulatory reporting, effective August 29, 2018, BSP Circular 1011 requires a general loan loss provision equivalent to one percent (1.0%) of the outstanding balance of collectively and individually assessed loans when estimated/computed provisions are less than one percent (<1.0%) and/or no specific provisions are made, excluding loans which are considered non-risk under existing laws, rules, and regulations.

	2022	2021
NPLs	**P760,664,541**	P852,963,233
Less NPLs fully provided with loss allowance	**190,551,384**	229,341,173
	P570,113,157	P623,622,060

13. Deposit Liabilities

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, non-interest bearing deposits are 0.3% and 0.4% of the total deposits, respectively.

The remaining deposit liabilities earn annual fixed interest rates ranging from 0.01% to 4.7%, 0.01% to 2.13% and 0.1% to 3.3% in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

On March 31, 2020, the BSP issued Circular No. 1082 which reduced the reserve requirement from 14% to 12% effective on the reserve week starting on April 3, 2020. No further reduction was made by BSP in 2022, reserve requirement is still at 12% as of December 31, 2022.

In 2022 and 2021, the Bank is in compliance with such reserve requirements regulations.

The total liquidity and statutory reserves, as reported to the BSP, are as follows:

	2022	2021
Due from BSP	**P2,682,214,174**	P2,822,005,945

Interest expense on deposit liabilities consists of:

	2022	2021	2020
Time	**P375,155,261**	P140,193,538	P341,842,719
Demand	**21,315,091**	21,013,241	15,848,067
Savings	**3,722,254**	3,323,487	16,786,436
	P400,192,606	P164,530,266	P374,477,222

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank has deposits from the Parent Bank amounted to P24.7 million and P59.9 million, respectively (see Note 25).

Accrued interest payable on deposit liabilities amounted to P78.9 million and P14.6 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

14. Bills Payable

This account consists of short-term and long-term borrowings from banks and other financial institutions.

The Bank is an accredited Participating Financial Institution, as a conduit bank for Official Development Assistance Wholesale Lending Facilities managed by various government or sovereign lending institutions.

Bills payable and accrued interest payable consists of the following:

		2022		2021	
	Note	**Bills Payable**	**Accrued Interest Payable**	Bills Payable	Accrued Interest Payable
Due to Parent Bank	*25*	**P6,690,600,000**	**P12,129,810**	P2,039,960,000	P187,316
Due to external lenders		**1,585,000,000**	**3,200,925**	-	-
		P8,275,600000	**P15,330,735**	P2,039,960,000	P187,316

Foreign currency denominated interbank borrowings are subject to interest rates ranging from 0.1% to 5.0%, 1.08% to 1.15% and 1.1% to 2.8% in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Interest expense on bills payable amounted to P117.2 million, P43.3 million and P108.6 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

15. Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses

This account consists of:

	Note	**2022**	2021
Accrued taxes and other expenses		**P511,037,571**	P513,110,124
Net retirement liability	*19*	**106,455,155**	88,162,831
Accrued interest payable	*13, 14*	**94,216,004**	14,773,554
		P711,708,730	P616,046,509

Accrued taxes and other expenses refer to various payables for taxes and licenses, payroll, utilities and other expenses.

16. Other Liabilities

This account consists of:

	Note	2022	2021
Accounts payable		**P2,240,100,738**	P1,214,293,606
Lease liabilities	20	**655,556,049**	709,062,230
Bills purchased - contra	8	**308,631,199**	35,183,127
Withholding taxes payable		**42,423,710**	27,269,144
Provision for liability	12	**16,825,580**	21,008,433
Payment order payable		**842,661**	167,454
Miscellaneous		**68,673,000**	63,955,079
		P3,333,052,937	P2,070,939,073

The majority of the accounts payable as at year-end represent monies to be credited to customer deposit accounts for payroll and inward remittances and amounts owed to government agencies for statutory deductions and taxes and other creditors for normal expenditures. These are non-interest bearing and are payable on demand.

Bills purchased account is a contra-account to domestic bills purchase transactions recorded as part of Loans and receivables account. This represents accommodations given to Bank customers with approved bills purchase line of credit which enables the customer to encash checks with one day clearing instead of the usual three days clearing time.

Provision for liability pertains to loss allowance on the Bank's off-balance sheet commitments and contingencies.

Miscellaneous includes unclaimed manager's check for more than one year and unclaimed balances of credit or deposits with the Bank as defined by the Revised Unclaimed Balances Act of 2013.

17. Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

The following table presents the maturity profile of the assets and liabilities of the Bank based on the amounts to be recovered or settled with and/or after more than one year after the reporting period (in thousands):

	2022			2021		
	Within One Year	**Beyond One Year**	**Total**	Within One Year	Beyond One Year	Total
Financial Assets						
Financial assets at amortized cost:						
Cash and other cash items	**P607,135**	**P -**	**P607,135**	P598,249	P -	P598,249
Due from BSP	**3,184,802**	**-**	**3,184,802**	4,720,100	-	4,720,100
Due from other banks	**875,457**	**-**	**875,457**	1,192,416	-	1,192,416
Investment securities - gross	**-**	**11,079,199**	**11,079,199**	19,853	6,612,318	6,632,171
Interbank loans receivable - gross	**568,701**	**-**	**568,701**	696,003	-	696,003
Loans and receivables - gross	**26,960,684**	**20,949,936**	**47,910,620**	19,080,248	13,332,699	32,412,947
Other assets*	**9,175**	**45,588**	**54,763**	7,339	45,744	53,083
	32,205,954	**32,074,723**	**64,280,677**	26,314,208	19,990,761	46,304,969
Financial assets at FVTPL	**204,173**	**110,159**	**314,332**	140,951	558,645	699,596
Financial assets at FVOCI	**-**	**4,326,772**	**4,326,772**	537,583	4,899,411	5,436,994
	32,410,127	**36,511,654**	**68,921,781**	26,992,742	25,448,817	52,441,559
Non-financial Assets						
Property and equipment - net	**-**	**752,874**	**752,874**	-	772,179	772,179
Investment properties - net	**-**	**304,891**	**304,891**	-	162,761	162,761
Deferred tax assets - net	**-**	**513,886**	**513,886**	-	524,404	524,404
Other assets	**426,659**	**425,300**	**851,959**	82,755	325,089	407,844
	426,659	**1,996,951**	**2,423,610**	82,755	1,784,433	1,867,188
	32,836,786	**38,508,605**	**71,345,391**	27,075,497	27,233,250	54,308,747
Less: Loss allowance	**(1,019,887)**	**(605,396)**	**(1,625,283)**	(1,021,020)	(379,047)	(1,400,067)
Unearned discount and capitalized interest	**(1,169)**	**(317)**	**(1,486)**	(1,301)	(344)	(1,645)
	P31,815,730	**P37,902,892**	**P69,718,622**	P26,053,176	P26,853,859	P52,907,035

**Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit.*

	2022			2021		
	Within One Year	Beyond One Year	Total	Within One Year	Beyond One Year	Total
Financial Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	**P130,367**	**P -**	**P130,367**	P126,239	P -	P126,239
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Deposit liabilities	**44,869,163**	**1,575,249**	**46,444,412**	37,094,009	246,049	37,340,058
Bills payable	**2,142,550**	**6,133,050**	**8,275,600**	2,039,960	-	2,039,960
Outstanding acceptances	**216,916**	**-**	**216,916**	6,983	-	6,983
Manager's checks	**49,785**	**-**	**49,785**	36,139	-	36,139
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses**	**545,392**	**-**	**545,392**	481,158	-	481,158
Other liabilities***	**2,637,222**	**636,582**	**3,273,804**	1,251,272	707,434	1,958,706
	50,591,395	**8,344,881**	**58,936,276**	41,035,760	953,483	41,989,243
Non-financial Liabilities						
Accrued taxes and other expenses	**163,122**	**-**	**163,122**	134,889	-	134,889
Income tax payable	**23,013**	**-**	**23,013**	5,376	-	5,376
Other liabilities	**127,922**	**-**	**127,922**	112,233	-	112,233
	314,057	**-**	**314,057**	252,498	-	252,498
	P50,905,452	**P8,344,881**	**P59,250,333**	P41,288,258	P953,483	P42,241,741

***Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other non-financial accruals.*
****Excludes withholding taxes payable and provision liability.*

18. Equity

For two consecutive years, capital stock and related additional paid-in capital (APIC) consists of the following (in thousands):

	2022		2021	
	Shares	**Amount**	Shares	Amount
Common stock - P10 par value:				
Issued and fully paid, beginning	**348,307**	**P3,483,072**	348,307	P3,483,072
Additional shares	**-**	**-**	-	-
Treasury shares	**-**	**-**	-	-
Issued and fully paid, ending	**348,307**	**P3,483,072**	348,307	P3,483,072
Authorized	**400,000**	**P4,000,000**	400,000	P4,000,000

	2022	2021
Additional paid-in capital, beginning	**P2,022,762**	P2,022,762
Restricted stock award	**930**	-
Balance at end of year	**P2,023,692**	P2,022,762

The number of holders of the Bank's outstanding common shares is 111 for both December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The shares of the Bank were listed in the PSE since June 1999. In December 2000, the Parent Bank substantially increased its equity in the Bank through the acquisition of shares held by a minority group. As a result of this acquisition, the Parent Bank controlled approximately 91.0% of the Bank's capital stock compared to 57.0% prior to the acquisition. The General Banking Law of 2000 allows foreign banks to own up to 100.0% of Philippine incorporated banks, compared to 60.0% under the previous law. A further acquisition of shares held by the public representing approximately 4.0% of the Bank's equity was made by the Parent Bank in January 2001 through a tender offer at a price of P19.0 per share, the same price at which the shares from the minority group was acquired. In May 2001, the Parent Bank purchased another 4.0% of the outstanding shares at a price of P18.3 per share.

Revised Minimum Capitalization of Banks
On October 29, 2014, the BSP issued Circular No. 854, which became effective on November 19, 2014, prescribing the revised minimum capitalization of banks operating in the Philippines. Existing banks not meeting the requirement shall be given a period of five years from effectivity of the circular within which to meet the minimum capital. In addition, these banks must submit an acceptable capital build-up program within one year from date of effectivity of the circular. The Bank, falling under the category of commercial banks with total number of branches ranging from ten to one hundred, must have a minimum capital of P10.0 billion by November 2019.

On April 28, 2016, the Bank submitted its capital build up program (CBUP) to the BSP detailing the Bank's strategic plans in order to meet the required capital level. On June 16, 2016, the Monetary Board approved the Bank's CBUP. As at December 31, 2018, the Bank's unimpaired capital amount to P6.9 billion. Thus, the Bank needed additional P3.0 billion capital in order to comply with BSP Circular 854 by November 2019.

In accordance with the Bank's CBUP, the Bank's stockholders, during the annual meeting held on July 25, 2019, approved the increase of authorized shares from 300 million to 400 million shares in order to have sufficient unissued shares to be purchased by Parent Bank.

On September 27, 2019, in compliance with BSP Circular No. 854, Parent Bank purchased the remaining 52,031,269 unissued shares of the Bank and the 484,920 treasury shares at a price of P29.755 per share. The issuance resulted to the following movements:

	Increase (Decrease)
Additional paid-in capital	P1,019,770,021
Capital stock	520,312,690
Treasury stock	(15,951,674)
Retained earnings	(1,571,372)

The decrease in Retained earnings pertains to (a) the excess of the carrying amount of the treasury stock over the consideration; and (b) stock issuance costs amounting to P0.05 million.

In addition, Parent Bank subscribed to 48,307,202 new shares at the same price of P29.755 per share and paid the entire subscribed amount in cash. Consequently, the Bank paid for documentary stamp taxes (DST) amounting to P4.8 million, which was charged against APIC.

The Bank filed its application for the amendment of its articles of incorporation with the BSP for the increase in authorized capital on October 11, 2019.

Based on Section 123 of the MORB, deposits for stock subscription shall be recognized as part of equity for prudential reporting purposes when all of the following conditions are met:

a. The deposit for stock subscription meets the definition of an equity instrument under PAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* such that the deposit for stock subscription shall not be interest-bearing nor withdrawable by the subscriber;

b. The bank's existing authorized capital is already fully subscribed;

c. The bank's stockholders and board of directors have approved the proposed increase in authorized capital;

d. The bank has filed an application for the amendment of its articles of incorporation for the increase in authorized capital with the appropriate supervising department of the BSP, duly supported by complete documents as prescribed by the BSP: Provided, That the approval of the SEC on the same application shall be obtained within the period prescribed under the SEC Financial Reporting Bulletin (FRB) on Deposits for future Subscription.

   In case the applications for the amendment of articles of incorporation for the increase in authorized capital have been returned due to insufficiency of supporting documents, the deposit for stock subscription shall not qualify for recognition as an equity instrument; and

e. The bank must have obtained approval of the Monetary Board on transactions involving significant ownership of voting shares of stock by any person, natural or juridical, or by one group of persons as provided in Sec. 122 (Transactions involving voting shares of stocks, Item "b"), if applicable.

Considering the status of the Bank's application for the increase in capital stock as at December 31, 2019, the deposits for stock subscription, did not meet conditions (d) and (e).

As at December 31, 2019, the said subscription amounting to P1.4 billion is lodged under the "Deposits for future stock subscription" account in "Other liabilities" in the statements of financial position. The said deposit was reclassified by the Bank as capital on February 10, 2020 for prudential reporting purposes and on March 6, 2020 for financial reporting purposes.

The Bank's application for the increase in authorized capital stock was approved by the Monetary Board of the BSP on February 10, 2020 and was later approved by SEC on March 6, 2020.

The reclassification resulted to additional 48,307,202 shares issued and outstanding and reflected the following movements:

	Increase
Additional paid-in capital	P949,478,054
Capital stock	483,072,020

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, Parent Bank owns 99.72% of the Bank's capital stock.

Voluntary Share Delisting
As discussed in Note 1, the Bank has filed voluntary delisting of its shares in PSE on October 7, 2011 and has officially delisted from the trading Board effective on February 24, 2012.

On November 28, 2012, the BSP issued Circular No. 775 requiring banks, which are majority-owned by foreign banks and are established in the Philippines, to list on the local stock exchange within three years from the effectivity of the circular (which was 15 days after it was published in a newspaper of general circulation).

Circular No. 775 cited as basis the provisions of Republic Act (RA) No. 7721 or "An Act Liberalizing the Entry and Scope of Operations of Foreign Banks in the Philippines and for other purposes".

Section 2 of RA No. 7721 cited the listing requirement for foreign banks that entered the country by buying as much as 60.0% of an existing bank or investing in up to 60.0% of the voting stock of a new subsidiary incorporated in the country.

On July 15, 2014, Republic Act No. 10641 entitled "An Act Allowing the Full Entry of Foreign Banks in the Philippines, Amending for the Purpose Republic Act 7721" was signed into a law by the President of the Philippines. Under the new law, foreign banks may now own up to 100.0% of domestic subsidiary banks. On November 21, 2014, the BSP issued Circular No. 858 implementing R.A. 10641. The said circular effectively removed the listing requirement for foreign banks.

Restricted Retained Earnings
At the regular meeting of the BOD held on June 23, 2015, the BOD approved the restriction of the full amount of retained earnings for the following purposes:

i.) to comply with minimum capital requirement set forth under BSP Circular No. 854;

ii.) to comply with the requirements of the ICAAP pursuant to BSP Circular No. 639;

iii.) to provide for buffer in preparation for BASEL III requirements.

The restriction on retained earnings relating to ICAAP and BASEL III ensure that the Bank has adequate, available qualified capital at all times to reasonably manage the significant risks identified and assessed in the ICAAP and BASEL III. The guidelines on bank's ICAAP under Section 130 and Appendices 94, 95 and 96 of the MORB supplements the BSP's risk-based capital adequacy framework.

Appropriation for the Deficiency on General Loan Loss Provision (GLLP)
BSP Circular 1011 requires the Bank to set up GLLP equivalent to 1.0% of all outstanding Stage 1 on-balance sheet loans, except for accounts considered as credit risk-free under existing regulations. In cases when the computed loss allowance on such Stage 1 accounts is less than the 1.0% percent general provision required, the deficiency shall be recognized by appropriating the Retained Earnings account.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the loss allowance computed in accordance with PFRS 9 is more than the required GLLP by P144.4 million and P88.1 million, respectively. As such, appropriation is not necessary.

Statutory Reserve
As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, statutory reserves amounting to P4.98 million pertains to reserves for trust business.

In compliance with BSP regulations, 10.0% of the Bank's profit from trust business is appropriated to surplus reserve. This yearly appropriation is required until the retained earnings amount to 20.0% of the Bank's authorized capital stock.

During 2022 and 2021, the Bank did not appropriate additional reserves since the Bank's retained earnings already amounted to at least 20.0% of the authorized capital stock.

19. Compensation and Fringe Benefits

The account consists of:

	2022	2021	2020
Employee benefits:			
Salaries and wages	**P846,791,800**	P716,588,889	P613,663,751
Fringe benefits	**239,523,535**	202,167,800	328,113,860
Medical allowance	**41,378,573**	41,232,355	40,048,403
Retirement benefit expense	**37,494,024**	41,657,798	31,669,155
Statutory employer contributions	**26,322,205**	23,365,061	19,025,777
	1,191,510,137	1,025,011,903	1,032,520,946
Directors' fees	**9,680,294**	8,423,812	8,336,643
	P1,201,190,431	P1,033,435,715	P1,040,857,589

The Bank has a funded, noncontributory, defined benefit retirement plan covering all of its permanent employees. Contributions and costs are determined in accordance with the actuarial studies made for the plan. Annual cost is determined using the projected unit credit method and valuations are obtained on a periodic basis. The Bank's latest actuarial valuation date is December 31, 2022.

The plan is registered with the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) as tax-qualified plan under Republic Act No. 4917, as amended. The control and administration of the retirement plan is vested in the Board of Trustees (BOT). The BOT of the retirement plan exercises voting rights over the shares and approve material transactions. The retirement plan's accounting and administrative functions are undertaken by the Bank's Trust Operations Department.

The following table shows reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net retirement benefit liability and its components:

	Defined Benefits Obligation		**Fair Value of Plan Assets**		**Net Retirement Benefit Liability**	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Balance at January 1	**P296,563,108**	P337,758,953	**P208,400,277**	P202,082,485	**P88,162,831**	P135,676,468
Included in Profit or Loss						
Current service cost	**32,733,231**	36,502,092	**-**	-	**32,733,231**	36,502,092
Interest expense	**16,014,408**	12,834,840	**11,253,615**	7,679,134	**4,760,793**	5,155,706
	48,747,639	49,336,932	**11,253,615**	7,679,134	**37,494,024**	41,657,798
Included in OCI						
Remeasurement loss (gain):						
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:						
Financial assumptions	**(52,987,707)**	10,865,367	**-**	-	**(52,987,707)**	10,865,367
Experience adjustment	**38,404,469**	(56,948,090)	**-**	-	**38,404,469**	(56,948,090)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	**-**	-	**(32,730,581)**	1,411,078	**32,730,581**	(1,411,078)
	(14,583,238)	(46,082,723)	**(32,730,581)**	1,411,078	**18,147,343**	(47,493,801)
Others						
Contributions paid by the employer	**-**	-	**37,349,043**	41,677,634	**(37,349,043)**	(41,677,634)
Benefits paid	**(60,509,800)**	(44,450,054)	**(60,509,800)**	(44,450,054)	**-**	-
	(60,509,800)	(44,450,054)	**(23,160,757)**	(2,772,420)	**(37,349,043)**	(41,677,634)
Balance at December 31	**P270,217,709**	P296,563,108	**P163,762,554**	P208,400,277	**P106,455,155**	P88,162,831

Retirement benefit expense is recognized under "Compensation and fringe benefits" in the statements of income. Net remeasurement loss (gain) on retirement liability, net of tax, is recognized in statements of OCI.

The actual return on plan assets amounted to (P21.5) million and P9.1 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The net retirement liability is included under “Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses” account in the statements of financial position (see Note 15).

The movements in net remeasurement loss on retirement liability are as follows:

	Note	**2022**	2021
Net remeasurement loss on retirement liability at beginning of year		**(P92,868,154)**	(P119,922,604)
Net remeasurement loss recognized in OCI:			
Change in remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liability during the year		**(18,147,343)**	47,493,801
Deferred tax:			
Change in deferred tax on remeasurement losses on retirement liability during the year		**4,536,836**	(14,248,140)
Impact of CREATE Law		**-**	(6,191,211)
	21	**4,536,836**	(20,439,351)
		(13,610,507)	27,054,450
		(P106,478,661)	(P92,868,154)

The Bank’s plan assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	2022	2021
Debt securities	**53.1%**	67.7%
Equity investments	**16.9%**	17.1%
Loans	**14.4%**	12.1%
Due from banks	**15.2%**	2.4%
Accrued interest receivables	**0.4%**	0.6%
Dividend receivable	**0%**	0.1%
	100.0%	100.0%

The Bank expects to contribute P36.5 million to its defined benefits retirement plan in 2023 (2022: P37.5 million).

The principal actuarial assumptions used to determine retirement benefits are as follows:

	In Percentages	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	**7.2%**	5.4%
Salary increase rate	**4.0%**	4.0%

Assumptions for mortality and disability rate are based on the adjusted 1985 Unisex Annuity Table and the Adjusted 1952 Disability Table reflecting experience improvement and Philippine experience.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation is 14 years.

Sensitivity Analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

	2022			
	Discount Rate		Salary Increase Rate	
	+0.5%	-0.5%	+0.5%	-0.5%
Defined benefit obligation	**(P13,803,581)**	**P11,960,064**	**P11,493,659**	**(P13,475,577)**
Retirement liability	**(13,803,581)**	**11,960,064**	**11,493,659**	**(13,475,577)**

	2021			
	Discount Rate		Salary Increase Rate	
	+0.5%	-0.5%	+0.5%	-0.5%
Defined benefit obligation	(P15,066,772)	P16,275,070	P15,506,502	(P14,501,373)
Retirement liability	(15,066,772)	16,275,070	15,506,502	(P14,501,373)

Although the analysis does not take into account of the full distribution of cashflows expected under the plan, it does provide an appropriation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Transactions with the retirement plan are made at normal market prices and terms. Outstanding balances as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are unsecured and settlements are made in cash. There have been no guarantees provided for any retirement plan receivables. The Bank has no impairment losses relating to the receivables from retirement plan in 2022 and 2021.

The plan exposes the Bank to interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

The BOT reviews the level of funding required for the retirement fund. This includes the asset-liability matching (ALM) strategy and investment risk management policy. The Bank's ALM objective is to match maturities of the plan assets to the retirement benefit obligation as they fall due. The Bank monitors how the duration and expected yield of the investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from the retirement benefit obligation.

The BOT approves the percentage of asset to be allocated for fixed income instruments and equities. The retirement plan has set maximum exposure limits for each type of permissible investments in marketable securities and deposit instruments. The BOT may, from time to time, in the exercise of its reasonable discretion and taking into account existing investment opportunities, review and revise such allocation and limits.

20. Leases

Rent, utilities and equipment maintenance expenses recognized under "Occupancy and other equipment-related costs" in the statements of income are presented below:

	2022	2021	2020
Repairs and maintenance	**P113,334,998**	P117,873,630	P126,681,128
Rent relating to short-term and low value assets	**26,604,610**	22,074,279	28,538,840
Power, light and water	**25,705,304**	19,067,986	19,701,105
	P165,644,912	P159,015,895	P174,921,073

Right-of-use assets relate to leased branches and office premises that are presented within property and equipment (see Note 9).

	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	**P664,153,737**	P659,961,016
Additions	**39,929,222**	114,487,542
Depreciation charge for the year	**(113,031,300)**	(110,294,821)
Balance at December 31	**P591,051,659**	P664,153,737

Lease liabilities relate to the present value of the remaining lease payments on the Bank's lease contracts presented within Other liabilities (see Note 16).

	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	**P709,062,230**	P678,975,886
Additions	**39,929,222**	114,487,542
Accretion of interest	**28,958,929**	28,939,620
Payment of lease liabilities	**(122,394,332)**	(113,340,818)
Balance at December 31	**P655,556,049**	P709,062,230

Amounts recognized in the statements of income:

	2022	2021
Depreciation charge for the year	**P113,031,301**	P110,294,821
Interest on lease liabilities	**28,958,929**	28,939,620
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	**12,118,107**	11,231,663
Expenses relating to short-term leases	**10,683,366**	9,314,652
	P164,791,703	P159,780,756

Expenses relating to short-term leases and low-value assets are recognized as rent expense under "Occupancy and other equipment-related costs" in the statements of income.

Amounts recognized in statement of cash flows:

	2022	2021
Total cash outflow for leases	**P145,195,804**	P133,887,133

21. Income and Other Taxes

Under Philippine tax laws, the RBU of the Bank is subject to percentage and other taxes (presented as "Taxes and licenses" account in the statements of income) as well as income taxes. Percentage and other taxes paid consist principally of gross receipts tax (GRT) and DST. Income taxes include the corporate income tax, as discussed below, and final taxes paid at the rate of 20.0%, which is a final withholding tax on gross interest income from government securities and other deposit substitutes. Taxes and licenses incurred by the Bank amounted to P305.9 million and P245.6 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

On March 26, 2021, the President of the Philippines has approved the Republic Act No. 11534 or the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act (CREATE Act), provisions vetoed by the President. Below are the salient features of the Act that are relevant to the Bank:

- Corporate income tax rate is reduced from 30% to 20% for domestic corporations with net taxable income not exceeding P5.00 million and with total assets not exceeding P100.00 million. All other domestic corporations and resident foreign corporations will be subject to 25% income tax. Said reductions are effective July 1, 2020.

- MCIT rate is reduced from 2% to 1% effective July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023.

- The imposition of improperly accumulated earnings tax has been repealed.

The measure took effect 15 days after its complete publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

On April 8, 2021, the BIR issued the following implementing revenue regulations that are effective immediately upon publication:

- BIR RR No. 2-2021, *Amending Certain Provisions of Revenue Regulations No. 2-98, As Amended, to Implement the Amendments Introduced by Republic Act No. 11534, or the “Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act” (CREATE), to the National Revenue Code of 1997, as Amended, Relative to the Final Tax on Certain Passive Income*

- BIR RR No. 3-2021, *Rules and Regulations Implementing Section 3 of Republic Act (RA). No. 11534, Otherwise Known as the “Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act” or “CREATE”, Amending Section 20 of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, As Amended*

- BIR RR No. 4-2021, *Implementing the Provisions on Value-Added Tax (VAT) and Percentage Tax Under Republic Act (RA) No. 11534, Otherwise Known as the “Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act” (CREATE) Which Further Amended the National Revenue Code of 1997, as Amended, as Implemented by Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 16-2005 (Consolidated Value-Added Tax Regulations of 2005), As Amended*

- BIR RR No. 5-2021, *Implementing the New Income Tax Rates on the Regular Income of Corporations, on Certain Passive Incomes, Including Additional Allowable Deductions from Gross Income of Persons Engaged in Business or Practice of Profession Pursuant to Republic Act (RA) No. 11534 or the “Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act” (CREATE), Which Further Amended the National Revenue Code (NIRC) of 1997*

In addition, current tax regulations provide for the ceiling on the amount of entertainment and representation (EAR) that can be claimed as a deduction against taxable income. Under the regulation, EAR allowed as deductible expense for a service bank like the Bank is limited to the actual EAR paid or incurred but not to exceed 1.0% of net revenue. EAR of the Bank amounted to P0.6 million and P0.2 million (included under “Miscellaneous expenses” account in the statements of income) in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 22).

The regulations also provide for MCIT of 1.0% on modified gross income and allow a Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO). The Bank’s MCIT and NOLCO may be applied against the Bank’s income tax liability and taxable income, respectively, over a three-year period from the year of inception/incurrence, except for MCIT and NOLCO incurred in 2020 and 2021, which may be applied over five (5) years pursuant to Section 4 (bbbb) of Bayanihan II.

According to Section 4 (bbbb) of Bayanihan II and as implemented under RR No. 25-2020, the net operating loss of a business or enterprise incurred for the taxable years 2020 and 2021 can be carried over as a deduction from gross income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years following the year of such loss. Ordinarily, NOLCO can be carried over as deduction from gross income for the next three (3) consecutive years only.

FCDU offshore income (income from non-residents) is tax-exempt while gross onshore income (income from residents) is subject to 10.0% income tax. The FCDU's other income, those that are not classified as onshore or offshore under R.A. 11534, is subject to 25.0% RCIT based on net taxable income (or 1.0% MCIT based on gross income, if applicable). In addition, interest income on deposit placements with other FCDUs and offshore banking units (OBUs) is taxed at 15%. RA No. 9294, which became effective in May 2004, provides that the income derived by the FCDU from foreign currency transactions with non-residents, OBUs, local commercial banks including branches of foreign banks is tax-exempt while interest income on foreign currency loans from residents other than OBUs or other depository banks under the expanded system is subject to 10.0% income tax.

Income taxes consist of:

	2022	2021
Recognized in Statements of Income		
Current	**P73,532,952**	P198,964
Final	**79,483,000**	63,132,164
	153,015,952	63,331,128
Deferred income tax expense	**15,054,312**	51,896,475
	P168,070,264	P115,227,603
Recognized in Statements of OCI		
Deferred income tax expense	**P4,536,836**	P20,439,351

The impact of CREATE Law on the current year's current income and deferred income tax benefit (expense) follows:

	2022	2021
Current Income Tax		
Current year income tax	**P -**	P16,727,758
Impact of CREATE Law	**-**	(16,528,794)
	-	198,964
Deferred Income Tax Benefit (Expense)		
Current year deferred income tax benefit	**-**	(27,120,744)
Impact of CREATE Law	**-**	99,456,570
	P -	P72,335,826

Net deferred tax assets consist of:

	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets:		
Loss allowances	**P356,402,237**	P338,461,740
Net expense accrual	**113,026,544**	115,645,508
Net retirement liability	**26,613,789**	22,040,708
Leases - PFRS 16	**16,126,097**	11,227,123
Unrealized gain/loss on debt securities	**12,181,713**	5,188,198
Accumulated depreciation of investment properties	**9,272,367**	7,958,592
Unamortized past service costs	**4,949,905**	5,308,913
Net unrealized mark-to-market loss on derivatives	**3,941,623**	-
Net Operating Loss Carry Over	**-**	25,881,900
Excess MCIT over RCIT	**-**	16,727,758
	P542,514,275	P548,440,440
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Unrealized gain on non-financial asset	**P22,164,975**	P13,755,898
Revaluation gain on AR trustee	**6,463,180**	6,658,060
Net unrealized mark-to-market gain on derivatives	**-**	3,622,886
	28,628,155	24,036,844
	P513,886,120	P524,403,596

The movement in the deferred tax balances as recognized in the statements of income and statements of OCI as is follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in OCI	Balance at December 31, 2022		
				Net	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities
Loss allowances:						
Loans and receivables	P330,863,525	P14,861,525	P -	P345,725,050	P345,725,050	P -
Off-balance sheet commitments and contingencies	5,252,108	(1,045,713)	-	4,206,395	4,206,395	-
Investment properties	1,680,726	4,394,057	-	6,074,783	6,074,783	-
Investment securities at amortized cost	181,275	72,459	-	253,734	253,734	-
Investment securities at FVOCI	484,106	(341,831)	-	142,275	142,275	-
Net expense accrual	115,645,507	(2,618,963)	-	113,026,544	113,026,544	-
Net retirement liability	22,040,709	36,244	4,536,836	26,613,789	26,613,789	-
Leases - PFRS 16	11,227,123	4,898,974	-	16,126,097	16,126,097	-
Unrealized gain/loss on debt securities	5,188,198	6,993,516	-	12,181,713	12,181,713	-
Accumulated depreciation of investment properties	7,958,592	1,313,774	-	9,272,367	9,272,367	-
Unamortized past service costs	5,308,913	(359,008)	-	4,949,905	4,949,905	-
Unrealized mark-to-market gain on derivatives	(3,622,886)	7,564,509	-	3,941,623	3,941,623	-
Excess MCIT over RCIT	16,727,758	(16,727,758)	-	-	-	-
Net Operating Loss Carry Over	25,881,900	(25,881,900)	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain AR trustee	(6,658,060)	194,880	-	(6,463,180)	-	(6,463,180)
Unrealized gain on non-financial asset	(13,755,898)	(8,409,077)	-	(22,164,975)	-	(22,164,975)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	P524,403,596	(P15,054,312)	P4,536,836	P513,886,120	P542,514,275	(P28,628,155)

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in OCI	Balance at December 31, 2021 Net	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities
Loss allowances:						
Loans and receivables	P392,952,965	(P62,089,440)	P -	P330,863,525	P330,863,525	P -
Off-balance sheet commitments and contingencies	1,662,701	3,589,407	-	5,252,108	5,252,108	-
Investment properties	614,985	1,065,741	-	1,680,726	1,680,726	-
Interbank loans receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities at amortized cost	52,493	128,782	-	181,275	181,275	-
Investment securities at FVOCI	412,428	71,678	-	484,106	484,106	-
Net expense accrual	153,164,789	(37,519,282)	-	115,645,507	115,645,508	-
Net Operating Loss Carry Over	-	25,881,900	-	25,881,900	25,881,900	-
Net retirement liability	40,722,777	1,757,283	(20,439,351)	22,040,709	22,040,708	-
Excess MCIT over RCIT	-	16,727,758	-	16,727,758	16,727,758	-
Leases - PFRS 16	-	11,227,123	-	11,227,123	11,227,123	-
Accumulated depreciation of investment properties	8,216,065	(257,473)	-	7,958,592	7,958,592	-
Unamortized past service costs	5,767,423	(458,510)	-	5,308,913	5,308,913	-
Unrealized gain/loss on debt securities	-	5,188,198	-	5,188,198	5,188,198	-
Unrealized gain on non-financial asset	(15,222,367)	1,466,469	-	(13,755,898)	-	(13,755,898)
Revaluation gain AR trustee	(6,653,330)	(4,730)	-	(6,658,060)	-	(6,658,060)
Unrealized mark-to-market gain on derivatives	15,048,493	(18,671,379)	-	(3,622,886)	-	(3,622,886)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	P596,739,422	(P51,896,475)	(P20,439,351)	P524,403,596	P548,440,440	(P24,036,844)
Breakdown:						
Movement during the year		P40,772,966	(P13,652,222)			
Impact of CREATE Law		(92,669,441)	(6,787,129)			
		(P51,896,475)	(P20,439,351)			

The Bank did not recognize deferred tax assets on the following:

	2022		2021	
	Tax Base	**DTA**	Tax Base	DTA
Loss allowance	**P241,600,308**	**P60,400,077**	P76,199,093	P19,049,773

The unrecognized deferred tax asset on loss allowance pertains to FCDU books.

The reconciliation between the statutory income tax and income taxes follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Income tax expense at statutory rate	**P125,311,641**	P31,671,604	P61,691,218
Tax effects of:			
Nondeductible operating expense	**22,551,416**	10,070,201	53,424,746
Nondeductible interest expense	**18,586,857**	14,900,060	26,201,683
FCDU loss (income)	**18,115,362**	(11,466,267)	(34,429,391)
Deferred tax asset	**15,054,312**	51,896,475	(199,884,798)
Tax-paid (tax-exempt income)	**(2,454,876)**	(6,963,897)	(51,726,848)
Others:			
Nondeductible loss allowance	**101,295,394**	131,817,509	247,897,043
Nondeductible written off accounts	**(83,624,889)**	(117,505,902)	(91,894,926)
Net Operating Loss Carry Over	**(25,881,900)**	25,881,900	-
Excess MCIT over RCIT	**(16,727,758)**	16,727,758	-
Nontaxable other income	**(8,628,864)**	(1,400,959)	(2,570,792)
Nontaxable trading loss (gains)	**4,473,569**	(12,765,046)	9,447,994
Other	**-**	(17,635,833)	1,764,414
Effective income tax	**P168,070,264**	P115,227,603	P19,920,343

The details of the Bank's NOLCO and MCIT are as follows:

NOLCO:

Inception Year	Amount	Used	Balance	Expiry Year
2021	P103,527,600	P103,527,600	P -	2026

Excess MCIT over RCIT:

Inception Year	Amount	Used	Balance	Expiry Year
2021	P16,727,758	P16,727,758	P -	2026

22. Income and Expenses

In the following table, service fees and commission income from contracts with customers in the scope of PFRS 15 is disaggregated by major type of service. The table also includes a reconciliation of the disaggregated service fees and commission income with the Bank's reportable segments (see Note 24).

	2022				
	Treasury (in thousands)	**Institutional Banking (in thousands)**	**Retail Banking (in thousands)**	**Others (in thousands)**	**Total (in thousands)**
Credit-related	**P300**	**P82,066**	**P65,101**	**(P147)**	**P147,320**
Deposit-related	**-**	**1,274**	**58,487**	**4**	**59,765**
Miscellaneous	**-**	**4,705**	**33,250**	**6,945**	**44,900**
	P300	**P88,045**	**P156,838**	**P6,802**	**P251,985**

	2021				
	Treasury (in thousands)	Institutional Banking (in thousands)	Retail Banking (in thousands)	Others (in thousands)	Total (in thousands)
Credit-related	P173	P25,682	P89,992	P393	P116,240
Deposit-related	-	1,160	59,850	(22)	60,988
Miscellaneous	(1)	3,262	32,666	5,403	41,330
	P172	P30,104	P182,508	P5,774	P218,558

	2020				
	Treasury (in thousands)	Institutional Banking (in thousands)	Retail Banking (in thousands)	Others (in thousands)	Total (in thousands)
Credit-related	P466	P24,839	P49,080	P33	P74,418
Deposit-related	-	2,552	75,576	(56)	78,072
Miscellaneous	(1)	1,895	25,660	4,847	32,401
	P465	P29,286	P150,316	P4,824	P184,891

Miscellaneous income consists of:

	2022	2021	2020
Recovery on charged-off assets	**P85,688,024**	P64,386,845	P32,881,182
Unrealized gain from non-financial assets	**34,549,528**	-	217,615
Income from trust division	**12,367,187**	8,379,988	9,239,346
Income from assets acquired	**5,168,087**	6,371,132	4,114,581
Rent income - safety deposit box	**608,272**	655,551	617,927
Dividend income	**280,000**	2,145,000	8,443,000
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	**-**	67,566	1,230,250
Other income	**41,562,210**	28,828,755	32,916,717
	P180,223,308	P110,834,837	P89,660,618

Other income mainly consists of proceeds from sale of cash cards. The following table shows the disaggregation of other income by the reportable segments of the Bank.

	2022	2021	2020
Retail banking	**P38,159,300**	P26,513,290	P28,824,181
Institutional banking	**3,254,420**	2,342,471	2,672,499
Treasury	**33,872**	(47,959)	669,762
Others	**114,618**	20,953	750,276
	P41,562,210	P28,828,755	P32,916,718

Security, messengerial and janitorial expenses consist of:

	2022	2021	2020
Sales agent commission	**P76,861,668**	P67,939,167	P70,189,333
Security expenses	**27,924,896**	27,448,551	27,157,127
Clerical expenses	**23,809,450**	18,515,327	21,748,069
Messengerial expenses	**13,825,798**	13,628,441	11,808,303
Janitorial expenses	**9,366,713**	8,840,693	8,215,787
	P151,788,525	P136,372,179	P139,118,619

Sales agent commission is a monetary reward given to sales representatives of the Bank who have managed to achieve their sales target.

Security expenses pertain to expenses incurred to transport of valuable properties of the Bank such as money.

Clerical expenses pertain to expenses incurred in relation to departmental administration, information systems and regulatory requirements.

Miscellaneous expenses consist of:

	2022	2021	2020
Insurance	**P100,280,206**	P77,549,294	P80,575,613
Management and professional fees	**46,770,461**	32,549,907	45,622,000
Postage and cable	**31,580,935**	26,593,127	27,699,451
Office supplies	**25,877,629**	22,020,940	37,058,786
Banking and supervision fees	**18,437,759**	19,036,621	17,706,330
Litigation	**13,997,091**	6,666,644	7,644,625
Travel and transportation	**8,371,839**	17,952,087	14,875,395
Telecommunications	**7,019,512**	7,003,461	8,276,511
Advertising	**5,291,186**	4,452,308	12,559,186
Bank charges	**3,488,022**	3,334,347	2,860,183
Freight	**1,759,412**	1,205,889	1,036,753
Membership dues	**1,741,347**	1,630,655	1,612,133
Entertainment and representatior	**647,017**	202,765	509,768
Donation	**500,000**	3,725,672	-
Fuel and lubricants	**463,146**	902,905	458,489
Other expenses	**47,503,814**	44,176,511	49,546,906
	P313,729,376	P269,003,133	P308,042,129

Other expenses consist of fees paid for periodicals, VISA and check processing.

The following table shows the disaggregation of other expense by the reportable segments of the Bank.

	2022	2021	2020
Retail banking	**P36,436,223**	P33,477,364	P35,628,003
Treasury	**2,366,138**	2,249,302	2,947,966
Institutional banking	**(258,018)**	(1,479,479)	1,546,070
Others	**8,959,471**	9,929,324	9,424,867
	P47,503,814	P44,176,511	P49,546,906

23. Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share is computed as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Net income	**P333,176,300**	P11,458,814	P186,378,835
Weighted number of shares outstanding	**348,307,202**	348,307,202	339,596,067
Basic/diluted earnings per share	**P0.96**	P0.03	P0.55

There are no potentially dilutive shares as at December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. Accordingly, diluted EPS is the same as basic EPS.

24. Operating Segment Information

The Bank is organized based on the products and services that it offers and operates three principal areas namely: Treasury, Institutional Banking and Retail Banking.

Treasury - principally provides money market, trading and treasury services, as well as the management of the Bank's funding operations by use of government securities and placements and acceptances with other banks.

Institutional Banking - principally handles loans, trade finance and other credit facilities and deposit and current accounts for institutional customers.

Retail Banking - addresses the individual and retail markets. It covers deposit taking and servicing, consumer lending such as home mortgages and personal loans.

Others - principally handling supportive roles which are performed by Operations, Finance Group, Institutional Credit Risk Management Group and Retail Credit Management Group and other divisions under the direct stewardship of the Office of the President.

Segment assets are those operating assets that are employed by a segment in its operating activities and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.

Segment liabilities are those operating liabilities that result from the operating activities of a segment and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.

Interest income is reported at the net as management primarily relies on the net interest income as performance measure, not the gross income and expense.

The Bank has no significant customers which contributes 10.0% or more of the total revenue, net of interest expense.

Transactions between segments are conducted at estimated market rates on an arm's length basis. Interest is charged/credited to business segments based on a pool rate which approximates the cost of funds.

The following table presents revenue and income information of operating segments presented in accordance with PFRS as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 (amount in thousands):

	2022				
	Treasury	**Institutional Banking**	**Retail Banking**	**Others**	**Total**
Net interest income					
Third party	**P456,189**	**P1,222,089**	**P1,079,927**	**P -**	**P2,758,205**
Intersegment	**(270,977)**	**(234,675)**	**505,833**	**(181)**	**-**
	185,212	**987,414**	**1,585,760**	**(181)**	**2,758,205**
Non-interest income	**223,509**	**121,426**	**324,318**	**9,457**	**678,710**
Revenue - net of interest expense	**408,721**	**1,108,840**	**1,910,078**	**9,276**	**3,436,915**
Less: Non-interest expenses	**124,487**	**622,052**	**1,226,841**	**962,288**	**2,935,668**
Income (loss) before income taxes	**284,234**	**486,788**	**683,237**	**(953,012)**	**501,247**
Less: Income taxes	**78,758**	**64,076**	**25,148**	**89**	**168,071**
Net income(loss)	**P205,476**	**P422,712**	**P658,089**	**(P953,101)**	**P333,176**
Service fees and commission income	**P300**	**P88,045**	**P156,838**	**P6,802**	**P251,985**
Depreciation and amortization	**P3,882**	**P15,365**	**P74,931**	**P74,796**	**P168,974**
Software amortization	**P4**	**P13,938**	**P16,893**	**P34,186**	**P65,021**
Impairment losses	**(P735)**	**P271,604**	**P292,599**	**(P30)**	**P563,438**

	2021				
	Treasury	Institutional Banking	Retail Banking	Others	Total
Net interest income					
Third party	P371,483	P890,564	P1,127,708	(P659)	P2,389,096
Intersegment	(65,706)	(85,389)	151,223	(128)	-
	305,777	805,175	1,278,931	(787)	2,389,096
Non-interest income	(22,168)	35,456	313,964	6,242	333,494
Revenue - net of interest expense	283,609	840,631	1,592,895	5,455	2,722,590
Less: Non-interest expenses	111,671	510,221	1,122,501	851,511	2,595,904
Income (loss) before income taxes	171,938	330,410	470,394	(846,056)	126,686
Less: Income taxes	22,750	(6,163)	100,636	(1,996)	115,227
Net income(loss)	P149,188	P336,573	P369,758	(P844,060)	P11,459
Service fees and commission income	P172	P30,104	P182,509	P5,773	P218,558
Depreciation and amortization	P4,243	P14,899	P72,869	P71,768	P163,779
Software amortization	P6	P12,713	P17,995	P29,806	P60,520
Impairment losses	P858	P244,895	P283,714	(P1,275)	P528,192

	2020				
	Treasury	Institutional Banking	Retail Banking	Others	Total
Net interest income					
Third party	P247,801	P1,076,521	P1,195,499	P660	P2,520,481
Intersegment	(128,600)	(138,317)	267,157	(240)	-
	119,201	938,204	1,462,656	420	2,520,481
Non-interest income	358,869	33,519	257,126	6,834	656,348
Revenue - net of interest expense	478,070	971,723	1,719,782	7,254	3,176,829
Less: Non-interest expenses	151,752	649,247	1,291,530	878,002	2,970,531
Income (loss) before income taxes	326,318	322,476	428,252	(870,748)	206,298
Less: Income taxes	127,472	(84,503)	(23,094)	45	19,920
Net (loss) income	P198,846	P406,979	P451,346	(P870,793)	P186,378
Service fees and commission income	P465	P29,286	P150,316	P4,824	P184,891
Depreciation and amortization	P3,949	P10,432	P66,979	P68,764	P150,124
Software amortization	P6	P12,699	P18,239	P23,439	P54,383
Impairment losses	P764	P383,604	P443,494	P901	P828,763

Segment information for the statements of financial position is as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Year	Segment Assets	Segment Liabilities	Capital Expenditures
Treasury	**2022**	**P15,419,162**	**P8,736,086**	**P165**
	2021	P14,633,460	P149,878	P420
Institutional Banking	**2022**	**38,823,251**	**19,636,998**	**5,071**
	2021	24,656,143	14,817,694	4,972
Retail Banking	**2022**	**13,669,675**	**28,697,324**	**19,276**
	2021	12,556,065	25,849,230	9,215
Others	**2022**	**1,806,534**	**2,114,447**	**84,368**
	2021	1,061,367	1,424,939	22,397
Total	**2022**	**P69,718,622**	**P59,184,855**	**P108,880**
Total	2021	P52,907,035	P42,241,741	P37,004

Presented below is the summary of information on reportable segments:

	2022	2021	2020
Revenues - net of interest expense			
Total revenue for reportable segments	**P3,436,915**	P2,722,590	P3,176,830
Income before Taxes			
Total profit for reportable segments	**P501,247**	P126,686	P206,299

	2022	2021
Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	**P69,718,622**	P52,907,035
Liabilities		
Total liabilities for reportable segments	**P59,184,855**	P42,241,741

25. Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subjected to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. Transactions between related parties are based on terms similar to those offered to non-related parties.

The Bank treats other subsidiaries and branch offices of the Parent Bank as related parties (collectively referred to as “entities under common control”).

The Bank has loan transactions with investees and with certain DOSRI. Existing banking regulations limit the amount of individual loans to DOSRI, 70.0% of which must be secured, to the total of their respective deposits and book value of their respective investments in the Bank. In the aggregate, loans to DOSRI generally should not exceed the respective total regulatory capital or 15.0% of total loan portfolio, whichever is lower.

On March 15, 2004, the BSP issued Circular 423 which provides for the amended definition of DOSRI accounts. It clarifies that loans granted to officers and employees under an approved fringe benefit program is excluded from the individual ceiling but is subject to 5.0% aggregate ceiling.

The following table shows information relating to DOSRI/Related Party loans (in thousands):

	2022		2021	
	DOSRI Loans	**Related Party Loans**	DOSRI Loans	Related Party Loans
Total outstanding loans	**P -**	**P -**	P -	P -
Percent of DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	0.0%	0.0%
Percent of unsecured DOSRI/ Related Party loans to total loans	**Nil**	**Nil**	Nil	Nil
Percent of past due DOSRI/ Related Party loans to total loans	**Nil**	**Nil**	Nil	Nil

None of the Bank's Directors have any self-dealing/related party transactions with the Bank directly by themselves in 2022 and 2021.

On January 31, 2007, BSP Circular No. 560 was issued providing the rules and regulations that govern loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees granted to subsidiaries and affiliates of banks and quasi-banks. Under the said Circular, total outstanding exposures to each of the bank’s subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 10.0% of bank’s net worth, the unsecured portion of which shall not exceed 5.0% of such net worth. Further, the total outstanding exposures to subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 20.0% of the net worth of the lending bank. BSP Circular No. 560 is effective on February 15, 2007.

Directors’ fees incurred during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to P9.68 million and P8.42 million, respectively.

The significant account balances with respect to related parties included in the financial statements (after appropriate eliminations have been made) are as follows:

				Outstanding Balance			
Category/Transaction	Note	Year	Amount of the Transaction	Due from Related Parties	Due to Related Parties	Terms	Conditions
Parent							
Current Deposits	*25a*						
Deposits		**2022**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**Demandable;**	**Unsecured**
Withdrawals			**-**	**-**	**-**	**non-interest bearing**	
Deposits		2021	-	-	-	Demandable;	Unsecured
Withdrawals			(13,815,968)	-	-	non-interest bearing	
Current Deposits	*25a*						
Deposits		**2022**	**1,898,251,990**	**-**	**24,665,371**	**Demandable;**	**Unsecured**
Withdrawals			**(1,934,566,221)**	**-**	**-**	**interest bearing**	
Deposits		2021	1,030,426,793	-	59,869,098	Demandable;	Unsecured
Withdrawals			(1,022,877,577)	-	-	interest bearing	
Bills Payable from Parent Bank	*25b*						
Availments		**2022**	**3,685,525,000**	**-**	**557,550,000**	**60 days;**	**Unsecured**
Settlements			**(3,127,975,000)**	**-**	**-**	**interest bearing**	
Availments		**2022**	**6,221,600,000**	**-**	**6,133,050,000**	**3 years;**	**Unsecured**
Settlements			**(88,550,000)**	**-**	**-**	**interest bearing**	
Availments		2021	-	-	-		
Settlements			-	-	-		
Interest Expense on Bills Payable	*25b*	**2022**	**23,388,081**	**-**	**12,129,810**	**Demandable; interest bearing**	**Unsecured**
		2021	-	-	-	Demandable; interest bearing	Unsecured

Forward

Category/Transaction	Note	Year	Amount of the Transaction	Outstanding Balance Due from Related Parties	Outstanding Balance Due to Related Parties	Terms	Conditions
Entities under Common Control							
Bills Payable from CTBC - Singapore							
Availments	*25c*	**2022**	**P7,637,390,000**	**P -**	**P -**	**3 years;**	**Unsecured**
Settlements			**(9,677,350,000)**	**-**	**-**	**interest bearing**	
Availments		2021	127,695,222	-	-	3 years;	Unsecured
Settlements			-	-	2,039,960,000	interest bearing	
Interest Expense on Bills Payable	*25c*	**2022**	**79,302,837**	**-**	**2,488,996**	**Demandable; interest bearing**	**Unsecured**
		2021	30,931,210	-	187,316	Demandable; interest bearing	Unsecured
Current Deposits to CTBC - Hongkong	*25d*						
Deposits		**2022**	**41,404,114**	**10,753,832**	**-**	**Demandable;**	**Unsecured;**
Withdrawals			**(44,796,118)**	**-**	**-**	**non-interest bearing**	**no impairment**
Deposits		2021	51,385,778	13,099,570	-	Demandable;	Unsecured;
Withdrawals			(51,970,715)	-	-	non-interest bearing	no impairment
Current Deposits to CTBC - Canada	*25d*						
Deposits		**2022**	**7,526,406**	**2,018,312**	**-**	**Demandable;**	**Unsecured;**
Withdrawals			**(5,512,535)**	**-**	**-**	**non-interest bearing**	**no impairment**
Deposits		2021	57,993,674	1,122,993	-	Demandable;	Unsecured;
Withdrawals			(60,905,142)	-	-	non-interest bearing	no impairment
Other Related Parties Employees' retirement fund held by Trust Operations							
Deposit Liabilities	*25e*						
Deposits		**2022**	**166,950,371**	**-**	**14,396**	**Demandable;**	**Unsecured**
Withdrawals			**166,983,005**	**-**	**-**	**non-interest bearing**	
Deposits		2021	217,819,580	-	47,030	Demandable;	Unsecured
Withdrawals			(217,752,695)	-	-	non-interest bearing	
TOTAL		**2022**		**P12,772,144**	**P6,729,898,573**		
TOTAL		2021		P14,222,563	P2,100,063,444		

All transactions with related parties are to be settled in cash.

25a *Current Deposits with Parent Bank*

These transactions are demandable and interest bearing. Interest rate on these deposit liabilities booked under RBU is 0.13%, while interest rate on deposits booked under FCDU is 0.01% for the year ended December 31, 2022. These are recorded as part of 'Deposit liabilities' account in the statements of financial position.

The interest expense incurred by the Bank arising from these deposits amounted to P63,058 for the year ended December 31, 2022 (2021: P62,750). Accrued interest payable, shown as part of under 'Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses' account in the statements of financial position amounted to P3,756 and P1,150, as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

25b *Short and Long-Term Borrowings with Parent Bank*
The short-term borrowing with Parent Bank is interest bearing and has a 60-day term. Interest rate on this payable is 4.87% for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The long-term borrowing with Parent Bank is interest bearing and has a 3-year term. The outstanding loan amounting to P6.13 million was availed on December 15, 2022 with an interest rate of 4.45% per annum. Interest rate on this payable is repriced monthly.

The interest expense incurred by the Bank arising from these borrowings amounted to P23.39 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 (2021: Nil). Accrued interest payable, shown as part of under 'Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses' account in the statements of financial position amounted to P12.13 million and nil, as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

25c *Long -Term Borrowing with CTBC Bank Co. Ltd Singapore Branch*
This is an interest-bearing borrowing and has a 3-year term which pre-terminated in December 2022. This was availed on December 21, 2021 with interest rates ranged from 1.10% to 5.28% per annum. Interest incurred during the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounting to P49.40 million and nil, respectively. Accrued interest payable amounted to P2.49 million and P0.19 million, respectively.

25d *Current Deposits with Entities under Common Control*
Deposits with CTBC Bank Co., LTD - Hongkong Branch was recorded as part of 'Due from Other Banks' account in the statements of financial position. This account is due and demandable and non-interest bearing. Also, these are unsecured and without impairment.

Deposits with CTBC Bank Co., LTD Canada Branch was recorded as part of 'Due from Other Banks' account in the statements of financial position. This account is due and demandable and non-interest bearing. Also, this is unsecured and without impairment.

25e *Employees' Retirement Fund held by Trust Operations*
These are due and demandable deposits of the Bank's Trust Operations Department which is recorded as part of 'Deposit Liabilities' account in the statements of financial position. These deposits are non-interest bearing.

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel are as follows:

	2022	2021 (As Restated)	2020 (As Restated)
Short-term benefits	**P141,084,336**	P119,034,654	P99,796,246
Post-employment benefits	**7,624,446**	5,457,378	3,973,472
Share-based payment	**929,728**	-	-
Other long-term benefits	**2,103,870**	2,363,311	1,929,633
	P151,742,380	**P126,855,343**	**P105,699,351**

The disclosure on remuneration of members of key management personnel in 2021 and 2020 was restated to reflect the correct amount.

	As Previously Reported		Adjustment	
	2021	2020	**2021**	**2020**
Short-term benefits	P119,034,654	P99,796,246	**P -**	**P -**
Post-employment benefits	12,859,913	5,179,931	**(7,402,525)**	**(1,206,459)**
Other long-term benefits	2,363,311	1,929,633	**-**	**-**
	P134,257,878	P106,905,810	**(P7,402,525)**	**(P1,206,459)**

The restatement made did not impact the statements of financial position, statements of income and OCI, statements of changes in equity and cash flows of the Bank for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

In accordance with the Bank's By-Laws, profit share of officers and employees is computed at 10.0% of net income after tax.

The Bank's compensation to Key Management Personnel is shown as part of "Compensation and fringe benefits" in the statements of income.

Furthermore, the Bank has a separate funded noncontributory defined benefit plans covering substantially all its officers and regular employees. Under this retirement plan, all covered officers and employees are entitled to cash benefits after satisfying certain age and service requirements. The Bank's employee benefit fund (or "retirement plan asset") is in the form of a trust account being maintained by the Bank's Trust Operations Department.

As discussed in Note 19, the Bank's retirement plan assets are invested in various debt and equity instruments, such as government securities, corporate papers, equity securities traded in PSE, as well as investments in BSP's special deposit account and placements with the Bank. The Bank's retirement plan assets do not have investments in real properties.

Other than placements with the Bank, the Bank's retirement plan assets do not have investments in securities, whether debt or equity, issued by the Bank as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the carrying values of the Bank's retirement plan assets, which approximate its fair value, amounted to P163.8 million and P208.4 million, respectively (see Note 19).

26. Derivative Financial Instruments

The table below shows the fair values of derivative financial instruments entered into by the Bank, recorded as derivative assets or derivative liabilities, together with the notional amounts. The notional amount is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and are not indicative of either market risk or credit risk (in thousands).

	2022		
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Notional Amount**
Freestanding Derivatives - Currency forwards and swaps			
Buy:			
USD/PHP	**P61,468**	**(P2,443)**	**USD42,790**
Sell:			
USD/PHP	**53,414**	**(127,897)**	**USD168,580**
USD/EURO	**-**	**(27)**	**USD3,608**
USD/GBP	**68**	**-**	**USD1,700**
	P114,950	**(P130,367)**	

	2021		
	Assets	Liabilities	Notional Amount
Freestanding Derivatives - Currency forwards and swaps			
Buy:			
USD/PHP	P99,721	P -	USD55,765
Sell:			
USD/PHP	41,230	126,239	USD2,936,385
	P140,951	P126,239	

The Bank entered into currency forwards and swap contracts to manage its foreign exchange risks. Currency forwards are contractual agreements to buy or sell a specified currency at a specific price and date in the future. Currency swaps are contractual agreements to exchange principal and interest payments at fixed intervals denominated in two different currencies.

The net movements in fair value changes of derivatives are as follows (amount in thousands):

	2022	2021
Net derivative asset at beginning of year	**P14,712**	(P50,125)
Net changes in fair value of derivatives	**(29,909)**	64,868
Fair value of settled contracts	**(220)**	(31)
Net derivative asset at end of year	**(P15,417)**	P14,712

27. Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments under PFRS 9

The following table provides a reconciliation between line items in the statements of financial position and categories of financial instruments:

		2022					
	Note	Mandatorily at FVTPL	Designated as at FVTPL	FVOCI - Debt Instruments	FVOCI - Equity Instruments	Amortized Cost	Total Carrying Amount
Financial Assets							
Cash and other cash items	*17*	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P607,134,739**	**P607,134,739**
Due from BSP	*17*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,184,802,214**	**3,184,802,214**
Due from other banks	*17*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**875,457,113**	**875,457,113**
Interbank loans receivable		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**568,701,000**	**568,701,000**
Financial assets at FVTPL	*7, 17*	**314,332,276**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**314,332,276**
Financial assets at FVOCI	*7, 17*	**-**	**-**	**4,312,575,703**	**14,195,817**	**-**	**4,326,771,520**
Investment securities at amortized cost	*7, 17*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,079,198,621**	**11,079,198,621**
Loans and receivables	*8*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**47,910,619,881**	**47,910,619,881**
Other assets*	*17*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**54,763,144**	**54,763,144**
Total Financial Assets		**P314,332,276**	**P -**	**P4,312,575,703**	**P14,195,817**	**P64,280,676,712**	**P68,921,780,508**
Financial Liabilities							
Deposit liabilities	*17*	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P46,444,412,375**	**P46,444,412,375**
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	*17, 26*	**130,366,861**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**130,366,861**
Bills payable	*14, 17*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,275,600,000**	**8,275,600,000**
Outstanding acceptances	*17*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**216,915,898**	**216,915,898**
Manager's checks	*17*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**49,785,432**	**49,785,432**
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses**	*17*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**545,392,454**	**545,392,454**
Other liabilities***	*17*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,273,803,646**	**3,273,803,646**
Total Financial Liabilities		**P130,366,861**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**	**P58,805,909,805**	**P58,936,276,666**

**Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit.*
***Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other non-financial accruals.*
****Excludes withholding taxes payable and provision for liability.*

	Note	2021 Mandatorily at FVTPL	Designated as at FVTPL	FVOCI - Debt Instruments	FVOCI - Equity Instruments	Amortized Cost	Total Carrying Amount
Financial Assets							
Cash and other cash items	*17*	P -	P -	P -	P -	P598,248,744	P598,248,744
Due from BSP	*17*	-	-	-	-	4,720,099,954	4,720,099,954
Due from other banks	*17*	-	-	-	-	1,192,416,156	1,192,416,156
Interbank loans receivable		-	-	-	-	696,009,839	696,009,839
Financial assets at FVTPL	*7, 17*	699,595,874	-	-	-	-	699,595,874
Financial assets at FVOCI	*7, 17*	-	-	5,423,455,790	13,538,317	-	5,436,994,107
Investment securities at amortized cost	*7, 17*	-	-	-	-	6,632,170,572	6,632,170,572
Loans and receivables	*8*	-	-	-	-	32,412,946,758	32,412,946,758
Other assets*	*17*	-	-	-	-	53,082,632	53,082,632
Total Financial Assets		P699,595,874	P -	P5,423,455,790	P13,538,317	P46,304,974,655	P52,441,564,636
Financial Liabilities							
Deposit liabilities	*17*	P -	P -	P -	P -	P37,340,057,849	P37,340,057,849
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	*17, 26*	126,239,470	-	-	-	-	126,239,470
Bills payable	*14, 17*	-	-	-	-	2,039,960,000	2,039,960,000
Outstanding acceptances	*17*	-	-	-	-	6,983,390	6,983,390
Manager's checks	*17*	-	-	-	-	36,138,953	36,138,953
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses**	*17*	-	-	-	-	481,157,857	481,157,857
Other liabilities***	*17*	-	-	-	-	1,958,706,417	1,958,706,417
Total Financial Liabilities		P126,239,470	P -	P -	P -	P41,863,004,466	P41,989,243,936

**Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit.*
***Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other non-financial accruals.*
****Excludes withholding taxes payable and provision for liability.*

28. Supplementary Information Required under BSP Circular No. 1074

The following supplementary information is required by Appendix 55 - Disclosure Requirements to the Audited Financial Statements (AFS) to Section 174 of the MORB of the BSP, amended by BSP Circular No. 1074, *Amendments to Regulations on Financial Audit of Banks*.

(a) Notes to the Financial Statements

a. *Capital position* - please refer to Note 5

b. *Leverage ratio and Total Exposure Measure* - please refer to Note 5

c. *Liquidity position* (Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio) - please refer to Note 5

d. *Provisioning methodology and key assumptions used in determining allowance for credit losses* - please refer to Notes 3 and 5

e. *Accounting policies* - please refer to Notes 2 and 3

(b) Supplemental Information

Financial Performance Indicators

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

		2022	2021	2020
a.	Net income	**P333,176,300**	P11,458,814	P186,378,835
b.	Average total equity	**10,599,530,596**	10,789,079,157	10,147,651,063
	Return on average equity (a/b)	**3.1%**	0.1%	1.8%
c.	Net income	**P333,176,300**	P11,458,814	P186,378,835
d.	Average total assets	**61,312,828,665**	52,179,344,940	53,559,217,955
	Return on average assets (c/d)	**0.5%**	0.0%	0.3%
e.	Net interest income	**P2,758,205,017**	P2,389,095,722	P2,520,481,927
f.	Average interest earning assets	**55,784,174,708**	46,598,264,039	47,836,566,232
	Net interest margin on average earning assets (e/f)	**4.9%**	5.1%	5.3%

Note: Average balances were determined as the average of the current and previous calendar balances of the respective statements of financial position accounts.

Description of Capital Instruments Issued - please refer to Note 18.

Significant Credit Exposures - please refer to Note 5.

Breakdown of Total Loans as to:
i. security - please refer to Note 5
ii. status - please refer to Note 8

Information on Related Party Loans - none as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 as disclosed in Note 25.

As at December 31, 2022, a deposit in other bank amounting to P64.1 million was used as collateral for a derivative contract to mitigate counterparty risk in derivative transactions. This deposit is recorded as part of ‘Other asset’ account in the statement of financial position (see Note 11). As at December 31, 2021, there were no other assets pledged as collateral for liabilities.

Commitments and Contingencies
In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into various commitments and incurs contingent liabilities that are not presented in the accompanying financial statements. The Bank does not anticipate any material losses as a result of these commitments and contingent liabilities.

For regulatory reporting purposes, the following is a summary of the commitments and contingent liabilities at their equivalent peso contractual amounts (amount in thousands):

	2022	2021
Standby letters of credit	**P2,742,016**	P848,026
Trust department accounts	**1,951,827**	1,470,063
Credit commitments	**320,810**	618,192
Sight/usance import letters of credit	**308,640**	1,329,142
Outward bills for collection	**507,821**	34,647
Others	**3,885**	3,394

Securities and other properties held by the Bank in a fiduciary or agency capacity for its customers are not included in the Bank's statements of financial position since these items are not assets of the Bank. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, total assets held by the Bank's Trust Department amounted to P2.0 billion and P1.5 billion, respectively.

In connection with the trust operations of the Bank, government securities with carrying value of P1.79 billion (face value of P1.77 billion) and P1.36 billion (face value of P1.38 billion) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are deposited with the BSP in compliance with existing banking regulations relative to the trust functions of the Bank.

In compliance with existing BSP regulations, 10.0% of the Bank's income from trust business is appropriated to retained earnings. This yearly appropriation is required until the retained earnings for trust functions equals 20.0% of the Bank's regulatory net worth. No part of such retained earnings shall at any time be paid out as dividends, but losses accruing in the course of business may be charged against such surplus. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the reserve for trust functions recorded under "Statutory reserve" in the statements of financial position amounted to P5.0 million.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities with credit risk exposure amounted to P3.4 million and P2.8 million, respectively. These include unused commercial letters of credit and credit commitments which are subject to ECL.

No sale and repurchase agreements were not recognized in the balance sheet asset as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

<u>Other Commitments</u>
The assets pledged by the Bank are strictly for the purpose of providing collateral for the counterparty. To the extent that the counterparty is permitted to sell and/or re-pledge the assets, they are classified in the statements of financial position as pledged collateral. The pledged assets will be returned to the Bank when the underlying transaction is terminated but, in the event of the Bank's default, the counterparty is entitled to apply the collateral in order to settle the liability.

No asset is being pledged by the Bank to secure outstanding liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

No interest and foreign exchange rate related items were transacted as at December 31, 2022 and 2022.

29. Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations 15-2010

On November 25, 2010, the BIR issued Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 15-2010 for the amendments in certain provisions of RR No. 21-2002, as *Amended, Implementing Section 6(H) of the Tax Code of 1997, Authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Prescribe Additional Procedural and/or Documentary Requirements in Connection with the Preparation and Submission of Financial Statements Accompanying the Bank's Tax Returns*.

In compliance with the above RR, the Bank presents information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable years.

The details of taxes and licenses account in 2022 are as follows:

Gross receipt tax (GRT)	**P186,796,218**
Documentary stamp tax	**107,831,508**
Business taxes and licenses	**5,921,130**
Other fees and taxes	**4,646,243**
Real property tax	**411,637**
Bank car registration	**253,896**
Annual registration fee	**13,000**
Community tax certificate	**7,500**
	P305,881,132

The NIRC of 1997 provides for the imposition of GRT on gross receipts derived by banks from sources within the Philippines. Accordingly, the Bank's gross receipts are subject to GRT as re-imposed in RA No. 9238 beginning January 1, 2004.

Details of the GRT remitted in 2022 are as follows:

	Tax Base	Total Remittances	Balance
Income subject to 5.0%	**P2,788,749,086**	**P123,504,225**	**P15,933,229**
Income subject to 1.0%	**9,502,085**	**88,945**	**6,076**
Other income subject to 7.0%	**675,196,337**	**42,111,210**	**5,152,534**
	P3,473,447,508	**P165,704,380**	**P21,091,839**

Documentary Stamp Tax
Movement in documentary stamp tax as follows:

	Balance
Documentary stamps on hand, December 31, 2021	P19,497,088
Purchases (BIR Form 2000)	360,000,000
Documentary stamps used	(351,926,989)
Documentary stamps on hand, December 31, 2022	**P27,570,099**

Withholding Taxes
Details of total remittances of withholding taxes in 2022 are as follows:

	Total Remittances	Balance
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	**P197,965,705**	**P24,404,367**
Final withholding tax on interest on deposits	**58,213,854**	**13,683,752**
Expanded withholding taxes	**26,624,571**	**2,718,742**
	P282,804,130	**P40,806,861**

Outstanding amount of withholding taxes are included in “Other liabilities” account in the statements of financial position.

Tax Case
On March 16, 2015, the Bank received a Preliminary Assessment Notice (PAN) from the BIR, covering the taxable year 2011, amounting to P200.6 million, inclusive of penalties and interest. The said PAN pertains to the allocation of expenses under Revenue Regulations No. 4-2011 (RR 4-11).

On April 6, 2015, several local banks and branches of foreign banks, including the Bank, filed a Petition for Declaratory Relief (with urgent application for the issuance of a Temporary Restraining Order and/or a Writ of Preliminary Injunction) with the Makati Regional Trial Court (RTC).

On April 27, 2015, the Makati RTC granted the application for a Writ of Preliminary Injunction and issued an Order stopping the BIR from enforcing, carrying-out, and implementing RR 4-11. The BIR moved for the reconsideration, but the same was denied.

On June 26, 2018, ACCRA Law Office, received RTC-Makati’s ruling which favored the consortium banks and nullified the BIR regulation (RR 4-11).

Acting on BIR’s appeal, the Supreme Court issued its Resolution dated March 27, 2019 requiring the banks to submit comment on BIR’s petition. As required, ACCRA Law Office, submitted the Comment which opposed the BIR’s appeal and prayed for the confirmation of RTC-Makati’s ruling.

On December 7, 2020, ACCRA Law Office received a Resolution from the Supreme Court which required the Office of the Solicitor General (OSG), the counsel of BIR, to file its Reply to the Comment which the banks filed earlier.

The OSG, the counsel of BIR, filed its Consolidated Reply dated March 30, 2021.

Supreme Court already promulgated its Decision dated December 1, 2021 nullifying the BIR regulations that imposed taxes to all banking institutions. That Decision was received by our external counsel only in May 2022. Under the Rules of Court, the government, through the OSG can file its motion for reconsideration within 15 days from receipt of the Decision.

The Decision dated 01 December 2021 on the case entitled "Department of Finance (DOF), represented by its Secretary; and the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), represented by its Commissioner v. Asia United Bank, et. al." docketed as G.R. Nos. 240163 & 240168-69 has become final and executory on 07 June 2022 and has been recorded in the Book of Entries of Judgments. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the consortium banks. Case closed.

30. Sustainable Finance Framework

The Bank recognizes that monitoring of Environment and Social Risks shall be of high priority in the coming years given the Parent Bank initiatives and local regulatory requirements such as the BSP Circular 1085, *Sustainable Finance Framework*, and BSP Circular 1128's, *Environmental and Social Risk Management Framework*, directive for all financial institutions to develop sustainable finance policy framework and environmental and social risk management framework.

The Bank has launched its three-year sustainability transition plan in response to the abovementioned BSP Circulars. To this end, the Bank aims to embed sustainability principles including environment and social risk areas, into our corporate governance framework, risk management systems, and strategic objectives consistent with the size, risk profile, and complexity of our operations.

The transition plan was approved by the Board of Directors on December 17, 2020. A working group was set up to focus on the launch and implementation of the initiative. It is comprised of the Enterprise Risk Management Group, Institutional Banking Group, Retail Banking Group, Retail Credit Management Group, Institutional Credit Management Group, Human Resources and Administration Group, Finance Group, Information Technology Group, Information Security, and Internal Audit. The transition will be done in phases and will be fully implemented on or before the due date of May 15, 2023. The Bank has completed the risk appetite setting on July 31, 2021, applicability assessment on September 30, 2021, and the action plan on December 31, 2021. The implementation of the action plan commenced in January 2022 and will last until March 2023.

The Risk Governance Policy has been updated to include the roles and responsibilities and policies on Environment and Social Risks of the Parent Bank have been adapted to the local setting. The Bank released its first Sustainability Finance Policy in June 2022. Majority of the other related policies, guidelines and manuals affected by the BSP Circulars have been updated in 2022. All policies, guidelines and manuals are expected to be updated and released by March 2023.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations will be included in the stress testing exercise starting 2023 upon completion of the transition plan implementation.

Sustainability Strategic Objectives and Risk Appetite
The Bank endeavors to conform to relevant policies, exert a positive impact on global sustainable development, and promote a low-carbon economy.

Risk Appetite Summary	
Risk Appetite Statement	The Banks's business operations shall take into consideration the positive and negative impacts on the environment, society, and economy. Anchored on our Parent Bank's strategy and implementation principles for sustainable finance, the bank endeavors to achieve and embed sustainable finance in our operations, taking into account the company's business growth, the rights and interests of its stakeholders, and sustainable environmental and social development.

Forward

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Risk Appetite Summary</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exclusion/
Restricted List</td><td colspan="2">Entities involved in:
• Crimes, and terrorist activities
• Armament industry (production or sale of anti-personnel mines, biological and chemical weapons, cluster weapons, depleted uranium, nuclear weapons, and white phosphorus) and other industries that may affect social and public security
• Pornography industry</td></tr>
<tr><td>ESG Sensitive
Sector</td><td colspan="2">• Thermal coal extraction: >25% of the borrower’s revenue from thermal coal extraction
• Thermal coal power generation: >25% of the borrower’s power generation capacity from coal-fired electricity
• Tobacco: >10% of the borrower’s revenue from tobacco production (excluding wrapping or packing of cigarettes)
• Oil sands: >10% of the borrower’s revenue from sale or exploitation of oil sands</td></tr>
<tr><td>High ESG Risk
Company</td><td colspan="2">• Score exceeds 40 points in the Sustainalytics Database</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Carbon Intensive
Industries</td><td>Carbon Intensive Sector</td><td>Description of Definitions</td></tr>
<tr><td>Power generation</td><td>More than 25% of the electricity generation capacity comes from coal, oil, or natural gas.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Marine shipping/airlines</td><td>More than 25% of the capacity is generated from marine passenger or cargo transportation or air transportation services.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Iron and steel/smelting</td><td>Upstream and midstream companies in the steel industry chain:
More than 25% comes from the manufacture of the following steel products. Blast furnace smelting or electric furnace smelting of carbon or stainless steel to produce flat steel billets, small steel billets, steel ingots, etc., or the production of hot rolled steel plates/coils, sections, rebars, coils, bars, etc., from flat steel billets, small steel billets, steel ingots, etc., through high-temperature heating processes.
The foregoing process classification standards apply to the smelting and product manufacturing of other non-ferrous metals such as copper, aluminum, lead, and so on.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cement</td><td>Midstream companies in the cement industry chain:
This refers to companies that generate more than 25% of their annual revenue from cement or cement clinker manufacturing.</td></tr>
</table>

Forward

Risk Appetite Summary		
	Petrochemical	Upstream and midstream companies in the petrochemicals and plastics industry chain: More than 25% of the annual revenue is derived from the production of gasoline, diesel oil, fuel oil and basic petrochemical raw materials (such as ethylene, propylene, butadiene, benzene, phenol, etc.) by refining and cracking of crude oil, oil shale or coal, or from the production of chemical raw materials (including but not limited to plasticized raw materials after primary processing such as PVC/PE/PP/PS/ABS/SM/AN/AA, etc.) by polymerization, esterification, alkylation and other chemical reactions of the above basic raw materials.
	Fossil fuel mining	More than 25% of the annual revenue comes from coal, oil, gas, or oil shale mining or more than 10% of the annual revenue comes from oil sands mining.

Overview of the ESG Risk Management System

Governance	The Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board") views oversight and effective management of environmental, social and governance ("ESG") related risks and opportunities as essential to the Company's ability to execute its strategy and achieve long-term sustainable growth. As such, the full Board receives regular updates on the implementation of the Transition Plan. In addition to oversight by the full Board, the Board coordinates with the Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee to ensure active and on-going Committee-level oversight of the Company's management of ESG related risks and opportunities.
Strategy	The Bank is yet to complete the implementation of the Sustainable Finance Transition Plan. Disclosures will commence with the 2023 reporting.
Risk Management	For institutional banking, customers are assessed and tagged as ESG sensitive, High ESG risk company, Carbon intensive in line with the Bank's ESG Risk Appetite Statement and Sustainable Finance Policy. Limit monitoring will be implemented in managing the risk exposure to ESG sensitive and High ESG risk company. Collaterals were also risk assessed and provided risk ratings starting 2022. ESG risks are indentified and included in the appraisal reports. Vendors and outsourced services providers are assessed for ESG tagging.

Metrics and Targets	Management By Objectives (MBO) of employees will include ESG component starting 2023. The exposures for ESG Sensitive and High ESG risk company will have a limit that will be calculated and monitored monthly. Meanwhile, exposures to carbon intensive industries will also be monitored regularly but not included in the limit calculation. Total water consumption (cubic meters), total electric consumption (Kwh) and waste disposal will be regularly monitored and reported.

Products and Services Aligned with Internally Recognized Sustainability Standards and Practices

The Bank has adopted the Equator Principles (EP) in 2019 to align with Parent Bank practice. The Bank conducts risk categorization and assessment of the projects based on the environmental and social criteria from International Finance Corporation's eight Performance Standards and climate change risk. A loan that falls under EP are subjected to additional terms and conditions This is applied to all corporate loans under the Institution Banking Group. As of December 31, 2022, there are no exposures that will fall under the Equator Principles.

Breakdown of ESG Risk Exposures (Per Industry or Sector)

The Bank has identified its baseline exposure based on the December 31, 2022 data:

Classification	**Count**	**Exposure**
Unclassified Obligors	**161**	**P30,010.10**
Carbon Intensive Industries	**9**	**3,595.18**
ESG Sensitive Sector	**3**	**4,388.71**
High ESG Risk Company	**2**	**2,873.55**
Total	**175**	**P40,867.54**

The Bank as part of its transition plan will identify a risk limit for ESG Sensitive and High ESG Risk Company. The adherence to the set risk limit will be done in phases.

Emerging Risks and Impact to the Bank

This will be disclosed in 2023 as the Bank is yet to complete the implementation of the Sustainable Finance Transition Plan.

Other Initiatives to Promote Adherence to Internally Recognized Sustainability Standards and Practices

None at the moment.

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION
INDEX TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

PART I

Schedule A:	Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration

PART II (Schedules Required by Annex 68-J of the Revised SRC Rule 68)

Schedule A:	Financial Assets
Schedule B:	Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)
Schedule C:	Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are eliminated during the consolidation of financial statements
Schedule D:	Long-Term Debt
Schedule E:	Indebtedness to Related Parties (Long-Term Loans from Related Companies)
Schedule F:	Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers
Schedule G:	Capital Stock

PART III

Schedule A:	Schedule of Financial Soundness Indicators

PART IV

Schedule A:	Relationship Map
Schedule B:	Amendment to PFRS 7, *Disclosure: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*

RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
DECEMBER 31, 2022

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION

Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street,
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

Unappropriated retained earnings, as adjusted to available for dividend declaration, beginning[1]	**P -**
Net income during the year closed to retained earnings	**333,176,300**
Less: Non-actual/unrealized income (expenses)	
Unrealized foreign exchange gain-net (except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents)	**(26,915,088)**
Fair value adjustment (marking to market gains)	**8,946,359**
Fair value adjustment of investment properties during the year	**20,772,028**
Deferred tax benefit	**(15,054,312)**
Other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under PFRSs	**(177,531)**
Net income (loss) actually realized during the year	**345,604,844**
Add/Less:	
Dividend declaration during the period	
Appropriations of Retained Earnings during the period	
Trust operations	
Minimum capital requirements per BSP Circular No. 854, BASEL III requirements, and ICAAP[1]	**(345,604,844)**
Reversal of appropriations	
Effects of prior period adjustments	
Total retained earnings, available for dividend declaration[1], ending	**P -**

[1] - At the regular meeting of the BOD held on June 23, 2015, the BOD approved the restriction of the full amount of retained earnings for the following purposes:
i.) to comply with minimum capital requirement set forth under BSP Circular No. 854.
ii.) to comply with the requirements of the ICAAP pursuant to BSP Circular No. 639; and
iii.) to provide for buffer in preparation for BASEL III requirements

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION
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SCHEDULES REQUIRED BY ANNEX 68-J
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule (SRC) 68. It prescribed the additional information and schedule requirements for issuers of securities to the public.

Below are the additional information and schedules required by the Revised SRC Rule 68. These are presented for purposes of filing with the SEC and is not required part of the basic financial statements.

Schedule A:	Financial Assets
Schedule B:	Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)
Schedule C:	Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are eliminated during the consolidation of financial statements
Schedule D:	Long-Term Debt
Schedule E:	Indebtedness to Related Parties (Long-Term Loans from Related Companies)
Schedule F:	Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers
Schedule G:	Capital Stock

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION
Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

SCHEDULE A - FINANCIAL ASSETS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Financial Assets

Below is the detailed schedule of financial assets in equity and debt securities of the Bank as of December 31, 2022:

Name of Issuing Entity and Association of Each Issue	Number of Shares	Principal Amount of Bonds and Notes	Amount Shown in the Statement of Financial Position	Value Based on Market Quotation at End of Year	Income Received and Accrued
Financial Assets at FVTPL					
Government securities:					
Fixed rate treasury notes	n/a	P196,737,752	P196,503,787	P196,503,787	P4,265,800
Retail treasury bonds	n/a	2,844,037	2,878,609	2,878,609	19,705
Sub-total		199,581,789	199,382,396	199,382,396	4,285,505
Derivative assets		-	-	-	-
Amerton	n/a	250,414,000	7,112,498	-	-
HinduJaGlobal	n/a	278,655,000	681,284	-	-
VXI	n/a	1,791,010,640	53,674,004	-	-
BDO Unibank, Inc.	n/a	550,900,000	6,125,917	-	-
Bank of the Philippine Islands	n/a	538,450,000	-	-	-
Metropolitan Bank and Trust Co.	n/a	1,952,300,000	25,467,970	-	-
PNB	n/a	2,189,200,000	13,239,556	-	-
JP Morgan, Manila	n/a	501,795,000	-	-	-
ICBC	n/a	287,950,000	7,344,349	-	-
ING	n/a	1,566,282,150	89,673	-	-
Jetti Petroleum	n/a	112,733,000	1,146,171	-	-
Standard Chartered, London	n/a	297,962,387	68,458	-	-
USSC	n/a	1,600,570,000	-	-	-
Sub-total		11,918,222,177	114,949,880	-	-
Financial Assets at FVOCI					
Government securities:					
Fixed rate treasury notes	n/a	3,268,554,887	2,869,161,309	2,869,161,309	5,823,203
Retail treasury bonds	n/a	310,946,550	279,577,761	279,577,761	24,264,026
Republic of the Philippines (ROP) bonds	n/a	1,428,238,145	1,111,105,227	1,111,105,227	19,510,488
Republic of Indonesia (ROI) bonds	n/a	63,700,088	52,731,406	52,731,406	453,163
Sub-total		5,071,439,670	4,312,575,703	4,312,575,703	50,050,880
Equity securities:					
BANCNET	50,000	-	6,940,717	n/a	-
PCHC	21,000	-	5,000,100	n/a	-
BAP	n/a	-	500,000	n/a	-
Orchard Gold and Country Club	1		1,500,000	1,500,000	-
Subic Bay Yacht Club Corporation	1		255,000	255,000	-
Sub-total		-	14,195,817	1,755,000	-
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost					
Government securities:					
Fixed rate treasury notes	n/a	3,988,574,285	3,988,379,440	3,988,379,440	3,055,135
Retail treasury bonds	n/a	1,637,979,741	1,629,484,288	1,629,484,288	47,401,246
ROP bonds	n/a	5,367,619,106	5,167,875,698	5,167,875,698	94,935,845
ROI bonds	n/a	189,567,139	181,499,718	181,499,718	3,038,260
US treasury notes	n/a	109,541,153	109,859,942	109,859,942	141,018
Total		P11,293,281,424	P11,077,099,086	P11,077,099,086	P148,571,504

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION
Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street,
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SCHEDULE B - AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, RELATED PARTIES AND PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS (OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES)
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Name and Designation of Debtor	Balance at Beginning of Year	Additions	Amounts Collected	Amounts Written Off	Current	Not Current	Ending Balance
Employee loans/total	**P20,001,556**	**P14,413,922**	**(P13,248,672)**	**P -**	**P7,207,189**	**P13,959,617**	**P21,166,806**

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION
Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street,
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

SCHEDULE C - AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED PARTIES WHICH ARE ELIMINATED DURING THE CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Name and Designation of Debtor	Balance at Beginning Period	Additions	Amounts Collected	Amounts Written Off	Current	Noncurrent	Balance at End of Period
None to report							

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION
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SCHEDULE D - LONG-TERM DEBT
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Type of Issue and Type of Obligation	Amount Authorized by Indenture	Amount shown under Caption "Current Portion of Long-Term Debt" in Related Balance Sheet	Amount shown under caption "Long-Term Debt" in Related Balance Sheet	Interest Rates	Amounts or Numbers of Periodic Installments	Maturity Dates
Deposit liabilities - time	**P513,409,780**	**P -**	**P513,409,780**	**1.00% to 4.65%**	**Various**	**Various**
Deposit liabilities - time	**USD4,567,807**	**-**	**USD4,567,807**	**0.55% to 1.55%**	**Various**	**Various**
Long term bills payable	**USD110,000,000**	**-**	**USD110,000,000**	**4.45%**	**Various**	**Dec 25, 2025**

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION
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SCHEDULE E - INDEBTEDNESS TO RELATED PARTIES
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Name of Related Parties	Balance at Beginning of Year	Balance at End of Year	Nature, Terms and Conditions
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd., Singapore Branch	P2,039,960,000	P -	3 years; interest bearing; unsecured
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (Parent Bank)	-	557,550,000	59 days; interest bearing; unsecured
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (Parent Bank)	P -	6,133,050,000	3 years; interest bearing; unsecured

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION
Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street,
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

SCHEDULE F - GUARANTEES OF SECURITIES OF OTHER ISSUERS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Name of Issuing Entity of Securities Guaranteed by the Company for which this Statement is Filed	Title of Issue of Each Class of Securities Guaranteed	Total Amount of Guaranteed and Outstanding	Amount Owned by Person of which Statement is Filed	Nature of Guarantee

None to report

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION
Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street,
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SCHEDULE G - CAPITAL STOCK
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Title of issue	Number of Shares Authorized	Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding as Shown under the Related Balance Sheet Caption	Number of Shares Reserved for Options, Warrants, Conversion and Other Rights	Number of Shares Held by Related Parties	Directors, Officers and Employees	Others
Common shares	**400,000,000**	**400,000,000**		**347,319,203** **Additional common shares and reissuance of treasury shares in September 2019**	**60**	**987,939**

Required information is disclosed in Note 18: Equity to the basic financial statements of the Bank.

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION
Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Liquidity Ratios
The ratios for the years 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Current assets	**P31,815,730,289**	P26,053,174,320
Current liabilities	**50,839,973,301**	41,288,258,548
Ratio of current assets to current liabilities	**62.6%**	63.1%
Net liquid assets[1]	**P7,604,202,520**	P11,197,000,422
Total deposits	**46,444,412,375**	37,340,057,849
Ratio of net liquid assets to total deposits	**16.4%**	30.0%

Solvency Ratio
The ratios for the years 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Total liabilities	**P59,184,854,764**	P42,241,741,374
Total equity	**10,533,767,516**	10,665,293,676
Ratio of debt to equity	**561.9%**	396.1%

Assets to Equity Ratio
The ratios for the years 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Total assets	**P69,718,622,280**	P52,907,035,050
Total equity	**10,533,767,516**	10,665,293,676
Ratio of total assets to equity	**661.9%**	496.1%

Interest Rate Coverage Ratio
The ratios for the years 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Income before interest and taxes	**P1,047,573,987**	P363,499,945
Interest expense	**546,327,423**	236,813,528
Interest coverage ratio	**191.7%**	153.5%

Profitability Ratios
The ratios for the years 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Net income	**P333,176,300**	P11,458,814
Average total equity[2]	**10,599,530,596**	10,789,079,157
Return on average equity	**3.1%**	0.1%
Net income	**P333,176,300**	P11,458,814
Average total assets[2]	**61,312,828,665**	52,179,344,940
Return on average assets	**0.5%**	0.0%
Net interest income	**P2,758,205,017**	P 2,389,095,722
Average interest earning assets[2]	**55,784,174,708**	46,598,264,039
Net interest margin on average earning assets	**4.9%**	5.1%

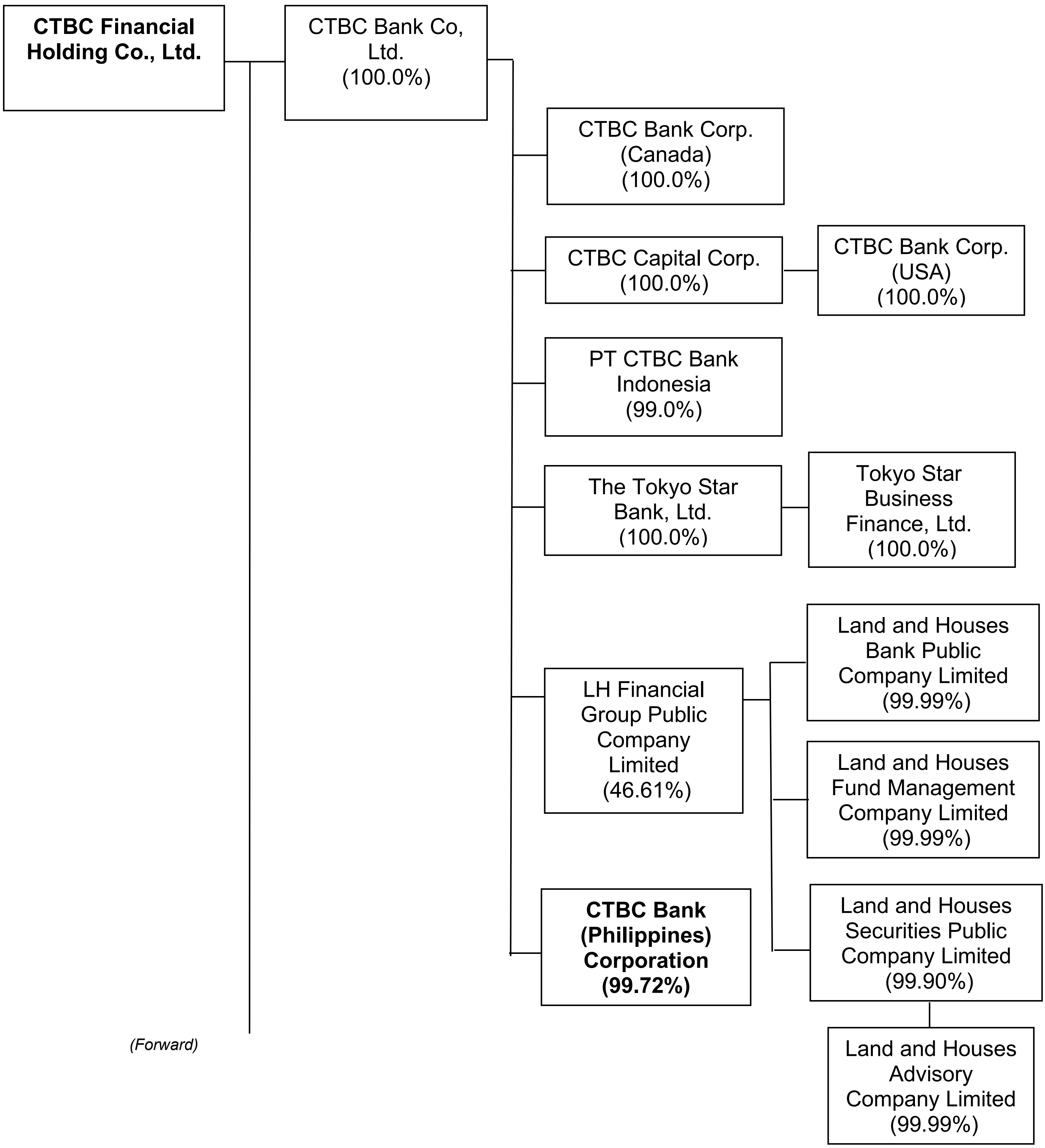
[1/] Net liquid assets consist of cash, due from BSP, due from other banks, interbank loans, securities held for trade and available for sale less derivatives liabilities and interbank borrowings.

[2/] Average balances were determined as the average of the current and previous calendar balances of the respective statements of financial position accounts.

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORPORATION
Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street,
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

RELATIONSHIP MAP
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Below is a map showing the relationship between and among the Group and its ultimate parent Bank, subsidiaries, and associates as of December 31, 2022



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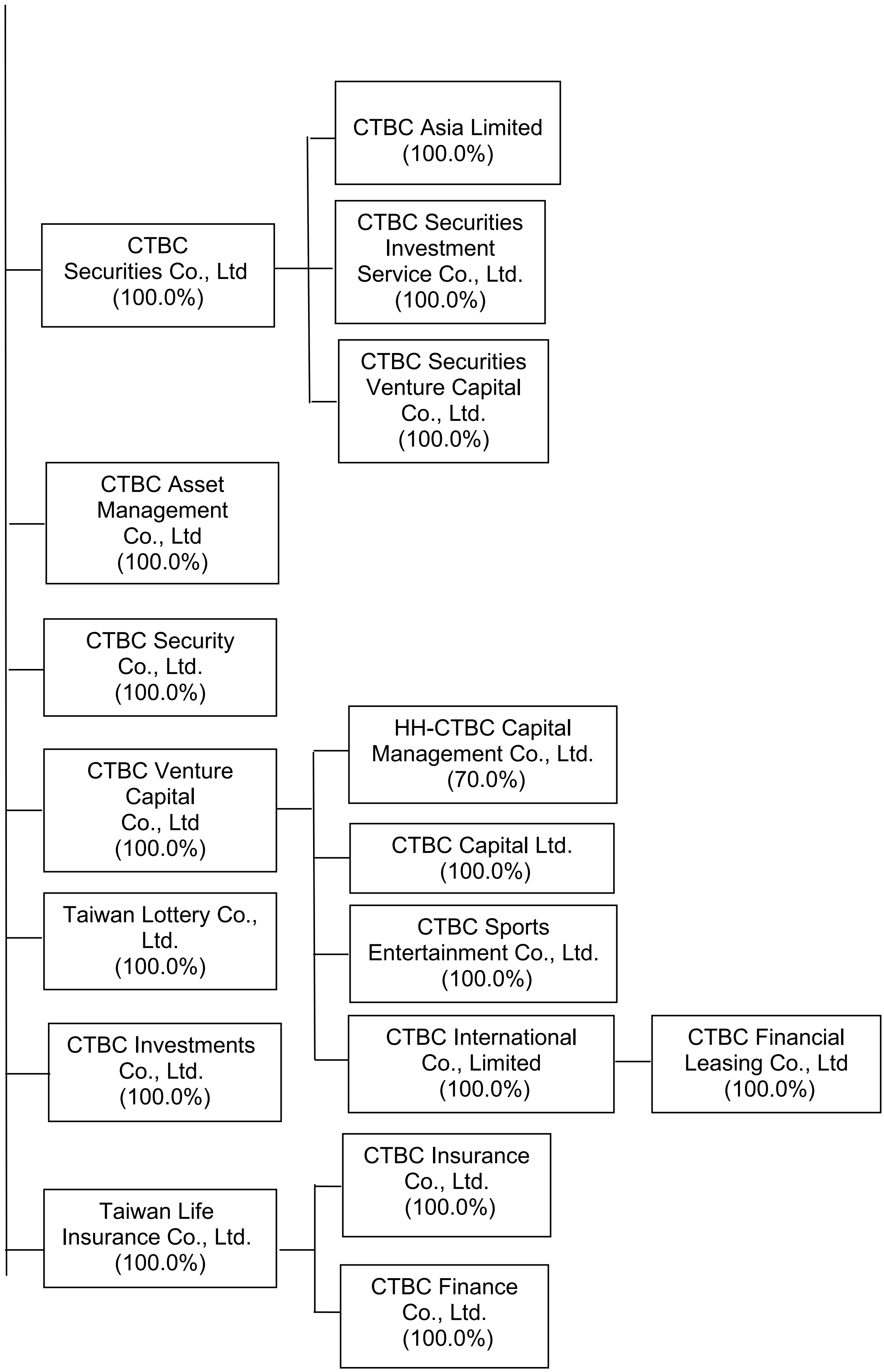
PART IV - SCHEDULE A



<u>Amendment to PFRS 7, Disclosure: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</u>
These amendments require an entity to disclose information about rights of set-off and related arrangements (such as collateral agreements). The new disclosures are required for all recognized financial instruments that are set off in accordance with PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. These disclosures also apply to recognized financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangements of 'similar agreement,' irrespective of whether they are set-off in accordance with PAS 32. The amendments require entities to disclose, in a tabular format unless another format is more appropriate, the following minimum quantitative information. This is presented separately for financial assets and financial liabilities recognized at the end of the reporting period:

a. Gross amounts of those recognized financial assets and recognized financial liabilities;
b. Amounts that are set off in accordance with the criteria in PAS 32 when determining the net amounts presented in the statements of financial position;
c. Net amounts presented in the statements of financial position;
d. Amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that are not otherwise included in (b) above, including:
   - Amounts related to recognized financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria in PAS 32;
   - Amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral); and
e. Net amount after deducting the amounts in (d) from the amounts in (c) above.

Pursuant to the amendments to PFRS 7 requiring the Bank to disclose information about rights to offset and related arrangements, the Bank's financial assets and liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (in millions):

	2022					
				Related Amounts not Offset in the Statements of Financial Position		
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities Offset in the Statements of Financial Position	Net Amounts of Financial Assets Presented in the Statements of Financial Position	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount
Financial Assets						
Derivatives-trading assets	**P115**	**P -**	**P115**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**
Derivatives held for risk management	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Reverse sale and repurchase, securities borrowing and similar agreements	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,279**	**3,279**	**-**
Total	**P115**	**P -**	**P115**	**P3,279**	**P3,279**	**P -**
Financial Liabilities						
Derivatives-trading liabilities	**P130**	**P -**	**P130**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**
Derivatives held for risk management	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Sale and repurchase, securities lending and similar agreements	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Customer deposits	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**P130**	**P -**	**P130**	**P -**	**P -**	**P -**

	2021					
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities Offset in the Statements of Financial Position	Net Amounts of Financial Assets Presented in the Statements of Financial Position	Related Amounts not Offset in the Statements of Financial Position		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	
Financial Assets						
Derivatives-trading assets	P181	P -	P181	P -	P -	P -
Derivatives held for risk management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse sale and repurchase, securities borrowing and similar agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	P181	P -	P181	P -	P -	P -
Financial Liabilities						
Derivatives-trading liabilities	P126	P -	P126	P -	P -	P -
Derivatives held for risk management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale and repurchase, securities lending and similar agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customer deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	P126	P -	P126	P -	P -	P -

The gross amounts of recognized financial assets and financial liabilities and their net amounts as presented in the statements of financial position are on the following basis:

- Derivative assets and liabilities - fair value;
- Assets and liabilities resulting from sale and repurchase agreements, reverse sale and repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing - amortized cost;
- Loans and advances to customers - amortized cost; and
- Customer deposits - amortized cost.

The amounts that are offset in the statements of financial position are measured on the same basis.

The tables below reconcile the 'net amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities presented in the statements of financial position,' as set out above, to the line items presented in the statements of financial position are as follows (in millions):

		2022			
Types of Financial Assets	***Note***	**Net Amounts**	**Line Item in The Statement of Financial Position**	**Carrying Amount in Statement of Financial Position**	**Financial Assets not in Scope of Offsetting Disclosures**
Derivative-trading assets	7	**P115**	**Financial Assets at FVPL**	**P -**	**P -**
Derivatives held for risk management		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Reverse sale and repurchase, securities borrowing and similar agreements		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and receivables	*8*	**-**	**Loans and Receivables**	**-**	**-**
Financial Liabilities					
Derivative-trading liabilities	*7*	**130**	**Derivative Liabilities**	**-**	**-**
Sale and repurchase securities lending and similar agreements		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Derivatives held for risk management		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Customer deposits		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

		2021			
Types of Financial Assets	*Note*	Net Amounts	Line Item in The Statement of Financial Position	Carrying Amount in Statement of Financial Position	Financial Assets not in Scope of Offsetting Disclosures
Derivative-trading assets	7	P181	Financial Assets at FVPL	P -	P -
Derivatives held for risk management		-	-	-	-
Reverse sale and repurchase, securities borrowing and similar agreements		-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	*8*	-	Loans and Receivables	-	-
Financial Liabilities					
Derivative-trading liabilities	*7*	126	Derivative Liabilities	-	-
Sale and repurchase securities lending and similar agreements		-	-	-	-
Derivatives held for risk management		-	-	-	-
Customer deposits		-	-	-	-

ANNEXES

(Additional Disclosures not included in the SEC 2022 Annual Report)

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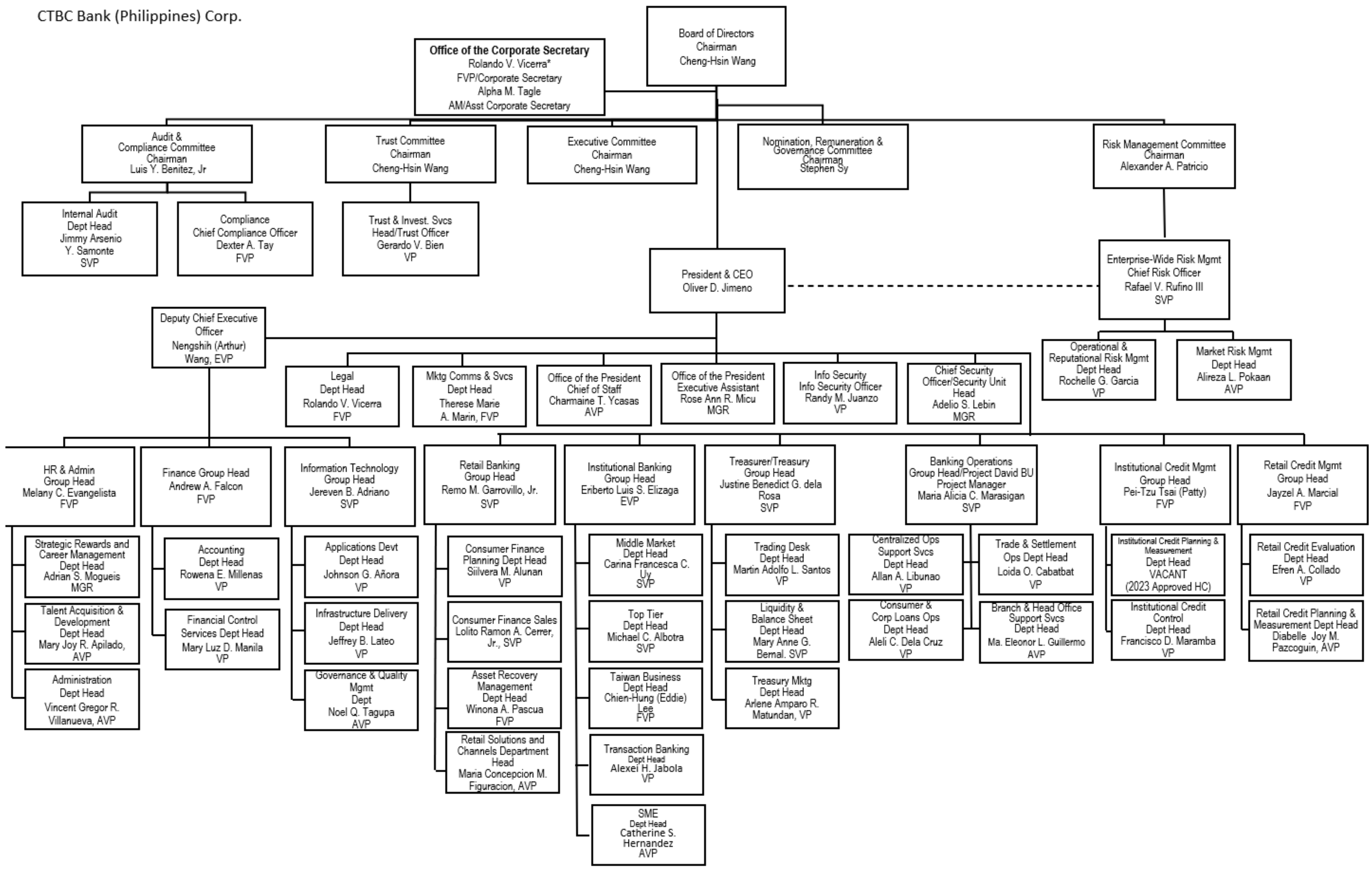
ANNEX 1: BANK ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Website : www.ctbcbank.com.ph

Bankwide Organizational Structure

As of 31 March 2023



ANNEX 2: LIST OF MAJOR STOCKHOLDERS, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

Name of Stockholders	Nationality	Percentage of Stockholdings	Voting Status one (1) per share
CTBC BANK CO., LTD.	Taiwanese	99.72%	347,319,203
MA. ASUNCION M. ORTOLL	Filipino	00.07%	241,551
ALFONSO LAO	Filipino	00.05%	185,150
ARLENE RAVALO ULANDAY & OR BETHEL ANN RAVALO & OR ELIODORO RAVALO	American	00.02%	75,000
CHEN LI MEI	Taiwanese	00.02%	65,992
BETTINA V. CHU	Filipino	00.01%	31,078
CARLOS M. ORTOLL	Filipino	00.01%	26,838
MA. BEATRIZ ORTOLL-MANAHAN	Filipino	00.01%	26,838
MA. ELENA M. ORTOLL-MIJARES	Filipino	00.01%	26,838
JOSE ANTONIO M. ORTOLL	Filipino	00.01%	26,838
MA. MARTA M. ORTOLL	Filipino	00.01%	26,838
MA. TERESA ORTOLL-GARCIA	Filipino	00.01%	26,838
MARTIN M. ORTOLL	Filipino	00.01%	26,838
REGAN C. SY	Filipino	00.01%	26,450
PCD NOMINEE CORP. (FILIPINO)	Filipino	00.00%	13,795
BERNARDITO U. CHU	Filipino	00.00%	13,225
CHING L. TAN	Filipino	00.00%	13,225
GUAT TIOC CHUNG	Filipino	00.00%	13,225
RAZUL Z. REQUESTO	Filipino	00.00%	13,225
OLIVERIO GUISON LAPERAL	Filipino	00.00%	13,225

ANNEX 3: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

A. Deposits

1. **Peso Deposits**
    - **Peso Savings Account** - this is a Peso-denominated regular/conventional savings account for individuals or for corporate payroll accounts.
        - **My First Saves Account** - This is a Peso-denominated regular savings account that specifically caters to children from 7 to 17 years of age.
    - **Peso Checking Account -** This is a regular interest-earning checking account. This checking account comes with a CTBC Bank Visa Debit & ATM Card, checkbook, record book, and access in Internet banking via NetBanking Facility and BancNet Online.
    - **Ultimate Earner Checking Account -** This is a higher-yielding checking account which allows client to earn time deposit tiered rates based on Average Daily Balance (ADB) and number of withdrawals.
    - **Peso Time Deposit -** This is a Peso-denominated regular time deposit account (also known as certificate of deposit or term deposit) that earns a higher rate than regular savings account but is held for a pre-specified term or until maturity.
    - **Two and Three Year Time Deposit -** This is a Peso-denominated regular time deposit account (also known as certificate of deposit or term deposit) that earns a higher rate than regular savings account if held for a pre-specified term or until maturity.

2. **Foreign Currency Deposits**
    - **Dollar Savings Account -** This is a dollar-denominated regular savings account for individuals or for corporate payroll accounts.
    - **Dollar Time Deposit -** This is a dollar-denominated regular time deposit that earns a higher rate than regular savings account but is held for a pre-specified term or until maturity.

3. **Visa Debit and Cash Card**
    - **Visa debit and ATM Card -** The CTBC Bank Visa Debit & ATM Card is a convenient, multi-functional, debit card that allows bills payment, fund transfer, balance inquiry and ATM cash withdrawal at over 20,000 BancNet ATMs in the Philippines and over 2.7 million Visa-affiliated ATMs worldwide. These Debit Cards are linked to a Peso Savings or Peso Current Account.
    - **SSS Visa Cash Card -** The SSS Visa Cash Card is the fastest way of getting pension claims (Retirement, Disability and Death Claim) as it is conveniently loaded in a Cash Card. A pensioner does not need to visit the Bank to open an account.
    - **MySaves Cash Card** - the CTBC Bank MySaves Cash Card is an electronic money with security features that is efficient to disburse cash and payments. This Card is a practical tool for payroll disbursements, loan proceeds, incentives, remittances, among others.

4. **Payment and Remittance -** It is the transfer and payment of funds whether inward or outward remittances.

B. Cash Management

1. Account Information Management

- **Net Banking -** This is a web-based remote banking system designed to provide the Bank's selected clients access to the several banking services from the location of their choice even beyond banking hours as the channel is via the internet.

2. Disbursement Management

- **Co-Branded Cash Card -** A co-branded Cash Card pertains to a cash card issued by CTBC Bank bearing its corporate logo and its co-branding partner's logo. The Cash Cards may be used for release of remittances, loan proceeds, commissions, among others.
- **Payroll -** This is a disbursement service whereby the Bank debits the corporate client's deposit account and distributes the money to its employees' payroll account representing salaries and/or wages for a given period.
- **Ultimate Checkwriter -** It is a checking account that comes with an interactive and transactional accounts payable program to assist the client in his day-to-day financial activity. The program will automate the entire disbursement process of the client starting from voucher preparation to application of accounting entries to issuance of checks, moving on to administration, and finally monitoring of payments.
- **Custom Duties** - This service allows client-importers to make payments of final duties and taxes at selected CTBC Bank branches.
- **BancNet eGov -** This a one-stop shop facility in paying all government duties accessible through BancNet's secured eGov portal using a browser such as Internet Explorer, Mozilla, and Firefox.
- **BIR eFPS -** It is an automated electronic facility for tax filing and payment to the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) over the Internet. The BIR Electronic Filing and Payment System (eFPS) consists of two (2) distinct processes, namely e-filing and e-payment.
- **PhilHealth via eGov -** An electronic solutions that will drastically shape every Business/Institutions/Employers traditional preference of over-the-counter cash or check payment to an efficient and enhance ONLINE payment transmission of PhilHealth premium contributions that will add much value to your company. It is a facility accessible through BancNet's secure eGov portal using a browser such as Internet Explorer, Mozilla, and Firefox.

3. Receivable Management

- **Post-dated Check Warehousing -** This service is done through the NetBanking facility and allows the client to outsource the safekeeping and management of its Post-Dated Checks (PDCs) under a comprehensive program, for easy access on check status and inventory reports and a hassle-free file reconciliation.

- **Ultimate Money Mover (Deposit Pick-up) -** The Ultimate Money Mover is a collection service that covers movement of cash and other negotiable instruments from the client's office to the Bank and vice versa in an efficient and secured manner.
- **BancNet Bills Payment -** It is a service provided to corporate clients with a large customer base (subscribers/customers/policy holders, etc) that are situated globally to enable these customers to pay their bills through the electronic platform of BancNet Online. This service will enable the client's customers to pay their regular/recurring bills on time.
- **Point-of-Sale-** The BancNet Payment System is a complete retail solution that facilitates the authentication of debit cards, authorization and final settlement with the merchant. The service involves the authentication and settlement of all purchases made using a BancNet ATM card and related services like merchant helpdesk, automated reconciliation and daily report generation.

C. Loans

1. Loans

- **My Family Home Loan -** A straightforward housing loan facility that gives low fixed interest rates.
- **Short Term Loans -** This is a loan facility established to finance interim requirements to manage inventory, accounts receivables and payables, cash and other working capital-related corporate expenses.
- **Term Loan Financing -** A loan product set-up to finance capital expenses related to plant expansion, equipment and machinery purchases, land acquisition and other intermediate term requirements.
- **Syndicated Financing -** For large-scale financing requirements denominated in Philippine Pesos or US Dollars, CTBC BANK can organize a group or syndicate of banks and investors who will each act as a participating lender in the facility.
- **Omnibus Facility -** A multi-purpose credit line which may be drawn on a one-time or multiple basis.
- **Discounting Facility -** A type of credit line granted by the bank against an assignment of post-dated checks issued by the bank-customer's vendors. Repayment of the loan is taken from the proceeds of the matured post dated checks.
- **Domestic Bills Purchase Line -** A type of financing product where the bank purchases current dated checks.

2. **Salary Stretch Loan**
    - **Individual -** CTBC Bank Salary Stretch Loan for individuals is a short-term or mid-term multi-purpose unsecured loan for salaried and self-employed segments. Loan repayment under this program is through Post-Dated Checks (PDCs).
    - **Corporate -** The CTBC Bank Salary Stretch Loan for Corporate is a multi-purpose unsecured personal to employees of accredited companies. Loan repayments under this porgram is via salary deduction.

3. **Back-to-Back Loan -** Back-to-Back Loan is a standby loan available to existing Savings and Time Deposit account holders that intends to bridge financial gaps for personal and business purpose.

4. **SME Loan -** The Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Business Loan is a secured credit facility that caters to the business financing requirements of entrepreneurs and business owners. The program provides Short Term Loans or Revolving Credit Lines and Term Loans.

D. Trade Services

1. **Letters of Credit-** It is an arrangement that is irrevocable and constitutes a definite undertaking of the issuing bank to honor a complying presentation.
    - **Import Letters of Credit** - It is an arrangement that is irrevocable and constitutes a definite undertaking of the issuing bank to honor a complying presentation.
    - **Export Letters of Credit -** It is the authentication and advising of export LC in order for the beneficiary to claim the operative instrument from the counter of the advising bank.
    - **Import Bills Processing -** Checking and payment of documents under Import LC whether sight or Usance.
    - **Export Bills Processing -** It is the sending of Export documents to the issuing bank whether with financing via Export Bills purchased or simply via collection.
    - **Domestic Letters of Credit -** It is a mode of payment used for domestic purchases. It is an instrument that affirms the issuing bank's obligation to pay the beneficiary after the presentation of required documents and adherence to the terms and conditions as specified in the letter of credit.
    - **Standby Letters of Credit -** This is used as a form of guarantee to secure the performance of the applicant.

2. **Shipping Guarantee -** It is an indemnity given by the Bank on behalf of the customer to a shipping company to hold the shipping company without any responsibility for the delivery of merchandise without surrendering Bill of Lading (BL) or other documents.

3. **Loans against Trust Receipt -** This is granted to an importer in order to facilitate the release of the goods purchased when financial resources are not immediately available to settle the import obligation. The importer is allowed the use of the

merchandise for its business activities while the Bank retains ownership of the same while receiving the proceeds from the sale of the goods.

4. **Import Documentary Collections (D/P, D/A) -** It is the collection by Banks of a sum of money due from a buyer, with or without the delivery of shipping documents.

5. **Open Account/Direct Remittances -** It is a mode of payment wherein original documents are being sent by the seller directly to the importer whether payment will be made on a future date or immediate (sight).

E. Treasury

1. **Foreign Exchange**
    - **FX Spot -** address buy/sell foreign exchange needs of the clients.
    - **FX Deliverable Forward (DF) -** An FX DF is a contract between the client and CTBC Bank, in which client either have the obligation to buy the underlying currency from the Bank or to sell it to the Bank at a future date at a rate agreed at present (forward rate).
    - **FX Non-Deliverable Forward (NDF) -** As with FX DF, FX NDF is a contract between the client and CTBC Bank, in which client either have the obligation to buy the underlying currency from the Bank or to sell it to the Bank at a future date at a rate agreed at present (forward rate). Unlike the FX DF, the FX NDF only settles the difference between the onshore official fixing rate and the FX NDF rate at contract forward date. Client either pay to or receive from the Bank the difference depending on the onshore fixing rate at forward date. Client could then buy or sell the same currency in the onshore spot market to fulfill the physical currency requirement. In effect, client are buying or selling the onshore currency at the offshore FX NDF contract rate.
    - **FX Options (FXO) -** An FXO is a derivative contract between a buyer and a seller that gives the buyer of the contract the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) or to sell (put) a specified amount of one currency against another currency at a specified rate on a specified date. Under this contract, the buyer pays a premium while the seller receives a premium.

2. **Peso Fixed Income**
    - **Treasury Bills (T-Bills) -** Treasury Bills are short-term negotiable and transferable debt instruments of the National Government issued by the Bureau of Treasury.
    - **Fixed Rate Treasury Notes -** Fixed Rate Treasury Notes (FXTNs) are medium to long-term negotiable and transferable debt instruments of the National Government issued by the Bureau of Treasury.
    - **Retail Treasury Bonds -** Retail Treasury Bonds (RTBs) are medium to long-term negotiable and transferable debt instrument of the National Government issued by the Bureau of Treasury.

- **Global Peso Note-** Global Peso Notes are issued by the Republic of the Philippines to provide the market with a Bond that capitalizes on the strength of the PhP against USD. These are direct, unconditional obligations of the Republic of the Philippines to pay the prevailing USD equivalent of the nominal PhP amount from the computed semi-annual coupon interest and bullet principal. They are effectively PhP-denominated Bonds with settlement in USD at the prevailing USD / PhP rate.
- **Peso Corporate Bond -** Peso Corporate Bonds are medium to long-term negotiable and transferable debt instruments issued by a Corporation.

3. **Dollar Fixed Income**
   - **ROP Bonds -** medium to long-term negotiable and transferable debt instruments issued by the Republic of the Philippines.
   - **ROP Onshore Dollar Bond (ODB) -** medium to long-term negotiable and transferable debt instruments issued by the Republic of the Philippines.
   - **Other Sovereign Bonds -** are those fixed income instruments issued by the national government other than the Republic of the Philippines and denominated in foreign currency.
   - **Dollar Corporate Bonds -** medium to long-term negotiable and transferable debt instruments issued by a Corporation.

F. Trust

1. **Unit Investment Trust Fund - an** investment vehicle that pools funds of different investors with similar investment objectives in a basket of assets, goods, and services.
   - **Money Market Fund -** a Peso-denominated Unit Investment Trust Fund that aims to provide its participants with enhanced yields for their short-term liquidity needs by investing in a diversified portfolio of short-term, highly liquid fixed-income securities, term deposits and other money market instruments. This fund is suitable for investors with low to moderate risk appetite and with short-term investment requirement of thirty (30) days to one (1) year.
   - **ATRAM Philippine Balanced Feeder Fund -** a Peso-denominated balanced Unit Investment Trust Fund in the form of a feeder fund that aims to achieve for its participants current income and long-term capital growth through investment in listed and non-listed fixed income and equity securities of Philippine companies and debt obligations of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and its instrumentalities. The target fund is ATRAM Philippine Balanced Fund, Inc., an open-end investment company duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
   - **Sun Life Philippine Stock Index Feeder Fund -** a peso denominated equity Unit Investment Trust Fund in the form of a feeder fund that aims to to achieve for its participants investment returns that track the performance of the Philippine Stock Exchange Index (PSEi) by investing in a diversified portfolio of stocks comprising the PSEi in the same weights as the index, to the extent practicable. The target fund is Sun Life Prosperity Philippine Stock Index Fund,

Inc., an open-end investment company duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

2. **Investment Management - suitable** for clients who want a flexible fund management set-up wherein various asset types can be mixed in a professionally managed portfolio. As an Investment Manager, the Bank's Trust and Investment Services Department (TISD) develops and applies investment strategies that are suitable to and in line with the client's requirements.

3. **Retirement Fund Management** - With a Retirement/Pension/Provident Fund set up for your company, you can look forward to a systematic payment of determinable financial benefits to eligible employees either in lump sum upon his retirement / separation from the company or over a period of years after retirement. The benefits to be received are fixed or pre-determined, and the funding of the plan to meet the retirement benefits and costs are actuarially estimated.

4. **Other Fiduciary Services**
    - **Escrow Agency -** may be used for the smooth and impartial facilitation of a certain transaction between two parties, most commonly during the buying or selling of assets.
    - **Mortgage Trust Indenture -** a service provided by the Bank's Trust and Investments Services Department (TISD) wherein it is appointed as a Trustee that acts as an impartial intermediary between a company and its creditors in the administration of properties securing the company's loans.

ANNEX 4: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance Structure and Practices

Board oversight on good governance of the Bank is very essential for the stability and success of the institution. As such, part of the implementation of the governance structure, designated board committees ensures that their respective oversight covers all areas how the risks, the business and controls are effectively monitored and efficiently managed.

Good Corporate Governance is the foundation of safe and sound banking operations and a reflection of the collective values and competence of the board of directors and senior management team. It embodies the principles of fairness, accountability and transparency thus promoting the protection of the rights of all stakeholders and as stated in the Bank's Vision and Mission and Code of Ethics.

The Board is primarily responsible for the governance of the Bank. The Bank's financial condition, results of operations, current and potential level of risk exposures and the quality of the control environment are the ultimate responsibility of the board of directors. As such, Board Governance is the deciding component and a crucial part in the functions of the institution. Good governance ensures that objectives are realized, resources are well-managed, and the interests of the stakeholders are protected and reflected in the decisions and oversight on the effective implementation of the governance standards and principles.

Selection Process for the Board and Senior Management

For the Directors position, the NRG Committee acknowledges that CTBC Bank, as a subsidiary, the parent bank and stakeholders have the right to nominate board members and/or approve their selection. Notwithstanding that the Board, within its power shall ensure that members selected for the board are qualified. This includes the review of the minimum criteria below:

1. Possess the knowledge, skills, experience and particularly in the case of non-executive directors, independence of mind given their responsibilities on the board and in the light of the Bank's business and risk profile;
2. Have a record of integrity and good repute
3. Have sufficient time to fully carry out their responsibilities and
4. Have the ability to promote a smooth interaction between board members
5. Have no conflicts of interests that may impede their ability to perform their duties independently and objectively and subject them to undue influence from other persons (such as management or other shareholders, past or present positions held or personal, professional, or other members of the board or management or with other entities within the group)

The Nomination Process is conducted by the NRG Committee, which identifies and nominates candidates after taking into account the criteria provided. This process is usually performed during regular or special board meeting in cases of appointment, replacement or resignation of incumbent directors or officers and election during Annual Stockholders' Meeting. For Officers' Selection Process, CTBC-PH HRAG shall have the policy for reference.

Board's Overall Responsibility

It shall be the Board's responsibility to foster the long-term success of the Bank and secure its sustained competitiveness in a manner consistent with its fiduciary responsibility, which it shall exercise in the best interest of the Bank, its shareholders and other stakeholders. The Board shall conduct itself with utmost honesty and integrity in the discharge of its duties, functions and responsibilities.

The Board of Directors is comprised of individuals with mixed and varied expertise and collectively reaches independent and sound decisions. They ensure that directors who are members of the board committees have the expertise and experience in providing sound displaying the required "independence" as well as ensuring that there is no conflict of interests.

Role and Contribution of Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors and of the Chairman of the Board

Chairman of the Board

The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall provide leadership in the Board of Directors. He shall ensure effective functioning of the Board of Directors, including maintaining a relationship of trust with members of the Board of Directors.

Following are the responsibilities:

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

9) Supervise the preparation of the agenda of the meeting in coordination with the Corporate Secretary, taking into consideration the suggestions of the CEO, Management and the Directors, and;
10) Maintain qualitative and timely lines of communication and information between the Board and Management.

<u>Chief Executive Officer</u>

The CEO shall be the overall-in-charge for the management of the business and affairs of the Bank governed by the strategic direction and risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors. He shall be primarily accountable to the Board of Directors in championing the desired conduct and behavior, implementing strategies, and in promoting the long-term interest of the Bank.

One of the critical duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors is the selection of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the members of the management team.

Members of the Management Team are primarily tasked to:

1) Oversee the implementation of approved business plans and strategies and management of the Bank's day to day operations;
2) Translate to their performance the fitness and propriety of the management on effectively achieving the Bank's objectives;
3) Cascade the tone of governance and culture of control within the Bank;
4) Ensure that the reports and information package submitted by the management to the board also reflect the quality and extent of its performance;
5) Involve in the development of strategies and in monitoring achieving of the business plans;
6) Effectively monitor adherence to the policies and procedures and promptness of actions to address the deficiencies and weaknesses noted.
7) Plans provided to retain competent staff and attract new employees who believe and adhere to the values of the organization and inform the board on a timely basis of the Bank's operating performance as well as the development in the business environment.
8) Responsible for the implementation and consistent adherence by all personnel to the policies approved by the board of directors in relation to controls, independent oversight and checks and balances systems, ensuring among others that:
    a. Financial statements are prepared in accordance with the accounting standards on the prescribed financial reporting framework. Documentation sufficient to support the financial statements is maintained. This responsibility includes ensuring that the external auditor who audits and reports on the financial statements has complete and unhindered access to, and is provided with, all necessary information that can materially affect them and, consequently, the auditor's report on them, to the extent allowed by law. Management also has the responsibility to provide all information to regulatory agencies that are entitled to such information by law or regulation.
    b. Management is responsible for maintaining, monitoring and evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system on an ongoing basis, and for reporting on the effectiveness and sustainability of the FIs risk management and control procedures and infrastructure. In fulfilling its duties and responsibilities,

management should take all necessary measures to ensure that there is continuous, adequate and effective internal audit process.

9) Effective oversight on the Bank's disclosure practices.

Executive Director (ED) is a director who has the executive responsibility and performs work related to the operations of the Bank's operations.

Non-Executive Director (NED) refers to those who are not part of the day to day management of the Bank's operations.

Board Structure and Composition

The Board of Directors of CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. consists of eight (8) members, composed of Executives, Non-Executives and Independent Directors as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Bank.

The members of the Board shall be selected from a broad pool of qualified candidates. Non-Executive Directors who shall include independent directors, shall comprise at least majority of the board of directors to promote the independent oversight of management by the board of directors. Three (3) members of the board of directors shall be independent directors. The duties and responsibilities of the directors are embedded in the Bank's Corporate Governance Manual.

Chairman of the Board

The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall provide leadership in the Board of Directors. He shall ensure effective functioning of the Board of Directors, including maintaining a relationship of trust with members of the Board of Directors.

Chief Executive Officer

The CEO shall be the overall-in-charge for the management of the business and affairs of the Bank governed by the strategic direction and risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors. He shall be primarily accountable to the Board of Directors in championing the desired conduct and behavior, implementing strategies, and in promoting the long-term interest of the Bank.

Board Composition & its Members

Board Composition as of 31 Dec 2022	Type of Directorships	The Principal Stockholder Represented if Nominee	The Number of Years Served as Director	Number of direct and indirect shares held	Percentage of Shares Held to Total Outstanding Shares of the Bank
Cheng-Hsin Wang	Director		1	1	0%
William B. Go	Director		27	53	0%
Oliver D. Jimeno	Director		3	1	0%
Li-Hsuan Juan	Director		2	1	0%
Jui-Cheng Huang	Director		1	1	0%
Alexander A. Patricio	Independent Director		4	1	0%
Stephen D. Sy	Independent Director		3	1	0%
Luis Y. Benitez, Jr.	Independent Director		1	1	0%

Board Qualification

Qualifications of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors

To promote checks and balances, the Chairperson of the Board of Directors shall be a non-executive director or an independent director and must not have served as CEO of the Bank within the past three (3) years. The positions of the Chairperson and the CEO shall not be held by one (1) person. In exceptional cases where the position of Chairperson of the Board of Directors and CEO is allowed to be held by one (1) person as approved by the Monetary Board, a lead independent director shall be appointed.

Qualifications of Directors

A director shall have the following minimum qualifications:

1) He must be fit and proper for the position of a director.

In determining whether a person is fit and proper for the position of a director, the following matters must be considered: integrity/probity, physical/mental fitness; relevant education/financial literacy/training; possession of competencies relevant to the job, such

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

An elected director has the burden to prove that he possesses all the foregoing minimum qualifications and none of the cases mentioned under Section 138 (Persons disqualified to become directors).

A director shall submit to the Bangko Sentral the required certifications and other documentary proof of such qualifications using Appendix 101 as guide within twenty (20) Banking days from the date of election. Non-submission of complete documentary requirements or their equivalent within the prescribed period shall be construed as his failure to establish his qualifications for the position and results in his removal from the board of directors.

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

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

2) He must have attended a Seminar on Corporate Governance for Board of Directors.

A director shall submit to the Bangko Sentral a Certification of Compliance in attending the Seminar on Corporate Governance for first-time directors as documentary proof of such compliance: Provided, that the following persons are included in the list below exempted from complying with the aforementioned requirement:

a. Filipino citizens with recognized stature, influence and reputation in the Banking community and whose business practices stand as testimonies to good corporate governance;
b. Distinguished Filipino and foreign nationals who served as senior officials in central Banks and/or financial regulatory agencies, including former Monetary Board members; or
c. Former Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Philippine Supreme Court: Provided, further, that this exemption shall not apply to the annual training requirements for the members of the board of directors.

List of Board Level Committees Including Membership and Function

(Refer to SEC Report 17-A, pp. 34-38)

Directors' Attendance in Board and Committee Meetings

The members of the Board of Directors who were present ("✓") or absent ("x") during the meetings of the Bank's Board of Directors for the year 2022 are as follows:

Name of Directors	Dates of Meetings											
	28 Jan 2022	03 Mar 2022	28 Apr 2022	23 Jun 2022		24 Jun 2022	20 July 2022	25 Aug 2022	22 Sep 2022	28 Oct 2022	15 Dec 2022	22 Dec 2022
	(Special Meeting)	(Regular Meeting)	(Regular Meeting)	(Annual Stockholders' Meeting)	(Organizational Meeting)	(Regular Meeting)	(Special Meeting)	(Regular Meeting)	(Special Meeting)	(Regular Meeting)	(Regular Meeting)	(Special Meeting)
Cheng-Hsin Wang	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
William B. Go	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Oliver D. Jimeno	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Li-Hsuan Juan	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√
Jui-Cheng Huang a.k.a. Kevin Huang	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Alexander A. Patricio	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Stephen D. Sy	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Luis Y. Benitez, Jr.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Committee Meeting Attendance – Risk Management Committee

Risk Management Committee Members	**Date of Meetings**						**Percentage of Attendance for 2022**
	3-Mar	28-Apr	24-Jun	25-Aug	28-Oct	15-Dec	
Alexander A. Patricio	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
Stephen D. Sy	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
Luis Y. Benitez, Jr.	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
Li-Hsuan Juan	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
Jui-Cheng Huang a.ka. Kevin Huang*	√	X	√	√	N/A		75%

*Resigned from being a member of the RMC effective August 25, 2022.

Committee Meeting Attendance – Trust Committee

Trust Committee Members	Date of Meetings						Percentage of Attendance for 2022
	3-Mar	28-Apr	23-Jun	25-Aug	28-Oct	15-Dec	
Cheng-Hsin Wang	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
William B. Go	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
Jui-Cheng Huang a.ka. Kevin Huang	√	X	√	√	√	√	83%
Oliver D. Jimeno	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
Gerardo V. Bien (Trust Officer)	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%

Committee Meeting Attendance – Audit Committee

Audit Committee Members	Date of Meetings						Percentage of Attendance for 2022
	3-Mar	28-Apr	24-Jun	25-Aug	28-Oct	15-Dec	
Luis Y. Benitez, Jr.	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
Alexander A. Patricio	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
Li-Hsuan Juan	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%

Committee Meeting Attendance – NRG Committee

Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee	Date of Meetings									Percentage of Attendance for 2022
	28-Jan	3-Mar	28-Apr	23-Jun	20-Jul	25-Aug	22-Sep	28-Oct	15-Dec	
Stephen D. Sy	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
Cheng-Hsin Wang	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
William B. Go	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
Alexander A. Patricio	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%
Luis Y. Benitez, Jr.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	100%

Changes in the Board of Directors – CORSEC

(Refer to SEC Report 17-A, page 6)

List of Executive Officer & Senior Management

Executive Officers

The following are the Bank's executive officers/senior management and Mancom:

OLIVER D. JIMENO, Filipino, holds a Master's and Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from the University of the Philippines. He was appointed as President and CEO of CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. on December 02, 2019. Mr. Jimeno has been with the Bank since December 1999, having served as Head of Treasury's Domestic Desk in 1999 and Head of the Liquidity and Balance Sheet Management Desk in 2005, before eventually being appointed as the Bank's Treasurer in 2009. Prior to joining CTBC Bank Philippines, he was a Swap Trader at PCIBank and a Trust Marketing Officer at Citytrust. Mr. Jimeno is 52 years old.

NENGSHIH WANG, a.k.a. Arthur Wang, Taiwanese, joined CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. as Executive Vice President and Deputy Chief Executive Officer on July 24, 2019. He was previously with Sydney Representative Office of CTBC Bank Co. Ltd where he was Chief Representative. Prior to his assignment in Australia, Arthur held several positions at CTBC Bank Co. Ltd., most recently as SVP and Head of SME Marketing Department. He also brings in extensive experience in Debt Capital Markets from his position as Director of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (Taipei Branch). Arthur holds a Business Administration degree in Transportation and Communication Management from National Cheng Kung University as well as a Master's degree in Business Administration from University of Wisconsin-Madison. He is 56 years old.

ERIBERTO LUIS S. ELIZAGA, Filipino, earned his AB Economics degree from the Ateneo De Manila University. He is Executive Vice President and Head of Institutional Banking Group. His career in the banking industry spans over 30 years. Prior to joining CTBC Bank, he was the Corporate Banking Head of Philippine Bank of Communications (2015) and most recently, East West Banking Corporation (2018). Before joining PBCOM, Luis spent 15 years of his career with Security Bank during which time he held numerous senior leadership roles. He likewise had stints with Standard Chartered Bank (1996), Union Bank of the Philippines (1993) and Philippine Commercial International Bank (1987). He is 59 years old.

JEREVEN B. ADRIANO, Filipino, earned his Bachelor of Science in Entrepreneurial Management degree from Polytechnic University of the Philippines. He re-joined CTBC Bank Philippines on September 4, 2020 as Senior Vice President and Head of Information Technology Group. He has more than 25 years of working experience from different banking institutions. His banking career started when he joined Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company (1995), followed by his stint with MBTC Technology Inc. (2002). He was assigned in various roles of increasing responsibility from Business Analyst to Senior Business Analyst and eventually Department Head. He joined Maybank Philippines Inc. where he served as the IT Lead for Community Financial Services Regional Programs (2012) and Business Analysis and Support Department Head (2014). In 2016, he joined PNB Savings Bank as Information Technology Division Head. Prior to joining CTBC Bank in 2020, he was the Deputy Information

Technology Group Head and Applications Development and Support Division Head of Philippine National Bank. He is 50 years old.

LOLITO RAMON A. CERRER, JR., Filipino, earned his AB Philosophy degree from the Ateneo De Manila University. He is Senior Vice President and Consumer Finance Sales Head. Prior to joining CTBC Bank, he was the Head of Personal Loans of Security Bank, a role he performed for five years. He likewise had stints at Philippine Savings Bank, APEX Distributors Inc., Metrovet Philippines, Century Canning Corporation, Universal Food Corporation and Philippines Commercial International Bank. At the early part of his career, Jun taught philosophy at the Holy Apostles Senior Seminary. He is 60 years old.

JUSTINE BENEDICT G. DELA ROSA, Filipino, acquired his AB Economics degree and BS Management of Financial Institutions degree from De La Salle University. He is Senior Vice President and Head of Treasury Group. His career in banking started in 1997 when he was selected to be part of Solid Bank's Officer Development Program. Upon completion of the program, he chose to start a career in Treasury as a Liquidity Trader. In his more than 18 years with CTBC Bank, he has quickly moved up the corporate ladder and has assumed positions of increasing responsibility. From being a Department Head of Trading Desk in 2006, Mr. Dela Rosa was appointed as Treasury Group Head last December 02, 2019. He is 48 years old.

MARIA ALICIA C. MARASIGAN, Filipino, earned her Bachelor's Degree in Commerce from St. Scholastica's College Manila and her Master's Degree in Business Administration from the Ateneo De Manila University. She joined CTBC Bank in 2021 as Senior Vice President and Head of the Banking Operations Group. Her banking career started when she joined Philippine Savings Bank as Credit Analyst. After her 10-year career with Philippine Savings Bank, she moved to Planters Development Bank in 2003 where her last role was Corporate Salary Loan Unit Head. From 2007 to 2012, she was with Premiere Bank (acquired by Security Bank) as Corporate Salary Loan Department Head and later on as Senior Assistant Vice President and Seafarers Loan Team Head. In 2014, she served as Transformation and Strategy Head of Maybank Philippines, Inc. and later on assumed the Central Operations Group Head position before joining CTBC Bank. Ms. Marasigan is 49 years old.

REMO ROMULO M. GARROVILLO, JR., Filipino, holds an AB Economics degree from Ateneo de Manila University. He is Senior Vice President and Head of Retail Banking Group. He joined CTBC Bank on December 09, 2014 as Head of Global Transaction and Other Banking Channels followed by his appointment as full-fledged Retail Banking Group Head effective July 25, 2019. Prior to CTBC Bank, he was Director of Merchant Acquisition of Globe Telecom. He started his banking career at Union Bank of the Philippines in 1999, initially as Customer Service Officer and later on as Cash Solutions Manager. In 2003, he joined Philippine National Bank (PNB) as Assistant Vice President and Head of its e-Business Solutions Division. After his three year stint with PNB, he moved to East West Banking Corporation in 2006 where he was Head of the Product Development and Marketing Support Division. In 2007, he joined Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (RCBC) as Assistant Vice President of Channel Management and Product Development. He left RCBC as Senior Vice President and Head of Global Transactions Services. Mr. Garrovillo is 44 years old.

MICHAEL C. ALBOTRA, Filipino, holds a degree in Bachelor of Arts Major in Economics from University of Asia and the Pacific. He is Senior Vice President and Head of Top Tier Department under Institutional Banking Group. Prior to joining the CTBC Bank in 2021, he was Senior Vice President and Head of Corporate Banking Department of Mizuho Bank, LTD. He also had stints with HSBC Philippines as Vice President for Commercial Banking and HSBC Savings Bank (Phil) Inc. as Vice President and Corporate Banking Head. In 2008, he joined United Coconut Planters Bank as Assistant Vice President and Senior Relationship Manager under Corporate Wholesale Banking Group. Previous to this position in United Coconut Planters Bank, he served Bank of Commerce from 2000 to 2008 as Unit Head and later on appointed as Assistant Vice President of Private Banking Group. He also worked for almost two years at Urban Bank as Marketing Associate which started his banking profession and soon after promoted to Marketing Officer. Mr. Albotra is 45 years old.

RAFAEL V. RUFINO III, Filipino, holds a degree in Commerce from De La Salle University. Mr. Rufino was first introduced to the banking profession in 1991 when he joined 1st E-Bank initially as an Account Analyst and later on as an e-Business Banking Unit Head. He spent the next 11 years with 1st E-Bank before joining CTBC Bank in 2003. At CTBC, Mr. Rufino further expanded and solidified his knowledge of the credit process as a result of his being assigned in various roles of increasing responsibility from Account Officer to Credit Officer to Credit Control Department Head and eventually Group Head. He is currently Senior Vice President and the Chief Risk Officer of the Bank. He is 54 years old.

JIMMY ARSENIO Y. SAMONTE, Filipino, obtained his Bachelor's degree in Commerce, Major in Accountancy (*cum laude*) from the University of Santo Tomas and is a Certified Public Accountant. Jimmy also attended the Banking Intermediate Industry Training School at the Center for Professional Education of Arthur Andersen and Co. in Illinois, USA. He is Senior Vice President and Head of Internal Audit. He also served as the Bank's Compliance Officer from 2000 to 2001. Prior to joining the Bank, he was Audit Manager of the Financial Services Group of Sycip, Gorres, Velayo & Co. (SGV & Co.), a member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited. He has been with the Bank since October 1998. He is 53 years old.

MARY ANNE G. BERNAL, Filipino, obtained her Bachelor's Degree in Economics from University of Sto. Tomas. She was first exposed to the banking industry when she joined China Banking Corporation as Account Analyst in 1993 and later on in her career assumed a supervisory role. After her 9-year stint with China Banking Corporation, she moved to CTBC Bank in 2002. In her more than 18 years with CTBC Bank, she has consistently moved up the corporate ladder and assumed positions of higher responsibility. From being a Credit Officer to Liquidity Officer in 2009, she currently holds the position of Senior Vice President and Head of Liquidity and Balance Sheet Department under Treasury Group. Ms. Bernal is 49 years old.

ANDREW A. FALCON, Filipino, is a Certified Public Accountant. He earned his Bachelor's degree in Business Administration and Accountancy from University of the Philippines. He joined CTBC Bank as Vice President and Head of Financial Control Department in June 2014. After steering the department for more than three years, he was appointed Officer-in-Charge of Finance and Corporate Affairs Group in October 2017. He was promoted to First Vice President and full-fledged Group Head in January 2018. Prior to joining the Bank, Mr. Falcon had stints in SGV and Co., Globe Telecom, Inc., Philippine Batteries Inc., Philippine Savings Bank and the latest of which was with FedEx as Controller. He is 41 years old.

JAYZEL A. MARCIAL, Filipino, joined CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. as First Vice President and Retail Credit Management Group Head on March 04, 2019. Prior to joining CTBC Bank in 2019, Jayzel was connected with RCBC Savings Bank, where she was the Head of Credit Risk Management since 2013. Having started her banking career at Citytrust Banking Corporation as Credit Officer Trainee, she steadily moved up to positions of increasing leadership and responsibility. With over 20 years of combined experience in various areas of credit from policy formulation and management, credit operations and control, credit analytics and scorecard management, Jayzel is a seasoned risk manager. Jayzel likewise had employment stints with several local and multinational banks such as Standard Chartered Bank, Citibank N.A. Phils, BDO, and Chinatrust. Jayzel was educated at St. Scholastica's College where she majored in Mass Communications. She is 52 years old.

PEI-TZU TSAI, a.k.a. Patty Tsai, Taiwanese, joined CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. as First Vice President (FVP) and Institutional Credit Management Group Head on December 27, 2021. She earned her Bachelor's degree in Economics, minor in Philosophy from National Taiwan University. She brings extensive experience of 15 years from different banking institutions such as ABN Amro Bank, Royal Bank of Scotland and ANZ Bank and gaining adept knowledge on relationship management in various industries and large scale accounts and credit risk management. Before her assignment in the country, she was a Credit Officer and Vice President of Global Institutional Credit Risk Management Division at CTBC Bank Co. Ltd. Ms. Tsai is 42 years old.

ROLANDO V. VICERRA, Filipino, earned his degree of Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy from University of the Philippines and Juris Doctor from Ateneo De Manila University. He is First Vice President and the Head of Legal Department. Before he was appointed as the Legal Department Head on September 17, 2021, and Corporate Secretary on March 03, 2022, he served the Bank as the Litigation Lawyer for 15 years. Prior to joining CTBC Bank Philippines, he was a Legal Counsel and Head of Replevin Team at International Exchange Bank, Litigation Lawyer at Union Bank, Associate Lawyer of Quasha Ancheta Peña and Nolasco Law Offices and Court Attorney V of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. He is 55 years old.

MELANY C. EVANGELISTA, Filipino, holds a Bachelor of Arts in Journalism (*cum laude*) degree from Polytechnic University of the Philippines and obtained units in Master in Business Administration from Ateneo de Manila University. She has been with the Bank for almost 15 years and currently the First Vice President and Human Resource and Administration Group Head. She has gained extensive knowledge and experience as a human resource practitioner ranging from recruitment, career management and employee relations, compensation and benefits, and training and communication in her 28 years of working experience. Before joining CTBC Bank, Melany was with Security Bank Corp. and Robinsons Bank for an aggregate 7 years. She is 49 years old.

DEXTER A. TAY, Filipino, earned his Bachelor of Arts Major in Political Science with units in Education, and his Bachelor of Laws from Saint Louis University – Baguio City. He completed his Diploma in Industrial Relations and obtained units in Master in Industrial Relations from the University of the Philippines. From private practice, he went on to start his banking career with Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company (Metrobank) as Trust Account Officer. He also had stints with One Global Contact Center (OGCC) from 2006 to 2008 as Director for Legal Service. He consequently joined Union Bank of the Philippines in 2008 as its Regulatory Compliance Officer, and later on joined Maybank Philippines, Inc. in 2013 as the Head of the Financial Crime Compliance (FCC) Unit. He was later Chief Compliance Officer of Maybank ATR Kim Eng from 2017 to 2020. From 2020 until 2022, he was the Head of the Core Compliance Unit at MUFG Bank, Ltd. (Manila Branch). He is currently the First Vice President and Compliance Department Head of CTBC Bank. He is 49 years old.

GERARDO V. BIEN, Filipino, holds a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration degree from Aquinas University (now known as University of Santo Tomas-Legazpi). He is a Vice President and Trust Officer of the Bank. Gerry is a seasoned banker and Trust professional, having a total work experience of 22 years in the industry gained from two banks. Before joining CTBC Bank in June 2011, Gerry worked at United Coconut Planters Bank and Standard Chartered Bank. He is 62 years old.

THERESE MARIE A. MARIN, Filipino, obtained her AB Communication Arts degree from De La Salle University. She is First Vice President and Head of Marketing Communications and Services Department. Her extensive marketing and communications experience started in 1994 with Security Bank Corporation where she was Advertising and Publications Supervisor. She worked with International Exchange Bank for 10 years where her last role was as Marketing Communications Officer. She joined CTBC Bank as Marketing Services Head in 2007. She is 50 years old.

CARINA FRANCESCA C. UY, Filipino, earned her Bachelor of Arts Major in Communication Arts from St. Paul College of Manila and her Master's in Business Administration from the Graduate School of Business and Economics of the De La Salle University. Carina is an accomplished financial executive who has led in the realms of account relationship, remedial recovery and asset management. Prior to joining CTBC Bank in 2022 as Senior Vice President and Head of Middle Market Department under Institutional Banking Group, she served as First Vice President and Group Head of Corporate and Investment Banking Group of United Coconut Planters Bank. She likewise held several roles in various local, financial institutions including Account Management Head of Pilipinas Bank, Account Officer of Financiera Manila, Inc, Account Officer of Pacific Orient Finance Corp, Staff Assistant of International Corporate Bank and Staff Assistant of Asia Pacific Finance Corporation. Ms. Uy is 63 years old.

Performance Assessment Program

Directors

Governance Self-Rating System

The Board is responsible to annually assess the effectiveness of the Board, Board Committees and each Director's contribution.

All Directors participate in the evaluation and each Director reviews the performance of the Board as a body, as an individual director, the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer and Board Committees. The assessments are derived from the Board of Directors and Directors' Duties and Responsibilities stated in the Corporate Governance Manual and in the respective Board Committee Charters. The results of the evaluation are used constructively by the Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee to discuss improvements with the Board and to provide developmental feedback to individual Directors.

Self-Assessment Forms

1) General Evaluation of the Board
2) Individual Self-Assessment by Directors
3) Qualitative Self-Assessment
4) Evaluation of the Board Chairman
5) Evaluation of the Chief Executive Officer
6) Board Committee Assessments
   - Executive Committee Assessment (ExCom)
   - Nomination & Remuneration Governance Committee (NRGC)
   - Audit Committee (Audit Com)
   - Risk Management Committee (RMC)
   - Trust Committee (Trust Com)

Senior Management

More than a traditional vehicle for measuring performance, the Bank's Performance Appraisal program serves as a vital feedback mechanism for drawing out strengths and identifying areas of development. It is meant to ensure performance of employees is at par with the standards set by the Bank, and to provide a platform for constructive dialogue between supervisors and subordinates with the objective of enhancing performance and identifying the potentials of employees. Management likewise makes use of Quarterly Check-Ins which are documented discussions between employees and their leaders designed to support employee success through reflection, planning and constructive feedback. The results of Performance Appraisal are used in Management's decisions aligned with the Bank's Rewards Program (i.e. Promotion, Merit Increase, Profit Sharing Bonus and Performance Bonus).

Orientation and Education Program

Directors Continuing Education

The Bank has in place a system for orientation of its new directors, and a continuing regulatory updates for the members of the Board. New Directors undergo the Corporate Governance Seminar, and the Bank's Articles of Incorporation and Amended By-Laws, Manual of Corporate Governance, and other policies are available to the Directors. On Continuing Education, Directors are encouraged to attend training programs to keep them informed and abreast with the fast changing times and regulations. In addition, the Bank through its Compliance Officer and other units gives continuing regulatory updates to the members of the Board every Board Meeting

Senior Management Continuing Education

The Bank's leadership program is designed to provide the necessary skills and knowledge to prepare the bank's leaders to assume bigger roles. The program is divided into three phases: transformational leadership, high-performance leadership, and C-level leadership, each catering to a specific aspect of leadership development. The first phase is a transformational leadership program aimed at creating a leadership mindset among the managers. The second phase is high-performance leadership, which is focused on enhancing the team's overall performance. The final phase is the C-Level Leadership Program, which is designed to transition from boss to coach by equipping them with coaching fundamentals and enough knowledge and exposure to be able to coach their team members.

The Bank's New Talent Orientation Program (NTOP) is designed to support newly hired officers and staff as they begin their journey with CTBC Bank. It orients new talents on a wide range of topics from the Bank's history, company policies, performance appraisal, compensation and benefits, rewards programs, safety and security, core values and corporate image among other things.

The Bank's Training Program helps to provide technical, behavioral and personal development to its officers and staff. Supervising Officers play a key role in identifying the training and developmental needs of their subordinates through an exercise called Training Needs Analysis. Depending on the developmental needs of employees, the Bank may provide in-house workshops and/or arrange attendance to external training programs.

Retirement and Succession Policy

Directors

The Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee reviews and evaluates the qualifications of all persons nominated to the Board as well as those nominated to other positions requiring the appointment of the Board. Successions and nominations to the Board are pursuant to the Bank's Amended By-laws, the General Banking Act of 2000, Securities and Regulations Code and implementing rules and regulations, and SEC and BSP regulations. For senior management and other positions requiring leadership qualities including key executive positions, the Bank has a succession policy where internal candidates are identified for future vacancies. Potential successors from internal candidates are identified in consultation with the President and CEO and the Board. Ultimately, the Bank aims to achieve a good mix of fresh talents and qualified candidates from the potential successors, in consonance with the business and strategic directions of the Bank.

There is no retirement age for Directors as the Bank believes that it benefits in retaining Directors whose wisdom and experience increases through the years, enabling them to continually provide valuable contributions to the Bank. Independent Directors are subject to the term limits of nine (9) years pursuant to BSP Circular Letter 2016 – 073 Advisory on the Term Limits for Independent Directors and SEC Memorandum Circular No. 4 Series of 2017.

Senior Management

An employee who has reached sixty years old with at least five years of service with the Bank may retire from the Bank and be eligible for retirement benefits. Consistent with the law, the Bank observes a mandatory retirement age of 65. A qualified employee may be entitled to as low as 75% or as high as 175% of his Plan Salary depending on the years of credited service at the time of the retirement. Moreover, the retirement benefit of an employee who has rendered at least ten years of credited service and is at least age fifty shall be tax exempt in accordance with Republic Act No. 4917.

The Bank's Management Succession Plan aims to identify and develop potential successors of employees occupying key management positions in the organization. The Bank's Human Resource and Administration Group plays a key role as it coordinates with Senior Management to identify critical positions in the organization and evaluate the potential successors to the incumbents in terms of their level of readiness. Potential successors are prepared to assume bigger roles through various training and development programs and interventions as well as exposure to senior management interactions. The Succession Plan is approved by the Board on an annual basis.

Remuneration Policy

Compensation of Directors or Trustees

In the absence of any provision in the by-laws fixing their compensation, the directors or trustees shall not receive any compensation in their capacity as such, except for reasonable per diems and fees or compensation, the amount of which may be approved by the stockholders representing at least a majority of the outstanding capital stock, or majority of the members in a regular or special meeting.

In no case shall the total yearly compensation of directors exceed ten (10%) percent of the net income before income tax of the corporation during the preceding year.

Directors or trustees shall not participate in the determination of their own per diems or compensation.

Corporations, such as the Bank, vested with public interest shall submit to their stockholders and the Commission, an annual report of the total compensation of each of their directors or trustees.

Compensation of Bank Employees

The Board of Directors shall approve remuneration and other incentives policy that is appropriate and consistent with the Bank's operating and risk culture, long-term business and risk appetite, performance and control environment. The policy shall cover all employees and should be designed to encourage good performance that supports the interest of the bank and its stakeholders. It shall be aligned with prudent risk taking and explicitly discourage excessive risk taking as defined by internal policies.

The NRGC shall monitor and review the remuneration and other incentives policy including plans, processes and outcomes, at least annually, to ensure that it operates and achieves the objectives as intended.

Remuneration Policy for Senior Management

The Bank's remuneration philosophy is to ensure that its employees are properly compensated through a salary, benefits and incentives program that is competitive in the industry. It provides salaries that are fair and commensurate to the position and functional responsibility of its employees. Salaries and benefits are reviewed annually vis-à-vis other banks, so that retention of talents is strengthened. Merit increases and promotional increases are provided to performers in line with the Bank's performance-oriented culture. Moreover, the Bank complies with all statutory requirements of the Labor Code of the Philippines (e.g.

minimum wage, leaves, 13th month pay, government contributions, etc.), and in most cases, provides more than what the law requires.

Over and above compensation and benefits, the Bank offers profit sharing and performance bonuses to deserving employees who perform at par with Management's expectations. Incentives are also given to those with sales and revenue-generating functions, to provide additional motivation for them to surpass their business goals.

The Bank maintains a salary structure that is crafted and reviewed annually based on actual data compiled by the Talent Acquisition team and Compensation and Benefits team as well as the information gathered thru market survey by a competent and professional third-party consulting and support services firm. Apart from the salary structure that serves as a guide in determining the remuneration of the President and the Management team, the Bank's Human Resource Group also looks at other factors especially at hiring stage – current package of candidate, wealth of experience and the value that the person will bring to the organization, and the internal sensitivities as well (rate of existing officers in the bank with the same rank/level).

At the recruitment stage, qualifications of shortlisted candidates for President and Senior Management posts are assessed as they go through a rigorous selection process. Qualifications as well as remuneration of the President is presented to the Board for further assessment and approval. For Group Heads, proposed remuneration is submitted to matrix reporting line thru Parent HR for review and endorsement with final approval from the local President/CEO. Qualifications of senior management hire are also presented to the Board for assessment and approval.

In terms of salary adjustments, the President and all eligible employees are assessed based on several factors including but not limited to annual performance appraisal rating.

Policies and Procedures on Related Party Transactions

The Bank has established a formal policy on Related Party Transactions. The RPT Policy is regularly updated and approved by the Board and where the procedures from different units of the Bank are cross-referenced to. It identifies, evaluates and captures relevant transactions that may present risks on potential abuse in terms of related party transactions taking into account the related standards in observing arms - length, dealings and subjecting transactions to effective system of checks and balances, approval, reporting and disclosure process.

For good corporate governance and employing safe and sound banking practice, the need to restrict lending and other transactions to a Related Party are embodied in the documents in order to prevent potential abuses, avoid conflict of interest and protect the interest of the stakeholders. The Bank has an established system of record of the names of Bank's DOSRI (Directors, Officers, Stockholders and Related Interests) and Related Parties.

This shall also include the Parent Bank's list of names of its Related Parties via system. The Bank identifies and determines whether there is a direct or indirect or on behalf of third parties that have financial interest in any transaction or matters affecting the Bank. In case of personal interest in the transaction, said directors or officers shall abstain from the discussion, approval and management of the said transaction or matters.

While the Bank, neither part of a local conglomerate nor directed by BSP to create Related Party Transaction Committee, has established a clear delegation of roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and Senior Management.

On nature, terms and conditions, original and outstanding individual / aggregate balances, including off balance sheet commitments, the Bank's RPT Policy is used as reference to determine the Materiality Thresholds and Excluded Transactions, Internal Limits for Internal and Aggregate Exposures. This process is continuously monitored and enhanced to accommodate and align with the latest relevant regulatory requirements from local regulators and Parent Bank rules in the actual adoption of the procedures. Other important requirements include the Whistle Blowing Mechanism, Restitution of Losses and other remedies for abusive RPTs and reportorial requirements and disclosure are likewise given emphasis.

Self-Assessment Function

INTERNAL AUDIT

Internal audit is an independent, objective assurance and consulting function established by the bank to examine and evaluate the effectiveness of internal control, risk management and governance systems and processes. The internal audit function both assess and complement operational management, risk management, compliance and other control functions. In this respect, internal audit is conducted in frequencies commensurate with the assessed levels of risk in specific banking areas.

The Bank has a permanent internal audit function that is accountable to the Board of Directors through the Audit Committee.

While management is primarily responsible for maintaining a sound internal control system in the bank, the internal auditors assist the Bank's management by examining and evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of controls, commensurate with the extent of the potential exposure/risk in the various segments of the entity's operations.

COMPLIANCE

Compliance Risk Management System of the Bank is designed to specifically identify and mitigate risks that may erode the Bank's franchise value, such as, risks of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or loss to reputation that the Bank may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with laws, rules, related self-regulatory organization standards, and codes of conduct applicable to its activities. Said risk may also arise from failure to manage conflict of interest, treat customers fairly, or effectively manage risks arising from money laundering and terrorist financing activities.

It is an integral part of the culture and risk governance framework of the Bank and in this respect, it shall be the responsibility and shared accountability of all personnel, officers and the board of directors.

The Bank's Compliance Department is independent in its function and facilitates the effective management of Compliance Risk

In ensuring oversight and monitoring of Compliance Risks, the Compliance Department through its Chief Compliance Officer, aims to mitigate both risk areas through identification of the roles and responsibilities of Compliance within the line, operating and business units of the Bank and its resolution in cases of possible breaches.

The Compliance Program of the Bank provides for the clear and documented guideline that defined the Compliance structure, its functions, roles and responsibilities. In ensuring that these risks are monitored and mitigated, a comprehensive compliance system has been established to ensure that integrity and adherence in the regulatory requirements as well as in the accuracy and timeliness of reporting requirements of the Bank.

It likewise defined a constructive working relationship between the Bank and the Regulators by having an open and clear communication line as well as appropriate monitoring and tracking until resolution of possible noted breaches ensuring safe and sound banking operations is upheld within the institution.

Dividend Policy

(Refer to SEC Report 17-A, page 17)

Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives

CTBC Bank Philippines has always supported worthwhile causes in the areas of Education and Health Care and thrived on the spirit of volunteerism among its employees. In Y2022, the Bank donated an Advance Life Support Ambulance to the Philippine General Hospital (PGH) to help them transport critically ill patients and provide emergency first response care for them while enroute to the emergency room. Its Business Support Groups on the other hand, initiated their respective outreach activities using their personal funds to provide grocery packages and other basic necessities to their identified indigent communities. Through these activities, the Bank not only uplifts the communities that form part of the CTBC Bank Family, but also provides its employees with the opportunity to demonstrate its core values.

Consumer Protection Practices

Role and responsibility of the Board and Senior Management for the development of consumer protection strategy and establishment of an effective oversight over the bank's consumer protection programs:

a. Board of Directors

The Board shall be primarily responsible for approving and overseeing the implementation of the Bank's Consumer Protection Risk Management System (CPRMS).

b. Senior Management

The Senior Management shall be responsible for ensuring that the practices of the Bank are aligned with the approved consumer protection policies and risk management system and consistently displayed throughout the Bank's place of business particularly across all business units that deal directly with consumers.

The Consumer Protection Risk Management System (CPRMS) forms part of the Bank's Enterprise-Wide Risk Management System. This is in compliance with the requirements of BSP Circular No. 1160, on the Regulations on Financial Consumer Protection to Implement Republic Act No. 11765, otherwise known as the "Financial Products and Services Consumer Protection Act". A unit in the Customer Care Department was created to serve as the central complaint handling department in the Bank and the central recipient of all clients' complaints, requests and other concerns and Customer Management Portal (CMP) is the system used as a tool.

The Operational and Reputational Risk Management Department (ORRMD) reports directly to the Operations Committee of Management and Risk Management Committee of the Board. This aims to monitor, evaluate the overall complaints, requests and other concerns of the Bank's clients.

Compliance Department has established the Consumer Protection Compliance Program. The manual comprises the Roles and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors, Senior Management and concerned units/groups as well as the principles of the Bank's General Consumer Protection Standards.

ANNEX 5: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PER COMMON SHARE DATA

In Php	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Total Equity	10,533,767,516	10,665,293,676
No. of shares	348,307,202	348,307,202
Book Value per share	**30.24**	**30.62**

ANNEX 6: RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM & STRUCTURE

Bank's Risk Philosophy

The Bank operates according to its established risk philosophy, where the Board is responsible for approving, reviewing, supervising, and overseeing the Bank's risk strategy, policies, appetite limits, warning triggers, and thresholds. Following the Board's instruction, the Bank's senior management team and various risk management committees set up independent risk management functions and make sure the risks are being properly understood, controlled and managed, in addition to the risk processes which must be clearly aligned with the Bank's business strategies.

This risk philosophy serves as basis for the establishment of its risk management system.

Bank's Risk Appetite

Along with the business of taking risks, the Bank operates according to its established risk philosophy, where the Board is responsible for approving, reviewing, supervising and overseeing the Bank's risk strategy, risk policies, risk appetite, risk limits, and thresholds. Following the Board's instruction, the Bank's Senior Management team and various risk management committees set up independent risk management functions and make sure the risks are being properly understood, controlled and managed, in addition to the risk processes which must be clearly aligned with the Bank's business strategies. To ensure the Bank's strategies and operations are in line with the Board's policy, performance against risk appetite, limits, warning triggers, and thresholds are measured and reported to senior management and/or Board regularly throughout the year. The aim is to protect the Bank against unforeseen losses that could arise from taking risk beyond the Bank's risk appetite, so as to achieve the ultimate goal of maximizing shareholder values. However, if breaching of appetite or limit occurs under certain circumstances, the risk management team should seek approval from Senior Management and/or Board, and to ensure appropriate action may be taken.

The Bank defines Risk Appetite as the level of risk the Bank chooses to take in pursuit of its vision and business objectives. The Bank aligns its risk appetite with the Parent Bank's vision to become one of the best managed banks in the world, building both customer and shareholder values.

With this global mission and vision, the Bank intends to build and expand its businesses and ensure that it meets its business objectives. Part of the Bank strategy is to maximize its operating efficiency, expand its business scope, strengthen its manpower quality and as well as its asset quality. To achieve the purposes mentioned, the Bank sets its risk appetite in consideration of all the relevant risks and connects it to its overall business vision and objectives.

There are four dimensions with which the risk appetite can be developed: Earnings Target (e.g. Return on Equity, Return on Asset), Risk Capacity (e.g. Capital Adequacy Ratio or CAR), Internal Constraints (e.g. RWA to Total Assets), and External Constraints (e.g. Credit Rating). The Bank decided to use Pillar II CAR as its main indicator of its risk appetite on a bank wide basis. The calculation of CAR can be easily linked with the other risk areas. Like most banks, CAR is disclosed by other banks in their published statement of condition and can be easily compared among peer banks. Moreover, CAR can also be linked with the business plans of the Bank by calculating it based on the Bank's budget.

The Bank's risk appetite is a critical component of the robust risk management framework and is driven by both top-down Board leadership and bottom-up involvement of Management at all levels. The risk appetite enables the Board and Senior Management to communicate, understand and assess the types and levels of risk that the Bank is willing to accept in pursuit of business objectives.

The risk appetite is integrated into the strategic planning process and remains dynamic and responsive to changing business and market conditions. In addition, the budgeting process is aligned to the risk appetite in ensuring that projected revenues arising from business transactions are consistent with the risk profile established. The Bank implements a risk limit system.

Risk limits should serve the functions of providing early-warning and controlling risk practically. Each risk management unit shall set up Hard Limit, Soft Limit subject to risk characteristics and management objectives. In addition, the warning trigger (early warning) mechanism can be established based on management requirements in order to take actions before breaching risk limits. Hard limit refers to the limit control in compliance of local laws or regulatory rules. The Bank should ensure that no hard limits are breached. Soft limit refers to the management mechanism which requires risk management to provide risk information including analysis of risk components, trend analysis and report to senior management to promptly decide on appropriate actions to manage the risk. A warning trigger is a limit set lower than the Soft limit which serves as trigger before the Soft limit is exceeded.

A warning trigger (or simply Limit Alert) is set at a certain percentage of limit utilization (e.g., ≥80%). When the limit utilization reached the Limit Alert, the concerned business units and limit approving authority are notified. This is for the business units to be pre-emptively aware of the increased usage of limit and a possible mitigation may be undertaken to manage potential breach in the limit.

Adherence to risk appetite is through monitoring of risk limits and caps listed below:

Bankwide and Credit Risk
Capital Adequacy Ratio
Bankwide – Credit Risk
NPL Ratio (Gross) excluding Interbank Loans
Monitored Risk Category
Credit Risk – Institutional Credit
NPL Ratio (Gross)
Exposure to Top 10 Borrowers
Credit Risk – Retail Credit
NPL Ratio – Retail Credit
NPL Ratio per product
Quarterly Deviation Caps
Approved Deviation Cap
Portfolio Deviation Cap
Portfolio Concentration Cap

Market and Liquidity Risk
Market Risk
Value at Risk (VaR) Limits
IRRBB
Interest rate limit for Economic Value of Equity (EVE)
Interest rate limit for Net Interest Income (NII), 1 bp delta
Liquidity Risk
Consolidated MCO Limit – 7 Days
Consolidated MCO Limit – 1 Month
Consolidated MCO Limit – 2 Months

Scenario Based Risks
Operational Risk
Residual Risk on Losses
Reputational Risk
Residual Risk on Losses
Compliance Risk
Residual Risk on Estimated loss based on non-compliance events
Legal Risk
Residual Risk on Possible Losses
Information Technology
Residual Risk on Possible Losses

Risk Management Committee

In the foregoing discussion, the Board organized the Risk Management Committee to ensure that the Bank is able to manage its risk-taking activities so that it can position itself for better opportunities.

The RMC is responsible for the development and oversight of the Bank's Risk Management Program. It provides the general direction and defines the risk philosophy of the Bank.

The RMC oversees the system of limits/thresholds on discretionary authority that the Board delegates to management, who will ensure that the system remains effective, that the limits/thresholds are observed and that immediate corrective actions are taken whenever warning triggers are set-off and/or limits/thresholds are breached.

The RMC shall review and approve the Bank's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process.

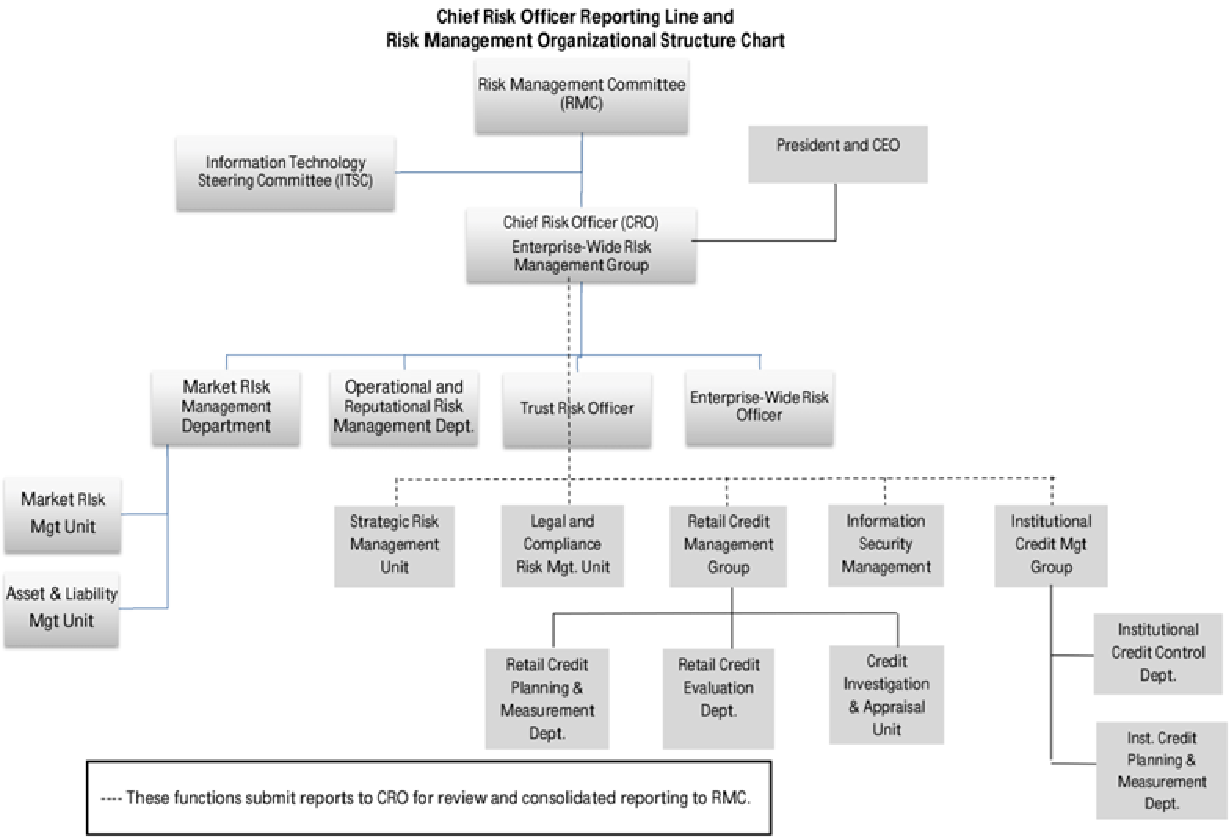
This also includes the review of the Bank's Risk Capital Framework (credit, market, liquidity and operational risks), including significant inputs and assumptions.

The Committee, which meets bimonthly or at any other time when it is deemed necessary, shall be composed of at least three (3) members of the Board of Directors, majority of whom shall be independent directors, including the chairperson. The presence of the majority or more than 50% of the member of the Committee in any meeting shall constitute a quorum. The RMC chairperson shall not be the chairperson of the board of directors, or any other board-level committee. The members shall possess a range of expertise as well as adequate knowledge of the institution's risk exposures to be able to develop appropriate strategies for preventing losses and minimizing the impact of losses when they occur. It shall oversee the system of limits to discretionary authority that the board delegates to management, ensure that the system remains effective, that the limits are observed and that immediate corrective actions are taken whenever limits are breached. The Bank's risk management units and the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) shall communicate formally and informally to the RMC any material information relative to the discharge of its function.

The RMC, shall, where appropriate, have access to external expert advice, particularly in relation to proposed strategic transactions, such as mergers and acquisitions.

Risk Management Reporting

The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) reports directly to the RMC on the bank's risk profile, risk exposures, risk trends, key risk indicators and specific risk management issues that would need resolution from top management. The CRO is responsible in overseeing the risk management function and support the BOD in developing the risk appetite and risk appetite statements and translating it to risk limits and thresholds structure. The CRO also ensures that risk management policies, processes and systems remains sufficiently robust, effective and risk-taking activities are commensurate with the returns on capital, within the bank's risk appetite, and fully supports strategic objectives of the Bank. The CRO is supported by the following risk groups and units as shown in the succeeding organization chart, which covers the different risk areas monitored by the CRO.

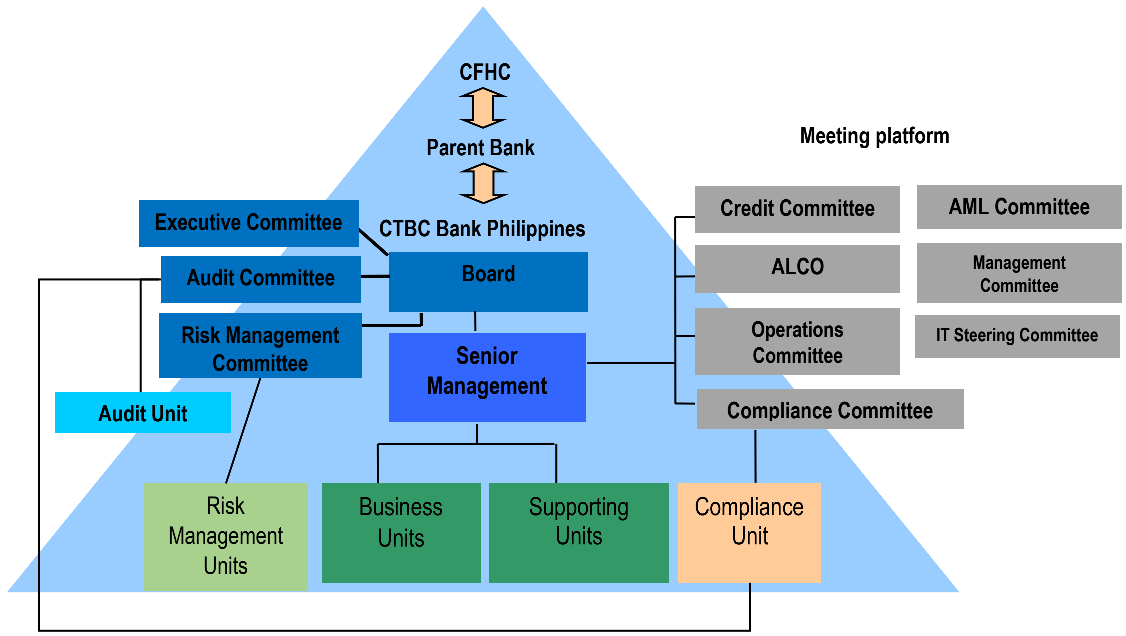


Risk Management Approach

The following principles summarize the Bank's overall approach to risk management:

- The BOD provides the overall direction and supervision of the Bank's risk management;
- The key risks faced by the Bank - both financial and non-financial - are managed by appropriate functional levels within the Bank;
- The risk management functions are independent from the businesses and provide check-and-balance for risk taking units; and
- Risk management involves managing the balance between risk and reward, to enable the Bank to fulfill its commitment to protect shareholder interest, as well as deliver value to the banking public, and comply with relevant regulations.

Risk Management is a shared responsibility for all related units of the Bank. The Bank's risk management structure consists of three lines of defense consisting of the first line of defense (Risk Taking Units comprised of Institutional Banking Group (IBG) and Retail Banking Group (RBG) Institutional Credit Management Group (ICMG), and Retail Credit Management Group (RCMG)), second line of defense (Risk Control Units comprised of Enterprise-Wide Risk Management Group (EWRMG), and Compliance), and third line of defense (Internal Audit) illustrated below:



Risk management process is done via four steps: (1) ***Risk Identification*** – involves selecting the method for risk identification and describing the characteristics of risks; (2) ***Risk Measurement*** – refers to the establishing/maintenance of tools or methods to measure risk and identifying the responsible units that will ensure the effectiveness or appropriateness of the risk measurement tools or methods; (3) ***Risk monitoring*** – pertains to the setting up of assessment frequency, reviewing of risk status, and proposing and implementing of action plans; and (4) ***Risk Reporting*** – includes clearly defining the reporting mechanism, necessary content and relevant assessment mechanism.

ANNEX 7: AMLA GOVERNANCE & CULTURE

CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp., is committed to assist the government in the fight against Money Laundering (ML), Terrorist and Proliferation Financing by operating an effective risk-based ML/CTPF prevention and detection framework. In doing so, the Bank's aim is to actively manage and mitigate compliance, business, reputational, legal and concentration risks arising from ML/CTPF activities within and across the entire institution.

The Bank has established the Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Program (MTPP). This manual provides for the regulatory reference, guidelines and practices, as well as internal implementation to (1) help ensure that risks associated with money-laundering such as counterparty, reputation, operational, and compliance risks are identified, assessed, monitored, mitigated and controlled, and (2) to further employ an effective implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering of Terrorism and Proliferation Financing laws and regulations such that the Bank shall not be used as a vehicle to legitimize proceeds of unlawful activity.

The Bank's MTPP sets forth the following:

- To provide relevant updated provisions and guidelines of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, it's implementing Rules and the Updated AML Rules and Regulations of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) and Global anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) Policy of the parent bank.

- To align and/or establish specific policies and procedures with the requirements of AML in ensuring that the Bank complies with its responsibilities, that is the (1) Conduct of Know Your Client (KYC) and Customer Due Diligence (CDD) procedures, (2) Record retention and (3) Reporting of AML Reports (Covered Transaction Reports (CTR) and Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR) to Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC).

- To give clear appreciation of the Bank's roles and the responsibilities of the Board of Directors, Senior Management, Bank officers and employees in ensuring compliance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act and Countering Terrorist Financing rules and regulations.

1. The Bank, its stockholders, directors, officers and staff consider it their collective duty to deliver services to the Bank's customers in a manner that is socially acceptable and within the requirements of law. The Bank understands its role in preventing the proceeds of any illegal activity from being used in money laundering activities, and in detecting covered/ suspicious transactions, as defined under the AMLA.

2. The Bank has the right to refuse the opening of an account and offering of banking facilities to prospective customers who have been identified as being engaged in money laundering and terrorism financing activities. This includes the right to close existing accounts that were found to be utilized for these activities.

3. All business and operating units shall cooperate and provide assistance to the appropriate supervising authority/ies in money laundering investigations and prosecution of cases, when filed in a competent court. Supervising authority/ies refers to the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and the Insurance Commission (IC).

4. Board of Directors and Senior Management shall ensure strong support of all programs to be established for the prevention and detection of money laundering activities. It shall conduct an annual information-training program about the latest developments in money laundering and its prevention/detection techniques. The Bank shall ensure inclusion of anti-money laundering training in the initial training programs offered to all new hires, including contractual and probationary employees. AML and CTPF trainings should be specific to particular classes of employees and their job responsibilities. It is likewise the Bank's responsibility to monitor and ensure that personnel from outsourced services (particularly those in marketing and those having dealings with clients requiring knowledge of KYC policies and procedures) have adequate, effective and updated AML training.

5. The prevention of money laundering practices from entering the organization shall be based on the following principles:

   - **Ethical Conduct**
     The Bank shall ensure that business is conducted in conformity with high ethical standards in order to protect its safety and soundness as well as the integrity of the national banking and financial system.

   - **Compliance with Laws**
     The Bank shall comply fully with the rules and regulations and existing laws aimed at combating money laundering and terrorist financing by making sure that officers and employees are aware of their respective responsibilities and carry them out in accordance with superior and principled culture of compliance. Prudence should be observed so that service is not provided where there is a good reason to believe that transactions are associated with money laundering activities and terrorist financing and acts.

- **Risk Management System**
  The Bank shall adopt and effectively implement a sound AML and terrorist financing risk management system that identifies, assesses, monitors and controls risks associated with these activities;

- **Know Your Customer (KYC)**
  The Bank shall endeavor to know sufficiently its customer at all times and obtain competent evidence of the customer's identity and have effective procedures for verifying the bona fide identity of new customers. The Bank shall ensure that the financially or socially disadvantaged are not denied access to financial services while at the same time prevent suspicious individuals or entities from opening or maintaining an account or transacting with the Bank by himself or otherwise;

- **Know Your Employee (KYE)**
  The Bank adopts an adequate Know Your Employee process in screening and recruitment, aligned with the BSP and AMLC regulations as stated in the Bank's Personnel Policies and Procedures by Human Resource and Administration Group (HRAG).

- **Cooperation with Law Enforcement Agencies**
  The Bank shall fully cooperate with the Anti-Terrorism Council and Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) for the effective implementation and enforcement of the AMLA, as amended, and its Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations (RIRR), and with law enforcement agencies within the legal constraints relating to customer confidentiality.

  This includes taking appropriate measures allowed by law if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting money laundering.

- **Policies, Procedures and Training**
  The Bank shall adopt policies consistent with the principles set out in appropriate guidelines and ensure that staff, wherever located, are informed of these policies and adequately trained in matters covered herein. To promote adherence to these principles, the Bank shall implement specific procedures for customer identification, record keeping and retention of transaction documents and reporting of covered and suspicious transactions.

ANNEX 8: AUDIT COMMITTEE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

Accomplishments

1. Conducted six committee meetings in 2022 as follows and covered the periodic Internal Audit, Compliance, external audit, Parent Bank audit and regulatory reports.

    - March 3, 2022
    - April 28, 2022
    - June 24, 2022
    - August 25, 2022
    - October 28, 2022
    - December 15, 2022

2. Reviewed the Bank's 2021 audited financial statements as certified by KPMG RG Manabat & Co. including the financial highlights, results of audit procedures conducted on the bank's classification, measurement and impairment of financial instruments, revenue recognition, valuation of non-financial assets (ROPA), taxation, leases, employee benefits, accounting controls, and compliance with AML, related party transactions, accrual of other liabilities, provisions and contingencies, IT audit test results on selected bank application systems and related process and limited scope cyber maturity assessment. Endorsed the 2021 audited financial statements to the Board for approval of the shareholders and reviewed the bank's management representation letter issued to the external auditor.

3. Reviewed the bank's performance evaluation results on KPMG RG Manabat & Co., including the areas for improvement, relative to their examination of the bank's 2021 financial statements.

4. Selected and appointed KPMG RG Manabat & Co. as the Bank's 2022 external auditor, including review and approval of the audit engagement contract, and oversee the audit engagement and deliverables relative to their examination of the Bank's audited financial statements as of December 31, 2022.

5. Reviewed the audit plan of KPMG RG Manabat & Co. relative to their examination of the Bank's 2022 financial statements including the audit approach on revenue recognition, impairment, classification and measurement of financial instruments, taxation, provisions, related party transactions and sustainable finance. Requested KPMG to include IT and cybersecurity risks in their test review of the bank's general controls.

6. Reviewed all reports issued by Internal Audit, including the root cause analysis of key findings, recommendations and status of action plans, Parent Bank auditors, Compliance and regulators including the replies and action plans of the bank to address BSP's 2022 Report of Examination.

7. Reviewed the rapid cyber program assessment of the Bank conducted by SGV & Co. focusing on the key controls observed by the Bank, Bank's cyber program assessment maturity rating and industry benchmark, and key observations and recommendations.

8. Closely monitored the status of Audit Committee directives to bank management and tracked status of outstanding internal audit, Parent Bank and BSP findings.

9. Closely supervised the Bank's internal audit function which contributed to Internal Audit's 2022 ratings of "Satisfactory" (the highest rating in the 4-tier rating system) from the Parent Bank and "Strong" from BSP.

10. Reviewed and approved Internal Audit's annual audit plan, risk assessment methodology and overview of its bankwide risk assessment evaluation.

11. Closely supervised the Bank's compliance function including review of the annual Compliance Department plan, AML plan, Compliance and AML training plans and independent compliance testing plan.

12. Key risk areas and issues identified by Internal Audit were elevated to the Board of Directors or endorsed to management for immediate and effective resolution of these issues.

13. Provided various recommendations to bank management for further improvement of the bank's internal control and risk management.

14. Regularly reviewed the updates on AML statistics on alerts, covered (CTR) and suspicious transaction reports (STR), various AML related projects and activities.

15. Reviewed the 2021 AML Institutional Risk Assessment report which considered the results of the 3rd Sectoral Risk Assessment Results released in March 2021 and 2021 Terrorism and TF Risk Assessment Results.

16. Discussed with senior management on June 9, 2022 the timeline and BSP examination requirements for the 2022 BSP audit of the bank, highlights of management's presentation to BSP examiners and overview of BSP's Supervisory Assessment Framework (SAFr) rating system.

17. Reviewed and endorsed/approved the following plans, updated charters, frameworks, manuals and policies:

    a. 2023 Internal Audit Plan
    b. 2023 Compliance Plan
    c. 2023 Independent Compliance Testing Plan
    d. 2023 Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Plan
    e. Y2023 Compliance Training Plan
    f. Internal Audit Charter
    g. AML Committee Charter
    h. Online Gaming and Casino Related Business (OGB) Framework
    i. Service Level Agreement – Compliance Department & Internal Audit Department
    j. Volcker Rule Policy
    k. Incident Handling and Reporting Policy
    l. Compliance Testing and Risk Assessment Manual
    m. Unit Compliance and Risk Officers (UCRO) and Sub-UCROs Guideline
    n. Guidelines on Employee Travel to Taiwan
    o. Consumer Protection Compliance Program

18. The Committee Chairman regularly met separately with the Internal Audit Head, Compliance Officer and external auditor during the year.

19. Below is the meeting attendance record of the Committee members for 2022.

Committee Members	No. of Meetings Held	No. of Meetings Attended
Luis Y. Benitez, Jr.	6	6
Alexander A. Patricio	6	6
Juan Li-Hsuan	6	6

ANNEX 9: INFORMATION ON SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

The bank recognizes that monitoring of Environment and Social (E&S) Risks shall be of high priority in the coming years given the Parent Bank initiatives and local regulatory requirements such as the BSP Circular 1085 and BSP Circular 1128’ s directive for all Financial Institutions (FIs) to develop a sustainable finance policy framework and environmental and social risk management (ESRM) framework.

In response to the BSP Circulars, the Bank has launched its Three-Year Sustainability Transition Plan. To this end, the Bank aims to embed sustainability principles including environment and social risk criteria, into our corporate governance framework, risk management systems, and strategic objectives consistent with the size, risk profile, and complexity of our operations.

The transition plan was approved by the Board of Directors on December 17, 2020. A working group was set up to focus on the launch and implementation of the initiative. It is comprised of the Enterprise Risk Management Group, Institutional Banking Group, Institutional Credit Management Group, Retail Banking Group, Retail Credit Management Group, Human Resources and Administration Group, Finance Group, Information Technology Group, Information Security, and Internal Audit Department. The transition will be done in phases and will be implemented on or before the due date of May 15, 2023. The Bank completed the risk appetite setting on July 31, 2021, applicability assessment on September 30, 2021 and the action plan setting on December 31, 2021. The implementation of the action plan will commence in January 2022 and will last until March 2023.

The Risk Governance Policy has been updated to include the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and Senior Management as well as the policies on E&S of the Parent Bank which have been adapted to the local setting. The Bank released its first Sustainability Finance Policy in June 2022. Majority of the other related policies, guidelines and manuals affected by the BSP Circulars have been updated in 2022. The other relevant policies, guidelines and manuals are expected to be updated and released by March 2023.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations will be included in the stress testing exercise starting 2023 after completion of the transition plan implementation.

The Bank used Task-Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) as a guide in coming up with the Transition Plan. Action plans were identified by the Bank around four thematic areas that are core elements of how the bank operates.

Four Elements of Recommended Climate-related Financial Disclosures

Governance
The organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities

Strategy
The actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's business, strategy and financial planning

Risk Management
The processes used by the organization to identify, assess and manage climate-related risks

Metrics & Targets
The metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities

Reprinted from "Implementing the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures" (June 2017)

Sustainability Strategic Objectives and Risk Appetite

Objective: The bank endeavors to conform to relevant policies, exert a positive impact on global sustainable development, and promote a low-carbon economy.

RISK APPETITE SUMMARY	
Risk Appetite Statement	The company's business operations shall take into consideration the positive and negative impacts on the environment, society, and economy. Anchored on our Parent Bank's strategy and implementation principles for sustainable finance, the bank endeavors to achieve and embed sustainable finance in our operations, taking into account the company's business growth, the rights and interests of its stakeholders, and sustainable environmental and social development.
Exclusion/ Restricted List	Entities involved in: • Crimes, and terrorist activities • Armament industry (production or sale of anti-personnel mines, biological and chemical weapons, cluster weapons, depleted uranium, nuclear weapons, and white phosphorus) and other industries that may affect social and public security • Pornography industry
ESG Sensitive Sector	• Thermal coal extraction: >25% of the obligor's revenue from thermal coal extraction • Thermal coal power generation: >25% of the obligor's power generation capacity from coal-fired electricity • Tobacco: >10% of the obligor's revenue from tobacco production (excluding wrapping or packing of cigarettes) • Oil sands: >10% of the obligor's revenue from sale or exploitation of oil sands
High ESG Risk Company	• Score exceeds Forty (40) points in the Sustainalytics Database

Carbon Intensive Industries	**Carbon Intensive Sector**	**Description of Definitions**
	Power generation	More than 25% of the electricity generation capacity comes from coal, oil, or natural gas.
	Marine shipping / airlines	More than 25% of the capacity is generated from marine passenger or cargo transportation or air transportation services.
	Iron and steel / smelting	Upstream and midstream companies in the steel industry chain: More than 25% comes from the manufacture of the following steel products. Blast furnace smelting or electric furnace smelting of carbon or stainless steel to produce flat steel billets, small steel billets, steel ingots, etc., or the production of hot rolled steel plates/coils, sections, rebars, coils, bars, etc., from flat steel billets, small steel billets, steel ingots, etc., through high-temperature heating processes. The foregoing process classification standards apply to the smelting and product manufacturing of other non-ferrous metals such as copper, aluminum, lead, and so on.
	Cement	Midstream companies in the cement industry chain: This refers to companies that generate more than 25% of their annual revenue from cement or cement clinker manufacturing.
	Petrochemical	Upstream and midstream companies in the petrochemicals and plastics industry chain: More than 25% of the annual revenue is derived from the production of gasoline, diesel oil, fuel oil and basic petrochemical raw materials (such as ethylene, propylene, butadiene, benzene, phenol, etc.) by refining and cracking of crude oil, oil shale or coal, or from the production of chemical raw materials (including but not limited to plasticized raw materials after primary processing such as PVC/PE/PP/PS/ABS/SM/AN/AA, etc.) by polymerization, esterification, alkylation and other chemical reactions of the above basic raw materials.
	Fossil fuel mining	More than 25% of the annual revenue comes from coal, oil, gas, or oil shale mining or more than 10% of the annual revenue comes from oil sands mining.

OVERVIEW OF THE E&S RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

GOVERNANCE

- The Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board") views oversight and effective management of environmental, social and governance ("ESG") related risks and opportunities as essential to the Company's ability to execute its strategy and achieve long-term sustainable growth. As such, the full Board receives regular updates on the implementation of the Transition Plan. In addition to oversight by the full Board, the Board coordinates with the Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee to ensure active and on-going Committee-level oversight of the Company's management of ESG related risks and opportunities.

STRATEGY

- The Bank is yet to complete the implementation of the Sustainable Finance Transition Plan. Disclosures will commence with the 2023 reporting.

RISK MANAGEMENT

- For institutional banking, customers are assessed and tagged as ESG sensitive, High ESG risk company, Carbon intensive in line with the Bank's ESG Risk Appetite Statement and Sustainable Finance Policy. Limit monitoring will be implemented in managing the risk exposure to ESG sensitive and High ESG risk company.
- Collaterals were also risk assessed and provided risk ratings starting 2022. ESG risks are identified and included in the appraisal reports.
- The Bank will also implement a limit on the aggregate exposure of debt securities with E&S risks to integrate sustainability principles in the investement activity of the Bank.
- Vendors and outsourced services providers are assessed for ESG tagging.

METRICS AND TARGETS

- Management By Objectives (MBO) of employees will include ESG component starting 2023.
- The exposures for ESG Sensitive and High ESG risk company will have a limit that will be calculated and monitored monthly. Meanwhile, exposures to carbon intensive industries will also be monitored regularly but not included in the limit calculation.
- The Bank's aggregate exposure of debt securities with E&S risks will be monitored on a daily basis.
- Total water consumption (cubic meters), total electric consumption (Kwh) and waste disposal will be regularly monitored and reported.

TCFD DISCLOSURES

Governance

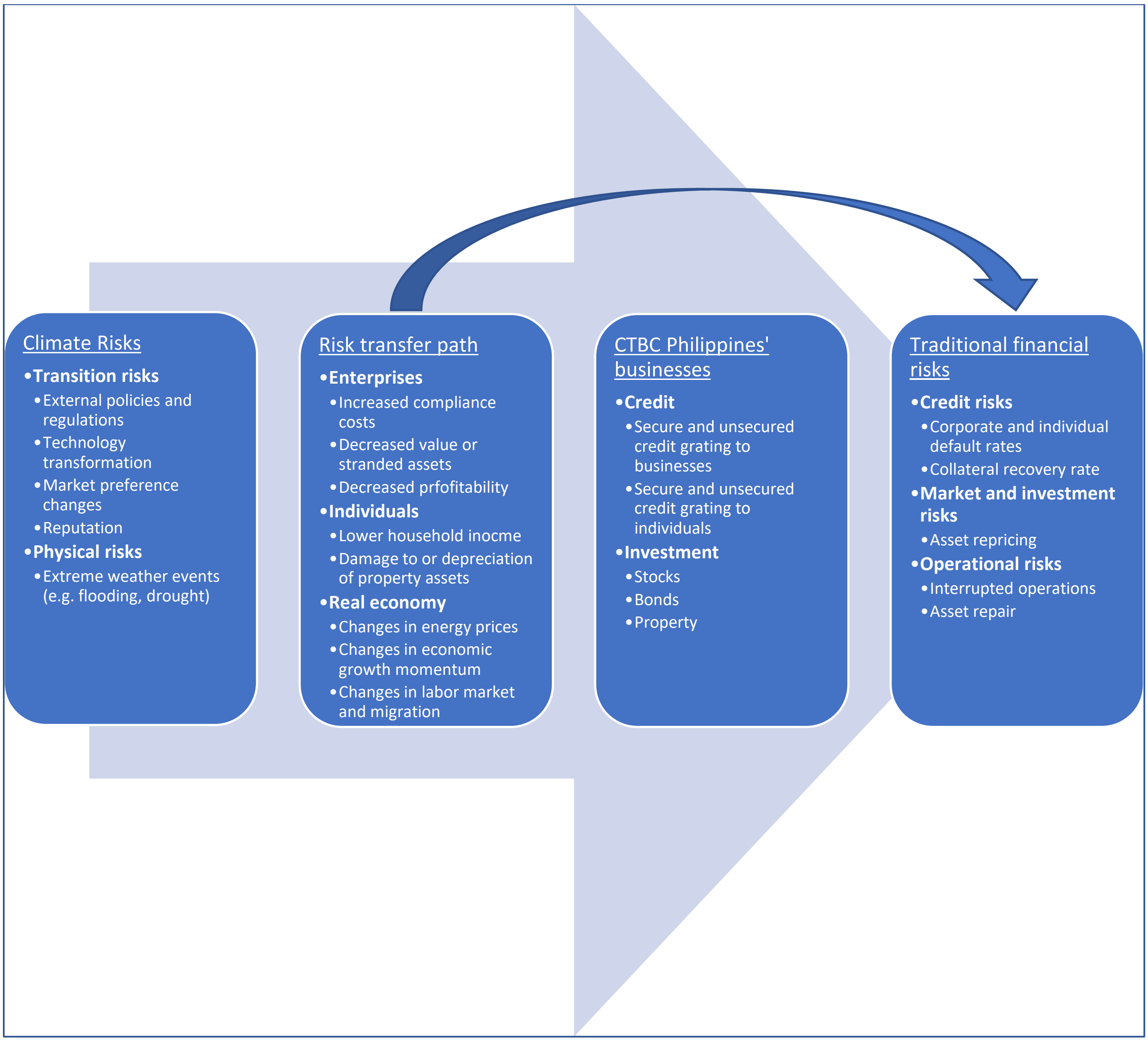
The governance pillar involves the following groups in implementing the governance requirements:

	GOVERNANCE	OVERVIEW
Board Oversight	Board of Directors	The Board views oversight and effective management of environmental, social and governance related risks as essential to the Company's ability to execute its strategy and achieve long-term sustainable growth. The Board receives regular updates on the Sustainable Finance transition plan. The Board also coordinates with its committees to ensure active Board- and Committee-level oversight of the Company's management of ESG related risks across the relevant Committees.
	Risk Management Committee	Oversees the Company's financial risks and reviews annual updates from management on the estimated financial impact of non-financial risk scenarios, including climate-related risks and opportunities identified as part of management's risk scenario analysis.
	Audit Committee	Reviews and discusses with management the Company's Enterprise Risk Management process including its risk governance framework, risk management practices and key risk factors. Facilitates the identification, measurement, mitigation, and reporting of key risks across the Company. Once ESG considerations are included in the policies, guidelines, and SOPs, it will form part of the regular audit process of each auditable unit.
Executive Leadership	Chief Executive Officer	Member of the Board of Directors and accountable for reporting to the Board on all risks and opportunities. CEO MBO will include ESG considerations starting 2023.
	Chief Financial Officer	Reports directly into the CEO and oversees many functions related to the Bank's planning or strategy which includes governance of climate risks and opportunities including those related to the Company's reporting on its management of financially material climate-related risks and opportunities and facilities footprint.
	Chief Risk Officer	Reports directly into the RMC and oversees implementation of the Sustainable Finance Transition Plan. Ensures that risk management units formulate and revise risk management policies and conduct risk assessment and prepare risk reports to include ESG impact.
ESG Working Group	ESG Working Group	Launched in 2020, sponsored by the CRO, the Working Group supports ongoing monitoring and quantification of company-wide climate-related risks and opportunities. The administrative or general affairs unit of the bank is responsible for shaping the Bank's operations in response to climate change and ensuring the Bank keeps pace with local environmental protection regulations. The risk management units will be responsible for formulating and revising risk management policies/regulations as well as risk assessments and risk reports.

Strategy

Environmental, Social, and Governance risks (ESG risks) can affect the business model of the bank and be a source of both risks and opportunities. ESG is important for the Bank and the Bank's approach is tailored to certain sectors that may have significant adverse impacts to ESG.

The climate risks are not new or independent of other risks. Their socioeconomic impact can directly or indirectly increase the traditional risks faced by the Bank and the banking industry as a whole. Below diagram shows the transmission channels to traditional financial risks.



Breakdown of ESG risk exposures (per industry or sector)

The Bank has identified its baseline exposure based on the December 31, 2022 data:

Classification	Count	Exposure (in million Php)
ESG Exclusion List	0	0
ESG Sensitive Sector	3	4,388.71
High ESG Risk Company	2	2,873.55
Carbon Intensive Industries	9	3,595.18
Unclassified Obligors	161	30,010.10
Total	175	40,867.54

The Bank as part of its transition plan will identify a risk limit for ESG Sensitive and High ESG Risk Company. The adherence to the set risk limit will be done in phases.

Products and Services aligned with internally recognized sustainability standards and practices

The Bank has adopted the Equator Principles (EP) in 2019 to align with Parent Bank practice. The Bank conducts risk categorization and assessment of the projects based on the environmental and social criteria from International Finance Corporation's eight Performance Standards and climate change risk. A loan that falls under EP are subjected to additional terms and conditions This is applied to all corporate loans under the Institution Banking Group. As of December 31, 2022, there are no exposures that will fall under the Equator Principles.

Emerging risks and impact to the Bank

This will be disclosed in 2023 as the Bank is yet to complete the implementation of the Sustainable Finance Transition Plan.

Other initiatives to promote adherence to internally recognized sustainability standards and practices.

None at the moment.

Risk Management

In response to the BSP Circulars on Sustainable Finance and to TCFD, and other initiatives, and understanding the increasing risk and damage brought by climate change, the Bank has integrated climate change into the enterprise risk management, making it one of the key items covered by our risk management practices and policies.

ESG risks will also be considered in the assessment of credit risks, operational risks, business continuity plan, market and liquidity risks starting 2023. The policies, guidelines and SOPs have been updated to incorporate the risk assessment process.

The bank has identified five labels for ESG, namely: ESG Exclusion list, ESG Sensitive Sector, High ESG Risk Company, Carbon Intensive Sector, and Unclassified or those that do not fall on the first four classifications. All customers, vendors, and outsourced service providers will be assessed for ESG tagging during on-boarding and renewal of facilities or contracts. Impact of ESG risks will be incorporated in the assessment of credit and operational risks.

The bank has implemented a collateral risk assessment process starting 30-Sep-22 where collaterals are given a rating internally of low, medium, high risk based on the hazard hunter results on the location of the real estate property. The said risk assessment is indicated in the appraisal report and considered in the assessment of the credit risk.

In 2023, the Bank will start to include ESG risks in the stress testing activities. Any identified concentration risks or those assessed with material financial impacts will require a decision to mitigate, transfer, accept, or control the risks.

Metrics and Targets

To measure and monitor climate-related risks and opportunities, the Bank has implemented various measures such as risk limit monitoring mechanism and resource management.

Risk Limit Monitoring

The Bank will implement an ESG limit set as the ratio of the ESG Sensitive Sector + High ESG Risk Company (On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures) / net loan amount based on latest consolidated statement of CTP starting 2023.

To enable the bank to manage concentration of investment securities that have E&S risks as well as its impact to the overall performance of the Banking Book securities, the Bank will implement an ESG limit for investment securities starting May 2023.

Resource Management

Due to the nature of the industry, the largest consumption of energy comes from the use of electricity.The Bank’s average electricity consumption, water consumption and procurement data will be monitored starting 2023. However, the Bank is yet to set targets for the mentioned metrics.

ANNEX 10: CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio (CAR), as of December 31, 2022 is at 17.645%. This is a above the minimum CAR requirement of 10%. The CAR is expressed as a percentage of qualifying capital to risk-weighted assets.

The total qualifying capital of the Bank consists of Tier 1 (core) and Tier 2 (supplementary) capital. Tier 1 comprise Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), made up of common stock, additional paid-in capital and surplus, and other comprehensive income, such as unrealized gain/loss and cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment. CET1 is adjusted further by deducting the treasury shares, any unsecured DOSRI and deferred tax asset. On the other hand, Tier 2 capital comprises mainly general loan loss provisions. As of year-end, total Tier 1 and 2 capital, amount to Php9,404.312MM and Php511.186M, respectively.

Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) are calculated using the standardized approach for credit & market risk, while basic indicator approach was used for operational risk. Total RWA under the Pillar I is Php56,194.992MM. Breakdown is indicated in the table below.

To compute for CET1 ratio, Tier 1, and the capital adequacy ratio of the Bank, the relevant qualifying capital is divided over the total RWA. Details as follows:

The Capital Adequacy Ratio, as of December 31, 2022

Nature of Item	Calculation	Amount In Millions PHP	
A. Qualifying Capital			
Tier 1 Capital	T1= CET1 + AT1	9,404.312	
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	*CET1*	9,404.312	See Breakdown
Additional Tier 1 Capital	*AT1*	0.000	See Breakdown
Tier 2 Capital	T2	511.186	See Breakdown
Total Qualifying Capital (QC)	***T1 + T2***	**9,915.498**	
B. Total Risk Weighted Assets			**Minimum Capital Requirement**
Total Credit Risk-Weighted Assets	CRWA	50,562.901	5,056.290
Total Market Risk-Weighted Assets	MRWA	458.793	45.879
Total Operational Risk-Weighted Assets	ORWA	5,173.298	517.330
Total Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	***CRWA + MRWA + ORWA***	**56,194.992**	**5,619.499**
C. RISK-BASED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO			
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	CET1 / Total RWA	16.735%	
of which 20.117% is Capital Conservation Buffer	***CET1 Ratio - 6%***		
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Tier1 / Total RWA	16.735%	
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	***Total QC / Total RWA***	**17.645%**	

COMPARISON OF CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (Amounts in P0.000 million)				
Nature of Item	**Calculation**	**YEAR 2022**	**YEAR 2021**	
A. Qualifying Capital				
Tier 1 Capital	T1= CET1 + AT1	9,404.312	9,937.589	
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	*CET1*	9,404.312	9,937.589	See Breakdown
Additional Tier 1 Capital	*AT1*	0.000	0.000	See Breakdown
Tier 2 Capital	T2	511.186	328.315	See Breakdown
Total Qualifying Capital (QC)	***T1 + T2***	**9,915.498**	**10,265.904**	
B. Total Risk Weighted Assets				**Minimum Capital Requirement**
Total Credit Risk-Weighted Assets	CRWA	50,562.901	32,693.486	5,056.290
Total Market Risk-Weighted Assets	MRWA	458.793	479.578	45.879
Total Operational Risk-Weighted Assets	ORWA	5,173.298	4,961.666	517.330
Total Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	***CRWA + MRWA + ORWA***	**56,194.992**	**38,134.730**	**5,619.499**
C. RISK-BASED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO				
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	CET1 / Total RWA	16.735%	26.059%	
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Tier1 / Total RWA	16.735%	26.059%	
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	***Total QC / Total RWA***	**17.645%**	**26.920%**	

Breakdown of Qualifying Capital

Item		Nature of Item	Amount (In Millions PHP)	
A. Tier 1 Capital				
A.1	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital**			**9,997.369**
	(1)	Paid-up common stock	3,483.072	
	(2)	Additional paid-in capital	2,023.691	
	(3)	Retained earnings	4,996.067	
	(4)	Undivided profits	274.280	
	(5)	Other comprehensive income	-779.742	
		(i) Net unrealized gains or losses on AFS securities		-660.624
		(ii) Cumulative foreign currency translation		-12.639
		(iii) Retirement benefit		-106.479
A.2	**Regulatory Adjustments to CET1 Capital (Minus)**			593.057
	(1)	Common stock treasury shares	0.000	
	(2)	Total outstanding unsecured credit accommodations, both direct and indirect, to directors, officers, stockholders and their related interests (DOSRI)	3.101	
	(3)	Deferred tax assets	589.956	
A.3	**TOTAL COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL (A.1 minus A.2)**			9,404.312
A.4	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital**			0.000
A.5	**Regulatory Adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital**			0.000
A.6	**TOTAL ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL (A.4 minus A.5)**			0.000
A.7	**TOTAL TIER 1 CAPITAL (Sum of A.3 and A.6)**			**9,404.312**
B. Tier 2 (T2) Capital				
B.1	(1)	General loan loss provision, limited to a maximum of 1% of credit risk-weighted assets, and any amount in excess thereof shall be deducted from the credit risk-weighted assets in computing the denominator of the risk-based capital ratio	511.186	
B.2	**TOTAL TIER 2 CAPITAL**			**511.186**
C. TOTAL QUALIFYING CAPITAL (Sum of A.7 and B.2)				**9,915.498**

Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital
Back to the Balance Sheet In The Audited Financial Statement

Item		Nature of Item (In Millions PHP)	Regulatory Capital	Reconciling Items	Audited Financial Statements	Adjustments for regulatory compliance
		A. Tier 1 Capital				
A.1		**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital**	**9,997.369**	**536.399**	**10,533.768**	
	(1)	Paid-up common stock	3,483.072	0.000	3,483.072	
	(2)	Additional paid-in capital	2,023.691	0.000	2,023.691	
	(3)	Retained earnings	4,996.067	477.292	5,473.359	Difference in the impairment methodology.
	(4)	Undivided profits	274.280	58.896	333.176	
	(5)	Other comprehensive income	**-779.742**	**0.211**	**-779.531**	
		(i) Net unrealized gains or losses on AFS securities	-660.624	1.339	-659.285	Reclassification of AFS Securities to Other Investment.
		(ii) Cumulative foreign currency translation	-12.639	-1.128	-13.767	Cumulative translation for adjustments on FCY accounts to comply with BSP regulatory requirement
		(iii) Retirement benefit	-106.479	0.000	-106.479	
	LESS:					
A.2		**Regulatory Adjustments to CET1 Capital**	**593.057**	**-593.057**	**0.000**	
	(1)	Common stock treasury shares	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	(2)	Total outstanding unsecured credit accommodations, both direct and indirect, to directors, officers, stockholders and their related interests (DOSRI)	3.101	-3.101	NA	Forms part of the balance sheet assets.
	(3)	Deferred tax assets	589.956	-589.956	NA	Forms part of the balance sheet assets.
A.3		**TOTAL COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL (A.1 minus A.2)**	**9,404.312**	**1,129.456**	**10,533.767**	
A.4		**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital**	0.000	0.000	0.000	
A.5		**Regulatory Adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital**	0.000	0.000	0.000	
A.6		**TOTAL ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL (A.4 minus A.5)**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	
A.7		**TOTAL TIER 1 CAPITAL (Sum of A.3 and A.6)**	**9,404.312**	**1,129.456**	**10,533.767**	
		B. Tier 2 (T2) Capital				
B.1	(1)	General loan loss provision, limited to a maximum of 1% of credit risk-weighted assets, and any amount in excess thereof shall be deducted from the credit risk-weighted assets in computing the denominator of the risk-based capital ratio	511.186	-511.186	NA	Forms part of the balance sheet assets.
B.2		**TOTAL TIER 2 CAPITAL**	**511.186**	**-511.186**	**0.000**	
C. TOTAL CAPITAL (Sum of A.7 and B.2)			**9,915.498**	**618.270**	**10,533.767**	

ANNEX 11: CREDIT RISK

A. Quantitative Information, as of December 31, 2022

1. Breakdown of Credit Risk Weighted Assets

Credit Risk-Weighted Assets	Amount in Millions PHP
On-Balance Sheet Assets	48,291.921
Assets in the Trading Book (Derivatives and Repo-style Transactions)	168.153
Off-Balance Sheet Assets	2,658.544
Total Gross Risk-Weighted Assets	**51,118.619**
Deductions : General loan loss provision [in excess of the amount permitted to be included in Upper Tier 2]	555.718
Total Credit Risk-Weighted Assets	**50,562.901**

2. Credit Risk Exposures: On-Balance Sheet Assets (In Millions PHP)

EXPOSURE TYPE (In Millions PHP)	Exposures, Net of Specific Provisions	TOTAL RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURES
	1	
Sovereign Exposures	18,061.685	3,324.801
Sovereign Exposures - Non Res	347.779	0.000
Multilateral Development Banks	0.000	0.000
Bank (excluding loans)	875.457	499.003
Interbank Loans		
Interbank Call Loans	0.000	0.000
Interbank Term Loans	2,194.911	1,603.908
Local Government Units	0.000	0.000
Government Corporation	0.000	0.000
Corporate Exposures	36,049.244	32,812.851
Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise	848.680	424.340
Housing Loans	2,402.535	1,819.827
Loans to Individuals	4,551.555	4,537.207
Defaulted Exposures		
Housing Loans	81.431	81.431
Loans other than Housing Loans	438.748	616.306
Other Defaulted Exposures	0.000	0.000
ROPA	252.778	379.168
Other Exposures		
Cash on Hand	598.177	0.000
Cash & Other Cash Items	8.957	1.791
Other Assets	2,391.771	2,191.289
TOTAL	**69,103.709**	**48,291.921**

3. Breakdown per Exposure Type & Risk Buckets (In Millions PHP)

EXPOSURE TYPE (In Millions PHP)	Exposures, Net of Specific Provisions	Exposures Covered by CRM 2/	Exposures not Covered by CRM	Risk Weights							TOTAL RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURES
				0%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	TOTAL	
	1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	[Sum of 4 to 9]	
Sovereign Exposures	18,061.685	0.000	18,061.685	11,412.083	0.000	6,649.601	0.000	0.000	0.000	18,061.685	3,324.801
Sovereign Exposures - Non Res	347.779	0.000	347.779	347.779	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	347.779	0.000
Multilateral Development Banks	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bank (excluding loans)	875.457	0.000	875.457	0.000	112.937	572.210	0.000	190.311	0.000	875.457	499.003
Interbank Loans											
Interbank Call Loans	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interbank Term Loans	2,194.911	0.000	2,194.911	0.000	0.000	1,182.006	0.000	1,012.905	0.000	2,194.911	1,603.908
Local Government Units	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Government Corporation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Corporate Exposures	36,049.244	3,236.394	32,812.851	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	32,812.851	0.000	32,812.851	32,812.851
Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise	848.680	0.000	848.680	0.000	0.000	848.680	0.000	0.000	0.000	848.680	424.340
Housing Loans	2,402.535	0.000	2,402.535	0.000	0.000	1,165.414	0.000	1,237.120	0.000	2,402.535	1,819.827
Loans to Individuals	4,551.555	14.348	4,537.207	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4,537.207	0.000	4,537.207	4,537.207
Defaulted Exposures											
Housing Loans	81.431	0.000	81.431	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	81.431	0.000	81.431	81.431
Loans other than Housing Loans	438.748	27.878	410.870	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	410.870	410.870	616.306
Other Defaulted Exposures	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
ROPA	252.778	0.000	252.778	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	252.778	252.778	379.168
Other Exposures											
Cash on Hand	598.177	0.000	598.177	598.177	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	598.177	0.000
Cash & Other Cash Items	8.957	0.000	8.957	0.000	8.957	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.957	1.791
Other Assets	2,391.771	0.000	2,391.771	53.185	0.000	294.595	0.000	2,043.992	0.000	2,391.771	2,191.289
TOTAL	**69,103.709**	**3,278.619**	**65,825.090**	**12,411.224**	**121.894**	**10,712.506**	**0.000**	**41,915.816**	**663.649**	65,825.090	**48,291.921**

1/ Risk weight used is based on the external credit assessment institutions like Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch's credit rating.
2/Credit risk mitigants are mainly cash deposit collateral.

4. Credit Risk Exposures: Assets in the Trading Book (Derivatives & Repo Style Transactions (In Millions PHP)

EXPOSURE TYPE	NOTIONAL AMOUNT	Credit Equivalent Amount	Risk Weights 1/							TOTAL RISK WEIGHTED
			0%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	TOTAL	
Exchange Rate Contracts										
Banks	6,995.267	114.866	0.000	0.000	77.504	0.000	37.362	0.000	114.866	76.114
Corporates	2,718.540	97.142	0.000	0.000	10.206	0.000	86.936	0.000	97.142	92.039
TOTAL	**9,713.807**	**212.008**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**87.710**	**0.000**	**124.298**	**0.000**	**212.008**	**168.153**

1/ Risk weight used is based on the external credit assessment institutions like Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch's credit rating.

5. Credit Risk Exposures: Off Balance Sheet Assets

EXPOSURE TYPE *(Amounts in Millions PHP)*	Notional Principal Amount	Credit Conversion Factor (CCF)	Credit Equivalent Amount	Risk Weight 1/	Credit Risk Weighted Assets
Financial standby letters of credit - domestic	1,203.275	100%	1,203.275	100%	1,203.275
Financial standby letters of credit - foreign	1,393.875	100%	1,393.875	100%	1,393.875
Performance Standby LCs – domestic (net of margin deposit) established as a guarantee that a business transaction will be performed	144.866	50%	72.433	50%	36.216
Performance Standby LCs – foreign (net of margin deposit) established as a guarantee that a business transaction will be performed	0.000	50%	0.000	100%	0.000
Trade related guarantees – shipside bonds/airway bills	0.000	20%	0.000	100%	0.000
Sight LCs - domestic (net of margin deposit)	0.000	20%	0.000	100%	0.000
Sight LCs - foreign (net of margin deposit)	257.920	20%	51.584	20%	10.317
Usance LCs - domestic (net of margin deposit)	6.582	20%	1.316	20%	0.263
Usance LCs - foreign (net of margin deposit)	44.138	20%	8.828	20%	1.766
Committed credit lines for commercial papers issued	320.810	20%	64.162	20%	12.832
Other commitments which can be unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice and those not involving credit risk	4,340.723	0%	0.000	100%	0.000
Spot foreign exchange contracts (bought and sold)	1,877.065				
Late deposits/payments received	0.472				
Inward bills for collection	446.872				
Outward bills for collection	0.000				
Trust department accounts	1,951.827				
Items held for safekeeping/custodianship	3.474				
Items held as collaterals	0.001				
Others	61.012				
Total Notional Principal Amount	7,712.189				
TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS					2,658.544

1/ Risk weight used is based on the external credit assessment institutions like Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch's credit rating.

B. Qualitative Information

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial transaction will fail to honor an obligation and cause the Bank to incur a financial loss. Credit risk arises primarily from the Bank's corporate and consumer loans (customer credit risk) and investment securities (issuer credit risk). Assessment of credit risk varies based on the types of the loan or financial transaction. For consumer loans, credit risk is measured at a portfolio level. However, identification of risk is determined on customer segment performance to derive risk-ranking determinants that constitute the formulation of the credit application scorecard. To ensure consistency in the identification of credit risk, scorecard performance is reviewed monthly to assess its efficiency in its risk determination function.

Credit risk management will be discussed in two parts:

1. Credit Risk covering Corporate Loans – managed and controlled by Institutional Credit Management Group (ICMG).
2. Credit Risk covering Retail Loans - managed and controlled by Retail Credit Management Group (RCMG).

CREDIT RISK COVERING CORPORATE LOANS

I. Strategic & Processes

ICMG manages the credit risk arising from the Bank's corporate loan business. It formulates credit policies and guidelines based on regulatory standards and the Bank's own risk appetite. Likewise, it ensures that the management of credit in the corporate loan portfolio is in compliance to all credit policies and guidelines.

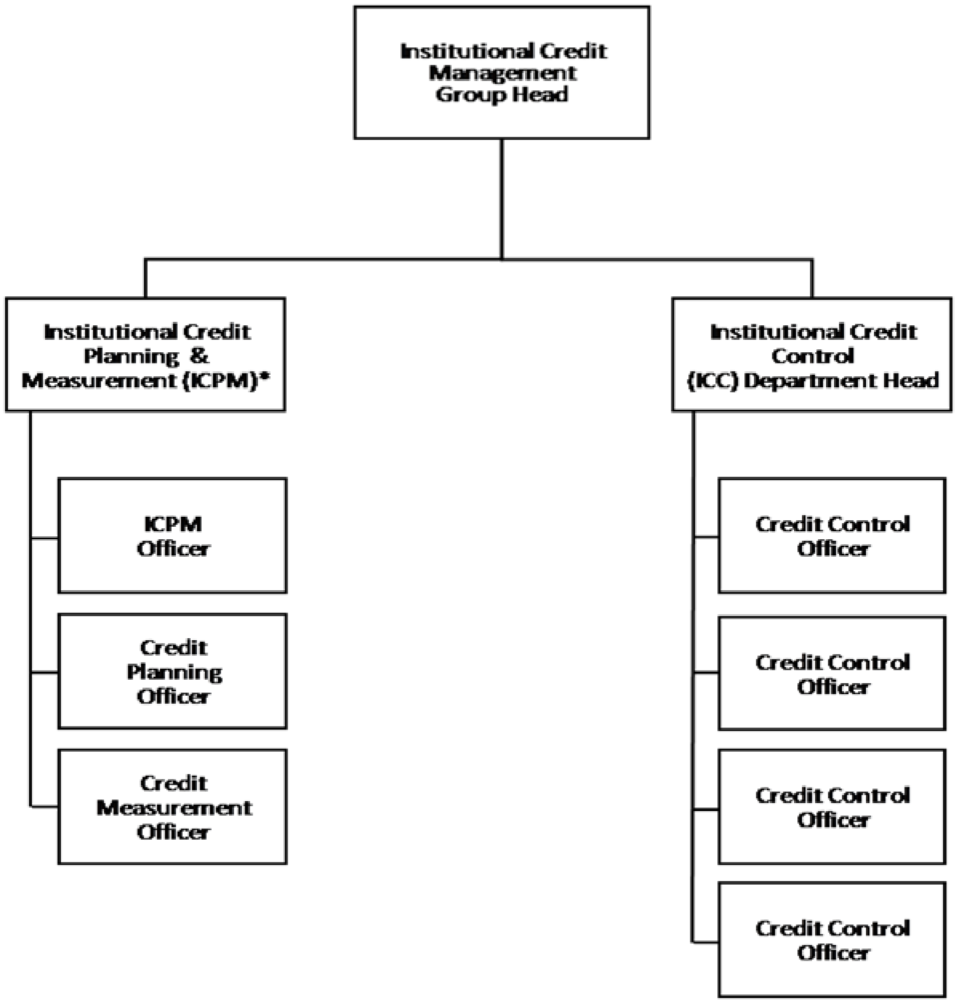
Each credit proposal undergoes an evaluation process in order to determine its acceptability. The evaluation process involves the identification of credit risks after having assessed key factors including, target market/industry, management, appropriateness of credit facilities, terms and conditions, financial performance and condition, collateral and others.

The credit risk identification framework also consists of an internal risk rating system that has a blend of both quantitative and qualitative factors. The Obligor's risk rating (ORR) ranges from ORR 0 to 17, with ORR 0 being the lowest credit risk and 14 to 17 representing the Watch-List and Default accounts.

Sample table of the ORR is as follows:

Category	ORR	Moody's Equivalent Grades
Investment Grades	0	Applicable only to the central government, central bank and their agencies of the Republic of China and sovereign states with S&P medium- and long-term ratings at AA- or higher, or multilateral development banks with risk weights at 0% approved by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.
	1	Aa2 or higher
	2	Aa3 ~ A2
	3	A3
	4	Baa1 ~ Baa2
	5	Baa3
Sub-Investment Grades	6	Ba1
	7	Ba2
	8	Ba2*-
	9	Ba3
High-Risk Grades	10	B1
	11	B2
	12	B3
	13	Caa1 ~ Ca
Watch-List Grade	14	
Default Grades	15	
	16	
	17	

II. Structures and Organization



The main responsibilities of the Institutional Credit Management Group are as follows:

- Formulates credit policies and guidelines for the institutional banking business, and oversees the effectiveness and administration of these.
- Establish the parameters for credit risk and concentration, and review compliance with such limits
- Evaluate, endorse or approve credit proposals originating from IBG
- Review the quality of the Bank's institutional banking portfolio
- Review the adequacy of allowance for loan losses
- Provide guidance to management on credit risks and credit-related issues

III. Scope & Nature of Risk Reporting and Measurement Systems

Interim Review Report (IRR) / Early Warning 1, 2 and 3 (EW1, EW2 and EW3) / Account Planning Reports

One of the Bank's risk monitoring exercises is its semi-annual review of corporate accounts via annual review and interim review. For Watch-List (EW1) accounts, review should be conducted at least once every three (3) months.

If deterioration in credit is identified, Institutional Banking Group (IBG) has the responsibility to include it in any of the Early Warning (EW) buckets. This calls for the submission of a Notification report, quarterly or more frequent Account Planning reports (APR) for EW2 and EW3 accounts. The Account Planning report covers the loan details of the account including the outstanding principal, loan loss provision, the action plan and present status of the account which includes the progress dairy enumerating the series of events that took place covering the Account Planning period and financial/operation analysis. The same Account Planning report is referenced for the corresponding BSP classification.

IBG and Litigation Head of Legal Department are also required to report to the Credit Committee the status of the classified and EW accounts on a regular basis.

Monthly classified accounts report is also being prepared by Credit Administration Unit (CAU) for senior management guidance covering the list of classified accounts and its corresponding loan loss provision.

IV. Strategies and Processes for Mitigating Risks

Apart from the evaluation process, certain lending and concentration limits and triggers have been established to further strengthen management of risk. These limits and triggers were based on both regulatory standards and the Bank's own risk appetite.

Lending Limits

Limit of SINGLE BORROWER / GROUP (Bankwide Portfolio)

In January 2022, BSP granted a temporary measure to all banks to manage the COVID-19 situation and temporarily increased the SBL Limit from 25% to 30% of the Bank's net worth effective January 17, 2022, up to December 31, 2022. The temporary increase of SBL shall automatically expire on said expiry date and SBL shall be reverted to 25%, unless extended by BSP via a memo or circular.

- Single Borrower/Group Obligor's SBL – shall not exceed 30%[1] of the Bank's net worth.
- The Single Group definition will be based on BSP's regulation.
- The Bankwide Portfolio includes contingent liabilities.

Limit of Real Estate Industry (Bankwide Portfolio).

- Shall not exceed 25%[2] of the Bank's total loan portfolio, net of interbank loans receivable (IBLR).
- Real Estate Industry classification will be based on BSP's regulation on Real Estate Loans.

Limit of Industries (Bankwide Portfolio)

The Bank generally considers concentration risk as excessive when the ratio of a particular segment's exposure (e.g., this may be an industry demographic attribute, or a program) to the total portfolio exceeds predetermined limits, while the BSP considers that credit concentration risk exists when the total loan exposure to a particular industry or economic sector exceeds 30% of the total loan portfolio or 10% of Tier 1 capital.

The Monitoring Mechanism

Warning Trigger

Set up warning trigger for Single Borrower/Group, Real Estate Industry, and Industry Concentration when the exposure reaches the trigger point, an appropriate action must be done immediately.

[1] Temporary increase of Single Borrower's Limit in accordance with BSP Memo Nos. 2020-11 and 2020-057 and 2021-026 (extended until Dec. 2021).
[2] Permanent increase of Real Estate Loan Limits (RELs) in accordance with BSP Circular 1093 effective Sept. 10, 2020.

CREDIT RISK COVERING RETAIL LOANS

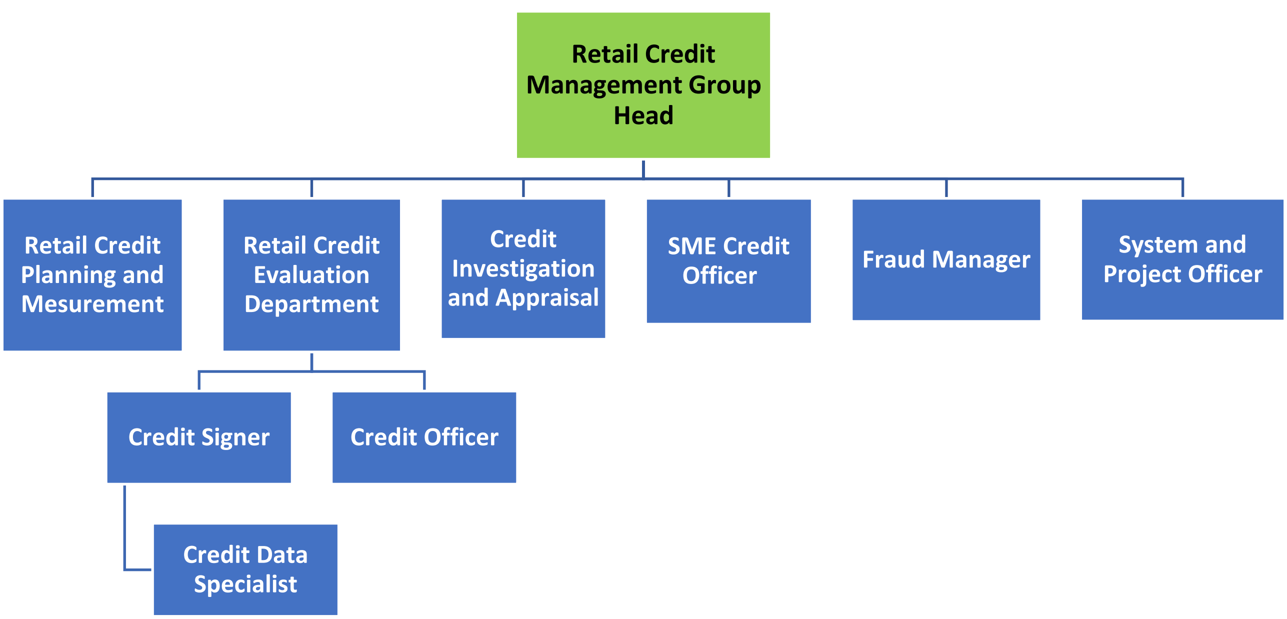
I. Strategies and Processes

RCMG manages the credit risk arising from the Bank's retail loan businesses. It formulates credit policies based on various portfolio analyses and is responsible for optimizing the risk-reward relationship of the Personal Loans, Mortgage Loans and Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Loans portfolios. Likewise, it ensures that the management of credit risk in the retail loan portfolios are in compliance to all credit policies and regulatory standards.

RCMG also manages the credit risk assessment and acceptance processes to safeguard the credit quality of the retail loan portfolio. It monitors and analyses various risk features and trends of the retail loan portfolio, identifies risk drivers and formulates risk mitigation strategies, accordingly. Results of these regular portfolio reviews are reported to the management team, Risk Management Committee (RMC) and ultimately to the BOD.

To ensure that all retail lending products' portfolio performance are within the Bank's credit risk appetite, an internal NPL monitoring threshold shall be proposed as part of the RBG's Credit Risk Strategy setting. It shall be presented to RMC. Basis of the thresholds must be concurred among business units and shall be considered across RBG's over-all NPL threshold impact vs. IBG's existing portfolio. Credit Risk Strategy setting shall be done at least annually.

II. Structure and Organization



The following are the core responsibilities of Retail Credit Management Group:

a. Review the quality of the Bank's credit portfolio and the factors affecting the portfolio behavior.

b. Formulate credit policies and oversee the effectiveness, implementation, and administration of these policies.
c. Evaluate the adequacy of allowance for loan losses.
d. Establish the credit risk limit parameters and asset concentration and review compliance with such limits.
e. Provide oversight of management and guidance to the BOD on retail credit risks and credit-related issues.
f. Manage risk assessment and control in processing retail loan applications.
g. Conduct credit investigation and appraisal.

RCMG is composed of two departments and one unit to carry out its mandate of managing retail credit risk. In addition, the SME Credit Officer, Retail Credit Project Manager and Fraud Manager directly reports to RCMG Head for functional oversight of credit retail system requirements, fraud management as well as credit evaluation and approval of SME loans.

Retail Credit Planning and Measurement Department (RCPMD)

Reviews and formulates credit policies based on empirical data and sound analyses covering existing portfolios as well as test programs. Policy changes are likewise instituted as a result of supporting new business initiatives, and as a response to changes in market behavior, as well as changes in regulatory conditions. The team is also responsible in generating various risk measurement and monitoring tools such as, but not limited to, monthly asset quality reports and RMC reports, as well as managing scorecard implementation, monitoring and review.

Retail Credit Evaluation Department (RCED)

Handles risk identification, assessment and control in retail loan application processing covering pre-screening, verification, evaluation, and decision in granting loans to eligible borrowers in the most efficient way possible. Likewise, RCED ensures that changes in policies as it relate to the credit process are implemented, accordingly

Credit Investigation and Appraisal Unit (CIAU)

Responsible for credit investigation and appraisal. The team observes the CI code of ethics in information validation and data gathering activities to establish the credit worthiness of applicants and customers in the Bank. It is guided by internal policies and generally accepted appraisal principles and techniques in determining collateral value.

III. Scope & Nature of Risk Reporting and Measurement Systems

Retail Credit regularly conducts a portfolio performance review of its retail loan products covering loan origination, account maintenance and account closures. In addition, various portfolio analyses at various levels of granularity are performed to identify the most significant factor/s of defaulting loans, as well as factor/s that lead/s to better portfolio quality.

Risk Reporting

For product and portfolio performance monitoring, review and analysis, the reports are summarized below:

1. Retail Credit Risk Portfolio Review is a tracking of the retail loan portfolio's critical risk indicators on a monthly basis, which includes non-performing loans, delinquency ratios, charge-offs, recoveries, aging flows, portfolio delinquency performance by various segment cuts, scorecard MIS, as well as through-the-door analyses and credit process MIS such as approval rate, reject rate, deviation approval etc.
2. Based on the foregoing, RMC reports are produced and presented to the members of the committee every 2 months. This report contains statistical and analytical data on portfolio growth, portfolio mix, portfolio asset quality indicators as well as through the door information on loan origination and loan portfolio profile.

Measurement Systems

For Personal Loan (Public) product, customized application scorecard and behavior scorecard are adopted to evaluate the eligibility and repayment capacity of new applicants and existing customers respectively. For Personal Loan (Corporate) and Mortgage Loan product, the defined product guidelines and procedures are implemented to measure the repayment ability of applicants. For SME product, CSR (Credit Score Rating) and ORR (Obligor's Risk Rate) are used to determine the acceptability of a loan application depending on the risk level and exposure of the business entity.

IV. Strategies and Processes for Mitigating Risks

Risk Strategy is performed via a program lending approach for the retail loan business. Set credit parameters for risk acceptance and portfolio limits are established and followed to ensure process efficiency and credit portfolio quality in the course of the credit approval process. Existing approval authorities are sanctioned based on qualification, competence, and capacity. The approving authority hierarchy follows the core credit policy of the parent bank, such that credit delegation is defined functionally by credit officer and senior credit officer levels, by amounts and by risk level per product program/guideline. The credit approval process for the three retail loan products is summarized as table below:

Process	Personal Loan (Public)	Personal Loan (Corporate)	Mortgage Loan	SME Loan
Pre-screening	Y	Y	Y	Y
Duplicate Check	Y	Y	Y	Y
Policy Check	Y	Y	Y	Y
Credit Scorecard	Y	N	N	Y
Credit Verification	Y	Y	Y	Y
Appraisal	N	N	Y	Y
Deviation Review	Y	Y	Y	Y
Approval / Reject	Y	Y	Y	Y

ANNEX 12: MARKET RISK

I. Quantitative Information, as of December 31, 2022

Item	Nature of Item	Amounts in P0.000 Million
A.	Using Standardized Approach	
A.1	Interest Rate Exposures	102.887
A.2	Equity Exposures	
A.3	Foreign Exchange Exposures	355.906
A.4	Options	0.000
A.5	Sub-total (Sum of A.1 to A.4)	458.793
B.	Using Internal Models Approach	
C.	TOTAL MARKET RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS	458.793

II. Qualitative Information

I. Strategies & Processes

The Bank's market risk exposures arise from either trading or non-trading portfolios:

- The trading portfolio includes positions arising from trading activities, which aim at benefiting from short-term price movements, such as proprietary trading and market making.
- The non-trading portfolio includes positions not held for the purpose of earning short-term capital gains.

The Market Risk Management Policy and Asset and Liability Management Policy are the cornerstone of risk management of trading and non-trading purpose activities in the Bank. These policies are developed to establish risk management mechanisms, to facilitate the communication about risk management within the Bank and to provide proper management of risk exposure in accordance with the risk appetite of the Bank.

II. Structure & Organization

- The Board is the highest authority and bears the primary responsibility of market risk management. The Board develops the strategy and culture of market risk management through regular review and approved of risk policies, market risk appetite, limits, and controls, and oversight of market risk profile of the Bank.
- The RMC supervises the compliance and accomplishment of the policies and provides guidance on the market risk management mechanism based on the culture developed by the Board.
- CRO, who is independent from executive functions, business line and operations functions, provides independent oversight function on risk management.
- Market Risk Management Department (MRMD) performs the second line of defense by designing and executing appropriate risk identification, measurement, monitoring, controlling and reporting. In addition, MRMD, in close coordination with relevant banking units, develops and regularly review the market risk management policy and relevant procedures to provide an applicable guideline of Market risk management.

III. Scope & Nature of Risk Reporting and Measurement Systems

Market risk is the risk that the Bank's earnings or capital or its ability to meet business objectives will be adversely affected by changes in the level, volatility or correlation of market risk factors, such as interest rates (including credit spread), foreign exchange, equities and commodities. The market liquidity of these types of instruments is also covered. The Bank's market risk originates from its holdings in its foreign exchange instruments, debt securities and derivatives.

MRMD define appropriate and consistent market risk measurement methodologies in line with the business characteristics and risk sources to properly evaluate the primary market risk exposures. The measurement results shall be applied to daily management and shall serve as a foundation for market risk planning, monitoring, and controlling. The most common measurements include:

a. Value at Risk, (VaR)

   Value at Risk measures the maximum potential loss under a particular confidence interval and a given holding period. VaR is used to express the risk appetite of the Bank. The VaR model has been developed as an independent and reliable quantitative technique for internal risk management purpose.

b. Stress Testing

   Stress testing is a risk management technique used to reveal particular vulnerability of the Bank to a given set of stressed circumstances. The stress scenario might include an extreme or large movement of risk factors, volatilities and/or correlations. Stress testing is used as a supplement to the VaR analysis to capture the tail risk and to fulfil supervisory examination requirement.

c. Factor Sensitivity

Factor sensitivity is measured to monitor the cross-product exposures within each risk type, including but not limited to foreign exchange and interest rate, equity.

- ✓ PVBP, the change in fair value as the yield curve parallel shifts up by 0.01% (1bp), is used to measure interest rate risk exposures of the Bank's trading portfolios.
- ✓ FX Delta, the change in net present value as the foreign exchange rate moves up by one unit (100%), is used to measure foreign exchange risk exposure of the Bank's trading portfolios.

MRMD shall submit the market risk management information to the highest ranking risk management executive and relevant senior executives on a daily basis. Likewise, MRMD conduct a periodic reporting of integrated market risk profile to the RMC and to the Board to evaluate risk concentration and capacity of the Bank and to form necessary risk strategy.

IV. Strategies and Processes for Mitigating Risks

To manage the exposures within the bank's risk appetite, the Bank may reduce the exposure or apply hedging measures upon internal approval to mitigate the overall level of risks of portfolio.
This might include but not limited to:

- Adjust risk appetite - Reduce limits to preclude extension of trading losses such as reducing VaR limits, MTD MAT etc.
- Adjust monitoring frequency – Adjust monitoring frequency in case of intraday volatility surge
- Take hedging strategies – Mitigate risk exposure by using hedging instrument such as NDF or FX option to brought down foreign exposure and IRS or CDS to lessen interest rate exposure.

ANNEX 13: OPERATIONAL RISK

A. Quantitative Information

ICAAP Stress Testing Results for 2022-2023

OPERATIONAL RISK Under Stressed Scenario	In Million PHP
	2022
*Total Residual Risk**	*109.98*
TOTAL CAPITAL CHARGE	137.47
OPRISK WEIGHTED ASSET Scenario Based	1,374.74
OPRISK WEIGHTED ASSET Based on BIA	5,173.30
FINAL OPRWA BASED ON BIA (The higher b/n the Scenario based or the BIA)	**5,173.30**

Capital charge based on ORSA calculation is Php137.47 million, with corresponding risk weighted asset of Php1,374.74 million. However, under the Basic Indicator Approach method, risk weighted asset is Php5,173.30 million computed as follows.

Capital Charge Factor	Gross Income (GI)			Capital Requirement (Capital Charge Factor x GI)					
	Year 3	Year 2	Last Year	Year 3	Year 2	Last Year	Average[1/]	Adjusted Capital Charge [2/]	
1	2	3	4	5= (1x2)	6= (1x3)	7= (1x4)	8	9=8 x 125%	10 = (9 x 10)
0.15	2,805.23	2,804.50	2,667.54	420.78	420.68	400.13	413.86	517.33	**5,173.30**

For conservatism, the Bank will still use the BIA results for the calculation of the CAR ratio under ICAAP.

In conclusion, the requirement of capital charge using BIA is more than sufficient to cover the operational risk of the Bank.

Event Type (per Basel)	**TOTAL PER EVENT TYPE**	
	Gross Risk Exposure (In Million PHP)	Residual Risk Exposure (In Million PHP)
Internal Fraud	3.58	1.16
External Fraud	11.40	0.92
Employment Practices and Workplace Safety	73.34	16.16
Clients, Products and Business Practices	44.48	2.25
Damage to Physical Assets	2.50	0.31
Business Disruption and System Failures	-	-
Execution, Delivery and Process Management	436.50	89.19
TOTAL	**571.81**	**109.98**
ADJUSTED CAPITAL CHARGE		**137.47**
OPRISK WEIGHTED ASSET Scenario Based		**1,374.74**
OPRISK WEIGHTED ASSET Based on BIA		

Note that the Bank conducted a separate stress testing exercise for IT Risk (Business Disruption and System Failures) as recommended by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) during its 2022 Regular Examination of the Bank. Thus, Business Disruption and

System Failures category shows no value or amount in the table above. A separate section has been dedicated for IT Risk Stress Testing.

The annual results of the ICAAP ORSA exercise are presented to the RMC for endorsement and to the Board of Directors. Once approved, results are communicated to the OPCOM. Quarterly ICAAP updates pertaining to Operational Risk are presented to the OPCOM as well. The Group Heads shall share the same to their respective groups during meetings and huddles.

Incident Management

Operational Risk Category	3-Year Comparative Actual Loss (PhP), Net					
	2020		2021		2022	
	No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt
Internal Fraud	2					
External Fraud	4	28,188.19	24	9,537,997.49	9	2,349,891.04
Emp. Practices & Workplace Safety						
Damage to Physical Assets			1	45,000.00	3	60,526.74
Clients, Products & Bus. Practices						
Bus. Disruption & System Failures	2	5,521.45	5	114,270.39	1	3,000.00
Execution, Delivery & Process Mgmt			9	392,119.91	6	4,104,289.63
Total	8	33,709.64	39	10,089,387.79	19	6,517,707.41

Above shows the 3-year trend of actual losses for CTBC Bank Philippines. As can be seen in the table, there was a decrease in the total actual losses in 2022 compared to previous year – from 10M in 2021, down to 6.5M in 2022. The main driver for the 2022 losses are penalties from delayed payment of CGT and DST taxes compared to last year, whose driver was external fraud. Top 3 loss categories are Execution, Delivery, and Process Management (EDPM), External Fraud (SF) and Damage to Physical Assets (DPA)

Risk and Control Assessment as of end of 2022

	Q4 2022 Results
Risks	62 Key Risks
Key Controls	113 KCs - 76 Effective, 6 Ineffective, 9 Nothing to Test, and 22 Not Scheduled for Testing in Q3 2022
KRIs	83 KRIs of which 77 Greens, 3 Reds, and 3 Yellows

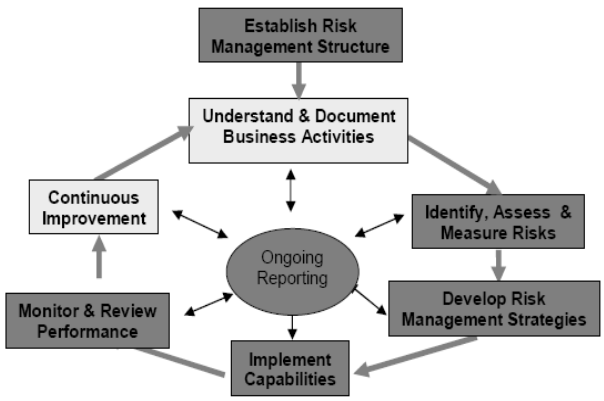
Presented in the table above are the results of Risk and Control Assessment Activities as of Q4 2022. Total number of key risks from 13 units is 62, which have 113 total key controls and 83 KRIs. Action plans to correct ineffective key controls and red and yellow rated KRIs are monitored, and latest status are reported in the monthly Operations Committee.

B. Qualitative Information

I. Strategies & Processes

To ensure that all operational risks of the different Business and Operating Units are reported and properly managed, the Bank promotes the Operational Risk Process Cycle to have a periodic risk process assessment.

The Bank's Operational Risk Process is illustrated as follows:



The Bank requires all operating units, on a monthly basis, to formulate and use key risk indicators which represent standard measures that would indicate effectiveness of operational risk management activities.

Example of typical risk indicators are:
- Outstanding and prior audit findings not sufficiency addressed.
- Frauds and losses/attempts.
- Control weaknesses.
- Reconciling Item.
- IT failure.
- People problem/turnover.
- Others.

Historical losses / risk events are collected to help assess current risk measure being adopted.

Risk Monitoring Tools

- **Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) -** Key Risk Indicators (KRI's) are an important detection (and sometimes preventative) control over risk. Key Risk Indicators comprise three main types: proactive, prospective (leading) and reactive (lagging).

a. Proactive indicators measure performance against planned levels of preventative risk management activities. Examples include training (e.g. average training hours per staff member), risk self-assessments (number completed, coverage, depth of staff involvement), stress testing (number completed, coverage), and controls testing and re-performance (number completed, frequency, coverage).
b. Prospective indicators measure business or environmental activities or characteristics that may or are likely to result in risk events increasing in frequency or impact. An adverse movement in a prospective indicator is a warning sign, and should result in increased supervisory controls or strengthened primary preventive controls. Examples of prospective indicators are numbers of system change requests, product launches, and prospective staff turnover.
c. Reactive indicators measure actual losses and Risk Events. Examples are system outages, fraud losses, and data entry errors.

- **Incident Management –** The objectives of incident management processes are the following:
    a. Assess the impact on appetite / tolerance
    b. Identify the root cause of the loss
    c. Identify process improvement opportunities
    d. Reduce losses
    e. Business learning

Responsibility for Risk Event reviews shall rest with the risk owner, being the manager responsible for the process or product.

Responsibility for oversight of the Risk Event review process rests with ORRMD (the outcomes of which may require reporting to the Operations Committee). This responsibility includes:

a. Notifying the appropriate BSP department within 10 calendar days from date of discovery, of any operational risk event that may result in significant losses, activation of business continuity plan, or any material change in business and operating environment. Reporting is coursed through the Compliance Department.
b. Establishing parameters defining which events require a loss review to be undertaken. These parameters require Operational Risk Committee approval.

In compliance to MORB Section 146 on Operational Risk Management pertaining to the reporting of major operational risk incidents to the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), ORRMD shall facilitate the submission of prescribed report to the appropriate BSP department within the prescribed timeline. An incident is deemed reportable to the BSP as major operational risk incident if it involves actual or potential loss of PhP10M upon assessment at the time the incident was reported to ORRMD. Reassessment may be conducted should there be additional material information from the involved BU that were not provided and/or available at the time of initial reporting of the incident. Required

BSP Report shall then be prepared and submitted within the prescribed timeline with the date of confirmation of additional information as date of reckoning. Note that this excludes reporting of information security incidents which is being handled by the Information Security Office (ISO) and major IT incidents which is being handled by the Information Technology Group (ITG).

Review

Business unit risk profiles will be reviewed and assessed at least an annual basis across the entire business. The basis of the assessment will include reference to:

- Changes in business operations – including new products
- Emerging or changing risks
- Compliance monitoring activities
- Risk Event reporting
- Loss data
- Audit reviews – internal and external

Senior Management are required to provide an attestation by approving their BU risk profile following annual review. This attestation will verify that the risk profile for their business unit has been properly reviewed and updated accordingly. Attestation can be in electronic format such as email approval.

Business risk profiles may be reviewed on a more frequent basis for a particular business unit if deemed appropriate due to changes or new developments.

Key Risk Identification and Assessment

This step involves the review of existing business processes, products and services for the purpose of identifying vulnerabilities and assessing the extent of damage that can happen should breaches occur.

The Bank uses Key Risk Indicators (KRI) to establish appropriate threshold and alert levels to track operational risk exposure over time and act as early warning signals in the prevention of risk event.

This process is formulated for each unit to adhere the following effectively:

1. Review of existing organizational structure, and clear identification of each function.
2. Identification of critical core processes of each area/function
3. Identification of vulnerabilities in the function in terms of:
    - People Risk
    - Process Risk
    - System Risk
    - Event Risk
    - Business Risk

In accordance to the RCA Framework, KRIs are to be formulated for each of the identified key risks of a Group or Department. Identified key risk indicators shall be formally documented through the use of the Annual Risk Assessment (ARA) Report – WS C – Key Control Mechanism

KRIs and their corresponding standards/thresholds shall be reviewed on an annual basis, coinciding with the Risk and Control Assessment (RCA) exercise. Revisions to the KRIs and their thresholds shall be approved by the corresponding department head.

II. Structure & Organization

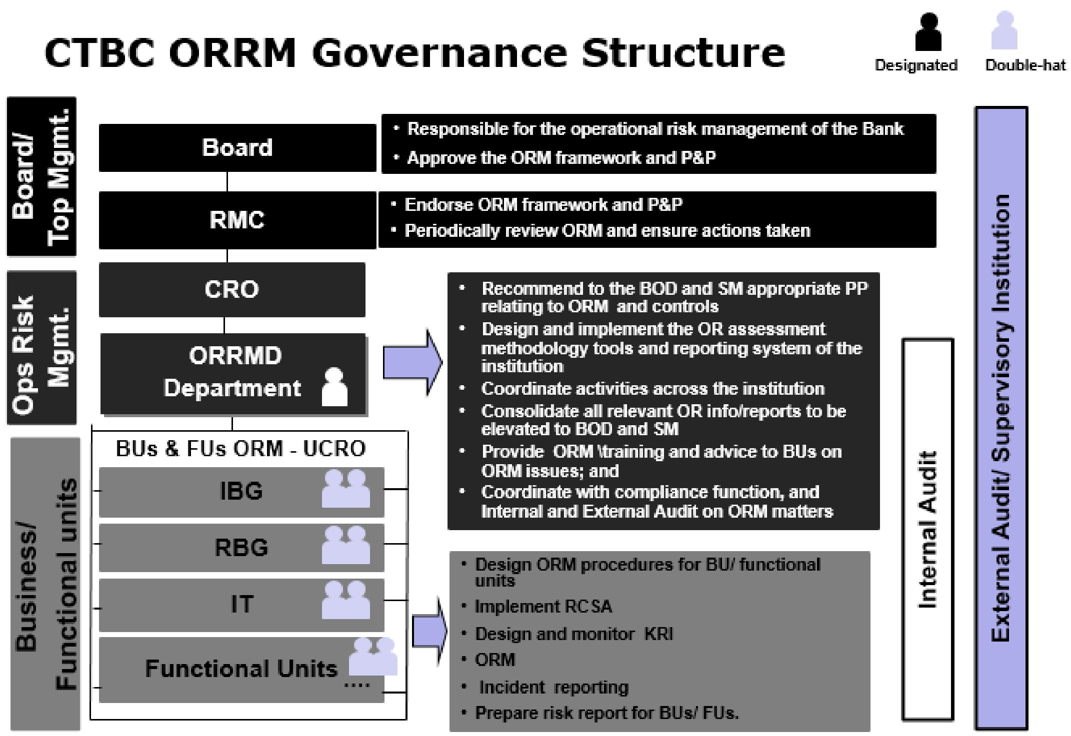
CTBC Bank, Philippines has established a framework of roles and responsibilities consistent with the generally recognized principles of sound Operational Risk Management practice. Ultimate responsibility for the appropriate management of Operational Risk rests with the CTBC Bank Philippines Board of Directors (BOD). The BOD established the Risk Management Committee (RMC) which is responsible for the development and oversight of the Bank's risk management program and for the provision of general direction and risk philosophy of the Bank.

On a management level, the Operations Committee was established to monitor and discuss operational risk issues of the Bank. The principal purpose of the Committee is to deal with the risk issues identified by the Business Units and control Functions of the Bank.

The business or functional units are the first line of risk management defence. As such, they have the day-to-day responsibility and accountability of executing processes and controls to ensure that Bank risks are managed well and kept within acceptable levels.

As second line of risk defence, Operational and Reputational Risk Management Function is responsible for establishing, overseeing and supporting CTBC's Operational Risk Management ("ORM") framework. Among its key responsibilities include policy recommendation, coordination of risk activities, design ORM methodologies, tools, and reporting system, and monitoring and reporting of incidents.

The Internal Audit Function is an essential part of the risk management system that takes the lead in the ongoing monitoring of the internal control process and providing an independent assessment of system integrity.



III. Scope & Nature of Risk Reporting and Measurement Systems

Operational and Reputational Risk Management Department (ORRMD) aims for an environment with sound risk management. In order to achieve this, ORRMD shall make use of various operational risk assessment tools in identifying, measuring, and understanding the operational risks inherent to the bank. The tools shall also help ORRMD establish the operational risk universe of the bank which may be used as basis in developing and implementing the necessary controls to mitigate the risks. Proper monitoring of the risks will also be done to determine the effectiveness of controls and actions taken.

ORRMD ensures that all information provided by the units through the risk assessment tools will be verified and accurately recorded in the operational risk templates.

The following are the ORM activities with corresponding assessment tools to facilitate the conduct of said activities:

1. Outsourcing Risk Assessment Kit is used to facilitate conduct of outsourcing risk assessment prior to engaging/re-engaging new and existing service providers.
2. Outsourcing Key Control Self Assessment (OKCSA) template is used in conducting the annual self assessment of business and functional units on the effectiveness of their implementation of key controls for outsourcing risk.
3. CTBC Bank Philippines implements the Risk and Control Assessment (RCA) Framework to effectively manage its operational risk. In the RCA, process risks and internal control activities are identified, examined, and assessed, providing

reasonable assurance that the organization's business objectives will be met.
The RCA Framework is composed of 3 main activities namely:

- Annual Risk Assessment (ARA) – refers to the process of identifying and assessing key risks to be faced by the Bank in the upcoming year and mapping key controls and/or indicators for each identified key risk.
- Management Control Assessment (MCA) – refers to the year-long process of assessing the effectiveness of key control through self-inspection, monitoring trend/s of risk indicators, and taking action on any identified vulnerability or gap
- Business Risk, Compliance, and Control (BRCC) Forum – refers to the integrated review on internal controls across first, second, and third lines of defense. Its main objective is to enable Senior Management to supervise the overall status of key risk trend, weakness in controls, and correction on major events and audit issues.

4. Key Risk Indicator (KRI) template is used to record and monitor Parent Bank required KRIs. Parent Bank (PB) Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) are a set of indicators prescribed by the Parent Bank for CTBC Bank Philippines to measure and provide corresponding report on a monthly basis.
5. Operational Risk Self-Assessment (ORSA) and Reputational Risk Self Assessment (RRSA)
6. Incident Reporting Template and Database
7. Loss Limits for Operational Risk Categories
8. Risk acceptance may be prepared and submitted for approval for operational risks and/or reputational risk incidents that have been thoroughly assessed by the owning business unit to have potential loss that is not great enough to warrant spending money and resources to avoid it.
9. Internal Audit Monthly Report
10. All business units that propose either new or redesigned bank product shall conduct an operational risk assessment. This is to ensure all risks are appropriately identified, assessed, mitigated, and reported for major product modifications or for new channel or product development (including any associated changes to processes and systems are required).

Results of operational risk assessment and monitoring activities may be reported to the Operations Committee during its monthly sessions and to the Risk Management Committee during its bi-monthly meetings.

Stress Testing – The Bank utilizes the scenario based survey which is sometimes motivated by recent events which seek to assess the resilience of the Bank and the financial system to an exceptional but plausible scenario.

IV. Strategies and Processes for Mitigating Risk

The process of risk mitigation is embedded within the risk management process as well as in the incident management process

a. In the risk management process, upon identification of a risk, business and operational units are required to identify existing controls and assess their effectiveness. Depending on the risk rating assigned, business and functional units decide on an action plan to remediate the risk. Persons or units responsible and target completion dates are determined for each action plan to facilitate monitoring.
b. In the incident management process, when root cause of the incident is identified, two action plans are drafted by the business or functional unit. One action plan is aimed at immediately addressing the incident and stopping further damage. The other one is a preventive action plan to avoid similar events from occurring again.

The following are the risk mitigation strategies adopted by business and functional units of the Bank. Risk mitigation to be employed shall be dependent on the risk assessment conducted.

Strategy	Description	Examples
Mitigate	• Reduces the probability of a risk and/or the impact that results from the occurrence of a risk • Aims at the implementation of controls that reduces the effects of risk occurrences, while not completely alleviating them	• Standardised processes • Formalised exception handling • Collaboration, checks, and balances
Avoid	• Eliminates the probability of a specific risk before it materializes • Normally realized by trading the risk for other risks that are less threatening or easier to deal with	• Process redesign • Discontinuance of a product or service offering
Transfer	• Also called risk sharing • Shifts risks or the consequences caused by the risk from one party to another	• Process outsourcing • Purchase of insurance policies
Accept	• Adapts to the unavoidability of the risk • A risk contingency plan is required in this strategy	• Adaption of regulatory requirements

Annex 14: OTHER PILLAR II RISKS

A. Quantitative Information, as of December 31, 2022

Under the Pillar II, internal capital adequacy assessment of the Bank considers other risks inherent to the Bank like the interest rate risk in the banking books, compliance risk, and reputational risk and liquidity risks. The same is disclosed in the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process Document (ICAAP) of the Bank which is updated yearly.

Results of the quantification show the following risk weighted assets (RWA):

Risk Type	RWA (In Millions PHP)	REMARKS
Liquidity	0	No capital charge is required on account of sound liquidity management and more than sufficient contingency funding.
IRRBB	1,917	Based on Economic Value of Equity (EVE) Approach
Compliance	23	Based on Complaince Risk Self-Assessment Survey
Reputational	207	Based on Reputation Risk Self-Assessment Survey
Legal	310	Based on Legal Risk Self-Assessment Survey
TOTAL RWA	**2,458**	

ANNEX 15: LIQUIDITY RISK

A. Quantitative Information, as of December 31, 2022

Maximum Cumulative Outflow

in USD millions

	CCY	Soft limit	Board Limit	ALCO Limit	Dec 2022
Liquidity	LCY	7D MCO		(20)	15
		1M MCO		(30)	29
		2M MCO		(30)	50
	FCY	7D MCO		(50)	(0.91)
		1M MCO		(100)	(69)
		2M MCO		(120)	(90)
	Consolidated	7D MCO	(40)		14
		1M MCO	(60)		(40)
		2M MCO	(60)		(40)

B. Qualitative Information

I. Strategies & Processes

Liquidity risk is defined as the current and prospective risk to earnings or capital arising from the Bank’s inability to meet its obligations when they come due with incurring of unacceptable losses or costs. The qualitative risk appetite of the Bank is defined as constantly maintaining a balanced asset and liability structure, diversifying funding sources, establishing stable deposit base and prudently arranging cash flows to ensure the Bank is capable of sustaining business growth and meet its obligations under normal and stressed liquidity scenarios. Base on this, the Bank set quantitative liquidity limits as a tool for authorizing and controlling specific forms of liquidity risk taken by the Bank to ensure liquidity risk exposure is consistent with the risk appetite of the Bank.

The most often seen limits are:

1. Short-term borrowing: This is to limit the Bank on unnecessary and/or excessive reliance on short term unstable funds source from other financial institutions. Such limit is established by taking into account external liquidity conditions, asset and liability structure, credit facilities granted to us and peer banks' liquidity status.

2. Maximum cumulated outflow (MCO): Limits are set on short-term cash flow gaps in order to prevent excessive mismatch of cash flows in varying tenors between cash inflow and outflow (e.g., over dependence on short-term funds to finance long-term assets, which may cause liquidity risk). The establishment of MCO limits should take gap structure, deposit stability, deposit rollover ratio and the Bank's borrowing flexibility into consideration.

When the annual business planning and budgeting discussion commences, the review of risk appetite and tolerance should be processed synchronously. Liquidity and Balance Sheet Management Department will make the limit proposals in accordance with the current year's limit framework. Market Risk Management Department (MRMD) will provide limit recommendations after taking into account risk tolerance, exposure, risk-reward trade-offs, if necessary, and then consult with the Parent Bank. These limits are updated annually and are subject to the review and approval of the Board of Directors or other delegated authorities.

II. Structure & Organization

- The Board of Directors is responsible for approving policy of asset and liability management to establish the control framework and culture which could incorporate the risk appetite of the Bank into control mechanisms.

- The Risk Management Committee is a Board-level committee. It is in charge in the implementation of risk management policies and strategies approved by the Board and evaluate the magnitude, direction and distribution of risks across the Bank.

- The ALCO is a management-level committee established under the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), which aims to devise the asset-liability strategy of the Bank while evaluating the market situation.

    - The Liquidity and Balance Sheet Management Department effectively manages interest rate and liquidity risks, and acts as the Bank's sole "window" that borrows and lends funds from/ to external parties such as interbank counterparties, BSP etc,. The Liquidity and Balance Sheet Management Department also ensure continuing alignment of overall liquidity and interest rate exposures with the Bank's risk appetite based on market conditions and the Bank's balance sheet structure. Furthermore, the Liquidity and Balance Sheet Management Department shall develop and maintain the operation of the FTP mechanism, make stable profits within approved interest rate limits and shall adjust its positions in accordance with ALCO decisions.

- MRMD is responsible in overseeing liquidity risk. MRMD is independent of the risk-taking unit and in charge of formulating Asset and Liability Management Policy and establishing implementation guidelines; developing the methods of identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of risk; and, studying asset and liability management related risk developments and challenges.

III. Scope & Nature of Risk Reporting and Measurement Systems

There are two types of liquidity risk: funding liquidity risk and market liquidity risk. Funding liquidity risk refers to the risk of inability to obtain funds at a reasonable cost within a reasonable timeframe to meet the financial obligations. Market liquidity risk arises when a specific asset cannot be sold for cash at a reasonable price within a reasonable timeframe. As it may have impact on funding liquidity risk, market liquidity risk must be factored in when assessing funding liquidity risk.

There is cost associated with the level of liquidity. Liquidity risk management aims to satisfy funding needs and maximize profits by allocating assets and liabilities in the most cost effective way within the approved risk tolerance.

All on- and off-balance sheet transactions are under the scope of liquidity risk management as they all affect the Bank's liquidity status.

In risk measurement, Liquidity risk is often quantified by a combination of various indicators. The most common indicators include:

- Loan to deposit ratio: This ratio indicates fund shortage or surplus.

- Maturity gap analysis: Analyzing maturity mismatch will help understand cash flow gap by time bucket. Liquidity risk could be measured by this analysis together with an assessment of the Bank's funding capacity.

- Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR): Measured in accordance with governing BSP circulars. The LCR level is being compared against the Bank's internal threshold and monitored and reported on a daily basis.

- Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR): Similar with LCR, NSFR is being measured in accordance with governing BSP circulars. The NSFR level is likewise being compared against the Bank's internal threshold and monitored and reported on a daily basis.

MRMD is responsible to continuously develop appropriate liquidity-related indicators and monitoring frequencies based on the characteristics and complexity of assets and liabilities. The overall liquidity risk may not be reflected by single risk indicator. MRMD takes all relevant indicators into account when assessing liquidity risk.

IV. Strategies and Processes for Mitigating Risks

The liquidity risk limits are monitored on a monthly basis. MRMD is responsible for independently monitoring the business units' compliance with the established limit framework, as well as disseminating monthly liquidity gap report and advisory summary to ALCO, RMC for senior management's review.

When the liquidity exposure exceeds the established limits, after the excess is confirmed, MRMD shall notify the unit allocated with the limit and the designated limit authority of such limit. Upon receipt of the notification, the unit that is allocated with the limit shall no longer transact to increase exposure. This limit breaching unit must be joined by the MRMD to analyze the causes and impacts of the excess, and draft an action plan addressing the issues. MRMD will submit the analysis and proposal to the limit authority for approval. The business unit involved and Liquidity and Balance Sheet Management Department will adjust positions in accordance with approved decisions. The excess shall be reported to the senior management and/or BOD for appropriate remedial actions.

The Bank applies a liquidity risk management strategy of maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, ensuring the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and having the ability to close out market positions. In addition to its core deposit base, the Bank maintains a portfolio of marketable assets that can be readily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flows. Additional funding may be secured from the inter-bank market by tapping the Bank's credit facilities.

Regular stress-testing is also performed. This includes identification of the Bank's assets which can be readily liquidated in case of massive withdrawals and adoption of different deposit run-off rates.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosure for 2022

LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO DISCLOSURE TEMPLATE			
(In Single Currency, Absolute Amount - PHP)			
	NATURE OF ITEM	TOTAL UNWEIGHTED1 VALUE (AVERAGE)	TOTAL WEIGHTED1 VALUE (AVERAGE)
STOCK OF HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS (HQLA)			
1.	TOTAL STOCK OF HQLA		17,682,678,817.67
EXPECTED CASH OUTFLOWS			
2.	*Deposits of which:*	*45,605,840,428.91*	*14,216,980,475.14*
3.	Retail funding	13,338,137,730.65	1,764,631,306.00
4.	*Wholesale Funding of which:*	*32,267,702,698.26*	*12,452,349,169.14*
5.	Operational Deposits	13,869,918,512.45	4,160,975,553.74
6.	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	18,397,784,185.81	8,291,373,615.41
7.	Unsecured wholesale funding (all counterparties)	777,908,750.00	777,908,750.00
8.	Secured Funding		-
9.	*Derivatives contracts, of which:*	*4,173,397,844.47*	*4,173,397,844.47*
10.	Outflows related to derivatives exposures (net)	4,173,397,844.47	4,173,397,844.47
11.	Outflows related to collateral requirements (net)	-	-
12.	Structured financing instruments	-	-
13.	Committed business facilities (all counterparties)	426,253,041.81	42,625,304.18
14.	Other contractual obligations within a 30-day period	114,615,305.47	114,615,305.47
15.	Other contingent funding obligations	30,083,532,838.07	902,505,985.14
16.	TOTAL EXPECTED CASH OUTFLOWS		20,228,033,664.40
EXPECTED CASH INFLOWS			
17.	Secured lending		
18.	Fully performing exposures (all counterparties)	4,591,605,235.79	2,691,753,992.89
19.	Other cash inflows	4,635,243,942.71	4,635,243,942.71
20.	*TOTAL EXPECTED CASH INFLOWS*	*9,226,849,178.50*	*7,326,997,935.60*
			TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE
21.	TOTAL STOCK OF HQLA		17,682,678,817.67
22.	TOTAL EXPECTED NET CASH OUTFLOWS		12,901,035,728.80
23.	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		137.06%

ANNEX 16: INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK

Quantitative Information, as of December 31, 2022

Below tables show the sensitivity of the Bank's one-year earnings and economic value of equity to possible changes in interest rates as of end of December

Table6- Sensitivity of the Bank's Economic Value of Equity

in PHP		2022								
	Increase in	Impact to Economic value of Equity								
Currency	bps	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	5Y	7Y	10Y Up	Total
(In Thousand										
	15	(119)	(381)	4,395	13,604	(2,080)	(39,904)	(1,257)	(15,763)	(41,504)
PHP	20	(158)	(508)	5,858	18,130	(2,771)	(53,137)	(1,673)	(20,962)	(55,220)
(in 000s)	25	(198)	(634)	7,320	22,651	(3,461)	(66,337)	(2,087)	(26,133)	(68,878)
	15	(282)	837	141	(164)	21,385	(4,394)	(15,484)	(55,699)	(53,659)
USD	20	(376)	1,116	188	(219)	28,493	(5,850)	(20,604)	(74,036)	(71,288)
(in 000s)	25	(470)	1,394	235	(273)	35,589	(7,302)	(25,704)	(92,260)	(88,791)

		2022								
	Decrease in	Impact to Economic value of Equity								
Currency	bps	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	5Y	7Y	10Y Up	Total
(In Thousand										
	-15	119	382	(4,405)	(13,645)	2,089	40,213	1,272	16,018	42,042
PHP	-20	158	509	(5,876)	(18,202)	2,787	53,687	1,699	21,414	56,177
(in 000s)	-25	198	636	(7,348)	(22,764)	3,486	67,196	2,128	26,840	70,373
	-15	282	(839)	(141)	165	(21,482)	4,431	15,669	56,747	54,832
USD	-20	377	(1,119)	(189)	220	(28,664)	5,916	20,934	75,898	73,374
(in 000s)	-25	471	(1,399)	(236)	275	(35,857)	7,406	26,220	95,170	92,050

The table below summarizes the Bank's interest rate risk sensitivities both one-year earnings perspectives (Delta NII) and long-term earnings perspectives through economic value of equity (EVE) for the year of 2022.

	1bp Delta NII		1bp EVE	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
December 31	US$1.78	US$4.96	US$-79.30	US$-70.95
Average Monthly	6.89	7.94	-68.01	-66.28
Highest	11.40	13.21	-27.88	-50.90
Lowest	1.78	0.59	-79.30	-83.19

I. Strategies & Processes

The Bank's risk appetite and tolerance are set by its set of interest rate risk limits. IRRBB risk limits are tools for authorizing and controlling specific forms of interest rate risk taken by the Bank to ensure interest rate risk exposure in banking book is consistent with the risk appetite of the Bank

The Liquidity and Balance Sheet Management Department will make the limit proposals. MRMD will make limit recommendations taking into account risk tolerance, exposure, risk-reward trade-offs and their proposals. These limits are updated annually and are subject to the review and approval of the Board of Directors or other delegated authorities.

II. Structure & Organization

- The Board of Directors is responsible for approving policy of asset and liability management to establish the control framework and culture which could incorporate the risk appetite of the Bank into control mechanisms.
- The Risk Management Committee is a Board-level committee. It is in charge of: implementation of risk management policies and strategies as approved by the Board; and, evaluation of the magnitude, direction and distribution of risks across the Bank.
- The ALCO is a management-level committee established under the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), which aims to devise the asset-liability strategy of the Bank while evaluating the market situation.
- The Liquidity and Balance Sheet Management Department effectively manages excess liquidity of the bank, and acts as the Bank's sole "window" that borrows and lends funds from / to external parties such as interbank counterparties, BSP etc,. The Liquidity and Balance Sheet Management Department also ensure continuing alignment of overall liquidity and interest rate exposures with the Bank's risk appetite based on market conditions and the Bank's balance sheet structure. Furthermore, the Funding Management Unit shall develop and maintain the operation of the FTP mechanism.
- Market Risk Management Department (MRMD) is responsible in overseeing the interest rate risk in the banking book. MRMD is independent of the risk-taking unit and in charge of formulating Asset and Liability Management Policy and establishing implementation guidelines as needed; developing the methods of identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of risk and pushing for the implementation; and, studying asset and liability management related issues.
- As part of the internal control, the risk reports were subjected to regular and independent audit (internal or external) to ensure accuracy and validity of data and practice. Likewise, risk model validation except for methodology and quantification were conducted by the internal audit as part of their regular audit program.

III. Scope & Nature of Risk Reporting and Measurement Systems

Interest rate risk refers to the impact on the Bank's profits or on economic value of non-trading purpose[3] assets, liabilities and derivatives when interest rates change.

Interest rate risk management aims to keep interest rate exposures within the Bank's risk appetite through the establishment of authorities, responsibilities and management procedures. It provides guide to adjusting asset and liability structures in anticipation of interest rate changes so that the Bank's profit can be maximized.

Interest rate risk stems from different sensitivity of assets and liabilities to interest rate change. The sensitivity of all on- and off-balance sheet items to interest rate movements must be duly examined when assessing interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk may be measured by the following tools:

1. **Repricing Gap Report** :

   This report measures the repricing gap between asset and liability by various time buckets in order to understand interest rate mismatches on a monthly basis.

   The Repricing Gap Report , which is reported monthly, considers rate-sensitive assets and liabilities such as due from other banks, interbank loans receivable, debt investment securities, loans and receivables, deposit liabilities and bills payable, and equity. For those rate-sensitive assets and liabilities with no available repricing dates, the repricing assumption is based on the two years historical repricing behavior. The longest repricing maturity assigned to non-maturity deposits is the checking and demand deposit products of the Bank. The repricing assumption is a function of estimated decay rate, established cap on core deposit, and established cap on repricing tenor.

   The assumptions on interest rate sensitive assets (RSA) and liabilities (RSL) are as follows

[3]Non-trading purpose refers to a position not built for the purpose of earning capital gains

PESO BOOK

ACCOUNT	CURRENT ASSUMPTION
RATE-SENSITIVE ASSETS (RSA)	
Due from banks	Due from Other Banks: Full Amount, 1M; Due from BSP: RRP/ODF/TDF, By remaining days to next repricing date
Interbank lendings	By remaining days to next repricing date
Securities	
Bond	
FVOCI	By remaining days to next repricing date or Duration
Amortized Cost	By remaining days to next repricing date or Duration
Amortized Cost- LB	By remaining days to next repricing date
Current Loans	
Customer Loans	
Personal Loans	By half of Remaining life to maturity
Mortgage Loans	By remaining days to next repricing date
Corporate Loans	By remaining days to next repricing date
Restructured Loans	By remaining days to next repricing date
Trade Balances	By remaining days to next repricing date
Sales Contract Receivable	By remaining days to next repricing date
RATE-SENSITIVE LIABILITIES (RSL)	
Due to banks (vostro account)	Not Applicable
Bills Payable	
Interbank Borrowing	By remaining days to next repricing date
Others	By remaining days to next repricing date
Deposits	
Checking	Full amount, 2Y
Demand	Full amount, 2Y
Savings	Full amount, 2Y
Time	By remaining days to next repricing date
Others	
Ultimate	Full Amount, 6M
Ultimate Earner	Full Amount, 1M
Funding and Gapping Acct.	By remaining days to next repricing date
Innov8	By remaining days to next repricing date
Other T.D. Products	By remaining days to next repricing date
CAPITAL	Full Amount, 1Y

FCY BOOK

ACCOUNT	CURRENT ASSUMPTION
RATE-SENSITIVE ASSETS (RSA)	
Due from banks	Due from Other Banks: Full Amount, 1M; Due from BSP: Not applicable
Interbank lendings	By remaining days to next repricing date
Securities	
Bond	
FVOCI	By remaining days to next repricing date or Duration
Amortized Cost	By remaining days to next repricing date or Duration
Amortized Cost- LB	By remaining days to next repricing date
Current Loans	
Customer Loans	
Personal Loans	Not applicable
Mortgage Loans	Not applicable
Corporate Loans	By remaining days to next repricing date
Restructured Loans	By remaining days to next repricing date
Trade Balances	By remaining days to next repricing date
Sales Contract Receivable	Not applicable
RATE-SENSITIVE LIABILITIES (RSL)	
Due to banks (vostro account)	Not Applicable
Bills Payable	
Interbank Borrowing	By remaining days to next repricing date
Others	By remaining days to next repricing date
Deposits	
Checking	Not applicable
Demand	Not applicable
Savings	Full amount, 2Y
Time	By remaining days to next repricing date
Others	
Ultimate	Not Applicable
Ultimate Earner	Not applicable
Funding and Gapping Acct.	By remaining days to next repricing date
Innov8	By remaining days to next repricing date
Other T.D. Products	By remaining days to next repricing date
CAPITAL	Full Amount, 1Y

2. **Risk Sensitivity**:

This measures the impact of 1 basis point change in interest rate on net interest income (NII) and that on economic value of equity (EVE). The analysis of such impact on NII (1bpΔNII) focuses on changes in interest income and expense within a year hence, a short-term perspective. The analysis of such impact on EVE (1bpΔEVE) is of a long-term perspective as it focuses on changes of economic value which will become net interest income received every year later on.

3. **Stress Test**:

Stress test evaluates the appropriateness of exposure of the Bank under some stressed conditions. Stress test methodologies and results shall be submitted to ALCO to comprehend the Bank’s interest rate risk profile.

The above risk measurement may generate different results while adopting different methodologies and assumptions. MRMD is responsible to develop the measurement, monitoring frequency, and parameters by taking into account their respective characteristics/ complexity of assets and liabilities and methodologies used.

The following table provided additional information on the impact on economic value of equity under assumed upward or downward rate shocks scenarios as of December 31, 2022.

Dec 2022
Repricing Risk
PHP

Rate Change in bps	ΔEVE in USD thousands
50	(1,732)
Base	(35.377)

FCY

Rate Change in bps	ΔEVE in USD thousands
40	(1,707)
Base	(43.919)

in million PHP

	IRRBB RWA
PHP	(966)
FCY	(952)
Consolidated in Pesos	(1,917)

Risk model development and regular review of assumptions and methodologies was being conducted by Risk Management Unit in close coordination with Parent Bank and Business Units. Risk model validation relating to methodology and quantification was conducted by a banking unit that is independent from the following: Risk model development; Regular review of methodology and assumptions; Interpretation of the results of the risk models; Results of the risk models have an influence in the business performance of the banking unit; and, Results of the risk models is used as a parameter to monitor the risk exposure of the banking unit against Board approved limits. Results of the model validation is being reported to the Board at least annually.

IV. Strategies & Processes for Mitigating Risks

The interest rate risk limit shall be reviewed annually in accordance to the annual business strategy and budgeting planning to ensure the effectiveness.

The interest rate risk limits are monitored on monthly or daily basis (FVOCI and HTC securities). MRMD is responsible for independently monitoring the business units' compliance with the established limit framework, as well as distributing monthly repricing gap report and advisory summary submit to ALCO, RMC and BOD for review periodically.

If the extremely event occurs and risks arise, risk mitigation or remedial measures might be taken. This might include but not limited to

- Take hedging strategies – Mitigate risk exposure by using hedging instrument such as IRS to lessen interest rate exposure in banking book. Prior to executing a hedge, the concerned business unit shall submit a hedge plan which specifies hedged position, profit and loss (P/L) analysis due to market movement, detailed scheme (including hedging instruments, amount, tenor, estimated cost, timeframe, termination of hedge and authorized scope) and whether hedge accounting is qualified.

- Interest rate forecast and balance sheet planning – adjust balance sheet to adjust repricing gap on the basis of forecast of short term and long term interest rate.

ANNEX 17: COMPLIANCE RISK

The Compliance Risk Management System of the Bank is designed to specifically identify and mitigate risks that may erode the Bank's franchise value, such as, risks of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or loss to reputation that the Bank may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with laws, rules, related self-regulatory organization standards, and codes of conduct applicable to its activities. Said risk may also arise from failure to manage conflict of interest, treat customers fairly, or effectively manage risks arising from money laundering and terrorist financing activities.

It is an integral part of the culture and risk governance framework of the Bank and in this respect, it shall be the responsibility and shared accountability of all personnel, officers, and the board of directors.

The Bank's Compliance Department is independent in its function.

I. Strategies & Processes for Monitoring and Mitigating Risks

The Compliance Department oversees the implementation of the Bank's Compliance function aims to mitigate the Compliance Risk through clear identification of the roles and responsibilities of Compliance within the line, operating and business units of the Bank and its resolution in cases of possible breaches as well as the establishment of structures as baseline in setting the controls.

The Compliance Program of the Bank defines the Compliance structure, its functions, roles and responsibilities. In ensuring that Compliance Risk is monitored and mitigated, a comprehensive compliance system has been established to ensure that integrity and adherence in the regulatory requirements as well as in the accuracy and timeliness of reporting requirements of the Bank. A constructive working relationship between the Bank and the Regulators by having an open and clear communication line as well as appropriate monitoring and tracking until resolution of possible noted breaches ensuring safe and sound banking operations is upheld within the institution.

II. Scope & Nature of Risk Reporting and Measurement Systems

The Compliance Department is an independent unit reporting directly to the Board of Directors through the Audit Committee for Compliance matters and to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee for the Governance Functions. Administratively, the Compliance Department is under the Office of the President.
Further, monitoring and Independent Compliance Testing are established to have a risk based, quantitative and qualitative review of the Bank's compliance to the regulatory requirements.

III. Structure & Organization

As of December 2022, Compliance Department has two (2) Units, namely: General Compliance Unit and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Unit. Their respective functions are embodied in the Bank's Compliance Charter and Compliance Manual.

Internally, Unit Compliance & Risk Officers (UCRO) and Sub-UCROs designated by their respective group heads, are embedded compliance officers of their groups and report to the Compliance Department on Compliance and AML matters.

ANNEX 18: REPUTATIONAL RISK

I. Strategies & Processes

Reputational Risk Management Process

Reputational Risk is the risk or its likelihood that negative information, public opinion or publicity, regarding an institution and its business practices will lead to loss or reduction of revenue and /or decline in its customer base, and/or costly litigation

At CTBC Bank (Philippines), reputational risk is among the identified risks, which the Bank may be exposed to. Possible public embarrassment, erosion of trust from the customers, adverse impact on the revenue, are among the potential concerns of customers to continue doing business with the Bank.

The following describes the reputational risk management process of CTBC Bank Philippines.

1. CTBC Bank Philippines established a Reputational Risk Management Policy which is a document that covers the general policies to be observed in the proper management of Reputational Risks of CTBC Bank Philippines. This will help the Bank to identify, assess, control and mitigate possible reputational risks.
2. Identification, Assessment, Management and Control – To facilitate the identification, assessment, and management of reputational risks, CTBC Bank established a self-risk assessment mechanism, subject to regular review to assess its effectiveness and appropriateness. Such risk assessment mechanisms are the Risk and Control Assessment (discussed under Annex 6 Operational Risk) and the Reputational Risk Self-Assessment (RRSA). The RRSA is a quarterly exercise that allows various units, departments and groups of the Bank to identify and report their respective reputational risks. Consolidation and evaluation of the survey results are done by the Operational and Reputational Risk Management Department (ORRMD). During the scenario analysis, external data are analyzed taking into account institution-specific business environment and internal control factors which will include historical and plausible risk events that may happen to the Bank. The scenario-based testing approach combines quantitative data and qualitative data in the analysis process. Results of the RRSA are reported to Management as part of regular ICAAP updates in the Risk Management Committee (RMC)
3. Monitoring and Reporting
    - In order to monitor and control reputational risk, early warning indicators of any changes to reputational risk shall be analyzed and evaluated for improvement, and reported to Management if necessary.
    - The information of internal reputational events and the result of the self-risk assessment shall be regularly analyzed for monitoring, management, and control of reputational risk.
    - The identification and assessment and the result of monitoring, management and control of reputational risk shall be regularly reported to Management so as to enable him to grasp the status of reputational risk and to take the necessary action.
    - In order to mitigate the loss of reputational risk, set-off and minimizing solution

shall be positively pursued and implemented only after the assessment of cost effectiveness.

4. Communications and Disclosures – With regard to the reputation events, personnel, financial or business related information, the Bank shall communicate regularly with the outsiders in a clear, honest, transparent and timely manner by way of a disclosure, announcement or press release/statement. This will help in preventing a communication vacuum and in alleviating or minimizing any damage to the Bank's reputation.
5. Independent Review and Audit – CTBC Bank shall ensure that independent reviews and audits, whether as a review dedicated to reputational risk or as part of a wider review of risk management, are conducted regularly so as to provide assurance and confidence that controls and actions to manage risks affecting reputation are operating as intended.
6. Incident Handling- CTBC Bank employs an incident management process for identifying, reporting, and mitigation of reputational risk incidents. The same process is used for the management of operational risk events. A reputational risk loss database is maintained by ORRMD to manage and track said events.

Crisis Management

CTBC Bank established a crisis management framework that provides guidance and direction to the Bank's management and staff when dealing with crisis. Key elements of the framework include approach, scope, crisis management plans, preparations and action checklists, contact lists, and draft spiels and press statements.

Stress Testing

Working towards an effective quantification process, the team made use of the template of the RRSA survey as part of CTBC's risk assessment process. Plausible as well as stressed situations were worked on, in the identification of the reputational risks. After identifying the major reputational risk events per risk classification, Business and Functional Units determine and assess maximum loss exposures. The capital charge resulting from the RRSA shall be considered as the stressed figures. The scenarios itself provided by the Business and Functional Units are already stressed based on expert judgment, perceived risks and existing controls

Below shows the results of the 2022-2023 RRSA Exercise:

	177,075.33
Total Residual Risks	16,583,626.92
RWA	**207,295,336.48**

II. Structure & Organization

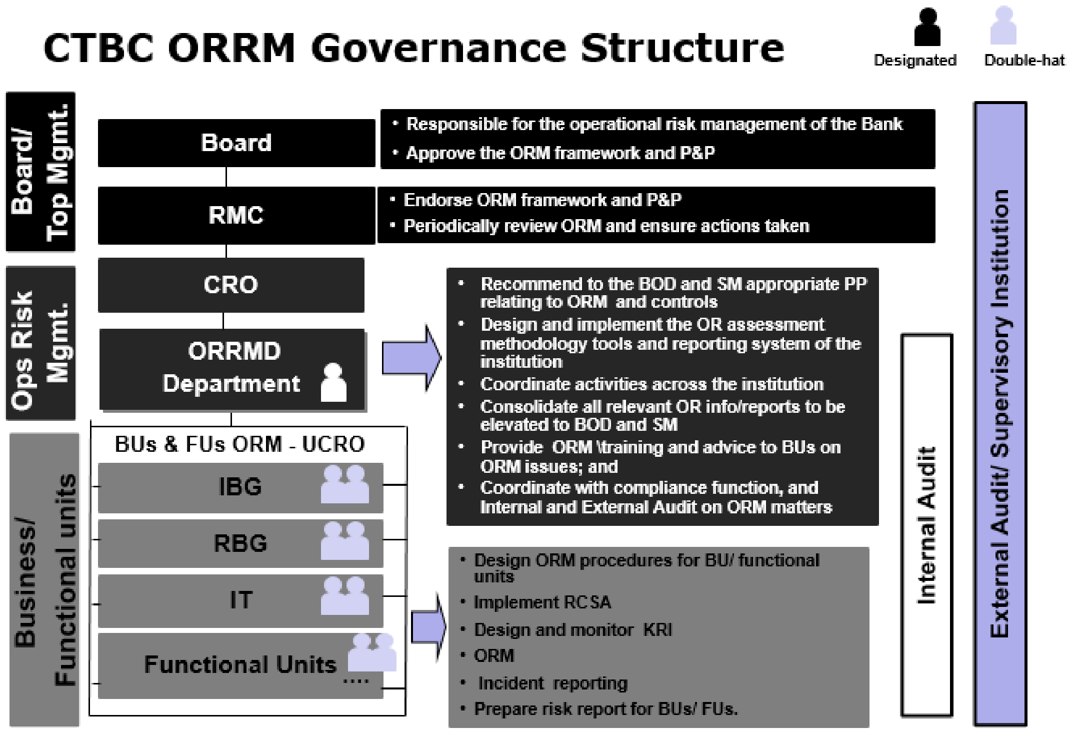
CTBC Bank, Philippines has established a framework of roles and responsibilities consistent with the generally recognized principles of sound Operational Risk Management practice, under which framework reputational risk falls. Ultimate responsibility for the appropriate management of Reputational Risk rests with the CTBC Bank Philippines Board of Directors (BOD). The BOD established the Risk Management Committee (RMC) which is responsible for the development and oversight of the Bank's risk management program and for the provision of general direction and risk philosophy of the Bank.

On a management level, the Operations Committee was established to monitor and discuss operational and reputational risk issues of the Bank. The principal purpose of the Committee is to deal with the risk issues identified by the Business Units and control Functions of the Bank.

The business or functional units are the first line of risk management defense. As such, they have the day-to-day responsibility and accountability of executing processes and controls to ensure that Bank risks are managed well and kept within acceptable levels.

As second line of risk defense, Operational and Reputational Risk Management Function is responsible for establishing, overseeing and supporting CTBC's Operational Risk Management ("ORM") and Reputational Risk Management (RRM) framework. Among its key responsibilities include policy recommendation, coordination of risk activities, design ORM and RRM methodologies, tools, and reporting system, and monitoring and reporting of incidents.

The Internal Audit Function is an essential part of the risk management system that takes the lead in the ongoing monitoring of the internal control process and providing an independent assessment of system integrity.



III. Scope & Nature of Risk Reporting and Measurement Systems

Monitoring and Reporting

In order to monitor and control reputational risk, early warning indicators of any changes to reputational risk shall be analyzed and evaluated for improvement, and reported to the CEO if necessary.

ORRMD with the assistance of other functional and business units shall regularly monitor scenarios that may impact on reputational events through market environment reports, social and political trends, and asset development reports, among others. MCSD will likewise monitor local media reports for possible reputational events. Such obtained information shall be forwarded by business units and MCSD to the ORRMD to be reported to Management.

Key results and findings from reputational risk management activities are reported in the Operations Committee and in the Risk Management Committee as part of regular reporting to Management.

IV. Strategies and Processes for Mitigating Risks

For an effective reputational risk monitoring and management infrastructure, CTBC Bank Philippines strongly supports the compilation of reputational events, including the corrective action from the various business, operational and support groups. This is an integral component of the management and monitoring of the implementation of the corrective action and continuous preventive position of the Bank. This forms part of the functional coverage of the ORRMD of the Bank.

To cover areas and reputational events which are assessed to be difficult to handle or costly to eliminate, special handling is needed. Together with the ORRMD, the Marketing Communications and Services Department (MCSD), with the guidance from the Top Management, will assist in addressing issues that require PR handling. Client correspondences and standard spiel, media interviews, press statements if not emanating from MCSD shall be pre-cleared with MCSD.

To preclude damage to the Bank’s name or to institute damage control for harm already done, action plans and strategies have to be continually revisited. This will ensure appropriateness of the action and strategies to the situation at hand.

ANNEX 19: STRATEGIC RISK

Strategic risk is the risk that the current and prospective impact on earnings or capital arising from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions or lack of responsiveness to industry changes. This definition gives importance to business planning, where business decisions and its implementation are derived from.

The strategic risk of the Bank is a function of the compatibility of its strategic goals, the quality of carrying out its implementation, building the infrastructure to meet such goals.

I. Strategies & Processes

Strategic risk management begins with the business planning. Business plans of the Bank establishes the strategies and priorities of the Bank. CTBC in preparing and drawing up its business plans considers prevailing macro-economic environment indicators, lists down external opportunities and threats for each business segment, re-evaluate its internal strengths and weaknesses, analyse the competition against other local and foreign banks and thereafter issues out the overall country strategy.

The overall country strategy is drilled down to the business segments, e.g. Institutional Banking Group, Treasury Group, Retail Banking Group. Annually, these business segments draw up a business plan that is endorsed for approval by the Global Business Heads.

After the formulation of the business plan, the Bank will then subject the budget plan to stress testing by scenario planning. Scenario planning is an advance stress testing that derives alternative future plausible and extreme scenarios from the analysis of business plans. Scenario planning allows the Bank to make strategic adjustments for the future, if needed. The Bank determines the scenarios that could adversely affect earnings and these are identified through scenario planning. These scenarios are linked to the changes in net income through variance analysis between the budget vs actual income statement.

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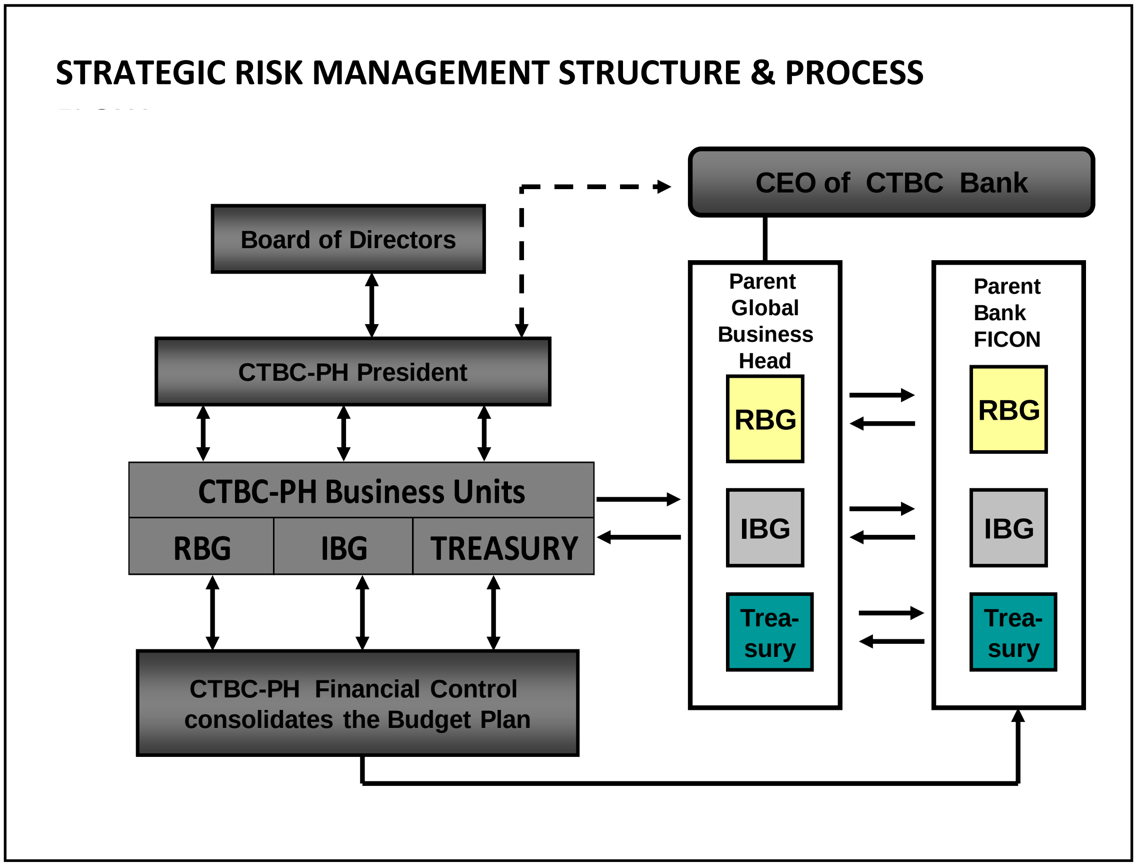
II. Structure & Organization



The strategic risk management function is being handled by the Finance Group (Accounting Department and Financial Control Services Department/ FCSD) of the Bank with support from the business units and other functional departments such as Human Resources (HR), and Information Technology (IT) departments.

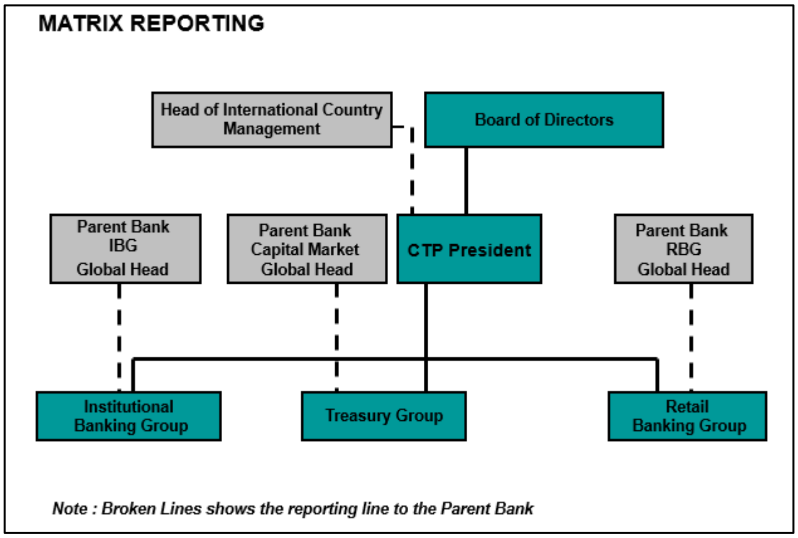
FICON performs the regular financial reporting and discussions with relevant business units, the CEO and the BOD. They handle the consolidation of the Bank's budget plan from the different business segments which are reported to both the local and global management.

Accounting Department/FCSD subjects this budget plan to a stress testing and allocates a capital charge for strategic risk in the quantification of the budget capital adequacy ratio.

Business Units re-evaluates its internal strengths and weaknesses and analyze the competition in the industry and thereafter crafts out the business strategy and plans.

Business Units & the Finance Group have a matrix reporting to their global counterpart in the Parent Bank, where the global counterpart ensures business strategies and plans of the Bank is aligned with the business objectives of the Parent Bank subject to the approval of the CEO of CTBC Bank.

Below is the Bank's set-up for the matrix reporting lines to its Parent Bank:



III. Scope & Nature of Risk Reporting and Measurement Systems

As part of setting the strategic goals of the Bank, capital planning and funding needs will be a major part of the supporting processes in drawing up the strategic plans for the next five years. Management information system (MIS) reports such as product profitability reports, customer specific marketing plans whether for a new customer or expanding existing business relationships based on customer profitability analysis will be in place thru information extracted from data warehouse systems. Finally, independent reviews and audits will be conducted at least annually by internal or external audit to ensure effectiveness and integrity of the strategic risk management framework of the Bank.

With the close and meticulous supervision/monitoring of Parent Bank on the progress of meeting the Bank's strategic goals, append below is the frequency of meetings & reporting, the nature of the reports, the reviewing authority and the evaluation and feedback process that has been put into place :

Quarterly business meetings and performance review (thru telecon) – Local Institutional Banking (IBG) Head with Global IBG Head, local Treasury Head with Global Treasury Head in Parent Bank; Reports presented shows financial results and management overview customer metrics information, market sentiment and competitors' new products . In addition, actual month-to-date (MTD) results are compared to the preceding two months, actual year-to-date (YTD) results compared to the YTD results for the same period last year. Likewise, YTD actual are compared against full year budget. Year on year growth and Budget achievement are also presented.

Local Board meeting is held every two (2) months, and the latest financial results are shown. In the Board meeting, the action plans of each business group to meet the budget or catch up (in case actual results are falling behind budget) with the budget are likewise presented and scrutinized by the Board Director members.

IV. Strategies and Processes for Mitigating Risks

When strategic adjustments need to be done, proper alignment of internal resources and processes will be made as well to ensure that all change issues and interdependencies between processes across departments be managed to accomplish these adjustments. HR will provide the training and development programs, while management succession plan will be part of the supporting processes in the achievement of the Bank's strategic goals.

Likewise, IT will develop new application systems to support new products and other new business initiatives. It will also have to enhance/customize existing systems to eliminate manual processing and thereby improve operational efficiency.

Success or failure of strategy depends on the Bank's resources, capability to implement the strategic goals and the ability to effectively monitor and control the progress of implementation. With the set-up of reporting structure, strategic issues are promptly identified and reported to the local CEO and then to the matrix reporting authority at Parent Bank.

ANNEX 20: LEGAL RISK

I. Quantitative Information

Legal risks belong to non-quantifiable risks that are not subject to specific numerical measurements but likewise require similar management attention. While unpredictable, non-quantifiable risks may cause severe impact on the Bank's statements of income. These risks are mitigated by developing a strong control culture, an organizational structure that is risk-aware, and an effective internal control system that continually monitors and updates processes and procedures.

Legal risks include the potential for the Bank to suffer a financial loss due to non-existent, incomplete, incorrect and/or unenforceable documentation used by the Bank to protect and enforce its rights under contracts and obligations. This risk is closely related to credit risk as it most often involves legal problems with counterparties to the Bank's transactions. It is also closely related to other non-quantifiable risks that have to be assessed: fiduciary, reputational risk and regulatory risk.

A legal review process is the primary control mechanism for legal risks and shall be part of every product program or process of the Bank. The review aims to validate the existence, propriety and enforceability of documents, and verify the capacity and authority of counterparties and customers to enter into transactions. The Bank's Legal Department is the primary unit assigned to identify, assess, manage and monitor the Bank's legal risk.

II. Qualitative Information

Legal risks include the potential for the Bank to suffer a financial loss due to non-existent, incomplete, incorrect and unenforceable documentation used by the Bank to protect and enforce its rights under contracts and obligations. It also includes the possibility or potential for financial loss arising from the uncertainty of the legal proceedings. It is considered as one of non quantifiable risks not subject to specific numerical measurements, albeit in terms of litigation once a case is filed for whatever reason and nature the bank is exposed to possible adverse judgment, as well as legal expenses.

Legal risks, while belonging to non-quantifiable risks, require management's attention. Although unpredictable, non-quantifiable risk may cause severe impact on the Bank's profit and loss. These risks are mitigated by developing a strong "control culture" and an organizational structure that is risk-aware and with effective internal control system that continually monitors and updates processes and procedures. This risk is closely related to credit risk as it most often involves legal problems with counterparties to bank's transactions. Also, it is likewise related to other non quantifiable risks that have to be assessed, such as fiduciary, reputational risk and regulatory risk which are equally managed by responsible departments in the bank.

A. Strategies and Processes

The Bank's legal risk management framework seeks to ensure that there is an effective process in place to manage legal risk across the Bank. Legal risk management is integral to all aspects of Bank's transactions and activities that is why it is a shared responsibility not only by the Board of Directors, Committee members, but also by the functional units and of every bank officer through the observance of appropriate controls and monitoring. The Board of Directors and the President have the prime responsibility to establish a risk culture and risk management organization that incorporates risk processes as an essential part of the Bank's and the Trust and Investment Services Division's (TISD) strategic plans.

The Board-constituted Committees which are the (i) Executive Committee, (ii) Nomination and Remuneration and Governance Committee, (iii) Audit and Compliance Committee, (iv) Risk Management Committee and (v) Trust Committee, assume risk management responsibilities stated in the institution's By-Laws, delegated by the Board and those required by the law and regulatory bodies. The Bank's senior management committees which are the Management Committee, Credit Committee, Asset and Liability Committee, and Information Technology Steering Committee, are responsible for the creation and oversight of the Bank's risk policies. These committees are actively involved in planning, approving, reviewing and assessing all risks involved.

B. Structure and organization of the Legal Department

The Legal Department which plays a very crucial support role in the bank's business is headed by a Legal Department Head, complemented by a Litigation Lawyer, a Documentation Officer, a paralegal and a department secretary. From time to time and as the need arises, the Legal Department engages a lawyer coming from the pool of its accredited external counsels to help and assist in the fulfilment of its documentation function. Legal Department has open reporting channel to the Office of the President (OTP), but remains independent. OTP exercises administrative control over Legal Department in terms of approval of leaves, requisition of supplies, among others, which are all governed by existing policies.

Too, aside from documentation, litigation of cases for or against the Bank, rendering opinions and oversight function on matters referred to the Bank's external counsel, the Legal Department performs corporate secretarial work and renders legal services to functional units.

C. Scope and Nature of Risk Reporting and Measurement System

The main objective of the department is to see to it that the institution observes the applicable laws, rules and regulations such that no violations thereof will unduly impede or interfere with its banking operations. The Legal Department also sees to it that all agreements of the Bank with its customers and other third parties afford the fullest legal protection to the Bank, and set forth in clear, unambiguous language, not susceptible to conflicts in interpretation, the obligation of the parties. In this manner, in the event of a claim, action or suit, brought by or against the Bank, the risk of loss resulting from a decision or judgment adverse to the Bank will be minimized. The Head of the Legal Department also acts as an adviser to the top management and the Board of Directors. To ensure that the Bank receives optimum legal advice, the Head of the Legal

Department must not be restricted in expressing independent legal judgment on any matter referred for consultation.

In compliance with BSP recommendations, Legal Department through its Litigation Unit, prepares a Legal Risk Report for ICAAP wherein risk exposure of the Bank on claims or cases is identified, monitored and assessed. Cases included in the report are those suits instituted against the Bank as these legal actions were primarily lodged to exact payment for damages or supposed causes of action, including bank initiated criminal cases against erring employees since the Bank still spends for the professional fees for its chosen external counsels handling these cases.

To determine the risk exposure of the Bank on litigated claims or cases, Legal Department uses the formula wherein the principal amount involve in every case or claim is multiplied by the percentage of the probable result or probability of losing. Probable result, meantime, is based on the most intelligible assessment of the handling lawyer of the case under consideration after taking into account different factors that affect the outcome of the case or litigation.

Apart from the Legal Risk Report for ICAAP, the Legal Department prepares and submits a monthly litigation report which it provides to the functional units, to Compliance Department and to Operational and Reputational Risk Management Department. Monthly, the Legal Department also submits to its counterpart in Head Office Taipei a Monthly Report - Litigation. Likewise, every other month the Legal Department submits its Items in Litigation ("ITL") report to the Board of Directors while its risk report on cases filed against the bank is submitted to the Risk Committee. On a quarterly basis, the Legal Department also submits Potential Litigation Report and, on annual basis, the Labor Disputes, Criminal Cases & Significant Litigation Report to its counterpart in Head Office Taipei.

D. Strategies and Processes for Mitigating Risks

To mitigate risks, product manual and guidelines are reviewed by Legal Department. Such review form part of the bank's internal processes before such manuals or guidelines are finally approved. Contracts or agreements for service providers or other third parties are similarly endorsed by the functional units for review by the Legal Department to check whether the bank's rights and interests are protected, as well as to ensure that mandated provisions or requirements by the regulatory bodies or agencies are included.

Functional units also seek the necessary legal opinion from the Department to cover legal risks of bank transactions being handled by the unit. While the functional units, upon proper approval, may engage external counsel, the Department sees to it that the external counsel is fully apprised of the transaction and the needs of the referring functional unit are fully addressed by the legal opinion/services sought.

The Legal Department also exercises oversight function over the handling of bank cases by accredited external counsels. To ensure that these external counsels will provide and exert their utmost skills in litigation, the Department conducts an annual performance review and communicates to concerned external counsel the need to improve, if any. Surprise attendance in hearings of the external counsels is conducted by Legal Department's Litigation Unit to gain accurate insight on how the bank cases are being handled by the external counsel. Other strategies which the Legal Department applies are set out in its Legal Risk Manual.