

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.

Annual Report Year 2025



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.

2025 Annual Report

Summary of Main Contents:

- I. **SEC Form 17-A Reports Pages 1 - 47**
- II. **Audited Financial Statements Pages 1 - 153**
(with Supplementary Schedules)
- III. **Annexes Pages 1 - 117**
(Additional Disclosures)

Annual Report Year 2025

Submitted to

**Securities and Exchange Commission
(SEC)**

COVER SHEET

AS9508814A

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

Contact Person

89889287

Company Telephone Number

12

Month

31

Day

Fiscal Year

SEC FORM 17-A (2025 ANNUAL REPORT)

Form Type

05

Month

4

Day

Annual Meeting

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document I.D.

Cashier

STAMPS

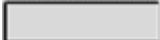
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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, 2025
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
Address of Principal Office 1634
Postal Code

(632) 8988 9287

8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code

Not applicable

9. 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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding</u>
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Common Stock, PhP10 par value	400,000,000
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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 No

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

Yes 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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SIGNATURES

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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 PhP3.0 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 PhP487.5 million of its PhP975.0 million outstanding voting stock and an additional subscription of PhP262.5 million of the PhP275.0 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 PhP10.00 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 PhP209.99 million which resulted in the Bank's attainment of its PhP1.647 billion capital, fully complying with minimum capital requirements of BSP of PhP1.625 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 filed a 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 Php3 billion to Php4 billion 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 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 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 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 aforesaid 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 Ltd., further increased from 99.67% to 99.72%.

On June 26, 2025 the shareholders approved subscription of CTBC Ltd. to the 51,692,798 unissued shares out of the 400,000,000 common stock which increased the shareholdings of CTBC Ltd. from 99.72% to 99.75%. The subscription was fully paid. On the same day the shareholders also approved the amendment to Article SEVENTH of the Articles of Incorporation, increasing the authorized capital stock from Four Billion Pesos (Php4,000,000,000.00) to Four Billion Five Hundred Million Pesos (Php4,500,000,000.00) and increasing the common stock from 400,000,000 to 450,000,000 subject to the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission to said amendment in the Bank's Articles of Incorporation. The Bank subsequently entered into subscription agreement with CTBC Ltd. for 13,926,152 shares out of the 50,000,000 increase which was executed in counterparts on October 9 and 13, 2025, by the Bank and CTBC Ltd., respectively.

Based on the data as of December 31, 2025 issued by Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, out of the forty four (44) universal and commercial banks operating in the Philippines, the Bank ranked 22nd in terms of Total Assets; 19th in terms of Total Loans; 23rd in terms of Total Deposits; and 20th 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)
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
Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Business
 Loan

CASH MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Account Information Management
 NetBanking (Retail and Corporate)
 E-Mail Statement
Disbursement Management
 Cash Card Reloading
 Payroll
 Ultimate CheckWriter

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
Legislated and Quasi-Judicial Trust
account for Electronic Money Issuers
(EMI)
Facility Agency Arrangement
Safekeeping Account

REMITTANCE SERVICES

Inward Remittances
Outward Remittances

TRADE SERVICES

Letters of Credit
Import Letters of Credit
Domestic Letters of Credit
Standby Letters of Credit
Bank Guarantee

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customs Duties BIR eFPS BancNet eGov (SSS, Pag-IBIG and PhilHealth) MC Bulk Preparation Local and Global Remittances (IBFT, PESONet, RTGS, PDDTS, Swift) Offsite ATM Application Program Interface (API) Management Receivables Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection Service Facility Post-Dated Check Warehousing Ultimate Money Mover (Deposit Pick-up) BancNet Bills Payment Bills Payment (Merchant Biller) Night Depository Motorized Cash and Check Pick-up and Delivery Services Merchant Acquiring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BancNet Point-of-Sale (POS) Point-of-Sale (POS) Cash Out VISA BIN Sponsorship E-commerce Payment Gateway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shipping Guarantee Import Bills Negotiation Loans Against Trust Receipts Documentary Collections – Import and Domestic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document Against Payment (D/P) Document Against Acceptance (D/A) Open Account (O/A) Direct Remittance (D/R) Advance Import Payments (AIP) Export LC Advising Export Bills Negotiation (LC and Non-LC)
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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	2024	2025
Portfolio Products	53.06%	49.26%
Transactional Banking Products	32.07%	29.82%
Exposure Management Products	7.43%	8.93%

Status of New Products or Services. NONE

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 completed replacing its 41 ATM terminals in 2024. 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 2025, the Bank has a total of 25 branches, with Main Office branch located in Bonifacio Global City, Taguig.

In line with expanding accessibility, the Bank implemented a network join with PAPI, enabling ATM access through selected 7-Eleven Stores and Alfamart outlets last April 11, 2025. As of December 2025, this partnership contributed to a total of 3,985 ATMs

available to customers. Only Cash Withdrawal and Balance Inquiry are free of charge at these ATMs.

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, 2025, the Bank had seven hundred seventy-three (773) employees composed of 474 officers and 299 staff, with 720 regular employees and 53 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.

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.

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. 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. It mainly consists of Interest Rate Risk, Foreign Exchange Risk, Equity Risk and Commodity Risk. Market risk arises from both the on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions of the Bank. The Bank's on-balance sheet market risk primarily stems from financial instruments classified as FVPL, which are predominantly fixed income securities concentrated in sovereign bonds issued by the Philippine Government. Market risk also arises from off-balance sheet exposures, particularly from Spot Foreign Exchange Contracts and Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts. 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 that prompt management to immediately act in the event that these limits are breached. The objective of these limits is to ensure that losses, if any, will be limited to what the Bank's earning capability can sufficiently cover.

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. Liquidity risk has two types: 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. The Bank annually reviews liquidity risk appetite and tolerance to ensure annual business planning and budgeting would not break risk appetite and tolerance. 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. Interest rate risk in the banking books refers to the impact on the Bank's profits or on economic value of non-trading purpose assets, liabilities and derivatives when interest rates change. The Bank sets limits on the interest rate sensitivity of the banking book in both short-term perspective delta NII (Net Interest Income) and long-term perspective delta EVE (Economic Value of Equity), respectively. 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 Δ 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 Δ 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 (1bp Δ NII) and delta Economic Value of Equity (1bp Δ EVE) 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 operational 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.

Related party transaction (RPT) risk refers to the potential for abuse and conflicts of interest when banks conduct business with related parties, such as affiliates, directors, or major shareholders. This risk involves transactions that could unfairly benefit these parties at the expense of the institution, depositors, or other stakeholders. The Bank, by way of safe and sound banking practice, as well as good corporate governance, through the Related Party Transaction Committee (RPT Committee), ensures that transactions or dealings with related parties of the Bank, including Trust and Investment Services Department, are continuously identified and monitored. The Committee further determines whether or not a transaction is on terms no less favorable to the Bank than terms available to any unconnected third party under the same or similar circumstances. The Bank's structures continue to ensure regulatory requirements for Related Party transactions.

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 17A Tower A Kingswood Towers Condominium, Chino Roces Ave. corner Vito Cruz Ext., Makati City	Consolidated under CTBC Bank.

4	Condo	Units 503 Xavierville City Condominium, Echavez., Brgy. Lorega Cebu City	Consolidated under CTBC Bank.
5	Condo	Unit 707, 7th Floor Amaia Steps Pasig Phase 1A - Aria Building, Eusebio Avenue Barangay San Miguel, Pasig City	Consolidated under CTBC Bank.
6	Condo	Units 216 & 217, Kalayaan Avenue, Rockfort Residences Barangay Pinagkaisahan, Makati City	Consolidated under CTBC Bank.
7	Condo	Unit 508, 5th Floor Residencia Isabel Condominium, No 61 East Capitol Drive, Brgy Kapitolyo, Pasig City	Consolidated under CTBC Bank.
8	Condo	Unit 416, 4th Floor, Amaia Steps Sucat - Fidela Building, Dr. A Santos Avenue, Brgy. San Antonio, Paranaque City	Consolidated under CTBC Bank.
9	Condo	Unit 10, 9th floor, Amaia Steps Alabang, Esperanza Bldg. Brgy. Almanza Uno, Las Pinas City	Consolidated under CTBC Bank.
10	House & Lot**	Lot 9, 11, 18 & 20 Block 5 Diana Street, Metro Royale Subdivision Phase 1 Brgy. Burgos Rodriguez Rizal	Consolidated under trustee, PVB.
11	House & Lot**	Lot 8 Block 3, Chiavenna Street, Courtyard of Maia Alta Subd., Brgy. Dalig Antipolo City	Consolidated under trustee, PVB.
12	House & Lot**	Lots 16 & 18, Block 3 Johnson Street corner Ivory Street, Sarrael Village Phase 1, Brgy Bucandala 1, Imus Cavite	With on-going litigation.
13	House & Lot**	#25, Lot 10-A Block 10, Manggahan Street, Zone 4, Signal Village, Taguig City	Consolidated under trustee, PVB.
14	House & Lot**	Lots 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 & 44 Block 12 Road Lot 13, Bahayang Pilipino Village, Brgy. Sabang, Lipa City Batangas	Consolidation on hold in response to BSP audit.
15	House & Lot**	Lot 27, Block 2, Cresta Ola Street, Holiday Homes, Phase 1, Barangay San Antonio, San Pedro Laguna	Consolidation on hold in response to BSP audit.
16	House & Lot**	Lot 12 Block 2 #212 Aries Street, Annex 45, Better living Subdivision, Barangay Sun Valley, Paranaque City	Consolidated under trustee, PVB.
17	House & Lot**	Lot 8 Block 2, Road 4 (Alba Street), Corona Del Mar Subdivision - Phase 2, Barangay Poooc, Talisay City, Cebu	Consolidation on hold in response to BSP audit.
18	House & Lot**	Lot 13 Block 24, Miraculous Medal Street, Rosario Complex,	Consolidated under trustee, PVB.

		Brgy. San Vicente, San Pedro Laguna	
19	Lot	Lot 18, Blk. 1 Arabica St (Road Lot 5)., Avida Residences Sta. Monica- Phase 1 Brgy. Antipolo Del Sur, Lipa City, Batangas	Consolidation on hold in response to BSP audit.
20	Commercial Unit	The entire 12th Floor, BA Lepanto Building, Paseo de Roxas, Makati City	Consolidated under CTBC Bank.
21	Condo	Unit 2-A, 2nd floor (Mt. Rainier) Building 5, The Woodridge at Tagaytay Highlands, Brgy. Calabuso, Tagaytay City, Province of Cavite	Consolidated under CTBC Bank.
22	Condo	Unit I 1st Floor With Appurtenant Parking Slot 160 Podium Level I Circulo Verde Seville Tower Calle Industria Brgy. Bagumbayan, Quezon City	Consolidated under CTBC Bank.

**Bank acquired properties under BSP Circular No. 858 accounts - CTBC Bank bid during foreclosure 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.

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 6,452,758.39	4/30/2030	180 days notification

b. Condominium Units

LEASED PREMISES	LOCATION	TERM	MONTHLY RENTAL	EXPIRY DATE	RENEWAL TERM
Forbestown Road Condominium,	Taguig City	1 year	PhP 133,000.00	10/23/2026	30 days notification
Grand Hyatt Residences	Taguig City	1 year	PhP 180,000.00	4/19/2026	30 days notification
Grand Hyatt Residences	Taguig City	1 year	PhP 143,000.00	8/16/2026	30 days notification
Icon Residences	Taguig City	1 year	PhP 156,000.00	4/30/2026	30 days notification
One McKinley Plaza Condominium	Taguig City	1 year	PhP 141,000.00	4/12/2026	60 days notification
One Serendra Condominium	Taguig City	1 year	PhP 172,350.00	5/13/2026	60 days notification
Two Serendra -	Taguig City	1 year	PhP 153,000.00	3/11/2026	30 days

Sequoia					notification
Two Serendra - Sequoia	Taguig City	1 year	PhP 138,000.00	9/14/2026	30 days notification
Two Serendra - Sequoia	Taguig City	1 year	PhP 128,000.00	12/6/2026	60 days notification
Uptown Parksuites	Taguig City	1 year	PhP 147,000.00	11/27/2026	60 days notification
Verve Residences	Taguig City	1 year	PhP 151,000.00	1/17/2026	60 days notification

c. Branches

NAME OF BRANCH	LOCATION	TERM	MONTHLY RENTAL	EXPIRY DATE	RENEWAL TERM
Alabang	Muntinlupa City	5 years	PhP 307,910.31	2/28/2027	90 days notification
Angeles	Angeles City	5 years	PhP 209,113.20	6/14/2026	60 days notification
Ayala	Makati City	5 years	PhP 197,601.18	3/31/2026	90 days notification
Binondo	Manila	3 years	PhP 269,316.87	5/31/2027	90 days notification
Bonifacio Global City	Taguig City	10 years	PhP 235,838.49	4/30/2030	180 days notification
Buendia	Makati City	5 years	PhP 231,533.13	5/31/2028	60 days notification
Cagayan de Oro	Cagayan de Oro	5 years	PhP 242,793.42	10/31/2026	60 days notification
Carmona	Cavite	5 years	PhP 118,428.57	12/31/2030	180 days notification
Cavite	Cavite	5 years	PhP 82,958.31	12/31/2027	60 days notification
Cebu-Banilad	Cebu City	5 years	PhP 332,058.00	7/31/2030	60 days notification
Cebu-Magallanes	Cebu City	5 years	PhP 231,123.56	9/30/2026	180 days notification
Cebu-Mandaue	Mandaue City	5 years	PhP 163,695.87	7/31/2026	60 days notification
Davao	Davao City	5 years	PhP 225,312.02	6/30/2026	60 days notification
Del Monte	Quezon City	5 years	PhP 190,512.00	7/1/2027	90 days notification
Dela Costa	Makati City	5 years	PhP 397,551.63	10/14/2026	90 days notification
Greenhills	San Juan City	5 years	PhP 264,767.84	7/31/2028	60 days notification
Iloilo	Iloilo City	5 years	PhP 142,990.50	1/31/2026	180 days notification
Las Piñas	Las Piñas City	5 years	PhP 254,324.70	5/31/2027	60 days notification
Mabini	Manila	5 years	PhP 229,108.08	6/30/2029	60 days notification
Marikina	Marikina City	5 years	PhP 102,102.53	12/31/2030	90 days notification
Ortigas	Pasig City	5 years	PhP 407,750.23	7/6/2029	60 days notification
Rada	Makati City	3 years	PhP 232,380.00	6/30/2026	90 days notification

Subic	Zambales	10 years	USD 1,712.83	1/3/2034	90 days notification
Sucacat	Paranaque City	5 years	PhP 200,880.00	2/28/2030	180 days notification
Taytay	Taytay Rizal	5 years	PhP 89,968.50	1/20/2029	90 days notification

All lease contracts 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 (4th) 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, 2025 is 111.

Common Shares outstanding as of December 31, 2025 are 400,000,000.

The Top 20 Stockholders of record as of December 31, 2025 are as follows:

Name	Number of Shares Held	% to Total
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.	399,012,001	99.75
Ma. Asuncion M. Ortoll	241,551	00.06
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
Martin M. Ortoll	26,838	00.01
Jose Antonio M. Ortoll	26,838	00.01
Carlos M. Ortoll	26,838	00.01
Ma. Marta M. Ortoll	26,838	00.01
Ma. Beatriz Ortoll-Manahan	26,838	00.01
Ma. Teresa Ortoll-Garcia	26,838	00.01
Ma. Elena Ortoll-Mijares	26,838	00.01
Regan C. Sy	26,450	00.01
PCD Nominee Corporation (Filipino)	13,795	00.00
Ching L. Tan	13,225	00.00
Razul Z. Requesto	13,225	00.00
Guat Tioc Chung	13,225	00.00
Bernardito U. Chu	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 PhP3 billion to PhP4 billion and increasing the common stock from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000. The shareholders also approved the issuance to Parent Bank CTBC 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 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 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 Ltd., further increased from 99.67% to 99.72%.

The issuance of the aforementioned shares is 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.

On June 26, 2025 the shareholders approved subscription of CTBC Ltd. to the 51,692,798 unissued shares out of the 400,000,000 common stock which increased the shareholdings of CTBC Ltd. from 99.72% to 99.75%. The subscription was fully paid. On the same day the shareholders also approved the amendment to Article SEVENTH of the Articles of Incorporation, increasing the authorized capital stock from Four Billion Pesos (PhP4,000,000,000.00) to Four Billion Five Hundred Million Pesos (PhP4,500,000,000.00) and increasing the common stock from 400,000,000 to 450,000,000 subject to the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission to said amendment in the Bank's Articles of Incorporation. The Bank subsequently entered into subscription agreement with CTBC Ltd. for 13,926,152 shares out of the 50,000,000 increase which was executed in counterparts on October 9 and 13, 2025, by the Bank and CTBC Ltd., respectively.

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

FY 2025 Compared to FY 2024

The Bank closed the year with total assets of PhP91.2 billion, representing a modest 1.9% year-on-year growth or PhP1.7 billion. The asset mix shifted towards marketable securities, with a combined increase of PhP6.7 billion across Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss - PhP2.0 billion, Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - PhP3.1 billion, and Investment Securities at Amortized Cost - PhP1.5 billion. Conversely, Loans and Receivables declined to PhP52.6 billion, down 4.9% year-on-year, primarily due to maturities in corporate loans. Interbank Loans Receivable was fully settled, decreasing by PhP875.0 million, while placements with Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) dropped to PhP2.5 billion from PhP4.3 billion, as excess liquidity was redirected to securities. Cash and Other Cash Items and Due from Other Banks increased by PhP86.6 million and PhP314.7 million, respectively.

Overall liabilities remained stable, though deposits grew by 5.8%, rising from PhP51.5 billion to PhP54.5 billion. This growth was driven by a migration from Time Deposits, which fell by PhP7.5 billion, to Demand Deposits PhP9.1 billion increase, and Savings Deposits PhP1.4 billion increase. Bills Payable decreased by Php1.5 billion or 7.2%, reflecting the Bank's reliance on deposits and capital infusion as primary funding sources. Financial Liabilities at FVPL also declined by PhP31.8 million, ending at PhP121.5 million.

The Board of Directors approved the issuance of 51,692,798 unissued common shares to the Parent Bank at a subscription price of PhP30.479 per share, alongside an amendment to the Articles of Incorporation to increase authorized capital stock from PhP4.0 billion to PhP4.5 billion. As a result, Common Stock and Additional Paid-in Capital rose by PhP516.9 million and Php1.1 billion, respectively.

Net Income registered a significant improvement, rising to PhP169.9 million, a 448% increase year-on-year from PhP31 million. Net Interest Income reached PhP3.6 billion, up PhP264.7 million, supported by higher yields on investment securities and FVPL assets, with an increase of Php212.9 million and PhP61.5 million, respectively. Interbank loans receivable and Deposits with BSP and other banks jumped by Php20.6 million and PhP26.8 million or 246.7% and 105.4%, coming from PhP8.4 million and PhP25.4 million, respectively. Interest Expense relating to deposits also rose to PhP1.6 billion from PhP1.4 billion. Meanwhile, Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities dropped by PhP2.5 million year on year. On the other hand, Operating expenses, which include Provision for Impairment Losses went up by 8.8%, which was considered as a decent increase for business operations. The huge increase in operating expenses came from Amortization of computer software cost and Occupancy and other equipment-related costs, specifically Repairs & Maintenance of IT also related software and equipment. Amortization of computer software cost increased significantly by PhP28.5 million due to new systems and enhancement. Total Occupancy and other equipment-related costs went up by 25.2% or PhP55.7 million, of which the PhP40.5 million came from IT related maintenance. The increase in Taxes and Licenses from PhP393.4 million to PhP451.1 million mostly came from Documentary Stamps Tax (DST), which increased by PhP38.7 million due to increased placements in high-cost deposits.

The bank's performance translated to a Return on Equity (ROE) of 1.5% and Return on Assets (ROA) of 0.2%. Non-Performing Loans (NPL) ratio – gross improved at 3.3%, from last year's 3.6% while the NPL coverage – gross went down from 110.5% last year to 109.2% at year end. Meanwhile, the additional capital received resulted to a huge climb in the Bank's capital adequacy ratio (CAR), which stood at 16.1% as of December 31, 2025, significantly higher than the 13.6% CAR in previous year.

FY 2024 Compared to FY 2023

The Bank exhibited strong financial position, ending with PhP89.5 billion total assets, highest since the bank's inception, with additional PhP12.5 billion or 16% year on year growth. The increase was driven by Loans and Receivables, coming from PhP49.3 billion to PhP55.3 billion, or a 12% growth year on year, which was attributed to both Corporate and Retail accounts. Placements in short-term funds or high-quality liquid assets also increased, Due from BSP, Due from Other Banks and Interbank Loans Receivables grew by PhP844 million, PhP1.1 billion and PhP803 million, respectively. On the funding side, Bills Payable jumped to PhP21.3 billion from PhP13.5 billion last year. Bankwide deposits also rose by 5%, from PhP49.2 billion to PhP51.5 billion, coming mostly from demand deposit accounts. Overall Investment 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), went up by 16% or PhP3.2 billion, inclusive of PhP1.5 billion increase coming from AC, while FVTPL and FVOCI also contributed to the increase with PhP632 million and PhP978 million, respectively. Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss increased more than double year on year, from PhP66 million to PhP153 million.

The account movements mentioned above generated Net Interest Income of PhP3.3 billion, PhP127 million higher compared last year. The increase in Loans and Receivables translated to a 13% increase in Interest Income, or PhP548 million year on year. Similarly, Interest Income on Investment Securities, Due from BSP and Other Banks, and FVTPL went up from PhP689 million, PhP20 million and PhP42 million to PhP929 million, PhP25 million and PhP69 million, respectively. Meanwhile, Interest Expense on Deposits and Bills Payable and Other Borrowings, increased significantly, with 12% and 130% increase year on year or PhP147 million and PhP545 million, respectively. On the other hand, Interest Income on Interbank Loans Receivable decreased by 27%, from PhP11 million to PhP8 million. Service Fees and Commission Income generated additional PhP104 million, mostly from syndicated loan accounts. Foreign Exchange gain ended with PhP156 million, from PhP69 million, or 125% increase year on year. Conversely, Trading and Securities gain dropped to PhP8 million, from PhP78 million last year. Bankwide operating expenses without impairment losses increased by PhP268 million, or 10% year on year. Impairment losses were registered at PhP855 million, recovered 11% from previous year's PhP962 million.

In summary, the bank ended with PhP213 million income before taxes and PhP31 million net income after tax. This represented a 197% improvement from PhP10 million net income after tax last year. Non-Performing Loans (NPL) ratio – gross ended at 3.6%, from last year's 2.9%. The NPL coverage – gross went down to 110.5% from 133.3%. Return on Equity (ROE) of 0.29% and Return on Assets (ROA) of 0.04% were reported as of year end. The Bank's capital adequacy ratio stood at 13.6% as of December 31, 2024.

FY 2023 Compared to FY 2022

The Bank's resources started strong with PhP69.7 billion and ended even stronger with PhP77.0 billion. The growth of PhP7.3 billion were attributed to Loans and Investments in Securities, which improved by PhP3.0 billion and PhP4.2 billion, respectively. Corporate loans grew by PhP2.3 billion while Retail loans improved by PhP1.7 billion. These movements, coupled with increase in market rates, translated to a 50.6% increase or PhP1.4 billion, in the Interest Income from Loans and Receivables. Interest income from Securities also went up by PhP204 million owing to Investment Securities at Amortized Cost. Total Deposits increased by PhP2.8 billion or 6% year on year, with PhP1.1 billion coming from low cost and PhP1.7 billion coming from high cost. Similar to loans and receivables, interest rate hikes contributed to the spike in interest expense, which increased by PhP847 million to PhP1.25 billion coming from last year's PhP400 million. Also due to funding requirements, total Bills Payable increased from PhP8.3 billion to PhP13.5 billion, or 63.3% increase year on year. This resulted to a PhP302 million increase in interest expense from Bills Payable. Interest income from Interbank loans decreased by PhP4 million, relative to the decrease in Interbank loans volume by PhP497 million. Due from BSP and due from other banks increased to PhP3.4 billion and PhP1.1 billion from PhP3.2 billion and PhP875 million, respectively. This translated to additional interest income of PhP2 million. Ultimately, net interest income improved by PhP443 million or 16%. Moreover, Trading and Securities gain – net recovered three-folds from a loss last year of PhP38 million to a gain of PhP78 million. On the other hand, Foreign Exchange gain – net plummeted to PhP69 million from PhP285 million, or a 76% decrease year on year, due to unfavorable market condition.

For the year ended 2023, the bank registered PhP10 million net income after tax, 97% lower year on year, notwithstanding the exceptional loan bookings that generated the highest revenue since inception. Total provision for impairment and credit losses ended at PhP962 million, PhP399 million or 71% higher year on year, and already represented a quarter of the bank's total revenue of PhP3.8 billion. The increased provision is attributed to specific loan accounts, which also resulted to an increase in the Bank's Non-Performing Loans (NPL) ratio – net of 2.2% versus last year's 1.4%. Operating expenses, excluding provision, also increased by PhP292 million, attributable to maintenance and volume-driven expenses.

The bank's performance resulted to a Return on Equity (ROE) of 0.1% and Return on Assets (ROA) of 0.01%. The NPL coverage – net went down from 223.2% last year to 144.2% at year end. The Bank's capital adequacy ratio stood at 15.7% as of December 31, 2023.

Comparison of Interim Periods

The Banks total assets reached PhP91.2 billion as of December 31, 2025, marking a 4% increase from PhP87.8 billion recorded as of September 30, 2025.

Cash and other Cash items rose by 16% or PhP91 million, driven by higher year-end cash requirements. Due from BSP expanded by 23%, supported by increased overnight facility placements maintained with BSP. Moreover, Due from Other banks increased by PhP675 million or 38% as a result of the net movements in the balances maintained with various local and foreign banks while Interbank Loans Receivable declined by PhP1.2 billion.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) increased by PhP552 million or 21% reflecting a larger trading portfolio, Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) went up by PhP2.1 billion or 25%. Furthermore, Investment Securities at Amortized Cost also went up by PhP108 million during the period, bringing total investment securities to 33% of the bank's asset base.

Net loans and receivables, increased by PhP548 million driven by the growth in corporate loans portfolio.

On the funding side, deposit stood at PhP54.5 billion, up by PhP1.7 billion quarter-on-quarter. This is mainly from the PhP5.7 billion combined increase in demand and savings deposit which was partially offset by the decrease in time deposit of PhP3.9 billion. Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) went up by 25% or PhP25 million during the quarter. Bills payable increased by PhP234 million due to additional borrowings to meet the bank's funding requirements. Furthermore, Manager's checks increased by PhP25 million or 59%, attributable to normal operations of the bank. On the other hand, Other liabilities decreased by PhP218 million attributed to lower accounts payable, among others.

For the last quarter of 2025, the Bank posted a Net interest income of PhP975 million. Total interest income increased by PhP29 million driven by Interest income from Investment Securities and Interest income from Deposits with BSP and other which went up by PhP31 million and PhP5 million, respectively. While Interest income from Loans and receivables dipped slightly by PhP7 million.

Total Interest Expense fell by PhP48 million from prior quarter. Interest Expense on Deposit Liabilities decreased by PhP8 million due to decrease in volume of high yielding deposits on a quarter-on-quarter basis. Additionally, interest expense from bills payable and other borrowings also went down by PhP40 million or 15%. Total non-interest income for the quarter declined by PhP111 million, primarily from the PhP47 million decrease from Service fees and commission and PhP27 million decrease from trading and securities activities. In addition, Foreign exchange gain and Miscellaneous income also registered a decrease of PhP18 million and PhP19 million, respectively.

Total Provision for impairment and credit losses was lower by PhP59 million compared to the PhP245 million booked last quarter. Meanwhile, the Bank's operating expense, excluding provision, were effectively managed at PhP847 million, reflecting only a modest increase of 2% or PhP13 million.

Total net interest income rose by 13% or PhP109 million, supported by higher volume and improved yields compared to the last quarter of 2024. This growth was largely driven by the PhP80 million increase in interest income from trading and investment securities, while interest expense on bills payable declined by PhP43 million. Trading and securities activities also registered a gain of PhP32 million, reversing the PhP70 million loss recorded in the same period last year, which lifted total non-interest income by 54% or PhP54 million.

Provision for impairment and credit losses was at PhP186 million, which was 47% lower than the PhP353 million booked during the last quarter of 2024. Although movements across various expense lines were observed, they collectively resulted in only a modest 12% increase.

Key Financial Indicators

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Return on Average Equity (ROE)	1.47%	0.29%	0.10%
Return on Average Assets (ROA)	0.19%	0.04%	0.01%
Cost-to-Income Ratio	72.48%	73.30%	71.0%

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Non-Performing Loan Ratio (NPL) - gross	3.3%	3.6%	2.9%
Non Performing Loan Cover - gross	109.2%	110.5%	133.3%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	16.1%	13.6%	15.7%

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, 2025**

Liquidity Ratios

The ratios for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Current assets	P31,434,692,836	P33,436,297,883
Current liabilities	60,535,578,297	75,639,296,451
Ratio of current assets to current liabilities	51.9%	44.2%
Net liquid assets ¹	P17,886,215,818	P7,032,328,670
Total deposits	54,494,032,856	51,521,651,730
Ratio of net liquid assets to total deposits	32.8%	13.6%

Solvency Ratio

The ratios for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Total liabilities	P78,743,179,003	P78,891,036,969
Total equity	12,496,335,586	10,615,927,798
Ratio of debt to equity	630.1%	743.1%

Assets to Equity Ratio

The ratios for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Total assets	P91,239,514,589	P89,506,964,767
Total equity	12,496,335,586	10,615,927,798
Ratio of total assets to equity	730.1%	843.1%

Interest Rate Coverage Ratio

The ratios for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Income before interest and taxes	P2,846,721,873	P2,595,614,987
Interest expense	2,568,460,799	2,382,996,715
Interest coverage ratio	110.8%	108.9%

Profitability Ratios

The ratios for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Net income	P169,932,727	P31,008,064
Average total equity ²	11,556,131,692	10,776,142,120
Return on average equity	1.5%	0.3%
Net income	P169,932,727	P31,008,064
Average total assets ²	90,373,239,678	79,488,701,503
Return on average assets	0.2%	0.0%
Net interest income	P3,593,503,732	P3,328,816,258
Average interest earning assets ²	81,988,100,510	72,841,540,186
Net interest margin on average earning assets	4.4%	4.6%

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 using the ending balances of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024

Additional Management Discussion and Analysis (for those with variances of more than 5% December 31, 2025 vs. December 31, 2024)

Balance Sheet –

Investment Properties went up by 118.1% or equivalent to PhP119.3 million due to additional booked foreclosed assets. Deferred Tax Assets also increased by PhP189.2 million primarily from Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO). Conversely, Property and Equipment and Other Assets went down to PhP615.6 million and PhP1.5 billion, coming from PhP709.7 million and PhP1.7 billion, respectively.

Other Liabilities, Outstanding Acceptances and Income Tax Payable dropped by PhP1.6 billion, PhP1.4 million and PhP4.0 million, respectively. Lower Other Liabilities year on year is mainly due to the unsettled securities amounting to PhP2.0 billion last year, partially offset by the outstanding Deposits for future stock subscription amounting to PhP424.5 million. Other liability items such as Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses and Manager's checks briefly increased by PhP30.6 million and PhP2.0 million. Net Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Liability increased by PhP40.0 million or 16.2%, coming from PhP(247.7) million to PhP(287.7) million. The negative carry for Cumulative Translation Adjustment was eliminated and reflected PhP1.9 million from PhP(20.5) million, and Net Unrealized Loss on Financial Asset at FVOCI dropped by PhP156.5 million, from PhP(477.1) million down to PhP(320.6) million.

Income Statement -

Trading and securities gain – net rocketed to PhP138.5 million from PhP8.4 million, owing to favorable market conditions. Service fees and commission income recorded a year-on-year decline as last year included various one-off income from loan syndication. Miscellaneous – net increased by PhP29.1 million.

Miscellaneous expenses also increased significantly by PhP114.2 million, primarily from higher Management and Other Professional fees, which went up by PhP59.7 million relating to cloud subscription services. Moreover, Provision for Impairment Losses, Depreciation and Amortization, and Compensation and fringe benefits also recorded higher year on year by PhP77.5 million, PhP15.5 million and PhP66.7 million, respectively. Conversely, Security, messengerial, janitorial expenses and other fees decreased by PhP81.1 million or 38.7%.

Additional Management Discussion and Analysis (for those with variances of more than 5% December 31, 2024 vs. December 31, 2023)

Balance Sheet –

Cash and other cash items declined by PhP224 million year on year, from PhP815 million to PhP590 million. Meanwhile, Investment properties increased by 13% or PhP12 million due to additional foreclosed accounts. Deferred Tax assets increased by PhP74 million primarily due to higher loss allowances. Moreover, Other Assets also grew by 70%, or a year on year increase of PhP708 million, attributable to the capitalization of the new global banking platform.

Outstanding Acceptances went down by PhP341 million, relative to the decrease of customers liability under acceptances in loans and receivables line. Managers check and Income Tax Payable also decreased by 11% and 16%, from PhP74 million and

PhP21 million to PhP66 million and PhP18 million, respectively. On the other hand, Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses went up by PhP212 million, caused by the increased Net Retirement Liability. Other Liabilities also doubled, from PhP2.1 billion to PhP4.8 billion. The increase is mainly from higher Accounts Payable, which includes Remittances and Unsettled Securities Payables. Additional losses of PhP6.2 million were incurred for Cumulative Translation Adjustment – due to FX rate movement. Net Unrealized Loss on FVOCI also increased by PhP58.3 million due to interest rate movements. Meanwhile, Net Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Liability increased by PhP92 million due to actuarial adjustments.

Income Statement -

Operating Expenses increased along with the higher transactions of the Bank. Compensation and fringe benefits went up by 15%, from PhP1.2 billion to PhP1.4 billion, the increase is mainly from salaries and wages and other fringe benefits. Hardware Depreciation and Amortization of Software rose to PhP206 million and PhP74 million, coming from PhP178 million and PhP69 million, this is due to various projects and systems capitalized during the year. Taxes and licenses went up by PhP42 million owing to volume-related taxes - GRT and DST, which went up by PhP28 million and PhP12 million respectively. Security, messengerial, janitorial expenses and other fees slightly moved, from PhP200 million to PhP210 million, mainly from Clerical Expenses which was due to various projects by the Bank. Income taxes went up to PhP182 million from PhP116 million, due to higher taxable income this year.

Additional Management Discussion and Analysis (for those with variances of more than 5% December 31, 2023 vs. December 31, 2022)

Balance Sheet –

Cash and other cash items increased by PhP208 million year on year, from PhP607 million to PhP815 million. Meanwhile, Investment properties decreased by 71% or PhP215 million mainly due to the transfer of several foreclosed accounts to Philippine Veterans Bank (“Trustee”). These accounts are now classified under Other Assets in the financial statements, and as a result, other assets line increased from PhP907 million to PhP1.0 billion at year end. Deferred Tax assets increased by PhP113 million primarily due to higher loss allowances. On the other hand, Property and Equipment went down by PhP65 million due to lower Right of Use assets.

Outstanding Acceptances went up by PhP129 million, relative to the increase of customers liability under acceptances in loans and receivables line. Managers check also increased from PhP50 million to PhP74 million. Similarly, accrued interest, taxes and other expenses spiked by 17.7%, from 712 million to 838 million. The movement is mostly from interest payable and retirement liability, which went up by PhP114 million and PhP39 million respectively. Financial liabilities at FVTPL and Income Tax payable decreased to PhP66 million and PhP21 million, from PhP130 million and PhP23 million, respectively. Moreover, Accounts Payable - Remittance dropped by PhP721 million year on year, major reason for the decrease of Other Liabilities by 36% or PhP1.2 billion. Net Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at FVOCI improved by PhP240 million, from PhP659 million loss to PhP419 million loss at year end. On the contrary, the Net Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Liability went up to PhP156 million loss from PhP106 million loss.

Income Statement -

Service fees and commission increased by PhP21 million or 8.4%, while Miscellaneous income dropped to PhP131 million from PhP180 million last year due to lower fair value gains on foreclosed assets and recovery from written off loans. Interest expense on lease liabilities declined by PhP2 million.

Various operating expense lines increased year on year. Taxes and licenses went up by PhP45 million owing to volume related taxes, GRT and DST went up by PhP34 million and PhP17 million respectively. Security, messengerial and janitorial expenses, as well as Occupancy and other equipment-related costs jumped by PhP48 million and PhP54 million, respectively. Depreciation and Amortization of computer software costs are relatively flat, due to its normal course, with only PhP9 million and PhP4 million increase, or 5.5% and 6.4%, respectively. Management & other professional fees, Postage and cable, and Banking and supervision fees increased by PhP23 million, PhP10 million and PhP8 million, respectively. These movements resulted to the increase of Miscellaneous expense line, from PhP314 million last year to PhP400 million this year, or 27% increase year on year. Income taxes decreased from PhP168 million to PhP116 million due to lower taxable income this year.

3. Plan of Operations

The Bank aims to continuously add value to its stakeholders by constantly growing its resources to address the growing demand for sophisticated and technology-driven financial products. The Bank aims to achieve better efficiency by expanding 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, middle market, and SME segment while Treasury Group will continue 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. Furthermore, the Bank is currently working on the development and formation of its credit card business which is targeted to be launched in 2027.

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 2023 paid in 2023	Php1,481,200.00
For 2023 paid in 2024	Php2,253,160.00
For 2024 paid in 2024	Php147,840.00
For 2024 paid in 2025	Php5,042,184.00
For 2025 paid in 2026	P0.00*

For the calendar years 2025, 2024, and 2023 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 from 2017 to 2023, in compliance with the 7-year rotation requirement. She has been succeeded by Tireso Randy F. Lapidez, the certifying partner from RGM since 2024 to present.

To date, RGM has unbilled charges for 2025 audit amounting to PhP4,283,244.00.

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

For 2025, Delamide and Lock was engaged to perform services related to 2021 BIR Audit with total fees amounting to Php705,600.

(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.

* As of signing date of this report, April 10, 2026, RGM has not yet presented its billing and collection documents covering its audit fees with the Bank.

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, 2025, 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.

**RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS
AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.

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

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, beginning of the reporting period		P -
Add/Less: Net Income (loss) for the current year		169,932,727
Less: <u>Category C.1: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)</u>		
Equity in net income of associate/joint venture, net of dividends declared		P -
Unrealized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	(112,325,742)	
Unrealized fair value adjustments (marked-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	(22,919,446)	
Unrealized fair value gain of Investment Property	(10,641,152)	
Other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS Accounting Standards	-	
		(145,886,340)

Add: <u>Category C.2</u>: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior reporting periods but realized in the current reporting period (net of tax)	
Realized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	152,117,315
Realized fair value adjustments (marked-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	10,229
Realized foreign exchange gain of Investment Property	-
Other realized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS Accounting Standards	-
	152,127,544

Add: <u>Category C.3</u>: Unrealized income recognized in profit or loss in prior reporting periods but reversed in the current reporting period (net of tax)	
	P -
Adjusted Net Income/Loss	P176,173,931

Add/Less: <u>Category F</u>: Other items that should be excluded from the determination of the amount of available for dividend distribution	
Net movement of treasury shares (except for reacquisition of redeemable shares)	-
Net movement of deferred tax asset not considered in the reconciling items under the previous categories	138,452,457
Net movement in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liabilities related to same transaction, e.g., set-up of right of use of asset and lease liability, set-up of asset and asset retirement obligation, and set-up of service concession asset and concession payable	347,787
BASEL III requirements and ICAAP1	(314,974,175)
Sub-total	(176,173,931)
Total Retained Earnings, end of the reporting period available for dividend	P -

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

For the calendar years 2024 and 2025, 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 Chungshin University, Taiwan, and Master of Science in Public Finance from National Chengchi University, Taiwan. He currently serves as a Director of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd., Chairman of Land and Houses Fund Management Co., Ltd. and Land and Houses Securities Public Co., Ltd., and as an Instructor at the 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 71 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 85 years old.

ERIBERTO LUIS S. ELIZAGA, Filipino, earned his AB Economics degree from the Ateneo De Manila University. He was appointed as President and CEO of CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. on January 1, 2025. Prior to his appointment as President & CEO, he was the 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 61 years old.

JEN-WEN LIAO, Taiwanese, obtained his Master in Business Administration at the School of Business Administration, University of Michigan, USA. He is currently Head of International Credit Risk Management Division, CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. and Director of Land and Houses Bank Public Company Limited. Prior to joining CTBC Bank, he was Executive Director and Country Credit Officer for Hong Kong/Taiwan, Corporate & Investment Bank of JPMorgan Chase Bank from 2010 to 2019. He also served as Vice President and Deputy Chief Risk Officer, Group Risk Management Taiwan of Royal Bank of Scotland from 2002 to 2010. He is 59 years old.

YA-LING CHIU, Taiwanese, obtained her Master in Business Administration at University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, USA. She is currently Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Retail Banking of CTBC Bank Co. Ltd., Head of International Retail Banking Group of CTBC Bank Co. Ltd, Head of International Wealth Management Business Division of CTBC Bank Co. Ltd, and Director of Land and Houses Bank Public Company Limited. Prior to joining CTBC Bank, she was Assistant Vice President of Financial Control Department of Citibank from 2000 to 2002 and Vice President of Financial Control Department of ABN AMRO Bank from 1998 to 1999. She is 57 years old.

Independent Directors

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 also Chairman and President of the following corporations: Focus Venture Corp. from October 17, 1996, to present; Stellar Land Corp. from March 29, 1993 to present. He is 74 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 Trustee of Insular Life Insurance Co. Ltd. He is an Independent Director of Insular Health Care Inc. He is also an Independent Director of Concepcion Industrial Corporation. He is 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 78 years old.

ARMANDO B. ESCOBAR, a Filipino, was elected to the Board as Independent Director on October 29, 2025*. He obtained his Bachelor of Business Management degree from Ateneo de Manila University, and Strategic Business Economics Program at the University of Asia and the Pacific. He held notable positions in various business industries serving as Executive Vice President, Group CFO, Treasurer and Risk Management Officer of Roxas & Co., Inc. from 2012-2020; as Executive Vice

President, Group CFO, Treasurer and Risk Management Officer of Roxas Holdings, Inc. from 2013-2015. He also held the position of Group President/Chief Operating Officer of Moldex Group of Companies from 2010-2011; In Vitarich Corporation he was President/Chief Operating Officer from 1998 to 2003 and was Group Chief Finance Officer from 1995 to 1998; He was a Finance Manager of Kraft General Foods (Philippines) Inc., from 1993 to 1995; Finance Manager of Steniel Manufacturing Corp., from 1989 to 1991; Finance Director of Barney Foods, Inc. from 1991 to 1992; AVP/Administration and Finance of DBP Data Center Inc. from 1987 to 1988. In the banking industry, he held various senior level positions in Philippine Bank of Communications (PBCOM) as Senior Vice President for the Bank Operations Group and Special Accounts Management from 2005 to 2010 and concurrently was a Director of Bancnet, Inc.. He was also the Treasurer of Philippine Amanah Bank from 1988 to 1989; and with Associated Bank as Manager/International Banking Department and part of the Management Trainee/Executive Development Program from 1982 to 1987 and 1981 to 1982, respectively. He is 66 years old.

**BSP-Monetary Board confirmed Mr. Escobar's election as CTBC Bank Director on March 19, 2026.*

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:

ERIBERTO LUIS S. ELIZAGA, Filipino, earned his AB Economics degree from the Ateneo De Manila University. He was appointed as President and CEO of CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. on January 01, 2025. Prior to this appointment, he served as Executive Vice President and Head of Institutional Banking Group of CTBC Bank. 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 61 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 was 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 53 years old.

LOLITO RAMON A. CERRER, JR., a.k.a. Jun Cerrer, Filipino, earned his AB Philosophy degree from the Ateneo De Manila University. In April 2017, he was appointed as the Senior Vice President and Consumer Finance Sales Unsecured 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 Philippine Commercial International Bank. At the early part of his career, Jun taught philosophy at the Holy Apostles Senior Seminary. Jun is 63 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 25 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 51 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 57 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 56 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 an 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 24 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 52 years old.

MICHAEL C. ALBOTRA, Filipino, holds a degree in Bachelor of Arts Major in Economics from University of Asia and the Pacific. Mike joined CTBC Bank in 2021 as Senior Vice President and Head of the Top Tier Department under the Institutional Banking Group (IBG). In 2025, he advanced to become the Head of Institutional

Banking Group.. Prior to joining 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 48 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 and eventually promoted to Senior Vice President in March 2024. 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 44 years old.

DELBERT S. ANG IT, Filipino, earned his Bachelor of Science in Commerce major in Management and Entrepreneurship from San Beda College. He is Senior Vice President and Head of Retail Banking Group. Prior to joining CTBC Bank, he served as Senior Vice President and Retail Strategic Management Experience and Lending Head at Maybank Philippines, a role he held since 2020. Prior to this, he was the Senior Vice President and Retail Banking Group Sales and Distribution Head at Myanma Apex Bank and the Senior Vice President and Branch Banking Group Head at PBCOM. His leadership background also includes significant tenures at Security Bank, where he served as First Vice President and Head of Bancassurance and Vice President and Area Head, as well as roles as Director and Chief Operating Officer at TGBO Philippines. Del's foundational career experience includes nearly a decade at Standard Chartered Bank, alongside early professional stints at International Exchange Bank, Aboitiz Air Transport, and Cocoplans Inc. He is 49 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

Name	IN MILLION PESOS			
	Annual Salary	Bonus	Others	Total
2024				
Executives (5)	53.49	48.28	1.90	103.67
2025				
Executives (5)	38.86	19.57	0.00	58.43
2026				
Executives (5)	41.80	29.30	0.00	71.10
(Estimate)				
Officers Unnamed	34.11	16.39	0.00	50.50

In 2025, the Bank paid approximately PhP58.43 million as a total compensation to the following executive officers:

Name	Position
Eriberto Luis S. Elizaga	President and CEO
Michael C. Albotra	Senior Vice President
Jereven B. Adriano	Senior Vice President
Justine Benedict G. dela Rosa	Senior Vice President
Jimmy Arsenio Y. Samonte	Senior Vice President

For the year 2026, it is estimated that approximately PhP71.10 million will be paid to the following executive officers:

Name	Position
Eriberto Luis S. Elizaga	President and CEO
Michael C. Albotra	Senior Vice President
Jereven B. Adriano	Senior Vice President
Delbert S. Ang It	Senior Vice President
Justine Benedict G. dela Rosa	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, scope of work and span of management control).

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 Bank 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 Bank HR for review and endorsement with final approval from the President/CEO. Qualifications of senior management hire are also presented to the Board of Directors 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 PhP8.57 million, PhP8.92 million, and PhP8.53 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023 respectively. This translates to an average of PhP185,040; PhP185,781; and PhP177,629 per month for each director in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Further, for 2025, average director's fee is PhP100,986 and per diem of PhP84,054 per director per month. For 2025, approximately PhP9.1 million will be paid to the directors, at an average of PhP196,622 per director per month. Average director's fee is at PhP107,307 and per diem is PhP89,315 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	399,012,001	99.75%

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, 2025

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	54	0.00
Common	Eriberto Luis S. Elizaga	Filipino	1	0.00
Common	Jen-Wen Liao	Taiwanese	1	0.00
Common	Ya-Ling Chiu	Taiwanese	1	0.00
Common	Stephen D. Sy	Filipino	1	0.00
Common	Luis Y. Benitez, Jr.	Filipino	1	0.00
Common	Armando B. Escobar	Filipino	1	0.00
			61	

b. Executive Officers as of December 31, 2025

Title of Class	Name of Beneficial Owner and Relationship with Record Owner	Citizenship	No. of Shares Held	Percent
Common	Eriberto Luis S. Elizaga	Filipino	1	0.00

c. Directors and Officers

The aggregate shareholding of the directors and executive officers amounted to 61 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 102 of the Bank's Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended as of December 31, 2025, 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; (5) Trust Committee; and (6) Related Party Transactions Committee.

- The Executive Committee is headed by Cheng-Hsin-Wang as Chairman, with William B. Go, Eriberto Luis S. Elizaga and Ya-Ling Chiu 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, Armando B. Escobar, and Luis Y. Benitez, Jr. as Members. The NRGK 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 Armando B. Escobar and Jen-Wen Liao 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 is responsible for overseeing senior management in establishing and maintaining an adequate, effective and efficient internal control framework. It ensures 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 Armando B. Escobar as Chairman, with Director Jen-wen Liao, 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, Eriberto Luis S. Elizaga, Ya-Ling Chiu 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 Related Party Transactions Committee (RPT Committee) is headed by Independent Director Stephen D. Sy as Chairman, with William B. Go and Armand B. Escobar as Members. The RPT Committee is a Board-level committee that ensures that transactions or dealings with related parties of the Bank, including Trust and Investment Services Department, are continuously identified and monitored and determines whether or not the transaction is on terms no less favorable to the Bank than terms available to any unconnected third party under the same or similar circumstances. It evaluates existing relations between and among businesses and counterparties to ensure that all related parties are continuously identified, monitored, and transactions thereof are evaluated. Disclosures are timely elevated to the RPT Committee for discussion. Disclosures are appropriately submitted to the regulator/s. It is also here that the status of exposures to all related parties is preliminarily discussed and deliberated upon prior to reporting to the Board.

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
October 30, 2025	Item 4. Resignation, Removal or Election of Registrant's Directors or Officers
July 16, 2025	Item 4. Resignation, Removal or Election of Registrant's Directors or Officers

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 10, 2026.

By:


ERIBERTO LUIS S. ELIZAGA
 President and CEO
 Principal Executive Officer
 TIN: 123-379-753


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


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

The Bank has no Principal Operating Officer.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 10 APR 2026 affiants exhibiting to me their Government Issued IDs, as follows:

Names	Government Issued ID Numbers
Eriberto Luis S. Elizaga	Passport No. P7781062B
Andrew A. Falcon	Driver's License N02-09-013279
Atty. Rolando V. Vicerra	SSS ID No. 33-5509541-1

Doc. No. 524 _____;
 Page No. 106 _____;
 Book No. XVII _____;
 Series of 2026.


ATTY. MARY ANGELINE S. TOL
 NOTARY PUBLIC FOR TAGUIG CITY
 UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2026
 APPT. NO. 86 (2025/2026) / ROLL NO. 51630
 PTR NO. A-67714-1 / 01-05-26 / TAGUIG CITY
 IBP SI Number INV 570720 / 12-23-25
 MCLE COMPLIANCE NO. VIII0000589 / 04-14-28
 22F Fort Legend Tower, 31st St. cor. 3rd Ave.,
 BGC, Taguig City

EXHIBITS AND ANNEXES

- 1. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
- 2. AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025 and 2024**



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, 2025, 2024 and 2023, 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.

CHENG-HSIN WANG
Chairman

ERIBERTO LUIS S. ELIZAGA
President and Chief Executive Officer

ANDREW A. FALCON
Senior Vice-President
Chief Financial Officer

Signed this March 5, 2026

MAR 05 2026

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this _____ day of _____ 2026
affiants exhibiting to me their Government Issued I.D., as follows:

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>GOVERNMENT ISSUED I.D. / TIN</u>	<u>DATE/PLACE OF ISSUE</u>
CHENG-HSIN WANG	Passport# 309290529	21 MAY 2014 / ROC
ERIBERTO LUIS S. ELIZAGA	Passport No. P7781062B TIN 123-379-753	
ANDREW A. FALCON	Driver's License N02-09-013279 TIN 229-140-289	

Doc. No. 277 ;

Page No. 57 ;

Book No. XVII ;

Series of 2026.


ATTY. MARY ANGELINE S. TOL
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR TAGUIG CITY
UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2026
APPL. NO. 86 (2024-2026) / ROLL NO. 51630
PTR NO. A-6771431 / 01-05-26 / TAGUIG CITY
IBP SI Number INV 570720 / 12-23-25
MCLE COMPLIANCE NO. VIII0000589 / 04-14-28
22F Fort Legend Tower, 31st St. cor. 3rd Ave.,
BGC, Taguig City



CTBC BANK

中國信託銀行

**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR ANNUAL INCOME TAX RETURN**


The management of **CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corporation** (the Bank) is responsible for all information and representations contained in the **Annual Income Tax Return** for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Management is likewise responsible for all information and representations contained in the financial statements accompanying the Annual Income Tax Return covering the same reporting period. Furthermore, the management is responsible for all information and representations contained in all the other tax returns filed for the reporting period, including, but not limited, to the value added tax and/ or percentage tax returns, withholding tax returns, documentary stamp tax returns, and any and all other tax returns.

In this regard, management affirms that the attached audited financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025, and the accompanying Annual Income Tax Return are in accordance with the books and records of CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corporation, complete and correct in all material respects. Management likewise affirms that:

- (a) the Annual Income Tax Return has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and pertinent tax regulations and other issuances of the Department of Finance and the Bureau of Internal Revenue;
- (b) any disparity of figures in the submitted reports arising from the preparation of financial statements pursuant to financial accounting standards (Philippine Financial Reporting Standards) and the preparation of the income tax return pursuant to tax accounting rules has been reported as reconciling item and maintained in the Company's books and records in accordance with the requirements of Revenue Regulations No. 8-2007 and other relevant issuances; and
- (c) the CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corporation has filed all applicable tax returns, reports and statements required to be filed under Philippine tax laws for the reporting period, and all taxes and other impositions shown thereon to be due and payable have been paid for the reporting period, except those contested in good faith.

Signed under oath by the following:


ERIBERTO LUIS S. ELIZAGA
President and Chief Executive Officer


ANDREW A. FALCON
Senior Vice President
Chief Financial Officer & Head, Finance Group

Signed this 30th day of March 2026

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2025 and 2024

With Independent Auditors' Report

R.G. Manabat & Co.



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 Stockholders
CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp.
Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. (the Bank), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of income, other comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the year ended December 31, 2025 and notes, comprising material 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, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the three years in the year ended December 31, 2025 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *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 audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Firm Regulatory Registration & Accreditation:
PRC-BOA Registration No. 0003, valid until September 20, 2026
SEC Accreditation No. 0003-SEC, Group A, valid for the audit of annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 and until the audit of annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, pursuant to SEC Notice dated April 4, 2025
BSP Selected EAs of BSFIs-Group A, valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2025 to 2029 financial statements under BSP Letter No. FSD VI-2025-02-0054g-FSD6L-External

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

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

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

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

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 misstatements, 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 PSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

R.G. Manabat & Co.



Report on the Supplementary Information Required under Section 174 and Appendix 55 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks 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 Section 174 and Appendix 55 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks in Note 28 and Revenue Regulations 15-2010 in Note 29 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and Bureau of Internal Revenue, respectively, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Tireso Randy F. Lapidez'.

TIRESO RANDY F. LAPIDEZ

Partner

CPA License No. 0092183

BSP Selected EAs of BSFIs-Group A, valid for five (5) years
covering the audit of 2025 to 2029 financial statements

under BSP Letter No. FSD VI-2025-02-0054g-FSD6-L-External

SEC Accreditation No. 92183-SEC, Group A, valid for five (5) years
covering the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements

Tax Identification No. 162-411-175

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001987-034-2023

Issued May 25, 2023; valid until May 25, 2026

PTR No. MKT 10764398

Issued January 5, 2026 at Makati City

March 11, 2026

Makati City, Metro Manila

R.G. Manabat & Co.



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Philippines 1209
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Fax +63 (2) 8894 1985
Internet www.home.kpmg/ph
Email ph-inquiry@kpmg.com

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO ACCOMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FILING WITH THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. (the Bank) as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025, on which we have rendered our report dated March 11, 2026.

In compliance with Revenue Regulations V-20, we are stating that no partner of our Firm is related by consanguinity or affinity to the managers, president or principal stockholders of the Bank.

R.G. MANABAT & CO.

TIRESO RANDY F. LAPIDEZ

Partner

CPA License No. 0092183

BSP Selected EAs of BSFIs-Group A, valid for five (5) years
covering the audit of 2025 to 2029 financial statements

under BSP Letter No. FSD VI-2025-02-0054g-FSD6-L-External
SEC Accreditation No. 92183-SEC, Group A, valid for five (5) years
covering the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements

Tax Identification No. 162-411-175

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001987-034-2023

Issued May 25, 2023; valid until May 25, 2026

PTR No. MKT 10764398

Issued January 5, 2026 at Makati City

March 11, 2026
Makati City, Metro Manila

Firm Regulatory Registration & Accreditation:

PRC-BOA Registration No. 0003, valid until September 20, 2026

SEC Accreditation No. 0003-SEC, Group A, valid for the audit of annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024
and until the audit of annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, pursuant to SEC Notice dated April 4, 2025

BSP Selected EAs of BSFIs-Group A, valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2025 to 2029
financial statements under BSP Letter No. FSD VI-2025-02-0054g-FSD6L-External

R.G. Manabat & Co.



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Internet www.home.kpmg/ph
Email ph-inquiry@kpmg.com

SUPPLEMENTAL WRITTEN STATEMENT OF AUDITOR

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. (the Bank) as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025, on which we have rendered our report dated March 11, 2026.

In compliance with Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, we are stating that the Bank has a total number of eighty-two (82) stockholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares each.

R.G. MANABAT & CO.

TIRESO RANDY F. LAPIDEZ

Partner

CPA License No. 0092183

BSP Selected EAs of BSFIs-Group A, valid for five (5) years
covering the audit of 2025 to 2029 financial statements

under BSP Letter No. FSD VI-2025-02-0054g-FSD6-L-External

SEC Accreditation No. 92183-SEC, Group A, valid for five (5) years
covering the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements

Tax Identification No. 162-411-175

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001987-034-2023

Issued May 25, 2023; valid until May 25, 2026

PTR No. MKT 10764398

Issued January 5, 2026 at Makati City

March 11, 2026
Makati City, Metro Manila

Firm Regulatory Registration & Accreditation:

PRC-BOA Registration No. 0003, valid until September 20, 2026

SEC Accreditation No. 0003-SEC, Group A, valid for the audit of annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024

and until the audit of annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, pursuant to SEC Notice dated April 4, 2025

BSP Selected EAs of BSFIs-Group A, valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2025 to 2029

financial statements under BSP Letter No. FSD VI-2025-02-0054g-FSD6L-External

R.G. Manabat & Co.



R.G. Manabat & Co.
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Philippines 1209
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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 Stockholders
CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp.
Fort Legend Towers, Third Avenue corner 31st Street
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

We have audited, in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the accompanying financial statements of CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. (the Bank) as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025, on which we have rendered our report dated March 11, 2026.

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 (SRC) Rule 68 (Part II).

Firm Regulatory Registration & Accreditation:
PRC-BOA Registration No. 0003, valid until September 20, 2026
SEC Accreditation No. 0003-SEC, Group A, valid for the audit of annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 and until the audit of annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, pursuant to SEC Notice dated April 4, 2025
BSP Selected EAs of BSFIs-Group A, valid for five (5) years covering the audit of 2025 to 2029 financial statements under BSP Letter No. FSD VI-2025-02-0054g-FSD6L-External

R.G. Manabat & Co.



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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Tireso Randy F. Lapidez'.

TIRESO RANDY F. LAPIDEZ

Partner

CPA License No. 0092183

BSP Selected EAs of BSFIs-Group A, valid for five (5) years

covering the audit of 2025 to 2029 financial statements

under BSP Letter No. FSD VI-2025-02-0054g-FSD6-L-External

SEC Accreditation No. 92183-SEC, Group A, valid for five (5) years

covering the audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements

Tax Identification No. 162-411-175

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001987-034-2023

Issued May 25, 2023; valid until May 25, 2026

PTR No. MKT 10764398

Issued January 5, 2026 at Makati City

March 11, 2026

Makati City, Metro Manila

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		December 31	
	Note	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Cash and Other Cash Items	5, 6, 17, 27	P676,891,316	P590,275,773
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	5, 6, 17, 27	2,464,263,407	4,270,027,822
Due from Other Banks	5, 6, 17, 27	2,474,396,936	2,159,646,712
Interbank Loans Receivable - net	5, 6	-	874,964,029
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	5, 6, 7, 17, 26, 27	3,209,318,840	1,170,525,362
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	5, 6, 17, 27	10,606,284,458	7,469,870,298
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost - net	5, 6, 7	15,925,011,156	14,390,603,911
Loans and Receivables - net	5, 8	52,607,874,460	55,346,593,008
Property and Equipment - net	9, 17	615,593,721	709,736,062
Investment Properties - net	10, 17	220,321,573	101,025,300
Deferred Tax Assets - net	17, 21	890,304,927	701,091,149
Other Assets - net	11	1,549,253,795	1,722,605,341
		P91,239,514,589	P89,506,964,767
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Deposit liabilities:			
Demand	5, 6	P25,478,274,848	P16,401,004,173
Savings	5, 6	9,511,782,504	8,080,732,931
Time	5, 6	19,503,975,504	27,039,914,626
	5, 6, 17, 27	54,494,032,856	51,521,651,730
Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	5, 6, 17, 26, 27	121,518,499	153,315,657
Bills Payable	5, 6, 14, 17, 27	19,757,873,886	21,294,794,018
Outstanding Acceptances	5, 6, 17, 27	3,044,852	4,427,526
Manager's Checks	5, 6, 17, 27	68,337,282	66,297,573
Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses	15	1,079,911,826	1,049,292,571
Income Tax Payable	17	13,889,321	17,936,941
Other Liabilities	16	3,204,570,481	4,783,320,953
		78,743,179,003	78,891,036,969

Forward

		December 31	
	Note	2025	2024
EQUITY			
Capital Stock	18	P4,000,000,000	P3,483,072,020
Additional Paid-in Capital	18	3,084,927,929	2,030,172,344
Restricted Retained Earnings	18	6,012,929,573	5,842,996,846
Statutory Reserve	18	4,981,159	4,981,159
Cumulative Translation Adjustment		1,874,946	(20,470,292)
Net Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	7	(320,641,356)	(477,119,700)
Net Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Liability	19	(287,736,665)	(247,704,579)
		12,496,335,586	10,615,927,798
		P91,239,514,589	P89,506,964,767

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.
STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Years Ended December 31				
	Note	2025	2024	2023
INTEREST INCOME CALCULATED USING THE EFFECTIVE INTEREST METHOD				
Loans and receivables	8	P4,808,082,019	P4,679,774,075	P4,131,974,719
Investment securities	7	1,141,939,190	928,998,214	688,726,586
Deposits with Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and other banks		52,175,613	25,399,667	20,192,930
Interbank loans receivable		28,971,484	8,355,166	11,413,932
INTEREST INCOME ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS				
	7	130,796,225	69,285,851	41,831,502
		6,161,964,531	5,711,812,973	4,894,139,669
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Deposit liabilities	13	1,568,779,770	1,393,751,204	1,247,081,612
Bills payable and other borrowings	14	976,536,059	963,573,824	418,774,876
Lease liabilities	20	23,144,970	25,671,687	26,600,748
		2,568,460,799	2,382,996,715	1,692,457,236
NET INTEREST INCOME				
Service fees and commission income	22, 24	353,470,765	377,383,092	273,241,705
Foreign exchange gains - net		156,289,134	156,067,468	69,279,302
Trading and securities gains - net	7	138,466,527	8,396,432	78,230,632
Miscellaneous - net	22	158,631,317	129,489,553	130,674,192
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		4,400,361,475	4,000,152,803	3,753,108,264
Compensation and fringe benefits	19	1,492,633,577	1,425,924,415	1,245,238,734
Impairment losses - net	10, 11, 12, 24	932,807,466	855,338,059	962,140,521
Taxes and licenses	21	451,051,466	393,413,996	351,335,198
Occupancy and other equipment - related costs	20	276,081,946	220,430,653	220,014,697
Depreciation and amortization	9, 10, 24	221,529,885	205,995,703	178,341,603
Security, messengerial, janitorial expenses and other fees	22	128,457,809	209,581,472	200,191,500
Amortization of computer software costs	11, 24	102,310,329	73,858,530	69,210,415
Miscellaneous	22	517,227,923	402,991,703	399,814,205
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		4,122,100,401	3,787,534,531	3,626,286,873
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES				
		278,261,074	212,618,272	126,821,391
INCOME TAXES	21, 24	108,328,347	181,610,208	116,386,537
NET INCOME		P169,932,727	P31,008,064	P10,434,854
BASIC/DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE				
	23	P0.47	P0.09	P0.03

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.
STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	<i>Note</i>	Years Ended December 31		
		2025	2024	2023
NET INCOME		P169,932,727	P31,008,064	P10,434,854
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
<i>Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>				
Net unrealized gain (loss) on equity financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	290,000	(450,000)	1,845,000
Net remeasurement losses on retirement liability - net of tax	19	(40,032,086)	(92,041,410)	(49,184,508)
		(39,742,086)	(92,491,410)	(47,339,508)
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>				
Net unrealized gain (loss) on debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	156,188,344	(57,865,570)	238,636,260
Net movement in cumulative translation adjustments		22,345,238	(6,245,457)	(457,817)
		178,533,582	(64,111,027)	238,178,443
		138,791,496	(156,602,437)	190,838,935
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		P308,724,223	(P125,594,373)	P201,273,789

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Years Ended December 31

	Note	Capital Stock (Note 18)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 18)	Restricted Retained Earnings (Note 18)	Statutory Reserve (Note 18)	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Net Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Note 7)	Net Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Liability (Note 19)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025		P3,483,072,020	P2,030,172,344	P5,842,996,846	P4,981,159	(P20,470,292)	(P477,119,700)	(P247,704,579)	P10,615,927,798
Net Income		-	-	169,932,727	-	-	-	-	169,932,727
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)									
<i>Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>									
Net unrealized gain on equity financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	-	-	-	-	-	290,000	-	290,000
Net remeasurement loss on retirement liability - net of tax	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,032,086)	(40,032,086)
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>									
Net unrealized gain on debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	-	-	-	-	-	156,188,344	-	156,188,344
Net movement in cumulative translation adjustments		-	-	-	-	22,345,238	-	-	22,345,238
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		-	-	-	-	22,345,238	156,478,344	(40,032,086)	138,791,496
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)		-	-	169,932,727	-	22,345,238	156,478,344	(40,032,086)	308,724,223
Issuance of Common Stock	18	516,927,980	1,054,739,850	-	-	-	-	-	1,571,667,830
Restricted Stock Award	18	-	15,735	-	-	-	-	-	15,735
Balance at December 31, 2025		P4,000,000,000	P3,084,927,929	P6,012,929,573	P4,981,159	P1,874,946	(P320,641,356)	(P287,736,665)	P12,496,335,586

Forward

Years Ended December 31

	Note	Capital Stock (Note 18)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 18)	Restricted Retained Earnings (Note 18)	Statutory Reserve (Note 18)	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Net Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Note 7)	Net Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Liability (Note 19)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024		P3,483,072,020	P2,027,481,501	P5,811,988,782	P4,981,159	(P14,224,835)	(P418,804,130)	(P155,663,169)	P10,738,831,328
Net Income		-	-	31,008,064	-	-	-	-	31,008,064
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)									
<i>Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>									
Net unrealized loss on equity financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	-	-	-	-	-	(450,000)	-	(450,000)
Net remeasurement loss on retirement liability - net of tax	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	(92,041,410)	(92,041,410)
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>									
Net unrealized loss on debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	-	-	-	-	-	(57,865,570)	-	(57,865,570)
Net movement in cumulative translation adjustments		-	-	-	-	(6,245,457)	-	-	(6,245,457)
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		-	-	-	-	(6,245,457)	(58,315,570)	(92,041,410)	(156,602,437)
Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	31,008,064	-	(6,245,457)	(58,315,570)	(92,041,410)	(125,594,373)
Restricted Stock Award	18	-	2,690,843	-	-	-	-	-	2,690,843
Balance at December 31, 2024		P3,483,072,020	P2,030,172,344	P5,842,996,846	P4,981,159	(P20,470,292)	(P477,119,700)	(P247,704,579)	P10,615,927,798

Forward

Years Ended December 31

	Note	Capital Stock (Note 18)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 18)	Restricted Retained Earnings (Note 18)	Statutory Reserve (Note 18)	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Net Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Note 7)	Net Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Liability (Note 19)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023		P3,483,072,020	P2,023,691,478	P5,801,553,928	P4,981,159	(P13,767,018)	(P659,285,390)	(P106,478,661)	P10,533,767,516
Net Income		-	-	10,434,854	-	-	-	-	10,434,854
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>									
Net unrealized gain on equity financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	-	-	-	-	-	1,845,000	-	1,845,000
Net remeasurement loss on retirement liability - net of tax	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	(49,184,508)	(49,184,508)
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>									
Net unrealized gain on debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	-	-	-	-	-	238,636,260	-	238,636,260
Net movement in cumulative translation adjustments		-	-	-	-	(457,817)	-	-	(457,817)
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		-	-	-	-	(457,817)	240,481,260	(49,184,508)	190,838,935
Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	10,434,854	-	(457,817)	240,481,260	(49,184,508)	201,273,789
Restricted Stock Award	18	-	3,790,023	-	-	-	-	-	3,790,023
Balance at December 31, 2023		P3,483,072,020	P2,027,481,501	P5,811,988,782	P4,981,159	(P14,224,835)	(P418,804,130)	(P155,663,169)	P10,738,831,328

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

		Years Ended December 31		
	Note	2025	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Income before income taxes		P278,261,074	P212,618,272	P126,821,391
Adjustments for:				
Impairment losses - net	10, 11, 12, 24	932,807,466	855,338,059	962,140,521
Foreign exchange revaluation losses (gain) on bills payable		493,584,470	377,903,497	(156,138,833)
Depreciation and amortization	9, 10	221,529,885	205,995,703	178,341,603
Amortization of computer software costs	11, 24	102,310,329	73,858,530	69,210,415
Retirement benefit expense	19	63,554,435	44,462,993	36,523,706
Amortization of net discount on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment securities at amortized cost		34,709,413	91,078,657	1,353,027,619
Accretion of interest on lease liabilities	20	23,144,970	25,671,687	26,600,748
Marked-to-market losses (gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		8,872,903	21,093,336	(12,663,088)
Restricted stock award		15,735	2,690,843	3,790,023
Foreign exchange revaluation losses (gain) on interbank loans receivable	12	6,958	7,482	(14,961)
Write-off of computer software	11, 22	-	-	34,492,894
Loss on derecognition of computer software	11	-	-	1,091,328
Dividend income	22	-	(240,000)	(280,000)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	9, 22	(951,479)	(585,333)	(164,302)
(Gains) loss on disposal of foreclosed assets	10, 11, 22	(5,500,608)	(5,999,127)	2,523,573
Unrealized gain on investment properties	10, 22	(14,188,202)	(4,563,297)	(14,764,746)
Realized gain on sale on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	(80,540,563)	(23,809,761)	(26,384,610)
Foreign exchange revaluation (gains) loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment securities at amortized cost		(146,461,035)	(390,392,858)	71,491,563
		1,911,155,751	1,485,128,683	2,655,644,844
Changes in:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(2,047,666,381)	(653,279,181)	(211,344,153)
Loans and receivables		1,706,747,699	(6,969,476,107)	(3,923,806,420)
Other assets		140,078,282	(411,420,085)	49,276,424
Deposit liabilities		2,972,381,126	2,273,310,534	2,803,928,821
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(31,797,158)	87,378,944	(64,430,148)
Outstanding acceptances		(1,382,674)	(341,235,092)	128,746,720
Manager's checks		2,039,709	(7,842,274)	24,354,415
Accrued taxes and other expenses		10,127,190	112,583,872	86,852,998
Other liabilities		(1,927,382,618)	2,715,143,757	(1,150,494,338)
		2,734,300,926	(1,709,706,949)	398,729,163
Contribution to the retirement plan	19	(96,438,485)	(68,041,644)	(63,099,308)
Income taxes paid		(288,245,717)	(228,393,104)	(214,808,954)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		2,349,616,724	(2,006,141,697)	120,820,901

Forward

Years Ended December 31

	<i>Note</i>	2025	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisitions of:				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(P18,097,745,555)	(P6,541,268,092)	(P13,149,191,282)
Investment securities at amortized cost		(2,411,939,407)	(2,864,864,848)	(14,717,312,110)
Property and equipment		(99,325,124)	(170,475,530)	(77,641,407)
Computer software costs	11	(78,169,724)	(430,041,631)	(31,534,564)
Proceeds from disposals of:				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		15,209,172,307	3,121,949,481	9,863,179,638
Foreclosed assets		17,960,183	82,622,155	3,761,518
Property and equipment		7,701,728	2,753,123	4,382,560
Proceeds from maturities of:				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	2,462,612,725	838,758,551
Investment securities at amortized cost		974,194,386	1,554,731,500	12,060,301,460
Dividends received	22	-	240,000	280,000
Net cash used in investing activities		(4,478,151,206)	(2,781,741,117)	(5,205,015,636)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Settlement of bills payable		(1,171,657,983,386)	(384,429,275,901)	(193,435,705,983)
Availments of bills payable		1,169,627,478,784	391,828,987,279	198,833,423,959
Payment of lease liabilities	20	(138,950,819)	(132,986,040)	(126,684,250)
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock	18	1,571,667,830	-	-
Deposits for future stock subscriptions	16, 18	424,455,187	-	-
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities		(173,332,404)	7,266,725,338	5,271,033,726
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
		22,345,238	(6,245,457)	(457,817)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
		(2,279,521,648)	2,472,597,067	186,381,174
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR				
Cash and other cash items	5, 6, 17, 27	590,275,773	814,714,838	607,134,739
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	5, 6, 17, 27	4,270,027,822	3,426,463,360	3,184,802,214
Due from other banks	5, 6, 17, 27	2,159,646,712	1,109,317,042	875,457,113
Interbank loans receivable - gross	5, 6, 17, 27	875,123,000	71,981,000	568,701,000
		7,895,073,307	5,422,476,240	5,236,095,066
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR				
Cash and other cash items	5, 6, 17, 27	676,891,316	590,275,773	814,714,838
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	5, 6, 17, 27	2,464,263,407	4,270,027,822	3,426,463,360
Due from other banks	5, 6, 17, 27	2,474,396,936	2,159,646,712	1,109,317,042
Interbank loans receivable - gross	5, 17, 27	-	875,123,000	71,981,000
		P5,615,551,659	P7,895,073,307	P5,422,476,240
CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST				
Interest received		P6,237,664,619	P5,647,160,052	P4,812,632,004
Interest paid		(2,655,542,298)	(2,316,046,799)	(1,551,861,132)
		P3,582,122,321	P3,331,113,253	P3,260,770,872

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Reporting Entity

CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. (the Bank) is a 99.75%-owned entity of CTBC Bank Co. Ltd., formerly Chinatrust Commercial Bank Ltd. (the 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.

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) Corp.

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 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, 2025 and 2024, 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

Basis of Accounting

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards as issued by the Philippine Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council. PFRS Accounting Standards are based on IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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

These 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).

These 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 statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery of assets or settlement of liabilities within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (noncurrent) 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 100 holders of such class of securities and it notifies the Commission of such. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has retained 111 shareholders and 110 shareholders, which requires it to comply with the reportorial requirements under SRC Rule 20.

These financial statements were reviewed, approved and authorized for issue by the BOD on March 5, 2026.

3. Material Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

Adoption of Amendments to a Standard

The Bank has adopted the following amendments to a standard starting January 1, 2025 and accordingly, changed its accounting policies. Except as otherwise indicated, the adoption did not have any significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*)

The amendments clarify that a currency is exchangeable into another currency when a company is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations.

When a currency is not exchangeable, a company needs to estimate a spot rate. The objective in estimating the spot rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments do not specify how to estimate the spot exchange rate to meet the objective and an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.

The amendments require new disclosures to help users assess the impact of using an estimated exchange rate on the financial statements, including the nature and financial impacts of the currency not being exchangeable, the spot exchange rate used, the estimation process, and risks to the company because the currency is not exchangeable.

Comparative information is not restated and the effect of initially applying the amendments are adjusted to the opening balance of retained earnings, or to the cumulative amount of translation differences if the company uses a presentation currency other than its functional currency.

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 FCU 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 weighted average 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 statement 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.

Foreign exchange differences arising from translation of the FCDU balances to the presentation currency are taken directly to cumulative translation adjustment in the statement of other comprehensive income (loss). Upon disposal of the FCDU or upon actual remittance of FCDU profits to RBU, the deferred cumulative amount recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income (loss) is recognized in the statement 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 assets 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 or minus 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 statement of income. The losses arising from impairment of financial assets at amortized cost are recognized in 'Impairment losses - net' account in the statement of income.

When such financial assets are sold or disposed of under specific circumstances, the gain or loss is recognized as 'Trading and securities gains - net' in the statement 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' account in the statement 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 or minus 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 statement of other comprehensive income (loss). Interest earned on these instruments is recognized under 'Interest income calculated using the effective interest method' in the statement 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 statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value relating to the held-for-trading positions are recognized in 'Trading and securities gains - net' in the statement of income.

Interest earned is recorded under 'Interest income on financial assets at FVTPL' account in the statement 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 gains - net' in the statement 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.

The Bank's derivative transactions include cross-currency swaps 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, *Financial Instruments* 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 statement 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; or
 - 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 thirty (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 thirty (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 thirty (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 (5) times in a calendar year.

Assessment of Whether Contractual Cash Flows are SPPI

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 financial liabilities HFT, including derivative liabilities that are not accounted for as hedging instruments.

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 nonfinancial 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 gains - net' in the statement 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 is 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, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* 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 (3) 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 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 EIR, which is calculated based on the amortized cost of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of ECL 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 Instruments

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 or minus 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 statement 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 statement 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 statement of income.

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 the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss. Consideration paid includes nonfinancial 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 profit or loss. 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 recomputing 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 OCI is recognized in the statement 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 statement 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 statement 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 statement 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 statement of income.

Determination of Fair Value

The Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. 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 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 statement 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.

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 statement of financial position.

Property and Equipment

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, the initial costs of property and equipment consist 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.

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 term of the related lease or the estimated useful lives of the leasehold improvements, whichever is shorter.

The estimated useful lives of the owned depreciable assets follows:

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

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 statement of income in the reporting period where the asset is derecognized.

Foreclosed Properties - Investment Properties and Properties under Trustee

Foreclosed properties are measured initially at cost including transaction costs. A foreclosed 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 statement of financial position unless transferred to a trustee bank. In which case, the foreclosed properties are classified under 'Other assets' account in the statement of financial position. Subsequent to initial recognition, depreciable foreclosed properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

Expenditures incurred after the foreclosed 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 under 'Occupancy and other equipment-related costs' account in the statement of income.

Transfers are made to foreclosed 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 foreclosed 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 foreclosed properties. The estimated useful lives of the Bank's foreclosed 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 foreclosed properties.

Foreclosed properties are derecognized when they have either been disposed of or when the foreclosed 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 foreclosed properties are recognized in the statement of income in the year of retirement or disposal.

Computer Software Costs

Computer software costs (included under 'Other assets' in the statement 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 (5) to ten (10) years and are included under 'Amortization of computer software costs' account in the statement of income.

Costs associated with maintaining the computer software programs are recognized as expense when incurred under 'Occupancy and other equipment-related costs' account in statement of income.

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

Impairment of Nonfinancial 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 nonfinancial asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual nonfinancial 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 nonfinancial asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the nonfinancial 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 - net in the statement 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 statement of income. After such a reversal, any depreciation and amortization expense are adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining life.

Financial Guarantee Contracts

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank gives financial guarantees consisting of letters of credit, letters of guarantees and acceptances. Financial guarantees are those issued by the Bank to creditors as allowed under existing rules and regulations whereby it guarantees third party obligations by signing a guarantor in the contract or agreement. Letters of credit are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Bank is required to provide a loan or credit with pre-specified terms to the customer. The nominal contractual value of financial guarantees is not reflected in the statement of financial position.

Service fees and commission income will be recognized in the statement of income upon booking of the guarantee.

Equity

Capital Stock

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 statement 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 retained earnings.

Retained Earnings

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

Restricted retained earnings represent the Bank's accumulated retained earnings which are 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 Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) requirements per BSP Circular No. 639, *ICAAP and Supervisory Review Process*.

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic 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 EPS is computed by 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.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before income and expenses are recognized:

Determining Whether the Bank is Acting as Principal or an Agent

The Bank assesses its revenue arrangements against the following criteria to determine whether it is acting as a principal or an agent:

- whether the Bank has primary responsibility or providing the services;
- whether the Bank has discretion in establishing prices; and
- whether the Bank has inventory risk before the specified good or service has been transferred to a customer or after transfer of control to the customer.

The Bank concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before income and expenses are recognized:

Within the Scope of PFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies.

Type of Income	Nature and Timing of Satisfaction of Performance Obligations	Revenue Recognition under PFRS 15
Lending fees and commission	<p>Fee for every trade-related transaction.</p> <p>This also includes fees charged for providing customers a distinct good or service that are recognized separately from the underlying lending product.</p>	<p><i>Guarantee Fees</i> Revenue is recognized upon execution of the trade finance products (e.g., loan commitments, LCs, import/export bills, etc.).</p> <p><i>Arrangement Fees</i> Revenue is recognized when service (i.e. arrangement) is provided. If there are contract milestones, these arrangement fees are recognized upon completion of such milestones.</p> <p><i>Structuring Fees</i> Revenue is recognized upon rendering of advice or during provision of service.</p> <p>Revenue is recognized over the term of loan syndication.</p>

A contract with customer that results in a recognized financial instrument in the Bank's financial statements may be partially in the scope of PFRS 9 and partially in the scope of PFRS 15. If this is the case, then the Bank first applies PFRS 9 to separate and measure the part of the contract that is in the scope of PFRS 9 and then applies PFRS 15 to the residual.

Lending fees are recorded as part of 'Service fees and commission income' account in the statement of income.

Interest Income

Calculation of Interest Income

The EIR of a financial asset is calculated on initial recognition. In calculating interest income, the EIR 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 EIR 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 EIR 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.

EIR

Interest income and expense are recognized in profit or loss under the effective interest method. The EIR 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 EIR for financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired assets, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all 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 EIR includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the EIR transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

Amortized Cost and Gross Carrying Amount

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 under the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any ECL allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any ECL allowance.

Presentation

Interest income presented under 'Interest income calculated using the effective interest method' in the statement 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 statement 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 statement 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).

Foreign Exchange Gains - net

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

Trading and Securities Gains - net

Trading and securities gains - 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 statement 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 statement 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 statement of financial position as an asset.

Expenses in the statement 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, *Leases*.

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 when the former is not readily determinable.

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

- fixed payments, including payments that may in form contain variability but in substance, are unavoidable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- 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 at amortized cost under the effective interest method to recognize the interest expense and remeasured to reflect the changes as follows:

- the lease term changes;
- the future lease payment changes to reflect a change in an index or rate; or
- 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 statement 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.

The Bank presents the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position under 'Property and equipment - net' and 'Other liabilities' accounts, respectively.

Short-term Leases and Leases of Low-value Assets

The Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Bank recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

Employee Benefits

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 statement 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 statement 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 statement of income.

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

Share-based Payment Transactions

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed over the vesting period, and the corresponding increase in owners' equity is recognized. The vesting period is estimated based on the ultimate vesting conditions that must be satisfied. The vesting conditions include service conditions and performance conditions, including market conditions. In valuing equity-settled payments, no account is taken of any vesting conditions other than market conditions.

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 statement of income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. Tax on these items is recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income (loss).

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 statement 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 or part of the deferred tax assets 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.

In accordance with Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*, the Bank should separately present the deferred tax asset and the deferred tax liability arising from right-of-use asset and lease liability, respectively. 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.

Provisions

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. It is recognized when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Bank expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The amount to be recognized as provision shall be the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. 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. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect best estimate.

Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements 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.

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.

Events after the Financial Reporting Date

Post yearend events that provide additional information about the Bank's financial position at reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements when material. Post yearend events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

New Standard and Amendments to Standards Issued but Not Yet Adopted

A new standard and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2025. However, the Bank has not early adopted the following new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements. Except as otherwise indicated, none of these are expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2026

- *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7).*

The amendments relate to the date of recognition and derecognition, classification of financial assets, contractually linked instruments and non-recourse features, and disclosures on investments in equity instruments.

Date of recognition and derecognition. The amendments clarified that:

- a financial asset or financial liability is recognized on the date on which the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument unless the regular way exemption applies;
- a financial asset is derecognized on the date on which the contractual rights to cash flows expire or the asset is transferred; and
- a financial liability is derecognized on the settlement date, which is the date on which the liability is extinguished because the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition.

However, the amendments provide an exception for the derecognition of financial liabilities where an entity may choose to derecognize a financial liability that is settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date if, and only if, the entity has initiated the payment instruction that resulted in:

- the entity having no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;
- the entity having no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and
- settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system is insignificant.

Entities may choose to apply the exception on a system-by-system basis.

Classification of Financial Assets. The amendments related to classification of financial assets introduced an additional test to assess whether the SPPI criterion is met for financial assets with contingent features that are not related directly to a change in basic lending risks or costs.

The amendments clarified that when a contingent feature gives rise to contractual cash flows that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement both before and after the change in contractual cash flows, but the nature of the contingent event itself does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs, the financial asset has contractual cash flows that are SPPI if, and only if, in all contractually possible scenarios, the contractual cash flows would not be significantly different from the contractual cash flows on a financial instrument with identical contractual terms, but without such a contingent feature.

Additional disclosures are required for all financial assets and financial liabilities that have certain contingent features that are not related directly to a change in basic lending risks or costs and are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Contractually Linked Instruments and Non-recourse Features. The amendments clarify the key characteristics of contractually linked instruments (CLIs) and how they differ from financial assets with non-recourse features. The amendments also include factors that a company needs to consider when assessing the cash flows underlying a financial asset with non-recourse features (the 'look through' test). For example, it clarifies that a financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity's ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets; that CLIs have non-recourse features, but not all financial assets with non-recourse features are CLIs; and that the underlying pool of instruments of CLIs may include financial assets outside the scope of PFRS 9.

Disclosures on Investments in Equity Instruments. The amendments require additional disclosures for investments in equity instruments that are measured at fair value with gains or losses presented in OCI. The entity discloses for each class of investment the fair value gain or loss presented in other comprehensive income during the period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss related to investments derecognized during the reporting period and the fair value gain or loss related to investments held at the end of the reporting period. It also discloses any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the reporting period related to investments derecognized during that reporting period.

The amendments apply for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Earlier application is permitted. Entities may choose to early-adopt the amendments for the recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities separately from the other amendments.

The Bank is still in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments, particularly with respect to the clarification on date of recognition and derecognition, classification of financial assets, contractually linked instruments and non-recourse features and disclosures on investments in equity instruments.

Effective January 1, 2027

▪ *PFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

This standard will replace PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* and aims to provide greater consistency in presentation of the income and cash flow statements, and more disaggregated information.

- *A more Structured Income Statement.* PFRS 18 promotes a more structured income statement. It introduces a newly defined 'operating profit or loss' and 'profit or loss before financing and income tax' subtotals, and a requirement for all income and expenses to be classified into three new distinct categories - operating, investing, and financing - based on a company's main business activities. PFRS 18 also requires companies to analyze their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement - either by nature, by function or on a mixed basis. Companies need to choose the presentation method that provides the 'most useful structured summary' of those expenses. New disclosures apply if any operating expenses are presented by function.
- *Management-defined Performance Measures.* PFRS 18 provides a definition for management-defined performance measures (MPMs) and introduces specific disclosure requirements. MPMs are subtotals of income and expenses that are used in public communications outside the financial statements, communicate management's view of an aspect of the financial performance of the entity as a whole and are not a required subtotal or a common income and expense subtotal listed in PFRS 18. For each MPM presented, companies will need to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information and how it is calculated, and to reconcile it to an amount determined under PFRS Accounting Standards.
- *Greater Disaggregation of Information.* PFRS 18 provides enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements, including newly defined roles of the primary financial statements and the notes, principles of aggregation and disaggregation based on shared and non-shared characteristics, and specific guidance for labelling and describing items in a way that faithfully represents an item's characteristics.

PFRS 18 also now require goodwill to be presented as a line item in the statement of financial position.

Consequential amendments to PAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows* requires the use of the operating profit or loss subtotal as the starting point when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method and eliminate the options for classifying interest and dividend cash flows.

PFRS 18 also amends PAS 33, *Earnings per Share* to permit companies to disclose additional amounts per share using as numerator a required income and expenses total or subtotal, a common subtotal listed in PFRS 18 or an MPM disclosed by the entity.

PFRS 18 applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. It applies retrospectively in accordance with PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. Specific reconciliations are required to be disclosed. Eligible entities including venture capital organizations, mutual funds and some insurers will be allowed to change their election for measuring investments in associates and joint ventures from equity method to fair value through profit or loss.

The Bank is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Bank's statement of income, the statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The Bank is also assessing the impact on how information is grouped in the financial statements, including for items currently labeled as 'other'.

4. Use of Judgments and Estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Bank's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

Judgments

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is as follows:

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 SPPI

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.

SIICR

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 requires management to use its judgment to determine the Bank's functional currency such that it most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions that are relevant to the Bank. 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 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 (3) 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.

Provisions and Contingencies

The Bank, in the ordinary course of business, sets up appropriate provisions for its present legal or constructive obligations in accordance with its policies on provisions and contingencies. Judgment is exercised by management to distinguish between provisions and contingencies (see Note 28).

Assumptions and Estimation Uncertainties

Information about assumptions and uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year are as follows:

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 2025 and 2024, 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 statement 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 SIICR on a group or sub-group of financial instruments.

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, 2025 and 2024, the loss allowance on financial instruments amounted to P2.0 billion and P2.4 billion, respectively (see Note 12).

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying value of loans and receivables net of loss allowance amounted to P52.6 billion and P55.3 billion (see Note 8), respectively, while the carrying value of interbank loans receivable net of loss allowance amounted to nil and P875 million, respectively (see Notes 5 and 6).

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the loss allowance on off-balance sheet commitments and contingencies, investment securities at amortized cost and debt financial assets at FVOCI amounted to P25.4 million and P15.8 million, P17.8 million and P16.5 million, and P11.6 million and P8.4 million, respectively (see Note 12).

Determining Inputs into ECL Measurement Model

In computing the ECL, the Bank uses three (3) 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 gross domestic product (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 statement 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 (see Note 6).

Estimating Useful Lives of Property and Equipment, Investment Properties, Properties under Trustee and Computer Software Costs

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, investment properties, properties under trustee and computer software costs.

The estimated useful lives of property and equipment, investment properties, properties under trustee and computer software costs are disclosed in Note 3.

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 recognized and unrecognized deferred tax assets and liabilities are disclosed in 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 P519.2 million and P492.7 million as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 19).

The net retirement liability of the Bank amounted to P265.1 million and P244.6 million as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Notes 15 and 19).

Impairment of Nonfinancial 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 statement of income.

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the loss allowance on nonfinancial assets amounted to P24.5 million and P25.8 million, respectively (see Notes 10 and 11).

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 BOD 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.

RMC - 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 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 nonfinancial - 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.

Credit Risk

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 customer credit risk for Institutional Banking, the Institutional Credit Management Group (ICMG) is mainly responsible for the following:

- safeguard the quality of the Bank's institutional loan portfolio; and
- 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:

- conduct pre-approval review of credit proposals of lending units;
- assist in structuring appropriate credit facilities;
- provide policy guidelines to the lending units in order to standardize the credit process;
- coordinate with the lending units on the required post-approval requirements (i.e., Interim Review, Account Planning, etc.) in the management of existing accounts;
- conduct regular meetings to discuss problem accounts;
- review/endorse loan loss provisions for problematic accounts; and
- 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 Risk Rating (ORR) will be generated to indicate the creditworthiness based on PD.

If deterioration in credit is identified, Institutional Banking Group (IBG) has the responsibility to include it in any of the Early Warning (EW) buckets.

These accounts will require more frequent reviews and monitoring on their financial performance, credit profit, and repayment status.

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, thru the following:

- safeguard the quality of the Bank's retail loan portfolio; and
- provide support services to the retail lending units of the Bank.

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

- evaluates accounts turned-in under public loans, salary loans for employees of accredited corporate entities and housing or mortgage loans unsecured loans and mortgage loan from retail lending units;
- performs required credit investigation of loan applicants and appraisal of collaterals;
- provide policy guidelines to the lending units in order to standardize the credit process;
- conducts portfolio review and reports status of the portfolio in coordination with Retail Banking Group (RBG) thru regular meetings;
- performs post-approval review of loan applications for process quality assurance;
- review/endorse loan loss provisions for retail lending portfolio;
- manages and monitors the scorecard models and ECL model; and
- provide senior management with reports pertaining to the quality of the loan portfolio.

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).

The Bank's internal risk rating for its retail accounts, referred to as Customer 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	Unsecured Personal Loan	Housing/ Mortgage Loan
Pre-screening	Applicable	Applicable
Duplicate check	Applicable	Applicable
Policy check	Applicable	Applicable
Credit risk scoring/rating	Applicable; For public personal loans only	Not applicable
Credit verification	Applicable	Applicable
Appraisal	Not applicable	Applicable
Deviation review	Applicable	Applicable
Approval/reject	Applicable	Applicable

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 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.

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

In 2025, the Bank has implemented the following:

- Revision of the Debt Burden Ratio Policy to update customer repayment calculations by incorporating statutory deductions and other essential expenses, thereby providing a more accurate reflection of the borrower's actual disposable income. This is indicated in the RBG Product Guidelines.
- Further Reduction of the Debt Burden Ratio for identified high-risk industries, collectively enhancing portfolio composition and improving overall industry performance.
- Launch of the new Application Scorecard, designed to enhance customer risk identification and classification for improved decision.

To assess the retail loans ECL model, the Bank carried out sensitivity analysis of key economic variables used in forward-looking measurement. The table below shows the sensitivity of the Bank's ECL to possible changes in key economic indicators.

	Economic Indicators Appreciates by	Effect on ECL	%	Economic Indicators Depreciates by	Effect on ECL	%
2025	10%	(P72,976,714)	(9.71%)	(10%)	P274,858,519	36.55%
2024	10%	(44,620,238)	(5.26%)	(10%)	55,039,571	6.49%

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 statement 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):

2025					
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					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Due from BSP	6, 17, 27	P2,464,263	P -	P2,464,263	P -
Due from other banks	6, 17, 27	2,474,397	-	2,474,397	-
Interbank loans receivable - gross	17, 27	-	-	-	-
Investment securities - gross	17, 27	15,942,777	-	15,942,777	-
Loans and discounts - gross:					
Institutional banking	8	41,791,481	4,298,314	37,493,167	4,298,314
Retail banking	8	5,088,466	-	5,088,466	-
Mortgage banking	8	4,860,192	3,614,276	1,245,916	3,614,276
Small business loans	8	555,303	526,182	29,121	526,182
Accrued interest receivable	8	704,962	-	704,962	-
Other receivables	8	1,538,315	-	1,538,315	-
Other assets*		62,544	-	62,544	-
		75,482,700	8,438,772	67,043,928	8,438,772
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
Quoted debt securities	6, 7	3,065,319	-	3,065,319	-
Derivative assets	6, 7	144,000	-	144,000	-
	6, 7, 17, 27	3,209,319	-	3,209,319	-
Financial assets at FVOCI:					
Quoted debt securities	6, 7, 27	10,590,404	-	10,590,404	-
		89,282,423	8,438,772	80,843,651	8,438,772
Credit Risk Exposures Relating to Off-balance Sheet Item					
Credit commitments and other credit related liabilities		15,405,425	-	15,405,425	-
Total		P104,687,848	P8,438,772	P96,249,076	P8,438,772

*Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit

2024					
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					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Due from BSP	6, 17, 27	P4,270,028	P -	P4,270,028	P -
Due from other banks	6, 17, 27	2,159,647	-	2,159,647	-
Interbank loans receivable - gross	17, 27	875,123	-	875,123	-
Investment securities - gross	7, 17, 27	14,407,107	-	14,407,107	-
Loans and discounts - gross:					
Institutional banking	8	45,784,412	3,582,152	42,202,260	3,582,152
Retail banking	8	5,375,619	-	5,375,619	-
Mortgage banking	8	4,682,362	3,267,684	1,414,678	3,267,684
Small business loans	8	462,955	460,220	2,735	460,220
Accrued interest receivable	8	724,828	-	724,828	-
Other receivables	8	673,769	-	673,769	-
Other assets*		59,532	-	59,532	-
		79,475,382	7,310,056	72,165,326	7,310,056
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
Quoted debt securities	6, 7	845,333	-	845,333	-
Derivative assets		325,192	-	325,192	-
	6, 7, 17, 27	1,170,525	-	1,170,525	-
Financial assets at FVOCI:					
Quoted debt securities	6, 7, 27	7,454,279	-	7,454,279	-
		88,100,186	7,310,056	80,790,130	7,310,056
Credit Risk Exposures Relating to Off-balance Sheet Item					
Credit commitments and other credit related liabilities		9,918,722	-	9,918,722	-
Total		P98,018,908	P7,310,056	P90,708,852	P7,310,056

*Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit

Other receivables include loans granted to employees and sales contract receivable. Other assets in the table above exclude nonfinancial assets such as computer software costs - net, prepaid expenses and other charges, net retirement asset and miscellaneous assets.

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, 2025 and 2024.

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

	2025	2024
Property	P7,101,065	P6,300,794
Cash	1,081,588	915,765
Others	256,119	93,497
	P8,438,772	P7,310,056

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 of 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):

	2025						Total
	Loans and Receivables		Other Financial Assets		Off-balance Sheet Exposures		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Manufacturing	P13,543,269	25.8	P21,379,519	78.8	P277,474	1.8	P35,200,262
Wholesale and retail	8,026,910	15.3	-	0.0	2,320,631	15.1	10,347,541
Electricity, gas and water	6,373,230	12.1	-	0.0	12,093,671	78.4	18,466,901
Financial intermediaries	3,541,395	6.7	-	0.0	41,153	0.3	3,582,548
Real estate, renting and business activities	6,747,347	12.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	6,747,347
Construction	3,208,444	6.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	3,208,444
Transport, storage and communications	1,065,665	2.0	-	0.0	1,117	0.0	1,066,782
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	77,545	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	77,545
Public administration and defense	-	0.0	5,770,523	21.3	-	0.0	5,770,523
Others*	11,954,913	22.7	-	0.0	712,558	4.6	12,667,471
54,538,718	103.7	27,150,042	100.1	15,446,604	100.2	97,135,364	
Loss allowance	(1,929,032)	(3.7)	(29,323)	(0.1)	(24,870)	(0.2)	(1,983,225)
Unearned interest discount and capitalized interest	(1,812)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,812)
	P52,607,874	100.0	P27,120,719	100.0	P15,421,734	100.0	P95,150,327

*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.

	2024						Total
	Loans and Receivables		Other Financial Assets		Off-balance Sheet Exposures		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Manufacturing	P15,219,612	27.5	P -	0.0	P29,808	0.3	P15,249,420
Wholesale and retail	9,849,431	17.8	-	0.0	1,638,988	17.2	11,488,419
Electricity, gas and water	7,135,518	12.9	-	0.0	7,301,282	76.7	14,436,800
Financial intermediaries	5,210,293	9.4	7,304,798	24.4	42,896	0.5	12,557,987
Real estate, renting and business activities	4,752,859	8.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	4,752,859
Construction	2,989,617	5.4	-	0.0	594,563	6.2	3,584,180
Transport, storage and communications	1,112,919	2.0	-	0.0	2,594	0.0	1,115,513
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	118,184	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	118,184
Public administration and defense	-	0.0	22,706,720	75.7	-	0.0	22,706,720
Others*	11,315,513	20.4	-	0.0	(70,512)	(0.7)	11,245,001
57,703,946	104.3	30,011,518	100.1	9,539,619	100.2	97,255,083	
Loss allowance	(2,355,827)	(4.3)	-	0.0	(15,765)	(0.2)	(2,371,592)
Unearned interest discount and capitalized interest	(1,526)	0.0	(25,064)	(0.1)	-	-	(26,590)
	P55,346,593	100.0	P29,986,454	100.0	P9,523,854	100.0	P94,856,901

*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 debt 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, 2025 and 2024, 10% of Tier 1 capital amounted to P1.13 billion and P957.7 million, respectively, and the tables above include the nine (9) 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., Real Estate industry including construction, and the non-bank financing companies that are deemed to be more cyclical in nature. The credit exposures of industries tagged under "Monitored risk category" for IBG shall not exceed 115% of the Bank's networth limit for Real Estate industry including construction, and 70% of the Bank's networth limit for non-bank financing companies while none for the RBG.
- 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	a) 115% of the Bank's net worth for Real Estate industry including construction; and b) 70% of the Bank's networth limit for non-bank financing companies.
Restricted	No exposures allowed

The Bank manages concentration risk by gearing policies towards regular monitoring and periodic review of the set limits per predetermined segments. Updates to the policy include a review of the industry concentration limits and other segmental concentrations within the portfolio. 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:

- to have a standard system of credit rating;
- to be able to objectively quantify the credit quality of an account;
- to have a "benchmark" for credit/loan review; and
- 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.

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.

Classified 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 unsecured 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.

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, *Guidelines on Sound Credit Management Practices*, 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 SIICR.

The ECL model factors in forward-looking macro-economic risk inputs such as GDP, Stock Index and General retail price index in National Capital Region (NCR). The ECL model parameters are updated on an annual basis. Adjustments are based on forecasted performance of the next three (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, Global Insights and International Monetary Fund).

In order to capture the impact of potential future events on the Bank's loan portfolio, the forward-looking model 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, Stock Index and Confidence Index in NCR as these macro-economic variables are highly correlated to the latest data for the Bank's default rate for RBG portfolio. While for IBG, the model considered GDP Growth rate Quarter on Quarter, Wholesale Price Index, and Real Fixed Investment 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 for the retail loan portfolio. The assumptions represent the absolute percentage for Real Imports Growth, Stock Index and Producer Price Index for Manufacturing for 2025, and Stock Index and General Retail Price Index in NCR for 2024.

		2025	
		Macro-economic Factors	
Condition	Real Imports Growth	Stock Index	Producer Price Index for Manufacturing
Bad	8.55	5,562.65	87.92
Baseline	9.50	6,180.72	97.69
Good	10.45	6,798.79	107.46

		2024	
		Macro-economic Factors	
Condition	Stock Index	General Retail Price Index in NCR	
Bad	5,875.91	0.32	
Baseline	6,528.79	0.35	
Good	7,181.67	0.39	

The impact of COVID-19 has been incorporated in the 2024 update of parameters where the 5-year baseline period covers the second quarter of 2018 up to the most recent data available as of fourth quarter of 2023 while the 3-year forecast period includes 2024, 2025 and 2026. This was implemented starting with the December 2023 ECL calculation.

Definition of Stages

Institutional Banking

DETERIORATION IN CREDIT QUALITY			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Impairment Stage	No SIICR	With SIICR	Credit impaired (Objective indicators of Impairment)
Recognition of ECL	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 quality deteriorates significantly and credit impaired
Staging Criteria*	EW tagging = EW1 Low Risk products	<i>Stage 2.1 Collective Assessment</i> Δ Annualized PD variance $\geq 2\%$ <i>Stage 2.2 Individual Assessment</i> EW tagging = EW2 EW tagging = EW3 (triggered by credit events based on the Bank's criteria, i.e., the principal or interest repayment of the obligor is overdue from 31-90 days and that the loan were performing prior to restructuring)	EW tagging = EW3 (triggered by credit events based on the Bank's criteria, such as when the loan is subject to legal action, collateral enforcement, or court-supervised rehabilitation and other objective evidence of default) ORR 15-17 Non-performing loan (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 ECL shall be recognized when there are SIICR since initial recognition. ECLs are updated at each reporting date for new information and changes in expectations even if there has not been a SIICR.

The ORR system consists of 18 internal grades ranging from excellent to poor. These ratings are mapped to the regulatory loan classifications prescribed by the BSP, as follows: ORR 0 to 13 - Pass; ORR 14 - Especially Mentioned; ORR 15 - Substandard; ORR 16 - Doubtful; and ORR 17 - Loss.

The three (3) 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 No SIICR	1-Year PD		1-Discounted recovery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal • Accrued interest • Contingencies • Unused portion of committed & uncommitted facilities 	1-Year ECL
	Stage 2.1 With SIICR	Lifetime PD		1-Discounted recovery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal • Accrued interest • Contingencies • Unused portion of committed & uncommitted facilities 	Lifetime ECL
Individual	Stage 2.2 With SIICR	100%		Based on estimated recoveries from collateral realization and other sources, net of disposal costs, discounted to present value using the original EIR		<p>Current Exposure Method</p> <p>On-balance sheet exposures: gross carrying amount (including accrued interest and fees)</p> <p>Off-balance sheet exposures: measured at carrying amount multiplied by the applicable Credit Conversion</p>	Lifetime ECL
	Stage 3 Credit impaired (Objective indicators of impairment)	100%		Based on estimated recoveries from collateral realization and other sources, net of disposal costs, discounted to present value using the original EIR		<p>Current Exposure Method</p> <p>On-balance sheet exposures: gross carrying amount (including accrued interest and fees)</p> <p>Off-balance sheet exposures: measured at carrying amount multiplied by the applicable Credit Conversion</p>	Lifetime ECL

Stage 2.2 and 3 classified assets will be individually assessed under the Individual Impairment methodology.

Similar to previous model definitions, individual impairment is recognized under the following:

- An objective evidence of a specific loss event has been observed; and
- 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:

- **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 outstanding balance).

- **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:

$$\text{ECL} = \text{PD} \times \text{LGD} \times \text{EAD}$$

Similar to corporate loans, three (3) stages of impairment are used for the entire financial asset of retail loans that serve as an objective basis in determining SIICR as shown below. Further, one-year ECL is applied among exposures with no SIICR (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 SIICR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low credit risk 	12-month ECL
Stage 2	SIICR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimum requirement: 31 to 90 days past due ▪ High risk indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - $\Delta PD >$ (product interest -funding cost) - PD equivalent to overdue (CRR of 20) • Qualitative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Original loan-to-value (OLTV) $>90.0\%$ and Δ Current loan-to-value (CLTV) $>10.0\%$ - $OLTV \leq 90.0\%$ and $CLTV > 100.0\%$ ▪ Stage 2 standard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hit minimum requirement; or • hit 2 high risk indicators 	Lifetime ECL
Stage 3	Credit impaired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 91+ days past due ▪ items in litigation ▪ Charge-off unsecured accounts ▪ COVID-19 rescheduled Stage 3 without 6 months consecutive payments 	Lifetime ECL

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:

- PD uses the Bank's internal default data adjusted for macro-economic factors. For 2025, the variables used are real imports growth, stock index and producer price index for manufacturing.
- 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 Approach	2025
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost					
<i>Due from BSP</i>					
High grade	P -	P -	P -	P2,464,263	P2,464,263
<i>Due from Other Banks</i>					
High grade	-	-	-	2,474,397	2,474,397
<i>Interbank Loans Receivable</i>					
High grade	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost					
<i>Quoted Debt</i>					
High grade	-	-	-	15,942,777	15,942,777
Loans and Discounts					
<i>Institutional Banking</i>					
High grade	1,947,535	-	-	-	1,947,535
Standard grade	27,237,360	-	-	-	27,237,360
High risk	5,784,977	-	-	-	5,784,977
Watchlist	3,437,563	821,262	1,033,035	-	5,291,860
PD but not individually impaired	394,807	-	-	-	394,807
Specifically impaired	-	-	1,134,942	-	1,134,942
	38,802,242	821,262	2,167,977	-	41,791,481
<i>Retail Banking</i>					
High grade	373,724	-	-	-	373,724
Standard grade	2,417,340	-	-	-	2,417,340
High risk	1,510,421	-	-	-	1,510,421
Watchlist	-	195,119	-	-	195,119
PD but not individually impaired	-	-	105,747	-	105,747
Specifically impaired	-	-	486,115	-	486,115
	4,301,485	195,119	591,862	-	5,088,466
<i>Mortgage Banking</i>					
High grade	2,885	-	-	-	2,885
Standard grade	198,112	-	-	-	198,112
High risk	4,070,579	-	-	-	4,070,579
Watchlist	-	378,955	-	-	378,955
PD but not individually impaired	-	-	119,868	-	119,868
Specifically impaired	-	-	89,793	-	89,793
	4,271,576	378,955	209,661	-	4,860,192
<i>Small Business Loans</i>					
Unrated	-	-	-	555,303	555,303
	47,375,303	1,395,336	2,969,500	555,303	52,295,442
Accrued Interest Receivable					
High grade	-	-	-	385,433	385,433
Standard grade	-	-	-	151,981	151,981
High risk	-	-	-	63,501	63,501
Watchlist	-	-	-	27,157	27,157
PD but not individually impaired	-	-	-	18,331	18,331
Specifically impaired	-	-	-	58,559	58,559
	-	-	-	704,962	704,962
Other Receivables					
Unrated	-	-	-	1,537,976	1,537,976
PD but not individually impaired	267	-	-	-	267
Specifically impaired	-	-	36	-	36
	267	-	36	1,537,976	1,538,279
Other Assets*					
	-	-	-	62,544	62,544
Financial Assets at FVTPL					
<i>Quoted Debt</i>					
High grade	-	-	-	3,065,319	3,065,319
<i>Derivative Assets</i>					
High grade	-	-	-	144,000	144,000
	-	-	-	3,209,319	3,209,319
Financial Assets at FVOCI					
<i>Quoted Debt</i>					
High grade	-	-	-	10,590,404	10,590,404
<i>Quoted Equity</i>					
High grade	-	-	-	3,440	3,440
	-	-	-	10,593,844	10,593,844
Total	P47,375,570	P1,395,336	P2,969,536	P37,545,385	P89,285,827

*Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit

	ECL			Simplified Approach	2024
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost					
<i>Due from BSP</i>					
High grade	P -	P -	P -	P4,270,028	P4,270,028
<i>Due from Other Banks</i>					
High grade	-	-	-	2,159,647	2,159,647
<i>Interbank Loans Receivable</i>					
High grade	-	-	-	874,964	874,964
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost					
<i>Quoted Debt</i>					
High grade	-	-	-	14,407,107	14,407,107
Loans and Discounts					
<i>Institutional Banking</i>					
High grade	1,361,654	-	-	-	1,361,654
Standard grade	32,147,108	-	-	-	32,147,108
High risk	7,747,811	51,504	-	-	7,799,315
Watchlist	1,840,269	320,647	857,306	-	3,018,222
PD but not individually impaired	7,532	-	-	-	7,532
Specifically impaired	-	-	1,450,581	-	1,450,581
	43,104,374	372,151	2,307,887	-	45,784,412
<i>Retail Banking</i>					
High grade	141,890	-	-	-	141,890
Standard grade	2,577,081	-	-	-	2,577,081
High risk	1,908,399	-	-	-	1,908,399
Watchlist	-	114,412	-	-	114,412
PD but not individually impaired	-	-	114,494	-	114,494
Specifically impaired	-	-	519,343	-	519,343
	4,627,370	114,412	633,837	-	5,375,619
<i>Mortgage Banking</i>					
High grade	-	-	-	-	-
Standard grade	181,173	-	-	-	181,173
High risk	3,898,818	-	-	-	3,898,818
Watchlist	-	398,836	-	-	398,836
PD but not individually impaired	-	-	111,108	-	111,108
Specifically impaired	-	-	92,427	-	92,427
	4,079,991	398,836	203,535	-	4,682,362
<i>Small Business Loans</i>					
Unrated	-	-	-	462,955	462,955
	51,811,735	885,399	3,145,259	462,955	56,305,348
Accrued Interest Receivable					
High grade	-	-	-	365,706	365,706
Standard grade	-	-	-	187,090	187,090
High risk	-	-	-	72,020	72,020
Watchlist	-	-	-	35,756	35,756
PD but not individually impaired	-	-	-	10,395	10,395
Specifically impaired	-	-	-	53,861	53,861
	-	-	-	724,828	724,828
Other Receivables					
Unrated	-	-	-	673,769	673,769
Other Assets*	-	-	-	59,532	59,532
Financial Assets at FVTPL					
<i>Quoted Debt</i>					
High grade	-	-	-	845,333	845,333
<i>Derivative Assets</i>					
High grade	-	-	-	325,192	325,192
	-	-	-	1,170,525	1,170,525
Financial Assets at FVOCI					
<i>Quoted Debt</i>					
High grade	-	-	-	7,454,279	7,454,279
<i>Quoted Equity</i>					
High grade	-	-	-	3,150	3,150
	-	-	-	7,457,429	7,457,429
Total	P51,811,735	P885,399	P3,145,259	P32,260,284	P88,102,677

*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 or considered impaired under existing accounting standards (per Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB) Section 304). However, all other loan accounts of an obligor, even if not considered impaired, shall be considered non-performing if any principal and/or interest remains unpaid for more than 90 days from contractual due date, or accrued interests for more than 90 days have been capitalized, refinanced, or delayed by agreement.

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 90 days from contractual due date for unsecured personal loans and mortgage loans.

For both corporate and retail loans, NPLs, 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 six (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).

	2025			2024		
	Up to 30 Days	31 to 90 Days	Total	Up to 30 Days	31 to 90 Days	Total
Loans and Discounts						
Institutional banking	P249,917	P144,890	P394,807	P -	P7,533	P7,533
Retail banking	-	105,747	105,747	-	114,494	114,494
Mortgage banking	-	119,868	119,868	-	111,108	111,108
Other receivables	-	267	267	-	-	-
Accrued interest receivable	6,156	12,175	18,331	-	10,395	10,395
Total	P256,073	P382,947	P639,020	P -	P243,530	P243,530

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 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):

	2025	2024
Institutional banking:		
Performing	P289,608	P530,597
Non-performing	681,916	453,841
Personal loans:		
Performing	154,105	39,125
Non-performing	15,125	10,844
	P1,140,754	P1,034,407

NPLs

The Bank monitors its NPLs ratio as part of its credit risk monitoring and reporting to the BSP. The table below shows the Bank's NPL position:

	2025	2024
Secured	P181,871,586	P69,582,449
Unsecured	1,529,015,032	1,992,769,058
	P1,710,886,618	P2,062,351,507

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, 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:

	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Secured by:				
Real estate	P2,688,398,600	4.9	P4,768,673,776	8.3
Hold-out on deposits	1,112,827,326	2.0	1,018,144,792	1.8
Mortgage trust indenture	277,335,005	0.5	347,335,005	0.6
Government bonds	71,352,333	0.1	68,917,417	0.1
Stand by letter of credit (LC)	184,766,836	0.3	5,186,875	0.0
Chattel	-	-	24,579,497	0.0
	4,334,680,100	7.9	6,232,837,362	10.8
Unsecured	50,204,038,391	92.1	51,471,108,190	89.2
	P54,538,718,491	100	P57,703,945,552	100

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the fair values of real estate collaterals held for past due and impaired loans and discounts amounted to P232.6 million and P292.7 million, respectively. There were no other types of collaterals held during 2025 and 2024.

Fair values were determined by the Bank's internal appraisers, or by accredited external appraisers. Normally, there are three (3) 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 (3) 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, 2025 and 2024, 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 Market Risk Management Department (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.

The table below shows the maturity profile of the Bank's financial liabilities, based on undiscounted contractual cash flows (in millions):

	2025					Total
	On Demand	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	Greater than One Year	
Financial Liabilities at FVTPL						
Derivative liabilities	P122	P -	P -	P -	P -	P122
Deposit liabilities:						
Demand	25,478	-	-	-	-	25,478
Savings	9,512	-	-	-	-	9,512
Time	15,205	3,407	422	343	127	19,504
Bills payable	2,105	-	-	-	17,653	19,758
Outstanding acceptances	3	-	-	-	-	3
Manager's checks	68	-	-	-	-	68
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses*	697	-	-	-	-	697
Other liabilities**	2,151	1	425	28	428	3,033
	55,341	3,408	847	371	18,208	78,175
Financial Liabilities at FVTPL						
Forward contract payable	27,943	-	-	-	-	27,943
Forward contract receivable	(27,921)	-	-	-	-	(27,921)
	22	-	-	-	-	22
	P55,363	P3,408	P847	P371	P18,208	P78,197

*Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other nonfinancial accruals

**Excludes withholding taxes payable, provision liability and miscellaneous liability

	2024					Total
	On Demand	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	Greater than One Year	
Financial Liabilities at FVTPL						
Derivative liabilities	P153	P -	P -	P -	P -	P153
Deposit liabilities:						
Demand	16,401	-	-	-	-	16,401
Savings	8,081	-	-	-	-	8,081
Time	11,844	12,949	1,529	600	118	27,040
Bills payable	3,164	4,039	868	10,476	2,748	21,295
Outstanding acceptances	4	-	-	-	-	4
Manager's checks	66	-	-	-	-	66
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses*	713	-	-	-	-	713
Other liabilities**	4,090	3	-	39	500	4,632
	44,516	16,991	2,397	11,115	3,366	78,385
Financial Liabilities at FVTPL						
Forward contract payable	52,396	-	-	-	-	52,396
Forward contract receivable	(52,266)	-	-	-	-	(52,266)
	130	-	-	-	-	130
	P44,646	P16,991	P2,397	P11,115	P3,366	P78,515

*Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other nonfinancial accruals

**Excludes withholding taxes payable, provision liability and miscellaneous 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 nonfinancial items. Other liabilities exclude nonfinancial 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 contingent liabilities (in thousands).

	2025					Total
	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	Beyond 1 Year	
Contingent liabilities	P400,013	P339,230	P3,063,235	P2,237,450	P9,406,676	P15,446,604

	2024					Total
	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	Beyond 1 Year	
Contingent liabilities	(P352,740)	P222,651	P3,627,380	P2,256,260	P3,786,067	P9,539,618

There were no off-balance sheet commitments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

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 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025	2024
December 31	32.8%	13.6%
Average during the year	26.8%	15.6%
Highest	32.8%	19.4%
Lowest	21.8%	12.4%

The analysis on net liquidity using undiscounted contractual cash flows (in thousands) is as follows:

	2025									Total
	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	
Assets										
Financial assets at amortized cost:										
Cash and other cash items	P676,891	P676,891	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P676,891
Due from BSP	2,464,263	2,464,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,464,263
Due from other banks	2,474,397	2,474,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,474,397
Interbank loans receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities	15,925,011	-	59,152	623,408	-	825,261	2,433,279	2,412,360	9,589,317	15,942,777
Loans and discounts	52,607,874	10,221,948	5,566,034	3,083,915	3,141,515	15,549,863	11,215,575	664,915	5,094,953	54,538,718
Other assets*	62,544	4,051	2,337	2,796	11,913	1,388	2,404	36,814	841	62,544
	74,210,980	15,841,550	5,627,523	3,710,119	3,153,428	16,376,512	13,651,258	3,114,089	14,685,111	76,159,590
Financial assets at FVTPL	3,209,319	3,209,319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,209,319
Financial assets at FVOCI	10,606,284	-	-	397,977	-	1,291,538	448,510	133,154	8,335,105	10,606,284
Total Financial Assets	88,026,583	19,050,869	5,627,523	4,108,096	3,153,428	17,668,050	14,099,768	3,247,243	23,020,216	89,975,193
Liabilities										
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	121,518	121,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,518
Other financial liabilities at amortized cost:										
Deposit liabilities	54,494,033	50,194,303	3,406,944	422,350	343,171	127,265	-	-	-	54,494,033
Bills payable	19,757,874	2,105,244	-	-	-	-	17,652,630	-	-	19,757,874
Outstanding acceptances	3,045	3,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,045
Manager's checks	68,337	68,337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,337
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses**	697,369	697,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	697,369
Other liabilities***	3,032,827	2,151,050	731	425,490	27,851	15,396	29,433	375,156	7,720	3,032,827
Total Financial Liabilities	78,175,003	55,340,866	3,407,675	847,840	371,022	142,661	17,682,063	375,156	7,720	78,175,003
Net Liquidity Gap	P9,851,580	(P36,289,997)	P2,219,848	P3,260,256	P2,782,406	P17,525,389	(P3,582,295)	P2,872,087	P23,012,496	P11,800,190

*Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit

**Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other nonfinancial accruals

***Excludes withholding taxes payable, provision liability, and miscellaneous

	2024									Total
	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	
Assets										
Financial assets at amortized cost:										
Cash and other cash items	P590,276	P590,276	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P590,276
Due from BSP	4,270,028	4,270,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,270,028
Due from other banks	2,159,647	2,159,647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,159,647
Interbank loans receivable - gross	874,964	875,123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	875,123
Investment securities - gross	14,390,604	-	117,628	236,695	102,841	780,159	779,547	3,780,645	8,609,592	14,407,107
Loans and discounts - gross	55,346,593	11,314,945	6,127,022	5,423,802	1,641,371	13,417,081	3,365,602	11,646,246	4,767,877	57,703,946
Other assets*	59,532	4,073	1,698	1,256	9,541	4,933	1,394	2,360	34,277	59,532
	77,691,644	19,214,092	6,246,348	5,661,753	1,753,753	14,202,173	4,146,543	15,429,251	13,411,746	80,065,659
Financial assets at FVTPL	1,170,525	1,170,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,170,525
Financial assets at FVOCI	7,469,870	-	-	-	455,527	1,904,686	378,711	455,546	4,275,400	7,469,870
Total Financial Assets	86,332,039	20,384,617	6,246,348	5,661,753	2,209,280	16,106,859	4,525,254	15,884,797	17,687,146	88,706,054
Liabilities										
Financial liabilities at FVTPL										
Other financial liabilities at amortized cost:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit liabilities	51,521,652	36,325,493	12,949,094	1,529,074	600,235	100,391	17,365	-	-	51,521,652
Bills payable	21,294,794	3,164,100	4,039,236	867,675	10,476,146	-	2,747,637	-	-	21,294,794
Outstanding acceptances	4,427	4,427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,427
Manager's checks	66,297	66,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,297
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses**	712,765	712,765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	712,765
Other liabilities***	4,632,295	4,089,939	3,200	-	38,750	26,873	21,017	35,785	416,731	4,632,295
Total Financial Liabilities	78,385,546	44,516,337	16,991,530	2,396,749	11,115,131	127,264	2,786,019	35,785	416,731	78,385,546
Net Liquidity Gap	P7,946,493	(P24,131,720)	(P10,745,182)	P3,265,004	(P8,905,851)	P15,979,595	P1,739,235	P15,849,012	P17,270,415	P10,320,508

* Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit

**Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other nonfinancial accruals

***Excludes withholding taxes payable, provision liability and miscellaneous liability

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The ratios for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
High-quality liquid assets	P30,206,519,499	P25,215,080,033
Net cash outflows	16,633,498,108	18,583,241,138
LCR	181.60%	135.69%

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 Implementation of BASEL III Framework on Liquidity Standards - LCR and Disclosure Standards and BSP Circular 996 Amendments to the LCR Framework and Minimum Prudential Liquidity Requirements for Stand-Alone Thrift Banks, Rural Banks, Cooperative Banks and Quasi-Bank. Thin single currency shall not be less than the minimum required level of 100%.

During the year 2025 and 2024, the Bank is compliant with the LCR requirements.

Net Stable Funding Ratio

The ratios for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Available Stable Funding (ASF)	P63,864,174,600	P48,481,164,432
Required Stable Funding (RSF)	47,327,095,433	48,016,275,786
Ratio of ASF to RSF	134.94%	100.97%

NSFR is being measured in accordance with BSP Circular 1007, *Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards - NSFR*. The covered bank shall maintain a NSFR of at least 100% at all times.

During the year 2025 and 2024, the Bank is compliant with the NSFR requirements.

Market Risk

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):

	2025		
	Foreign Exchange	Fixed Income	Total VaR
December 31	(P0.381)	(P6.915)	(P6.776)
Average daily	(5.967)	(9.568)	(11.478)
Highest	(19.541)	(31.467)	(37.279)
Lowest	(0.381)	(1.558)	(2.729)

	2024		
	Foreign Exchange	Fixed Income	Total VaR
December 31	(P1.058)	(P3.146)	(P3.497)
Average daily	(7.698)	(7.795)	(10.666)
Highest	(23.274)	(15.195)	(27.076)
Lowest	(0.647)	(3.146)	(3.497)

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.

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, 2025 and 2024.

HFT Summary	2025	2024
USD (PVBP*) PHP	(P13,866)	(P60,084)
PHP (PVBP) PHP	(942,668)	(255,832)

*PVBP = price value of a basis point

Foreign Exchange Risk

The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to foreign exchange risk as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Included in the tables are the Bank's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorized by currency (in thousands):

	2025			2024		
	USD	Others	Total	USD	Others	Total
Assets						
Financial assets at amortized cost:						
Cash and other cash items	P91,217	P5,938	P97,155	P64,016	P3,630	P67,646
Due from BSP and other banks	2,309,952	107,365	2,417,317	2,037,180	91,770	2,128,950
Interbank loans receivable - net	-	-	-	775,012	-	775,012
Investment securities - net	6,457,041	-	6,457,041	6,643,526	-	6,643,526
Loans and receivables - net	22,074,623	2,396,513	24,471,136	21,244,182	1,739,753	22,983,935
Financial assets at FVTPL	38	-	38	96	-	96
Financial assets at FVOCI	1,664,301	-	1,664,301	1,547,696	-	1,547,696
	32,597,172	2,509,816	35,106,988	32,311,708	1,835,153	34,146,861
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:						
Deposit liabilities	15,008,533	63,324	15,071,857	18,412,295	117,012	18,529,307
Bills payable	15,535,258	2,172,616	17,707,874	16,909,864	1,684,930	18,594,794
Outstanding acceptances	3,045	-	3,045	4,427	-	4,427
Accrued interest and other expenses	78,213	7,718	85,931	132,151	18,836	150,987
Other liabilities	2,774,349	(265,862)	2,508,487	(3,139,569)	10,606,930	7,467,361
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	-	-	439	-	439
	33,399,398	1,977,796	35,377,194	32,319,607	12,427,708	44,747,315
Net Exposure	(P802,226)	P532,020	(P270,206)	(P7,899)	(P10,592,555)	(P10,600,454)

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 P0.7 billion (sold) and P0.1 billion (bought) as at December 31, 2025 and P0.7 billion (sold) and P1.5 billion (bought) as at December 31, 2024.

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% 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, *Amendments to Liquidity Floor and FCDU Regulations, Minimum Prudential Liquidity Requirements and Risk Management Guidelines*, 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 (1)-year earnings (delta NII) and economic value of equity (EVE) given a one basis point (bp) change in interest rates are also established.

The following are the Delta NII and EVE statistics (in thousands):

	1bp Delta NII		1bp EVE	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
December 31	USD5.7	(USD8.3)	(USD75.9)	(USD82.6)
Average monthly	7.0	(3.7)	(82.3)	(87.7)
Highest	15.8	14.5	(75.9)	(71.8)
Lowest	(1.0)	(8.7)	(91.2)	(104.1)

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 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 Department 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 Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (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:

- 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
- Risk Sensitivity measures the impact of 1bp change in interest rate on NII and that on EVE. The analysis of such impact on NII (1bp Δ 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 Δ 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 Δ NII and 1bp Δ 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. The MRMD monitors the stress test result of IRRBB and report to ALCO the 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 ICAAP with primary consideration of the key economic variables in the future to establish IRRBB stress shocks.

In 2025 and 2024, the Bank uses the same +350bp movement for Peso Book and +250bp movement for foreign currency 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, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands).

The sensitivity of equity to interest rate movements is the present value of future cash flows discounted at the market rate.

		2025									
		Sensitivity of Equity									Total
Currency	Increase in bps	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years Up	Total	
PHP	15	(P215)	(P1,074)	(P2,440)	P13,945	P65,984	(P40,422)	(P23,820)	(P29,645)	(P17,687)	
	20	(286)	(1,431)	(3,252)	18,585	87,916	(53,831)	(31,701)	(39,421)	(23,421)	
	25	(358)	(1,789)	(4,064)	23,220	109,818	(67,207)	(39,551)	(49,143)	(29,074)	
USD	15	(5)	2,997	(3,592)	(270)	17,671	(10,059)	(12,621)	(42,444)	(48,323)	
	20	(6)	3,994	(4,788)	(360)	23,544	(13,397)	(16,795)	(56,413)	(64,221)	
	25	(8)	4,991	(5,983)	(450)	29,408	(16,727)	(20,954)	(70,295)	(80,018)	

		2025									
		Sensitivity of Equity									Total
Currency	Decrease in bps	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years Up	Total	
PHP	-15	P215	P1,076	P2,445	(P13,986)	(P66,267)	P40,717	P24,092	P30,131	P18,423	
	-20	287	1,435	3,261	(18,657)	(88,419)	54,356	32,183	40,285	24,731	
	-25	359	1,794	4,077	(23,332)	(110,602)	68,027	40,305	50,493	31,121	
USD	-15	5	(3,002)	3,599	271	(17,748)	10,128	12,768	43,258	49,279	
	-20	6	(4,004)	4,801	362	(23,681)	13,519	17,057	57,862	65,922	
	-25	8	(5,007)	6,003	453	(29,623)	16,918	21,362	72,558	82,672	

		2024									
		Sensitivity of Equity									Total
Currency	Increase in bps	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years Up	Total	
PHP	15	P366	(P2,726)	(P1,839)	P10,942	P41,619	(P27,316)	(P29,919)	(P11,433)	(P20,306)	
	20	488	(3,634)	(2,452)	14,583	55,453	(36,381)	(39,817)	(15,201)	(26,961)	
	25	610	(4,541)	(3,064)	18,219	69,268	(45,426)	(49,678)	(18,946)	(33,558)	
USD	15	1,035	705	(275)	(681)	14,124	(10,934)	(5,761)	(53,357)	(55,144)	
	20	1,380	940	(366)	(907)	18,818	(14,560)	(7,666)	(70,924)	(73,285)	
	25	1,724	1,174	(458)	(1,134)	23,506	(18,177)	(9,564)	(88,383)	(91,312)	

2024										
Sensitivity of Equity										
Currency	Decrease in bps	10 Years								
		1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	5 Years	7 Years	Up	Total
PHP	(15)	(P367)	P2,731	P1,843	(P10,974)	(P41,797)	P27,499	P30,259	P11,632	P20,826
	(20)	(489)	3,642	2,458	(14,640)	(55,768)	36,706	40,422	15,555	27,886
	(25)	(612)	4,554	3,074	(18,308)	(69,760)	45,934	50,624	19,500	35,006
USD	(15)	(1,037)	(707)	275	682	(14,185)	11,019	5,828	54,356	56,231
	(20)	(1,383)	(942)	367	909	(18,927)	14,711	7,786	72,701	75,222
	(25)	(1,729)	(1,178)	459	1,137	(23,676)	18,413	9,751	91,159	94,336

The following table sets forth the repricing gap position of the Bank (in thousands):

2025						
	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	Beyond 1 Year	Total
Financial Assets						
Financial assets at amortized cost:						
Cash and other cash items	P676,891	P -	P -	P -	P -	P676,891
Due from BSP	2,464,263	-	-	-	-	2,464,263
Due from other banks	2,474,397	-	-	-	-	2,474,397
Interbank loans receivable - gross	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities - gross	-	59,152	623,408	-	15,260,217	15,942,777
Loans and receivables - gross	10,221,948	5,566,034	3,083,915	3,141,515	32,525,306	54,538,718
Other assets*	4,051	2,337	2,796	11,913	41,447	62,544
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
Quoted debt	3,065,319	-	-	-	-	3,065,319
Derivative assets	144,000	-	-	-	-	144,000
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	397,977	-	10,208,307	10,606,284
Total Financial Assets	19,050,869	5,627,523	4,108,096	3,153,428	58,035,277	89,975,193
Financial Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at FVTPL		121,518	-	-	-	121,518
Other financial liabilities at amortized cost:						
Deposit liabilities:						
Demand	25,478,275	-	-	-	-	25,478,275
Savings	9,511,782	-	-	-	-	9,511,782
Time	15,204,246	3,406,944	422,350	343,171	127,265	19,503,976
Bills payable	2,105,244	-	-	-	17,652,630	19,757,874
Outstanding acceptances	3,045	-	-	-	-	3,045
Manager's checks	68,337	-	-	-	-	68,337
Accrued interest and other expenses**	697,369	-	-	-	-	697,369
Other liabilities***	2,151,050	731	425,490	27,851	427,705	3,032,827
Total Financial Liabilities	55,340,866	3,407,675	847,840	371,022	18,207,600	78,175,003
Repricing Gap	(P36,289,997)	P2,219,848	P3,260,256	P2,782,406	P39,827,677	P11,800,190
Cumulative Repricing Gap	(P36,289,997)	(P34,070,149)	(P30,809,893)	(P28,027,487)	P11,800,190	

*Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit

**Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other nonfinancial accruals

***Excludes withholding taxes payable, provision liability, and miscellaneous liability

2024						
	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	P590,276	P -	P -	P -	P -	P590,276
Due from BSP	4,270,028	-	-	-	-	4,270,028
Due from other banks	2,159,647	-	-	-	-	2,159,647
Interbank loans receivable - gross	875,123	-	-	-	-	875,123
Investment securities - gross	-	117,628	236,695	102,841	13,949,943	14,407,107
Loans and receivables - gross	11,314,945	6,127,022	5,423,802	1,641,371	33,196,806	57,703,946
Other assets*	4,073	1,698	1,256	9,541	42,964	59,532
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
Quoted debt	845,333	-	-	-	-	845,333
Derivative assets	325,192	-	-	-	-	325,192
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	455,527	7,014,343	7,469,870
Total Financial Assets	20,384,617	6,246,348	5,661,753	2,209,280	54,204,056	88,706,054
Financial Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at FVTPL		153,316	-	-	-	153,316
Other financial liabilities at amortized cost:						
Deposit liabilities:						
Demand	16,401,004	-	-	-	-	16,401,004
Savings	8,080,733	-	-	-	-	8,080,733
Time	11,843,756	12,949,094	1,529,074	600,235	117,756	27,039,915
Bills payable	3,164,100	4,039,236	867,675	10,476,146	2,747,637	21,294,794
Outstanding acceptances	4,427	-	-	-	-	4,427
Manager's checks	66,297	-	-	-	-	66,297
Accrued interest and other expenses**	712,765	-	-	-	-	712,765
Other liabilities***	4,089,939	3,200	-	38,750	500,406	4,632,295
Total Financial Liabilities	44,516,337	16,991,530	2,396,749	11,115,131	3,365,799	78,386,546
Repricing Gap	(P24,131,720)	(P10,745,182)	P3,265,004	(P8,905,851)	P50,838,257	P10,320,508
Cumulative Repricing Gap	(P24,131,720)	(P34,876,902)	(P31,611,898)	(P40,517,749)	P10,320,508	

*Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit

**Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other nonfinancial accruals

***Excludes withholding taxes payable, provision liability and miscellaneous 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	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
PHP Interest Rates				
Increase by 15 bps	P202,581,358	P252,550,057	(P303,735,130)	(P356,277,732)
Increase by 20 bps	270,108,477	336,733,410	(402,205,145)	(473,009,566)
Increase by 25 bps	337,635,597	420,916,762	(499,301,376)	(588,737,216)
Decrease by 15 bps	(202,581,358)	(252,550,057)	316,397,912	365,522,576
Decrease by 20 bps	(270,108,477)	(336,733,410)	424,717,242	489,445,190
Decrease by 25 bps	(337,635,597)	(420,916,762)	534,477,502	614,418,574
USD Interest Rates				
Increase by 15 bps	(312,629)	(128,512,451)	(821,967,644)	(953,300,177)
Increase by 20 bps	(415,105)	(171,349,935)	(1,092,399,153)	(1,266,947,985)
Increase by 25 bps	(517,582)	(214,187,419)	(1,361,071,115)	(1,578,558,742)
Decrease by 15 bps	302,233	128,512,451	838,224,055	972,121,679
Decrease by 20 bps	404,709	171,349,935	1,121,300,219	1,300,409,342
Decrease by 25 bps	507,186	214,187,419	1,406,230,602	1,630,843,938

The Bank has exposures to other currencies that are not material.

The following table provides for the average EIRs by period of maturity or repricing of the Bank:

	2025		
	Less than 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	Greater than 1 Year
Peso-denominated			
<i>Financial Assets</i>			
Due from BSP	0.5%	-	-
Due from other banks	0.2%	-	-
Interbank loans receivable	5.7%	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-
Investment securities at amortized cost	3.3%	3.7%	5.6%
Loans and receivables	7.4%	8.3%	14.6%
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	2.3%	5.1%
<i>Financial Liabilities</i>			
Deposit liabilities	2.7%	4.8%	4.6%
Bills payable	5.1%	-	-
Foreign Currency-denominated			
<i>Financial Assets</i>			
Due from other banks	2.1%	-	-
Interbank loans receivable	4.3%	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	4.1%
Investment securities at amortized cost	6.1%	6.7%	4.1%
Loans and receivables	6.3%	7.1%	5.9%
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	-	4.6%
<i>Financial Liabilities</i>			
Deposit liabilities	2.5%	4.3%	4.3%
Bills payable	4.6%	-	-

	2024		
	Less than 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	Greater than 1 Year
Peso-denominated			
<i>Financial Assets</i>			
Due from BSP	0.1%	-	-
Due from other banks	0.2%	-	-
Interbank loans receivable	6.4%	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	4.5%
Investment securities at amortized cost	4.7%	4.1%	5.2%
Loans and receivables	8.7%	7.8%	13.8%
Financial assets at FVTPL	0.3%	0.4%	5.5%
<i>Financial Liabilities</i>			
Deposit liabilities	1.9%	5.1%	5.3%
Bills payable	6.6%	-	-
Foreign Currency-denominated			
<i>Financial Assets</i>			
Due from other banks	1.4%	-	-
Interbank loans receivable	3.9%	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	4.2%
Investment securities at amortized cost	10.5%	8.6%	3.9%
Loans and receivables	5.7%	6.5%	5.2%
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	-	4.2%
<i>Financial Liabilities</i>			
Deposit liabilities	2.3%	4.6%	4.8%
Bills payable	5.4%	-	-

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.

Operational Risk

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 (ORRM) 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:
 - Design and develop a stress testing policy, standard operational procedures, and tools and templates for operational risk and obtain required approvals in accordance to the Bank's Risk Governance Policy.
 - Facilitate the conduct of operational risk stress testing on annual basis, following the prescribed timelines.
 - Validate and challenge responses of business unit and functional unit in the stress testing exercise.
 - Consolidate and submit results of the operational risk stress testing exercise for management review and approval.

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 - 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 - 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 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 key risk indicators is an important component in ensuring that these standards are met. There are three units involved in the overall 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 - 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/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) with the following members: Deputy CEO, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Information Security Officer, and Heads of ORRMD, ICMG, RCMG, IBG, RBG, Trust Department, Treasury Group, Information Technology Group, Banking Operations Group, Human Resources and Administration Group, Marketing Communications Services Department, Internal Audit and Compliance.

Strategic Risk

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.

Legal Risk

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 statement 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 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 which differ from PFRS Accounting Standards 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 CAR (expressed as a percentage of qualifying capital to risk-weighted assets) of not less than 10% for both solo and consolidated basis. The Bank is also required to maintain a minimum Common Equity Tier (CET) 1 and Tier 1 capital ratio of 6% and 7.5%, respectively. A capital conservation buffer of 2.5% comprised of CET1 capital was likewise imposed through BSP Circular 1024, *Adoption of the Countercyclical Capital Buffer Framework*.

Shown below are the Bank's minimum capital-to-risk assets ratios as reported to the BSP as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in millions except for percentages).

	2025	2024
CET 1 capital	P11,285	P9,577
Tier 1 capital	11,285	9,577
Tier 2 capital	662	688
Gross qualifying capital	11,947	10,265
Less: Required deductions	-	-
Total Qualifying Capital	P11,947	P10,265
Risk-weighted Assets (RWAs)	P74,247	P75,506
CET 1 ratio	15.2%	12.7%
Tier 1 capital ratio	15.2%	12.7%
Tier 2 capital ratio	0.9%	0.9%
Risk-based CAR	16.1%	13.6%

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, *Ceilings on Loans, Other Credit Accommodations and Guarantees Granted to Subsidiaries and Affiliates*, 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, *Amendments to the Guidelines on the Computation of Required Capital*, 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 CAR of 10% throughout 2025 and 2024.

BASEL III

On December 13, 2013, the BSP issued Circular 822, *Amendments to the Capital Framework of Foreign Bank Branches*, which 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.% CET1/ 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 of Earnings
<6.0%	No distribution
6.0% - 7.25%	No distribution until more than 7.25% CET1 capital is met
>7.25% - 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% 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% in 2025 and 2024 as presented below (amounts in thousands):

	2025	2024
Capital measure	P11,284,859	P9,577,341
Exposure measure	98,306,524	103,748,643
Leverage ratio	11.48%	9.23%

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 statement 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.

Foreclosed Properties - Investment Properties and Properties under Trustee

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:

	2025				Fair Value
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
<i>Financial Assets</i>					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
Held-for-trading:					
Quoted debt	P3,065,319,101	P -	P3,065,319,101	P -	P3,065,319,101
Derivative assets	143,999,739	-	143,999,739	-	143,999,739
	3,209,318,840	-	3,209,318,840	-	3,209,318,840
Financial assets at FVOCI:					
Quoted debt	10,590,403,641	10,590,403,641	-	-	10,590,403,641
Unquoted equity	12,440,817	-	-	12,440,817	12,440,817
Quoted equity	3,440,000	-	3,440,000	-	3,440,000
	10,606,284,458	10,590,403,641	3,440,000	12,440,817	10,606,284,458
	P13,815,603,298	P10,590,403,641	P3,212,758,840	P12,440,817	P13,815,603,298
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Cash and other cash items	P676,891,316	P -	P -	P676,891,316	P676,891,316
Due from BSP	2,464,263,407	-	-	2,464,263,407	2,464,263,407
Due from other banks	2,474,396,936	-	-	2,474,396,936	2,474,396,936
Interbank loans receivable - net	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities - net	15,925,011,156	-	15,925,011,156	-	15,925,011,156
Loans and discounts - net:	-	-	-	-	-
Institutional banking	40,628,534,021	-	-	40,628,534,021	40,628,534,021
Retail banking	4,435,700,973	-	-	4,435,700,973	4,435,700,973
Mortgage banking	4,813,158,954	-	-	4,813,158,954	4,813,158,954
Small business loans	547,850,235	-	-	547,850,235	547,850,235
Accrued interest receivable	649,492,253	-	-	649,492,253	649,492,253
Other receivables	1,517,987,726	-	-	1,517,987,726	1,517,987,726
Other assets*	62,543,989	-	-	62,543,989	62,543,989
	74,195,830,966	-	15,925,011,156	58,270,819,810	74,195,830,966
<i>Nonfinancial Assets</i>					
Investment properties - net	220,321,573	-	-	321,806,703	321,806,703
Other assets***	278,705,981	-	-	398,285,044	398,285,044
	74,694,858,520	-	15,925,011,156	58,990,911,557	74,915,922,713
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
Financial liabilities at FVTPL					
	121,518,499	-	121,518,499	-	121,518,499
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Deposit liabilities:					
Demand	25,478,274,848	-	-	25,478,274,848	25,478,274,848
Savings	9,511,782,504	-	-	9,511,782,504	9,511,782,504
Time	19,503,975,504	-	-	19,503,975,504	19,503,975,504
	54,494,032,856	-	-	54,494,032,856	54,494,032,856
Bills payable	19,757,873,886	-	-	19,757,873,886	19,757,873,886
Outstanding acceptances	3,044,852	-	-	3,044,852	3,044,852
Manager's checks	68,337,282	-	-	68,337,282	68,337,282
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses**	697,369,085	-	-	697,369,085	697,369,085
Other liabilities***	3,032,826,510	-	-	3,032,826,510	3,032,826,510
	78,053,484,471	-	-	78,053,484,471	78,053,484,471
	P78,175,002,970	P -	P121,518,499	P78,053,484,471	P78,175,002,970

*Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit

**Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other nonfinancial accruals

***Excludes withholding taxes payable, provision liability, and miscellaneous liability

****Pertains to the properties under trustee measured at fair market value

	2024				Fair Value
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
<i>Financial Assets</i>					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
Held-for-trading:					
Quoted debt	P845,333,115	P -	P845,333,115	P -	P845,333,115
Derivative assets	325,192,247	-	325,192,247	-	325,192,247
	1,170,525,362	-	1,170,525,362	-	1,170,525,362
Financial assets at FVOCI:					
Quoted debt	7,454,279,481	1,453,034,770	6,001,244,711	-	7,454,279,481
Unquoted equity	12,440,817	-	-	12,440,817	12,440,817
Quoted equity	3,150,000	-	3,150,000	-	3,150,000
	7,469,870,298	1,453,034,770	6,004,394,711	12,440,817	7,469,870,298
	P8,640,395,660	P1,453,034,770	P7,174,920,073	P12,440,817	P8,640,395,660
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Cash and other cash items	P590,275,773	P -	P -	P590,275,773	P590,275,773
Due from BSP	4,270,027,822	-	-	4,270,027,822	4,270,027,822
Due from other banks	2,159,646,712	-	-	2,159,646,712	2,159,646,712
Interbank loans receivable - net	874,964,029	-	-	874,964,029	874,964,029
Investment securities - net	14,390,603,911	2,374,062,230	11,301,677,000	-	13,675,739,230
Loans and discounts - net:					
Institutional banking	44,304,523,650	-	-	44,304,523,650	44,304,523,650
Retail banking	4,624,501,180	-	-	4,624,501,180	4,624,501,180
Mortgage banking	4,632,892,681	-	-	4,632,892,681	4,632,892,681
Small business loans	462,953,020	-	-	462,953,020	462,953,020
Accrued interest receivable	656,728,637	-	-	656,728,637	656,728,637
Other receivables	664,993,840	-	-	664,993,840	664,993,840
Other assets*	59,531,987	-	-	59,531,987	59,531,987
	77,691,643,242	2,374,062,230	11,301,677,000	63,301,039,331	76,976,778,561
<i>Nonfinancial Assets</i>					
Investment properties - net	151,788,925	-	-	151,788,917	151,788,917
Other assets****	302,939,723	-	-	337,436,767	337,436,767
	78,146,371,890	2,374,062,230	11,301,677,000	63,790,265,015	77,466,004,245
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
Financial liabilities at FVTPL					
	153,315,657	-	153,315,657	-	153,315,657
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Deposit liabilities:					
Demand	16,401,004,173	-	-	16,401,004,173	16,401,004,173
Savings	8,080,732,931	-	-	8,080,732,931	8,080,732,931
Time	27,039,914,626	-	-	27,039,914,626	27,039,914,626
	51,521,651,730	-	-	51,521,651,730	51,521,651,730
Bills payable	21,294,794,018	-	-	21,294,794,018	21,294,794,018
Outstanding acceptances	4,427,526	-	-	4,427,526	4,427,526
Manager's checks	66,297,573	-	-	66,297,573	66,297,573
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses**	712,764,852	-	-	712,764,852	712,764,852
Other liabilities***	4,632,295,146	-	-	4,632,295,146	4,632,295,146
	78,232,230,845	-	-	78,232,230,845	78,232,230,845
	P78,385,546,502	P -	P153,315,657	P78,232,230,845	P78,385,546,502

*Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit

**Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other nonfinancial accruals

***Excludes withholding taxes payable, provision liability, and miscellaneous liability

****Pertains to the properties under trustee measured at fair market value

The following ranges of discount rates were used in estimating the fair values of unquoted fixed-rate and floating-rate debt instruments:

	PHP			
	2025		2024	
	High	Low	High	Low
Loans and discounts:				
Retail banking	26.28%	14.40%	26.28%	14.40%
Mortgage banking	10.50%	6.35%	10.00%	6.89%

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 2025 and 2024, there were transfers between Level 2 to Level 1 category since the Bank established that markets are already active and therefore quoted prices provide reliable pricing information.

In 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers into and out of Level 1 to 3 of fair value measurements.

7. Investment Securities

Financial Assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL consist of the following:

	Note	2025	2024
Government debt securities	5, 6	P3,065,319,101	P845,333,115
Derivative assets	5, 6, 26	143,999,739	325,192,247
	5, 17, 27	P3,209,318,840	P1,170,525,362

The Bank's debt securities and derivative assets are mandatorily classified as at FVTPL on initial recognition.

In 2025, the EIR of FVTPL debt securities ranged from 4.8% to 7.7% for peso-denominated and 4% to 5.9% for foreign currency-denominated FVTPL debt securities. In 2024, the EIR of FVTPL debt securities ranged from 5.1% to 6.9% for peso-denominated and 3.7% to 5.8% for foreign currency-denominated FVTPL debt securities. In 2023, the EIRs of FVTPL debt securities ranged from 4.3% to 7.1% for peso-denominated and 3.3% to 7.5% for foreign currency-denominated FVTPL debt securities.

Net unrealized (loss) gain on revaluation to market of financial assets at FVTPL amounting to (P8.9 million), (P21.1 million) and P12.7 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, are included under 'Trading and securities gains - net' in the statement of income.

Net (loss) gain on derivative transactions amounting to (P89.3 million), P394.2 million and (P34.9 million) in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, is included under 'Foreign exchange gains - net' in the statement of income.

Financial Assets at FVOCI

Financial assets at FVOCI consist of the following:

	2025	2024
Government debt securities	P10,590,403,641	P7,454,279,481
Unquoted equity securities	12,440,817	12,440,817
Quoted equity securities	3,440,000	3,150,000
	P10,606,284,458	P7,469,870,298

In 2025, EIRs of FVOCI debt securities ranged from 5.1% to 6.5% for peso-denominated and 4.2% to 5.6% for foreign currency-denominated FVOCI debt securities. In 2024, EIRs of FVOCI debt securities ranged from 5.7% to 7.2% for peso-denominated and 4.5% to 5.9% for foreign currency-denominated FVOCI debt securities. In 2023, EIRs of FVOCI debt securities ranged from 2.4% to 6.9% for peso-denominated and 4.8% to 5.5% for foreign currency-denominated FVOCI debt securities

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, loss allowance on financial assets at FVOCI amounted to P11.6 million and P8.4 million, respectively (see Note 12).

Unquoted equity securities are maintained to meet local requirements set by Philippine Clearing House Corporation (PCHC), consortium initiatives for automated teller machines networks and online banking through Bancnet and membership with BAP.

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.

The movements of net unrealized loss on financial assets at FVOCI are as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of the year	(P477,119,700)	(P418,804,130)
Net change in fair value recognized in OCI:		
Unrealized gain (loss) on debt financial assets at FVOCI recognized in OCI	236,728,907	(34,055,809)
Amount realized on sale in the statement of income	(80,540,563)	(23,809,761)
	156,188,344	(57,865,570)
Unrealized gain (loss) on equity financial assets at FVOCI recognized in OCI	290,000	(450,000)
	156,478,344	(58,315,570)
Balance at end of year	(P320,641,356)	(P477,119,700)

Investment Securities at Amortized Cost

Investment securities at amortized cost consist of Philippine government treasury notes that bear nominal annual interest rates ranging from 5.14% to 6.38% in 2025, 2% to 10.6% in 2024 and 0% to 10.6% in 2023.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying value of investment securities at amortized cost amounted to P15.9 billion and P14.4 billion, respectively. Loss allowance on investment securities at amortized cost amounted to P17.8 million and P16.5 million as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 12).

No investment securities are pledged by the Bank to secure outstanding liabilities as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Interest income on investment securities consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Interest Income Calculated Using Effective Interest Method			
Investment securities at amortized cost	P736,225,118	P651,304,148	P505,966,077
Financial assets at FVOCI	405,714,072	277,694,066	182,760,509
	1,141,939,190	928,998,214	688,726,586
Interest Income on Financial Assets at FVTPL	130,796,225	69,285,851	41,831,502
	P1,272,735,415	P998,284,065	P730,558,088

Trading and securities gains - net consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Financial assets at FVOCI - debt securities	P80,711,048	P24,523,580	P27,099,769
Financial assets at FVTPL	57,755,479	(16,127,148)	51,130,863
	P138,466,527	P8,396,432	P78,230,632

8. Loans and Receivables

This account consists of:

	Note	2025	2024
Loans and discounts:			
Institutional banking	5	P41,791,480,739	P45,784,412,147
Retail banking	5	5,088,466,407	5,375,619,108
Mortgage banking	5	4,860,191,529	4,682,361,967
Small business loans	5	555,303,316	462,955,160
Accrued interest receivable	5	704,961,578	724,828,575
Other receivables	5	1,538,314,922	673,768,595
	5, 17, 27	54,538,718,491	57,703,945,552
Unearned interest discount and capitalized interest	17	(1,812,358)	(1,525,273)
		54,536,906,133	57,702,420,279
Loss allowance	5, 12	(1,929,031,673)	(2,355,827,271)
	5	P52,607,874,460	P55,346,593,008

Institutional banking loans and small business loans include domestic bills purchased amounting to P33 million and P335.1 million as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 16).

Other receivables include sales contract receivables amounting to P26.5 million and P43.5 million as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Sales contract receivables as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 bear fixed interest rates per annum ranging from 13% to 15.8% and 9.5% to 12.8%, respectively.

No loans and receivables are being pledged by the Bank to secure outstanding liabilities as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Interest income on loans and receivables consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Institutional banking	P2,966,171,278	P2,845,301,137	P2,574,739,798
Retail banking	1,436,304,060	1,477,479,845	1,282,762,583
Mortgage banking	385,100,878	332,005,522	258,058,162
Small business loans	17,745,167	21,989,382	13,815,916
Other receivables	2,760,636	2,998,189	2,598,260
	P4,808,082,019	P4,679,774,075	P4,131,974,719

The EIRs of foreign currency-denominated receivables ranged from 2.6% to 7.1%, 1.2% to 8.9% and 5.2% to 6.5% in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, while for peso-denominated receivables, the EIRs ranged from 13% to 15.8%, 9.5% to 12.8% and 10% to 10.9% in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank's loan portfolio includes non-risk loans, as defined under BSP regulations, totaling P1.2 billion and P1.1 billion, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, 90.2% and 90.4% of the total loans of the Bank are subject to periodic interest repricing. Remaining loans earn annual fixed interest rates ranging from 5% to 48% in 2025 and 5% to 26.3% in 2024, for peso-denominated loans.

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, 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
Performing loans:		
Institutional banking	P40,656,538,554	P44,333,831,099
Retail banking	4,602,350,948	4,856,276,190
Mortgage banking	4,770,398,616	4,589,934,426
Small business loans	555,303,316	462,955,160
	50,584,591,434	54,242,996,875
Non-performing loans:		
Institutional banking	1,134,942,185	1,450,581,048
Retail banking	486,115,459	519,342,918
Mortgage banking	89,792,913	92,427,541
	1,710,850,557	2,062,351,507
	P52,295,441,991	P56,305,348,382

9. Property and Equipment

The composition and movements of this account are as follows:

	2025						Total
	Bank Premises	Right-of-Use Assets	Computer Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Rights and Improvements	
Cost							
Balance at beginning of year	P80,229,255	P1,098,241,708	P488,517,071	P107,487,934	P85,038,770	P365,090,778	P2,224,605,516
Additions	-	30,770,488	70,785,506	20,967,705	3,428,845	4,097,169	130,049,713
Disposals	-	-	(118,669,449)	(23,200,647)	(21,086,066)	(76,627,602)	(239,583,764)
Balance at end of year	80,229,255	1,129,012,196	440,633,128	105,254,992	67,381,549	292,560,345	2,115,071,465
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization							
Balance at beginning of year	71,547,309	642,002,855	306,577,892	57,873,071	76,619,359	360,248,968	1,514,869,454
Depreciation and amortization	3,681,423	116,439,070	73,613,886	18,513,540	3,221,249	1,971,681	217,440,849
Disposals	-	-	(118,082,967)	(17,094,824)	(21,027,166)	(76,627,602)	(232,832,559)
Balance at end of year	75,228,732	758,441,925	262,108,811	59,291,787	58,813,442	285,593,047	1,499,477,744
Net Book Value at End of Year	P5,000,523	P370,570,271	P178,524,317	P45,963,205	P8,568,107	P6,967,298	P615,593,721
2024							
Cost							
Balance at beginning of year	P80,229,255	P1,041,524,528	P373,904,124	P102,399,932	P81,039,022	P363,332,414	P2,042,429,275
Additions	-	56,717,180	141,694,176	22,474,955	4,546,241	1,760,158	227,192,710
Disposals	-	-	(27,081,229)	(17,386,953)	(546,493)	(1,794)	(45,016,469)
Balance at end of year	80,229,255	1,098,241,708	488,517,071	107,487,934	85,038,770	365,090,778	2,224,605,516
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization							
Balance at beginning of year	67,837,440	526,903,824	272,779,864	54,658,427	74,024,652	358,257,204	1,354,461,411
Depreciation and amortization	3,709,869	115,099,031	60,833,161	18,480,021	3,141,173	1,993,467	203,256,722
Disposals	-	-	(27,035,133)	(15,265,377)	(546,466)	(1,703)	(42,848,679)
Balance at end of year	71,547,309	642,002,855	306,577,892	57,873,071	76,619,359	360,248,968	1,514,869,454
Net Book Value at End of Year	P8,681,946	P456,238,853	P181,939,179	P49,614,863	P8,419,411	P4,841,810	P709,736,062

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no property and equipment pledged as collateral for liabilities. Gain on disposal of property and equipment amounting to P1 million, P0.6 million and P0.2 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively are included under 'Miscellaneous - net' account in the statement of income.

10. Investment Properties

The Bank's investment properties consist of house and lot and condominium units. Movements in this account are as follows:

	2025	2024
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	P120,234,649	P109,054,126
Additions	115,662,162	29,983,930
Disposals	(1,552,857)	(2,792,844)
Transfer from other assets	11,166,257	-
Transfers to other assets	-	(16,010,563)
Balance at end of year	245,510,211	120,234,649
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance at beginning of year	13,916,080	14,104,076
Depreciation	4,089,036	2,738,981
Disposals	(438,268)	-
Transfer from other assets	2,165,472	-
Transfers to other assets	-	(2,926,977)
Balance at end of year	19,732,320	13,916,080
Allowance for Impairment Losses		
Balance at beginning of year	5,293,269	5,523,891
Provision (reversal of) for impairment losses	163,049	(230,622)
Balance at end of year	5,456,318	5,293,269
Net Book Value at End of Year	P220,321,573	P101,025,300

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank withdrew the assets from the Trustee with a carrying value of P9 million and are transferred to investment properties.

As at December 31, 2024, the Bank has transferred land investment properties to Philippine Veterans Bank (the Trustee) with carrying value of P13.1 million, in accordance with a Trust Agreement in compliance with R.A. 10641, *An Act Allowing the Full Entry of Foreign Banks in the Philippines*. Based on the terms and conditions of the Trust Agreement, while the legal title has been transferred to Trustee, all the risks and rewards from such properties remain with the Bank.

These properties earned unrealized income of P14.2 million, P4.6 million and P14.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023. The disposed properties earned an income (loss) of P1.2 million, P0.9 million and (P2.5 million) for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

The Bank does not occupy repossessed properties for business use. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the fair value of investment properties amounted to P321.8 million and P151.8 million, respectively (see Note 6).

11. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	Note	2025	2024
Computer software costs - net		P456,784,701	P481,305,139
Properties under trustee	6	278,705,981	302,939,723
Prepaid expenses and other charges		80,447,115	74,048,497
Rental deposits	5	59,343,064	55,812,623
Returned checks and other cash items	5	3,200,925	3,719,364
Miscellaneous		670,772,009	804,779,995
		P1,549,253,795	P1,722,605,341

The movements in computer software are as follows:

	2025	2024
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	P1,100,189,828	P670,947,373
Additions	78,169,724	430,041,631
Disposals	(6,181,496)	(799,176)
Balance at end of year	1,172,178,056	1,100,189,828
Accumulated Amortizations		
Balance at beginning of year	618,884,689	545,825,335
Amortization	102,310,329	73,858,530
Disposals	(5,801,663)	(799,176)
Balance at end of year	715,393,355	618,884,689
	P456,784,701	P481,305,139

The Bank did not incur losses from derecognition of computer software for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and incurred P1.1 million losses for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Properties under trustee pertain to transferred properties to the Trustee. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank disposed properties under trustee with carrying value amounting to P11.3 million and P73.8 million, respectively. The Bank incurred a gain from disposal of properties amounting to P4.3 million, P5.1 million and nil for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. In 2025, the Bank transferred properties to investment properties with a carrying value of P9 million (see Note 10).

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the recorded allowance for impairment losses for properties under trustee amounted to P19 million and P20.5 million, respectively.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the fair value of properties under trustee amounted to P398.3 million and P337.4 million, respectively (see Note 6).

The following table shows the disaggregation of miscellaneous assets:

	2025	2024
Documentary stamp tax (DST)	P20,280,405	P27,002,681
Stationery and office supplies	3,511,072	4,179,364
Others:		
Hardware and software items	567,302,860	584,984,238
Credit support annex (CSA) collateral	49,971,500	104,139,798
Others	29,706,172	84,473,914
	P670,772,009	P804,779,995

Hardware and software items pertain to capital expenditures relating to the Bank's mobile banking which is under development.

CSA collateral pertains to deposit with other banks that is used as collateral for a derivative contract entered during the year.

Other miscellaneous assets pertain to creditable withholding taxes, reserve requirement under trustee agreement and subscription fees for applications and cloud.

12. Loss Allowance on Financial Instruments

Composition and movements in loss allowance on financial instruments are as follows:

	2025					Total
	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)	
Balance at beginning of year	P2,355,827,271	P158,971	P8,401,911	P16,503,488	P15,765,347	P2,396,656,988
Provision for (reversal of) impairment losses	920,457,395	(165,929)	3,125,836	1,141,556	9,212,321	933,771,179
Accounts charged off and others	(1,352,700,374)	-	-	-	-	(1,352,700,374)
Foreign exchange and other movements	5,447,381	6,958	29,431	120,755	374,071	5,978,596
Balance at end of year	P1,929,031,673	P -	P11,557,178	P17,765,799	P25,351,739	P1,983,706,389

	2024					Total
	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)	
Balance at beginning of year	P2,034,165,509	P191,910	P5,560,380	P12,687,278	P28,173,409	P2,080,778,486
Provision for (reversal of) impairment losses	863,316,473	(40,421)	2,766,371	3,529,840	(12,749,551)	856,822,712
Accounts charged off and others	(552,251,983)	-	-	-	-	(552,251,983)
Foreign exchange and other movements	10,597,272	7,482	75,160	286,370	341,489	11,307,773
Balance at end of year	P2,355,827,271	P158,971	P8,401,911	P16,503,488	P15,765,347	P2,396,656,988

The loss allowance on loans and receivables includes the loss allowances for sales contract receivables and accounts receivables amounting to P5.1 million and P8.3 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The loss allowance on debt financial assets at FVOCI is not recognized in the statement 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 statement of other comprehensive income (loss).

The loss allowance on off-balance sheet commitments and contingencies is recognized by the Bank as an additional provision under 'Other liabilities' in the statement of financial position (see Note 16).

Movements in the loss allowance on loans and receivables are as follows:

	2025						
	Institutional Banking	Mortgage Banking	Small Business Loans	Retail Banking	Accrued Interest Receivable	Other Receivables	Total
Balance at beginning of year	P1,478,363,224	P49,469,286	P2,140	P751,117,928	P18,981,450	P57,893,243	P2,355,827,271
Provision for (reversal of) impairment losses	580,009,560	(2,436,711)	(2,134)	292,290,511	50,233,455	362,714	920,457,395
Accounts charged off and others	(895,253,511)	-	-	(390,643,004)	(63,262,768)	(3,541,091)	(1,352,700,374)
Foreign exchange and other movement	5,434,794	-	-	-	12,463	124	5,447,381
Balance at end of year	P1,168,554,067	P47,032,575	P6	P652,765,435	P5,964,600	P54,714,990	P1,929,031,673

	2024						
	Institutional Banking	Mortgage Banking	Small Business Loans	Retail Banking	Accrued Interest Receivable	Other Receivables	Total
Balance at beginning of year	P1,204,961,167	P38,507,361	P509	P691,369,019	P63,665,772	P35,661,681	P2,034,165,509
Impairment losses	347,242,837	10,961,925	4,584	435,430,586	47,444,979	22,231,562	863,316,473
Accounts charged off and others	(84,244,849)	-	-	(375,681,677)	(92,325,457)	-	(552,251,983)
Foreign exchange and other movement	10,404,069	-	(2,953)	-	196,156	-	10,597,272
Balance at end of year	P1,478,363,224	P49,469,286	P2,140	P751,117,928	P18,981,450	P57,893,243	P2,355,827,271

The following tables show the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instrument:

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and Receivables				
Balance at beginning of the year	P633,994,370	P89,824,509	P1,632,008,392	P2,355,827,271
Movement of beginning balance:				
Transfer to Stage 1	4,747,747	(4,708,354)	(39,393)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(45,521,347)	47,371,841	(1,850,494)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(331,998,808)	(32,820,244)	364,819,052	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	24,028,837	10,048,088	343,718,834	377,795,759
New financial assets originated or purchased	139,503,445	35,245,165	367,913,026	542,661,636
Derecognized assets	-	-	(1,352,700,374)	(1,352,700,374)
	424,754,244	144,961,005	1,353,869,043	1,923,584,292
Foreign exchange and other movements	5,447,381	-	-	5,447,381
Balance at end of the year	P430,201,625	P144,961,005	1,353,869,043	P1,929,031,673

	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and Receivables				
Balance at beginning of the year	P638,034,541	P303,797,641	P1,092,333,327	P2,034,165,509
Movement of beginning balance:				
Transfer to Stage 1	11,380,978	(10,019,636)	(1,361,342)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(4,414,473)	(138,843,810)	143,258,283	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(43,810,529)	(64,752,266)	108,562,795	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(436,088,748)	(42,621,606)	411,188,506	(67,521,848)
New financial assets originated or purchased	464,055,067	42,264,186	424,519,068	930,838,321
Derecognized assets	-	-	(552,251,983)	(552,251,983)
	629,156,836	89,824,509	1,626,248,654	2,345,229,999
Foreign exchange and other movements	4,837,534	-	5,759,738	10,597,272
Balance at end of the year	P633,994,370	P89,824,509	P1,632,008,392	P2,355,827,271

	2025	2024
	Stage 1	Stage 1
Interbank Loans Receivable		
Balance at beginning of the year	P158,971	P191,910
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(165,929)	(191,910)
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	151,489
Foreign exchange and other movements	6,958	7,482
Balance at end of year	P -	P158,971

	2025	2024
	Stage 1	Stage 1
Debt Financial Assets at FVOCI		
Balance at beginning of the year	P8,401,911	P5,560,380
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(965,494)	(29,131)
New financial assets originated or purchased	4,091,330	2,795,502
Foreign exchange and other movements	29,431	75,160
Balance at end of year	P11,557,178	P8,401,911

	2025	2024
	Stage 1	Stage 1
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost		
Balance at beginning of the year	P16,503,488	P12,687,278
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(746,022)	1,197,403
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,887,578	2,332,437
Foreign exchange and other movements	120,755	286,370
Balance at end of year	P17,765,799	P16,503,488

	2025	2024
	Stage 1	Stage 1
Off-balance Sheet Commitments and Contingencies		
Balance at beginning of the year	P15,765,347	P28,173,409
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(13,719,461)	(21,877,738)
New financial assets originated or purchased	22,931,782	9,128,187
Foreign exchange and other movements	374,071	341,489
Balance at end of year	P25,351,739	P15,765,347

The breakdown of impairment losses is as follows:

	2025		
	Individual Impairment	Collective Impairment	Total
Loans and receivables:			
Loans and discounts	P1,014,963,685	(P145,102,460)	P869,861,225
Other receivables	-	50,596,171	50,596,171
Interbank loans receivable	-	(165,929)	(165,929)
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	3,125,837	3,125,837
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	1,141,556	1,141,556
Off-balance sheet commitments and contingencies	-	9,212,321	9,212,321
Total	P1,014,963,685	(P81,192,504)	P933,771,181

	2024		Total
	Individual Impairment	Collective Impairment	
Loans and receivables:			
Loans and discounts	P763,836,722	P29,803,210	P793,639,932
Other receivables		69,676,541	69,676,541
Interbank loans receivable	-	(40,421)	(40,421)
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	2,766,371	2,766,371
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	3,529,840	3,529,840
Off-balance sheet commitments and contingencies	-	(12,749,551)	(12,749,551)
Total	P763,836,722	P92,985,990	P856,822,712

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 - 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, *Guidelines on the Adoption of PFRS 9*, requires a general loan loss provision equivalent to one percent (1%) of the outstanding balance of collectively and individually assessed loans when estimated/computed provisions are less than one percent (<1%) and/or no specific provisions are made, excluding loans which are considered non-risk under existing laws, rules, and regulations.

	Note	2025	2024
NPLs	5	P1,710,886,618	P2,062,351,507
Less NPLs fully provided with loss allowance		583,847,977	304,542,456
		P1,127,038,641	P1,757,809,051

13. Deposit Liabilities

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, noninterest bearing deposits are 0.5% and 0.4% of the total deposits, respectively.

The remaining deposit liabilities earn annual fixed interest rates ranging from 0% to 4.7% in 2025, 2024 and 2023.

On September 5, 2024, the BSP issued Circular No. 1201, *Reduction in Reserve Requirements* reduced the reserve requirement from 9.5% to 7% effective on the reserve week starting on October 25, 2024. On March 11, 2025, BSP Circular No. 1211 further reduced the reserve requirement by 200bps, from 7% to 5%, effective on the reserve week starting on March 28, 2025.

In 2025 and 2024, the Bank is compliant with such reserve requirements.

The total liquidity and statutory reserves, as reported to the BSP, are as follows:

	2025	2024
Due from BSP	P2,184,263,407	P2,187,224,301

Interest expense on deposit liabilities consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Time	P1,192,020,415	P1,255,512,053	P1,219,584,947
Demand	312,064,745	130,422,530	23,692,873
Savings	64,694,610	7,816,621	3,803,792
	P1,568,779,770	P1,393,751,204	P1,247,081,612

Accrued interest payable on deposit liabilities amounted to P126.8 million and P179.4 million as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has deposits from the Parent Bank amounting to P121.3 million and P119.9 million, respectively. The interest expense incurred by the Bank arising from the deposits amounted to P28,645 and P27,714 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Accrued interest payable from these deposits amounted to nil as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (see Note 25).

14. Bills Payable

This account consists of unsecured 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:

	Note	2025		2024	
		Bills Payable	Accrued Interest Payable	Bills Payable	Accrued Interest Payable
Due to Parent Bank	25	P17,652,630,099	P34,847,511	P17,535,609,263	P61,461,461
Due to external lenders		2,105,243,787	774,295	3,759,184,755	8,649,728
		P19,757,873,886	P35,621,806	P21,294,794,018	P70,111,189

Foreign currency denominated interbank borrowings are subject to interest rates ranging from 2% to 4.5%, 2.6% to 6.8% and 3.8% to 6.5% in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Interest expense on bills payable amounted to P976.5 million, P963.6 million and P418.8 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

15. Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses

This account consists of:

	Note	2025	2024
Net retirement liability	4, 19	P265,094,191	P244,602,126
Accrued interest payable	13, 14	162,408,089	249,489,589
Accrued taxes payable		117,448,550	91,925,593
Accrued other expenses		534,960,996	463,275,263
		P1,079,911,826	P1,049,292,571

Accrued other expenses refer to various payables for taxes and licenses, payroll, utilities and other expenses.

16. Other Liabilities

This account consists of:

	Note	2025	2024
Accounts payable	5	P2,117,922,045	P3,754,785,622
Lease liabilities	20	457,321,235	542,356,597
Deposits for future stock subscriptions	18	424,455,187	-
Withholding taxes payable		56,565,062	52,954,651
Bills purchased - contra	5, 8	32,977,262	335,082,927
Provision for liability	12	25,351,739	15,765,347
Payment order payable	5	150,781	70,000
Miscellaneous		89,827,170	82,305,809
		P3,204,570,481	P4,783,320,953

The majority of the accounts payable as at yearend 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 noninterest 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 (3) days clearing time.

Provision for liability pertains to loss allowance on the Bank's off-balance sheet commitments and contingencies.

Miscellaneous liabilities include unclaimed manager's checks for more than one (1) 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 (1) year after the reporting period (in thousands):

	2025			2024		
	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	P676,891	P -	P676,891	P590,276	P -	P590,276
Due from BSP	2,464,263	-	2,464,263	4,270,028	-	4,270,028
Due from other banks	2,474,397	-	2,474,397	2,159,647	-	2,159,647
Investment securities - gross	682,560	15,260,217	15,942,777	457,164	13,949,943	14,407,107
Interbank loans receivable - gross	-	-	-	875,123	-	875,123
Loans and receivables - gross	22,013,412	32,525,306	54,538,718	24,507,140	33,196,806	57,703,946
Other assets*	21,097	41,447	62,544	16,568	42,964	59,532
	28,332,620	47,826,970	76,159,590	32,875,946	47,189,713	80,065,659
Financial assets at FVTPL	3,209,319	-	3,209,319	1,170,525	-	1,170,525
Financial assets at FVOCI	397,977	10,208,307	10,606,284	455,527	7,014,343	7,469,870
	31,939,916	58,035,277	89,975,193	34,501,998	54,204,056	88,706,054
Nonfinancial Assets						
Property and equipment - net	-	615,594	615,594	-	709,736	709,736
Investment properties - net	-	220,322	220,322	-	101,025	101,025
Deferred tax assets - net	-	890,305	890,305	-	701,091	701,091
Other assets	159,204	1,327,506	1,486,710	262,816	1,400,257	1,663,073
	159,204	3,053,727	3,212,931	262,816	2,912,109	3,174,925
	32,099,120	61,089,004	93,188,124	34,764,814	57,116,165	91,880,979
Less: Loss allowance	(663,552)	(1,283,245)	(1,946,797)	(1,317,285)	(1,055,204)	(2,372,489)
Unearned discount and capitalized interest	(876)	(937)	(1,813)	(607)	(918)	(1,525)
	P31,434,692	P59,804,822	P91,239,514	P33,446,922	P56,060,043	P89,506,965

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

	2025			2024		
	Within One Year	Beyond One Year	Total	Within One Year	Beyond One Year	Total
Financial Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	P121,518	P -	P121,518	P153,316	P -	P153,316
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:						
Deposit liabilities	54,366,768	127,265	54,494,033	51,403,896	117,756	51,521,652
Bills payable	2,105,244	17,652,630	19,757,874	18,547,157	2,747,637	21,294,794
Outstanding acceptances	3,045	-	3,045	4,427	-	4,427
Manager's checks	68,337	-	68,337	66,297	-	66,297
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses**	697,369	-	697,369	712,765	-	712,765
Other liabilities***	2,605,120	427,707	3,032,827	4,131,889	500,406	4,632,295
	59,967,401	18,207,602	78,175,003	75,019,747	3,365,799	78,385,546
Nonfinancial Liabilities						
Accrued taxes and other expenses	382,543	-	382,543	336,527	-	336,527
Income tax payable	13,889	-	13,889	17,937	-	17,937
Other liabilities	596,199	-	596,199	151,027	-	151,027
	992,631	-	992,631	505,491	-	505,491
	P60,960,032	P18,207,602	P79,167,634	P75,525,238	P3,365,799	P78,891,037

**Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other nonfinancial accrual

***Excludes withholding taxes payable, provision liability and miscellaneous liability

18. Equity

The Bank's capital stock and related additional paid-in capital (APIC) consist of the following (in thousands):

	2025		2024	
	Stocks	Amount	Stocks	Amount
Common stock - P10 par value:				
Issued and fully paid, beginning	348,307	P3,483,072	348,307	P3,483,072
Additional stocks	51,693	516,928	-	-
Issued and fully paid, ending	400,000	P4,000,000	348,307	P3,483,072
Authorized stocks	400,000	P4,000,000	400,000	P4,000,000
			2025	2024
APIC from capital payments, at beginning of year		P2,022,761		P2,022,761
Restricted stock award:				
Beginning		7,411		4,720
Additions		16		2,691
		7,427		7,411
APIC from issued and subscribed capital for the year		1,054,740		-
Total APIC, at end of year		P3,084,928		P2,030,172

The number of holders of the Bank's outstanding common stocks is 111 and 110 December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The stocks 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 stocks held by a minority group. As a result of this acquisition, the Parent Bank controlled approximately 91% of the Bank's capital stock compared to 57% prior to the acquisition. The General Banking Law of 2000 allows foreign banks to own up to 100% of Philippine incorporated banks, compared to 60% under the previous law. A further acquisition of stocks held by the public representing approximately 4% of the Bank's equity was made by the Parent Bank in January 2001 through a tender offer at a price of P19 per stock, the same price at which the stocks from the minority group was acquired. In May 2001, the Parent Bank purchased another 4% of the outstanding stocks at a price of P18.3 per stock.

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 (5) 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 (10) to one hundred (100), must have a minimum capital of P10 billion by November 2019 (see Note 5).

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 amounted 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 capital stock from 300 million to 400 million stocks in order to have sufficient unissued stocks to be purchased by Parent Bank.

On September 27, 2019, in compliance with BSP Circular No. 854, the Parent Bank purchased the remaining 52,031,269 unissued stocks 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 P0.1 million.

In addition, the Parent Bank subscribed to 48,307,202 new stocks at the same price of P29.755 per share and paid the entire subscribed amount in cash. Consequently, the Bank paid for 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 stock on October 11, 2019.

On May 5, 2025, the BOD approved the issuance of the remaining 51,692,798 unissued common shares of the Bank, with a par value of P10 per share, to the Parent Bank at a subscription price of P30.479 per share. In addition, the BOD approved the amendment to the Bank's Articles of Incorporation to increase the authorized capital stock from P4 billion, divided into 400,000,000 common shares with a par value of P10 per share, to P4.5 billion, divided into 450,000,000 common shares with a par value of P10 per share. The amendment was subsequently ratified by the shareholders during the annual shareholders' meeting held on June 26, 2025.

Pursuant to the increase in authorized capital stock, the Board approved the issuance of 13,926,152 common shares to the Parent Bank, at a subscription price of P30.479 per share.

On October 21, 2025, the Parent Bank paid the subscription price for the 51,692,798 unissued common shares and the 13,926,152 common new shares from the increase in authorized capital stock, amounting to P1.6 billion and P424.5 million, both in cash.

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 BOD 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 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 authorized capital stock as at December 31, 2025, the deposits for stock subscription, did not meet condition (d).

As at December 31, 2025, the subscription amounting to P424.5 million is recognized under the 'Deposits for future stock subscription' account in 'Other liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, Parent Bank owns 99.75% and 99.72% of the Bank's capital stock, respectively.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank is compliant with the revised minimum capitalization requirement.

Voluntary Share Delisting

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 (3) years from the effectivity of the circular (which was fifteen (15) days after it was published in a newspaper of general circulation).

Circular No. 775 cited as basis the provisions of Republic Act (R.A.) No. 7721, *An Act Liberalizing the Entry and Scope of Operations of Foreign Banks in the Philippines and for Other Purposes*.

Section 2 of R.A. No. 7721 cited the listing requirement for foreign banks that entered the country by buying as much as 60% of an existing bank or investing in up to 60% of the voting stock of a new subsidiary incorporated in the country.

On July 15, 2014, R.A. No. 10641, *An Act Allowing the Full Entry of Foreign Banks in the Philippines, Amending for the Purpose RA 7721*, was signed into a law by the President of the Philippines. Under the new law, foreign banks may now own up to 100% 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% 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% percent general provision required, the deficiency shall be recognized by appropriating the Retained Earnings account.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the loss allowance computed in accordance with PFRS 9 is more than the required GLLP by P527.5 million and P67.9 million, respectively. As such, appropriation is not necessary.

Statutory Reserve

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, statutory reserves amounting to P5.0 million pertains to reserves for trust business.

In compliance with BSP regulations, 10% 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% of the Bank's authorized capital stock.

During 2025 and 2024, the Bank did not appropriate additional reserves since the Bank's retained earnings already amounted to at least 20% of the authorized capital stock.

19. Compensation and Fringe Benefits

The account consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Employee benefits:			
Salaries and wages	P998,142,242	P955,147,222	P856,679,212
Fringe benefits	320,562,839	331,377,765	266,716,748
Medical allowance	56,280,923	45,880,462	42,755,410
Retirement benefit expense - net	63,554,435	44,462,993	36,523,706
Statutory employer contributions	45,526,904	39,513,503	34,040,168
	1,484,067,343	1,416,381,945	1,236,715,244
Directors' fees	8,566,234	9,542,470	8,523,490
	P1,492,633,577	P1,425,924,415	P1,245,238,734

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, 2025.

A regular employee who has reached at least sixty (60) years of age and completed a minimum of five (5) years of service is eligible for normal retirement benefits. The normal retirement benefit is calculated as a percentage of the employee's monthly basic salary for each year of service, based on the vesting schedule. The statutory minimum benefit in accordance with R.A. 7641 is incorporated in the valuation.

Employees who are at least fifty (50) years old and have completed a minimum of ten (10) years of service are eligible for early retirement benefits. The early retirement benefit is also calculated as a percentage of the employee's monthly basic salary, based on the vesting schedule.

In the event of death, the death benefit is 100% of the employee's final monthly salary per year of service.

In the event of disability, the disability benefit is also 100% of the employee's final monthly salary per year of service.

R.A. No. 7641, *Retirement Pay Law*, requires provision for retirement pay to qualified private sector employees in the absence of any retirement plan in the entity, provided, however, that the employee's retirement benefits under any collective bargaining and other agreements shall not be less than what is provided under the law. The law does not require minimum funding of the plan.

The plan is registered with the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) as tax-qualified plan under R.A. 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 stocks 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	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	P492,673,557	P340,958,175	(P248,071,431)	(P195,499,279)	P244,602,126	P145,458,896
Included in Profit or Loss						
Current service cost	49,122,909	35,590,000	-	-	49,122,909	35,590,000
Interest expense (income)	29,067,740	20,798,449	(14,636,214)	(11,925,456)	14,431,526	8,872,993
	78,190,649	56,388,449	(14,636,214)	(11,925,456)	63,554,435	44,462,993
Included in OCI						
Remeasurement loss (gain):						
Actuarial (gain) loss arising from:						
Financial assumptions	(24,437,843)	49,589,459	-	-	(24,437,843)	49,589,459
Experience adjustment	82,901,106	77,687,106	-	-	82,901,106	77,687,106
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-	(5,087,148)	(4,554,684)	(5,087,148)	(4,554,684)
	58,463,263	127,276,565	(5,087,148)	(4,554,684)	53,376,115	122,721,881
Others						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	(96,438,485)	(68,041,644)	(96,438,485)	(68,041,644)
Benefits paid	(110,174,874)	(31,949,632)	110,174,874	31,949,632	-	-
	(110,174,874)	(31,949,632)	13,736,389	(36,092,012)	(96,438,485)	(68,041,644)
Balance at December 31	P519,152,595	P492,673,557	(P254,058,404)	(P248,071,431)	P265,094,191	P244,602,126

Retirement benefit expense is recognized under 'Compensation and fringe benefits' in the statement of income. Net remeasurement losses on retirement liability, net of tax, is recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income (loss).

The actual return on plan assets amounted to P19.7 million and P16.5 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The net retirement liability is included under 'Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses account' in the statement of financial position (see Note 15).

Benefit payments from plan assets for retired and resigned employees amounted to P110.1 million and P31.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The movements in net remeasurement loss on retirement liability are as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
Net remeasurement loss on retirement liability at beginning of year		(P247,704,579)	(P155,663,169)
Net remeasurement loss recognized in OCI:			
Change in remeasurement loss on retirement liability during the year		(53,376,115)	(122,721,881)
Deferred tax	21	13,344,029	30,680,471
		(40,032,086)	(92,041,410)
		(P287,736,665)	(P247,704,579)

The Bank's plan assets consist of the following:

	2025	2024
Debt securities	61.76%	47.9%
Due from banks	12.60%	31.9%
Loans	15.81%	13.3%
Equity investments	9.36%	6.4%
Accrued interest receivables	0.41%	0.5%
Dividend receivable	0.06%	0.0%
	100.00%	100.00%

The Bank contributed P96.4 and P68 million to its defined benefits retirement plan as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Bank expects to contribute P110.4 million to its defined benefits retirement plan in 2026.

The principal actuarial assumptions used to determine retirement benefits are as follows:

	In Percentages	
	2025	2024
Discount rate	6.4%	5.9%
Salary increase rate	5.0%	5.0%

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, 2025 and 2024, the weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation is thirteen (13) 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:

	2025			
	Discount Rate		Salary Increase Rate	
	+0.5%	-0.5%	+0.5%	-0.5%
Defined benefit obligation	(P22,749,341)	P24,437,843	P23,156,653	(P21,769,705)
Retirement liability	(22,749,341)	24,437,843	23,156,653	(21,769,705)

	2024			
	Discount Rate		Salary Increase Rate	
	+0.5%	-0.5%	+0.5%	-0.5%
Defined benefit obligation	(P22,424,504)	P24,110,541	P22,782,208	(P21,408,050)
Retirement liability	(22,424,504)	24,110,541	22,782,208	(21,408,050)

In the actuarial report, the actuary employed the Projected Unit Credit method as the basis for conducting the sensitivity analysis. Key assumptions incorporated into the analysis included the valuation date, annual interest rate, annual salary increase, and the chosen valuation method. 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, 2025 and 2024 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 2025 and 2024.

The plan exposes the Bank to interest rate risk, market (investment) risk, and longevity 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 match 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.

Maturity Profile

Year	Benefits
1 - 5 years	P202,414,421
6 - 10 years	401,005,014
11 - 15 years	483,624,845
16 years and up	1,989,589,652
	P3,076,633,932

20. Leases

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank's branch sites and its Head Office are under lease arrangements. The lease contracts are for periods ranging from 2 to 10 years and some are renewable at the Bank's option under certain terms and conditions. Various lease contracts include escalation clauses, which bear an annual rent increase of 3% to 10% in 2025.

Rent, utilities and equipment maintenance expenses recognized under 'Occupancy and other equipment-related costs' account in the statement of income are presented below:

	2025	2024	2023
Repairs and maintenance	P210,767,392	P168,423,678	P166,866,216
Rent relating to short-term and low value assets	36,956,906	28,901,421	28,261,673
Power, light and water	28,357,648	23,105,554	24,886,808
	P276,081,946	P220,430,653	P220,014,697

Right-of-use assets relate to leased branches and office premises that are presented within property and equipment (see Note 9).

	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	P456,238,853	P514,620,704
Additions	30,770,488	56,717,180
Depreciation charge for the year	(116,439,070)	(115,099,031)
Balance at December 31	P370,570,271	P456,238,853

Lease liabilities relate to the present value of the remaining lease payments on the Bank's lease contracts presented under 'Other liabilities' account in the statement of financial position (see Note 16).

	2025	2024
Balance at January 1	P542,356,597	P592,953,770
Additions	30,770,487	56,717,180
Accretion of interest	23,144,970	25,671,687
Payment of lease liabilities	(138,950,819)	(132,986,040)
Balance at December 31	P457,321,235	P542,356,597

	2025	2024
Current	P112,526,455	P41,949,935
Non-current	344,794,780	500,406,662
	P457,321,235	P542,356,597

Future undiscounted rental payments are as follows:

	2025	2024
Within 1 year	P131,255,563	P135,304,590
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	368,604,724	467,176,264
More than 5 years	4,408,050	4,408,050

Amounts recognized in the statement of income:

	2025	2024	2023
Depreciation charge for the year	P116,439,070	P115,099,031	P113,912,178
Accretion of interest on lease liabilities	23,144,970	25,671,687	26,600,748
Expenses relating to short-term leases	22,891,272	15,666,793	15,841,526
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	14,065,634	13,234,628	12,420,147
	P176,540,946	P169,672,139	P168,774,599

Expenses relating to short-term leases and low-value assets are recognized as rent expense under 'Occupancy and other equipment-related costs' account in the statement of income.

Amounts recognized in statement of cash flows:

	2025	2024	2023
Total cash outflow for leases:			
Payment of lease liabilities	P138,950,819	P132,986,040	P126,684,250
Amounts recognized in the statement of income:			
Expenses relating to short-term leases	22,891,272	15,666,793	15,841,526
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	14,065,634	13,234,628	12,420,147
	36,956,906	28,901,421	28,261,673
	P175,907,725	P161,887,461	P154,945,923

21. Income and Other Taxes

The components of income tax expenses are as follows:

	2025	2024
Recognized in Statement of Income		
Final	P237,054,941	P180,184,274
Current	47,143,156	44,832,247
Deferred	(175,869,750)	(43,406,313)
	P108,328,347	P181,610,208
Recognized in Statement of Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		
Deferred	P13,344,029	P30,680,471

Final

The Bank is subject to income taxes which include corporate income tax and final withholding taxes at a rate of 20% on gross interest income from government securities and other deposit substitutes.

Current

The Bank is subject to RCIT or MCIT, whichever is higher. The provision for current income tax represents MCIT in 2025 and 2024.

The MCIT is imposed upon the domestic corporation beginning the fourth taxable year immediately following the taxable year in which such corporation commenced its business operation. The MCIT and NOLCO may be applied against the Bank's income tax liability and taxable income, respectively, over a 3-year period from the year of incurrence. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the MCIT for the Bank is at 2% rate.

Details of the excess MCIT over RCIT of the Bank are as follows:

Inception Year	Expiry Year	December 31, 2024	Addition	Expiration/ Application	December 31, 2025
2025	2028	P -	P47,143,156	P -	P47,143,156
2024	2027	14,126,686	-	-	14,126,686
2023	2026	347,905	-	-	347,905
		P14,474,591	P47,143,156	P -	P61,617,747

Details of the NOLCO of the Bank are as follows:

Inception Year	Expiry Year	December 31, 2024	Addition	Application	Expiration	December 31, 2025
2025	2028	P -	P880,669,516	P -	P -	P880,669,516
2024	2027	222,023,018	-	-	-	222,023,018
		P222,023,018	P880,669,516	P -	P -	P1,102,692,534

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% of net revenue.

EAR of the Bank is recognized under 'Miscellaneous expenses' account in the statement of income amounting to P0.8 million and P1 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 22).

FCDU offshore income (income from non-residents) is tax-exempt while gross onshore income (income from residents) is subject to 10% gross income tax. The FCDU's other income, those that are not classified as onshore or offshore under R.A. No. 11534, *Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act (CREATE Act)*, is subject to 25% RCIT based on net taxable income or 1% MCIT (2% beginning July 1, 2023) based on gross income. In addition, interest income on deposit placements with other FCDUs and offshore banking units (OBUs) is taxed at 15%. R.A. No. 9294, *An Act Restoring the Tax Exemption of OBUs and FCDUs, Amending for the Purpose Section 27 (D) and Section 28, Paragraphs (A) (4) and (A) (7) (b) of the National Internal Revenue Code*, 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% income tax.

Deferred

Net deferred tax assets consist of:

	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets:		
Loss allowances	P422,501,368	P538,613,281
Leases liability	21,687,741	135,589,149
Net expense accrual	134,115,249	115,818,816
Net retirement liability	66,273,547	61,150,531
Excess MCIT over RCIT	46,063,205	14,126,687
Accumulated depreciation of investment properties	13,441,950	11,401,630
Unamortized past service costs	8,685,283	6,505,760
Unrealized loss on debt securities	1,926,626	4,496,217
Net unrealized marked-to-market loss on derivatives	-	-
NOLCO	210,902,180	-
	925,597,149	887,702,071
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Right-of-use asset - net	-	114,059,713
Unrealized marked-to-market gain on derivatives	7,681,688	47,113,852
Revaluation gain on properties under trustee	15,424,646	16,909,314
Unrealized gain on nonfinancial asset	12,185,888	8,528,043
	35,292,222	186,610,922
	P890,304,927	P701,091,149

The movement in the deferred tax balances as recognized in the statement of income and statement of other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in OCI	Balance at December 31, 2025		
				Net	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities
Loss allowances:						
Loans and receivables	P529,501,087	(P119,720,450)	P -	P409,780,637	P409,780,637	P -
Off-balance sheet commitments and contingencies	3,941,337	2,396,598	-	6,337,935	6,337,935	-
Investment securities at amortized cost	2,183,174	400,304	-	2,583,478	2,583,478	-
Investment securities at FVOCI	1,664,366	770,873	-	2,435,239	2,435,239	-
Investment properties	1,323,317	40,763	-	1,364,079	1,364,079	-
Lease liability	21,529,436	158,305	-	21,687,741	21,687,741	-
Net expense accrual	115,818,817	18,296,432	-	134,115,249	134,115,249	-
Net retirement liability	61,150,532	(8,221,014)	13,344,029	66,273,547	66,273,547	-
Excess MCIT over RCIT	14,126,686	31,936,519	-	46,063,205	46,063,205	-
Accumulated depreciation of investment properties	11,401,630	2,040,320	-	13,441,950	13,441,950	-
Unamortized past service costs	6,505,760	2,179,523	-	8,685,283	8,685,283	-
Unrealized loss on debt securities	4,496,217	(2,569,591)	-	1,926,626	1,926,626	-
Unrealized marked-to-market loss (gain) on derivatives	(47,113,852)	39,432,164	-	(7,681,688)	-	(7,681,688)
Right-of-use asset - net	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain on properties under trustee	(16,909,314)	1,484,668	-	(15,424,646)	-	(15,424,646)
Unrealized gain on nonfinancial asset	(8,528,044)	(3,657,844)	-	(12,185,888)	-	(12,185,888)
NOLCO	-	210,902,180	-	210,902,180	210,902,180	-
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	P701,091,149	P175,869,750	P13,344,029	P890,304,927	P925,597,149	(P35,292,222)

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in OCI	Balance at December 31, 2024		
				Net	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities
Loss allowances:						
Loans and receivables	P460,408,223	P69,092,864	P -	P529,501,087	P529,501,087	P -
Off-balance sheet commitments and contingencies	7,043,352	(3,102,015)	-	3,941,337	3,941,337	-
Investment securities at amortized cost	1,592,362	590,812	-	2,183,174	2,183,174	-
Investment securities at FVOCI	962,065	702,301	-	1,664,366	1,664,366	-
Investment properties	1,380,973	(57,656)	-	1,323,317	1,323,317	-
Lease liability	148,238,443	(12,649,294)	-	135,589,149	135,589,149	-
Net expense accrual	101,793,383	14,025,433	-	115,818,816	115,818,816	-
Net retirement liability	36,364,724	(5,894,664)	30,680,471	61,150,531	61,150,531	-
Excess MCIT over RCIT	-	14,126,687	-	14,126,687	14,126,687	-
Accumulated depreciation of investment properties	10,506,932	894,698	-	11,401,630	11,401,630	-
Unamortized past service costs	5,488,833	1,016,927	-	6,505,760	6,505,760	-
Unrealized loss on debt securities	7,484,708	(2,988,491)	-	4,496,217	4,496,217	-
Unrealized marked-to-market loss (gain) on derivatives	3,443,046	(50,556,898)	-	(47,113,852)	-	(47,113,852)
Right-of-use asset - net	(128,655,176)	14,595,463	-	(114,059,713)	-	(114,059,713)
Revaluation gain on properties under trustee	(20,146,008)	3,236,694	-	(16,909,314)	-	(16,909,314)
Unrealized gain on nonfinancial asset	(8,901,495)	373,452	-	(8,528,043)	-	(8,528,043)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	P627,004,365	P43,406,313	P30,680,471	P701,091,149	P887,702,071	(P186,610,922)

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank did not recognize deferred tax assets on the following temporary differences, as management believes it is likely that the Bank will not be able to realize sufficient taxable profits in the future against which these may be utilized.

	2025		2024	
	Tax Base	Deferred Tax Assets	Tax Base	Deferred Tax Assets
Loss allowance	P316,346,133	P79,086,533	P266,233,149	P66,558,287
NOLCO	37,060,800	9,265,200	222,023,018	55,505,755
Excess MCIT over RCIT	1,079,951	1,079,951	-	-
	P354,486,884	P89,431,684	P488,256,167	P122,064,042

The unrecognized deferred tax asset on loss allowance, NOLCO and excess MCIT over RCIT pertains to FCDU books.

The reconciliation between the statutory income tax and income taxes follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Income before income tax expense	P278,261,074	P212,618,272	P126,821,391
Income tax on income before tax expense at statutory rate at 25%	P69,565,269	P53,154,568	P31,705,348
Tax effects of:			
FCDU loss	91,554,769	105,161,585	58,658,093
Temporary differences	(542,700,766)	(187,334,270)	(193,901,695)
Nondeductible interest expense	51,155,607	36,112,045	23,698,199
Tax-paid (tax-exempt income)	(76,970,096)	114,035	(1,810,646)
Others:			
Nondeductible loss allowance	222,011,254	209,664,462	201,816,575
Nontaxable trading loss (gains)	40,477,758	(47,866,475)	(1,802,692)
Excess MCIT over RCIT	46,063,205	14,126,687	-
Nontaxable other income	(3,730,833)	(1,606,292)	(1,976,644)
NOLCO	210,902,180	-	-
Other	-	83,863	-
Effective income tax	P108,328,347	P181,610,208	P116,386,538

Other Taxes

The Bank is subject to percentage and other taxes, which are presented under the 'Taxes and licenses' account in the statement of income. Percentage and other taxes primarily consist of gross receipts tax (GRT) and DST.

The breakdown of 'Taxes and licenses' account presented in the statement of income follows:

	2025	2024
GRT	P267,032,111	P248,948,983
DST	175,108,765	136,407,932
License and permit fees	8,480,262	7,513,143
Others	430,328	543,938
	P451,051,466	P393,413,996

22. Income and Expenses

In the following table, service fees and commission income from contracts with customers in the scope of PFRS 15, are 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).

2025					
	Treasury (in thousands)	Institutional Banking (in thousands)	Retail Banking (in thousands)	Others (in thousands)	Total (in thousands)
Credit-related	P741	P183,086	P43,489	P531	P227,847
Deposit-related	(2,220)	1,500	52,113	(6)	51,387
Miscellaneous	167	8,496	61,878	3,696	74,237
	(P1,312)	P193,082	P157,480	P4,221	P353,471

2024					
	Treasury (in thousands)	Institutional Banking (in thousands)	Retail Banking (in thousands)	Others (in thousands)	Total (in thousands)
Credit-related	P3,572	P203,253	P44,514	P1,866	P253,205
Deposit-related	2,096	12,506	50,493	944	66,039
Miscellaneous	102	5,453	37,785	14,799	58,139
	P5,770	P221,212	P132,792	P17,609	P377,383

2023					
	Treasury (in thousands)	Institutional Banking (in thousands)	Retail Banking (in thousands)	Others (in thousands)	Total (in thousands)
Credit-related	P392	P106,988	P44,469	(P3)	P151,846
Deposit-related	-	1,593	66,001	(4)	67,590
Miscellaneous	-	6,973	34,628	12,205	53,806
	P392	P115,554	P145,098	P12,198	P273,242

Miscellaneous income consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Recovery on charged-off assets	P70,714,656	P70,772,195	P76,294,007
Unrealized gain on investment properties	14,188,202	4,563,297	14,764,746
Income from trust division	14,024,203	24,345,669	12,171,037
Gain (loss) on disposal of foreclosed assets	5,500,608	5,999,127	(2,523,573)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	951,479	585,333	164,302
Rent income - safety deposit box	581,031	580,386	589,958
Dividend income	-	240,000	280,000
Other income	52,671,138	22,403,546	28,933,715
	P158,631,317	P129,489,553	P130,674,192

Other income mainly consists of investment under Trust Operations Department and proceeds from sale of cash cards. The following table shows the disaggregation of other income by the reportable segments of the Bank.

	2025	2024	2023
Retail banking	P43,293,269	P17,021,750	P23,505,243
Institutional banking	8,522,391	4,914,739	5,093,416
Treasury	155,283	58,610	(104,838)
Others	700,195	408,447	439,894
	P52,671,138	P22,403,546	P28,933,715

Security, messengerial, janitorial expenses and other fees consist of:

	2025	2024	2023
Clerical expenses	P48,268,337	P42,408,353	P32,759,080
Security expenses	32,943,842	32,563,885	30,400,028
Sales agent commission	20,701,279	109,233,478	117,284,276
Messengerial expenses	15,780,412	14,794,405	11,671,165
Janitorial expenses	10,763,939	10,581,351	8,076,951
	P128,457,809	P209,581,472	P200,191,500

Sales agent commission is a monetary reward given to sales representatives of the Bank who have managed to achieve their sales target.

Clerical expenses pertain to expenses incurred in relation to departmental administration, information systems and regulatory requirements.

Security expenses pertain to expenses incurred to transport of valuable properties of the Bank such as money.

Miscellaneous expenses consist of:

	2025	2024	2023
Management and professional fees	P168,534,191	P103,378,330	P70,066,505
Insurance	116,122,701	106,609,961	105,162,793
Postage and cable	44,061,574	42,534,373	42,051,639
Banking and supervision fees	25,657,224	25,968,780	26,498,493
Advertising	21,055,309	8,259,321	7,084,237
Telecommunications	17,223,818	12,726,229	8,308,260
Litigation	16,487,244	11,824,712	14,206,233
Travel and transportation	13,897,692	11,436,761	11,438,053
Office supplies	12,995,201	18,034,297	23,784,533
Bank charges	8,181,956	4,207,236	3,329,369
Freight	1,957,847	2,443,861	2,501,455
Membership dues	1,717,448	2,019,694	1,763,424
Entertainment and representation	833,336	1,044,198	980,509
Fuel and lubricants	209,912	258,659	261,566
Write-off of computer software	-	-	34,492,894
Other expenses	68,292,470	52,245,291	47,884,242
	P517,227,923	P402,991,703	P399,814,205

Other expenses consist of fees paid for periodicals, VISA and check processing.

The following table shows the disaggregation of other expenses by the reportable segments of the Bank:

	2025	2024	2023
Retail banking	P46,782,713	P35,065,074	P33,252,003
Treasury	4,880,477	5,049,208	4,235,879
Institutional banking	5,589,958	1,842,200	(672,423)
Others	11,039,322	10,288,809	11,068,783
	P68,292,470	P52,245,291	P47,884,242

23. Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share is computed as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Net income	P169,932,727	P31,008,064	P10,434,854
Weighted number of shares outstanding	358,362,513	348,307,202	348,307,202
Basic/diluted earnings per share	P0.47	P0.09	P0.03

There are no potentially dilutive shares as at December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023. 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 and others.

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 Accounting Standards as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 (amounts in thousands):

	2025				Total
	Treasury	Institutional Banking	Retail Banking	Others	
Net interest income					
Third party	P1,070,901	P1,499,909	P1,022,694	P -	P3,593,504
Intersegment	(930,476)	(65,420)	996,306	(410)	-
Non-interest income	140,425	1,434,489	2,019,000	(410)	3,593,504
Revenue - net of interest expense	264,976	208,626	323,628	9,627	806,857
Less: Non-interest expenses	405,401	1,643,115	2,342,628	9,217	4,400,361
Income (loss) before income taxes	336,822	1,460,164	2,307,406	17,708	4,122,100
Less: Income taxes	68,579	182,951	35,222	(8,491)	278,261
Net income (loss)	93,189	39,123	(23,984)	-	108,328
Service fees and commission income	(P24,610)	P143,828	P59,206	(P8,491)	P169,933
Depreciation and amortization	(P1,312)	P193,082	P157,480	P4,221	P353,471
Software amortization	P3,624	P12,951	P81,741	P123,214	P221,530
Impairment losses	P9,428	P26,817	P30,876	P35,189	P102,310
	P4,140	P590,652	P335,386	P2,629	P932,807
	2024				
	Treasury	Institutional Banking	Retail Banking	Others	Total
Net interest income					
Third party	P412,287	P1,906,224	P1,010,305	P -	P3,328,816
Intersegment	(255,977)	(800,028)	1,056,438	(433)	-
Noninterest income	156,310	1,106,196	2,066,743	(433)	3,328,816
Revenue - net of interest expense	148,939	239,287	273,140	9,971	671,337
Less: Noninterest expenses	305,249	1,345,483	2,339,883	9,538	4,000,153
Income (loss) before income taxes	241,945	1,159,599	2,367,926	18,065	3,787,535
Less: Income taxes	63,304	185,884	(28,043)	(8,527)	212,618
Net income (loss)	80,079	35,994	65,513	24	181,610
Service fees and commission income	(P16,775)	P149,890	(P93,556)	(P8,551)	P31,008
Depreciation and amortization	P5,770	P221,212	P140,946	P9,455	P377,383
Software amortization	P4,245	P13,251	P78,908	P109,592	P205,996
Impairment losses	P4,919	P17,021	P12,736	P39,183	P73,859
	P6,389	P340,471	P508,667	(P189)	P855,338
	2023				
	Treasury	Institutional Banking	Retail Banking	Others	Total
Net interest income					
Third party	P361,109	P2,075,629	P764,944	P -	P3,201,682
Intersegment	(657,837)	(622,772)	1,280,990	(381)	-
Noninterest income	(296,728)	1,452,857	2,045,934	(381)	3,201,682
Revenue - net of interest expense	128,231	127,592	286,842	8,761	551,426
Less: Noninterest expenses	(168,497)	1,580,449	2,332,776	8,380	3,753,108
Income (loss) before income taxes	140,139	879,297	1,510,038	1,096,813	3,626,287
Less: Income taxes	(308,636)	701,152	822,738	(1,088,433)	126,821
Net income (loss)	116,100	14,798	(14,560)	48	116,386
Service fees and commission income	(P424,736)	P686,354	P837,298	(P1,088,481)	P10,435
Depreciation and amortization	P392	P114,185	P146,468	P12,197	P273,242
Software amortization	P3,993	P15,058	P76,923	P82,368	P178,342
Impairment losses	P4	P14,813	P51,975	P2,418	P69,210
	P15,699	P477,020	P469,143	P279	P962,141

Segment information for the statement of financial position is as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Year	Segment Assets	Segment Liabilities	Capital Expenditures
Institutional Banking	2025	P42,267,140	P42,733,531	P2,203
	2024	45,978,135	34,699,442	6,952
Treasury	2025	34,103,820	2,487,017	1,938
	2024	28,675,239	11,922,279	36
Retail Banking	2025	13,206,740	30,917,527	15,785
	2024	13,285,318	30,164,662	14,505
Others	2025	1,661,815	2,605,104	79,399
	2024	1,568,273	2,104,654	148,982
Total	2025	P91,239,515	P78,743,179	P99,325
Total	2024	P89,506,965	P78,891,037	P170,475

Presented below is the summary of information on reportable segments:

	2025	2024	2023
Revenues - net of interest expense			
Total revenue for reportable segments	P4,455,907	P4,000,153	P3,753,108
Income before Taxes			
Total profit for reportable segments	P265,127	P212,618	P126,821
		2025	2024
Assets			
Total assets for reportable segments		P91,229,665	P89,506,965
Liabilities			
Total liabilities for reportable segments		P78,743,179	P78,891,037

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 directors, officers, stockholders and related interests (DOSRI). Existing banking regulations limit the amount of individual loans to DOSRI, 70% 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% 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% aggregate ceiling.

The following table shows information relating to DOSRI/Related Party loans (in thousands):

	2025		2024	
	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 2025 and 2024.

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% of bank's net worth, the unsecured portion of which shall not exceed 5% of such net worth. Further, the total outstanding exposures to subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 20% 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, 2025, 2024 and 2023 amounted to P8.6 million, P9.5 million and P8.5 million, respectively (see Note 19).

The significant account balances with respect to related parties included in the financial statements (after appropriate eliminations have been made) are as follows:

Category/Transaction	Note	Year	Amount of the Transaction	Outstanding Balance		Terms	Conditions
				Due from Related Parties	Due to Related Parties		
Parent							
<i>Current Deposits</i>							
Deposits	25a	2025	P1,945,875,537	P -	P121,255,841	Demandable;	Unsecured
Withdrawals			(1,946,236,522)	-	-	interest bearing	
Foreign exchange			1,669,422	-	-		
Deposits		2024	1,832,899,296	-	119,947,404	Demandable;	Unsecured
Withdrawals			(1,827,647,929)	-	-	interest bearing	
Forex			4,363,037	-	-		
<i>Interest Expense on Current Deposits</i>							
Accruals		2025	28,645	-	-	Demandable; interest bearing	Unsecured
Settlements			(28,645)	-	-		
Accruals		2024	27,714	-	-		
Settlements			(29,323)	-	-	Demandable; interest bearing	Unsecured
<i>Bills Payable from Parent</i>							
<i>Bank</i>							
Availments		2025	5,748,275,000	-	15,535,257,500	3-4 years; interest bearing	Unsecured
Settlements			(484,357,500)	-	-		
Forex			293,077,500	-	-		
Unamortized discount			9,798,146	-	-		
Availments		2025	2,712,410,000	-	-	60 days; interest bearing	Unsecured
Settlements			(8,626,447,000)	-	-		
Forex			13,847,000	-	-		
Availments		2025	267,893,822	-	2,117,372,599	3-4 years; interest bearing	Unsecured
Settlements			(986,759)	-	-		
Forex			183,510,627	-	-		
Availments		2024	3,163,545,500	-	9,968,464,354	3-4 years; interest bearing	Unsecured
Settlements			(389,033,000)	-	-		
Forex			282,500,000	-	-		
Unamortized discount			9,798,146	-	-		
Availments		2024	15,241,284,000	-	5,900,190,000	60 days; interest bearing	Unsecured
Settlements			(13,343,160,000)	-	-		
Forex			181,536,000	-	-		
Availments		2024	926,136,321	-	1,666,954,909	2-3 years; interest bearing	Unsecured
Settlements			-	-	-		
Forex			(102,456,357)	-	-		

Forward

Category/Transaction	Note	Year	Amount of the Transaction	Outstanding Balance		Terms	Conditions
				Due from Related Parties	Due to Related Parties		
<i>Interest Expense on Bills Payable</i>	25b						
Accruals		2025	P604,757,785	P -	P27,138,525	Demandable; interest bearing	Unsecured
Settlements			(593,817,306)	-	-	Demandable; interest bearing	Unsecured
Accruals		2025	117,642,252	-	-	Demandable; interest bearing	Unsecured
Settlements			(144,076,211)	-	-	Demandable; interest bearing	Unsecured
Accruals		2025	84,436,239	-	7,708,986	Demandable; interest bearing	Unsecured
Settlements			(95,556,709)	-	-	Demandable; interest bearing	Unsecured
Accruals		2024	449,365,301	-	-	Demandable; interest bearing	Unsecured
Settlements			(433,167,255)	-	16,198,046	Demandable; interest bearing	Unsecured
Accruals		2024	198,797,643	-	-	Demandable; interest bearing	Unsecured
Settlements			(172,363,683)	-	26,433,959	Demandable; interest bearing	Unsecured
Accruals		2024	57,719,832	-	-	Demandable; interest bearing	Unsecured
Settlements			(38,890,376)	-	18,829,456	Demandable; interest bearing	Unsecured
<i>Deposits for Future Stock Subscriptions</i>							
Subscriptions	18	2025	424,455,187	-	424,455,187	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
		2024	-	-	-		
Entities under Common Control							
<i>Current Deposits to CTBC - Hongkong</i>	25c						
Deposits		2025	11,557,578	16,653,508	-	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Withdrawals			(8,660,706)	-	-	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Forex and other movement			140,733	-	-	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Deposits		2024	14,027,313	13,615,903	-	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Withdrawals			(15,018,639)	-	-	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Forex and other movement			314,095	-	-	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
<i>Current Deposits to CTBC - Canada</i>	25c						
Deposits		2025	128,690,889	5,186,363	-	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Withdrawals			(126,216,689)	-	-	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Forex and other movement			(354,248)	-	-	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Deposits		2024	307,882,072	3,066,411	-	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Withdrawals			(298,281,517)	-	-	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Forex and other movement			(7,710,734)	-	-	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
<i>Other Related Parties</i>							
Employees' retirement fund held by Trust Operations							
<i>Deposit Liabilities</i>	25d						
Deposits		2025	694,602,615	-	188,704	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured
Withdrawals			(694,493,339)	-	-	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured
Deposits		2024	548,466,127	-	79,428	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured
Withdrawals			(548,615,997)	-	-	Demandable; noninterest bearing	Unsecured
Total		2025		P21,839,871	P18,233,377,342		
Total		2024		P16,682,314	P17,717,097,556		

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 years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. These are recorded as part of 'Deposit liabilities' account in the statement of financial position.

The interest expense incurred by the Bank arising from these deposits amounted to P28,645, P27,714, P25,708 in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Accrued interest payable, shown as part of 'Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses' account in the statement of financial position amounted to nil as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

25b Short and Long-term Borrowings with Parent Bank

The long-term borrowing with Parent Bank denominated in USD is interest bearing and has a two (2) to three (3) year term amounting to P15.5 billion and P10.0 billion in 2025 and 2024, respectively. It has an interest rate ranging from 3.92% to 4.07% and 4.72% to 5.62% per annum in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Interest rate is repriced monthly.

The short-term borrowing with Parent Bank denominated in USD is interest bearing and has a 60-279 days' term amounting to nil and P5.9 billion in 2025 and 2024, respectively. It has an interest rate ranging from nil and 4.70% to 5.03% per annum in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Interest rate is repriced monthly.

The long-term borrowing with Parent Bank denominated in Australian Dollars is interest bearing and has a one (1) to two (2) year term amounting to P2.1 billion and P1.7 billion in 2025 and 2024, respectively. It has an interest rate ranging from 4.27% and 4.70% to 4.95% per annum in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Interest rate is repriced monthly.

The interest expense incurred by the Bank arising from these borrowings amounted to P806.8 million, P705.9 million and P362.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Accrued interest payable, shown as part of 'Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses' account in the statement of financial position amounted to P34.8 million and P61.5 million as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

25c Current Deposits with Entities under Common Control

Deposits with CTBC Bank Co., LTD - Hongkong Branch and CTBC Bank Co., LTD Canada Branch were recorded as part of 'Due from Other Banks' account in the statement of financial position.

25d 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 'Other liabilities' account in the statement of financial position.

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel are as follows:

	2025	2024
Short-term benefits	P121,781,031	P172,273,781
Share-based payment	-	2,690,843
Other long-term benefits	10,833,322	2,429,390
	P132,614,353	P177,394,014

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 statement of income (see Note 19).

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, 2025 and 2024.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying values of the Bank's retirement plan assets, which approximate its fair value, amounted to P254.1 million and P248.1 million, respectively (see Note 19).

All transactions with related parties are generally settled in cash.

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, 2025 and 2024 and are not indicative of either market risk or credit risk (in thousands).

	2025		Notional Amount
	Assets	Liabilities	
Freestanding Derivatives - Currency Forwards and Swaps			
Buy:			
USD/PHP	P133,888,198	(P3,072,624)	USD221,475,000
USD/EURO	37,988	-	USD1,885,232
USD/JPY*	-	-	-
Sell:			
USD/PHP	10,073,553	(118,445,795)	USD234,270,985
USD/EURO	-	(80)	USD942,267
	P143,999,739	(P121,518,499)	

*JPY = Japanese yen

	2024		Notional Amount
	Assets	Liabilities	
Freestanding Derivatives - Currency Forwards and Swaps			
Buy:			
USD/PHP	P163,275,061	(P118,636,747)	USD462,456,000
USD/EURO	-	(438,503)	USD7,284,795
USD/JPY	96,073	-	USD3,000,000
Sell:			
USD/PHP	161,821,113	(34,239,835)	USD379,196,000
USD/EURO	-	(572)	USD3,123,030
	P325,192,247	(P153,315,657)	

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 (2) different currencies.

The net movements in fair value changes of derivatives are as follows (amounts in thousands):

	2025	2024
Net derivative liability at beginning of year	P171,877	(P13,270)
Net changes in fair value of derivatives	(149,912)	185,653
Fair value of settled contracts	517	(506)
Net derivative liability at end of year	P22,482	P171,877

27. Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments under PFRS 9

The following table provides a reconciliation between line items in the statement of financial position and categories of financial instruments:

	Note	Mandatorily at FVTPL	FVOCI - Debt Instruments	FVOCI - Equity Instruments	Amortized Cost	Total Carrying Amount
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	5, 6, 17	P -	P -	P -	P676,891,316	P676,891,316
Due from BSP	5, 17	-	-	-	2,464,263,407	2,464,263,407
Due from other banks	5, 17	-	-	-	2,474,396,936	2,474,396,936
Interbank loans receivable - gross	5, 17	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at FVTPL	5, 6, 7, 17	3,209,318,840	-	-	-	3,209,318,840
Financial assets at FVOCI	5, 6, 7, 17	-	10,590,403,641	15,880,817	-	10,606,284,458
Investment securities at amortized cost - gross	5, 7, 17	-	-	-	15,942,776,955	15,925,011,156
Loans and receivables - gross	5, 8, 17	-	-	-	54,538,718,491	52,607,874,460
Other assets*	17	-	-	-	62,543,989	62,543,989
Total Financial Assets		P3,209,318,840	P10,590,403,641	P15,880,817	P76,159,591,094	P88,026,584,562
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	5, 6, 17	P -	P -	P -	P54,494,032,856	P54,494,032,856
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	5, 6, 17, 26	121,518,499	-	-	-	121,518,499
Bills payable	5, 6, 14, 17	-	-	-	19,757,873,886	19,757,873,886
Outstanding acceptances	5, 6, 17	-	-	-	3,044,852	3,044,852
Manager's checks	5, 6, 17	-	-	-	68,337,282	68,337,282
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses**	17	-	-	-	697,369,085	697,369,085
Other liabilities***	17	-	-	-	3,032,826,510	3,032,826,510
Total Financial Liabilities		P121,518,499	P -	P -	P78,053,484,471	P78,175,002,970

*Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit

**Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other nonfinancial accruals

***Excludes withholding taxes payable, provision liability and miscellaneous liability

	Note	Mandatorily at FVTPL	FVOCI - Debt Instruments	FVOCI - Equity Instruments	Amortized Cost	Total Carrying Amount
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	5, 6, 17	P -	P -	P -	P590,275,773	P590,275,773
Due from BSP	5, 17	-	-	-	4,270,027,822	4,270,027,822
Due from other banks	5, 17	-	-	-	2,159,646,712	2,159,646,712
Interbank loans receivable - gross	5, 17	-	-	-	875,123,000	875,123,000
Financial assets at FVTPL	5, 6, 7, 17	1,170,525,362	-	-	-	1,170,525,362
Financial assets at FVOCI	5, 6, 7, 17	-	7,454,279,481	15,590,817	-	7,469,870,298
Investment securities at amortized cost - gross	5, 7, 17	-	-	-	14,407,107,399	14,407,107,399
Loans and receivables - gross	5, 8, 17	-	-	-	57,703,945,552	55,346,593,009
Other assets*	17	-	-	-	59,531,987	59,531,987
Total Financial Assets		P1,170,525,362	P7,454,279,481	P15,590,817	P80,065,658,245	P86,348,701,362
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	5, 6, 17	P -	P -	P -	P51,521,651,730	P51,521,651,730
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	5, 6, 17, 26	153,315,657	-	-	-	153,315,657
Bills payable	5, 6, 14, 17	-	-	-	21,294,794,018	21,294,794,018
Outstanding acceptances	5, 6, 17	-	-	-	4,427,526	4,427,526
Manager's checks	5, 6, 17	-	-	-	66,297,573	66,297,573
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses**	17	-	-	-	712,764,852	712,764,852
Other liabilities***	17	-	-	-	4,632,295,146	4,632,295,146
Total Financial Liabilities		P153,315,657	P -	P -	P78,232,230,845	P78,385,546,502

*Includes returned checks and other cash items and rent deposit

**Excludes retirement liability, accrued taxes and other nonfinancial accruals

***Excludes withholding taxes payable, provision liability and miscellaneous liability

The Bank does not hold any financial instruments designated as at FVTPL for both 2025 and 2024.

28. Supplementary Information Required under Section 174 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks, Audited Financial Statements; Appendix 55 - Checklist of Bangko Sentral Requirements in the Submission of Audited Financial Statements and Annual Audit Report

The following supplementary information is required by Appendix 55 - Disclosure Requirements to the Audited Financial Statements (AFS) to Section 174 of the MORB, *Audited Financial Statements; Appendix 55 - Checklist of Bangko Sentral Requirements in the Submission of Audited Financial Statements and Annual Audit Report of the MORB*, as amended by BSP Circular No. 1074, *Amendments to Regulations on Financial Audit of Banks*.

(a) Notes to the Financial Statements

- a. *Capital Position* (see Note 5)
- b. *Leverage Ratio and Total Exposure Measure* (see Note 5)
- c. *Liquidity Position* (LCR and NSFR) - (see Note 5)
- d. *Provisioning Methodology and Key Assumptions used in Determining Allowance for Credit Losses* (see Notes 3 and 5)
- e. *Accounting Policies* (see Notes 2 and 3)

(b) Supplemental Information

Financial Performance Indicators

The following basic ratios measure the financial performance of the Bank:

	2025	2024	2023
a. Net income	P169,932,727	P31,008,064	P10,434,854
b. Average total equity	11,556,131,692	10,661,875,531	10,636,299,422
Return on average equity (a/b)	1.47%	0.29%	0.10%
c. Net income	P169,932,727	P31,008,064	P10,434,854
d. Average total assets	90,373,239,678	83,300,759,122	73,349,558,019
Return on average assets (c/d)	0.19%	0.04%	0.01%
e. Net interest income	P3,593,503,732	P3,328,816,258	P3,201,682,433
f. Average interest earning assets	81,988,100,510	72,841,540,186	68,366,141,971
Net interest margin on average earning assets (e/f)	4.38%	4.57%	4.68%

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

Description of Capital Instruments Issued - see Note 18.

Significant Credit Exposures - see Note 5.

Breakdown of Total Loans as to:

- i. security - see Note 5
- ii. status - see Note 8

Information on Related Party Loans - none as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 as disclosed in Note 25.

Secured Liabilities and Assets Pledged as Security

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, a deposit in other bank amounting to P50 million and P104.1 million respectively, 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). Other than this, there are no other assets being and liabilities pledged by the Bank as security as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

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 (amounts in thousands):

	2025	2024
Trust department accounts	P15,010,551	P4,443,710
Standby letters of credit	14,701,380	9,639,507
Sight/usance import letters of credit	408,335	279,215
Credit commitments	295,710	-
Outward bills for collection	35,313	2,404
Outstanding guarantees	5,867	8,406
Inward bills for collection	-	(389,914)
Others	2,350	748
Total	P30,459,506	P13,984,076

Securities and other properties held by the Bank in a fiduciary or agency capacity for its customers are not included in the Bank's statement of financial position since these items are not assets of the Bank. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 total assets held by the Bank's Trust and Investment Services Department amounted to P15 billion and P4.4 billion, respectively.

In connection with the trust operations of the Bank, government securities with carrying value of P6.37 billion (face value of P6.37 billion) and P4.59 billion (face value of P4.59 billion) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, 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% 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% 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, 2025 and 2024, the reserve for trust functions recorded under 'Statutory reserve' in the statement of financial position amounted to P5 million.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities with credit risk exposure amounted to P15.4 billion and P9.9 billion, respectively (see Note 5). These include unused commercial letters of credit and credit commitments which are subject to ECL.

No sale and repurchase agreements were recognized in the balance sheet asset as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Other Commitments

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 statement 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 interest and foreign exchange rate related items were transacted as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

29. Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations 15-2010 of the BIR

In addition to the disclosures mandated under PFRS Accounting Standards and such other standards and/or conventions as may be adopted, companies are required by the BIR to provide in the notes to the financial statements, certain supplementary information for the taxable year. The amounts relating to such information may not necessarily be the same with those amounts disclosed in the financial statements which were prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards.

The following is the information required for the taxable year ended December 31, 2025:

A. DST

	Amount
Documentary stamps on hand, December 31, 2024	P27,002,681
Purchases (BIR Form 2000)	380,000,000
Documentary stamps used	(386,722,276)
	P20,280,405

B. Withholding Taxes

	Amount
Final withholding tax on interest on deposits	P25,683,258
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	25,057,339
Expanded withholding taxes	3,353,883
Final withholding tax - others	3,351,066
	P56,565,062

Outstanding amount of withholding taxes are included in 'Other liabilities' account in the statement of financial position.

C. All Other Taxes (Local and National)

	Amount
<i>Other taxes paid during the year recognized under 'Taxes and Licenses' account under Other Expenses</i>	
Gross receipts tax	P267,032,111
DST expenses	175,108,765
Licenses and permit fees	8,722,251
Other taxes	188,339
	P451,051,466

D. Tax Cases and Assessments

There are no outstanding tax assessment and/or tax cases under preliminary investigation, litigation and/or prosecution as at December 31, 2025.

As of December 31, 2025, the BIR has issued a suspension of all on going field audits such as LOA and Memorandum Order issuance, examination and verification of taxpayer's books of accounts, records, and other related transactions under Revenue Memorandum Circular No. 107-2025.

30. Audit Fees

The Bank's fee for the audit of the annual financial statements recorded as 'Management and professional fees' under Miscellaneous Expenses in the statement of income consists of:

	2025	2024
Total audit fees	P3,210,500	P3,223,800
Non-audit service:		
Agreed-upon procedure	115,000	-
External quality assessment review of internal audit	-	600,000
	P3,325,500	P3,823,800

The Bank's policy allows R.G. Manabat & Co. to provide assurance and other audit-related services that, while outside the scope of the statutory audit, are consistent with the role of an external auditor. These include regulatory and prudential reviews requested by regulators. Any other services that are not audit or audit-related services are non-audit services.

The Bank's policy allows certain non-audit services to be provided where the service would not contravene auditor independence requirements. R.G. Manabat & Co. may not provide services that are perceived to be in conflict with the role of an external auditor or breach auditor independence. These include consulting advice and subcontracting of operational activities normally undertaken by management, and engagements where the external auditor may ultimately be required to express an opinion on its own work.

31. 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*, BSP Circular 1128, *Environmental and Social Risk Management Framework* and BSP Circular No. 1149, *Guidelines on the Integration of Sustainability Principles in Investment Activities of Banks*. These are directives 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 Sustainable Finance Transition Plan commenced on December 17, 2020 upon approval of the BOD and all the policies, guidelines, manuals and limit monitoring processes have been substantially implemented since March 2023.

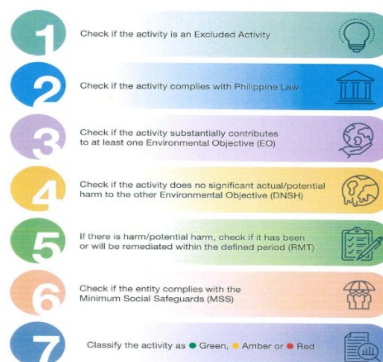
The Risk Governance Policy has been updated to include the roles and responsibilities and policies on Environment and Social Risks of the Parent Bank and these have been adapted to the local setting. The Bank released its first Sustainability Finance Policy in June 2022 and an updated version has been released in June 2023. Majority of the other related policies, guidelines and manuals affected by the BSP Circulars have been updated in 2022 and 2023.

The Bank has identified five labels for Environmental, Social and Governance (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. ESG risks is also considered in the assessment of credit risks, operational risks, business continuity plan, market and liquidity risks starting 2023.

The Bank has implemented a collateral risk assessment process which started on September 30, 2022 where collaterals are given a rating internally of low, medium, high risk based on the Hazard Hunter (<https://hazardhunter.georisk.gov.ph/>) 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.

To enable the Bank to manage concentration of investment securities that have environmental and social (E&S) risks as well as its impact to the overall performance of the Banking Book securities, the Bank implemented an ESG limit for investment securities starting May 2023.

To comply with the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Guidelines (BSP Circular No. 1187 Series of 2024), the Bank started to classify IBG exposures using the 7-step assessment process anchored on two (2) environmental objectives: (1) Climate Change Mitigation or (2) Climate Change Adaptation in 2025. The assessments are done in stages and period is aligned with the annual review or interim review of the account. Moving forward, the assessment will be done annually.



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	<p>The Bank'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 endeavor to achieve and embed sustainable finance in our operations, taking into account the Bank's business growth, the rights and interests of its stakeholders and sustainable environmental and social development.</p> <p>The Bank has limited appetite for ESG sensitive Sector and High ESG Risk Company while it has zero appetite for obligors under the exclusion/restricted list.</p>														
Exclusion/ Restricted List	<p>Entities involved in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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; production or sale of guns, small arms, and ammunition in the commercial market, excluding companies that solely serve national defense or government) ▪ Pornography industry ▪ Other industries that may affect social and public security as may be defined by regulatory bodies and standard setting bodies (e.g. Basel). 														
ESG Sensitive Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Thermal coal extraction: >25% of the borrower's revenue from coal mining ▪ 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) ▪ Unconventional Oil and Gas extraction: >10% of the borrower's revenue is from sale or unconventional oil and gas extraction, including oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas, ultra-deep-water oil and gas 														
High ESG Risk Company	Score exceeds forty points in the Sustainalytics Database														
Carbon Intensive Industries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Carbon Intensive Sector</th> <th>Description of Definitions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Power generation</td> <td>More than 25% of the electricity generation capacity comes from coal-fired power, oil or natural gas.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marine shipping/ airlines</td> <td>More than 25% the obligor's revenue is from providing marine shipping or cargo transportation or air transportation services.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iron and steel/ smelting</td> <td>The company is in the upstream and midstream of the steel industry chain: More than 25% of the obligor's revenue is from the manufacture of the following iron and steel products: Carbon steel or stainless-steel product that is produced by blast furnace smelting or electric furnace smelting, such as slabs, billets, steel ingots, etc. or hot-rolled steel/coils, shape steel, rebar, iron or steel wire rod, bar steel, etc. that is made from slabs, billets, steel ingots, etc., through high-temperature heating processes. The same standards for the aforementioned manufacturing processes also apply to the smelting industry of other non-ferrous metals such as copper, aluminum and lead.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cement</td> <td>The company is in the midstream of the cement industry chain: More than 25% of the obligor's revenue is from producing cement or cement clinker.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Petrochemical</td> <td>The company is in the upstream and midstream of the petrochemicals and plastics industry chain: More than 25% of the obligor's revenue is from the refining and cracking of mineral crude oil, oil shale, coal and crude oil to produce gasoline, diesel, fuel oil and basic plastic raw materials (e.g., ethylene, propylene, butadiene, benzene, phenol, etc.) or from engaging chemical reactions, such as polymerization, esterification and alkylation, to produce chemical raw materials (including but not limited to plastic raw materials of PVC / PE / PP / PS / ABS / SM / AN / AA and other one-step refining).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fossil fuel mining</td> <td>More than 25% of the obligor's revenue is from thermal coal, petroleum, natural gas or oil shale extraction; or more than 10% of the obligor's revenue is from exploitation of oil sands.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Carbon Intensive Sector	Description of Definitions	Power generation	More than 25% of the electricity generation capacity comes from coal-fired power, oil or natural gas.	Marine shipping/ airlines	More than 25% the obligor's revenue is from providing marine shipping or cargo transportation or air transportation services.	Iron and steel/ smelting	The company is in the upstream and midstream of the steel industry chain: More than 25% of the obligor's revenue is from the manufacture of the following iron and steel products: Carbon steel or stainless-steel product that is produced by blast furnace smelting or electric furnace smelting, such as slabs, billets, steel ingots, etc. or hot-rolled steel/coils, shape steel, rebar, iron or steel wire rod, bar steel, etc. that is made from slabs, billets, steel ingots, etc., through high-temperature heating processes. The same standards for the aforementioned manufacturing processes also apply to the smelting industry of other non-ferrous metals such as copper, aluminum and lead.	Cement	The company is in the midstream of the cement industry chain: More than 25% of the obligor's revenue is from producing cement or cement clinker.	Petrochemical	The company is in the upstream and midstream of the petrochemicals and plastics industry chain: More than 25% of the obligor's revenue is from the refining and cracking of mineral crude oil, oil shale, coal and crude oil to produce gasoline, diesel, fuel oil and basic plastic raw materials (e.g., ethylene, propylene, butadiene, benzene, phenol, etc.) or from engaging chemical reactions, such as polymerization, esterification and alkylation, to produce chemical raw materials (including but not limited to plastic raw materials of PVC / PE / PP / PS / ABS / SM / AN / AA and other one-step refining).	Fossil fuel mining	More than 25% of the obligor's revenue is from thermal coal, petroleum, natural gas or oil shale extraction; or more than 10% of the obligor's revenue is from exploitation of oil sands.
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OVERVIEW OF THE E&S RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

 <p>Governance</p>	<p>GOVERNANCE</p> <p>The BOD views oversight and effective management of ESG related and opportunities as essential to the Bank's ability to execute its strategy and achieve long-term sustainable growth. As such, the full BOD receives regular updates on the implementation of the Transition Plan. In addition to oversight by the full Board, the Board coordinates with the RMC and Audit Committee to ensure active and on-going Committee-level oversight of the Bank's management of ESG related risks and opportunities.</p>
	<p>STRATEGY</p> <p>The Bank has implemented ESG Risk Acceptance Criteria to be used during onboarding of new obligors and annual reviews of existing obligors classified as ESG Sensitive and High ESG Risk Company. Exposures to ESG Sensitive and High ESG Risk Company also requires a higher pricing where the minimum return on risk adjusted capital is set at 15%. This will have an impact on the Bank's loan portfolio in the short, medium and long-term horizon. The Bank shall apply appropriate exposure control and reduction strategy to ESG Sensitive and High ESG Risk customers with zero transition plans and promote sustainable financing by targeting companies with ESG related requirements.</p>
	<p>RISK MANAGEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For institutional banking, customers are assessed and tagged as ESG sensitive, High ESG Risk Company and carbon intensive in line with the Bank's ESG Risk Appetite Statement and Sustainable Finance Policy. Limit monitoring has been 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 which forms part of the credit assessment of the obligor. • Vendors and outsourced services providers are assessed for ESG tagging.
	<p>METRICS AND TARGETS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management by objectives of employees include ESG component starting 2023. • The exposures for ESG Sensitive and High ESG risk company have a limit that is 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 per kilowatt hour 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 (8) 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 IBG. As of December 31, 2025, there are no exposures that will fall under the Equator Principles.

ESG Exposure Monitoring

The Bank has implemented ESG limit monitoring. The Bank's exposure on ESG Sensitive Sector and High ESG Risk Company was capped at 20% of the Bank's total credit exposures (ESG Limit Ceiling) and an ESG Warning Trigger has been set at 16%. The ESG limit monitoring ratio has been amended effective June 30, 2025 to align with Parent Bank Guidelines wherein the High ESG Risk exposures have been removed from the ratio and the limit has been reduced from 20% to 10%. Certain actions should be done when the ESG Warning Trigger is exceeded. Below is the breakdown per classification:

Classification	December 31, 2025	
	Count	Exposure (in million PHP)
ESG Exclusion List	0	P -
ESG Sensitive Sector (gross amount including exempted)	3	4,745,822,253
High ESG Risk Company	2	5,905,837,767
Carbon Intensive Industries	5	1,420,290,234
Unclassified Obligors	158	44,826,443,900
Total IBG Portfolio	168	56,898,394,154
Total Bankwide Portfolio		67,422,426,354
ESG Limit Utilization (ESG Limit Ceiling: 10%; ESG Warning Trigger 8%)*		3.74%

**Ratio calculation excludes availments exempted from ESG monitoring*

Similarly, the Bank has implemented an ESG bond exposure monitoring. The Bank has set a limit on the aggregate exposure of debt securities with E&S risk at P1.5 billion for Peso Bonds and USD10 million for foreign currency denominated bonds. The limits will enable the Bank to manage unwanted concentration of securities that have E&S risk and its accompanying effect in the overall performance of the Banking Book portfolio.

As of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Bank have not yet used any of the set limits on the aggregate exposure of debt securities with E&S risk for peso bonds and foreign currency-denominated bonds.

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.
INDEX TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY
SCHEDULES

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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*

PART V

Schedule A: Supplementary Schedule of External Auditor Fee-related Disclosure

**RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS
AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.

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

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, beginning of the reporting period	P -
Add/Less: Net Income (loss) for the current year	169,932,727
Less: <u>Category C.1: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)</u>	
Equity in net income of associate/joint venture, net of dividends declared	P -
Unrealized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	(112,325,742)
Unrealized fair value adjustments (marked-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	(22,919,446)
Unrealized fair value gain of Investment Property	(10,641,152)
Other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS Accounting Standards	-
	(145,886,340)
Add: <u>Category C.2: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior reporting periods but realized in the current reporting period (net of tax)</u>	
Realized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	152,117,315
Realized fair value adjustments (marked-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	10,229
Realized foreign exchange gain of Investment Property	-
Other realized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS Accounting Standards	-
	152,127,544

Forward

Add: <u>Category C.3</u>: Unrealized income recognized in profit or loss in prior reporting periods but reversed in the current reporting period (net of tax)	P -	
Adjusted Net Income/Loss		P176,173,931
Add/Less: <u>Category E</u>: Other items that should be excluded from the determination of the amount of available for dividend distribution		
Net movement of treasury shares (except for reacquisition of redeemable shares)	-	
Net movement of deferred tax asset not considered in the reconciling items under the previous categories	138,452,457	
Net movement in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liabilities related to same transaction, e.g., set-up of right of use of asset and lease liability, set-up of asset and asset retirement obligation, and set-up of service concession asset and concession payable	347,787	
BASEL III requirements and ICAAP1	(314,974,175)	
Sub-total		(176,173,931)
Total Retained Earnings, end of the reporting period available for dividend		P -

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

**SCHEDULES REQUIRED BY ANNEX 68-J
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

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

SCHEDULE A - FINANCIAL ASSETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025

Financial Assets

Below is the detailed schedule of financial assets in equity and debt securities of the Bank as of December 31, 2025:

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 Republic of the Philippines (ROP) bonds	n/a	P3,075,327,855	P3,056,849,114	P3,056,849,114	P20,345,968
	n/a	8,330,323	8,469,986	8,469,986	-
Sub-total		3,083,658,178	3,065,319,100	3,065,319,100	20,345,968
Derivative assets:					
AMERTRON	n/a	540,868,000	13,466,969	-	-
ANZ	n/a	291,115,000	-	-	-
BDO Unibank, Inc.	n/a	2,057,750,000	6,150,000	-	-
ICBC	n/a	17,637,000	65,735	-	-
ING	n/a	10,377,414,357	6,579,329	-	-
MBTC	n/a	294,000,000	50,000	-	-
PNB	n/a	581,350,000	-	-	-
RCBC	n/a	1,464,080,000	3,000,729	-	-
Standard Chartered	n/a	421,104,713	37,988	-	-
VANTAGEFIN	n/a	64,669,000	-	-	-
VSTECs	n/a	200,504,559	429,558	-	-
VXI	n/a	10,633,641,250	114,219,431	-	-
Sub-total		26,944,133,879	143,999,739	-	-
Financial Assets at FVOCI					
Government securities:					
Fixed rate treasury notes US treasury bills Republic of the Philippines (ROP) bonds Republic of Indonesia (ROI) bonds	n/a	9,262,708,082	9,028,822,009	9,028,822,009	128,227,029
	n/a	-	-	-	-
	n/a	1,807,591,085	1,503,827,512	1,503,827,512	29,149,392
	n/a	67,167,575	57,754,120	57,754,120	490,407
Sub-total		11,137,466,742	10,590,403,641	10,590,403,641	157,866,828
Equity securities:					
BANCNET	50,000	-	6,940,717	-	-
PCHC	21,000	-	5,000,100	-	-
BAP		-	500,000	-	-
Orchard Gold and Country Club	1	-	3,235,000	3,235,000	-
Subic Bay Yacht Club Corporation	1	-	205,000	205,000	-
Sub-total		-	15,880,817	3,440,000	-
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost					
Government securities:					
Fixed rate treasury notes ROP bonds ROI bonds	n/a	9,939,777,492	9,937,773,885	9,937,773,885	122,890,514
	n/a	6,139,985,219	5,804,473,715	5,804,473,715	112,936,222
	n/a	199,886,147	182,763,556	182,763,556	3,272,296
Total		P16,279,648,858	P15,925,011,156	P15,925,011,156	P239,099,032

PART II - SCHEDULE B

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

**SCHEDULE B - AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, RELATED PARTIES AND
PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS (OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES)
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Name and Designation of Debtor	Balance at Beginning of Year	Additions	Amounts Collected	Amounts Written Off	Current	Not Current	Ending Balance
Employee loans/total	P24,227,591	P7,401,500	P11,558,083	P -	P2,604,011	P17,466,935	P20,070,946

CTBC BANK (PHILIPPINES) CORP.
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, 2025

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

SCHEDULE E-INDEBTEDNESS TO RELATED PARTIES
DECEMBER 31, 2025

Name of Related Parties	Balance at Beginning of Year	Balance at End of Year	Nature, Terms and Conditions
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (Parent Bank)	P578,450,000	P -	60 days; interest bearing; unsecured
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (Parent Bank)	867,675,000	-	90 days; interest bearing; unsecured
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (Parent Bank)	578,450,000	-	92 days; interest bearing; unsecured
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (Parent Bank)	578,450,000	-	122 days; interest bearing; unsecured
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (Parent Bank)	578,450,000	-	123 days; interest bearing; unsecured
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (Parent Bank)	404,915,000	-	151 days; interest bearing; unsecured
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (Parent Bank)	289,225,000	-	153 days; interest bearing; unsecured
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (Parent Bank)	289,225,000	-	180 days; interest bearing; unsecured
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (Parent Bank)	1,735,350,000	-	279 days; interest bearing; unsecured
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (Parent Bank)	146,986,187	-	75 days; interest bearing; unsecured
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (Parent Bank)	1,519,968,722	2,117,372,599	2-3 years; interest bearing; unsecured
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (Parent Bank)	9,968,464,354	P5,535,257,500	3-4 years; interest bearing; unsecured

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

SCHEDULE F-GUARANTEES OF SECURITIES OF OTHER ISSUERS
DECEMBER 31, 2025

Name of Issuing Entity of Securities Guaranteed by the Company for which this Statement is Filed	Title of Issue of Each Class of Securities Guaranteed	Total Amount of Guaranteed and Outstanding	Amount Owned by Person of which Statement is Filed	Nature of Guarantee
None to report				

PART II - SCHEDULE G

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

**SCHEDULE G - CAPITAL STOCK
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

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	-	399,012,001	86	987,913

Required information is disclosed in Note 18: Equity to the basic financial statements of the Bank.

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

SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
DECEMBER 31, 2025

Liquidity Ratios

The ratios for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Current assets	P31,434,692,836	P33,436,297,883
Current liabilities	60,535,578,297	75,639,296,451
Ratio of current assets to current liabilities	51.9%	44.2%
Net liquid assets ¹	P17,886,215,818	P7,032,328,670
Total deposits	54,494,032,856	51,521,651,730
Ratio of net liquid assets to total deposits	32.8%	13.6%

Solvency Ratio

The ratios for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Total liabilities	P78,743,179,003	P78,891,036,969
Total equity	12,496,335,586	10,615,927,798
Ratio of debt to equity	630.1%	743.1%

Assets to Equity Ratio

The ratios for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Total assets	P91,239,514,589	P89,506,964,767
Total equity	12,496,335,586	10,615,927,798
Ratio of total assets to equity	730.1%	843.1%

Interest Rate Coverage Ratio

The ratios for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Income before interest and taxes	P2,846,721,873	P2,595,614,987
Interest expense	2,568,460,799	2,382,996,715
Interest coverage ratio	110.8%	108.9%

PART III - SCHEDULE A*Profitability Ratios*

The ratios for the years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Net income	P169,932,727	P31,008,064
Average total equity ²	11,556,131,692	10,776,142,120
Return on average equity	1.5%	0.3%
Net income	P169,932,727	P31,008,064
Average total assets ²	90,373,239,678	79,488,701,503
Return on average assets	0.2%	0.0%
Net interest income	P3,593,503,732	P3,328,816,258
Average interest earning assets ²	81,988,100,510	72,841,540,186
Net interest margin on average earning assets	4.4%	4.6%

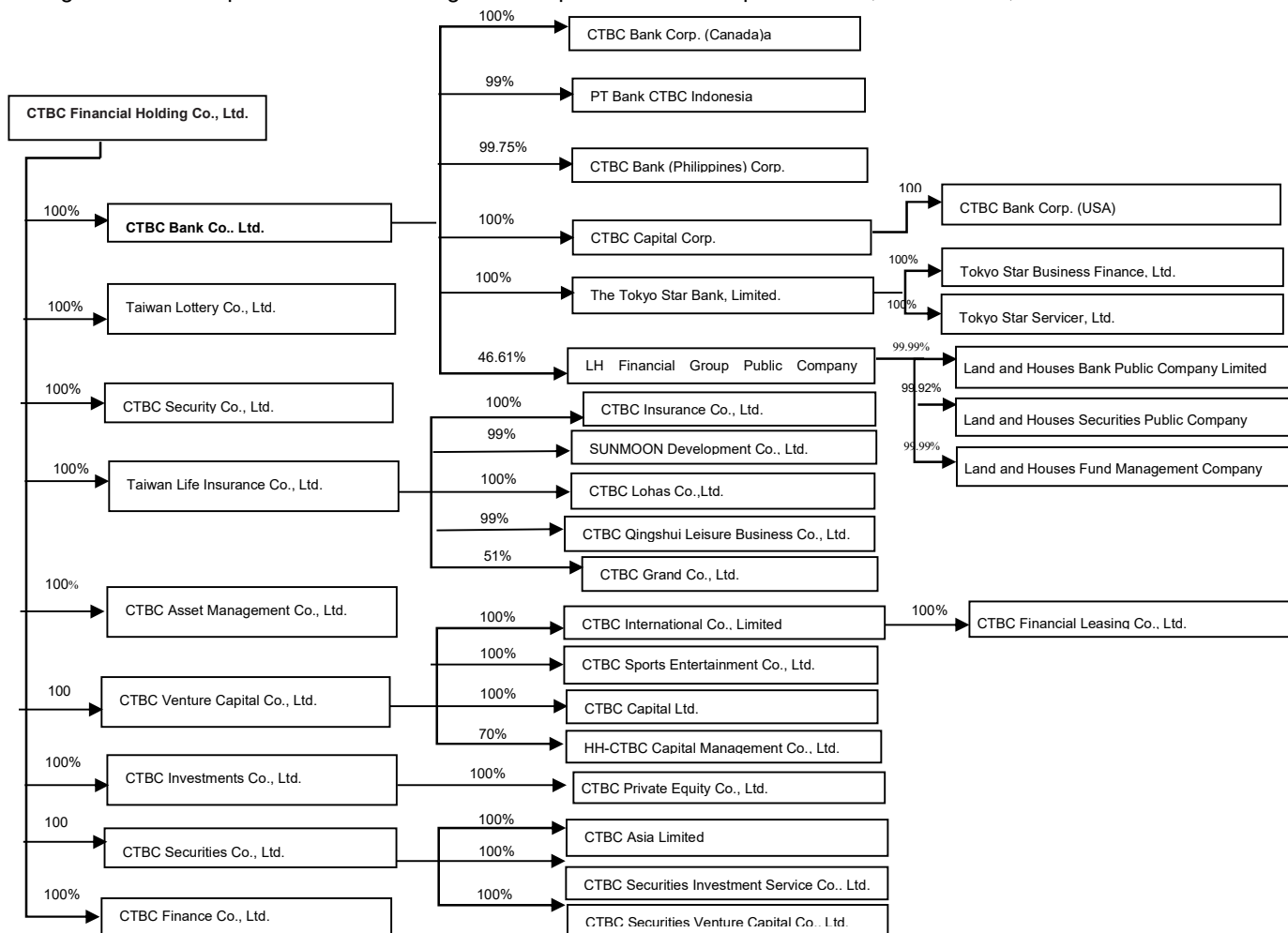
^{1/} Net liquid assets consist of cash, due from BSP, due from other banks, interbank loans, securities held for trade and available for sale less derivatives liabilities and interbank borrowings.

^{2/} Average balances were determined using the ending balances of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024

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

RELATIONSHIP MAP
DECEMBER 31, 2025

Below is a map showing the relationship between and among the Group and its ultimate parent Bank, subsidiaries, and associates as of December 31, 2025



PART V - SCHEDULE A

Amendment to PFRS 7, Disclosure: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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 statement of financial position;
- c. Net amounts presented in the statement 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, 2025 and 2024 are as follows (in millions):

	2025					
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities Offset in the Statement of Financial Position	Net Amounts of Financial Assets Presented in the Statement of Financial Position	Related Amounts not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position		
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount
Financial Assets						
Derivatives-trading assets	P144	P -	P144	P -	P -	P -
Derivatives held for risk management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse sale and repurchase, securities borrowing and similar agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	1,268	1,268	-
Total	P144	P -	P144	P1,268	P1,268	P -
Financial Liabilities						
Derivatives-trading liabilities	P122	P -	P122	P -	P -	P -
Derivatives held for risk management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale and repurchase, securities lending and similar agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customer deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	P122	P -	P122	P -	P -	P -

PART IV - SCHEDULE B

2024						
	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 Statement of Financial Position	Related Amounts not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	
Financial Assets						
Derivatives-trading assets	P325	P -	P325	P -	P -	P -
Derivatives held for risk management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse sale and repurchase, securities borrowing and similar agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	1,018	1,018	-
Total	P325	P -	P325	P1,018	P1,018	P -
Financial Liabilities						
Derivatives-trading liabilities	P153	P -	P153	P -	P -	P -
Derivatives held for risk management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale and repurchase, securities lending and similar agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customer deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	P153	P -	P153	P -	P -	P -

The gross amounts of recognized financial assets and financial liabilities and their net amounts as presented in the statement 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 statement 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 statement of financial position,' as set out above, to the line items presented in the statement of financial position are as follows (in millions):

2025					
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	P144	Other Resources - net	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	122	Derivative Liabilities	-	-
Sale and repurchase securities lending and similar agreements		-	-	-	-
Derivatives held for risk management		-	-	-	-
Customer deposits		-	-	-	-

PART IV - SCHEDULE B

2024					
Types of Financial Assets	<i>Note</i>	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	P325	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	153	Derivative Liabilities	-	-
Sale and repurchase securities lending and similar agreements		-	-	-	-
Derivatives held for risk management		-	-	-	-
Customer deposits		-	-	-	-

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

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR
FEE-RELATED INFORMATION
December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
Total Audit Fees (Section 2.1a)¹	P3,210,500	P3,223,800
Non-audit service fees:		
Other assurance services	-	-
Tax services	-	-
All other services	115,000	600,000
Total Non-audit Fees (Section 2.1b)²	115,000	600,000
Total Audit and Non-audit Fees	P3,325,500	P3,823,800

Audit and Non-audit Fees of Other Related Entities (Section 2.1c)³

	2025	2024
Audit Fees	P -	P -
Non-audit service fees:		
Other assurance services	-	-
Tax services	-	-
All other services	-	-
Total Audit and Non-audit Fees of Other Related Entities	P -	P -

¹ Disclosure of the agreed fees (excluding out of pocket expenses and VAT) with the external auditor/audit firm and its network (as applicable) for the audit of the covered company's stand-alone and/or consolidated financial statements and the covered company's consolidated subsidiaries' financial statements on which the external auditor/audit firm expresses an opinion. These do not include fees for special purpose audit or review of financial statements.

² Disclosure of charged or billed fees (excluding out of pocket expenses and VAT) by the external auditor/audit firm or a network firm (as applicable) for non-audit services to the covered company and its related entities over which the covered company has direct or indirect control that are consolidated in the financial statements on which the external auditor/audit firm expresses an opinion. These include other assurance services such as special purpose audit or review of financial statements.

³ Disclosure of fees for services (excluding out of pocket expenses and VAT) charged to any related entities of the covered company over which the covered company has direct or indirect control, which are not yet disclosed in (a) or (b), such as fees for services to any unconsolidated subsidiaries that meet the consolidation exemption criteria of Philippines Financial Reporting Standard (PFRS) 10 applicable to investment entities, if the external auditor/audit firm has reason to believe that these are relevant to the evaluation of the external auditor/audit firm's independence, as communicated by the external auditor/audit firm with the covered company's Those Charged with Governance or equivalent (e.g., Audit Committee).

ANNEXES

(Additional Disclosures not included in the
SEC 2025 Annual Report)

Annexes to Annual Report Year 2025

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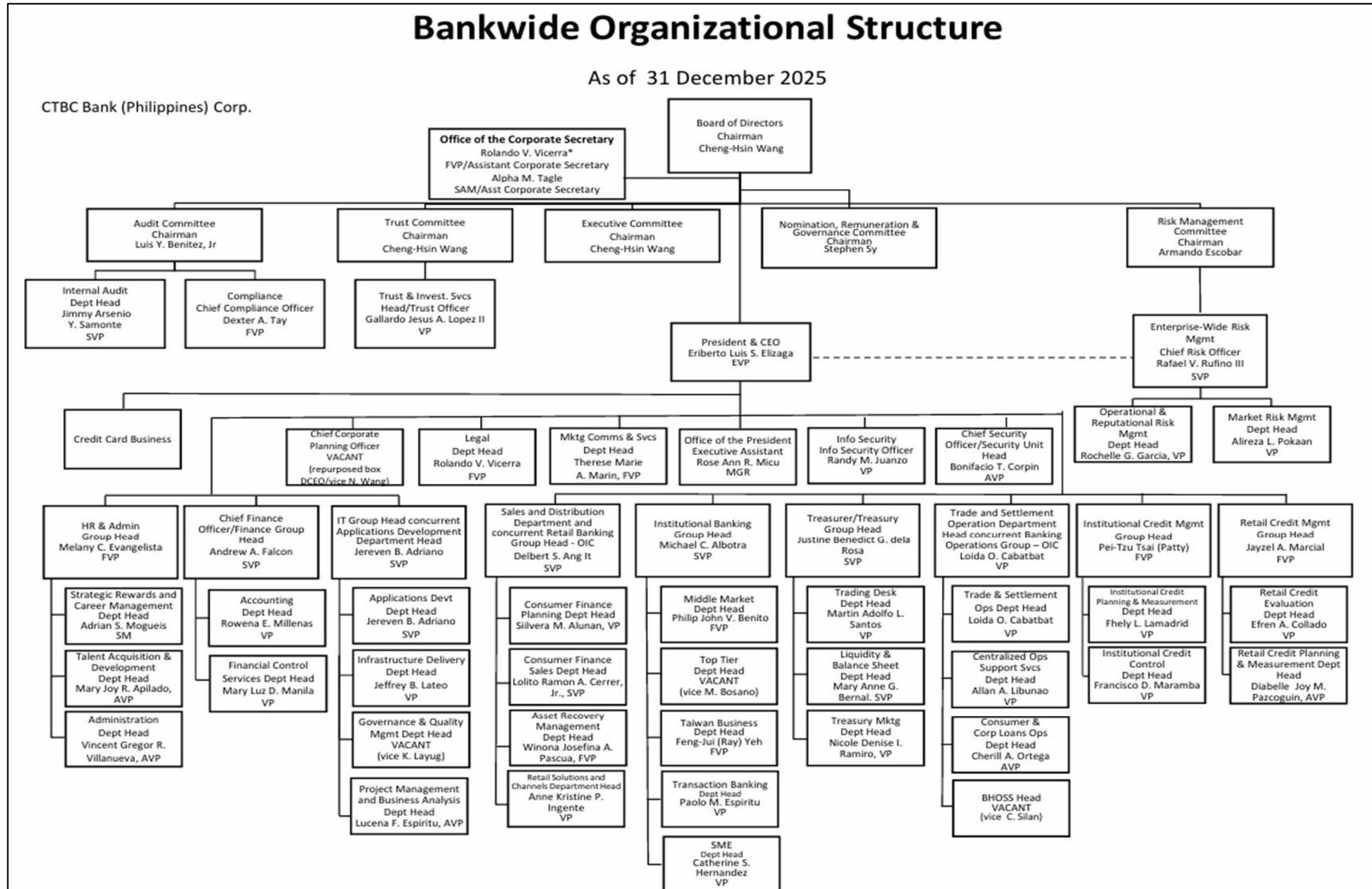
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ANNEX 1: BANK ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Website : www.ctbcbank.com.ph



ANNEX 2**List of Major Stockholders, as of December 31, 2025****ANNEX 2: LIST OF MAJOR STOCKHOLDERS, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Name of Stockholders	Nationality	Percentage of Stockholdings	Voting Status one (1) per share
CTBC BANK CO., LTD.	Taiwanese	99.75%	399,012,001
MA. ASUNCION M. ORTOLL	Filipino	00.06%	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
MARTIN M. ORTOLL	Filipino	00.01%	26,838
JOSE ANTONIO M. ORTOLL	Filipino	00.01%	26,838
CARLOS M. ORTOLL	Filipino	00.01%	26,838
MA. MARTA M. ORTOLL	Filipino	00.01%	26,838
MA. BEATRIZ ORTOLL- MANAHAN	Filipino	00.01%	26,838
MA. TERESA ORTOLL- GARCIA	Filipino	00.01%	26,838
MA. ELENA M. ORTOLL- MIJARES	Filipino	00.01%	26,838
REGAN C. SY	Filipino	00.01%	26,450
PCD NOMINEE CORP. (FILIPINO)	Filipino	00.00%	13,795
CHING L. TAN	Filipino	00.00%	13,225
RAZUL Z. REQUESTO	Filipino	00.00%	13,225
GUAT TIOC CHUNG	Filipino	00.00%	13,225
BERNARDITO U. CHU	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** – A variant of Peso 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.
- **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.
- **Peso Time Deposit** - This is a Peso-denominated regular time deposit account 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 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 Card** - A convenient, multi-functional, debit card that allows bills payment, fund transfer, balance inquiry and ATM cash withdrawal at over 27,000 BancNet ATMs in the Philippines and over 2 million Visa/Plus 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.
- **MySaves Cash Card** - 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 Management

- **Retail Netbanking** - It's a secure web and mobile banking platform that enables the Bank's retail clients to conveniently access their CTBC Bank accounts and perform transactions anytime, anywhere. The platform is available both as a web application and as the CTBC Bank PH Mobile App, which can be downloaded from the App Store and Google Play.
- **Corporate NetBanking** - A secure, web-based remote banking platform that enables the Bank's corporate clients to access a wide range of banking services from any location, at any time. By leveraging internet connectivity, the system extends service availability beyond standard banking hours, ensuring convenience and flexibility.

2. Disbursement Management

- **Co-Branded Cash Card** – It 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 is a one-stop shop facility in paying all government duties accessible through BancNet's secured eGov portal using a browser such as Edge, Chrome, 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 solution available to Business/Institutions/Employers for online transmission of PhilHealth premium contributions. It is a facility accessible through BancNet's secure eGov portal using a browser such as Edge, Chrome, 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)** - It 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.
- **Point-of-Sale (POS)** - A secure payment solution that allows merchants to accept payments for goods or services directly from customers using their debit cards or BancNet ATM-issued cards. It provides seamless settlement of all transactions made with BancNet ATM-issued cards and the daily transaction reports to support reconciliation and monitoring.

C. Loans

1. Loans

- **My Family Home Loan** - A straightforward housing loan facility that gives low fixed interest rates.
- **My Home Equity Loan** - A multi-purpose home loan facility that allows a borrower to use his/her existing property as a collateral to get cash up to 80% of the property's assessed value at a low fixed interest rate.
- **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 Peso or US Dollar, the 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. Personal Loan

- **Salary Stretch for Individuals** – A short-term or mid-term multi-purpose unsecured loan for salaried and self-employed segments.

- **Salary Stretch for Corporate Salary Loans** – A multi-purpose unsecured personal loans to employees of accredited companies. Loan repayment under this program is via salary deduction.
3. **Back-to-Back Loan** – A standby loan facility secured by a hold out on Savings/ Time Deposit and government securities to bridge financial gaps for personal and business purpose.
 4. **SME Business Loan** - A secured facility offering flexible funding for Small and Business Enterprises (SMEs) to improve its working capital, seize opportunities for expansion, and maximize savings through refinancing.

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** – Involves 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 has 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 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 pays to or receives 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 is 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** - These are 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** - It is an investment vehicle that pools funds of different investors with similar investment objectives in a basket of assets, goods, and services.
 - **Money Market Fund** – It is 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** – It is 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** – It is a Peso-denominated equity Unit Investment Trust Fund in the form of a feeder fund that aims 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. Personal Management Trust (PMT)** - A fiduciary arrangement where CTBC- TISD manages funds and assets on behalf of a client, following agreed investment strategies and distribution terms. It ensures disciplined stewardship, accountability, and continuity of wealth for beneficiaries.
- 4. 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.
- 5. 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.
 - **Facility Agency** - the bank acts as an agent in syndicated loans or structured financing, it administers loan documentation, monitors compliance, and coordinates between borrower and lenders.
 - **Legislated and Quasi-Judicial Trust** - Refers to trust agreements mandated by law, executive order, a court or other government regulatory agency, such as in cases of, but not limited to receivership, receiving/custodianship arrangements for IPOs, rights, or offerings.
 - **Safekeeping Account** - A custodial service where the Bank's TISD securely holds securities, valuables, or documents without active investment management. It provides secure storage, reliable servicing, and peace of mind while ownership remains with the client.

ANNEX 4: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

A. Corporate Governance Structure and Practices

Board oversight on good governance of the Bank is essential for the stability and success of the institution. As such, part of the implementation of the governance structure, designated board committees ensure that their respective oversight extends to all areas, including how risks, business operations 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.

B. 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.
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 Nomination, Remuneration and Governance (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, the Bank's Human Resources and Administration Group (HRAG) shall have the policy for reference.

C. 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 composed of individuals with diverse expertise and backgrounds, and collectively they reach independent and sound decisions. The Board ensures that directors serving on board committees possess the necessary expertise and experience, demonstrate independence of mind, and are free from conflicts of interest that could impair their ability to perform their duties objectively.

D. 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.
- 7) Ensure the 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, the Management, and the Directors.
- 10) Maintain qualitative and timely lines of communication and information between the Board and Management.

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.

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) Provide plans 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 FI's 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) Provide 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.

Non-Executive Director (NED) refers to those who are not part of the day-to-day management of the Bank's operations.

E. Board Structure and Composition

The Board of Directors of the Bank consists of eight (8) members, composed of Executive, Non-Executive 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 2025	Type of Directorships	The Principal Stockholder Represented if Nominee	The Number of Years Served as Director (September 1995-December 2025)	Number of Direct and Indirect Shares Held	Percentage of Shares Held to Total Outstanding Shares of the Bank
Cheng-Hsin Wang	Director		4	1	0%
William B. Go	Director		30	54	0%
Eriberto Luis S. Elizaga	Director		1	1	0%
Jen-Wen Liao	Director		2	1	0%
Ya-Ling Chiu	Director		1	1	0%
Stephen D. Sy	Independent Director		6	1	0%
Luis Y. Benitez, Jr.	Independent Director		4	1	0%
Armando B. Escobar	Independent Director		63 days	1	0%

F. 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;
- 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; or
- d. Incumbent Cabinet Secretaries in the Philippine Government who serve as directors/chairman in government financial institutions in an ex-officio capacity.

G. List of Board Level Committees Including Membership and Function

(Refer to SEC Report 17-A, pp. 39-41)

H. 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 2025 are as follows:

Name of Directors	Dates of Meetings								
	06-Mar-25	07-Apr-25	05-May-25	26-Jun-25		27-Jun-25	20-Aug-25	29-Oct-25	12-Dec-25
	(Regular Meeting)	(Special Meeting)	(Regular Meeting)	(Annual Stockholder's Meeting)	(Organizational Meeting)	(Regular Meeting)	(Regular Meeting)	(Regular Meeting)	(Regular Meeting)
Cheng-Hsin Wang	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
William B. Go	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eriberto Luis S. Elizaga	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jen-Wen Liao	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ya-Ling Chiu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alexander A. Patricio *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A		
Stephen D. Sy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Luis Y. Benitez, Jr.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Armando B. Escobar **	N/A							✓	✓

* 15 Jul 2025 - Mr. Patricio voluntarily resigned as Independent Director and as Chairman and Member of various committee.

** 29 Oct 2025 - Mr. Escobar joined the Board meeting only after the approval of his election/appointment on the same date.

Organizational Meeting – Risk Management Committee

Risk Management Committee Members	Date of Meetings						Percentage of Attendance
	06-Mar-25	05-May-25	27-Jun-25	20-Aug-25	29-Oct-25	12-Dec-25	
Alexander A. Patricio *	✓	✓	✓	N/A			100%
Armando B. Escobar **	N/A					✓	100%
Stephen D. Sy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%
Luis Y. Benitez, Jr.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%
Ya-Ling Chiu	N/A		✓	✓	✓	✓	100%

* Mr. Patricio resigned effective July 15, 2025.

** Appointed during October 29, 2025 Board Meeting.

Organizational Meeting – Trust Committee

Trust Committee Members	Date of Meetings						Percentage of Attendance
	06-Mar-25	05-May-25	26-Jun-25	20-Aug-25	29-Oct-25	12-Dec-25	
Cheng-Hsin Wang	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%
William B. Go	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%
Jen-Wen Liao	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%
Eriberto Luis S. Elizaga	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%
Gallardo Jesus A. Lopez II (Trust Officer)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%

Organizational Meeting – Audit Committee

Audit Committee Members	Date of Meetings						Percentage of Attendance
	06-Mar-25	05-May-25	26-Jun-25	20-Aug-25	29-Oct-25	12-Dec-25	
Luis Y. Benitez, Jr.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%
Alexander A. Patricio *	✓	✓	✓	N/A			100%
Armando B. Escobar **	N/A					✓	100%
Ya-Ling Chiu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%

* Mr. Patricio resigned effective July 15, 2025.

** Appointed during October 29, 2025 Board Meeting.

Organizational Meeting – Nomination, Remuneration and Governance (NRG) Committee

NRG Committee Members	Date of Meetings							Percentage of Attendance
	14-Feb-25	06-Mar-25	05-May-25	26-Jun-25	20-Aug-25	29-Oct-25	12-Dec-25	
Stephen D. Sy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%
Cheng-Hsin Wang	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%
William B. Go	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	86%
Alexander A. Patricio *	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A			100%
Armando B. Escobar **	N/A						✓	100%
Luis Y. Benitez, Jr.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%

* Mr. Patricio resigned effective July 15, 2025.

** Appointed during October 29, 2025 Board Meeting.

Organizational Meeting – Related Party Transactions Committee Members

Related Party Transactions Committee Members	Date of Meeting	Percentage of Attendance
	12-Dec-25	
Stephen D. Sy	✓	100%
William B. Go	✓	100%
Armando B. Escobar	✓	100%

*First RPT Committee meeting.

Changes in the Board of Directors – CORSEC

(Refer to SEC Report 17-A, page 6)

List of Executive Officers & Senior Management

Executive Officers

The following are the Bank's executive officers/senior management and Mancom:

ERIBERTO LUIS S. ELIZAGA, Filipino, earned his AB Economics degree from the Ateneo De Manila University. He was then Executive Vice President and Head of Institutional Banking Group before his appointment as President and CEO in 2025. 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 61 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 53 years old.

LOLITO RAMON A. CERRER, JR., aka. Jun Cerrer, Filipino, earned his AB Philosophy degree from the Ateneo De Manila University. In April 2017, he was appointed as the 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 63 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 25 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 51 years old.

MICHAEL C. ALBOTRA, Filipino, holds a degree in Bachelor of Arts Major in Economics from University of Asia and the Pacific. Mike initially joined CTBC Bank in 2021 as Senior Vice President/Head of Top Tier Department under Institutional Banking Group (IBG), and later on succeeded as Group Head of IBG in 2025. 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. Alotra is 48 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 57 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 56 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 24 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 52 years old.

ANDREW A. FALCON, Filipino, is a Certified Public Accountant. He earned his Bachelor's degree in Business Administration and Accountancy from the 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 and eventually promoted to Senior Vice President in March 2024. 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 44 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 54 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 of Global Institutional Credit Risk Management Division at CTBC Bank Co. Ltd. Ms. Tsai is 45 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 58 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 since June 2007 and is 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 52 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 UnionBank 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 52 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 (iBank) for 10 years where her last role was as Marketing Communications Officer. She joined CTBC Bank as Marketing Services Head in 2007. She is 53 years old.

DELBERT S. ANG IT, Filipino, earned his Bachelor of Science in Commerce major in Management and Entrepreneurship from San Beda College. He is Senior Vice President and Head of Retail Banking Group. Prior to joining CTBC Bank, he served as Senior Vice President and Retail Strategic Management Experience and Lending Head at Maybank Philippines, a role he has held since 2020. Prior to this, he was the Senior Vice President and Retail Banking Group Sales and Distribution Head at Myanma Apex Bank and the Senior Vice President and Branch Banking Group Head at PBCOM. His leadership background also includes significant tenures at Security Bank, where he served as First Vice President and Head of Bancassurance and Vice President and Area Head, as well as roles as Director and Chief Operating Officer at TGBO Philippines. Del's foundational career experience includes nearly a decade at Standard Chartered Bank, alongside early professional stints at International Exchange Bank, Aboitiz Air Transport, and Cocoplans Inc. He is 49 years old.

GALLARDO JESUS A. LOPEZ II, Filipino, earned his Bachelor of Science in Business Administration Major in Marketing Management from De La Salle University – College of St. Benilde and a Post Graduate Certificate in Marketing Management from Seneca College in Ontario, Canada. He joined CTBC Bank as Vice President and Trust Officer and Head of Trust and Investment Services. Mr. Lopez has over 20 years of experience in treasury management, investments, and cash position management. He began his career with Citibank N.A. in 2002 and subsequently held key roles in Bank of the Philippine Islands and Bank of Commerce, focusing on treasury marketing, liquidity, and balance sheet management. He later joined JP

Morgan Chase & Co. as Business Process Manager, and Maybank Philippines, Inc. as Assistant Vice President handling treasury and investment functions. In 2018, he joined UnionBank of the Philippines as Account Management and Governance Head with the rank of Vice President. Most recently, he served as Team Manager at Tim Hortons Canada. He is 48 years old.

I. 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 and Governance Committee (NRGC)
 - Audit Committee (Audit Com)
 - Risk Management Committee (RMC)
 - Trust Committee (Trust Com)
 - Related Party Committee (RPT 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 that 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).

J. 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.

K. 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 is guided by its 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 Section 132 of the MORB 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.

L. 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 NRC 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 and Administration 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.

M. Policies and Procedures on Related Party Transactions

The Bank, by way of safe and sound banking practice, as well as good corporate governance, through the Related Party Transaction Committee (RPT Committee), ensures that transactions or dealings with related parties of the Bank, including Trust and Investment Services Department, are continuously identified and monitored. The Committee further determines whether or not a transaction is on terms no less favorable to the Bank than terms available to any unconnected third party under the same or similar circumstances. The Bank's structures continue to ensure regulatory requirements for Related Party transactions. All RPTs that are considered material based on the concerned unit's/groups' internal policies shall be endorsed by the RPT committee to the Board of Directors for approval.

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.

Materiality Thresholds and Excluded Transactions, Internal Limits for Internal and Aggregate Exposures are further determined and monitored regularly 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.

In connection with the Related Party Transactions, the Bank's conglomerate structure – encompassing the Parent Bank, its affiliates, and the ultimate Parent Company – is shown on Part IV - Schedule A of the Audited Financial Statements.

N. 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 assesses and complements 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 reports 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.

O. Dividend Policy

(Refer to SEC Report 17-A, page 16)

P. Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives

The Bank remains steadfast in its commitment to implementing its key Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives. In 2025, the Bank's Support Groups pooled their personal resources to carry out outreach activities for their chosen beneficiaries, efforts they have consistently sustained over the years. In addition, the Bank upheld its tradition of giving back through its blood-letting program in partnership with the Philippine Red Cross. Through these advocacy-driven initiatives, employees are empowered to actively participate in meaningful causes, guided by a shared sense of purpose.

Q. 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 Section 1001 of the MORB on the Regulations on Financial Consumer Protection to Implement Republic Act No. 11765, otherwise known as the "Financial Products and Services Consumer Protection Act" or FCPA. 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 Bank has further enhanced its processes and systems in compliance with the provisions of Republic Act No. 12010, also known as the Anti-Financial Account Scamming Act ("AFASA") and the BSP-related Circulars 1213, 1214 and 1215 and other issuances to prevent escalating digital financial fraud and cybercrimes.

The Operational and Reputational Risk Management Department (ORRMD) reports directly to the Operations Committee of Management and the 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 Per Common Share Data

ANNEX 5: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PER COMMON SHARE DATA

In Php	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Total Equity	12,496,335,586	10,615,927,798
Weighted Ave. No. of shares	358,362,513	348,307,202
Book Value per share	34.87	30.48

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 and 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
<u>Market Risk</u>
Value at Risk (VaR) Limits
<u>IRRBB</u>
Interest rate limit for Economic Value of Equity (EVE)
Interest rate limit for Net Interest Income (NII), 1 bp delta
<u>Liquidity Risk</u>
Consolidated MCO Limit – 7 Days
Consolidated MCO Limit – 1 Month
Consolidated MCO Limit – 2 Months
Scenario-Based Risks
<u>Operational Risk</u>
Residual Risk on Losses
<u>Reputational Risk</u>
Residual Risk on Losses
<u>Compliance Risk</u>
Residual Risk on Estimated loss based on non-compliance events
<u>Legal Risk</u>
Residual Risk on Possible Losses
<u>Information Technology</u>
Residual Risk on Possible Losses

Risk Management Committee

In the foregoing discussion, the Board organized the Risk Management Committee (RMC) 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 (ICAAP).

This also includes the review of the Bank’s Risk Capital Framework (credit, market, liquidity and operational risks), including significant inputs and assumptions.

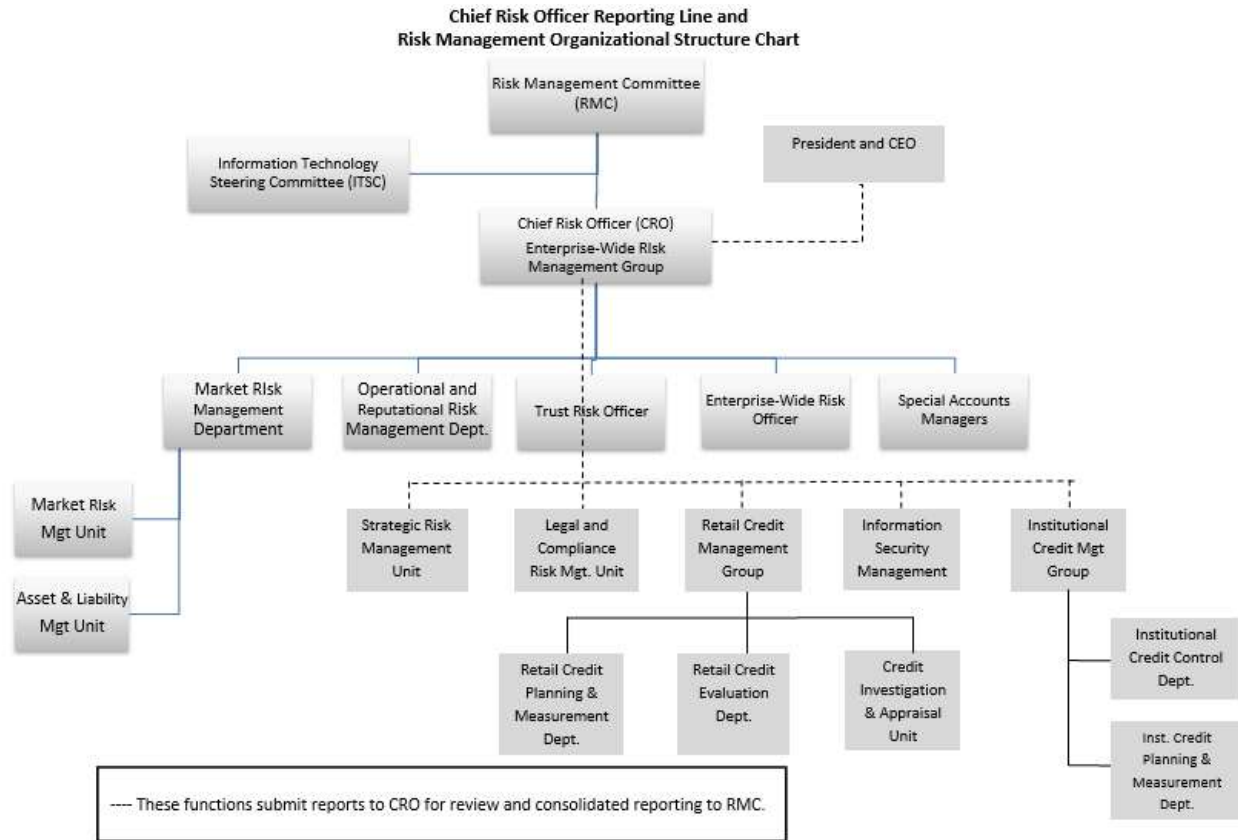
The Committee, which meets bimonthly or at any other time when it is deemed necessary, shall be composed of at least three (3) members of the Board of Directors, majority of whom shall be independent directors, including the chairperson. The presence of the majority or more than 50% of the member of 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 threshold’s structure. The CRO also ensures that risk management policies, processes and systems remain 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.

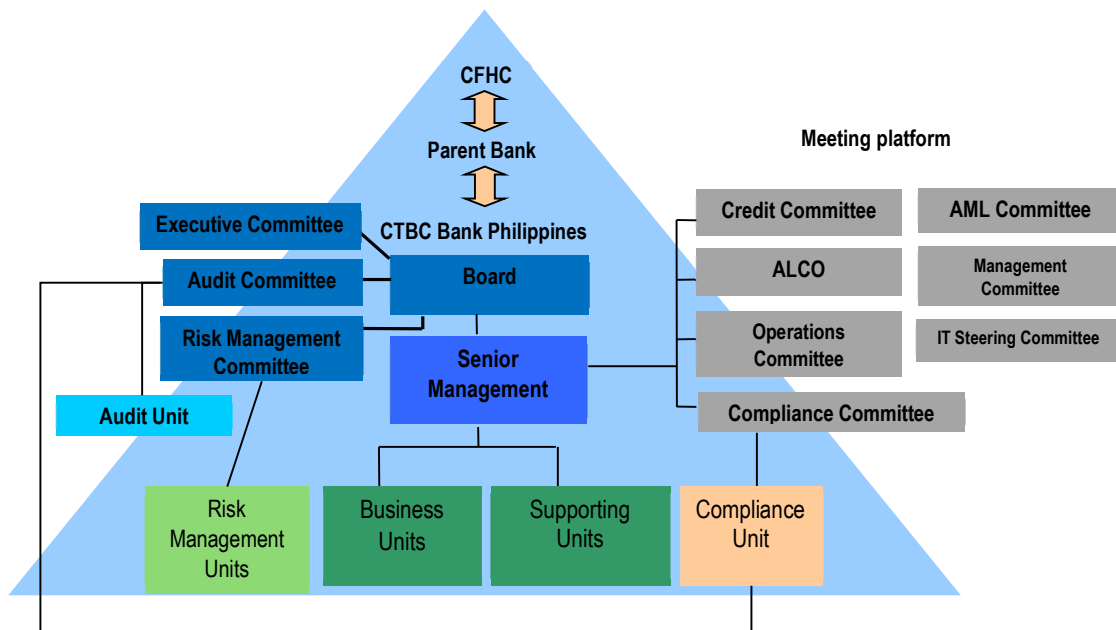


Risk Management Approach

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 Anti-Money Laundering Countering/Terrorism and Proliferation Financing (AML/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 money laundering and terrorism and proliferation financing 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 (AMLA), its 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 the 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- All business and operating units shall cooperate and help the appropriate supervising authority/ies in money laundering investigations and prosecution of cases, when filed in a competent court. Supervising authority/ies, as pertinent herein, refer/s to the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Insurance Commission (IC), and the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC).
- The 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 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.

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 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 sufficiently know its customer 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 through others.

- **Know Your Employee (KYE)**

The Bank shall adopt an adequate Know Your Employee process in screening and recruitment, aligned with the BSP and AMLC regulations as stated in the Bank's internal policy Recruitment and Screening Policy by Human Resources and Administrative Group (HRAG).

- **Cooperation with Law Enforcement Agencies**

The Bank shall fully cooperate with the AMLC and other pertinent law enforcement agencies, as appropriate, for the effective implementation and enforcement of the AMLA, as amended, and its Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations (RIRR) and other applicable laws and regulations, taking into consideration customer and account 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

1. Conducted six committee meetings in 2025 as follows and covered the periodic Internal Audit, Compliance, external audit, Parent Bank audit and regulatory reports.
 - March 6, 2025
 - May 5, 2025
 - June 26, 2025
 - August 20, 2025
 - October 29, 2025
 - December 12, 2025
2. Reviewed the Bank's 2024 audited financial statements certified by RG Manabat & Co. (KPMG) including the financial highlights, results of audit procedures, IT audit test results and observations on application controls of selected bank application systems and general IT controls. Endorsed the 2024 audited financial statements to the Board of Directors 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 RG Manabat & Co. (KPMG) including the areas for improvement, relative to the examination of the Bank's 2024 financial statements.
4. Selected and appointed RG Manabat & Co. (KPMG) as the Bank's 2025 external auditor, including review and approval of the audit engagement contract, and oversee the audit engagement and deliverables on their examination of the Bank's audited financial statements as of December 31, 2025.
5. Reviewed the audit plan of RG Manabat & Co. (KPMG) on their examination of the Bank's 2025 financial statements including the audit focus areas on revenue recognition, expected credit loss, classification and measurement of financial instruments, management override of controls, taxation, and compliance with laws and regulations and IT audit scope of work.
6. Approved the engagement of SGV for the Bank's 2025 annual external Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (eVAPT) and SWIFT Customer Security Controls Framework Assessment.
7. Approved the engagement contract of R.G. Manabat & Co. (KPMG) for the Agreed Upon Procedure relating to the Auditor's Certification of the P2 billion capital infusion of the Parent Bank.

8. Reviewed all reports issued by Internal Audit, including the root cause of key findings, recommendations and status of action plans, Parent Bank Audit and Compliance. Directed bank management to immediately implement necessary action and improvement plans to effectively address the findings raised by the Parent Bank auditors to improve the bank's 2026 audit rating and to avoid repeat findings.
9. Reviewed BSP's 2024 Report of Examination (ROE) and audit report of PDS including the bank's action plans to address the findings. Instructed bank management to ensure timely and effective implementation of the action plans to fully address the internal audit validation results on BSP ROE issues / directives.
10. Reviewed the results of SGV's 2024 external vulnerability and penetration testing and assessment of the bank's compliance with SWIFT Customer Security Controls Framework.
11. Closely monitored the status of Audit Committee directives to bank management and tracked status of outstanding internal audit, Parent Bank and BSP findings.
12. Closely supervised the Bank's internal audit function which contributed to Internal Audit's 2024 "Strong" rating from BSP.
13. Reviewed and approved Internal Audit's 2026 risk-based annual audit and strategic plan which includes the Audit Committee expectations on technology risk, cyber security risk, reputational risk and regulatory compliance and the Parent Bank's key considerations, the risk assessment methodology and overview of its bankwide risk assessment evaluation.
14. Closely supervised the Bank's compliance function including review of the annual Compliance Department and independent compliance testing plan.
15. Reviewed the annual report on Internal Audit's accomplishment for 2024 including the summary of key audit findings on risk management and control weaknesses, root cause analysis and proposed solutions.
16. Key risk areas and control issues identified by Internal Audit were elevated to the Board of Directors or endorsed to management for immediate and effective resolution of these issues.
17. Provided recommendations and issued directives to bank management on various areas and issues.
18. Regularly reviewed the updates on AML statistics on alerts, covered (CTR) and suspicious transaction reports (STR), PEP & high risk accounts, and various AML related projects and activities.

19. Reviewed the results of 2024 AML Institutional Risk Assessment.
20. Reviewed the highlights of the essential relationship between the Board and internal audit function prescribed in the new Global Internal Audit Standards.
21. Reviewed and endorsed/approved the following plans, updated charters, frameworks, manuals and policies:
- a. 2026 Internal Audit and Strategic Plan
 - b. 2026 Independent Compliance Testing Plan
 - c. 2025 Compliance Plan
 - d. 2025 & 2026 Anti-Money Laundering Plan
 - e. Audit Committee Charter
 - f. Internal Audit Charter
 - g. Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Committee Charter
 - h. Related Party Transactions (RPT) Committee Charter
 - i. Internal Audit Policy Manual including Vision and Mission of Internal Audit
 - j. Anti-Money Laundering (AML) System Replacement Project
 - k. 2025 Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Program
 - l. Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBP) Framework
 - m. Institutional Risk Assessment (IRA) Guidelines
 - n. Related Party Transactions Policy
 - o. Incident Handling and Reporting Policy
 - p. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) Policy
 - q. Consumer Protection Compliance Program Manual
22. The Committee Chairman regularly met separately with the Internal Audit Head, Compliance Officer, CFO and external auditor during the year.
23. Below is the meeting attendance record of the Committee members for 2025.

Committee Members	No. of Meetings Held	No. of Meetings Attended
Luis Y. Benitez, Jr.	6	6
Ya-Ling Chiu	6	6
Armando B. Escobar	1	1
Alexander A. Patricio	3	3

ANNEX 9: INFORMATION ON SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

The Bank acknowledges that the monitoring of Environmental and Social (E&S) Risks shall remain a matter of high priority both at present and in the foreseeable future. This emphasis is driven by the strategic initiatives of the Parent Bank as well as compliance with local regulatory requirements, particularly Section 153 of the MORB on the Sustainable Finance Framework.

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Philippines

Although the Philippines has no net-zero commitment, it has committed to a projected greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and avoidance of 75%, of which 2.71% is unconditional¹ and 72.29% is conditional², for the period 2020 to 2030 for the sectors of agriculture, wastes, industry, transport, and energy.

The Bank has launched its three-year sustainability transition plan in response to the abovementioned BSP Circulars and NDC of the Philippines. 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.

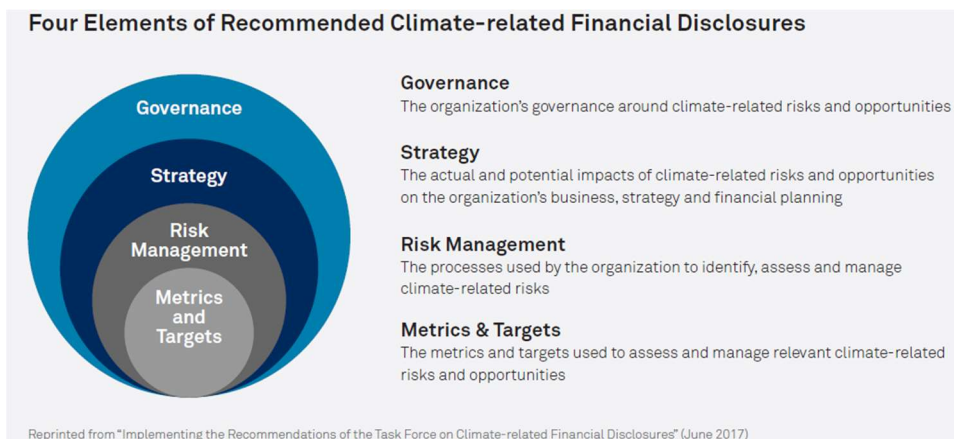
The Sustainable Finance Transition Plan commenced on December 17, 2020 upon approval of the Board of Directors and all the policies, guidelines, manuals, and limit monitoring processes have been substantially implemented since March 2023.

The Risk Governance Policy has been updated to include the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and Senior Management. Certain 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 and an updated version has been released in June 2023. Majority of the other related policies, guidelines and manuals affected by the BSP Circulars have been updated in 2022 and 2023.

¹ Unconditional refers to policies and measures which can be undertaken using nationally mobilized resources.

² Conditional refers to policies and measures which require support or the means of implementation under the Paris Agreement.

The Bank used Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) as a guide in managing E&S risks. The Bank identified four thematic areas that are core elements of how the bank operates.



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>ESG Sensitive Sector + High ESG Risk Company – <i>The Bank has limited appetite for ESG Sensitive Sector and High ESG Risk Company.</i></p> <p>Exclusion/ Restricted List - <i>The Bank has zero appetite for obligors under the Exclusion/Restricted List</i></p>
Exclusion/ Restricted List	<p>Entities involved in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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; production or sale of guns, small arms, and ammunition in the commercial market, excluding companies that solely serve national defense or government) ▪ Pornography industry. ▪ Other industries that may affect social and public security as may be defined by regulatory bodies and standard setting bodies (e.g. Basel).

ANNEX 9
Information on Sustainable Finance

ESG Sensitive Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Thermal coal extraction: >25% of the borrower's revenue from coal mining. ▪ 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). ▪ Unconventional Oil and Gas extraction: >10% of the borrower's revenue is from sale or unconventional oil and gas extraction, including oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas, ultra-deep-water oil and gas. 	
High ESG Risk Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Score exceeds forty points in the Sustainalytics Database 	
Carbon Intensive Industries	Carbon Intensive Sector	Description of Definitions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power generation 	More than 25% of the electricity generation capacity comes from coal-fired power, oil, or natural gas.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine shipping / airlines 	More than 25% the obligor's revenue is from providing marine shipping or cargo transportation or air transportation services.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iron and steel / smelting 	The company is in the upstream and midstream of the steel industry chain: More than 25% of the obligor's revenue is from the manufacture of the following iron and steel products: Carbon steel or stainless-steel product that is produced by blast furnace smelting or electric furnace smelting, such as slabs, billets, steel ingots, etc., or hot-rolled steel/coils, shape steel, rebar, iron or steel wire rod, bar steel, etc. that is made from slabs, billets, steel ingots, etc., through high-temperature heating processes. The same standards for the aforementioned manufacturing processes also apply to the smelting industry of other non-ferrous metals such as copper, aluminum, and lead.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cement 	The company is in the midstream of the cement industry chain: More than 25% of the obligor's revenue is from producing cement or cement clinker.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petrochemical 	The company is in the upstream and midstream of the petrochemicals and plastics industry chain: More than 25% of the obligor's revenue is from the refining and cracking of mineral crude oil, oil shale, coal, and crude oil to produce gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, and basic plastic raw materials (e.g., ethylene, propylene, butadiene, benzene, phenol, etc.) or from engaging chemical reactions, such as polymerization, esterification, and alkylation, to produce chemical raw materials (including but not limited to plastic raw materials of PVC / PE / PP / PS / ABS / SM / AN / AA and other one-step refining).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fossil fuel mining 	More than 25% of the obligor's revenue is from thermal coal, petroleum, natural gas, or oil shale extraction; or more than 10% of the obligor's revenue is from exploitation of oil sands.

OVERVIEW OF THE E&S RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

 <p style="text-align: center;">Governance</p>	<p>GOVERNANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<p>STRATEGY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bank has implemented ESG Risk Acceptance Criteria to be used during onboarding of new obligors and annual reviews of existing obligors classified as ESG Sensitive and High ESG Risk Company. Exposures to ESG Sensitive and High ESG Risk Company also requires a higher pricing where the minimum return on risk adjusted capital is set at 15%. This will have an impact on the Bank’s loan portfolio in the short-, medium-, and long-term horizon. The Bank shall apply appropriate exposure control and reduction strategy to ESG Sensitive and High ESG Risk customers with zero transition plans and promote sustainable financing by targeting companies with ESG related requirements.
	<p>RISK MANAGEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 has been 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 which forms part of the credit assessment of the obligor. Vendors and outsourced services providers are assessed for ESG tagging.
	<p>METRICS AND TARGETS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management By Objectives (MBO) of employees include ESG component starting 2023. The exposures for ESG Sensitive and High ESG risk company have a limit that is 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.

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 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. The RMC regularly receives updates on ESG limit monitoring.
	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 and 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 included 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.

Training

As part of the social aspect of ESG, the Bank provides training to its employees to enhance their knowledge and skills as well as to comply with regulatory requirements.

CAREER MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	2023			2024			2025		
	2023 Total	2023		2024 Total	2024		2025 Total	2025	
		Women	2023 Men		Women	Men		Women	2025 Men
Total training hours	34,140.05	22,111.00	12,025.05	27,339.20	17,396.10	9,943.10	27,879.00	17,391.00	10,489.00
Management positions	1,832.40	817.50	1,010.90	1,082.80	439.50	643.30	950.00	318.00	632.00
Non-Management positions	32,307.65	21,293.50	11,014.15	26,256.40	16,956.50	9,299.80	26,927.00	17,073.00	9,855.00
Average training hours	1.76	1.78	1.72	1.51	1.53	1.47	1.34	1.36	1.31
Management positions	1.70	1.72	1.68	1.22	1.15	1.28	1.23	1.10	1.30
Non-Management positions	1.76	1.78	1.72	1.52	1.54	1.49	1.34	1.36	1.31
Total employee training expense	3,557,297.10			1,940,422.92			755,874.00		
Average employee training expense per person	4,079.47			1,852.93			2,178.00		
New employees trained	140	91	49	164	102	62	163	84	79
New employees training hours	7,258.15	4,821.15	2,437.00	7,791.00	4,642.00	3,149.00	4,501.00	2,362.00	2,139.00

The Bank continues to introduce ESG and climate change-related training and education resources, and to strengthen sustainability awareness among all colleagues. The Bank rolls out yearly training since 2023. Last year's bankwide training was completed in November by 767 employees.

The Bank has launched a bankwide ESG training in 2Q 2023. A total of 726 employees of the Bank completed the training by May 2023. It tackled topics on the (1) Definition of ESG and CSR, (2) Global trends in sustainability, (3) Sustainable development and implications for the financial sector, (4) Sustainability performance assessments, (5) CTBC Holding's ESG performance, and (6) Future Outlook. A similar training was also done in 2024 where a total of 733 employees completed the training by November 2024.

A more detailed training was also launched for thirty-seven (37) employees of the Bank who are directly involved in the ESG reporting and monitoring of the Bank. It has been completed in October 2023. The detailed training was sourced from the Finance Flows' Sustainable Banking Academy which is a suite of e-learning courses co-developed by five organizations - ADFIAP, GRI, UNESCAP, UNEPFI and WWF – based on a series of sustainable finance webinars presented between October 2020 and January 2021. Each of the Academy's five self-paced, digital courses is designed to highlight one or two of the core principles of the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB), by drawing on the content of the webinar series. Each course takes approximately 1-2 hours to complete, after which learners take a short exam to receive a certificate of completion.

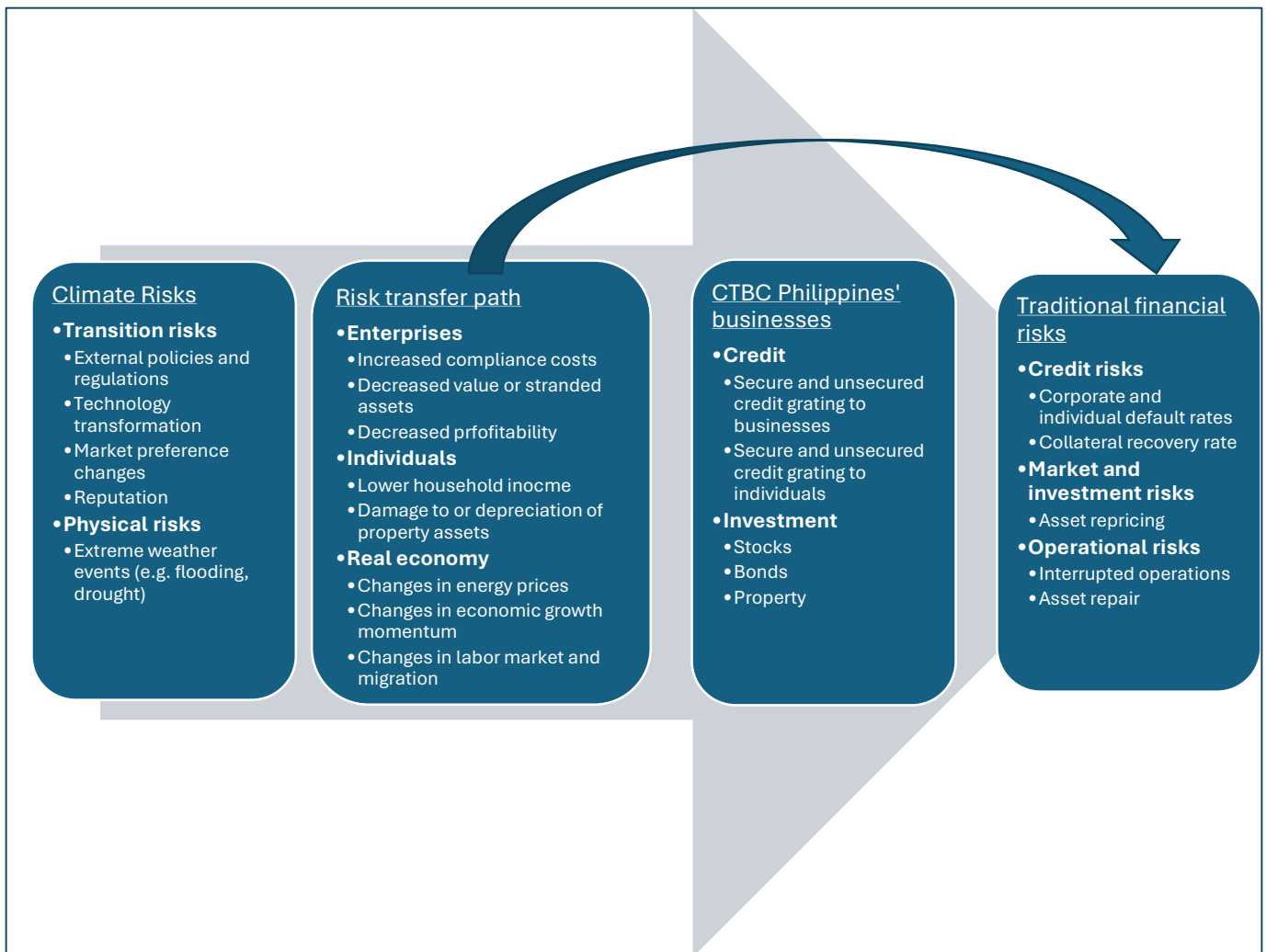
To further foster the Bank's carbon risk management capabilities, CTBC Holdings also conducted a series of training on Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTI) from September 2023 to December 2023 to select employees of IBG, ICMG, and EWRMG.

The weekly newsfeed email included the Green Footprint section starting December 31, 2023, which shows ESG related news and articles in the Philippines.

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. The succeeding diagram shows the transmission channels to traditional financial risks.



While the Bank is keen in financing sustainable projects (on a corporate finance or if not, require corporate guarantee), the target is not set on a per industry basis. Instead, the target is on a per company/proponent basis which means that the Bank pursue only credit worthy/ reputable names and will finance not only their sustainable projects (which may include Energy efficiency, Renewable energy, Sustainable or zero-carbon transportation systems, Green buildings, Sustainable water and wastewater management, Pollution prevention and control, Green urban development, Promoting resource efficiency, circular economy) but their other financing needs as well.

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, 2025, there are no exposures that will fall under the Equator Principles.

Emerging risks and impact to the Bank

Based on the stress testing conducted on the impact of deposits with E&S risks as of December-end 2025, there is no material concentration and liquidity can support exposure. Historically deposits with E&S Risk only represent 2.1% of total deposits and impact of deposits with E&S risks is already covered by the existing liquidity stress test assumptions.

For the collateral risk assessment for the ML portfolio, collaterals assessed as medium high and high only accounts for 2.62% of total collaterals of the Bank in 2025. Thus, E&S risks are considered manageable.

MORTGAGE LOANS COLLATERAL RISK RATING	2025 Count	2025 Outstanding Balance
Low	43	156,612,265.32
Medium Low	894	2,740,363,599.78
Medium	666	1,835,732,953.76
Medium High	50	127,482,710.42
High	0	0.00
Grand Total	1,653	4,860,191,529.28

For the SME and IBG portfolio, only 6.43% is secured by Real Estate Mortgage in 2025. Of which, only 2% in 2025 of the collateral are from properties assessed as Medium High and there are no High risks collateral. Thus, E&S risks are considered manageable.

IBG LOANS COLLATERAL RISK RATING	2025 Count	2025 Outstanding Balance
Low	17	1,177,717,471.12
Medium Low	98	2,310,847,709.50
Medium	39	1,410,810,781.12
Medium High	5	90,800,569.18
High	0	0.00
Grand Total	159	4,990,176,530.92

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. ESG risks is also considered in the assessment of credit risks, operational risks, business continuity plan, market and liquidity risks starting 2023.

The bank has implemented a collateral risk assessment process starting September 30, 2022 where collaterals are given a rating internally of low, medium low, medium, medium high, and high risk based on the Hazard Hunter (<https://hazardhunter.georisk.gov.ph/>) 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.

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 implemented an ESG limit for investment securities starting May 2023.

In 2023, the Bank started 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.

Listed below are Sustainable Finance related Risk Management Policy/Guidelines/SOP:

1. Risk Governance Policy
2. Sustainable Finance Policy
3. Guidelines for Sustainable Finance in Institutional Banking
4. ESG Limits for Investment Securities
5. Operational Risk Management Policy

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.

ESG Exposure Monitoring

The Bank has established an ESG exposure monitoring framework to manage and control credit risks arising from ESG-sensitive sectors and High-ESG-risk counterparties. The ESG limit is measured as the ratio of exposures to ESG-sensitive sectors and High-ESG-risk companies – covering both on- and off-balance-sheet exposures – to the Bank’s net loan portfolio, based on the latest consolidated financial statements.

To ensure prudent risk management, the Bank has initially set an ESG exposure limit ceiling of 20% of total credit exposures. In addition, an ESG Warning Trigger has been initially defined at 16%. The ESG limit monitoring ratio has been amended effective June 30, 2025 to align with the Parent Bank Guidelines. The High ESG Risk Companies’ exposures have been removed from the ratio, subsequently the limit ceiling has been reduced from 20% to 10% and the ESG Warning trigger from 16% to 8%. The limit monitoring and warning trigger serves as an early-warning threshold to prompt enhanced monitoring and the implementation of appropriate management actions when breached. These actions are designed to ensure timely escalation, risk mitigation, and alignment with the Bank’s overall risk appetite and ESG objectives.

A breakdown of exposures by ESG classification is presented below.

CLASSIFICATION	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2025	
	#	EXPOSURE (in million PHP)	#	EXPOSURE (in million PHP)	#	EXPOSURE (in million PHP)
ESG Exclusion List	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESG Sensitive Sector*	3	3,449.69	3	2,891.87	3	4,745.82
High ESG Risk Company	2	2,801.72	2	6,138.68	2	5,905.84
Carbon Intensive Industries	6	3,745.09	5	2,314.79	5	1,420.29
Unclassified Obligors	187	35,198.28	194	44,381.97	158	44,826.44
Total IBG Portfolio	198	45,194.78	204	55,727.31	168	56,898.39
Total Bankwide Portfolio		54,993.19		66,268.23		67,422.43
ESG Limit Utilization		11.37%		13.63%		3.74%
ESG Limit Ceiling/ ESG Warning Trigger		20% 16%		20% 16%		10% 8%

*Ratio calculation ESG Sensitive Sector exposure of PHP2,524.19Mn, which excludes availments exempted from ESG monitoring (e.g. financing provided to renewable energy companies).

ESG Bond Exposure Monitoring

The Bank has similarly implemented an ESG bond exposure monitoring framework to manage environmental and social (E&S) risks within its investment portfolio. Aggregate exposure limits have been established for debt securities assessed to carry E&S risk, set at PHP 1.5 billion for peso-denominated bonds and USD 10 million for foreign-currency-denominated bonds.

These limits are designed to mitigate undue concentration risk arising from E&S-sensitive securities and to manage their potential impact on the overall performance and risk profile of the Banking Book portfolio. ESG bond exposures are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure adherence to approved thresholds and alignment with the Bank’s ESG risk appetite.

The utilization of the ESG bond exposure limits for 2023, 2024, and 2025 is presented below.

DATE	PESO BONDS (in PHP)			FCY BONDS (in USD)		
	EXPOSURE (at Face Value)	LIMIT	USAGE	EXPOSURE (at Face Value)	LIMIT	USAGE
31-Dec-25	-	1,500,000,000	0%	-	10,000,000	0%
31-Dec-24	-	1,500,000,000	0%	-	10,000,000	0%
31-Dec-23	-	1,500,000,000	0%	-	10,000,000	0%

To comply with the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Guidelines (BSP Circular No. 1187 Series of 2024), the Bank started to classify IBG exposures using the 7-step assessment process anchored on two environmental objectives: (1) Climate Change Mitigation or (2) Climate Change Adaptation in 2025. The assessments are done in stages and period is aligned with the annual review or interim review of the account. Moving forward, the assessment will be done annually.

As of December 31, 2025, 27 obligors were tagged as green with 23 obligors contributing to climate change adaptation and 4 obligors contributing to climate change mitigation.



Resource Management

In line with the Bank’s commitment to responsible resource management, electricity represents the most material component of its energy consumption, reflecting the nature of its operations. The Bank monitors and discloses trends in electricity and water usage to assess consumption efficiency and support informed decision-making. The Bank’s average electricity and water consumption data are presented below:

ENERGY AND RESOURCE USE	Unit	2022	2023	2024	2025
Petroleum (regardless of octane rating 92/95)	Liter	9,400.10	9,832.68	6,002.63	4,476.55
Diesel	Liter	14,694.39	7,328.46	5,330.29	5,809.06
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	Liter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

ANNEX 9 Information on Sustainable Finance

Liquefied natural gas (LNG)	Cubic meter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total energy consumption	KWh	1,706,365.94	1,700,485.54	1,779,715.84	1,669,845.07
Total energy consumption intensity	Joule (million)	6,142,917.38	6,121,747.93	6,405,450.59	6,011,442.25
Total energy consumption intensity	KWh/person	2,334.29	2,282.53	2,350.45	2,200.06
Total energy consumption intensity	KWh/square meter	141.23	140.75	147.27	138.21
Total energy consumption intensity	KWh/Net income per million	5,121.51	162,962.08	57,395.26	9,826.51
WATER CONSUMPTION	Unit	2022	2023	2024	2025
Water consumption	Cubic meters	10,301.04	8,850.05	9,373.34	7,131.59
Water consumption intensity	Cubic meters/person	14.09	11.88	12.38	9.40
Water recycled and reused	Cubic meters	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CO2 EMISSIONS	Unit	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1 (Direct) GHG Emissions	Metric tons of CO2 equivalent	61.00	42.35	25.91	4.66
Scope 2 (Indirect) GHG Emissions	Metric tons of CO2 equivalent	873.66	870.65	1,247.48	1,194.19

The Bank implements energy conservation initiatives aimed at enhancing the efficient use of electricity and water as part of its commitment to environmental stewardship. These efforts are reflected in the overall downward trend in energy and water consumption from 2020 to 2025. An increase in consumption was observed in 2024, primarily due to extended operating hours resulting from employee overtime in preparation for, and during the implementation of, the new core banking system. Conversely, petroleum and diesel consumption declined in 2024 following the discontinuation of the Bank's employee shuttle service. In 2025, further reductions in resource consumption were driven by management's directive to optimize operating expenses, reinforcing the Bank's focus on operational efficiency and sustainable resource management.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Validation and Assurance

Beginning in 2025, the Bank engaged the British Standards Institution (BSI) to perform an independent validation of its 2024 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019. The validation concluded that the 2024 GHG emissions data is materially correct and provides a fair representation of the Bank's GHG information, achieving a reasonable level of external assurance.

The validation process identified changes in operational conditions that materially affected emissions levels in 2024, most notably the increase in energy consumption associated with extended operating hours arising from the Bank's core banking system upgrade. In view of these material changes, BSI determined that 2024 is not an appropriate base year for the Bank's GHG emissions inventory, in line with ISO 14064-1 requirement on consistency and base-year integrity.

The validation report further noted current measurement limitations within the Bank's GHG inventory. Specifically, the Bank does not yet quantify the following emission sources due to challenges in obtaining consistent and reliable activity data:

- Direct GHG emissions from fugitive refrigerants;
- Direct GHG emissions from fugitive releases from fire extinguishers; and
- Indirect GHG emissions associated with the disposal of solid and liquid waste generated from products and services used by the Bank.

The Bank acknowledges these gaps and will continue to assess data availability and methodological feasibility as part of its ongoing efforts to enhance the completeness, accuracy, and transparency of its GHG emissions reporting.

ANNEX 10 Capital Structure & Capital Adequacy

ANNEX 10: CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio (CAR), as of December 31, 2025, is at 16.090%. This is 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 capitals, amount to Php11,284.859MM and Php661.802MM, respectively.

Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) are calculated using the standardized approach for credit and market risk, while basic indicator approach was used for operational risk. Total RWA under the Pillar I is Php74,246.677MM. 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, 2025

Nature of Item	Calculation	Amount In Millions PHP	Remarks
A. Qualifying Capital			
Tier 1 Capital	T1= CET1 + AT1	11,284.859	
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	CET1	11,284.859	See Breakdown
Additional Tier 1 Capital	AT1	0.000	See Breakdown
Tier 2 Capital	T2	661.802	See Breakdown
Total Qualifying Capital (QC)	T1 + T2	11,946.661	
B. Total Risk Weighted Assets			
Total Credit Risk-Weighted Assets	CRWA	65,923.086	Minimum Capital Requirement 6,592.309
Total Market Risk-Weighted Assets	MRWA	1,505.518	150.552
Total Operational Risk-Weighted Assets	ORWA	6,818.073	681.807
Total Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	CRWA + MRWA + ORWA	74,246.677	7,424.668
C. RISK-BASED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO			
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	CET1 / Total RWA	15.199%	
of which 9.199% is Capital Conservation Buffer	CET1 Ratio - 6%		
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Tier1 / Total RWA	15.199%	
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	Total QC / Total RWA	16.090%	

ANNEX 10

Capital Structure & Capital Adequacy

COMPARISON OF CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (Amounts in P0.000 million)

Nature of Item	Calculation	Year 2025	Year 2024	Remarks
A. Qualifying Capital				
Tier 1 Capital	T1=CET1 + AT1	11,284.859	9,577.341	
<i>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</i>	CET1	11,284.859	9,577.341	See Breakdown
<i>Additional Tier 1 Capital</i>	AT1	0.000	0.000	See Breakdown
Tier 2 Capital	T2	661.802	688.320	See Breakdown
Total Qualifying Capital (QC)	T1 + T2	11,946.661	10,265.660	
B. Total Risk Weighted Assets				
Total Credit Risk-Weighted Assets	CRWA	65,923.086	68,457.963	Minimum Capital Requirement 6,592.309
Total Market Risk-Weighted Assets	MRWA	1,505.518	1,000.220	150.552
Total Operational Risk-Weighted Assets	ORWA	6,818.073	6,048.061	681.807
Total Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	CRWA + MRWA + ORWA	74,246.677	75,506.243	7,424.668
C. RISK-BASED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO				
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	CET1 / Total RWA	15.199%	12.684%	
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Tier1 / Total RWA	15.199%	12.684%	
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	Total QC / Total RWA	16.090%	13.596%	

ANNEX 10
Capital Structure & Capital Adequacy

Breakdown of Qualifying Capital

Item	Nature of Item	Amount (In Millions PHP)	
A. Tier 1 Capital			
A.1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital		12,267.427
	(1) Paid-up common stock	4,000.000	
	(2) Additional paid-in capital	3,084.928	
	(3) Retained earnings	5,631.526	
	(4) Undivided profits	164.893	
	(5) Other comprehensive income	-613.920	
	(i) Net unrealized gains or losses on AFS securities	-323.665	
	(ii) Cumulative foreign currency translation	2.828	
	(iii) Retirement benefit	-293.083	
A.2	Regulatory Adjustments to CET1 Capital		982.568
	(1) Common stock treasury shares	0.000	
	(2) Total outstanding unsecured credit accommodations to DOSRI	2.046	
	(3) Deferred tax assets	980.521	
A.3	TOTAL COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL (A.1 minus A.2)		11,284.859
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)		11,284.859
B. Tier 2 (T2) Capital			
B.1	General loan loss provision, limited to a maximum of 1% of credit RWA	661.802	
B.2	TOTAL TIER 2 CAPITAL		661.802
C.	TOTAL QUALIFYING CAPITAL (Sum of A.7 and B.2)		11,946.661

ANNEX 10

Capital Structure & Capital Adequacy

Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital back to the Balance Sheet in the Audited Financial Statement (In Millions PHP)

Item	Nature of Item	Regulatory Capital	Reconciling Items	Audited Financial Statements	Adjustments for Regulatory Compliance
A. Tier 1 Capital					
A.1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital	12,267.427	228.909	12,496.336	
	(1) Paid-up common stock	4,000.000	0.000	4,000.000	
	(2) Additional paid-in capital	3,084.928	0.000	3,084.928	
	(3) Retained earnings	5,631.526	216.452	5,847.978	Difference in the impairment methodology.
	(4) Undivided profits	164.893	5.040	169.933	
	(5) Other comprehensive income	-613.920	7.417	-606.503	
	(i) Net Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at FVOCI	-323.665	3.024	-320.641	Adjustment on valuation of club shares
	(ii) Cumulative foreign currency translation	2.828	-0.953	1.875	Cumulative translation adjustments on FCY accounts to comply with BSP regulatory requirement
	(iii) Retirement benefit	-293.083	5.346	-287.737	
	LESS:				
A.2	Regulatory Adjustments to CET1 Capital	982.568	-982.568	0.000	
	(1) Common stock treasury shares	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	(2) Total outstanding unsecured credit accommodations to DOSRI	2.046	-2.046	NA	Forms part of the balance sheet assets.
	(3) Deferred tax assets	980.521	-980.521	NA	Forms part of the balance sheet assets.
A.3	TOTAL COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL (A.1 minus A.2)	11,284.859	1,211.477	12,496.336	
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)	11,284.859	1,211.477	12,496.336	
B. Tier 2 (T2) Capital					
B.1	(1) General loan loss provision, limited to a maximum of 1% of credit RWA	661.802	-661.802	NA	Forms part of the balance sheet assets.
B.2	TOTAL TIER 2 CAPITAL	661.802	-661.802	0.000	
C. TOTAL CAPITAL (Sum of A.7 and B.2)		11,946.661	549.675	12,496.336	

ANNEX 11: CREDIT RISK

A. Quantitative Information, as of December 31, 2025

1. Breakdown of Credit Risk Weighted Assets

Credit Risk-Weighted Assets	Amount in Millions PHP
On-Balance Sheet Assets	59,169.292
Assets in the Trading Book (Derivatives and Repo-style Transactions)	523.839
Off-Balance Sheet Assets	6,487.032
Total Gross Risk-Weighted Assets	66,180.163
Deductions : General loan loss provision [in excess of the amount permitted to be included in Upper Tier 2]	257.077
Total Credit Risk-Weighted Assets	65,923.086

2. Credit Risk Exposures: On-Balance Sheet Assets (In Millions PHP)

Exposure Type	Exposures, Net of Specific Provisions	Total Risk Weighted Exposures
Sovereign Exposures	28,838.599	3,913.020
Sovereign Exposures - Non Res	244.499	93.127
Multilateral Development Banks	0.000	0.000
Bank (excluding loans)	2,474.397	1,222.954
Interbank Loans		
Interbank Call Loans	0.000	0.000
Interbank Term Loans	1,471.585	1,471.585
Local Government Units	0.000	0.000
Government Corporation	0.000	0.000
Corporate Exposures	38,601.045	37,591.721
Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise	989.356	989.356
Housing Loans	3,778.266	2,623.562
Loans to Individuals	5,501.524	5,411.754
Defaulted Exposures		
Housing Loans	61.470	61.470
Loans other than Housing Loans	1,196.953	1,795.429
Other Defaulted Exposures	0.000	0.000
ROPA	380.861	571.291
Other Exposures		
Cash on Hand	665.792	0.000
Cash & Other Cash Items	11.099	2.220
Other Assets	3,573.174	3,421.803
TOTAL	87,788.620	59,169.292

3. Breakdown per Exposure Type & Risk Buckets (In Millions PHP)

EXPOSURE TYPE	Exposures, Net of Specific Provisions	Exposures Covered by CRM ^{2/}	Exposures not Covered by CRM	Risk Weights ^{1/}							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	28,838.599	0.000	28,838.599	21,012.559	0.000	7,826.040	0.000	0.000	0.000	28,838.599	3,913.020
Sovereign Exposures - Non Res	244.499	0.000	244.499	58.245	0.000	186.254	0.000	0.000	0.000	244.499	93.127
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)	2,474.397	0.000	2,474.397	0.000	183.489	2,209.304	0.000	81.604	0.000	2,474.397	1,222.954
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	1,471.585	0.000	1,471.585	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1,471.585	0.000	1,471.585	1,471.585
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	38,601.045	1,009.324	37,591.721	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	37,591.721	0.000	37,591.721	37,591.721
Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise	989.356	0.000	989.356	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	989.356	0.000	989.356	989.356
Housing Loans	3,778.266	0.000	3,778.266	0.000	0.000	2,309.407	0.000	1,468.859	0.000	3,778.266	2,623.562
Loans to Individuals	5,501.524	89.770	5,411.754	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5,411.754	0.000	5,411.754	5,411.754
Defaulted Exposures											
Housing Loans	61.470	0.000	61.470	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	61.470	0.000	61.470	61.470
Loans other than Housing Loans	1,196.953	0.000	1,196.953	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1,196.953	1,196.953	1,795.429
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	380.861	0.000	380.861	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	380.861	380.861	571.291
Other Exposures											
Cash on Hand	665.792	0.000	665.792	665.792	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	665.792	0.000
Cash & Other Cash Items	11.099	0.000	11.099	0.000	11.099	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	11.099	2.220
Other Assets	3,573.174	0.000	3,573.174	58.245	0.000	186.254	0.000	3,328.676	0.000	3,573.174	3,421.803
TOTAL	87,788.620	1,099.094	86,689.525	21,794.840	194.588	12,717.259	0.000	50,405.024	1,577.814	86,689.525	59,169.292

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 EXPOSURES
			0%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	TOTAL	
<i>Exchange Rate Contracts</i>										
Banks	15,042.891	252.218	0.000	0.278	282.901	0.000	54.283	0.000	337.462	195.789
Corporates	12,493.936	413.403	0.000	0.000	0.218	0.000	327.941	0.000	328.159	328.050
TOTAL	27,536.827	665.621	0.000	0.278	283.119	0.000	382.224	0.000	665.621	523.839

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 (In Millions PHP)

EXPOSURE TYPE	Notional Principal Amount	Credit Conversion Factor (CCF)	Credit Equivalent Amount	Risk Weight ^{1/}	Credit Risk Weighted Assets
Guarantees issued	5.867	100%	5.867	100%	5.867
Financial standby letters of credit - domestic	0.000	100%	0.000	100%	0.000
Financial standby letters of credit - foreign	0.000	100%	0.000	100%	0.000
Performance Standby LCs – domestic (net of margin deposit) established as a guarantee that a business transaction will be performed	12,680.712	50%	6,340.356	100%	6,340.356
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 – shipperside bonds/airway bills	0.000	20%	0.000	100%	0.000
Sight LCs - domestic (net of margin deposit)	72.532	20%	14.506	100%	14.506
Sight LCs - foreign (net of margin deposit)	330.679	20%	66.136	100%	66.136
Usance LCs - domestic (net of margin deposit)	0.000	20%	0.000	100%	0.000
Usance LCs - foreign (net of margin deposit)	5.124	20%	1.025	100%	1.025
Committed credit lines for commercial papers issued	295.710	20%	59.142	100%	59.142
Other commitments which can be unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice and those not involving credit risk	18,426.042	0%	0.000	100%	0.000
Spot foreign exchange contracts (bought and sold)	1,344.484				
Late deposits/payments received	0.480				
Inward bills for collection	2,054.643				
Outward bills for collection	14.031				
Trust department accounts	15,010.551				
Items held for safekeeping/custodianship	1.783				
Items held as collaterals	0.002				
Others	0.068				
Total Notional Principal Amount	31,816.666				
TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS					6,487.032

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.

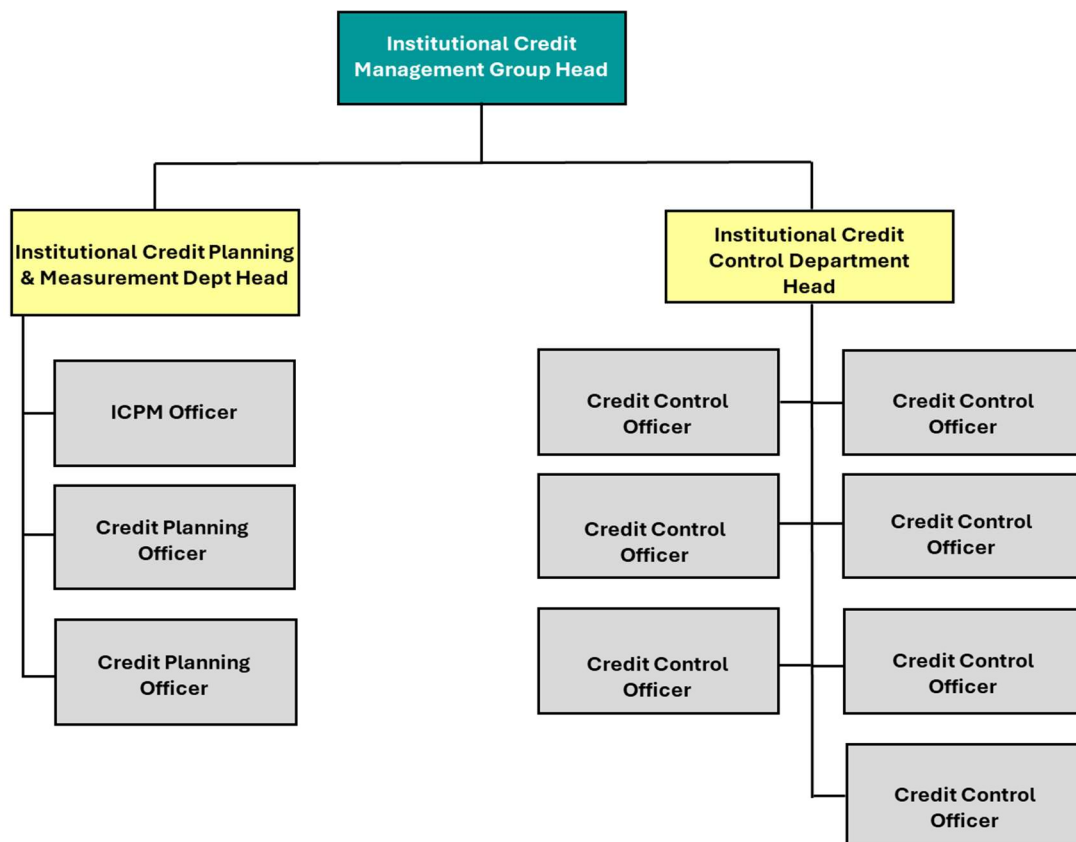
Each credit proposal undergoes an evaluation process in order to determine its acceptability. The evaluation process involves the identification of credit risks and mitigations, such as industry, management, facility structure, terms and conditions, financial profile and condition, collateral and others.

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 Risk Rating ("ORR") ranges from ORR 0 to 17, with ORR 0 being the lowest credit risk while 14 to 17 representing the classified grades.

Sample table of the ORR is as follows:

Category	ORR	Moody's Equivalent Grades
Investment Grades	0	Applicable only to (1) 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 (2) multilateral development banks with risk weights at 0% under standardized approach 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 (Outlook negative)
	9	Ba3
High-Risk Grades	10	B1
	11	B2
	12	B3
	13	Caa1 ~ C
Classified Grades	14	Especially Mentioned
	15	Substandard
	16	Doubtful
	17	Loss

II. Structures and Organization



The main responsibilities of the Institutional Credit Management Group are as follows:

- a) Formulate credit policies and guidelines for the institutional banking business and oversee the effectiveness and administration of these.
- b) Establish the parameters for credit risk and concentration, and review compliance with such limits.
- c) Evaluate, endorse or approve credit proposals originating from IBG.
- d) Review the quality of the Bank's institutional banking portfolio.
- e) Validate and approve allowance for loan losses calculation.
- f) 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, Relationship Managers (RMs) of 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), 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 RM who is responsible to improve business relationships with the Bank's clients and the SAM (for accounts that have been transferred) are required to provide updates during Credit Committee meetings.

The IBG RM or SAM 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. 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.

EW and NPL Accounts Report are also being prepared by Finance Group - Management Reporting Services Unit (MRSU) 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.

Internal Lending Limits

Limit of SINGLE BORROWER / GROUP (Bankwide Portfolio)

The Bank adheres to the definition and limit of the BSP's regulation on Single Borrower/Group Obligor's SBL.

- Single Borrower/Group Obligor's SBL – The Bank will observe an internal lending limit/risk appetite of 25% of the Bank's net worth when we evaluate and approve credit

- proposals.
- The Single Group definition will be based on BSP's regulation.
- The Bankwide Portfolio includes contingent liabilities.

Limit of Real Estate Industry (Bankwide Portfolio)

In September 2020, BSP increased its regulatory limit for Real Estate Loans from 20% to 25% of Total Loan Portfolio, net of Interbank Loans Receivable (IBLR).

- Shall not exceed 25%³ of the Bank's total loan portfolio, net of IBLR. However, the Bank will observe an internal lending limit/risk appetite of 22.25% (limit ceiling) and 20.25% (warning trigger) for Real Estate Loans when evaluating and approving credit proposals.
- 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.

The Monitoring Mechanism

Limit Trigger

Set up limit trigger for Single Borrower/Group and Real Estate Industry when the exposure reaches the trigger point, an appropriate action must be done immediately.

³ Permanent increase of Real Estate Loan Limits (RELs) in accordance with BSP Circular 1093 as incorporated in Section 363-A of the MORB.

CREDIT RISK COVERING RETAIL LOANS

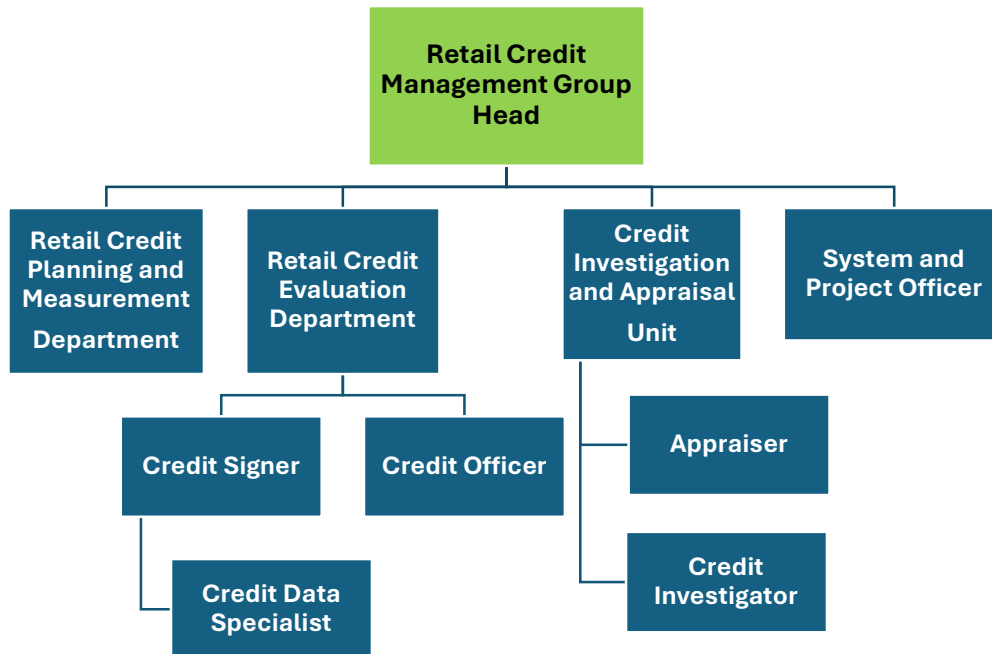
I. Strategies and Processes

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, and Mortgage 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 the portfolio performance of all retail lending products are within the Bank’s credit risk appetite, an internal NPL monitoring threshold shall be proposed as part of RBG’s Credit Risk Strategy setting. This shall be presented to the RMC. The basis of the thresholds must be concurred upon by the business units and considered in relation to 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, Retail Credit Project Manager directly reports to the RCMG Head for functional oversight of credit retail system requirements.

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.

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 and provision of allowances for the retail loans. In addition, ensures that ESG-related policies are integrated into credit policy formulation and monitoring, thereby aligning retail lending practices with the Bank's sustainability objectives and regulatory expectations.

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. In addition, the Unit shall be responsible for the submission of applicable BSP regulatory requirements for

RBG loans relative to collaterals, ensuring compliance with applicable regulations and timely reporting to the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

System and Project Officer

Responsible for maintaining and improving the systems owned by RCMG and managing projects from start to finish. This involves system administration, troubleshooting, security, project planning, coordination, risk management, and process optimization. The Systems and Projects Officer acts as a bridge between the technical aspects of IT project development and the strategic goals of RCMG projects. Ensures that projects are able to support business objectives and are delivered efficiently and effectively.

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 monthly, 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.

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
Pre-screening	Y	Y	Y
Duplicate Check	Y	Y	Y
Policy Check	Y	Y	Y
Credit Scorecard	Y	N	N
Credit Verification	Y	Y	Y
Appraisal	N	N	Y
Deviation Review	Y	Y	Y
Approval / Reject	Y	Y	Y

ANNEX 12: MARKET RISK

A. Quantitative Information, as of December 31, 2025

MARKET RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS (In Millions PHP)

Item	Nature of Item	Amount
A.	Using Standardized Approach	
A.1	Interest Rate Exposures	1,192.307
A.2	Equity Exposures	
A.3	Foreign Exchange Exposures	313.211
A.4	Options	0.000
A.5	Sub-total (Sum of A.1 to A.4)	1,505.518
B.	Using Internal Models Approach	
C.	TOTAL MARKET RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS	1,505.518

B. 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 reviews the market risk management policy and relevant procedures to provide an applicable guideline for 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 defines 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 conducts 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 bring down foreign exposure and IRS or CDS to lessen interest rate exposure.

ANNEX 13: OPERATIONAL RISK

A. Quantitative Information

ICAAP Stress Testing Results for 2025-2026

1. Information Technology and Information Security

IT / SECURITY RISK Under Stressed Scenario	In Million PHP
<i>Total Residual Risk</i>	244.99
TOTAL CAPITAL CHARGE	306.24
RISK WEIGHTED ASSET Scenario Based	3,062.42

Event Type (per Basel)	TOTAL PER EVENT TYPE	
	Gross Risk Exposure (In Million PHP)	Residual Risk Exposure (In Million PHP)
External Fraud	223.54	44.71
Damage to Physical Assets	13.14	2.63
Business Disruption and System Failures	33.49	20.01
Execution, Delivery and Process Management	237.25	167.74
TOTAL	534.92	244.99
ADJUSTED CAPITAL CHARGE	668.65	306.24
RISK WEIGHTED ASSET Scenario Based		3,062.42

The Bank considers the capital charge from IT/Security Risk the same as the stressed figures. The scenarios provided by the Business and Functional Units are already stressed based on expert judgment, perceived risks and existing controls. In addition, the Bank already calculated stressed Risk Weighted Asset (RWA) under strategic risk. Moreover, the Bank continued to adopt the Basic Indicator Approach in calculating its Operational Risk. As estimation of IT/Security Risk is embedded in the Bank's operational and strategic risks, subjecting it to further stress testing could result in a double take-up of the RWA.

In view of the above, the abovementioned figures were estimated based on assumption that IT and Information Security Risks are inherently embedded in operational and strategic risks.

2. Trust and Investment Services

TRUST RISK Under Stressed Scenario	In Million PHP
<i>Total Residual Risk</i>	5.52
TOTAL CAPITAL CHARGE	6.89
RISK WEIGHTED ASSET Scenario Based	68.95

Event Type (per Basel)	TOTAL PER EVENT TYPE	
	Gross Risk Exposure (In Million PHP)	Residual Risk Exposure (In Million PHP)
Execution, Delivery and Process Management	8.43	5.52
TOTAL	8.43	5.52
ADJUSTED CAPITAL CHARGE		6.89
RISK WEIGHTED ASSET Scenario Based		68.95

3. Other Business and Functional Units

OPERATIONAL RISK Under Stressed Scenario	In Million PHP
<i>ORSA Total Residual Risk</i>	80.01
TOTAL CAPITAL CHARGE	100.02
OPRISK WEIGHTED ASSET Scenario Based	1,000.15
OPRISK WEIGHTED ASSET Based on BIA	6,818.07
FINAL OPRWA BASED ON BIA (The higher b/n the Scenario based or the BIA)	6,818.07

Event Type (per Basel)	TOTAL PER EVENT TYPE	
	Gross Risk Exposure (In Million PHP)	Residual Risk Exposure (In Million PHP)
Internal Fraud	1.56	0.34
External Fraud	295.32	15.25
Employment Practices and Workplace Safety	0.84	0.18
Clients, Products and Business Practices	2.43	0.15
Damage to Physical Assets	0.44	0.13
Business Disruption and System Failures	-	-
Execution, Delivery and Process Management	239.32	63.96
TOTAL	540.44	80.01
ADJUSTED CAPITAL CHARGE		100.02
RISK WEIGHTED ASSET Scenario Based		1,000.15
RISK WEIGHTED ASSET Based on BIA		6,818.07

Capital charge based on ORSA calculation is Php100.02 million, with corresponding risk weighted asset of Php1,000.15 million. However, under the Basic Indicator Approach method, risk weighted asset is Php6,818.07 million computed as follows:

Capital Charge Factor	Gross Income (GI)			Capital Requirement (Capital Charge Factor x GI)					Risk-weighted Amount
	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	3,360.75	3,648.61	3,899.56	504.11	547.29	584.93	545.45	681.81	6,818.07

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	1.56	0.34
External Fraud	295.32	15.25
Employment Practices and Workplace Safety	0.84	0.18
Clients, Products and Business Practices	2.43	0.15
Damage to Physical Assets	0.44	0.13
Business Disruption and System Failures	-	-
Execution, Delivery and Process Management	239.32	63.96
TOTAL	540.44	80.01
ADJUSTED CAPITAL CHARGE		100.02
RISK WEIGHTED ASSET Scenario Based		1,000.15
RISK WEIGHTED ASSET Based on BIA		6,818.07

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.

Beginning 2025 ICAAP exercise, Trust Risk has a separate capital charge and RWA Computation as recommended by the BSP in their 2024 review of the ICAAP document of the Bank. A separate section has also been dedicated for Trust Risk Stress Testing.

The annual results of the ICAAP ORSA exercise are presented to the RMC for endorsement 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					
	2023		2024		2025	
	No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt
Internal Fraud						
External Fraud	3	10,533.10	2	27,621.06	5	4,269,313.39
Emp. Practices & Workplace Safety						
Damage to Physical Assets	1	42,540.88	1	29,076.00	1	1,600.00
Clients, Products & Bus. Practices						
Bus. Disruption & System Failures	1	19,600.00	7	27,525.44	11	(263,709.50)
Execution, Delivery & Process Mgmt	9	34,186,142.07	18	20,612,707.90	8	1,490,846.02
Total	14	34,258,816.05	28	20,696,930.40	25	5,498,049.91

2023 Significant OpRisk Losses:

- DPA at Php42,540.88 – due to the repair/replacement of broken glass wall at Cebu-Magallanes Branch
- EDPM at Php34.19M – primarily attributed to AIR moratorium provisions totaling to Php32.64M; and Php1.2M from Sps. Flores mortgage incident (commission of broker when he was ineligible due to deviations)

2024 Significant OpRisk Losses:

- Aggregate losses in 2024 vs 2023 decreased by PhP13.56M (39.59%)
- EDPM at Php20.62M mainly on AIR Moratorium provisions totaling to Php20.13M

2025 Significant OpRisk Losses:

- Aggregate losses in 2025 vs 2024 decreased by PhP15.19M (276%) mainly due to change in rule in recognizing losses and recoveries
- External Fraud has the highest lost at PhP4.27M mainly from the Enerplast Fraud Incident (PhP4.7M).
- Execution Delivery and Process Management has the second highest losses at PhP1.4M mainly from the incorrect Ultimate Earner Interest Rate loaded during GBP migration (PhP3.7M)

Above shows the 3-year trend of actual losses for the Bank. As can be seen in the table, there is a major decrease in the 2025 actual losses compared to the previous year due to change in rule in recognizing losses and recoveries. External Fraud has the highest increase due to one major incident recorded for that year, while followed by EDPM as second for losses.

Risk and Control Assessment as of end of 2025

	Q4 2025 Results
Risks	298 Key Risks from 16 Head Office Units and 25 Branches
Key Controls	537 Key Controls of which 351 scheduled for testing in Q4 2025 - 310 Effective, 21 Ineffective, and 30 Nothing to Test or Not Applicable
KRIs	394 KRIs of which 381 Greens, 8 Reds, and 5 Yellows

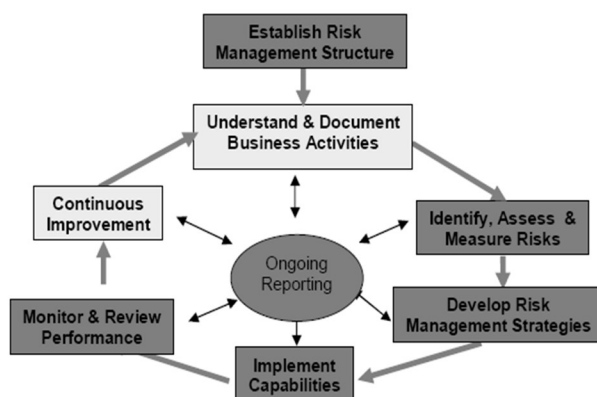
Presented in the table above are the results of Risk and Control Assessment Activities as of Q4 2025. Action plans to correct ineffective key controls and red and yellow rated KRIs are monitored, and latest status are reported in the monthly Operations Committee.

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, monthly, 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 sufficiently 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 (KRIs) 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 and major IT incidents which are being handled by the Information Security Office (ISO) and the Information Technology Group (ITG), respectively.

Review

Business unit risk profiles will be reviewed and assessed on 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 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 events.

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 with the Bank's Risk and Control Assessment (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 using 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 RCA exercise. Revisions to the KRIs and their thresholds shall be approved by the corresponding department head.

II. Structure & Organization

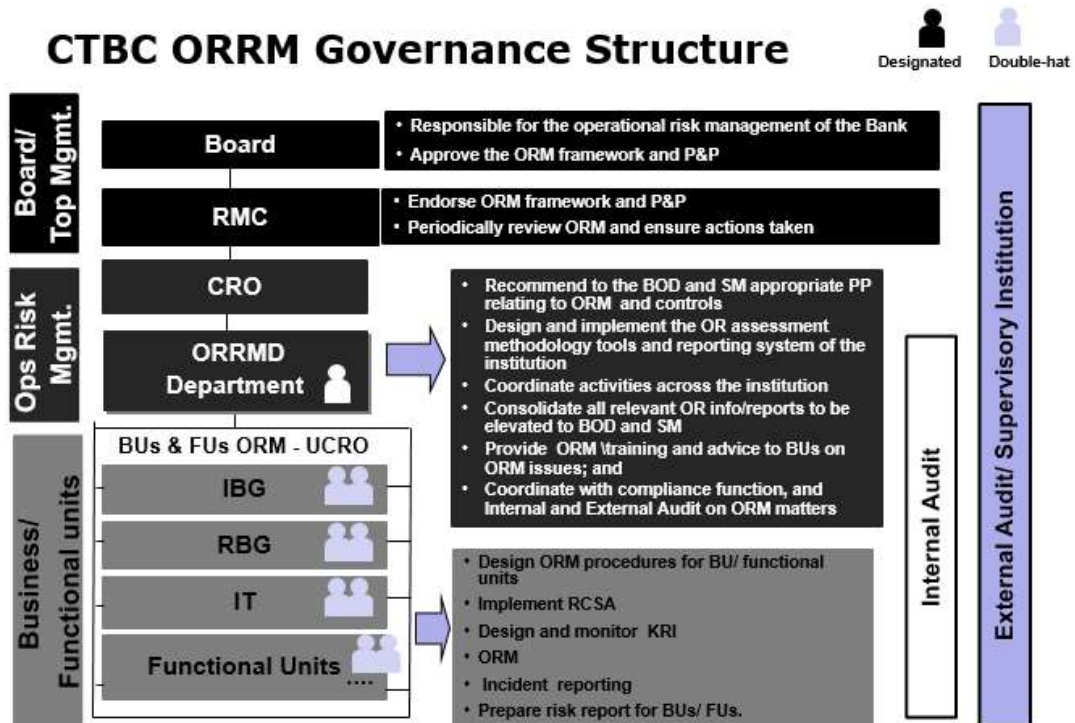
CTBC Bank (Philippines) Corp. has established a framework of roles and responsibilities consistent with the generally recognized principles of sound Operational Risk Management practice. Ultimate responsibility for the appropriate management of Operational Risk rests with the Bank’s Board of Directors (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 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) 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. 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. Risk and Control Assessment (RCA) Framework is used to effectively manage the Bank's 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's KRIs are a set of indicators prescribed by the Parent Bank for CTBC Bank Philippines to measure and provide corresponding report monthly.
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 scenarios.

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 types of action plan 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardised processes Formalised exception handling Collaboration, checks, and balances
Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process redesign Discontinuance of a product or service offering
Transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also called risk sharing Shifts risks or the consequences caused by the risk from one party to another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process outsourcing Purchase of insurance policies
Accept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapts to the unavailability of the risk A risk contingency plan is required in this strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaption of regulatory requirements

Annex 14: OTHER PILLAR II RISKS

A. Quantitative Information, as of December 31, 2025

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	Methodology
	(In Millions PHP)	
Concentration	1,565	Internal Concentration Index
IRRBB	1,835	Economic Value of Equity (EVE)
Compliance	63	Compliance Risk Self-Assessment
Reputational	217	Reputational Risk Self-Assessment
Legal	302	Legal Risk Self-Assessment
TOTAL RWA	3,981	

ANNEX 15: LIQUIDITY RISK

A. Quantitative Information, as of December 31, 2025

Maximum Cumulative Outflow (In Millions)

CCY		Soft limit	Board Limit	ALCO Limit	Dec 2025
Liquidity	LCY	7D MCO		PHP (1,750)	PHP 4,408
		1M MCO		PHP (1,750)	PHP 11,561
		2M MCO		PHP (1,750)	PHP 12,098
	FCY	7D MCO		US\$ (95)	US\$ (0.35)
		1M MCO		US\$ (220)	US\$ (37)
		2M MCO		US\$ (300)	US\$ (55)
	Consolidated	7D MCO	(2,400)		PHP 4,388
		1M MCO	(7,200)		PHP 9,384
		2M MCO	(10,800)		PHP 8,887

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. Based 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 (LBSMD) 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 LBSMD 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 LBSMD also ensures 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 LBSMD 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 monthly. 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 and 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 the LBSMD 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 2025

LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO DISCLOSURE TEMPLATE		
(In Single Currency, Absolute Amount - PHP)		
NATURE OF ITEM	TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE (AVERAGE)	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE (AVERAGE)
STOCK OF HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS (HQLA)		
1. TOTAL STOCK OF HQLA		27,023,286,083.32
EXPECTED CASH OUTFLOWS		
2. <i>Deposits of which:</i>	52,513,610,025.89	15,682,516,904.21
3. Retail funding	15,046,463,304.12	1,945,957,396.20
4. <i>Wholesale Funding of which:</i>	37,467,146,721.77	13,736,559,508.01
5. Operational Deposits	22,419,250,176.10	6,725,775,052.83
6. Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	15,047,896,545.67	7,010,784,455.17
7. Unsecured wholesale funding (all counterparties)	2,539,596,462.00	2,539,596,462.00
8. Secured Funding		1,828,315.91
9. <i>Derivatives contracts, of which:</i>	7,787,420,594.98	7,787,420,594.98
10. Outflows related to derivatives exposures (net)	7,787,420,594.98	7,787,420,594.98
11. Outflows related to collateral requirements (net)	-	-
12. Structured financing instruments	-	-
13. Committed business facilities (all counterparties)	284,588,389.25	28,458,838.93
14. Other contractual obligations within a 30-day period	613,940,890.27	613,940,890.27
15. Other contingent funding obligations	49,302,381,154.93	1,479,071,434.65
16. TOTAL EXPECTED CASH OUTFLOWS		28,132,833,440.93
EXPECTED CASH INFLOWS		
17. Secured lending	-	-
18. Fully performing exposures (all counterparties)	2,056,816,959.58	1,717,485,979.79
19. Other cash inflows	8,622,696,538.39	8,622,696,538.39
20. TOTAL EXPECTED CASH INFLOWS	10,679,513,497.96	10,340,182,518.17
		TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE
21. TOTAL STOCK OF HQLA		27,023,286,083.32
22. TOTAL EXPECTED NET CASH OUTFLOWS		17,792,650,922.76
23. LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		151.88%

ANNEX 16: INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK

A. Quantitative Information, as of December 31, 2025

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		2025								
Currency	Increase in bps	Impact to Economic value of Equity								
		1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	5Y	7Y	10Y Up	Total
(In Thousand										
	15	(215)	(1,074)	(2,440)	13,945	65,984	(40,422)	(23,820)	(29,645)	(17,686)
PHP	20	(286)	(1,431)	(3,252)	18,585	87,916	(53,831)	(31,701)	(39,421)	(23,420)
(in 000s)	25	(358)	(1,789)	(4,064)	23,220	109,818	(67,207)	(39,551)	(49,143)	(29,074)
	15	(5)	2,997	(3,592)	(270)	17,671	(10,059)	(12,621)	(42,444)	(48,323)
USD	20	(6)	3,994	(4,788)	(360)	23,544	(13,397)	(16,795)	(56,413)	(64,222)
(in 000s)	25	(8)	4,991	(5,983)	(450)	29,408	(16,727)	(20,954)	(70,295)	(80,017)
		2025								
Currency	Decrease in bps	Impact to Economic value of Equity								
		1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	5Y	7Y	10Y Up	Total
(In Thousand										
	-15	215	1,076	2,445	(13,986)	(66,267)	40,717	24,092	30,131	18,423
PHP	-20	287	1,435	3,261	(18,657)	(88,419)	54,356	32,183	40,285	24,730
(in 000s)	-25	359	1,794	4,077	(23,332)	(110,602)	68,027	40,305	50,493	31,121
	-15	5	(3,002)	3,599	271	(17,748)	10,128	12,768	43,258	49,279
USD	-20	6	(4,004)	4,801	362	(23,681)	13,519	17,057	57,862	65,921
(in 000s)	-25	8	(5,007)	6,003	453	(29,623)	16,918	21,362	72,558	82,672

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 2025.

	1bp Delta NII		1bp EVE	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
December 31	US\$5.75	US\$8.27	US\$-75.94	US\$-82.55
Average Monthly	6.99	3.07	-82.27	-87.66
Highest	15.76	14.51	-75.86	-71.82
Lowest	-1.02	-8.72	-91.23	-104.08

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 (LBSMD) 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 LBSMD 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. It also ensures 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 purpose⁴ 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:

⁴Non-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	
<i>FVOCI</i>	By remaining days to next repricing date or Duration
<i>Amortized Cost</i>	By remaining days to next repricing date or Duration
<i>Amortized Cost- LB</i>	By remaining days to next repricing date
Current Loans	
Customer Loans	
<i>Personal Loans</i>	By half of Remaining life to maturity
<i>Mortgage Loans</i>	By remaining days to next repricing date
<i>Corporate Loans</i>	By remaining days to next repricing date
<i>Restructured Loans</i>	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
TRADING ACCOUNTS & NON-INTEREST RATE SENSITIVE ASSETS	
Cash and Due from Banks (DDA)	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
clubshares	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
Equity Investments	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
Non-earning & Overdue Loans	
Past Due	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
Past Due Restructured	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
In Litigation	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
ROPOA	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
Bonds- FVTPL	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
FX transactions (trading)	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
Other OBS Assets	
Funding Swaps	
SPOT	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
FORWARD	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
Other Non-RSA & Contingent Accts.	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
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 (For 1bp ΔEVE) Amount x Beta, 1M (For 1bp ΔNII)
Demand	
Savings	
Time	By remaining days to next repricing date
Others	
<i>Ultimate</i>	Full amount, 2Y (For 1bp ΔEVE)
<i>Ultimate Earner</i>	Amount x Beta, 1M (For 1bp ΔNII)
<i>Funding and Gapping Acct.</i>	By remaining days to next repricing date
<i>Innov8</i>	By remaining days to next repricing date
<i>Other T.D. Products</i>	By remaining days to next repricing date
CAPITAL	Full Amount, 1Y
NON-RATE SENSITIVE LIABILITIES and CAPITAL	
FX transactions (trading)	Full Amount in Non-Rate Sensitive
Other OBS liabilities	
Funding Swaps	
<i>Spot</i>	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
<i>Forward</i>	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
Other Non-RSL & Contingent accts.	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive

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	
<i>FVOCI</i>	By remaining days to next repricing date or Duration
<i>Amortized Cost</i>	By remaining days to next repricing date or Duration
<i>Amortized Cost- LB</i>	By remaining days to next repricing date
Current Loans	
Customer Loans	
<i>Personal Loans</i>	Not applicable
<i>Mortgage Loans</i>	Not applicable
<i>Corporate Loans</i>	By remaining days to next repricing date
<i>Restructured Loans</i>	By remaining days to next repricing date
Trade Balances	By remaining days to next repricing date
Sales Contract Receivable	Not applicable
TRADING ACCOUNTS & NON-INTEREST RATE SENSITIVE ASSETS	
Cash and Due from Banks (DDA)	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
clubshares	Not Applicable
Equity Investments	Not Applicable
Non-earning & Overdue Loans	
Past Due	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
Past Due Restructured	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
In Litigation	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
ROPOA	Not Applicable
Bonds- FVTPL	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
FX transactions (trading)	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
Other OBS assets	
Funding Swaps	
<i>Spot</i>	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
<i>Forward</i>	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
Other Non-RSA & Contingent Accts.	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
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 (For 1bp ΔEVE) Amount x Beta, 1M (For 1bp ΔNII)
Time	By remaining days to next repricing date
Others	
<i>Ultimate</i>	Not Applicable
<i>Ultimate Earner</i>	Not applicable
<i>Funding and Gapping Acct.</i>	By remaining days to next repricing date
<i>Innov8</i>	By remaining days to next repricing date
<i>Other T.D. Products</i>	By remaining days to next repricing date
CAPITAL	Full Amount, 1Y
NON-RATE SENSITIVE LIABILITIES and CAPITAL	
FX transactions (trading)	Full Amount in Non-Rate Sensitive
Other OBS liabilities	
Funding Swaps	
<i>Spot</i>	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
<i>Forward</i>	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive
Other Non-RSL & Contingent accts.	Full Amount, Non-rate Sensitive

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 (1bp Δ 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 Δ 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.

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, 2025.

Dec 2025
Repricing Risk
PHP

Rate Change	Δ EVE
in bps	in USD thousands
50	(964)
Base	(20.640)

FCY

Rate Change	Δ EVE
in bps	in USD thousands
40	(2,157)
Base	(55.300)

in million PHP	
IRRBB RWA	
PHP	(567)
FCY	(1,268)
Consolidated in Pesos	(1,835)

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: (i) Risk model development; (ii) Regular review of methodology and assumptions; (iii) Interpretation of the results of the risk models; (iv) Results of the risk models have an influence in the business performance of the banking unit; and, (v) 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 because 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, which 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. The Compliance Department also serves as the secretariat of the RPT Committee, the latter being the Board-level committee which ensures that transactions or dealings with related parties of the Bank, including Trust and Investment Services Department, are continuously identified and monitored and further determines whether or not a transaction is on terms no less favorable to the Bank than terms available to any unconnected third party under the same or similar circumstances.

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 2025, Compliance Department has two (2) Units, namely: the General Compliance Unit and the 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: REPUTATION 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.

Based on the results of the internal Risk Self-Assessment conducted, reputational risk is among the “soft” risks, ranking lower in the list of risk categories. Historically, the Bank, now operating on its 30th year as of this writing, has not had any significant reputational issues. However, Bank Management and its personnel continue to be vigilant of any untoward possibility brought about by reputational risk, through a well-established preventive posture.

The following describes the reputational risk management process of the Bank:

1. CTBC Bank 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. 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 13 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 ORRMD. During the scenario analysis, external data are analyzed considering 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 to enable him to grasp the status of reputational risk and to take the necessary action.
 - 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 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 the Bank'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.

The succeeding page shows the results of the 2025-2026 RRSA Exercise:

In Million PHP		
Maximum Loss Amount	Gross Risk Amount	Residual Risk Amount
16,757.01	242.50	16.27
ADJUSTED CAPITAL CHARGE		20.34
REPUTATION RISK RWA		203.38

II. Structure & Organization

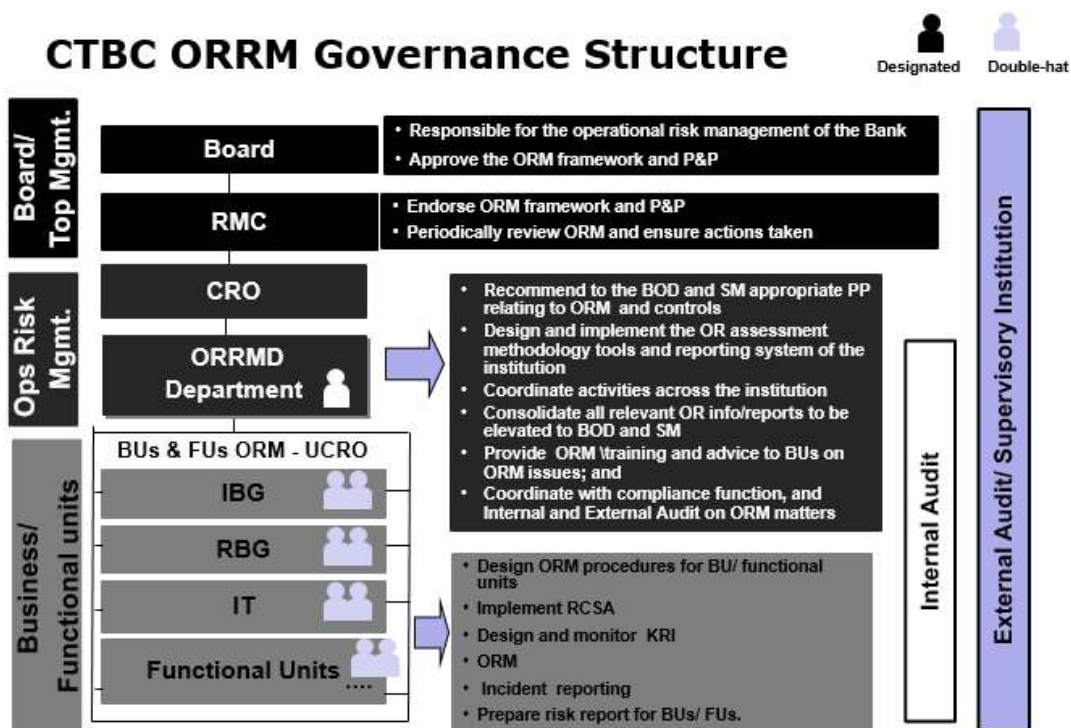
CTBC Bank (Philippines) has established a framework of roles and responsibilities consistent with the generally recognized principles of sound Operational Risk Management practice, under which framework reputational risk falls. Ultimate responsibility for the appropriate management of Reputational Risk rests with the Bank's 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 the Bank'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.

ORRM 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. Marketing Communications and Services Department (MCSD) will likewise monitor local media reports for possible reputational events. Such obtained information shall be forwarded by business units and MCSD to the ORRM 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, the Bank 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 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 must 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.

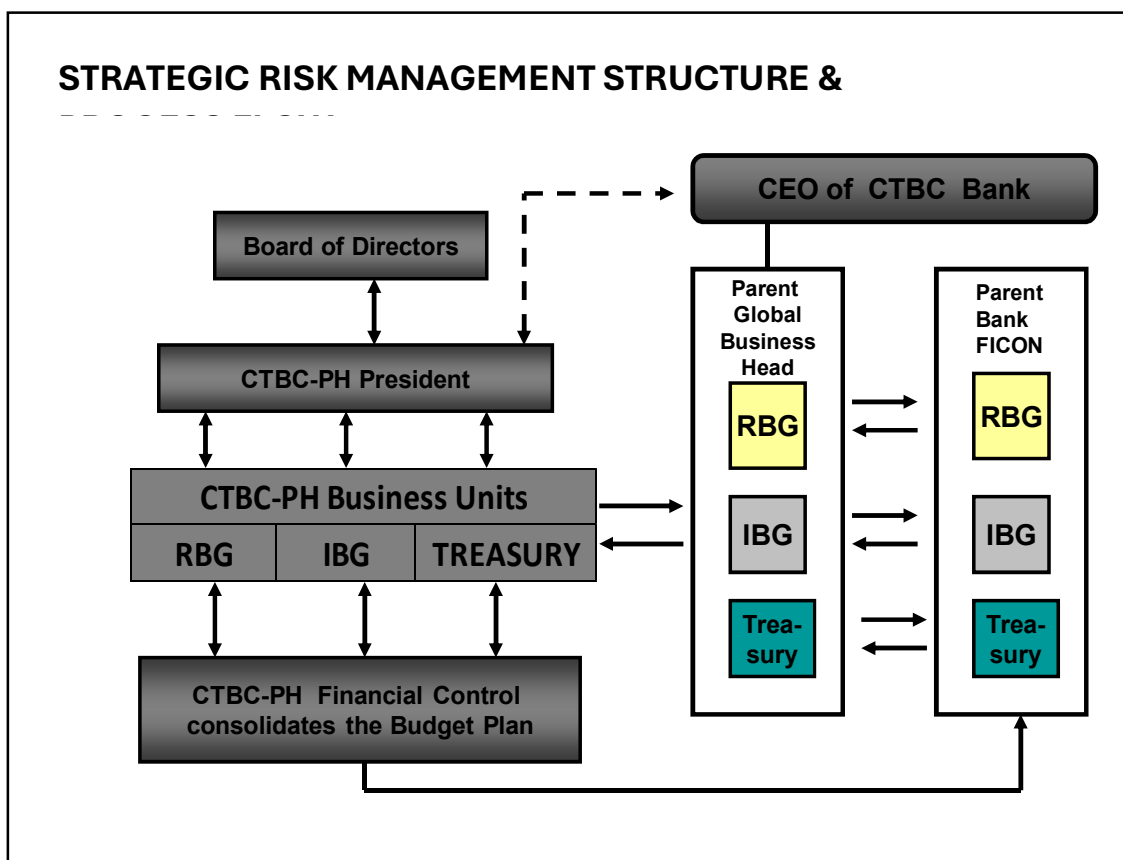
I. Strategies & Processes

Strategic risk management begins with the business planning. Business plans of the Bank establish the strategies and priorities of the Bank. The Bank, 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, analyze 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 (IBG), Treasury Group and Retail Banking Group (RBG). 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.

II. Structure & Organization



The strategic risk management function is being handled by the Finance Group (Accounting Department and Financial Control Services Department/ FCS D) of the Bank with support from the business units and other functional departments such as Human Resources (HR), and Information Technology (IT) departments.

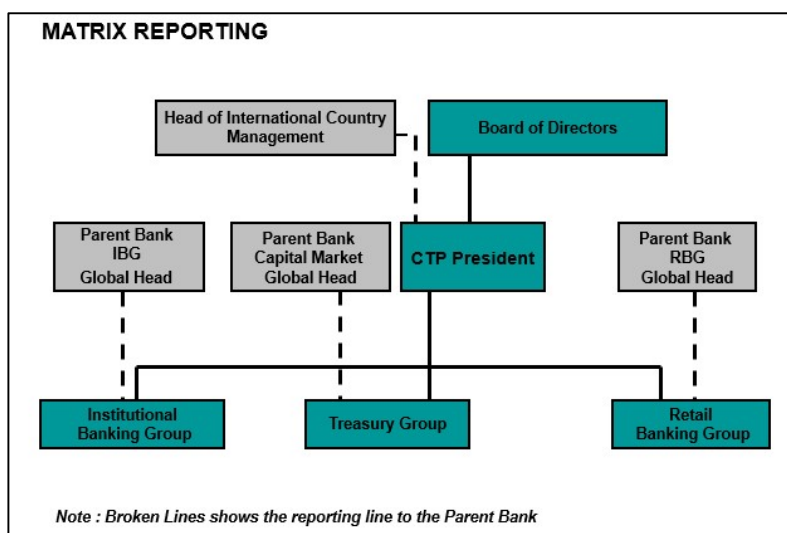
FCS D performs the regular financial reporting and discussions with relevant business units, the CEO and the BOD. They handle the consolidation of the Bank's budget plan from the different business segments which are reported to both the local and global management.

Accounting Department/FCS D 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 local CEO.

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, appended 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:

- Monthly business meetings and performance review (thru telecom) – between local RBG, IBG and Treasury with their Global Heads in Parent Bank. Reports on financial results and management overview, customer metrics information, market sentiment and competitors' new products are discussed in these performance review meetings. In addition, actual month-to-date (MTD) results are compared with 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 BOD 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. Moreover, Human Resources (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, Information Technology (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

A. 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.

B. 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.

I. 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, 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, Human Resource 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.

II. 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, an Associate lawyer, an Assistant Corporate Secretary 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 or litigation work. 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 or legal services to functional units and oversight function on matters referred to the Bank's external counsel, the Legal Department performs corporate secretarial work considering the appointment by the Board of Directors of the Legal Head to act as and be the Bank's Corporate Secretary sans remuneration or per diem allowance.

III. 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 of its chosen handling external counsels.

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 as to the status of all the cases under its supervision and provides the same 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 Parent Bank a Monthly Report - Litigation. Likewise, every other month the Legal Department submits its Items in Litigation (ITL) report to the Board of Directors coinciding with each regular Board meetings, while its risk report on cases filed against the bank is submitted to the Risk Management 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 Legal counterpart in Parent Bank.

IV. Strategies and Processes for Mitigating Risks

To mitigate risks, product manual and guidelines are reviewed by Legal Department. Such review forms 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 improvement(s) needed, if there is any. Surprise attendance in hearings of the external counsels are 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.